

Versionner un projet avec Git, Communiquer avec GitHub

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1 Pourquoi GitHub ?

- Les contraintes à respecter
- Un extrait de l'état de l'art
- Les motivations de ce choix

Les contraintes à respecter

Peu importe la plateforme choisie nous devons respecter les deux contraintes suivantes :

- Les données/codes ne doivent pas être accessibles au public ou à qui que ce soit d'autres que les personnes autorisées
- Les données/codes doivent n'appartenir qu'à vous en tout temps

Les autres solutions

SourceSup RENATER :

Analyse de la solution SourceSup Renater	
AVANTAGES	INCONVÉNIENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Service de dépôt distant ● Création de forums autour du projet ● Documentation du projet par un Wiki / Page web ● Serveur de fichiers lourds (300Mo) ● Listes de diffusions / Sondages / Abonnements à des forums ● Messagerie intégrée ● Sécurité des données / Pas de commercialisation des données ● Des mots-clés pour les recherches de projets ● Extensibilité des services grâce aux plugins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Boutons et liens parfois très petits voire illisibles ● Style de l'interface un peu vieillissant... Peut ne pas être engageant. ● Pas d'intégrations à d'autres plateformes comme Zenodo ou Gitter, etc. ● Validation des projets déposée un peu floue ● Réactivité du support ? Survie de la plateforme ? ● Certaines fonctionnalités peuvent être très techniques



En-dehors de SourceSup RENATER les solutions étaient soit :

- Partielles (GitLab / Bitbucket)
- Payantes (Bitbucket)
- Les termes d'utilisations étaient flous (GitLab)
- Trop techniques à mettre en oeuvre (Allura)

Si vous voulez tout de même les explorer voici quelques liens :

- SourceSup RENATER : <https://sourcesup.renater.fr/>
- GitLab : <https://about.gitlab.com/>
- BitBucket : <https://bitbucket.org/product/>
- Allura : <https://allura.apache.org/>

Avantages et Inconvénients de GitHub

Analyse de GitHub	
AVANTAGES	INCONVÉNIENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Respect des contraintes énoncées par le biais des projets privés• Nombre de collaborateurs et de projets privés illimité + de nombreux services gratuits (cf. https://github.com/pricing)• Tout-en-un pour la communication/gestion (humaine) des projets• Possibilité de créer des organisations• La forge n°1 sur le marché => plateforme vivante et dynamique	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forge propriétaire (attention à d'éventuels changements des conditions d'utilisation...)• Quelques limitations sur les projets privés avec la formule gratuite (pas de Wiki ni de pages web par exemple)

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2 Communiquer le projet avec GitHub

- Créer un dépôt et régler sa visibilité
- Collaborer

Régler la visibilité à la création du dépôt

The screenshot shows the 'Create a New Repository' form on the GitHub website. The 'Owner' dropdown is set to 'Chuxclub'. The 'Repository name' field contains a placeholder '/'. Below the name field is a note: 'Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about potential-eureka?' A 'Description' field is present but empty. Under 'Visibility', the 'Public' radio button is selected, with a note: 'Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.' The 'Private' radio button is also shown with its note: 'You choose who can see and commit to this repository.' In the 'Initialize this repository with:' section, there are several options: 'Add a README file' (unchecked), 'Add .gitignore' (unchecked), and 'Choose a license' (unchecked). At the bottom of the form is a green 'Create repository' button.



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Régler la visibilité après la création du dépôt

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'Chuxclub/GitLearn'. The 'Code' tab is selected. The 'Settings' tab is highlighted with a red rectangle. On the right side, there are sections for 'About', 'Releases', 'Packages', and 'Environments'. The 'About' section contains a project description: 'Projet consistant à fournir un ensemble d'outils, de documents et une progression parmi ces outils et documents pour une acquisition rapide de Git - Chronium'. The 'Releases' section indicates 'No releases published' and 'Create a new release'. The 'Packages' section indicates 'No packages published' and 'Publish your first package'. The 'Environments' section has a small icon.



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Régler la visibilité après la création du dépôt

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository settings page for 'Chuxclub / GitLearn'. The 'Settings' tab is active. On the left, a sidebar lists options like 'Manage access', 'Security & analysis', 'Branches', 'Webhooks', 'Notifications', 'Integrations', 'Deploy keys', 'Autolink references', 'Actions', 'Environments', and 'Secrets'. The main area is titled 'Settings' and contains sections for 'Repository name' (set to 'GitLearn'), 'Template repository' (disabled), 'Social preview' (with a placeholder image for a social media preview), and a 'Download template' button. A red arrow points from the top right towards the 'Social preview' section.



