GitHub Desktop Guideline

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Introduction:

GitHub Desktop is an application that enables you to interact with GitHub using a GUI instead of the command line or a web browser.

You can use GitHub Desktop to complete most Git commands from your desktop with visual confirmation of changes. You can push to, pull from, and clone remote repositories with GitHub Desktop, and use collaborative tools such as attributing commits and creating pull requests.

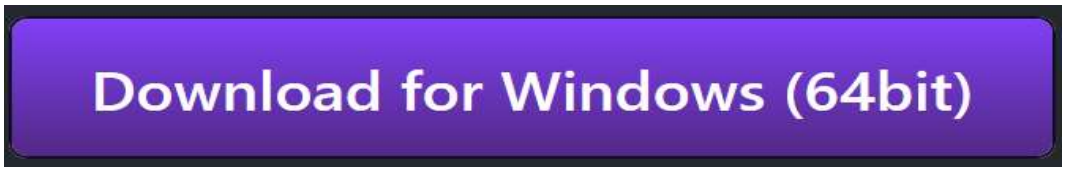
This guide will help you get started with GitHub Desktop by setting up the application, authenticating your account, configuring basic settings, and introducing the fundamentals of managing projects with GitHub Desktop.

You will be able to use GitHub Desktop to collaborate on projects and connect to remote repositories after working through this guide.

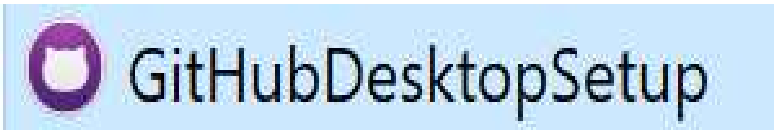
Installing GitHub Desktop:

1- Download GitHub Desktop form (https://desktop.github.com/).

2- Click **Download for Windows**.



3- In your computer's `Downloads` folder, double-click the **GitHub Desktop** setup file.



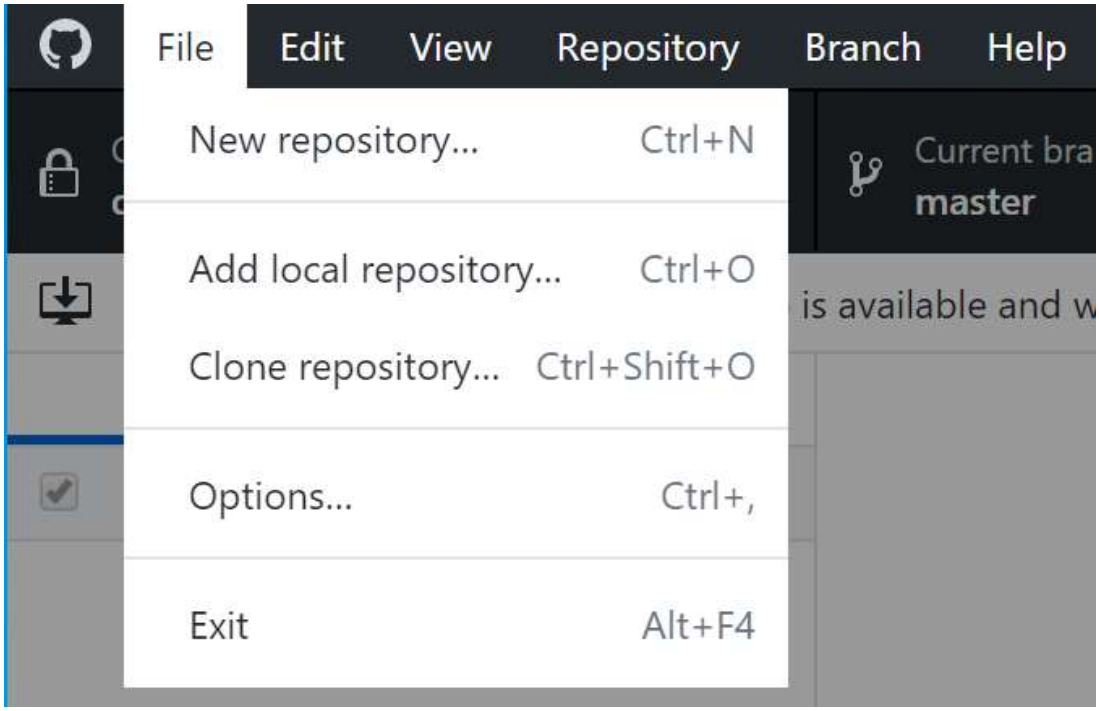
4- GitHub Desktop will launch after installation is complete.

