

# ¡Javascript!

guayverd beta hub

# Agenda del día



## 01

### Introducción

Repaso comandos.  
Repaso creación de  
repositorio local.

## 02

### GitHub

Definición.  
Registro.  
Crear repositorio.  
Conectar repositorios.  
git push  
git branch

## 03

### Ejercitación

Crear repositorio  
remoto.  
Vincularlo con  
repositorio local.  
Subir nuestro proyecto  
a la nube.



# daily

¿Cómo venimos?

¿Algo nos bloquea?

¿Cómo seguimos?



# Git Branch

Git puede tener múltiples universos. El universo original es la rama master. Para ver las ramas (branches) ejecutamos **git branch** (debe haber al menos un commit).

```
• avant ➤ git-folder ➤ ↗master ≠ ➤ 0ms ➤ git log --oneline  
  fe53c95 (HEAD -> master) first commit  
• avant ➤ git-folder ➤ ↗master ≠ ➤ 144ms ➤ git branch  
  * master
```

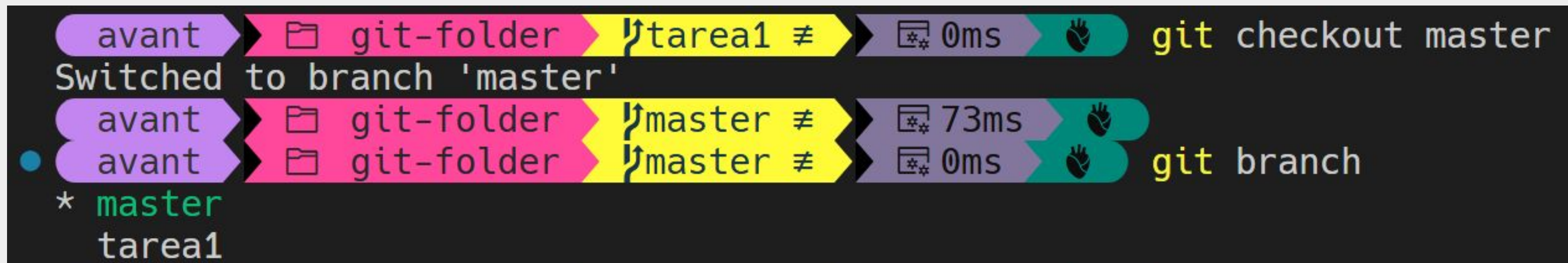


# Crear nueva rama

Para crear un nuevo universo (branch) que incluya los commits previos y posarnos en él.

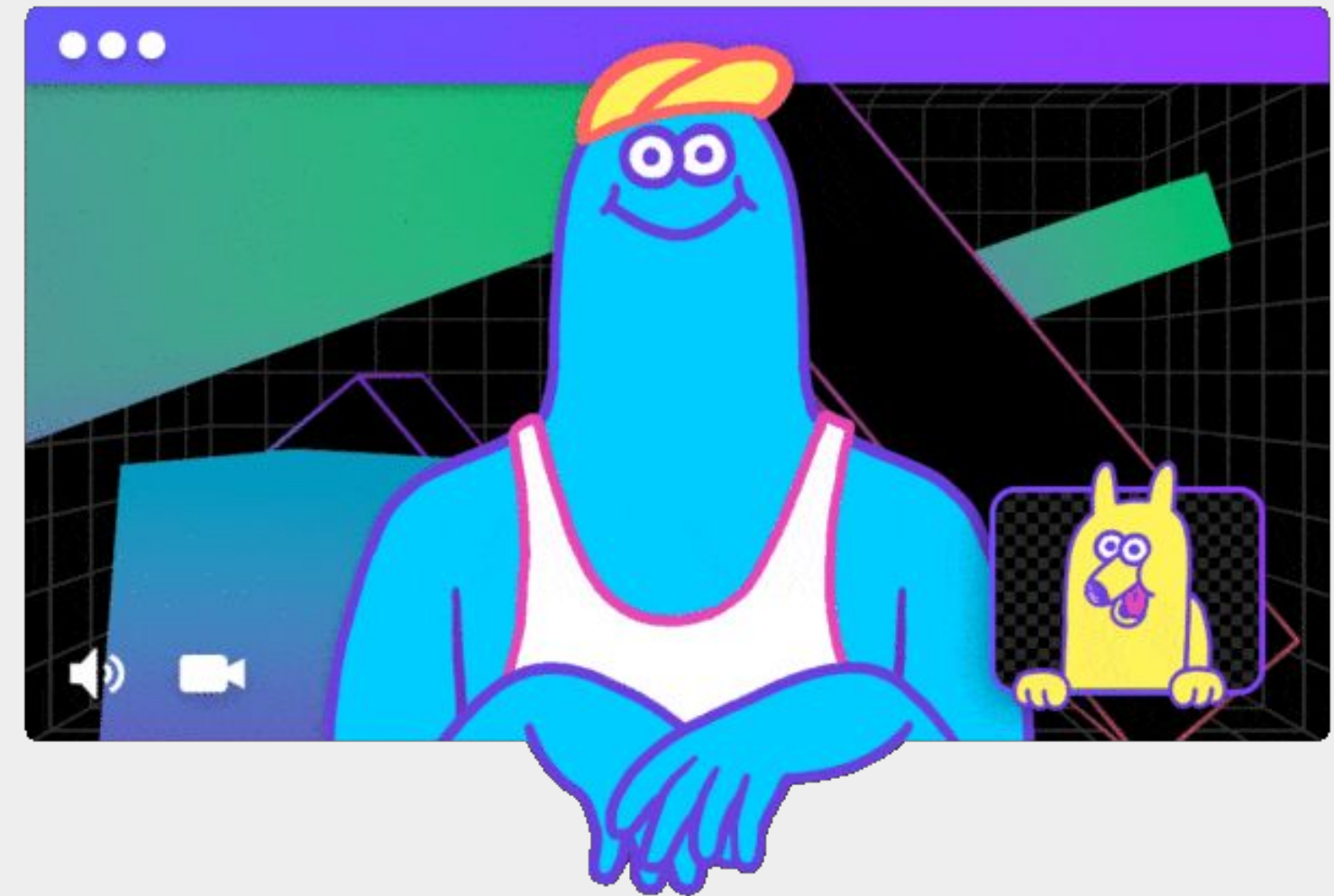
```
avant ➤ git-folder ➤ master ≠ ➤ 0ms ➤ git log --oneline
fe53c95 (HEAD -> master) first commit
avant ➤ git-folder ➤ master ≠ ➤ 144ms ➤ git branch
* master
avant ➤ git-folder ➤ master ≠ ➤ 130ms ➤ git checkout -b tarea1
Switched to a new branch 'tarea1'
avant ➤ git-folder ➤ tarea1 ≠ ➤ 72ms ➤ git log --oneline
fe53c95 (HEAD -> tarea1, master) first commit
avant ➤ git-folder ➤ tarea1 ≠ ➤ 123ms ➤ git branch
master
* tarea1
```

# Cambiar de rama



# GITHUB

¿Qué es?