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Régler la visibilité après la création du dépôt

The screenshot shows a dark-themed Chromium browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "github.com/Checkby/Gitreen/settings". The page content is as follows:

GitHub Pages

Pages settings now has its own dedicated tab! Check it out here!

Danger Zone

- Change repository visibility
This repository is currently public. [Change visibility](#)
- Transfer ownership
Transfer this repository to another user or to an organization where you have the ability to create repositories. [Transfer](#)
- Archive this repository
Mark this repository as archived and read-only. [Archive this repository](#)
- Delete this repository
Once you delete a repository, there is no going back. Please be certain. [Delete this repository](#)

At the bottom of the page, there are links for GitHub, Inc., Terms, Privacy, Security, Status, Docs, Contact GitHub, Pricing, API, Training, Blog, and About.



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Inviter un collaborateur

Il y a trois scénarios possibles, qui dépendent de la configuration du ou des dépôts distants.

Premier scénario :

Vous êtes indiqué comme **collaborateur** sur la branche distante. En tant que collaborateur vous pouvez "pusher" les changements que vous voulez sans restriction ! Sauf si le projet fait partie d'une organisation...

ATTENTION pour les chefs de projet : Cela nécessite d'avoir une très grande confiance en ses collaborateurs. En cas de doute une des solutions est alors d'avoir une branche distante de développement

Inviter un collaborateur

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository settings page for 'Chuxclub / Algoviz'. The left sidebar has 'Manage access' selected. The main area shows two sections: 'Who has access' (PUBLIC REPOSITORY and DIRECT ACCESS) and 'Manage access' (with a note: 'You haven't invited any collaborators yet' and a 'Invite a collaborator' button).

Figure – Définir des collaborateurs sous GitHub



Fork et Pull request

Second scénario :

- ① Vous avez "**forké**" (càd copié) sous Github le projet d'une personne.
- ② Vous avez ensuite cloné ce fork.
- ③ Vous avez travaillé sur ce clone et "**pushé**" vos projets sur votre fork distant.
- ④ Vous pouvez ensuite faire un pull request directement sur l'interface GitHub.