Authenticating GitHub Desktop:

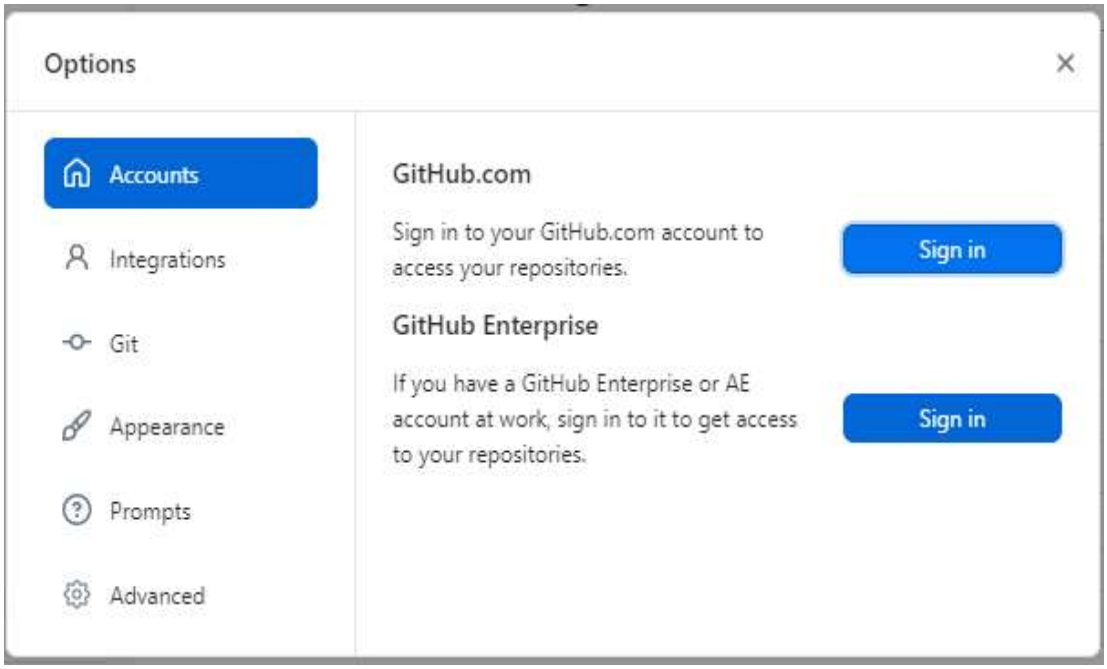
After you have installed GitHub Desktop, you can authenticate the application with your account on GitHub.

Authenticating allows you to connect to remote repositories on GitHub or GitHub Enterprise.

