

https://github.com/digitaldrk/git_talk_tampa_bay_startup_week

Goal For This Talk

A tweet/DM//
text/slack/high
five like this
from
you one day



Git VS GitHub

- **Git**: A revision control program, a tool to manage your source code history compartmentalized into "Repositories". Tracks changes.
- GitHub: A public (by default) hosting service/ website for Git Repositories.

Installation

So after some discussion with colleagues, it was discovered that "officially", GitHub now prefers you use the HTTPS protocol instead of SSH (SSH being the protocol I had documented in my talk).

With that said, if you don't have Git/Github set up, you could download GitHub Desktop which is an app made by GitHub. Once you have the app running, you can login to your GitHub account in the app and it will connect to your GitHub account. This app will install the command line version of git shell (terminal) as well for Windows users.

Link to download GitHub desktop app: https://desktop.github.com/

Link to article about saving your PW in Git: https://help.github.com/articles/caching-your-github-password-in-git/

Vocabulary

- Repository ("Repo"): A place where the history of your work is stored. It often lives in a .git subdirectory of your working copy a copy of the most recent state of the files you're working on.
- Branch: Represents an independent line of development.
 Branches serve as an abstraction for the edit/stage/commit processFetch: Download objects and refs from another repository
- Merge: Join two or more development histories together
- Pull: Fetch from and integrate with a local branch

Anatomy of a Git Command (really any command)

Command



- Command: split into an array of strings named arguments
- Option: modifies the command, changing the way it performs
- **Argument:** Argument 0 is (normally) the command name

Basic Git Workflow

Edit File > Git add > Git commit -m "message"

'Informational' Commands (these commands don't <u>do</u> stuff')

- git status (favorite): Shows you the status of files in the index versus the working directory
- git branch (favorite): lists your branches and tells you what branch you're on
- git remote: Shows all the remote versions of your repository.
- git log: Shows a listing of commits on a branch including the corresponding details
- git diff: Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc

'Do Stuff' Commands

- git init: Initializes a git repository
- git clone: Clones a repository
- git add OR file_name rb: "Stages" changes you have saved
- git commit -m "message about commit": Takes all staged commits and records them to the repository
- git fetch: Download objects (code) and refs (commits) from another repository (note: still need to merge)
- git pull: Downloads just like fetch but ALSO merges

Let's Practice

Navigate to your project directory:

cd ~/projects/your-project-directory

Status Check!

git status

```
Derek:TalkKeynotes derekdyer$ git status
fatal: Not a git repository (or any of the parent directories): .git
Derek:TalkKeynotes derekdyer$
```

This means we haven't turned this folder/directory into a git repository yet

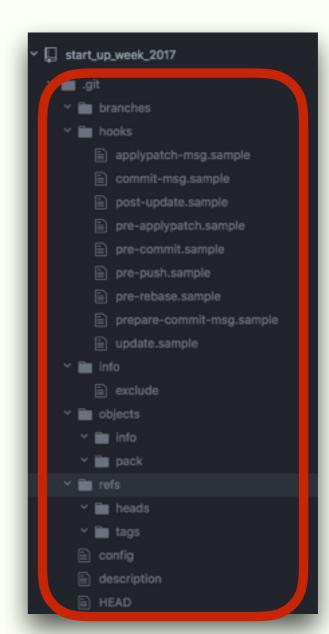
Initialize The Repo In Your Project Folder

git init

```
start_up_week_2017 — -bash — 210×44

[Derek:start_up_week_2017 derekdyer$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/derekdyer/Dropbox/TalkKeynotes/start_up_week_2017/.git/
Derek:start_up_week_2017 derekdyer$
```

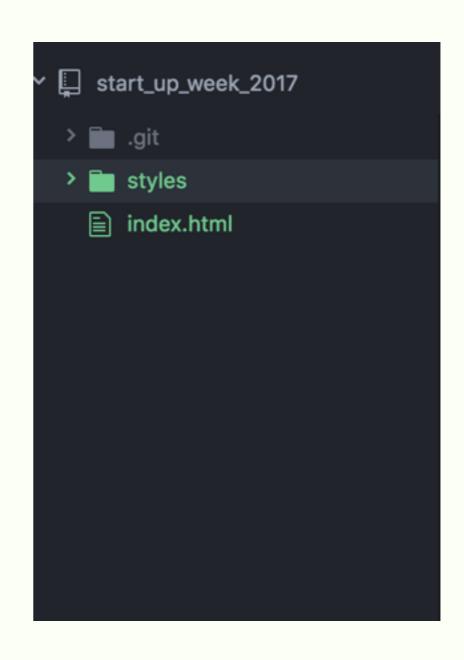
You May Notice the New Git Directory in Your Project Depending on What Text Editor You Use



Add Files and Code To Your Project

I added a file and folder. Atom, (the text editor I'm using) made the un-staged additions green.

