GitHub and Git An Overview

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What is version control?

- A system that records changes to a file so that you can recall specific versions later.
- Source code versions are controlled in the industry.
- Helps revert a file to a previous change, even an entire project.
- Helps compare changes to the file.
- See who has made changes to the file, who introduced an issue in the code and so on.
- ▶ Helps recover projects or files to a stable state with very little overhead.
- Git, Mercurial, SVN are a few version control tools that are commonly used.

How it works?

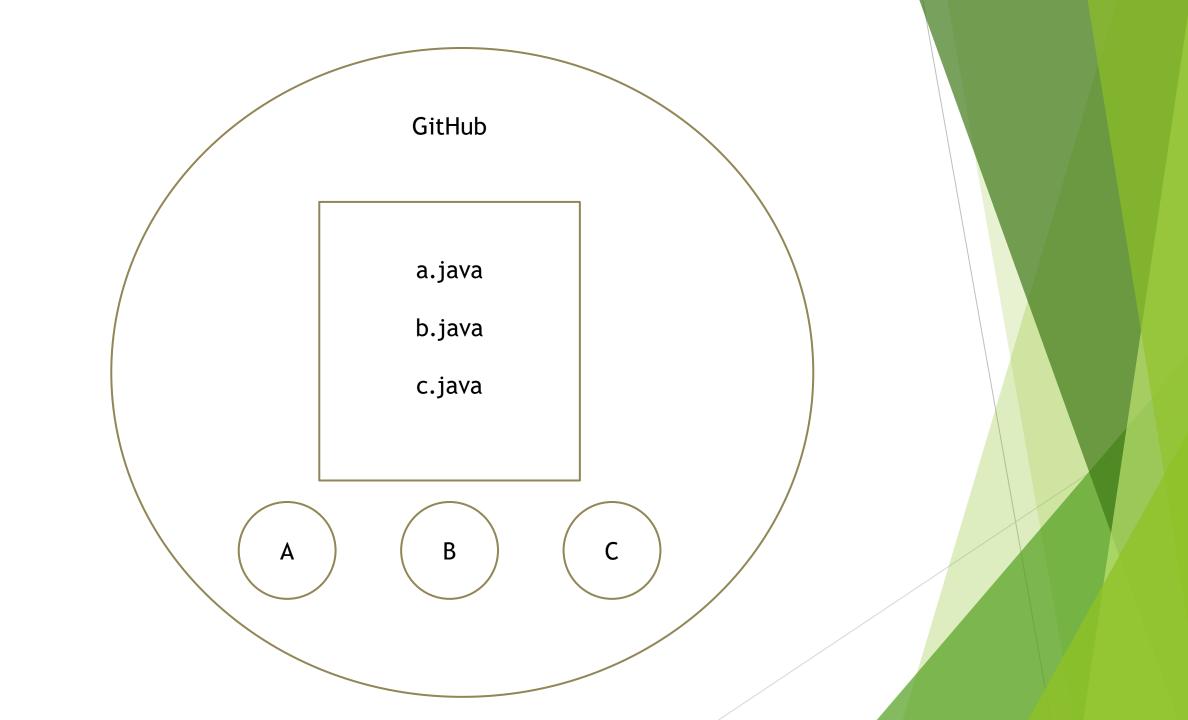
- ▶ It helps pull a repository into your local machine on which you can work.
- ► This just means that you have a local copy of the entire repository or a file that you have chosen to be on your machine.
- Any changes that you make will be local to your machine till you publish it.
- Once it is published the changes that you have made will be present in the centralized repository.
- Anyone who has access to the repository will be able to view your changes.
- In case you have made some mistakes you can easily revert the changes you made and move it back to the previous version before your changes.

Why is it needed?

- Many engineers will be working on a single project. Version controls maintain the access to files for different users.
- It can also limit control of a file to a single user at a time so that multiple users do not try to modify it at the same time.
- Version Control helps maintains multiple versions of files.
- It also maintains details of the author and the timestamp of files.
- This helps identifying stable versions in the project.
- Also to revert to a previous version with very little overhead.

Git and GitHub

- ▶ Git is the version control tool that we will be using for our coursework.
- We will be using GitHub to make our repositories.
- So every student must have a GitHub account. Those who do not have can signup for a new account at GitHub at www.github.com



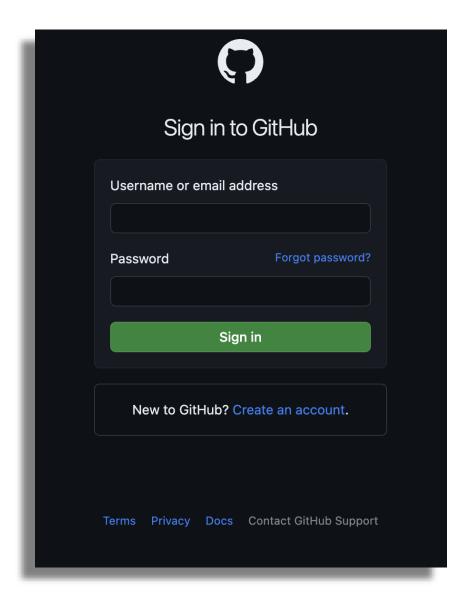
Setting up GIT on Windows

- Download and install the latest version of <u>GitHub Desktop</u>. This will automatically install Git and keep it up-to-date for you.
- Once your installation is done you just have to login with your username and password. It will ask you for email id which you can enter. Or alternatively you can do the following steps.
- On your computer, open the Git Shell application.
- ► Tell Git your *name* so your commits will be properly labeled. Type everything after the \$ here.
 - \$ git config --global user.name "Your Name"
- ► Tell Git the *email address* that will be associated with your Git commits. This should be the email address that you have registered your GitHub account with. To keep your email address hidden, see "Keeping your email address private".
 - \$ git config --global user.email "Your Email Address"