1. In the File drop-down menu, click **Options**.



2. In the options window, click **Accounts** and **Sign in** to" **GitHub.com**".



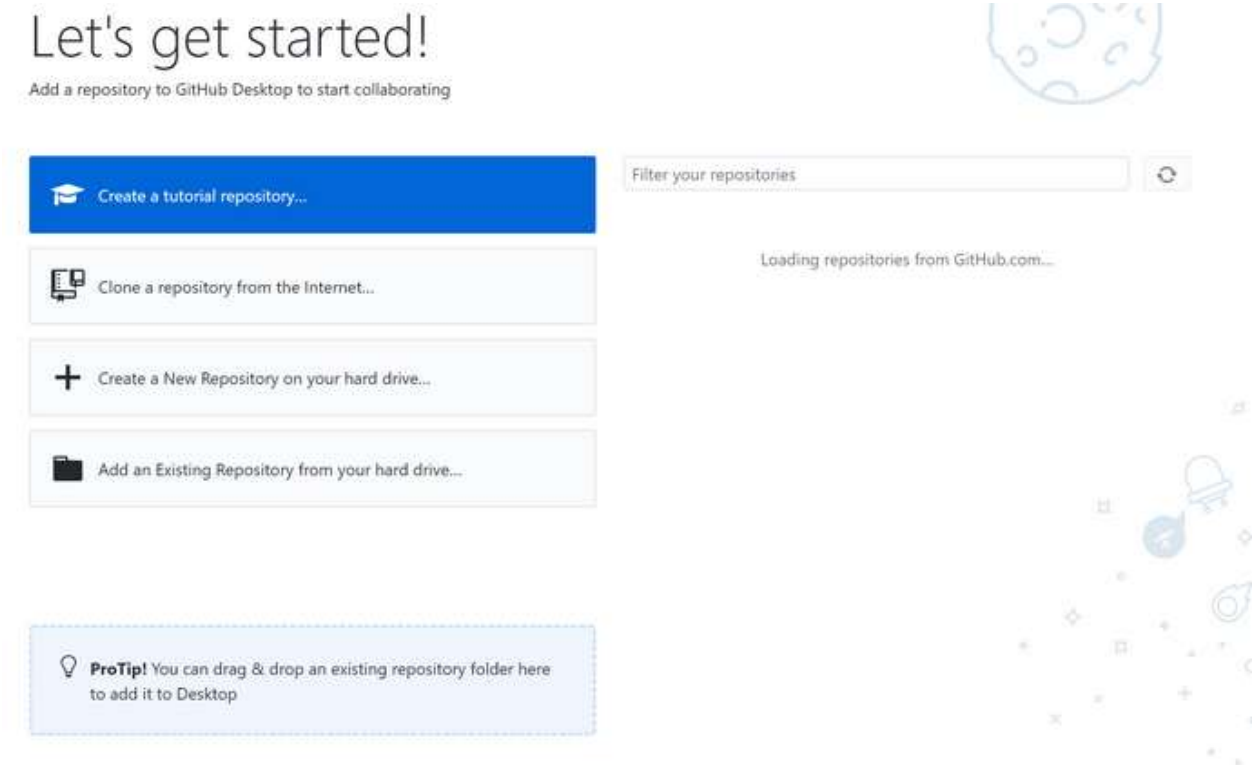
Contributing to projects with GitHub Desktop:

After installing, authenticating, and configuring the app, you are ready to start using GitHub Desktop.

You can create, add, or clone repositories and use GitHub Desktop to manage contributions to your repositories.

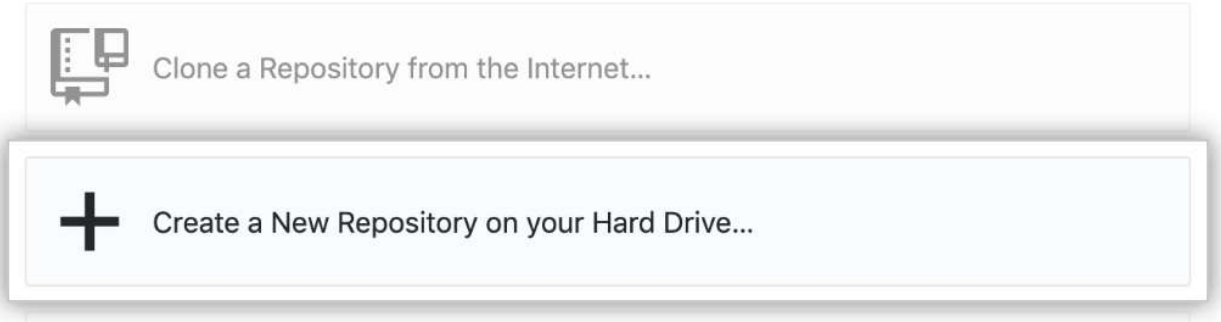
Creating a new repository:

If you do not have any repositories associated with GitHub Desktop, you will see a "Let's get started!" view.

