

GIT AND GITHUB

DAY 1 OF 50

facebook / react

Used by

2,350,253

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6,643

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134,638

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25,138

Code

Issues 603

Pull requests 205

Projects 0

Wiki

Security

Insights

A declarative, efficient, and flexible JavaScript library for building user interfaces. <https://reactjs.org>

javascript react frontend declarative ui library

11,236 commits

31 branches

1,305 contributors

MIT

Branch: master New pull request

Upload files

Find File

Clone or download

bvaughn Added DevTools 4.0.4 CHANGELOG en

Latest commit e89c19d yesterday

.circleci

[CI] Dis

6 days ago

.github

Reword

2 years ago

fixtures

[Partial

6 days ago

packages

Added Dev

yesterday

scripts

Added better e

5 days ago

.editorconfig

Add insert_final_newlin

4 years ago

.eslintignore

Use Yarn Workspaces (#11252)

2 years ago

.eslintrc.js

Revert "[Scheduler] Profiling features (#16145)" (#16392)

6 days ago

.gitattributes

.gitattributes to ensure LF line endings when we should

6 years ago

.gitignore

Parallelizes the build script across multiple processes (#15716)

3 months ago

DSEA

PREPARED BY DSEA

CONTENT

- Version Control
- Version Control Tools
- Git and Github
- Git Features
- Git Operations & Commands



VERSION CONTROL

SUBVERSION

TFS

CVS

VERSION CONTROL SYS



WHAT IS VERSION CONTROL SYSTEM

- A Management system that manages the changes that you make to the project till the end
- Every time you make a change snapshots are taken
- A Snapshot is the entire state of your project



SYSTEMS



#WHY VERSION CONTROL

- Collaboration among developers
Different developers can work on a single project irrespective of their location.
Changes made on a single project are visualized to everyone working on the project.
- Storage of versions
Snapshots of all versions are properly documented and stored



- 
- Backup of data

fetching from the central server backup is
always available in your local server



ASSIGNMENT

- Research more on version control
- Document your work

VERSION CONTROL TOOLS

- Git
- SVN(Apache SubVersion)
- CVS(Concurrent Versions System)
- Mercurial



S

CONTROL





git

GIT AND GITHUB

GitHub



git

GIT

Distribute vc tool that supports non-linear workflows by providing data assurance



GITHUB

Cloud hosting platform for your files

A service that allows you to upload your code using git and to manage your code with a nice web interface



GIT FEATURES

- It is compatible with other version control system
- It is non-linear
- It is secure
- Very economical
- lightweight
- Branching
- Speed
- Open source
- Reliable
- Secure -SHA1 Key to rename



g



The background is a dark, desaturated photograph of students in a classroom. One student on the left is looking at a smartphone, while another on the right is holding a book. The scene is overlaid with various colorful geometric shapes: a large red circle in the top left, a yellow triangle, a red triangle, a blue zigzag line, and a yellow 'X' in the top right. In the bottom left, there is a red zigzag line and a yellow triangle. In the bottom right, there is a blue circle and a yellow circle with diagonal lines.

ASSIGNMENT

- Research and expound the above fetures (atleast 5)
- Document your work



INSTALLING GIT



LINUX USERS

- **Update the system**

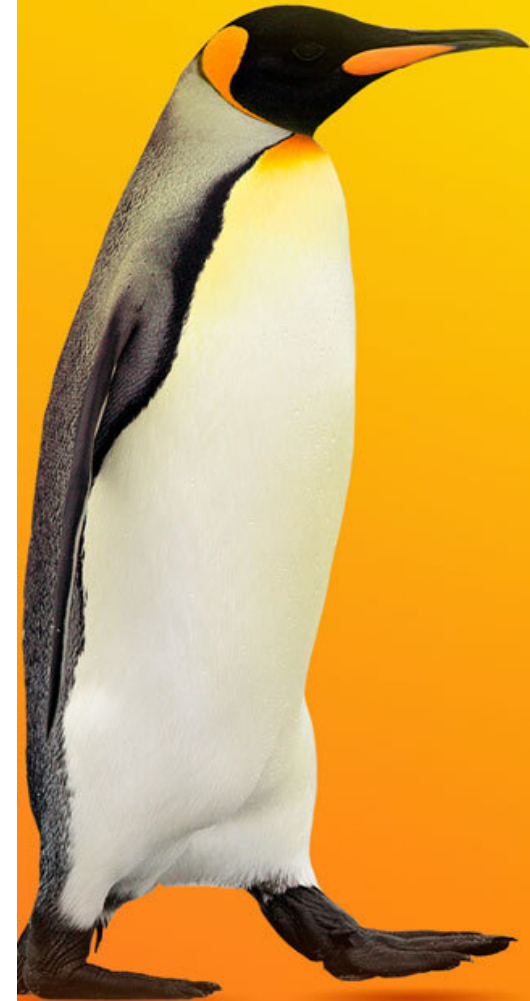
Run these commands in the terminal to update the Linux system:

```
sudo apt update  
sudo apt upgrade
```