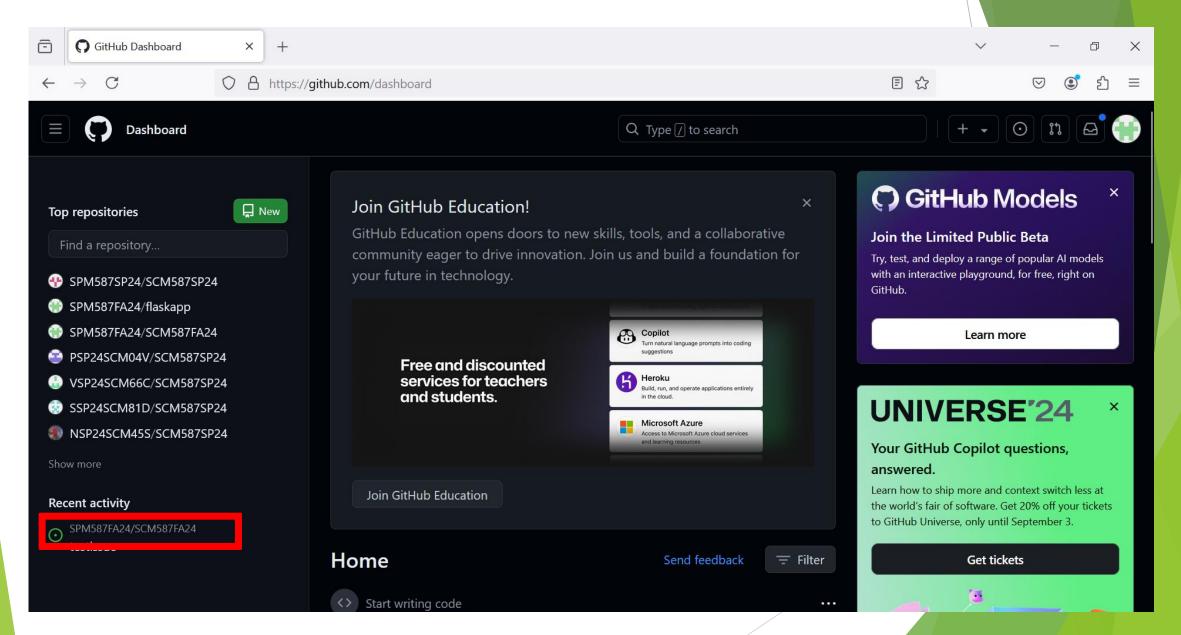
Connecting over HTTPS

- ► The https:// clone URLs are available on all repositories.
- You can use SSH as well but HTTPS is the preferred method.
- ▶ When you are using the git commands like git clone, git pull etc you will be asked for your GitHub username and password.
- You can use a credential helper so Git will remember your GitHub username and password.