Fork et Pull request

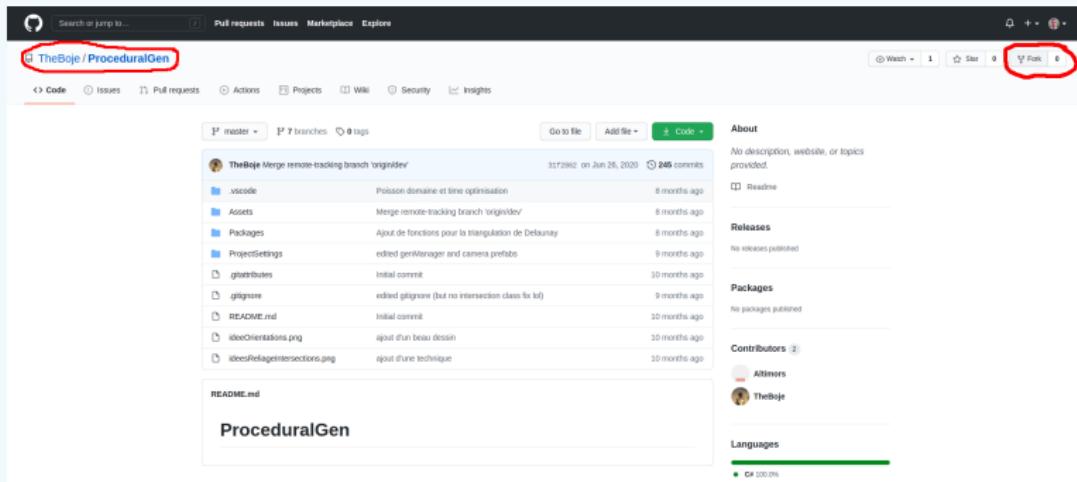


Figure – Forker sous GitHub



Fork et Pull request

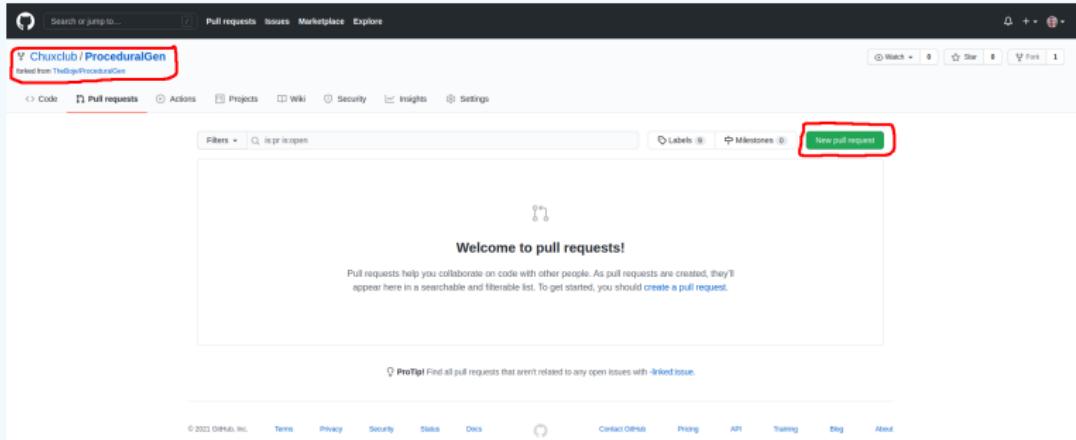


Figure – Faire un pull request sous GitHub

Fork tardif

Dernier scénario :

Vous avez **cloné** le projet d'une personne. Vous avez ensuite travaillé dessus et vous vous rendez compte que vous souhaiteriez faire part de vos modifications à l'auteur...

- ➊ Comme précédemment vous forkez
- ➋ Vous ajoutez une branche distante à votre clone : *git remote add <nom> <urlDeVotreDepot>* ou, plus brutal : *git remote rm origin* suivi de *git remote add origin <urlDeVotreDepot>*
- ➌ Vous pushez vos changements sur ce fork
- ➍ Vous faites un pull request comme précédemment

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3 Communiquer autour du projet avec GitHub

- Communiquer
- Les fichiers spéciaux
- La syntaxe MarkDown

Les notifications

Les notifications permettent à celles et ceux qui y sont inscrits de recevoir des mails dès qu'une mise à jour est faite sur le projet :

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository settings page for 'Chuxclub / GitLearn'. The left sidebar has a 'Notifications' section selected. The main area displays the 'Notifications' configuration, which allows setting up email addresses to receive notifications when push events are triggered. An input field for 'Address' contains 'one@example.com two@example.com'. Below it, an 'Approved header' section is shown with a checkbox labeled 'Active' checked, and a note explaining it sets the Approved header to automatically approve the message in a read-only or moderated mailing list. A green 'Setup notifications' button is at the bottom.

Les discussions

Les discussions sont des sortes de listes de diffusion de mails avec des sujets fixes :

The screenshot shows the GitHub Discussions page for the repository `Chuxclub/GitLearn`. The page has a dark theme. At the top, there are navigation links for `Code`, `Issues`, `Pull requests`, **Discussions** (which is the active tab), `Actions`, `Projects`, `Wiki`, `Security`, `Insights`, and `Settings`. Below the tabs is a search bar with the placeholder "Search all discussions". To the right of the search bar are buttons for "New", "Top: All", "Answered", and "Unanswered". A prominent green button labeled "New discussion" is located on the far right. On the left side, there's a sidebar titled "Categories" with options like "View all", "General", "Ideas", "Q&A", and "Show and tell". A callout box titled "Most helpful" encourages users to mark helpful comments as answers. At the bottom of the sidebar are links for "Community guidelines" and "Give feedback". The main content area features a post from "Chuxclub" welcoming users to the discussions. The footer of the page includes the University of Poitiers logo.

Les discussions

Il est possible de désabonner d'une discussion pour cesser de recevoir des mails ou au contraire d'épingler celle-ci pour qu'elle reste visible à tout moment :

The screenshot shows a GitHub Discussions page. At the top, there's a header with the title 'Welcome to GitLearn Discussions! #2 - Chuxclub/GitLearn - Chromium'. Below the header, there's a sidebar with navigation links like 'General', 'Participants', and 'Notifications'. In the notifications section, there's a button labeled 'Unsubscribe'. The main content area shows a post from 'Chuxclub' with the message 'Welcome!' and some instructions for using Discussions. Below the post, there are two comments: one from 'fratraA' and one from 'Chuxclub'. The 'fratraA' comment says 'Hi, my name is Amélie and I'm a beta tester !!'. The 'Chuxclub' comment says 'A GREAT beta tester :)'.