- **Install git**

Most likely you have git installed already, but to make sure that you have the most up to date version of git, run the following commands:

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:git-core/ppa  
sudo apt update  
sudo  
apt install git
```





LINUX USERS

- **Verify the version**

Make sure your git version is at least 2.28 by running this command:

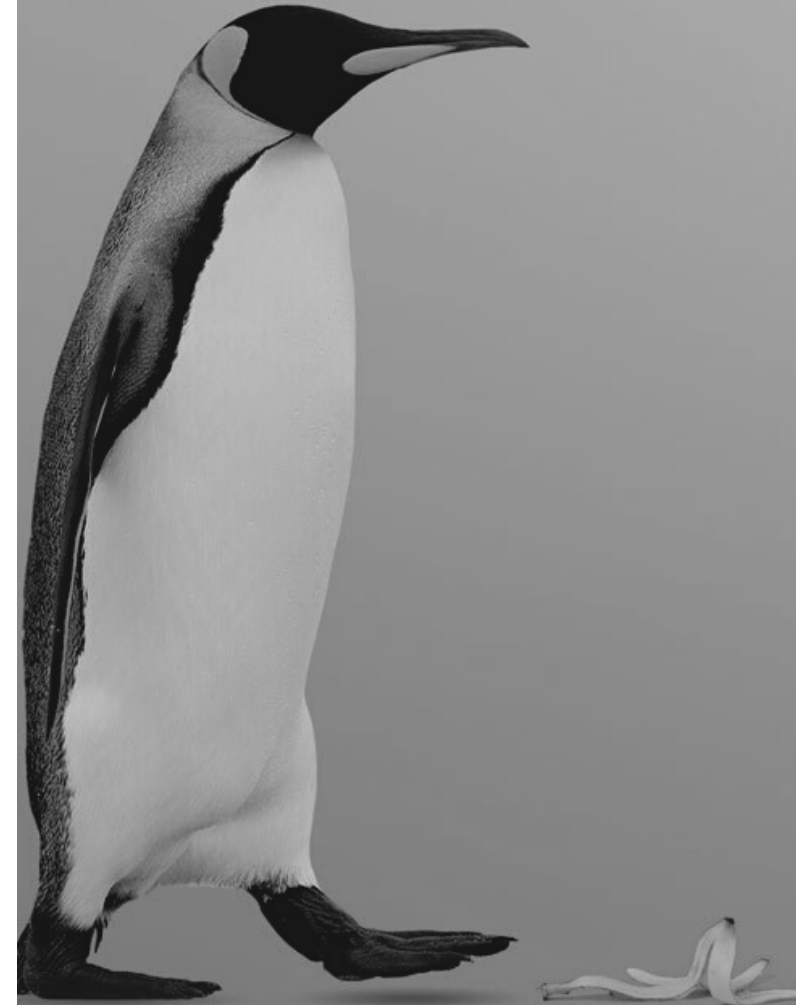
```
git--version
```

- If the version number is less than 2.28, follow the instructions again.

- **Configure git and github**

For Git to work properly, you need to let it know who we are so that it can link a local Git user (you) to GitHub.

When working on a team, this allows people to see what you have committed and who committed each line of code.





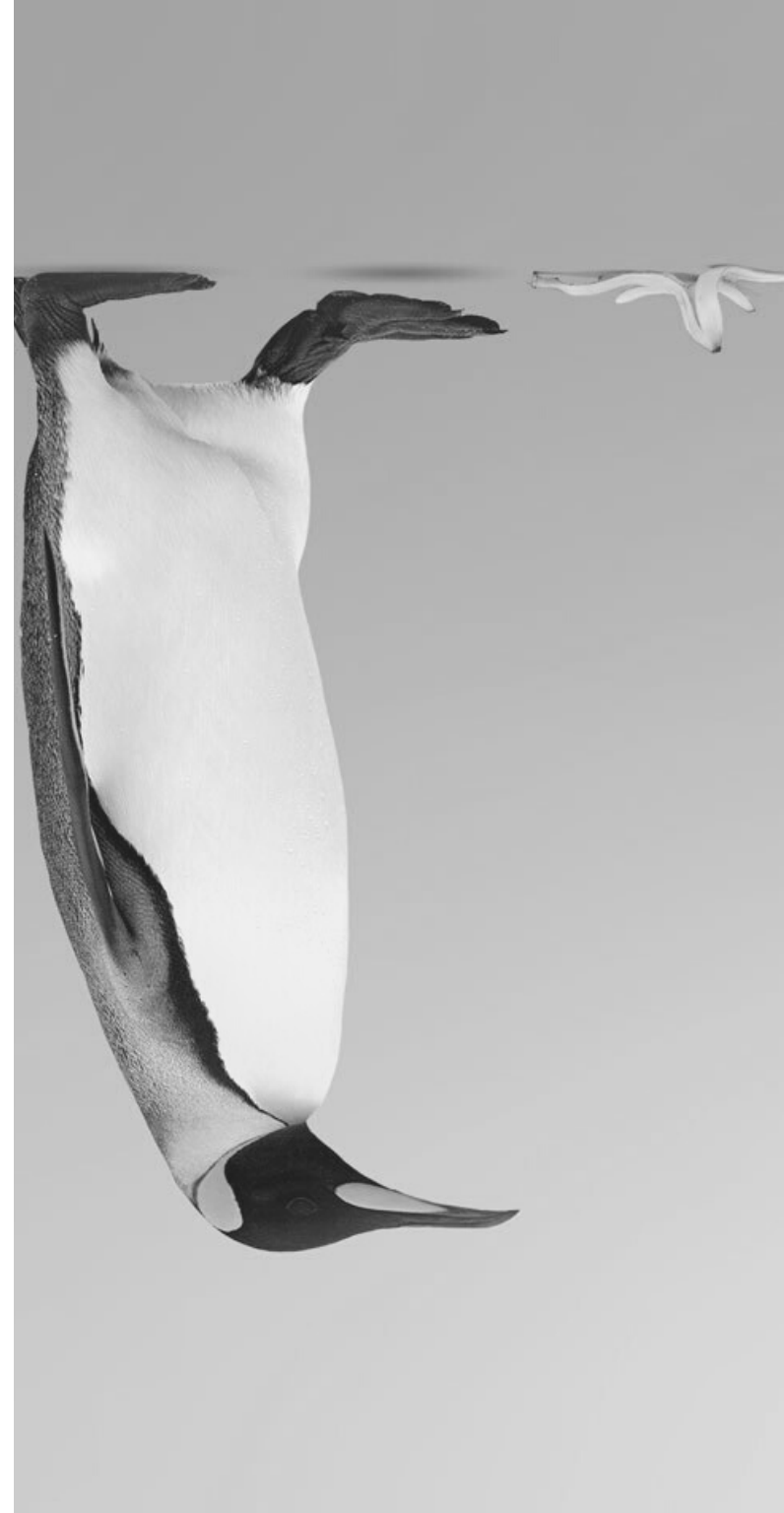
LINUX USERS

The commands below will configure Git. Be sure to enter your own information inside the quotes **(but include the quotation marks)**!