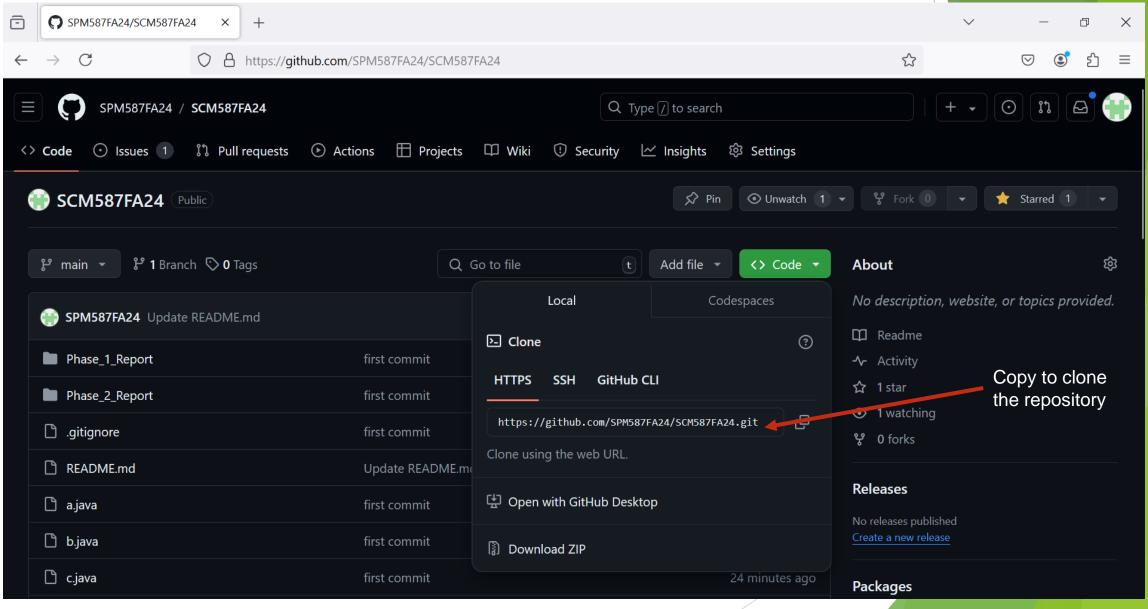
Login



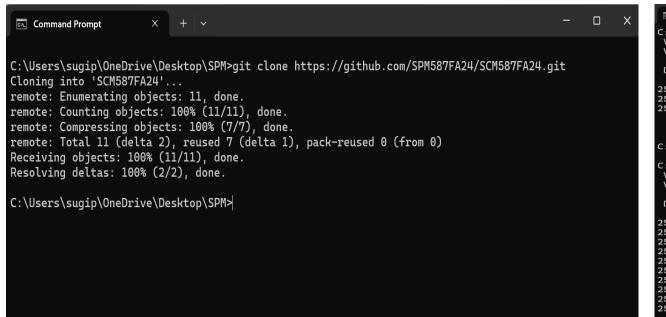
Main Screen



Selecting a Repository to Clone



Selecting a Repository to Clone



```
C:\Users\sugip\OneDrive\Desktop\SPM>dir
 Volume in drive C is OS
 Volume Serial Number is 82EA-93EC
 Directory of C:\Users\sugip\OneDrive\Desktop\SPM
                    <DIR>
25-08-2024 23:36
25-08-2024 23:35
                    <DIR>
                                    SCM587FA24
25-08-2024 23:36
                    <DIR>
              0 File(s)
                                     0 bytes
              3 Dir(s) 40,899,121,152 bytes free
C:\Users\sugip\OneDrive\Desktop\SPM>cd SCM587FA24
C:\Users\sugip\OneDrive\Desktop\SPM\SCM587FA24>dir
 Volume in drive C is OS
 Volume Serial Number is 82EA-93EC
 Directory of C:\Users\sugip\OneDrive\Desktop\SPM\SCM587FA24
25-08-2024 23:36
25-08-2024
           23:36
25-08-2024
           23:36
                                  6 .gitignore
 5-08-2024
           23:36
                                  0 a.java
                                  0 b.java
                                  0 c.java
                                  0 d.java
                                  0 e.java
 25-08-2024
           23:36
                                  0 f.java
 25-08-2024
           23:36
                                  0 g.java
```

Viewing and Navigating Files

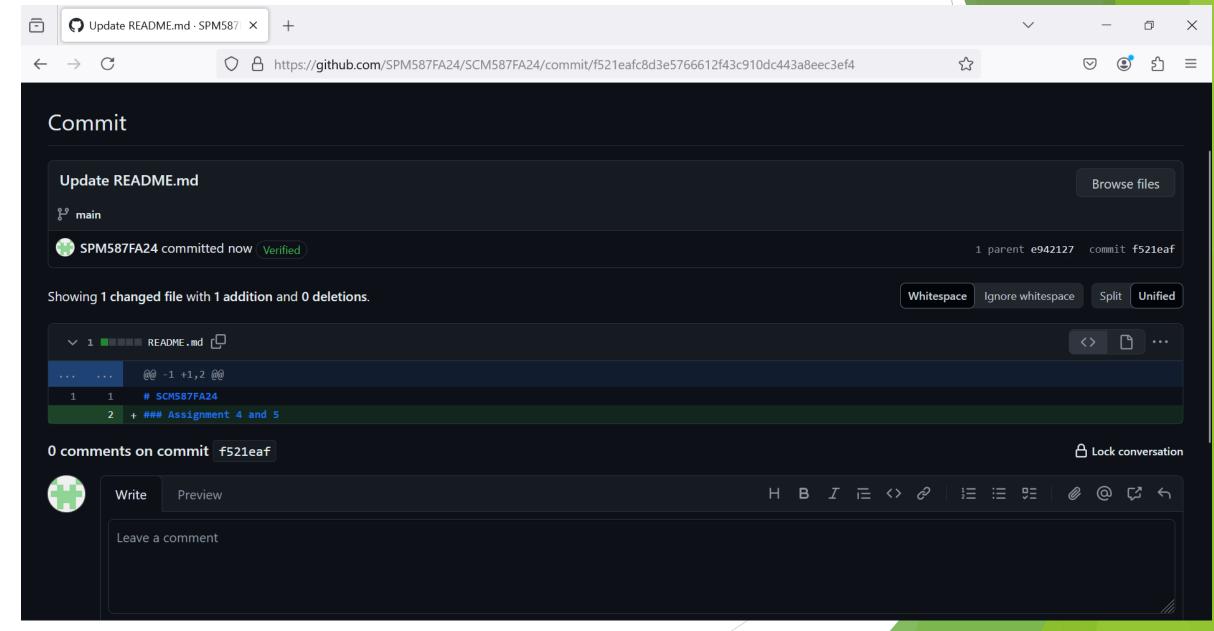
Windows Command Prompt

- View Files: `dir`
- Change Directory: `cd [directory_name]`

macOS/Linux / Any IDE:

