

Remote Repos and Github



Remote repos - Set up and Push

- \$git remote add alias remote_url
 - Link remote repo with yours
- origin default alias for a cloned repo
- \$git push alias branch_name
 - Push changes to your branch out
- \$git push alias l_b_n:r_b_n
 - Where I_b_n is local branch name and r_b_n is remote branch name
 - If you want to push to a different remote branch

Remote repos - Fetch and Merge

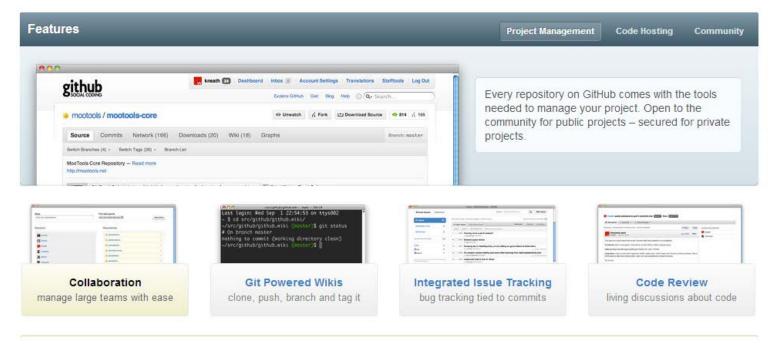
- \$git fetch alias
 - Synchronize your repo with remote repo
- git fetch --all
 - Synchronize with all remote repos
- \$git merge alias/branch_name
 - Merge the latest changes from a remote branch into your local branch

Github

- Web-based hosting service for software projects that use Git
- Why use Github?
 - Community-oriented
 - Social networking functionality
 - Feeds, followers, watching projects...
 - Funky social networking graphs
 - Pull requests
 - Wiki, Issue tracking

Engineering for Professionals

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Manage Teams with Organizations

Whether you're running an open source project or a Fortune 500 company, Organizations simplify team management.

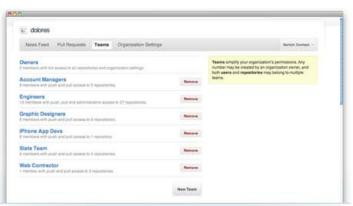
With **teams** you can give your developers as much or as little power as they need, from the ability to create projects on behalf of your organization to read-only access on existing projects.

Team permissions: Read-only, read-write, and admin-level access.

Best of all: create **as many** teams with as many members as you need. There are no limits on teams or their members.

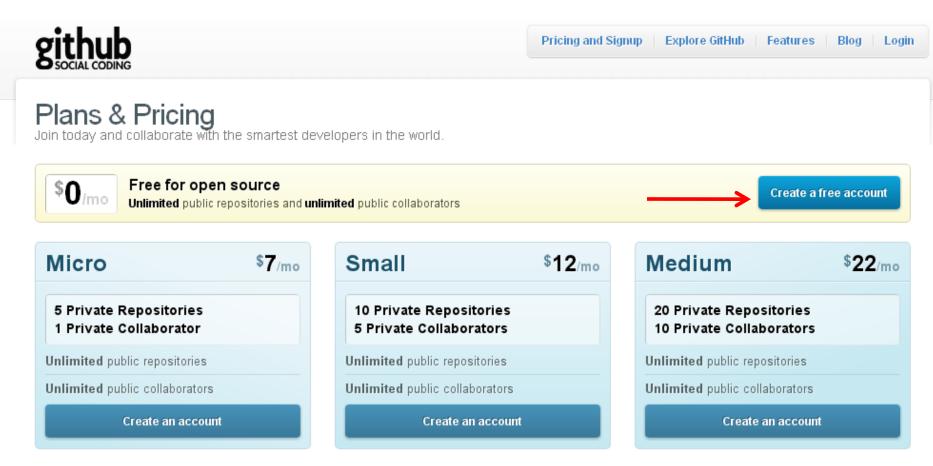
Shared Administration

Organizations allow the people who oversee your group's billing information and the people who oversee team management to work together brilliantly using their existing, free GitHub accounts.