Pretty cool



Status Check!

git status

```
Derek:start_up_week_2017 derekdyer$ git status
On branch master

Initial commit
Untracked files:
    (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        index.html
        styles/
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
Derek:start_up_week_2017 derekdyer$
```

Add Changes

git add .

OR

git add file_name.html

Status Check!

git status

```
[Derek:start_up_week_2017 derekdyer$ git status
On branch master

Initial commit

Changes to be committed:
   (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)

    new file: index.html
    new file: styles/master.css

Derek:start_up_week_2017 derekdyer$
```

Commit

git commit -m "Yak shavin'"

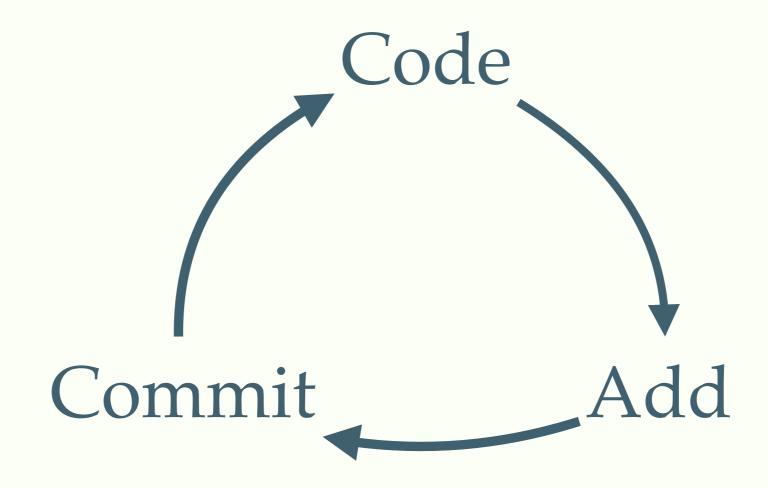
```
[Derek:start_up_week_2017 derekdyer$ git commit -m "Yak shavin'"
[master (root-commit) 02f2125] Yak shavin'
2 files changed, 42 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 index.html
create mode 100644 styles/master.css
Derek:start_up_week_2017 derekdyer$
```

Status Check!