- View Files: `ls`
- Change Directory: `cd [directory_name]`

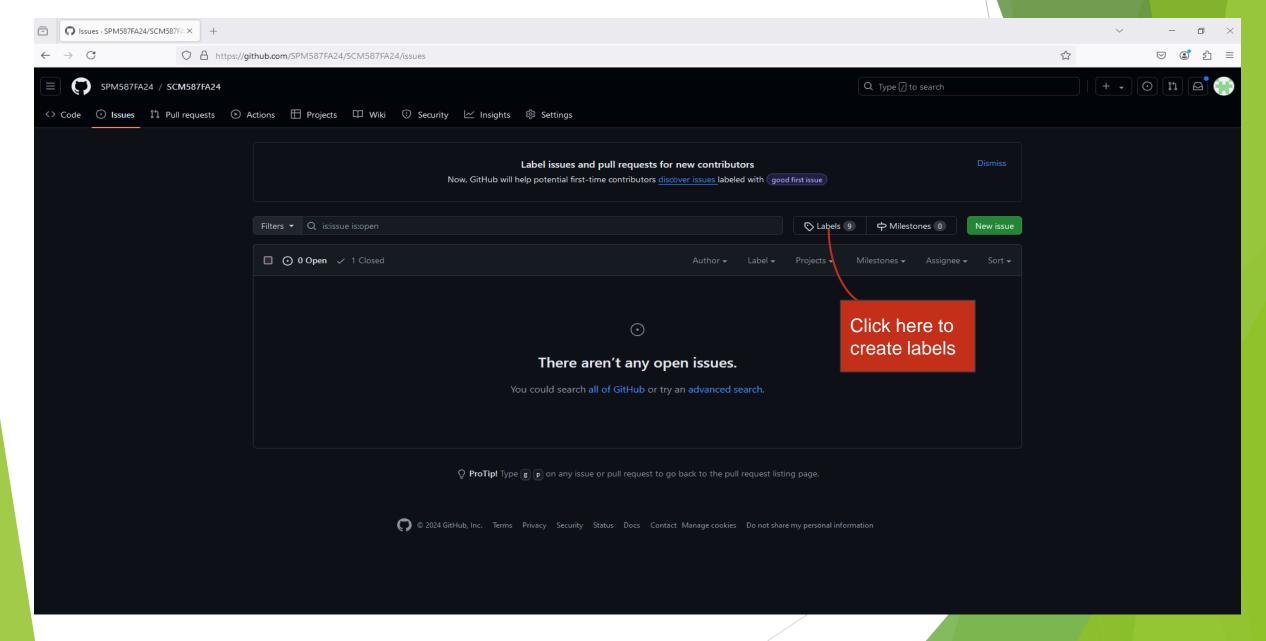
Viewing a Cloned Repository



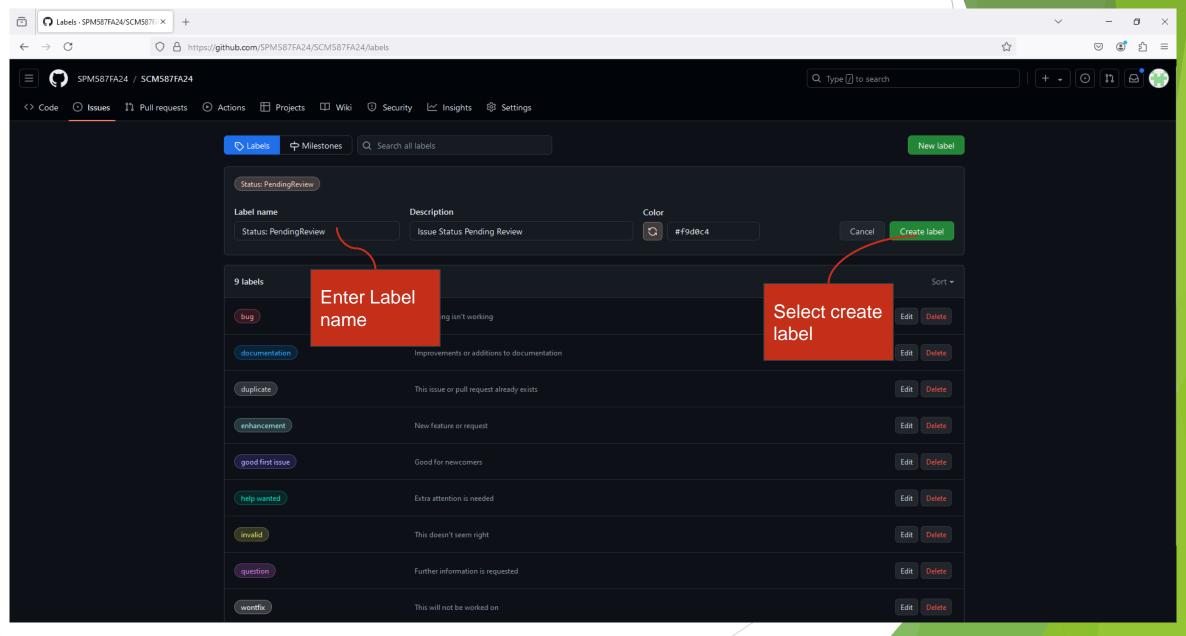
Issues and Labels

- Issues option in GitHub is a bug tracking tool for GitHub.
- Let's say you find some bugs in your code.
- You can raise an issue with labels for each bug that you find.
- Issues can be created with different labels for different phases (Requirement, Design, Coding, Testing, Documentation)
- Labels are a great way to organize different types of issues. Issues can have as many labels as you want, and you can filter by one or many labels at once.
- ► There are some existing labels (Bug, Enhancement) but you can also create user defined label.
- Once you fix that code and the bug is cleared you will be making a commit to your repo.
- At this time you can close that issue.