```
git config --global user.name "Your Name"  
git config --global user.email  
"yourname@example.com"
```

GitHub recently changed the default branch on new repositories from master to main, **change the default branch** for Git using this command:

```
git config --global init.defaultBranch main
```





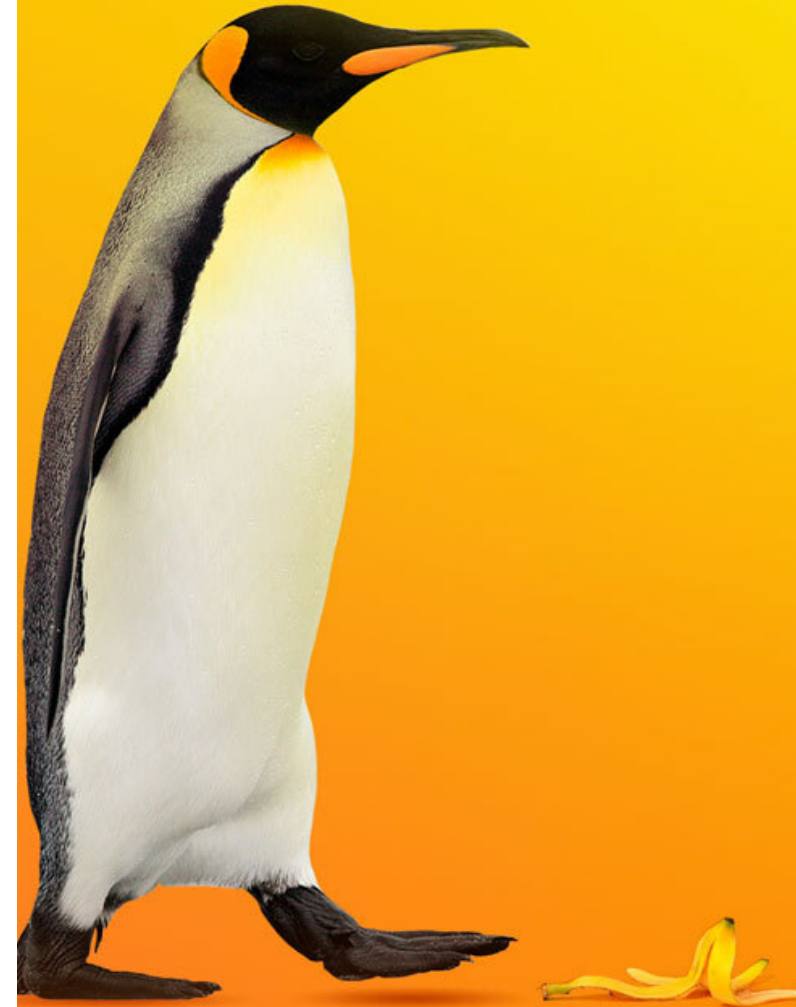
LINUX USERS

To enable colorful output with git, type

```
git config --global color.ui auto
```

To verify things are working properly, enter these commands and verify that the output **matches your name and email address**.