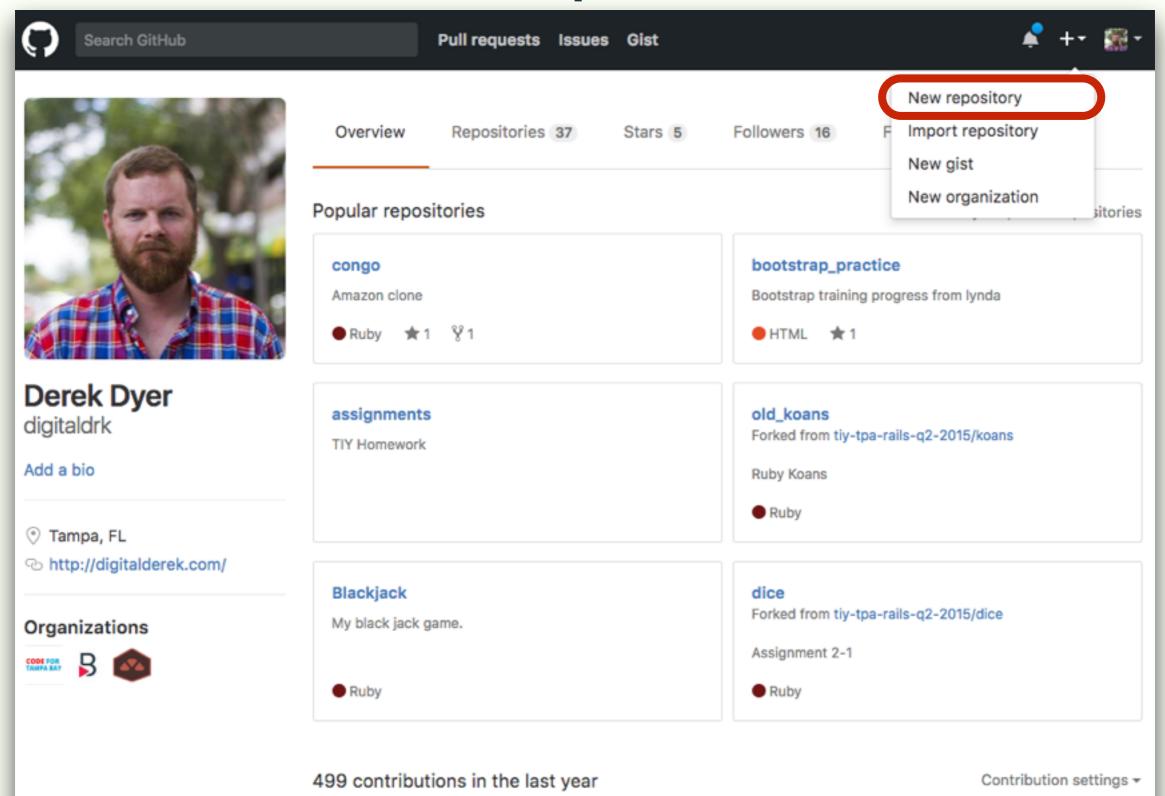
git status

```
[Derek:start_up_week_2017 derekdyer$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean
Derek:start_up_week_2017 derekdyer$
```