## SPRINT 1

# GitHub



**GitHub es una plataforma mundial de repositorios, entre muchos otros servicios que brinda.**

**Nos permite tener una copia de nuestro repositorio en la nube y trabajar colaborativamente.**



Explore the latest in AI, DevEx, security: [Get 20% off your tickets to GitHub Universe, only until September 3.](#)



Product Solutions Resources Open Source Enterprise Pricing

Search or jump to...

Sign in

Sign up

# Let's build from here

The world's leading AI-powered developer platform.



Email address

Sign up for GitHub

Start a free enterprise trial >

Trusted by the world's leading organizations



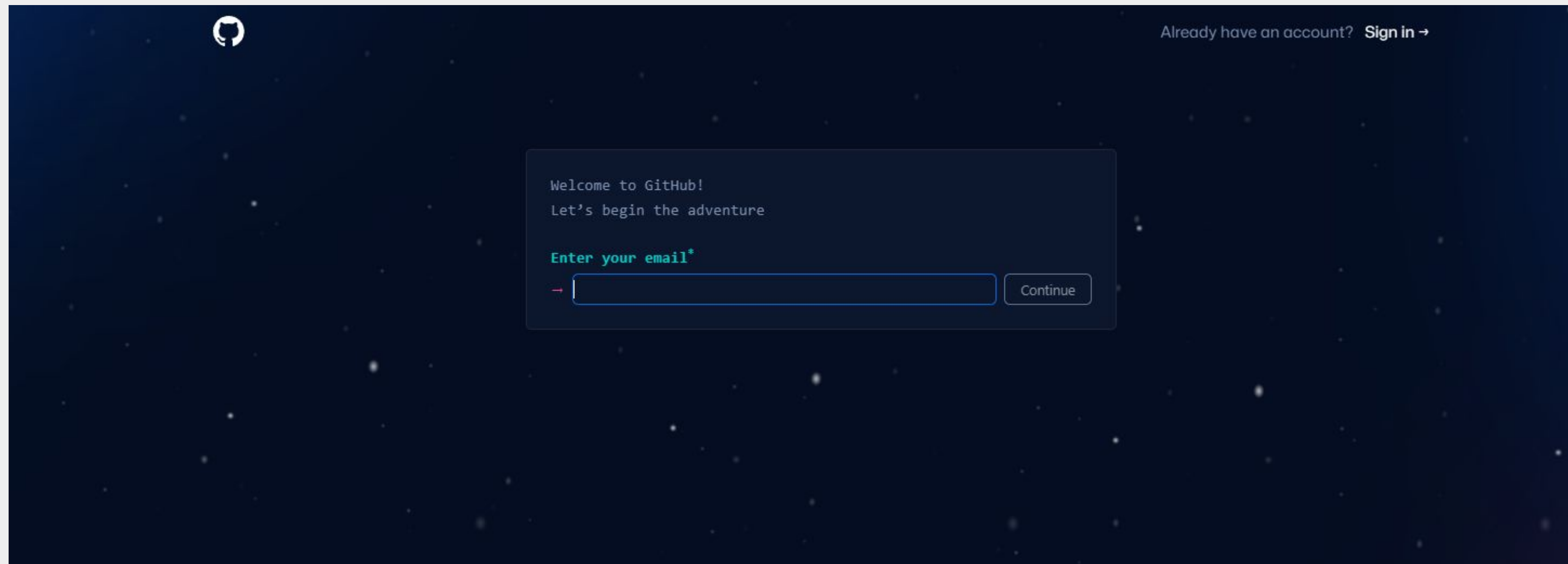
Productivity

Accelerate innovation

Our AI-powered platform increases the

# Registro en GitHub

Ir a <https://github.com/signup>



The screenshot shows the GitHub sign-up page with a dark blue background featuring a starry space pattern. In the top left corner is the GitHub logo, and in the top right corner is the text "Already have an account? Sign in →". The main content area is a dark gray box with the following text: "Welcome to GitHub!" and "Let's begin the adventure". Below this is a prompt "Enter your email\*" in green. Underneath the prompt is a text input field with a red cursor icon on the left. To the right of the input field is a "Continue" button.


Welcome to GitHub!  
Let's begin the adventure

Enter your email\*

→  Continue

# Inicio de sesión en GitHub

Ir a <https://github.com/login>



Sign in to GitHub

Username or email address

Password


[Forgot password?](#)

Sign in


[Sign in with a passkey](#)


New to GitHub? [Create an account](#)

# Quizá pida 2FA



Two-factor authentication



Authentication code 

**Verify**

Open your two-factor authenticator (TOTP) app or browser extension to view your authentication code.

Having problems?

- [Use a recovery code or begin 2FA account recovery](#)