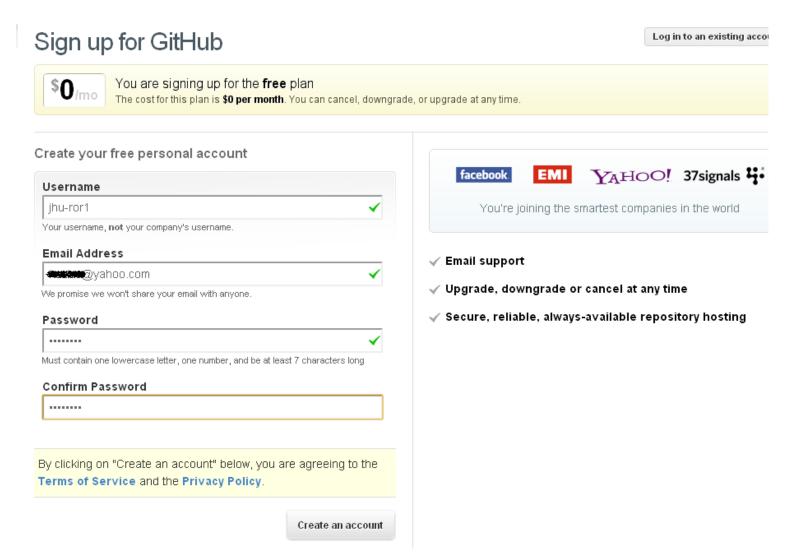


Teams control access to your organization's code, making it easy to add or remove people from many repositories at once.