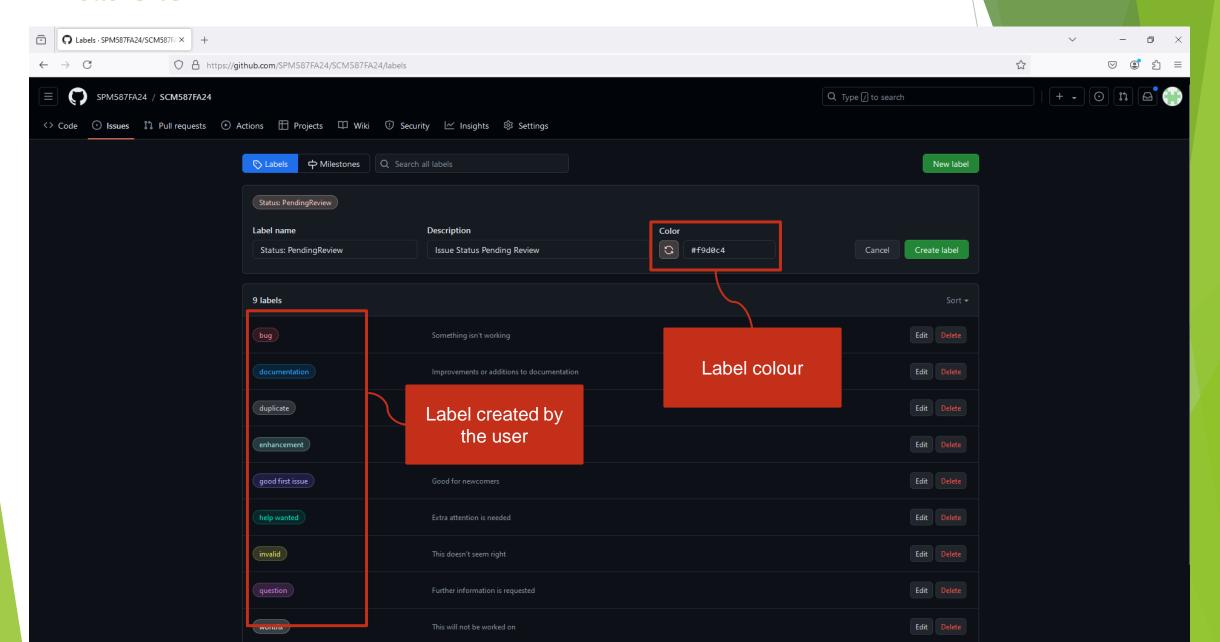
Create Labels



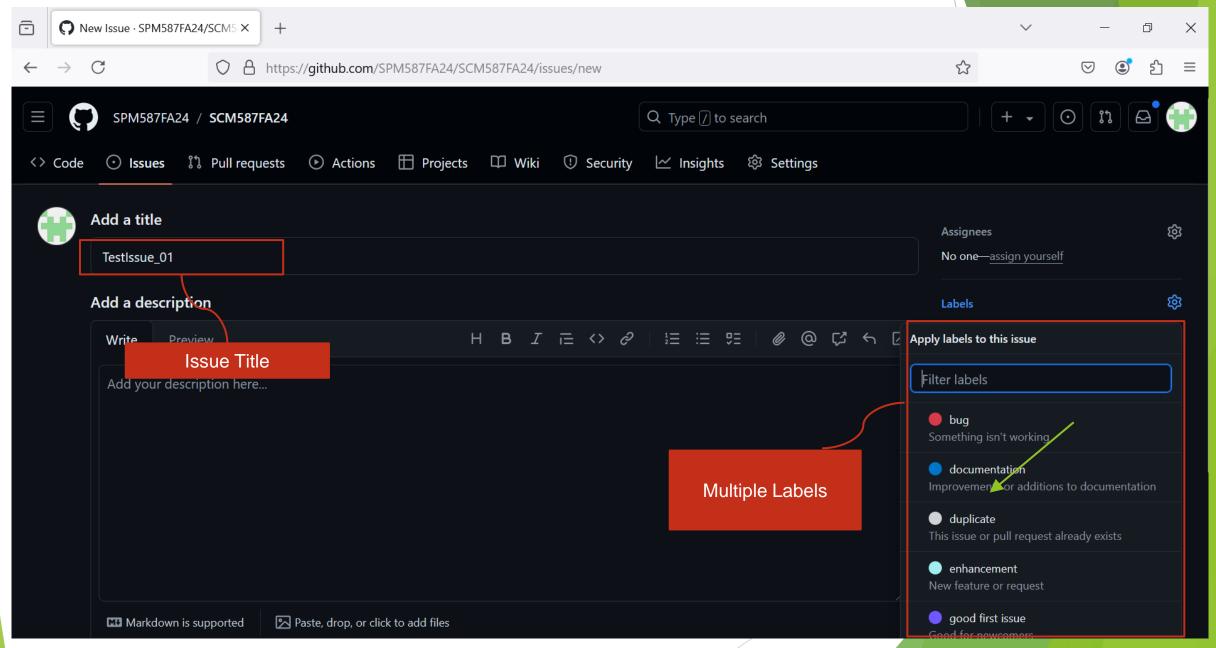
Labels



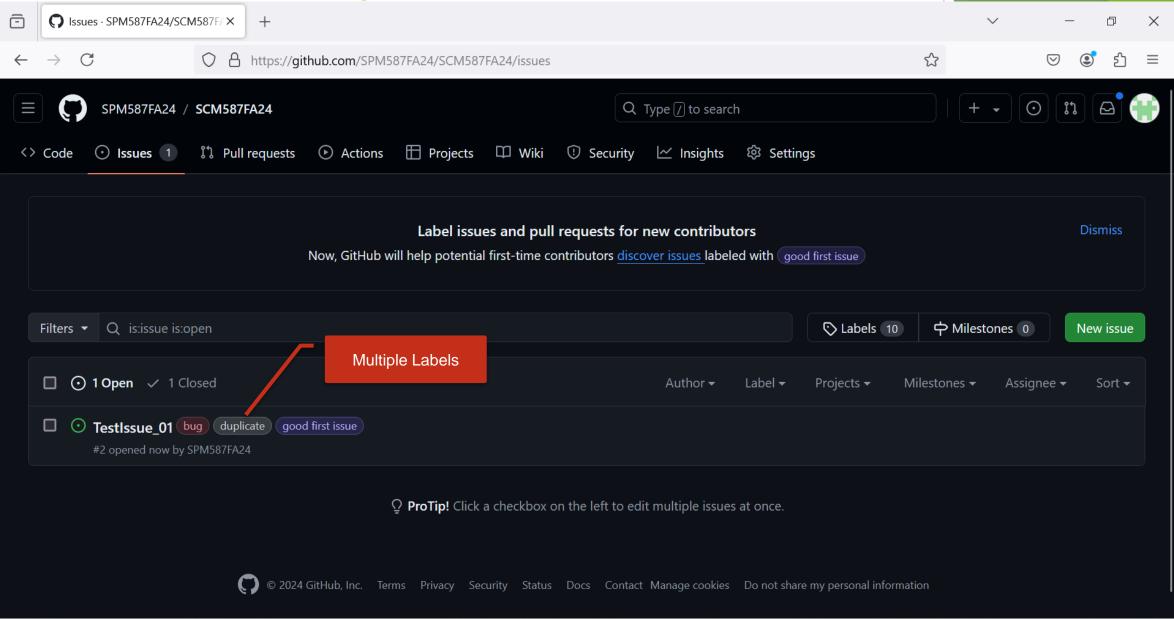
Labels



Multiple Labels



Issues with Multiple labels



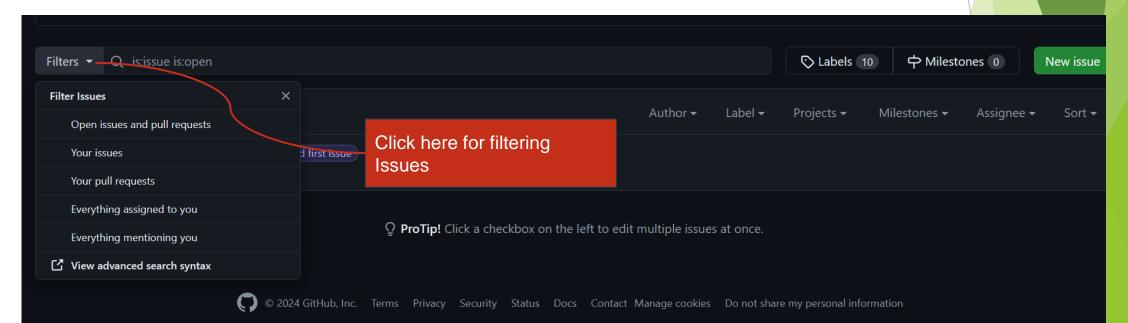