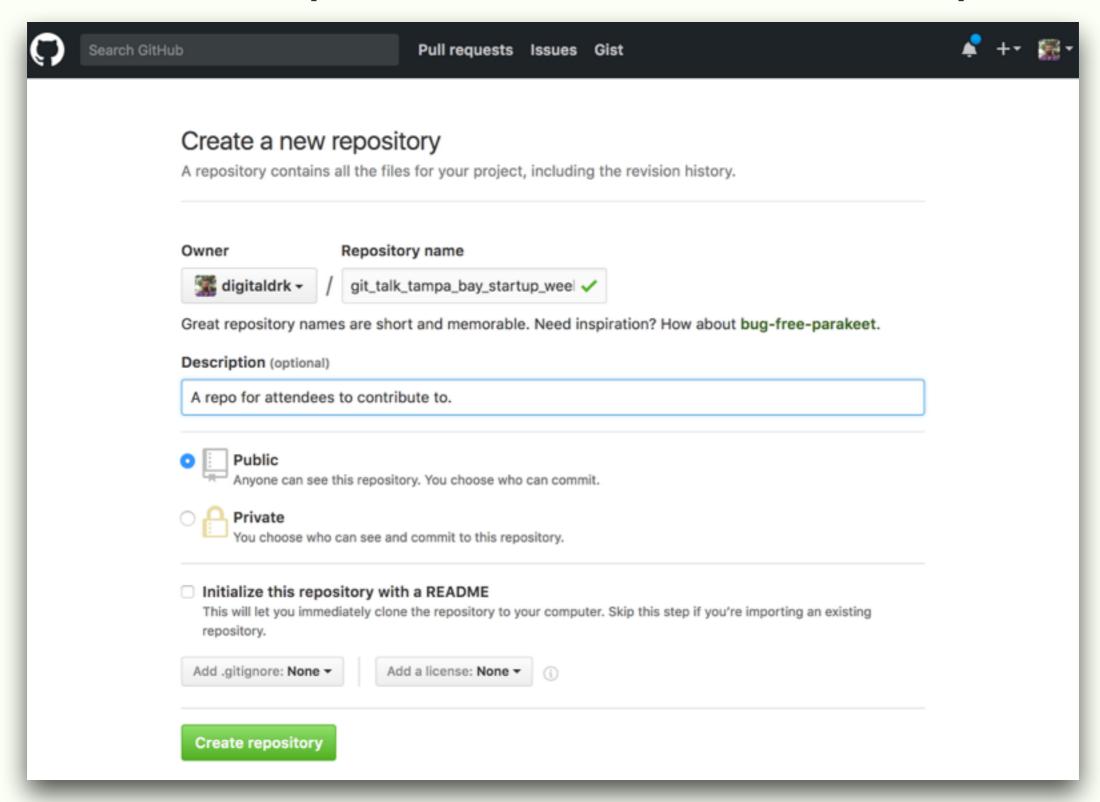
Repeat



Create a Repo in GitHub



Name Repo and Add Description



Let's review where we are real quick



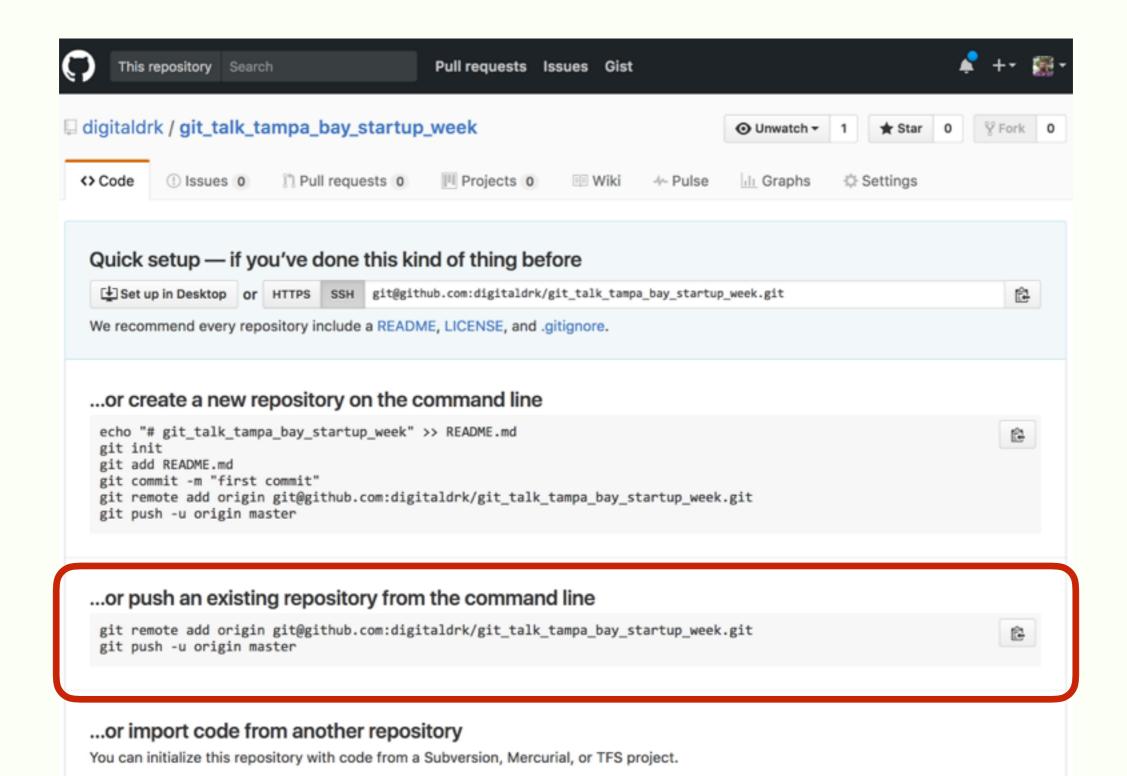
You have a repository of code with some commits in your computer



You have created an EMPTY 'remote' repository in GitHub

These are totally separate. Next we will connect them.

Copy This Code



What Does the Command You Copied Mean?

git remote add origin git@github.com:digitaldrk/git_talk_tampa_bay_startup_week.git git push -u origin master

git remote add origin

The command git remote add origin creates a new remote called origin located at git@github.com:peter/first_app.git. Once you do this, in your push commands, you can push to origin instead of typing out the whole URL.