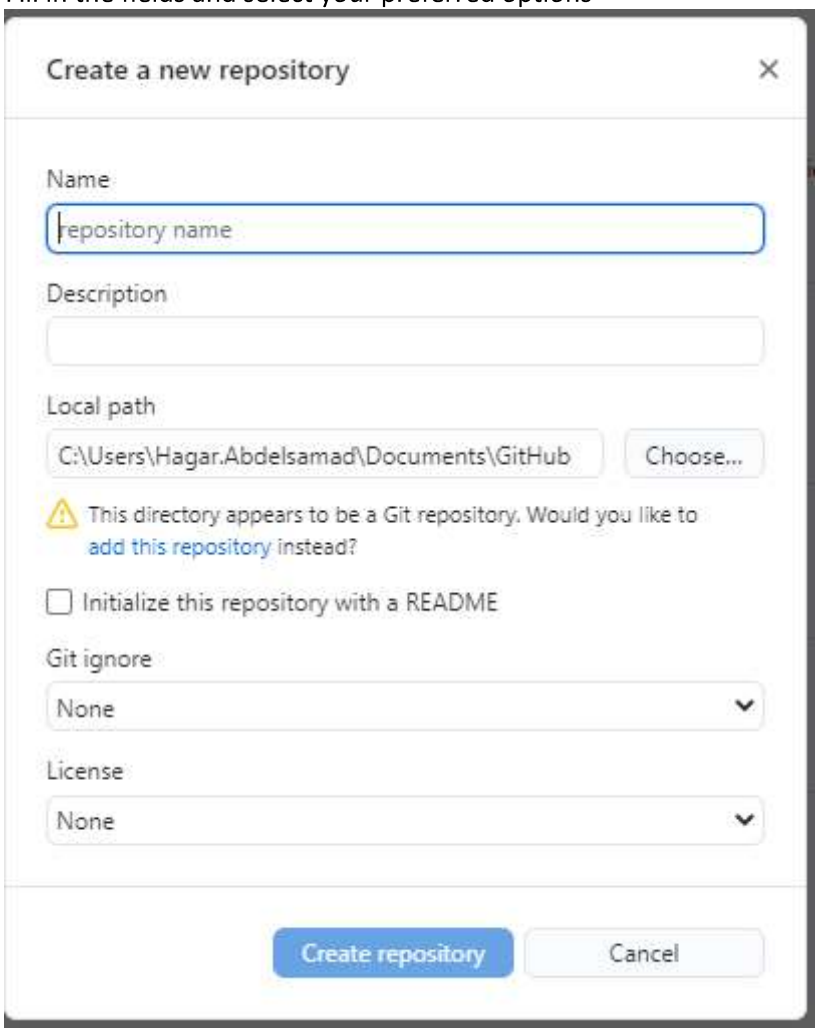


you can create a new repository.

1. Click Create a New Repository on your Hard Drive....



2. Fill in the fields and select your preferred options



- "Name" defines the name of your repository both locally and on GitHub.
- "Description" is an optional field that you can use to provide more information about the purpose of your repository.

- "Local path" sets the location of your repository on your computer.
  Note that: By default, GitHub Desktop creates a ***GitHub* folder inside your *Documents*** folder to store your repositories, but you can choose any location on your computer.

- **Initialize this repository with a README** creates an initial commit with a *README.md* file.
  READMEs help people understand the purpose of your project, so we recommend selecting this and filling it out with helpful information.

- The **Git ignore** drop-down menu lets you add a custom file to ignore specific files in your local repository that you don't want to store in version control.

- The **License** drop-down menu lets you add an open-source license to a *LICENSE* file in your repository. You don't need to worry about adding a license right away

