## FireBears FRC - 2846 Git and GitHub: What, Why, and How?

Author: Brandon Lundmark & His Therapist

November 2022

#### What is Git?

Git is a "Distributed Version Control" system.

Version Control: System for managing changes to source code over time.

Repository: Collection of source code for a single application.

Branch: container for making specific changes to a repository.

Commit: Record changes to a branch at a specific point in time.

Git runs locally on a developer's computer, tracks changes (Commits) to local Branches, and syncs changes with a central Repository (GitHub, in our case).

So complex it has its own category of memes.

Created by probable cyborg Linus Torvalds.



```
andon@brandon-desktop:~$ git --help
usage: git [--version] [--help] [-C <path>] [-c <name>=<value>]
           [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
           [-p | --paginate | -P | --no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
           [--qit-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
           [--super-prefix=<path>] [--config-env=<name>=<envvar>]
          <command> [<args>]
 hese are common Git commands used in various situations:
start a working area (see also: git help tutorial)
            Clone a repository into a new directory
            Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize an existing one
  init
work on the current change (see also: git help everyday)
            Add file contents to the index
            Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink
  restore Restore working tree files
            Remove files from the working tree and from the index
examine the history and state (see also: git help revisions)
  bisect
            Use binary search to find the commit that introduced a bug
  diff
            Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc
            Print lines matching a pattern
  grep
            Show commit logs
  log
            Show various types of objects
  show
            Show the working tree status
  status
grow, mark and tweak your common history
            List, create, or delete branches
  branch
            Record changes to the repository
  commit
            Join two or more development histories together
  merge
            Reapply commits on top of another base tip
  rebase
            Reset current HEAD to the specified state
  reset
  switch
            Switch branches
  tag
            Create, list, delete or verify a tag object signed with GPG
collaborate (see also: git help workflows)
            Download objects and refs from another repository
  fetch
  pull
            Fetch from and integrate with another repository or a local branch
            Update remote refs along with associated objects
  push
 git help -a' and 'git help -g' list available subcommands and some
concept guides. See 'git help <command>' or 'git help <concept>'
to read about a specific subcommand or concept.
See 'git help git' for an overview of the system.
prandon@brandon-desktop:~$
```

### What is GitHub?



Company started in 2007, now owned by Microsoft.

Provides version control, issue tracking, task management, and integration/builds as a service.

Companies use GitHub to plan, coordinate, and organize their software development with developers across the world.

94 million users, 330 million repositories.

Home to most open source projects.

Who uses GitHub? 90% of the Fortune 100







Mercedes-Benz

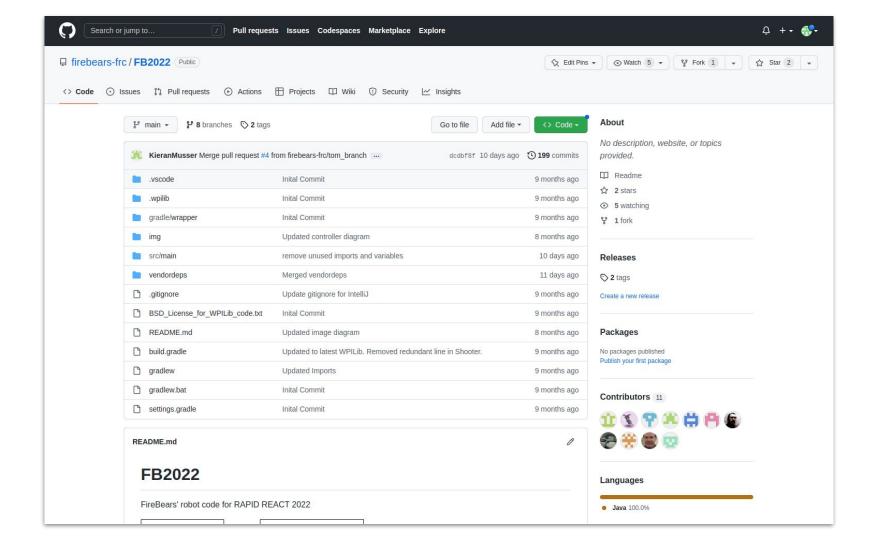






# The New York Times

...and thousands more.



## **Topics**

#### What we're going to cover:

- Issues
- Pull Requests
- Branches
- Clone
- Fetch
- Pull
- Commit
- Push

#### What we're not going to cover:

- Epics
- Forking
- Wiki
- Pages
- Merge Conflicts
- Tags
- Roles
- Dependabot
- Graph
- Rebase
- Squash
- Log
- Reset
- Diff
- Blame
- Stash
- Patch
- Cherry-pick
- Tag
- Submodule

# Why?

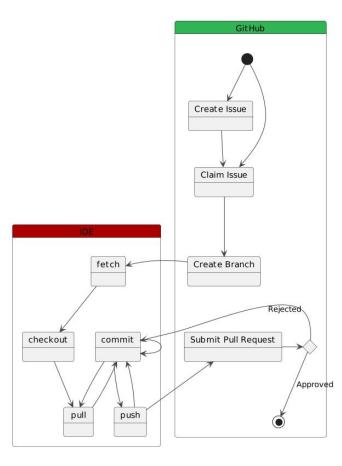
## Why are we doing this to ourselves?