```
git config --get user.name  
git config --get user.email
```





LINUX USERS

- **Create a GitHub Account or Sign In**

Go to [_github](https://github.com) and create an account!

If you already have an account, sign in.

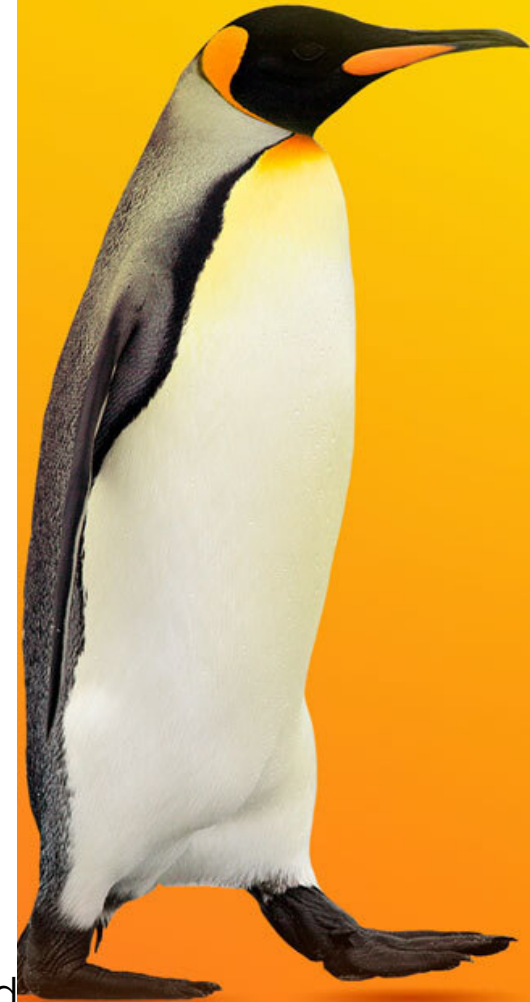
You do not need to use the same email address you used before, but it might be a good idea to use the same one to keep things simple.

- **Create an SSH Key**

An SSH key is a cryptographically

secure identifier. It's like a really long password used to identify your

machine. GitHub uses SSH keys to allow you to upload to your repository without having to type in





LINUX USERS

your username and password every time.

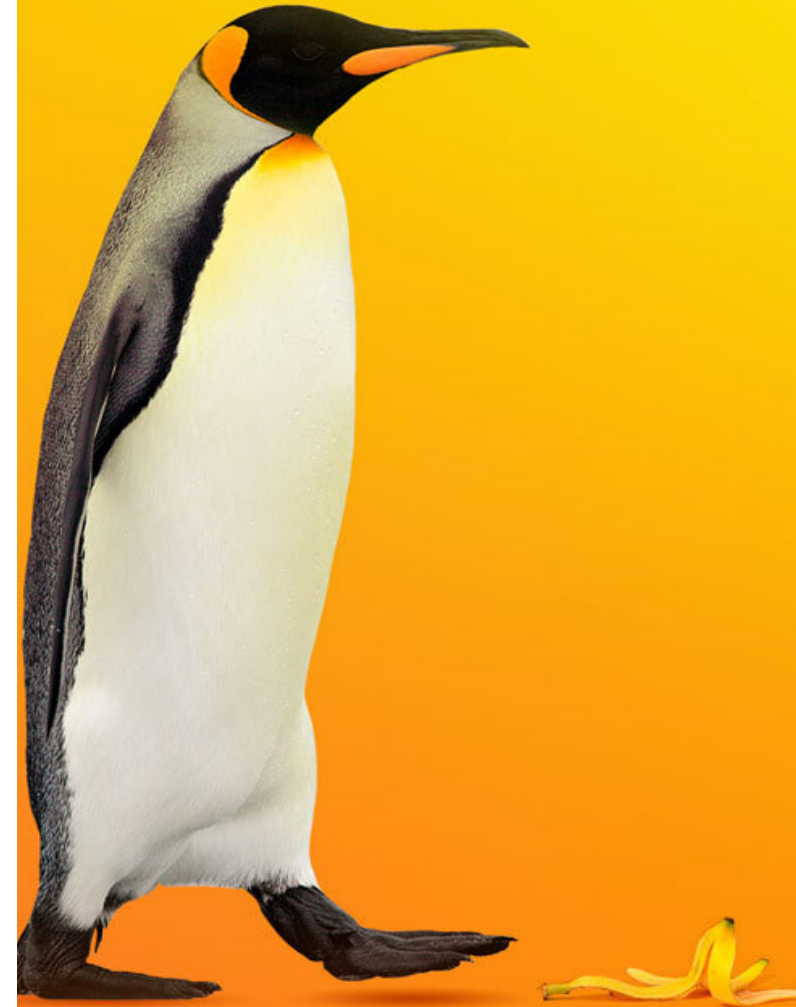
First, we need to see if you have an SSH key already installed. Type this into the terminal:

```
ls ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

If a message appears in the console containing the text **"No such file or directory"**, then you **do not yet have an SSH key**, and you will need to create one.

If **no message** has appeared in the console output, you already have a key and can proceed to linking your key

- **To create a new SSH key, run the following command inside your terminal.**
- **The -C flag followed by your email address ensures that GitHub knows who you are.**





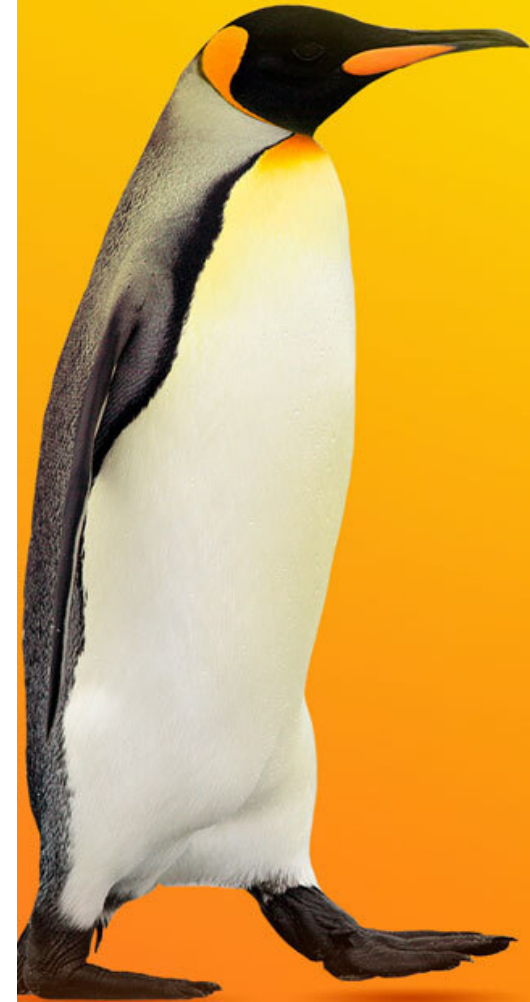
LINUX USERS

IF YOU DON'T HAVE AN SSH KEY

- To create a new SSH key, run the following command inside your terminal.
- The `-C` flag followed by your email address ensures that GitHub knows who you are.