# 2FA recomendado

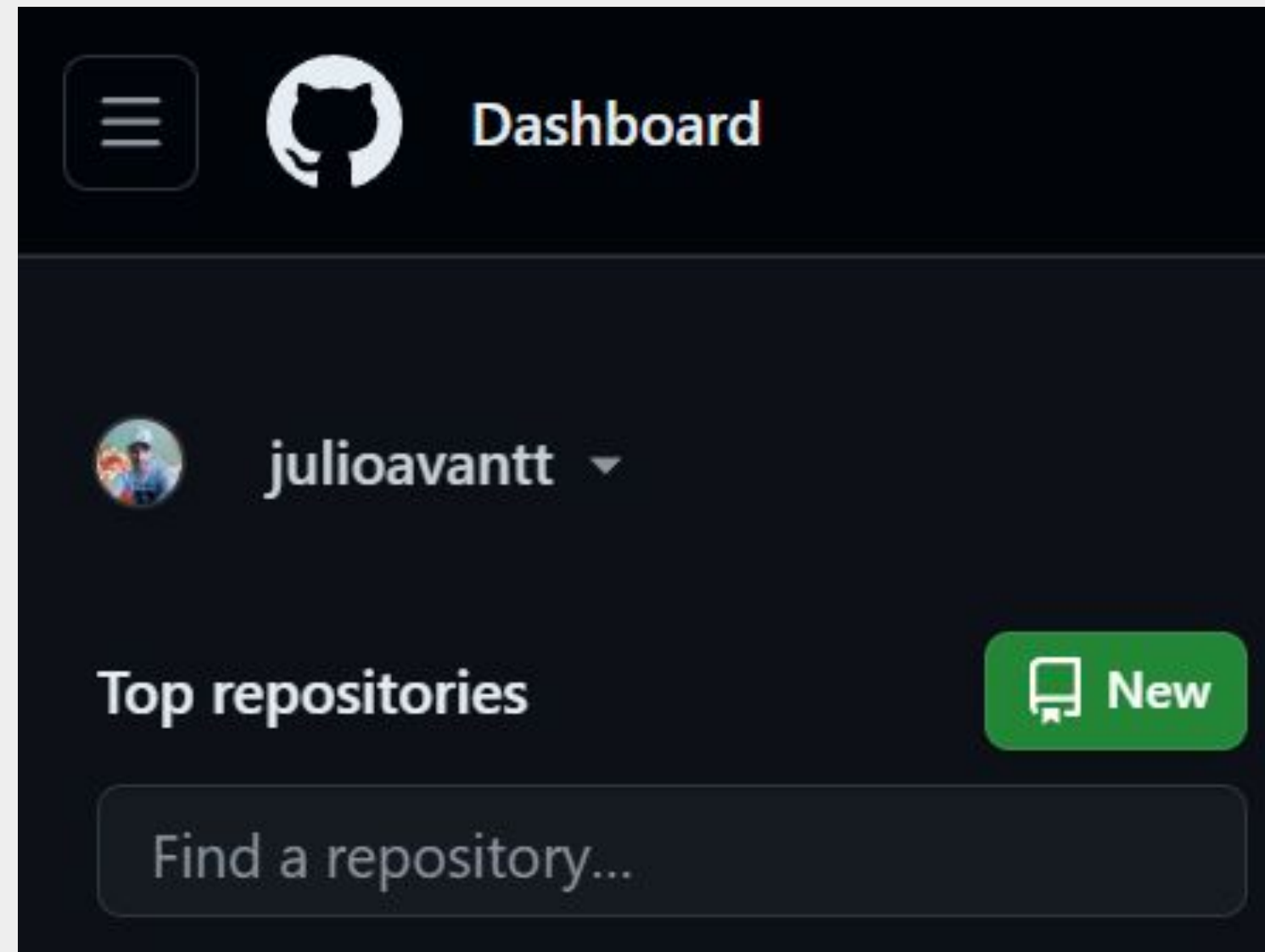
Descargar App **Authy** en el teléfono.



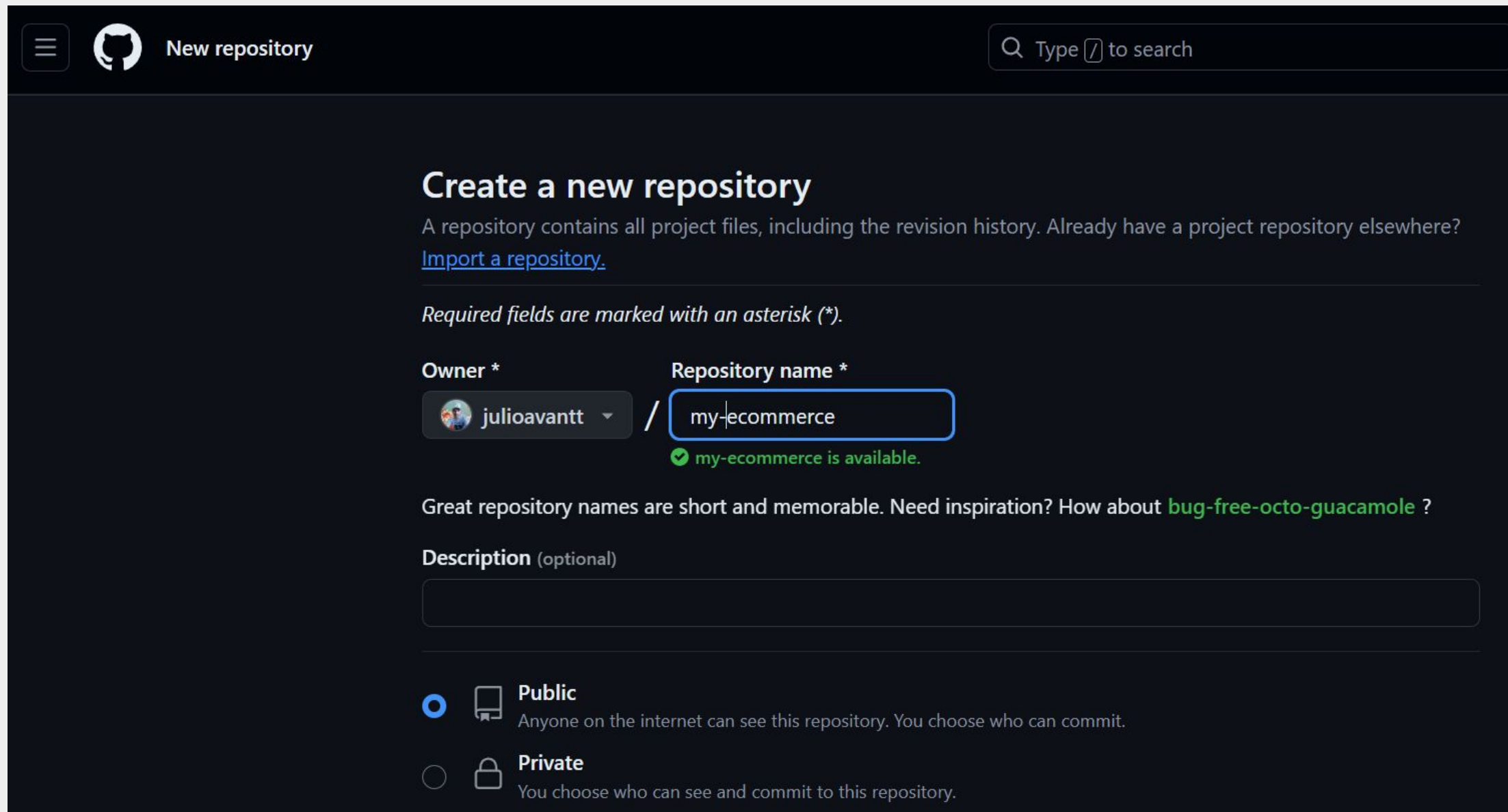


# Crear repositorio remoto en GitHub

Apretar el botón verde.