#### **Answer: It's worth it!**

- Organize work around issues, discuss the next best thing to work on, keep track of what you want and what you need.
- Freedom to tinker: Test out your own ideas without breaking things for someone else. Did you break something? Reset to a working commit and try again.
- Who has the working code? Everyone!
- Where did that come from? Every line of code can be traced back to when and why it was added.
- Work together, whenever, wherever.

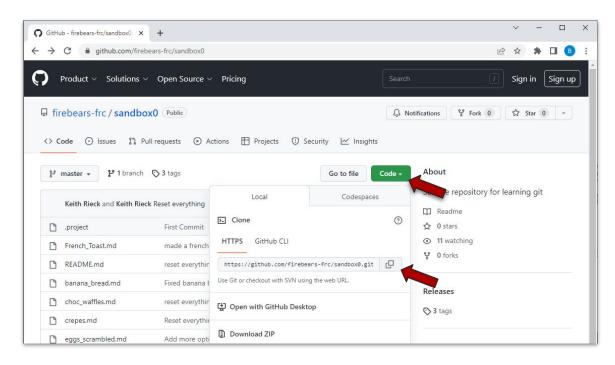
# How?

### Flow



### Clone a GitHub Repository

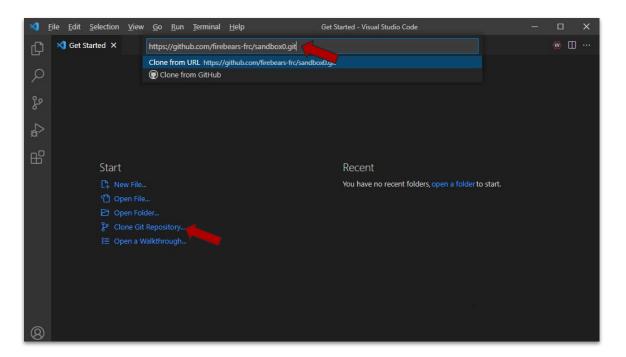
From the Code menu in GitHub, copy the HTTPS URL of the repository.



### Clone a GitHub Repository

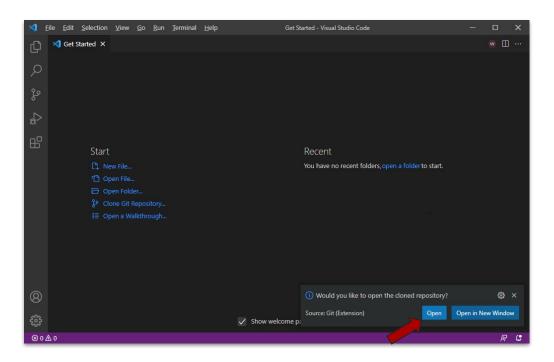
In VS Code, click Clone Git Repository, and paste the repository URL.

Selection a location to save the project files.



## Clone a GitHub Repository

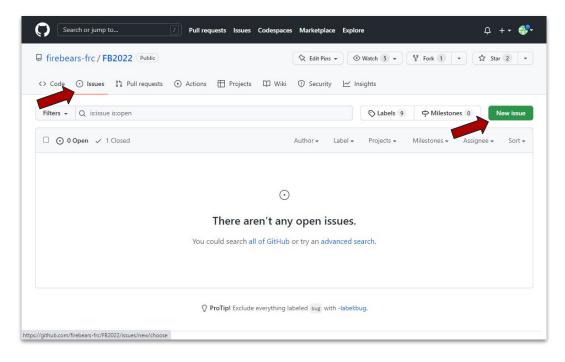
When asked if you want to open the cloned repository, click open.



#### Create an Issue

Click the Issues link on the repository page.

Click New Issue



#### Create an Issue

Give the issues a short, but descriptive title.

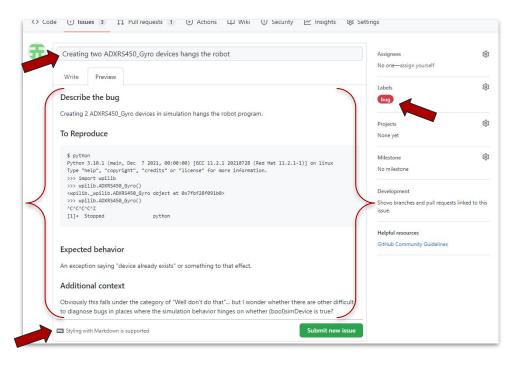
Add labels that are relevant to the issue.

