**GitHub Issues**

If you go into a GitHub repository there are several tabs in there, one of them is the issues tab. This lets you see any issues that have been raised with your code by members of that repository. You can filter the issues by; Author (who created the issue), Label (bug, help wanted, enhancement, etc.), Projects (allowing you to solve issues with a certain project first), milestones (allowing you to filter by specific milestones) and Assignee (so you can see who is assigned to that issue). There is also an option to “Sort” the issue by; Newest, Oldest, Most Commented, Least Commented, Recently Updated, Least Recently Updated. As well as this you can sort by “Emoji”, so if you have reacted to an issue with a specific emoji you can find that issue by sorting by that emoji.

The issue tab lets you see the total number of open issues as well as the total number of closed issues for that repository. You also have an option to do an “Advanced Search” for issues if you cannot find the issue you are looking for. The advanced search has five main sections where you can filter your issue search to help find the issue. The first section is “Advanced Options”, this is where you can search for an issue; from a specific owner, in a specific repository, created on a specific date and/or written in a specific language. The second section is “Repository Options”, this lets you search for an issue from a repository; with a certain amount of stars, a certain amount of forks, a certain size (in KB), that has been pushed to on a certain date (YYYY-MM-DD) and/or with a certain licence (such as an ISC Licence, and Apache Licence 2.0, etc.). The third section is “Code Options” this allows you to filter an issue by the code; having a certain extension (for example rb, py, jpg), has a certain file size, is in a certain path (such as /foo/bar/baz/qux) and/or the code has a certain file name (for example app.rb or footer.erb). The fourth section is “Issues options” this is where you filter the actual issue itself, you can set the filter to: is that issue open or close, how many comments it has, what label it is under, if it is opened by another author (if so you would enter their name), if it is assigned to users and/or if its updated before a certain date. The fifth and final main section is “user options”, this lets you search for an issue by putting in the users name, as well as the users: location (for example San Francisco or Portsmouth ), followers (for example, 50 or >200), number of public repositories and/or working language (such as C#, CSS, Java, etc.).

The alternative option to “Advanced Search” is an option called “all od GitHub” where you put the name of the issue into a search bar and it searches all of GitHub for it.

In the issues tab there are also two other tabs that can help you with any open issues, they are Labels and Milestones. In the Labels tab you can see how many issues are open in a Specific label (for example there might be two issues open in the “bug” label and three in the “duplicate” label). There are many labels that are used to help identify the type of issue that has been raised, they are; bug (used when something isn’t working), dependencies (used for pull requests that update a dependency file), documentation (used for improvements or additions to documentation), duplicate (used when the issue or pull request already exists), enhancement (used for a new feature or request), good first issue (used when an issue is good for newcomers), help wanted (used when extra attention is needed), invalid (used when a request/issue doesn’t seem right), question (used when further information is requested) and wontfix (used when an issue/request will not be worked on).

In the other tab, the Milestones tab you can see how many “open” milestones there are and how many “closed” milestones there are. You can also sort the milestones by things like “Furthest due date”, “Most issues”, “Alphabetically”, “Least complete”, etc. You also have the option to create a Milestone in order to help organise the issues and pull requests. When you click this you enter the Milestone’s Title, the due date (this is optional, and stored in the format “dd/mm/yyyy), and then you provide a description of the Milestone in order for you and people in your team to know what the Milestone is actually for.