# Dar nombre al repo remoto



New repository

Search Type / to search

## Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)

Required fields are marked with an asterisk (\*).

Owner \* Repository name \*

julioavantt / my-ecommerce

my-ecommerce is available.

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [bug-free-octo-guacamole](#) ?

Description (optional)

☒ **Public**  
Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐ **Private**  
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

- El **repository name** debe estar disponible.
- El repositorio debe ser **público**.

# Crear repo remoto

Initialize this repository with:

☐ Add a README file  
This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more about READMEs.](#)

Add .gitignore

.gitignore template: None ▾


Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. [Learn more about ignoring files.](#)

Choose a license

License: None ▾

A license tells others what they can and can't do with your code. [Learn more about licenses.](#)

---

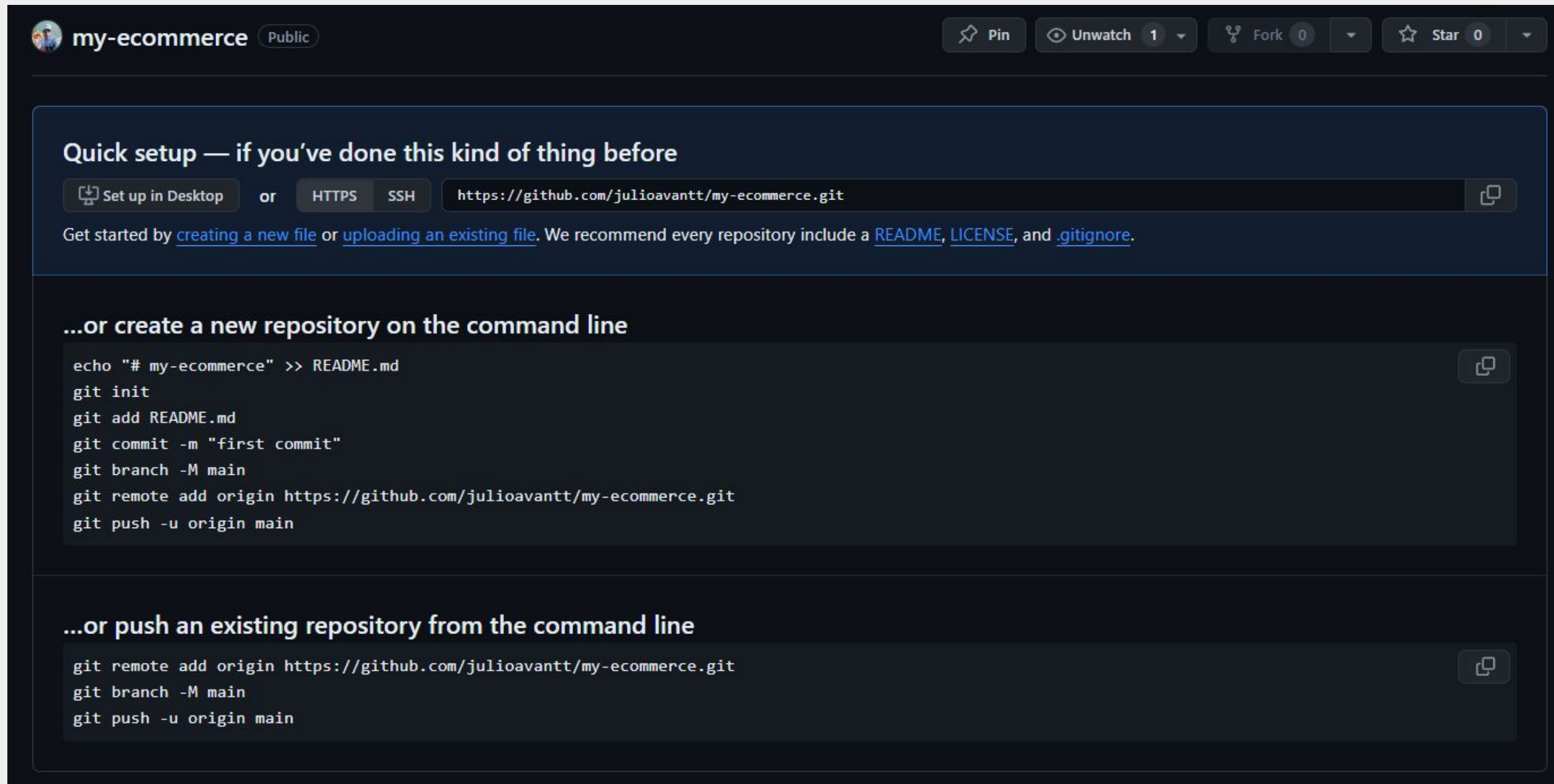
 You are creating a public repository in your personal account.

---

Create repository

- Scrollar hacia abajo.
- Dar clic al botón verde.

# Conectar repo remoto con local



The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for a repository named 'my-ecommerce'. At the top, there are buttons for 'Pin', 'Unwatch' (1), 'Fork' (0), and 'Star' (0). Below this, a 'Quick setup' section offers two methods: 'Set up in Desktop' or 'HTTPS' (selected) with the URL 'https://github.com/julioavantt/my-ecommerce.git'. A note suggests including a README, LICENSE, and .gitignore. The next section, '...or create a new repository on the command line', provides a series of git commands to initialize a new repository and push it to the remote. The final section, '...or push an existing repository from the command line', provides commands to add a remote and push an existing local repository.

my-ecommerce Public

Pin Unwatch 1 Fork 0 Star 0

**Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before**

Set up in Desktop or HTTPS SSH `https://github.com/julioavantt/my-ecommerce.git`

Get started by [creating a new file](#) or [uploading an existing file](#). We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).