Filter Issues

You can filter issues and pull requests to find:

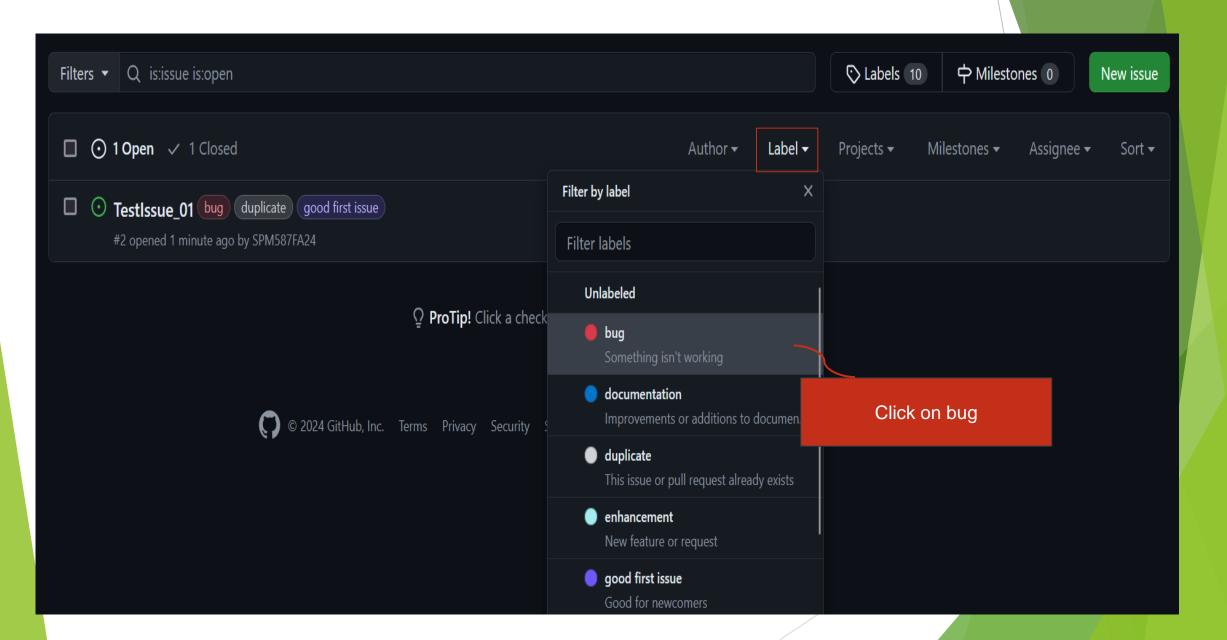
All open issues and pull requests
Issues and pull requests that you've created
Issues and pull requests that are assigned to you

