Git and Github

Edwin Kofler

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Edwin Kofler

- Website
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Agenda

- 1. Introduce Git and Github
- 2. Tour GitHub (create account, explore site)
- 3. Download Git and GitHub Desktop
- 4. Make a GitHub Contribution
- 5. Bonus Points: Using Git over the Command Line
- 6. Resources

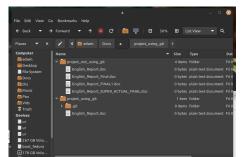
Introducing Git

From the official Git website:

Git is a free and open source distributed version control system...

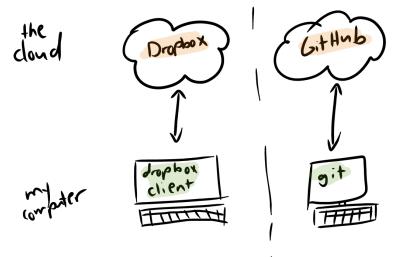
But what does that mean in practice? Git...

- Lets you "look at" a file at a previous point in time
- Allows multiple people to work on the same codebase at a time
- Lets you experiment with your code (and keep the original copy safe)



Introducing GitHub

- Sort of a combination of Dropbox and Twitter
- ▶ Better to show, than tell...



Tour of GitHub

- Create GitHub account
- Explore "home" view
- Show "profile" view
- Create a "profile README"
- Show small repository: hyperupcall/website
- Show large repository: xournalpp/xournalpp

Downloading Git and GitHub

Git must be installed before using GitHub Desktop

- ► For **Git**
 - ► Go to git-scm.com
 - See middle-right part of page for download button
- ► For GitHub Desktop
 - Go to desktop.github.com (Linux users, see shiftkey/desktop)
 - See download button

Make a GitHub Contribution

- 1. Find a repository to contribute too (ex. ecc-cs-club/practice)
- 2. Find an issue to "fix" (optional)
- 3. Fork the repository (usually required)
- 4. Clone your "forked" repository to your computer with a Git client (ex. GitHub Desktop)
- 5. Open the repository with a code editor (ex. VSCode)
- 6. Make the code or text changes required
- 7. Make a Git commit, then push your changes
- 8. Create a Pull Request (PR)
- 9. Wait

Resources

- ► The Coding Train: Git
- Using Git on the command line (video)
- Git cheatsheet by GitHub
- Git cheatsheet by GitLab
- Video: How to contribute to GitHub