**...or create a new repository on the command line**

```
echo "# my-ecommerce" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git branch -M main
git remote add origin https://github.com/julioavantt/my-ecommerce.git
git push -u origin main
```

**...or push an existing repository from the command line**

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/julioavantt/my-ecommerce.git
git branch -M main
git push -u origin main
```

# Usamos los comandos del 2do bloque

Porque ya tenemos creado el repo local.

...or push an existing repository from the command line

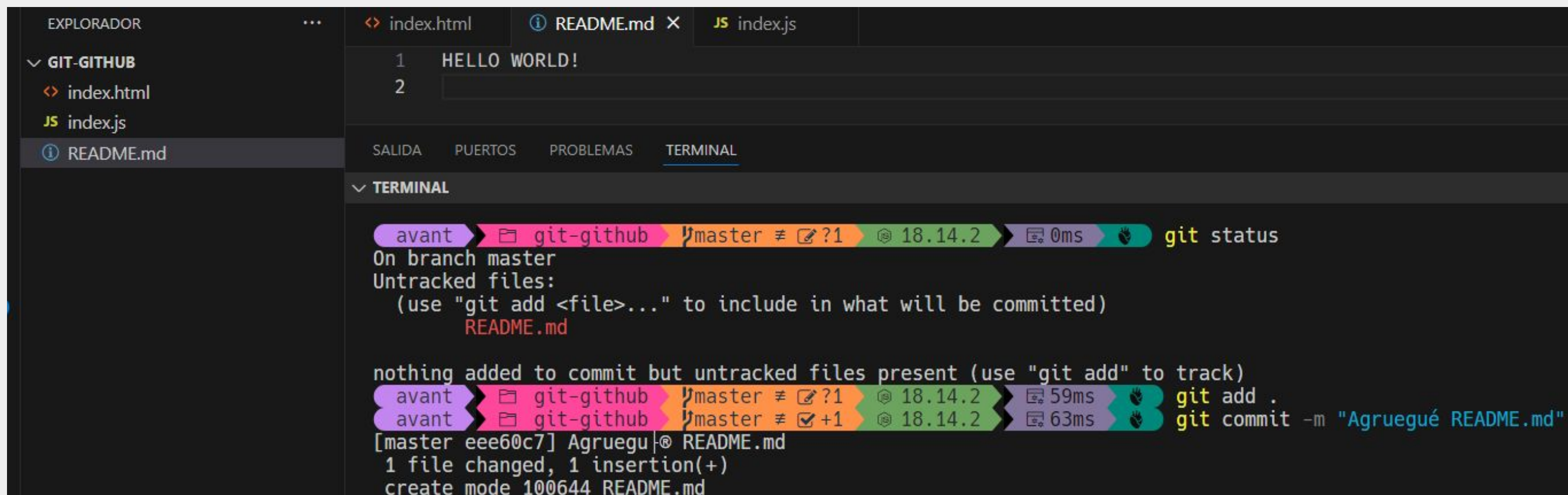
```
git remote add origin https://github.com/julioavantt/my-ecommerce.git  
git branch -M main  
git push -u origin main
```





# Antes...

- Creamos el archivo **README.md** en nuestro repo local (nuestro archivo de presentación en GitHub)
- Vemos el status del repositorio con **git status**
- Añadimos el archivo al staging area con **git add .**
- Hacemos la confirmación con **git commit -m "mensaje"**



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. On the left, the Explorer sidebar shows a project named 'GIT-GITHUB' containing 'index.html', 'index.js', and 'README.md'. The main editor area has three tabs: 'index.html', 'README.md', and 'index.js'. The 'README.md' tab is active, showing a single line of text: 'HELLO WORLD!'. Below the editor, the TERMINAL panel is open, displaying the output of several git commands. The first command is 'git status', which shows that 'README.md' is an untracked file. The second command is 'git add .', which adds the file to the staging area. The third command is 'git commit -m "Agruegué README.md"', which commits the file. The terminal output shows the commit hash 'eee60c7' and the message 'Agruegué README.md'.

```
EXPLORADOR  ...  <> index.html  ⓘ README.md X  JS index.js

  v GIT-GITHUB
  <> index.html
  JS index.js
  ⓘ README.md

SALIDA  PUERTOS  PROBLEMAS  TERMINAL

v TERMINAL

avant > [git-github] master # ?1 18.14.2 0ms git status
On branch master
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
  README.md

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
avant > [git-github] master # ?1 18.14.2 59ms git add .
avant > [git-github] master # +1 18.14.2 63ms git commit -m "Agruegué README.md"
[master eee60c7] Agruegué README.md
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 README.md
```

# git remote add origin

Con este comando seguido de la URL del repositorio vinculamos el repositorio Git local con el de GitHub.

```
avant ➤ git-github ➤ master ➤ 18.14.2 ➤ 0ms ➤ git remote add origin https://github.com/julioavantt/my-ecommerce.git
```

# git branch -M main

Los branches o ramas pueden entenderse como distintas versiones de un mismo proyecto. Cada branch puede diferir en cuanto a que commits contienen. Por defecto la rama principal de Git es master pero la de GitHub es main. Para que ambas sean main ejecutamos el comando anterior.

Para revisar nuestros branch locales ejecutamos **git branch**.

```
graph LR
    subgraph Step1 [ ]
        direction LR
        A1[avant] --> B1[git-github]
        B1 --> C1[? master ≠]
        C1 --> D1[18.14.2]
        D1 --> E1[0ms]
        E1 --> F1[git branch]
    end
    F1 --> G1[* master]
    subgraph Step2 [ ]
        direction LR
        A2[avant] --> B2[git-github]
        B2 --> C2[? master ≠]
        C2 --> D2[18.14.2]
        D2 --> E2[205ms]
        E2 --> F2[git branch -M main]
    end
    F2 --> G2[avant]
    G2 --> B3[git-github]
    B3 --> C3[? main ≠]
    C3 --> D3[18.14.2]
    D3 --> E3[63ms]
    E3 --> F3[git branch]
    F3 --> G3[* main]
```

The diagram illustrates the process of switching the default branch from master to main. It shows three sequential steps, each represented by a horizontal bar with colored segments: a purple arrow for the state 'avant', a pink folder icon for the directory 'git-github', a yellow segment with a question mark and branch name, a green segment with the IP address '18.14.2', and a teal segment with a terminal icon and command. Step 1 shows the initial state with 'master' as the current branch and the command 'git branch'. Step 2 shows the command 'git branch -M main' being executed, which switches the branch to 'main'. Step 3 shows the final state with 'main' as the current branch and the command 'git branch' being executed to verify the change.



# Subir nuestro repo a la nube

Ejecutamos el comando **git push -u origin main** para subir nuestro repo a GitHub.