Issues and pull requests where you're @mentioned

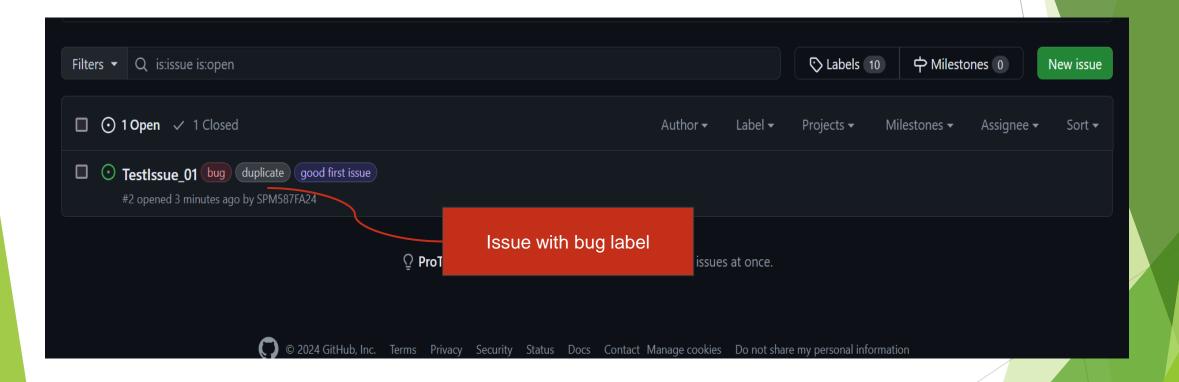
You can also Filtering issues and pull requests by labels.