Les discussions

Il est possible d'y répondre directement depuis sa boîte mail :

Inbox - florian-1992@hotmail.fr - Mozilla Thunderbird

Get Messages Write Chat Address Book Tag Quick Filter Search <Ctrl+K>

Inbox (1) Unread Starred Contact Tags Attachment Filter these messages <Ctrl+Shift+F>

Correspondents Date

Learning How to Learn: Powerful mental tools to help you master tough s... 15:53

Sylvia 15:44

Antipa 11:31

Mathieu Domalain 09:01

SANS ATRisk 22/04/2021 à 21:04

Stéphanie Jean 22/04/2021 à 19:22

François 22/04/2021 à 17:24

fratraA 22/04/2021 à 17:23

Alexandre Naulot - WeMove Europe 22/04/2021 à 16:16

Scamertips 22/04/2021 à 11:19

Gitter 22/04/2021 à 10:12

The Gitter Badger 22/04/2021 à 10:11

Gitter Notifications 22/04/2021 à 10:10

Gitter Notifications 22/04/2021 à 09:51

Github 22/04/2021 à 09:50

Mathieu Domalain 22/04/2021 à 09:29

Merci de ne pas répondre à ce courriel (via updago.univ-poitiers.fr) 21/04/2021 à 18:55

services.reseau@support.univ-poitiers.fr 21/04/2021 à 17:51

Antipa 21/04/2021 à 11:59

Easy Cash 21/04/2021 à 09:24

SANS Newsletters 20/04/2021 à 22:22

Notre Dame 20/04/2021 à 14:49

Mathieu Domalain 20/04/2021 à 16:31

services.reseau@support.univ-poitiers.fr 20/04/2021 à 16:30

From: florian-1992@hotmail.fr [mailto:florian-1992@hotmail.fr]

Subject: Re: [Chuxclub/GitLearn] Welcome to GitLearn Discussions! (#2)

Reply to: Chuxclub/GitLearn <mailto:ALXUDSJDZMCNLPXB05WVPSHVEBNXHAAMWZWl@reply.github.com>

To: Chuxclub/GitLearn <mailto:nlereply.github.com>

Cc: Me.florian-1992@hotmail.fr; Author.naute@nreplay.github.com

To protect your privacy, Thunderbird has blocked remote content in this message.

L'avalance de mails !!

Télécharger Outlook pour Android

From: Florian Legendre ***@***.fr
Sent: Thursday, April 22, 2021 5:42:44 PM
To: Chuxclub/GitLearn ***@***.fr
Cc: fratraA ***@***.fr; Comment ***@***.fr
Subject: Re: [Chuxclub/GitLearn] Welcome to GitLearn Discussions! (#2)

Unread: 0 Total: 15420



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Les tickets (ou issues)

Un ticket est un moyen d'indiquer qu'une feature est souhaitée ou un bug a été détecté ou même tout simplement de poser une question.

The screenshot shows a GitHub Issues page for the repository 'Chuxclub/GitLearn'. The page title is 'Issues - Chuxclub/GitLearn - Chromium'. The URL is 'github.com/Chuxclub/GitLearn/issues'. There are 1 star and 2 forks. The navigation bar includes 'Search or jump to...', 'Pull requests', 'Issues', 'Marketplace', and 'Explore'. The 'Issues' tab is selected. A modal window titled 'Label issues and pull requests for new contributors' is displayed, stating 'Now, GitHub will help potential first-time contributors discover issues labeled with good first issue.' A 'Dismiss' button is at the top right of the modal. Below the modal, there are filters: 'Filters' (dropdown), 'is:issue is:open' (checkbox), 'Labels' (dropdown), 'Milestones' (dropdown), and 'New issue' (button). The search bar contains 'Author', 'Label', 'Projects', 'Milestones', 'Assignee', and 'Start'. A single issue is listed: 'L'ensemble de diapos sur la présentation de GitHub est inachevé' (Documentation) by 'Chuxclub', opened 23 hours ago. At the bottom, a ProTip says 'Follow long discussions with comments>50.' The footer includes links for 'Contact GitHub', 'Pricing', 'API', 'Training', 'Blog', and 'About'. The GitHub logo is at the bottom right.