```
avant ➤ git-github ➤ main # 18.14.2 0ms git push -u origin main
Enumerating objects: 10, done.
Counting objects: 100% (10/10), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (7/7), done.
Writing objects: 100% (10/10), 905 bytes | 452.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 10 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), done.
To https://github.com/julioavantt/my-ecommerce.git
 * [new branch]      main -> main
branch 'main' set up to track 'origin/main'.
```

github.com/julioavantt/my-ecommerce

julioavantt / my-ecommerce

Q Ty

<> Code

Issues

Pull requests

Actions

Projects

Wiki

Security

Insights

Settings

my-ecommerce

Public

Pin

Unwatch

1

main

1 Branch

0 Tags

Go to file

Add file

<> Code

Pato

Agruegué README.md

eee60c7 · 23 minutes ago

3 Commits

README.md

Agruegué README.md

23 minutes ago

index.html

primer commit

yesterday

index.js

primer commit

yesterday

README

HELLO WORLD!



# Desarrollo colaborativo


Presionamos en Settings > Collaborators.

Buscamos un colaborador. Seleccionamos y lo agregamos al repositorio.

Add people to teacher\_git\_pull\_request

Search by username, full name, or email

Q julioavantt1

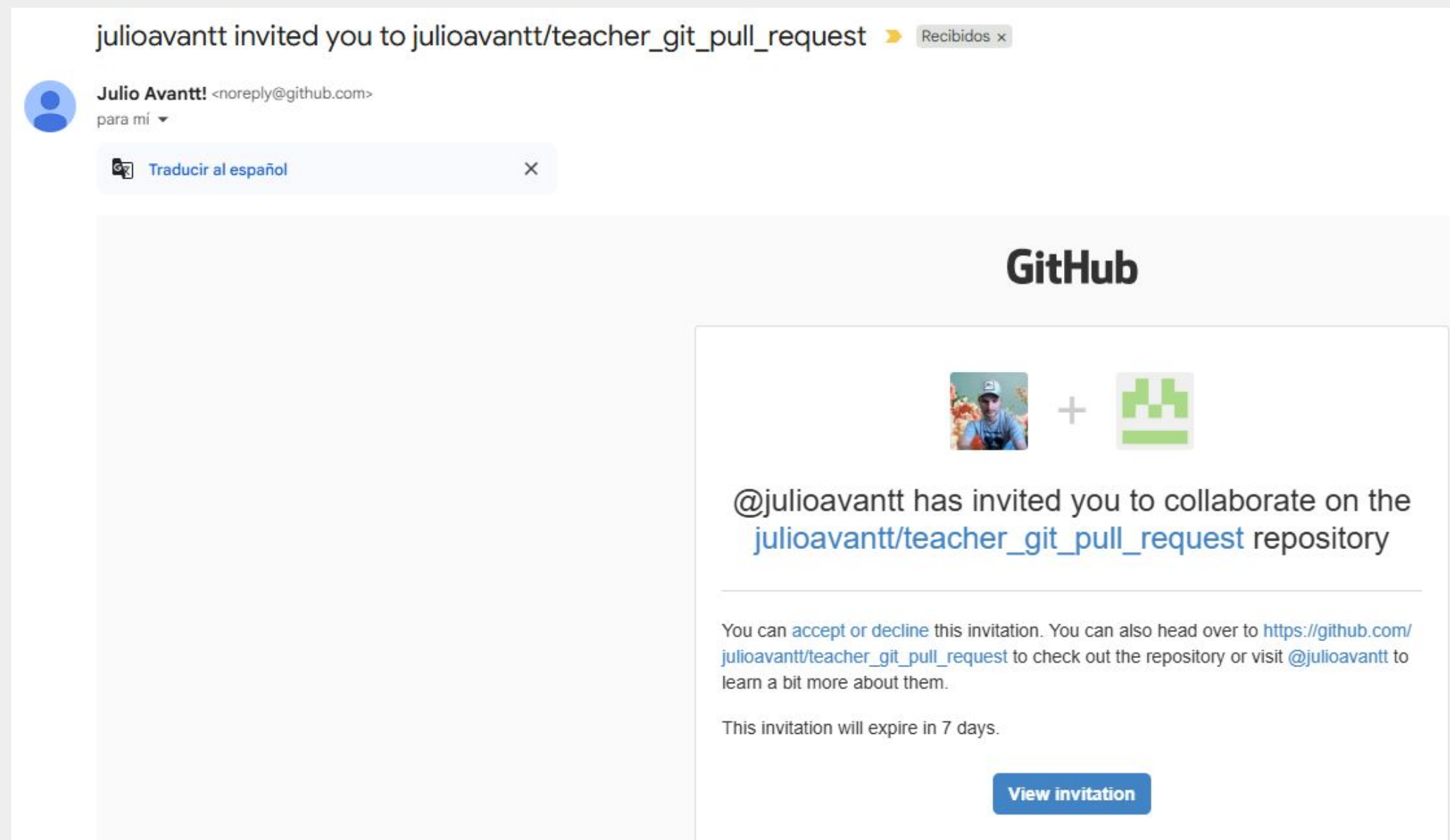
 julioavantt1  
Invite collaborator

Cancel

Add to repository

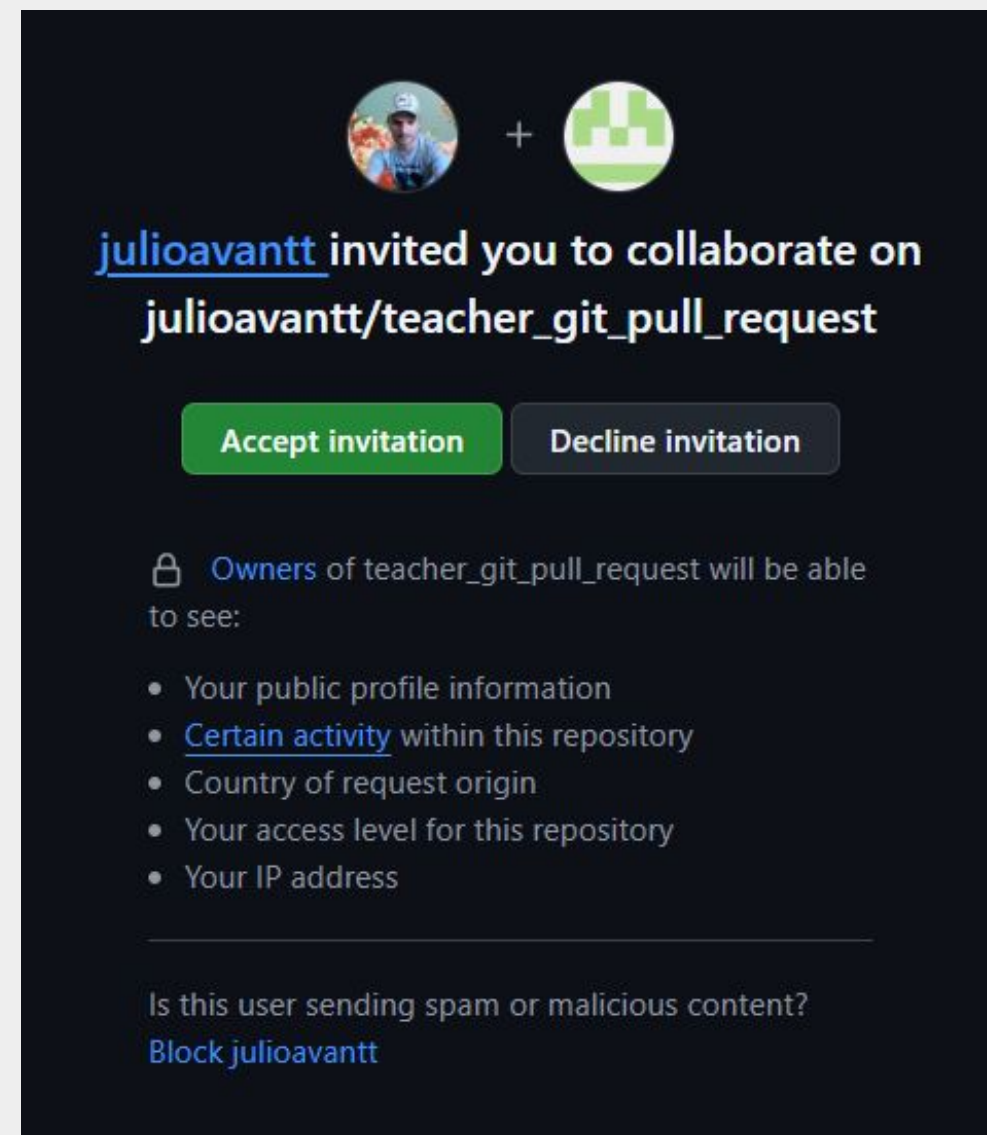
# Aceptar invitación

En nuestro email. Presionamos botón azul.



# Aceptar invitación

En GitHub presionamos el botón verde.



# El colaborador crea repo local

git clone, luego entramos en la carpeta. Hacemos cambios y luego los subimos.