Filter Issues



Filter issues



List issues for a Repository

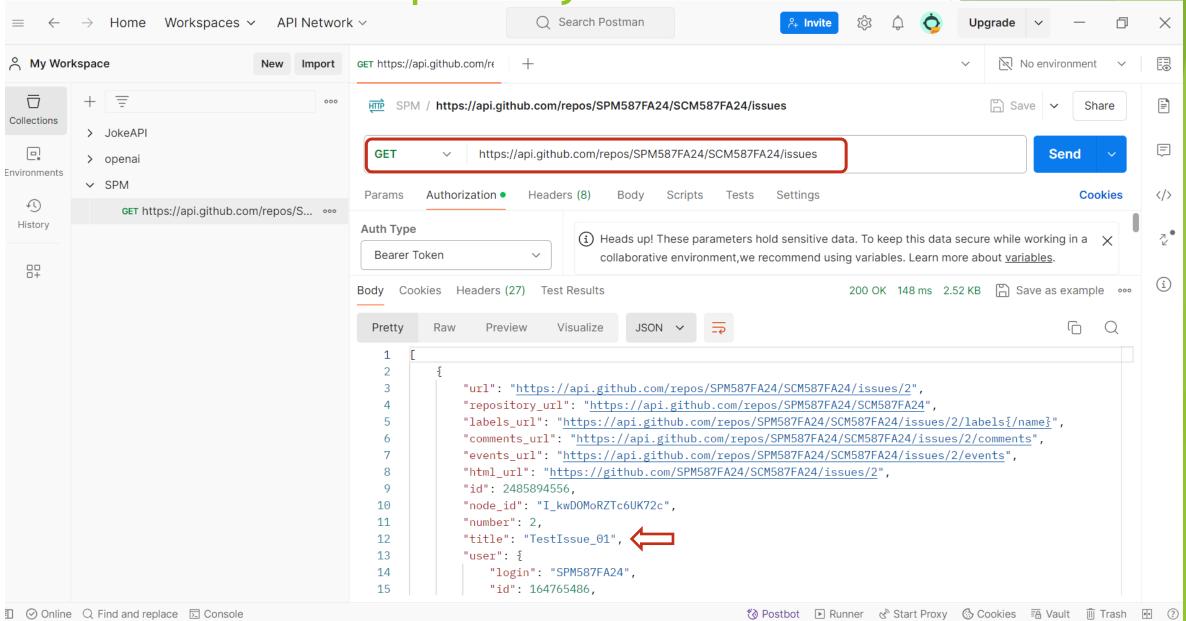
GET /repos/:owner/:repo/issues

Parameters

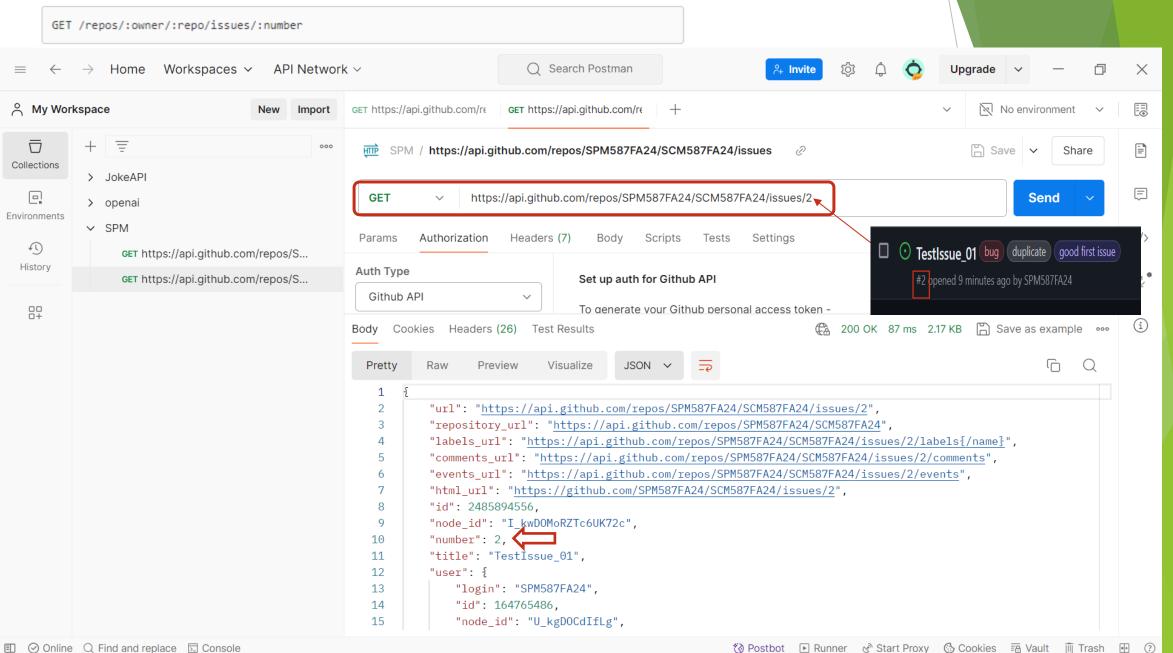
Name	Туре	Description
milestone	integer or string	If an integer is passed, it should refer to a milestone by its number field. If the string * is passed, issues with any milestone are accepted. If the string none is passed, issues without milestones are returned.
state	string	Indicates the state of the issues to return. Can be either open, closed, or all. Default: open
assignee	string	Can be the name of a user. Pass in none for issues with no assigned user, and * for issues assigned to any user.
creator	string	The user that created the issue.
mentioned	string	A user that's mentioned in the issue.
labels	string	A list of comma separated label names. Example: bug,ui,@high
sort	string	What to sort results by. Can be either created, updated, comments. Default: created
direction	string	The direction of the sort. Can be either asc or desc. Default: desc
since	string	Only issues updated at or after this time are returned. This is a timestamp in ISO 8601 format: YYYY-MM-DDTHH: MM: SSZ.



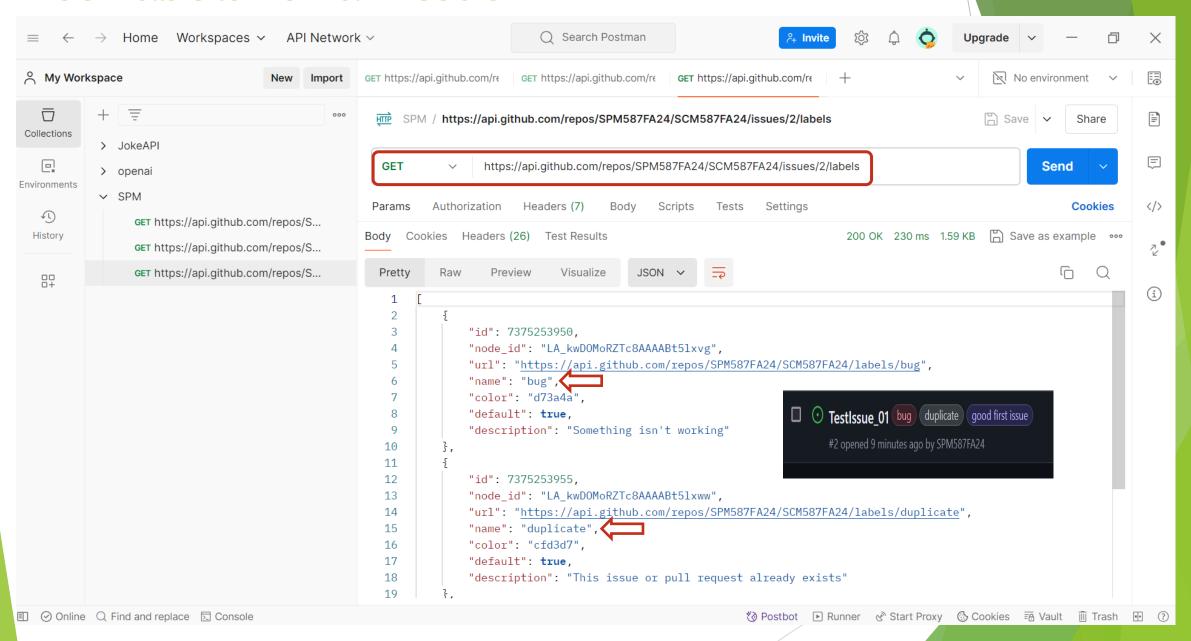
List issues for a Repository



Get a Single issue



List Labels for an Issue



To Do

- Sign Up on GitHub and create a new ID in the following format.
- Assume the name of the user is John Doe and his A-number is A12345678.
 - ► His ID would be JFA24SCM78D.
 - ▶ Here the first J is the first letter of his first name John.
 - ▶ The last D is the first letter of his last name Doe.
 - And 78 is the last two numbers of his A-number.
 - ▶ The term FA24SCM will be the same for everyone.
- Download and Install Git for Windows.
 - https://desktop.github.com/

Questions?