3. Click **Create repositor**

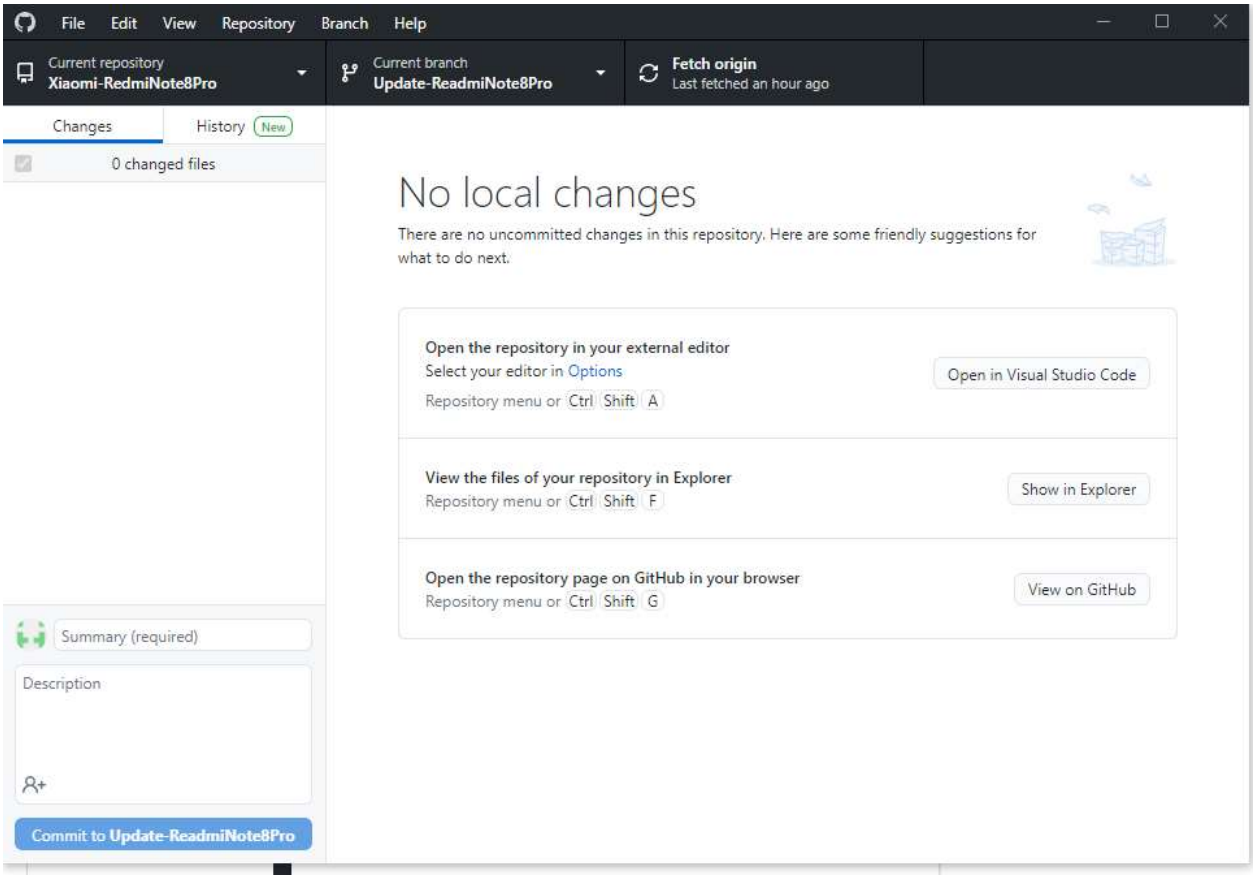
Exploring GitHub Desktop:

At the top of the GitHub Desktop app, you will see a bar that shows the current state of your repository.

- **Current repository** shows the name of the repository you're working on. You can click **Current repository** to switch to a different repository in GitHub Desktop.

- **Current branch** shows the name of the branch you're working on. You can click **Current branch** to view all the branches in your repository, switch to a different branch, or create a new branch. Once you create pull requests in your repository, you can also view these by clicking on **Current branch**.

- **Publish repository** appears because you haven't published your repository to GitHub yet, which you'll do later in the next step. This section of the bar will change based on the status of your current branch and repository. Different context dependent actions will be available that let you exchange data between your local and remote repositories.



In the left sidebar, you'll find the **Changes** and **History** views.

- The **Changes** view: shows changes you've made to files in your current branch but haven't committed to your local repository.

- At the bottom of **Changes** view, there is a box with "Summary" and "Description" text boxes and a **Commit to BRANCH** button. This is where you'll commit new changes. The **Commit to BRANCH** button is dynamic and will display which branch you're committing your changes to.

- The **History** view shows the previous commits on the current branch of your repository.

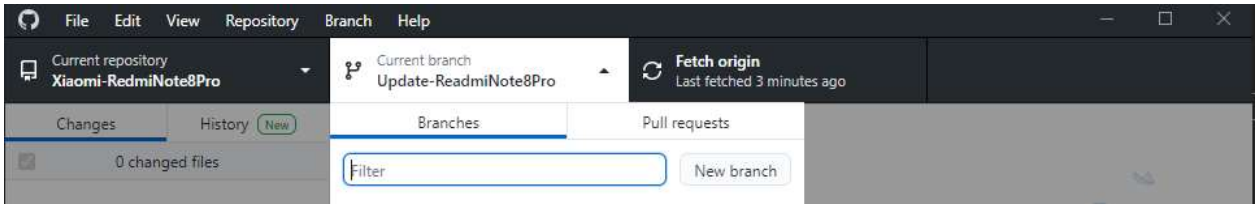
Publishing your repository to GitHub:

When you create a new repository, it only exists on your computer, and you are the only one who can access the repository.