```
EXPLORADOR  ...  # style.css  <> index.html X  []  
  
▼ TEACHER_GIT_PULL_REQUEST  
  <> index.html  
  # style.css  
  
...  
1  <!DOCTYPE html>  
  
SALIDA  PUERTOS  PROBLEMAS  TERMINAL  ...  [ ]  
  
▼ TERMINAL  
avant > [teacher_git_pull_request] main ≡ ?1 88ms git add .  
avant > [teacher_git_pull_request] main ≡ +1 53ms git commit -m "style"  
[main 289ca85] style  
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)  
create mode 100644 style.css  
avant > [teacher_git_pull_request] main ↑1 107ms git push  
Enumerating objects: 4, done.  
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.  
Delta compression using up to 8 threads  
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.  
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 264 bytes | 264.00 KiB/s, done.  
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)  
To https://github.com/julioavantt/teacher_git_pull_request.git  
fe53c95..289ca85  main -> main
```



# Pull request

Siempre es mejor crear un nuevo branch para hacer cambios.

```
avant ➤ teacher_git_pull_request ➤ tarea3 ➤ 22.14.0 ➤ 0ms ➤ git checkout -b tarea5
Switched to a new branch 'tarea5'
• avant ➤ teacher_git_pull_request ➤ tarea5 ➤ 22.14.0 ➤ 72ms ➤ git add .
• avant ➤ teacher_git_pull_request ➤ tarea5 ➤ ~1 ➤ 22.14.0 ➤ 48ms ➤ git commit -m "five"
[tarea5 9257040] five
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
✗ avant ➤ teacher_git_pull_request ➤ tarea5 ➤ 22.14.0 ➤ 95ms ➤ git push
fatal: The current branch tarea5 has no upstream branch.
To push the current branch and set the remote as upstream, use

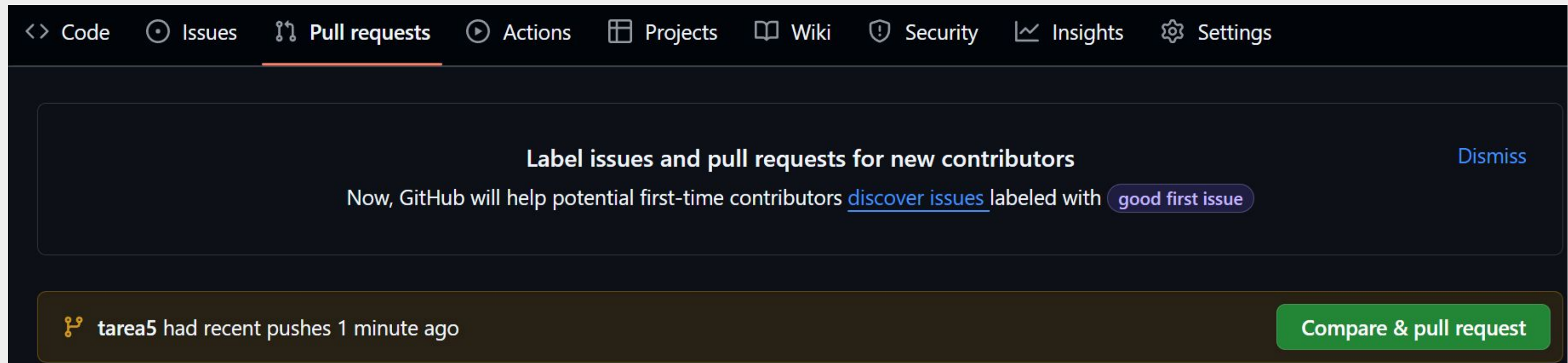
    git push --set-upstream origin tarea5