git push -u origin master

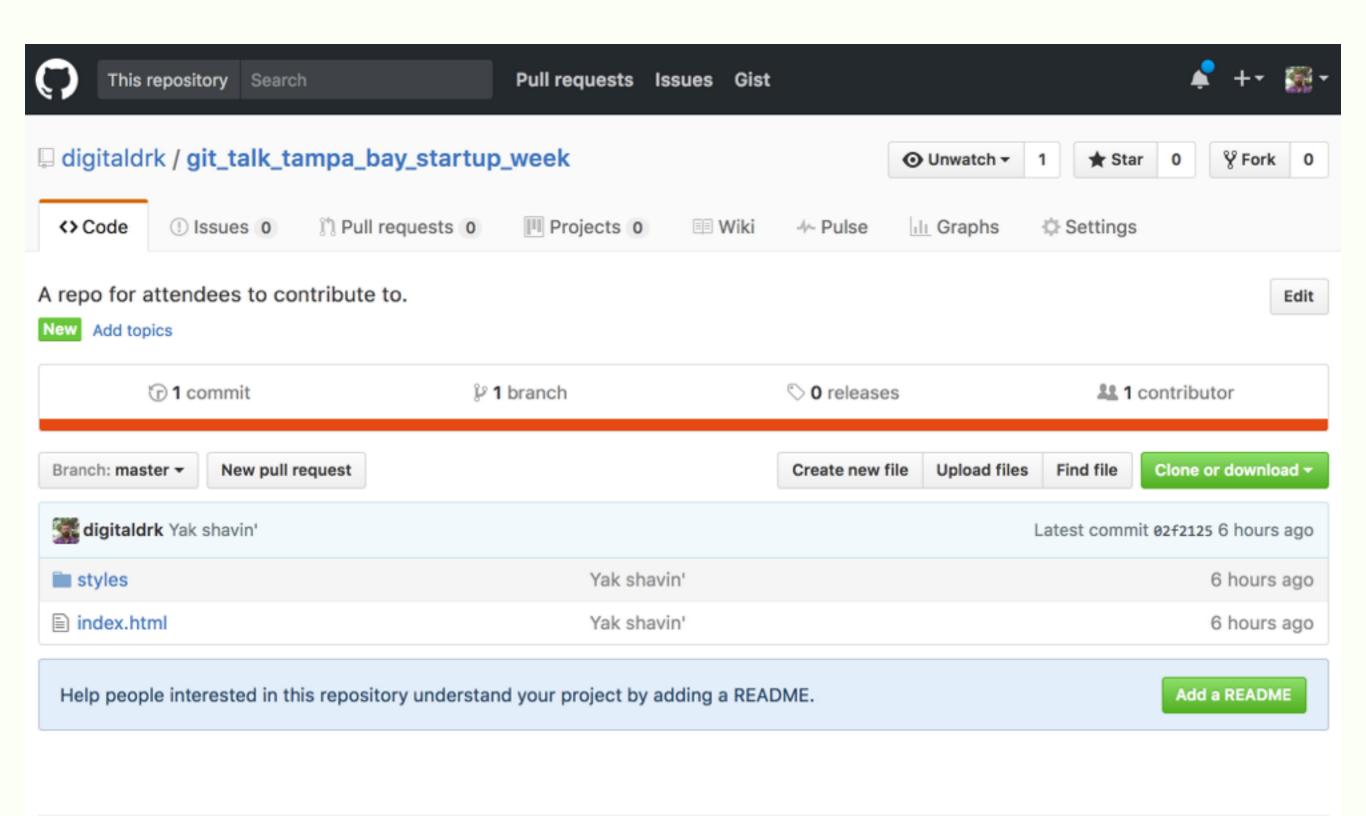
This is a command that says "push the commits in the local branch named master to the remote named origin". Once this is executed, all the stuff that you last synchronised with origin will be sent to the remote repository and other people will be able to see them there.

The '-u'

after pushing your local branch with -u option, this local branch will be automatically linked with remote branch, and you can use git pull without arguments. It's the same as —set-upstream, It's used to set origin as the upstream remote in your git config.

While in your projects folder, Paste It Into Terminal, Press Enter, and Then Refresh the GitHub Page

Success!



Cool Links

- Cool Command-Line site
 - http://explainshell.com/
- Git site
 - https://git-scm.com/
- Downloads
 - https://git-scm.com/downloads
- Learn Git in your browser
 - https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/1

Thank You!



I appreciate you spending your valuable time with me and I hope you found this talk encouraging and helpful