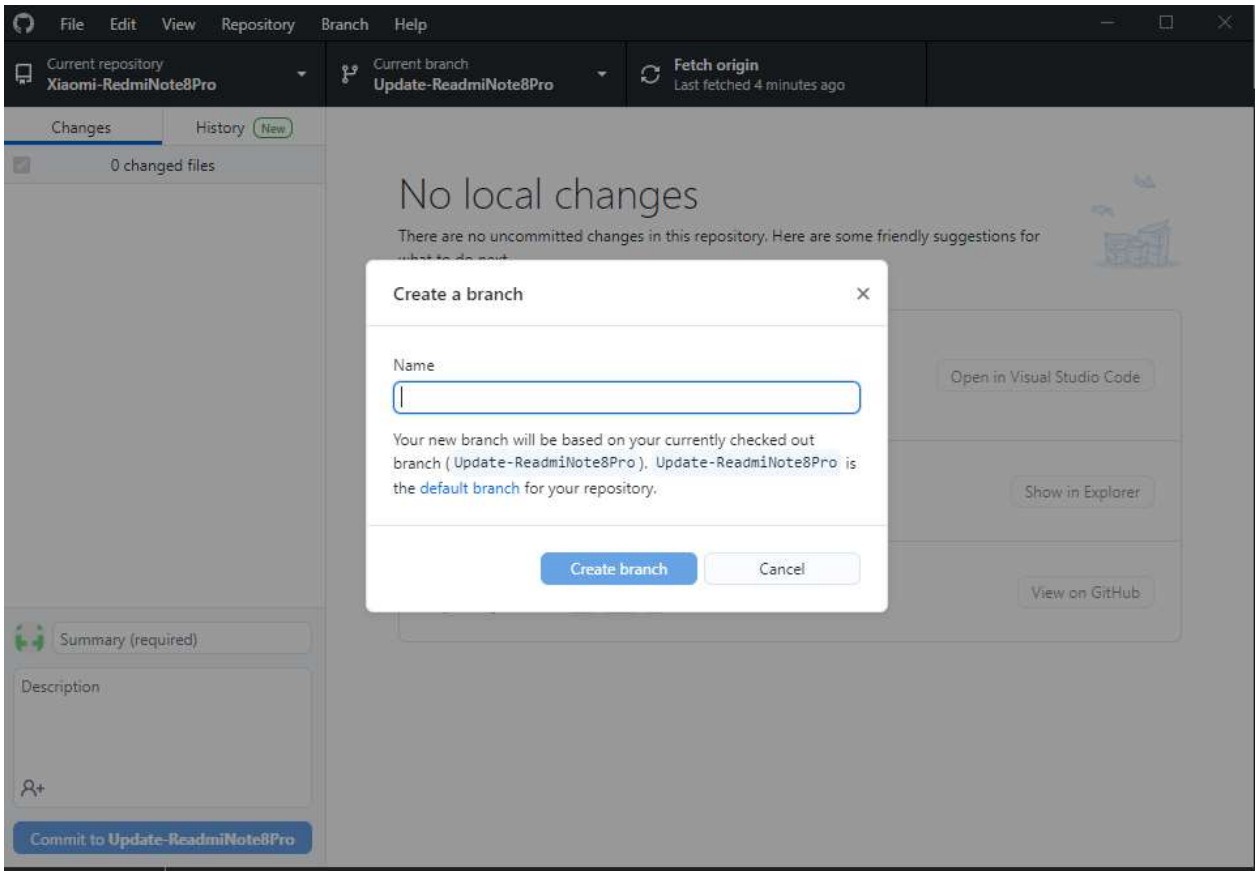
You can publish your repository to GitHub to keep it synchronized across multiple computers and allow other people to access it. To publish your repository, push your local changes to GitHub.

Once you create repository you can **Publish** repository in the menu bar.