To have this happen automatically for branches without a tracking
upstream, see 'push.autoSetupRemote' in 'git help config'.
• avant ➤ teacher_git_pull_request ➤ tarea5 ➤ 22.14.0 ➤ 43ms ➤ git push --set-upstream origin tarea5
  pwsh 20:02:55 Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 310 bytes | 310.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
remote:
remote: Create a pull request for 'tarea5' on GitHub by visiting:
remote:   https://github.com/julioavantt/teacher_git_pull_request/pull/new/tarea5
remote:
To https://github.com/julioavantt/teacher_git_pull_request.git
 * [new branch]      tarea5 -> tarea5
branch 'tarea5' set up to track 'origin/tarea5'.
```




# Pull request

En GitHub damos clic al botón verde.



# Pull request

De nuevo botón verde.













**Add a title**



five

**Add a description**

WritePreview

H B I    |    |  @   

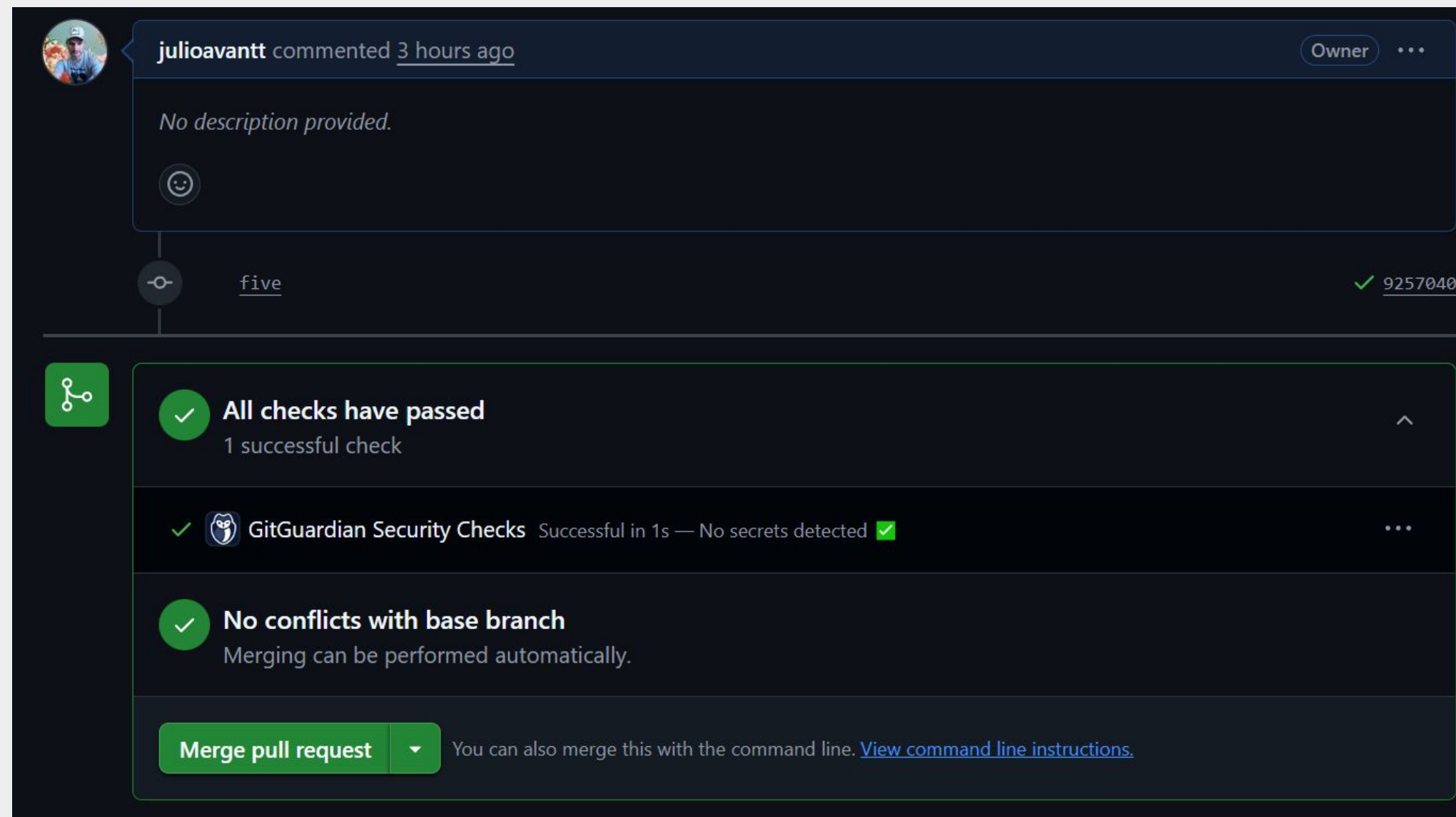
Add your description here...

 Markdown is supported  Paste, drop, or click to add files

Create pull request ▾

# Pull request

De nuevo botón verde.



The screenshot displays a GitHub pull request interface. At the top, a comment by user **julioavantt** is shown, stating "No description provided." Below the comment, a commit titled **five** is visible, with a green checkmark and the commit hash **9257040**. The main section of the interface is a checklist of checks that have passed, each preceded by a green checkmark icon:

- All checks have passed**  
1 successful check
- GitGuardian Security Checks**  
Successful in 1s — No secrets detected
- No conflicts with base branch**  
Merging can be performed automatically.

At the bottom, there is a green button labeled **Merge pull request** with a dropdown arrow. To the right of the button, a message states: "You can also merge this with the command line. [View command line instructions.](#)"

# Bajar cambios de GitHub

Ejecutamos git pull.

```
• avant ➤ teacher_git_pull_request ➤ main ≡ 22.14.0 ➤ 0ms ➤ git pull
remote: Enumerating objects: 13, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (13/13), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (7/7), done.
remote: Total 9 (delta 0), reused 6 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Unpacking objects: 100% (9/9), 3.14 KiB | 160.00 KiB/s, done.
From https://github.com/julioavantt/teacher_git_pull_request
   59e722c..af76d08  main       -> origin/main
   86c92fa..11cf76f  tarea2     -> origin/tarea2
* [new branch]      tarea5     -> origin/tarea5
Updating 59e722c..af76d08
Fast-forward
 script.js | 2 +-
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
```



**En caso de fuego**



1.git commit



2.git push



3.salga del edificio

Cualquier empresa





# ¡Manos a la obra!

## SPRINT 1

# Ejercicio

Crear repositorio en GitHub

1.

Crear repositorio en GitHub con el nombre: **e-commerce\_apellido\_nombre**

2.

Vincular repo local y remoto.

3.

Subir todos los cambios a GitHub.



# retro

¿Cómo nos fué?

¿Qué cosas no quedaron claras y  
necesitamos repasar la próxima?