If you're creating a bug, describe what happens, how to reproduce the bug, and what should happen if things were working right.

If you're creating an enhancement, describe the new feature functionality.

No need to include a solution here.

Bonus points: Use Markdown

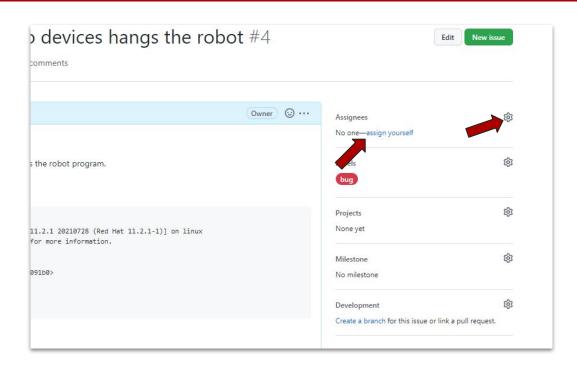


#### Claim Issue

On the Issue page, click assign yourself to claim the issue.

Add anyone else you are working on this issue with using the gear menu, or add yourself to someone else's issue.

You now own this issue, and no one else should be working on this.

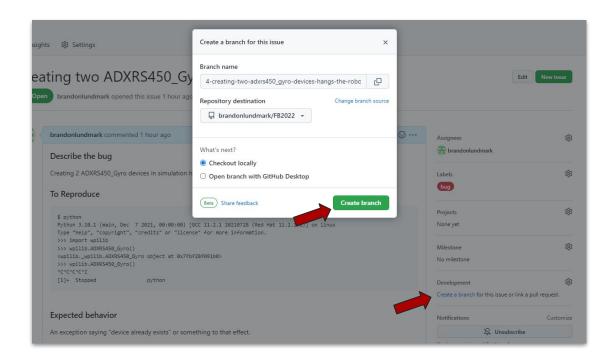


#### Create a Branch

On the Issue page, click Create a Branch.

In the popup, the Branch name will pre populate with the issue number preceding the issue name.

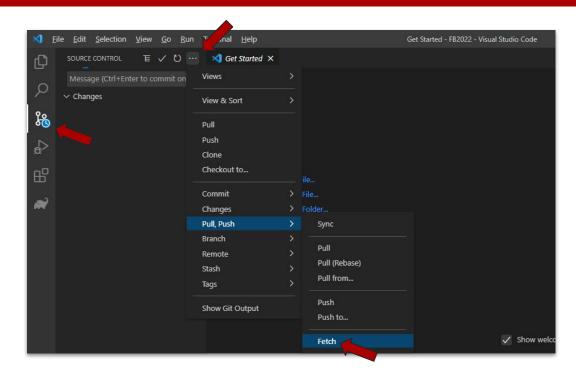
Click Create branch.



### Fetch

In VS Code, click on the Source Control view in the Activity Bar.

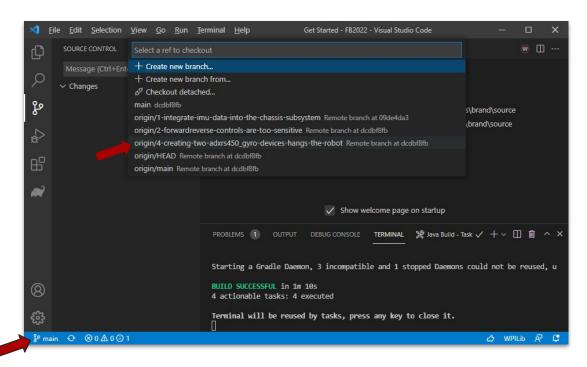
In the Source Control ellipsis menu, click on Fetch under the Pull, Push menu.



#### Checkout

In the bottom left of the VS Code window, click on the Branch icon.

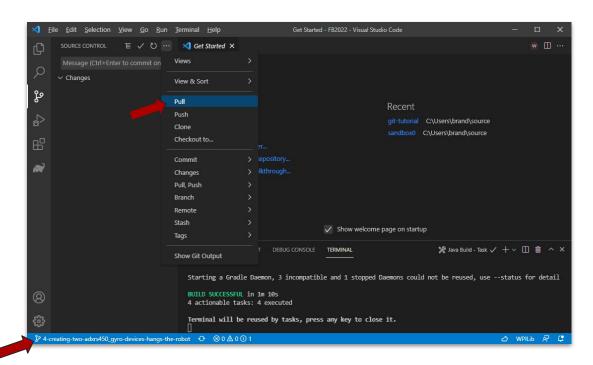
Select the branch created from the Issue in GitHub.



### Pull

In the ellipsis menu, click Pull.

Notice that the branch that you checked out is now in the bottom left of the VS Code window.