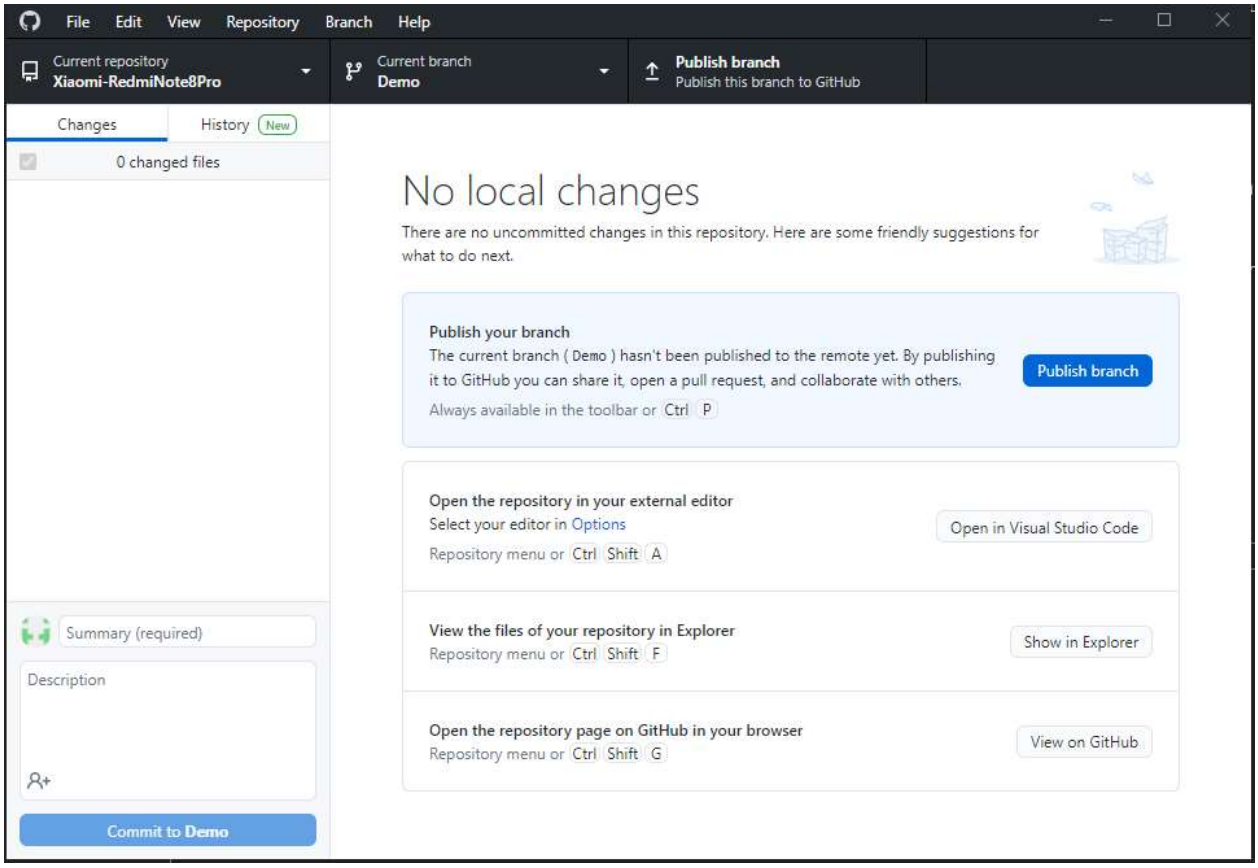
1. Click **Current branch** in the menu bar.



2. Click **on "New branch"** and enter valid name for new branch then click on "**Create branch**" button.



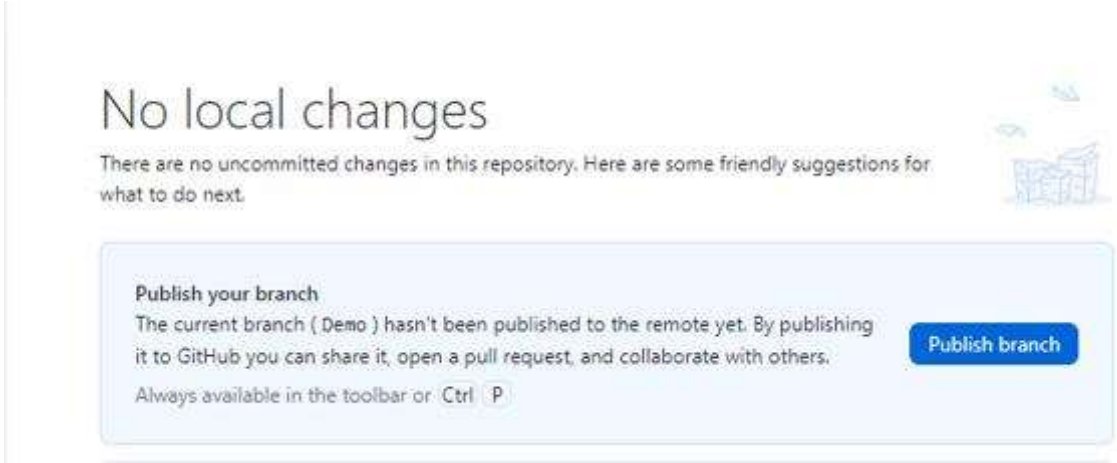
3. Click **Publish branch** in the menu bar.