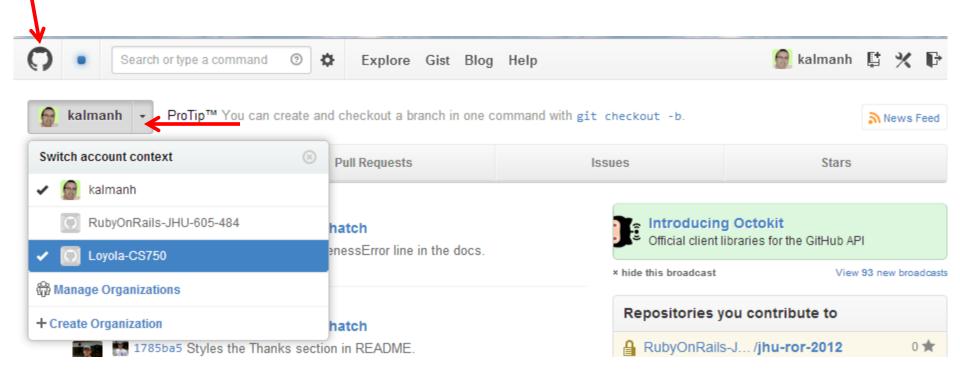
Create a Github user account



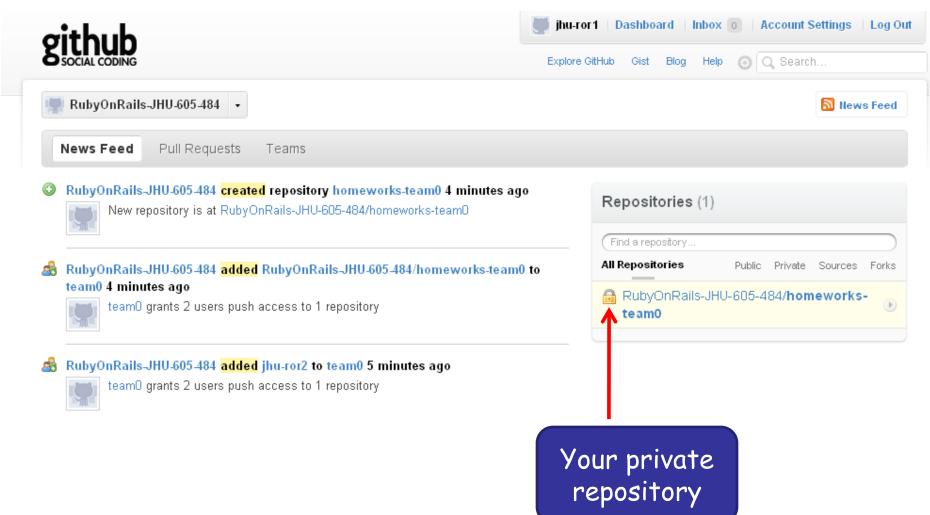
Create a Github user account



Class Github account



Class Github account





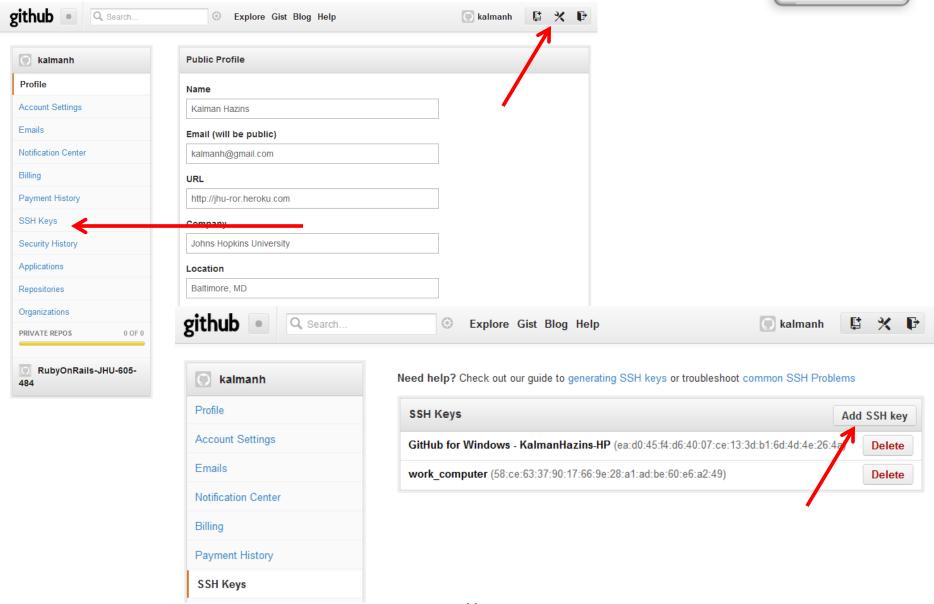
Before you can access your repo

- 2 ways to access your private repo
 - (Either) Using the git protocol
 (Often not available behind a corporate firewall!)



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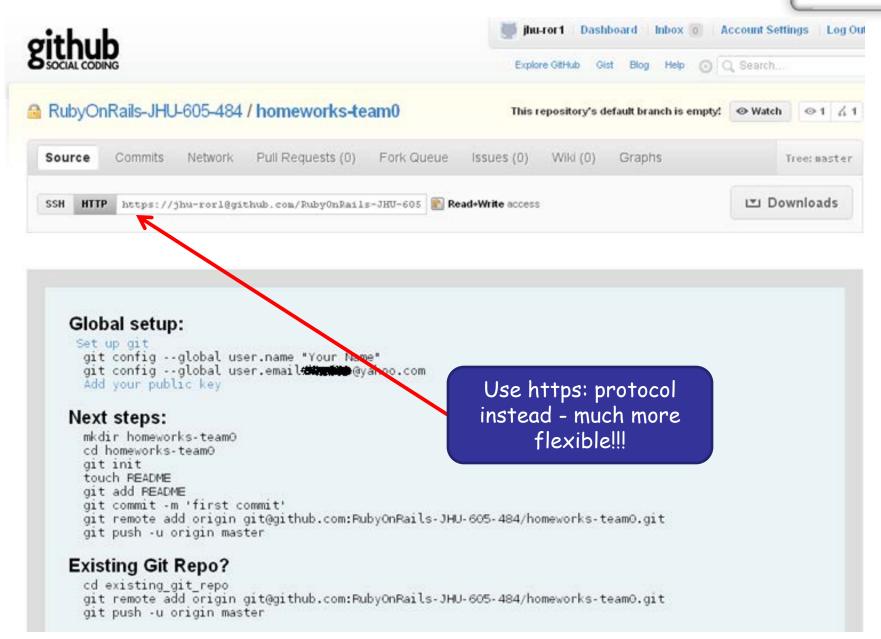
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Before you can access your repo

- 2. (Or) Using https protocol
 - No set up required
 - Just use the correct URL and
 - The password to your github account
 - Available behind a firewall

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2 biggest gotchas for SVN folks

- Need to re-add tracked files after modifying (unless using -a flag when committing to skip the staging directory)
- 2. No trunk/branches/tags directory structure. Instead, you have one big tree and the .git directory (repo) "drives" what's in your working directory