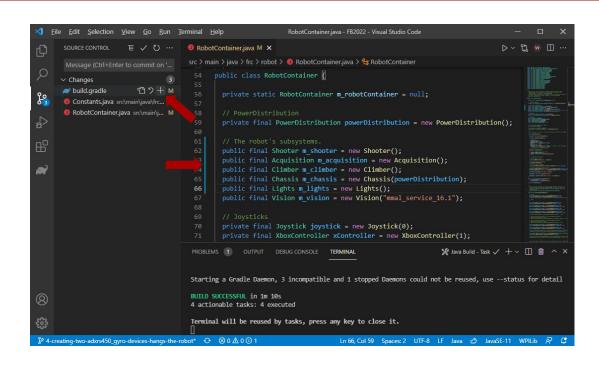
#### Commit

Make your changes to your files.

Each file you modify will populate in the Changes list.

If you really intended to change each file, click the + icon next to each file name to stage your changes, if not, you can revert your changes with the backward arrow icon.

Each line you modified will show a blue bar indicating it differs from the last commit.

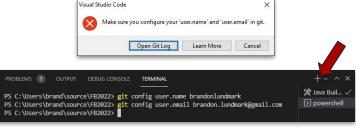


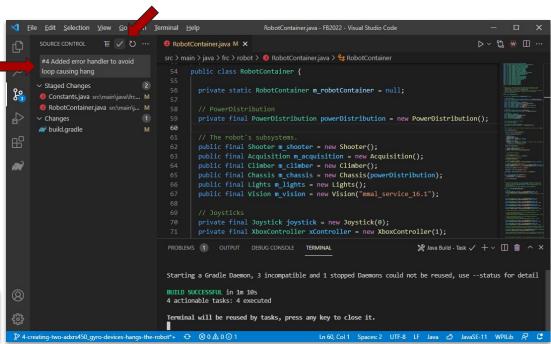
#### Commit

Add a message describing the changes you made. The files in Staged Changes will be included in the Commit.

Click the checkmark icon to commit your changes to your local branch.

If you get this error, run this command in a terminal window using your GitHub username and email and try again.



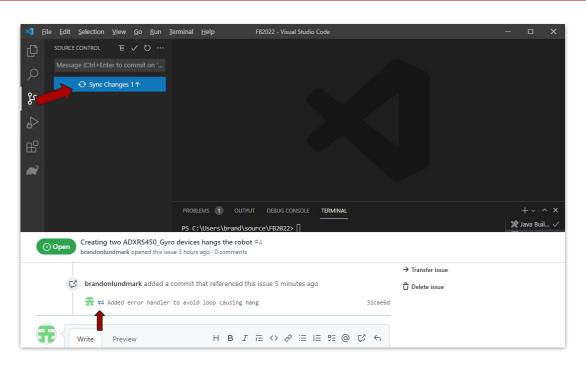


#### Push

Click Sync Changes to push your commits to the branch you created on GitHub.

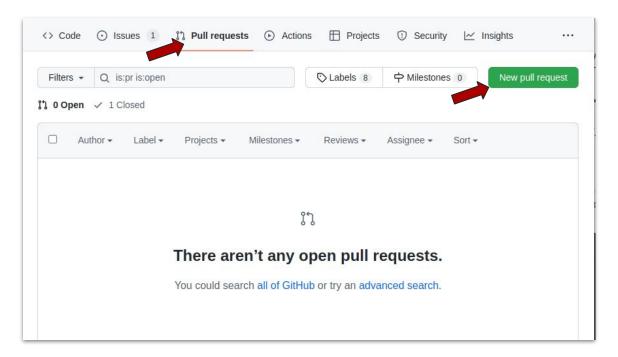
Your Issue in GitHub will now show your commit and commit message.

Including #<Issue ID> in your commit message will generate a link from the message to your issue. Slick!



### Pull Request

In GitHub, click on Pull requests, then New pull request.

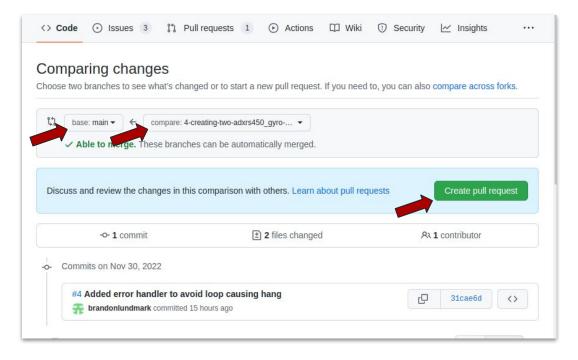


### Pull Request

In the base branch drop down, pick the main branch of the project.

In the compare branch, select the branch you checked out and worked on.

Click Create pull request.



### Pull Request

Enter any comments that might be helpful to the person reviewing the pull request.

Click Create pull request