Note: The angle brackets (< >) in the code snippet below indicate that you should replace that part of the command with the appropriate information.

Do not include the brackets themselves in your command. For example, if your email address is `odin@valhalla.com`, then you would type `ssh-keygen -C odin@valhalla.com`. You will see this convention of using angle brackets to indicate placeholder text





LINUX USERS

. For example

if your email address is `odin@valhalla.com`,
then you would type

```
ssh-keygen -C odin@valhalla.com.
```

You will see this convention of using angle brackets to **indicate placeholder text** used throughout The Odin Project's curriculum and other coding websites,
So it's good to be familiar with what it means.

```
ssh-keygen -C <youremail>
```

When it prompts you for a location to save the generated key, just push Enter.

Next, it will ask you for a password; enter one if you wish, but it's not required.





LINUX USERS

- **Link Your SSH Key with GitHub**

Now, you need to tell GitHub what your **SSH key** is so that you can push your code without typing in a password every time.

First, you'll navigate to where GitHub receives our SSH key.

Log into GitHub and **click on your profile picture** in the top right corner.

Then, click on Settings in the drop-down menu.



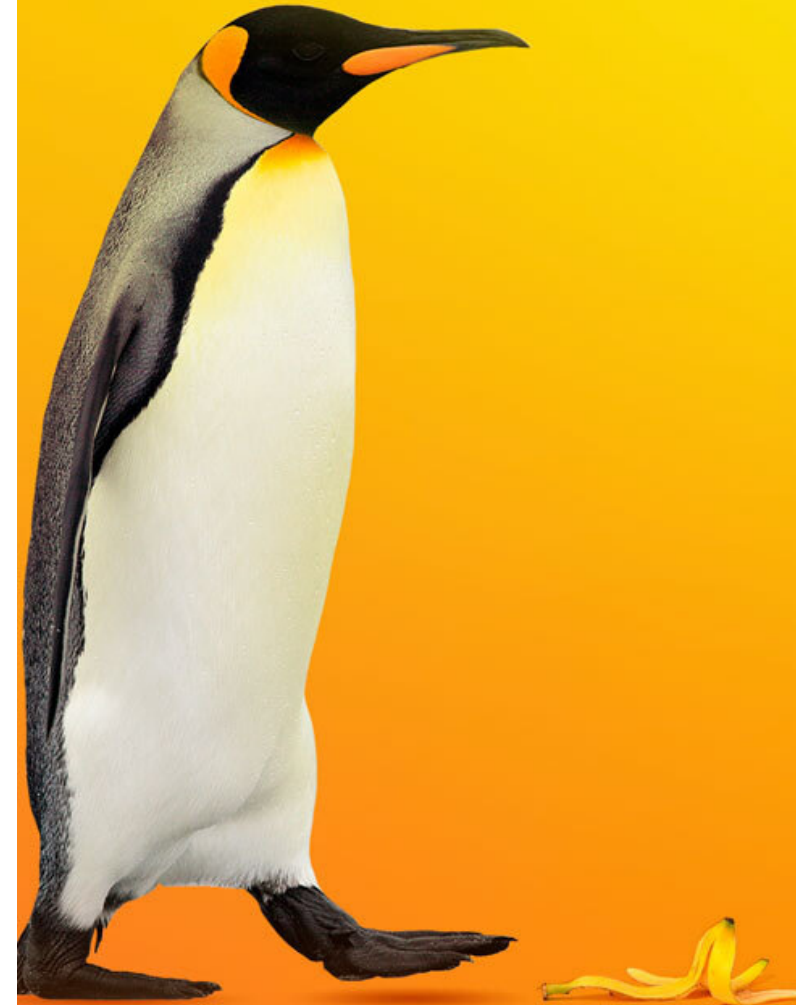


LINUX USERS

Next, on the left-hand side, **click SSH and GPG keys**. Then, click the green button in the top right corner that says **New SSH Key**. Name your key something that is **descriptive enough** for you to remember where it came from. Leave this window open while you do the next steps.