To push your code in GitHub, you should make sure your code in *GitHub* folder inside your *Documents*.
Example:(C:\Users\Hagar.Abdelsamad\Documents\GitHub\Xiaomi-RedmiNote8Pro)

4. In “No Local changes view, select “Show in Explore” option.

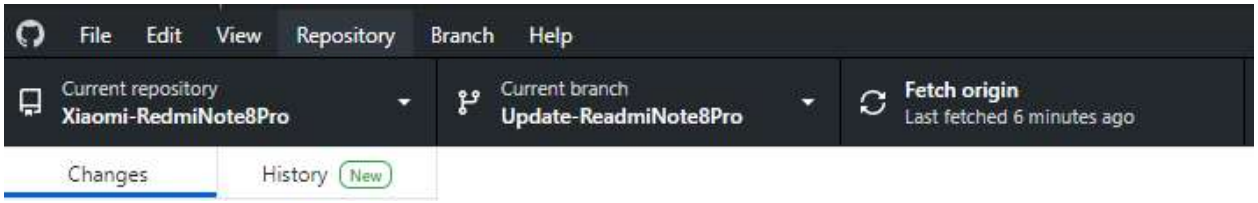
5. Click on “**Publish branch**” option.



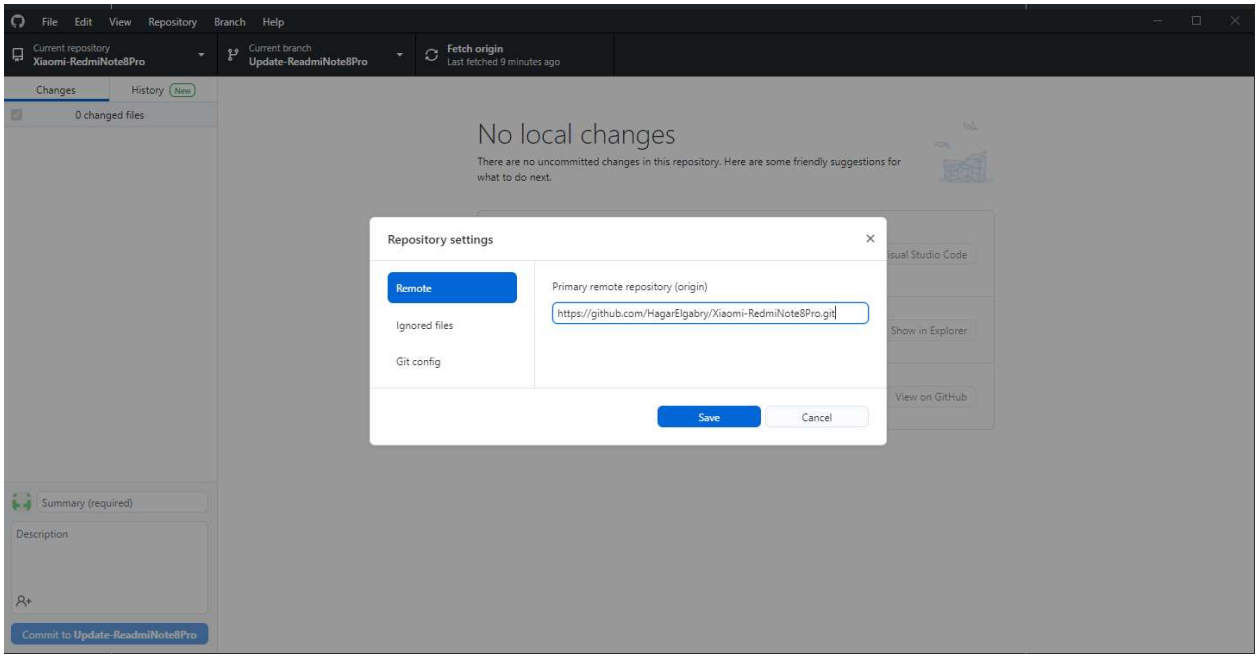
Changing a remote's URL from GitHub Desktop

You can use GitHub Desktop to share your code to collaborate on projects with other people by getting GitHub URL

1. Click on **Repository** in menu, click **Repository Settings...**.



2.
3. Click on **Repository Settings**



4. Copy URL and share it with your team