Now you need to copy your public SSH key. To do this, we're going to use a command called **cat** to read the file to the console. (**Note that the .pub file extension is important in this case.**)

```
cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```





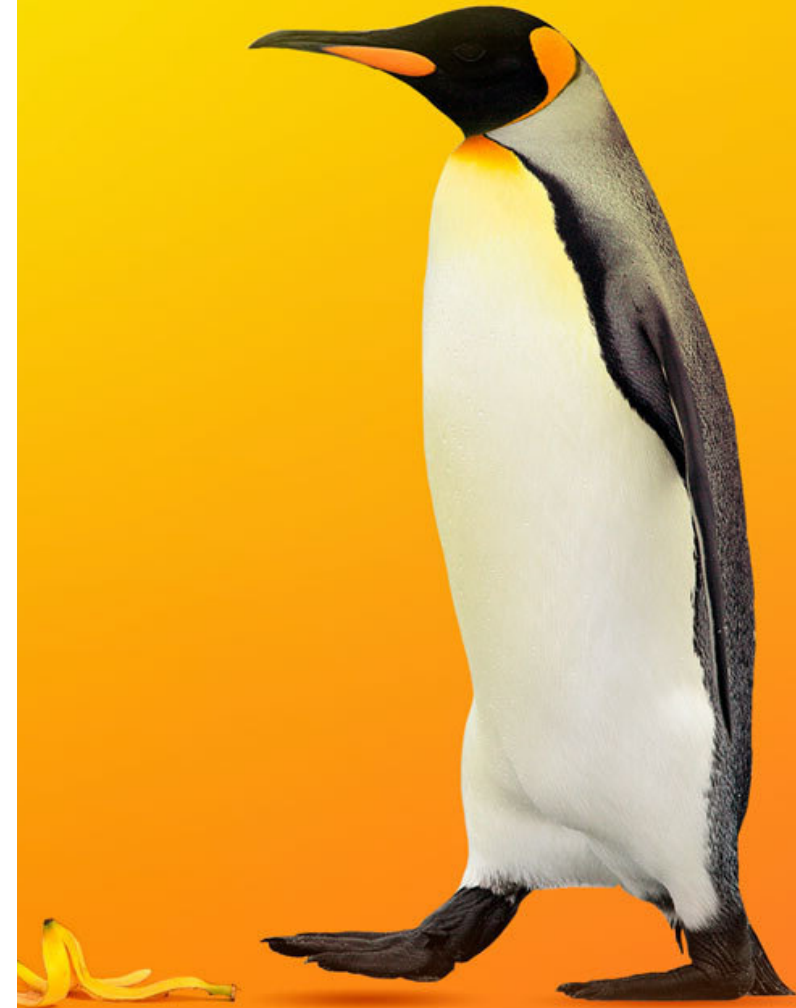
LINUX USERS

- **Testing your key**

Follow the directions in

<https://docs.github.com/en/free-pro-team@latest/github/authenticating-to-github/testing-your-ssh-connection>

to verify your SSH connection.





WINDOW USERS

- **Install Git on Windows**

Download the latest [Git for Windows installer](#)

- **Step 2**

When you've successfully started the installer, you should see the Git Setup wizard screen.

Follow the Next and Finish prompts to complete the installation. The default options are pretty sensible for most users.





WINDOW USERS

- **Install Git on Windows**

Download the latest [Git for Windows installer](#)

- **Step 3**

Open a command Prompt (or Git Bash if during installation you elected not to use Git from the Windows Command Prompt).

- **Step 4**

Run the following commands to configure your Git username and email using the following commands, **replacing** Emma's name with your own.





WINDOW USERS

These details will be associated with any commits that you create:

```
git config --global user.name "Emma Paris"  
$ git config --global user.email  
"eparis@atlassian.com"
```

- **Step 5**

Optional:

Install the Git credential helper on Windows
Bitbucket supports pushing and pulling over HTTP to
your remote Git repositories on Bitbucket.
Every time you interact with the remote
repository, you must supply a username/password
combination.





WINDOW USERS

Optional:

You can store these credentials, instead of supplying the combination every time, with the Git Credential Manager for Windows.



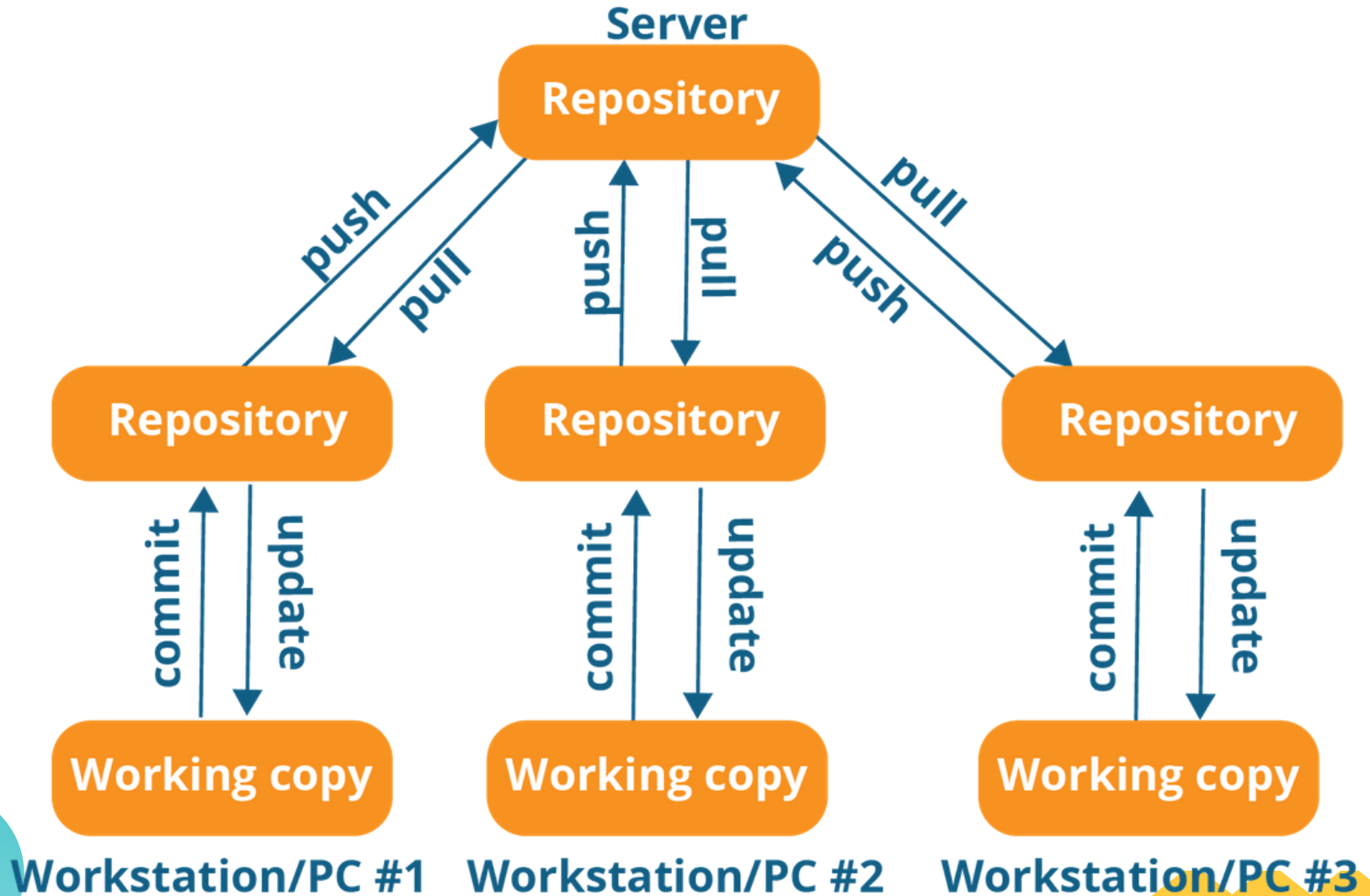
The background is decorated with various geometric shapes in teal, yellow, and red. These include circles, triangles, crosses, and zigzag lines scattered across the page. A large teal circle is at the top center, a yellow circle is at the bottom left, and a red circle is at the bottom right. There are also several crosses, triangles, and zigzag lines in the corners and along the edges.

GIT COMMANDS

Read about Git commands and
create your own cheat sheet

SUMMARY OF GIT COMMANDS

Distributed version control system



Summary

WHERE IS YOUR CHEAT SHEET ?