Les "billets" ou "tickets" présentent plusieurs avantages :

- Ils peuvent être catégorisés par des labels et triés automatiquement dans un tableau de bord d'avancement du projet donné (cf. "Les projets" plus loin)
- La personne à qui un ticket est assigné reçoit un mail de son assignation avec le message du ticket (comme pour les discussions on peut y répondre directement par mail !)
- On peut faire des "templates" de tickets ce qui permet une prise en main claire et rapide pour la personne assignée au ticket
- Les tickets gardent un historique des bugs éliminés, ce qui permet de savoir quand un bug est revenu ou non

Les tickets (ou issues)

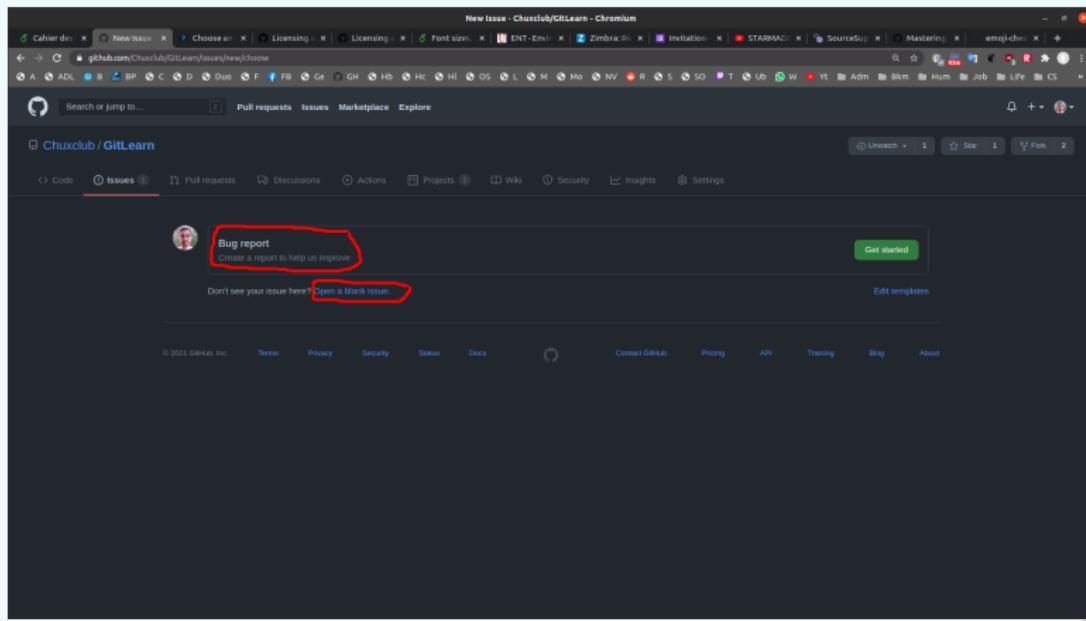
Pour créer un template de ticket il faut d'aller dans les options du dépôt :

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository settings page for 'Chucky/GitLearn'. The 'Features' section is expanded, specifically the 'ISSUES' part. A red box highlights the 'Set up templates' button, which is located next to the 'Get organized with issue templates' description. The URL at the bottom of the page is <https://github.com/Chucky/GitLearn/issues/templates/edit>.



Les tickets (ou issues)

L'utilisateur peut alors choisir de créer un billet en utilisant le template ou, si aucun template ne lui convient, il peut choisir de créer un billet sans template :



Les tickets (ou issues)

Édition d'un billet avec template :

The screenshot shows a GitHub interface for creating a new issue. The title is "Issue: Bug report". The main text area contains a template for reporting bugs:

```
**Describe the bug**
A clear and concise description of what the bug is.

**To Reproduce**
Steps to reproduce the behavior
1. Go to ...
2. Click on ...
3. Scroll down to ...
4. See error

**Expected behavior**
A clear and concise description of what you expected to happen.

**Screenshots**
If applicable, add screenshots to help explain your problem.

**Attachments**
Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them
```

Below the text area, there are several input fields and sections:

- Assignees:** No one—assign yourself.
- Labels:** None yet.
- Projects:** None yet.
- Milestone:** No milestones.
- Linked pull requests:** Successfully merging a pull request may close this issue.
- Helpful resources:** GitHub Community Guidelines.

At the bottom, there is a "Submit new issue" button and a note about GitHub's community guidelines.



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Les tickets (ou issues)

Édition d'un billet sans template :

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for creating a new issue. The repository is 'Chuxclub/GitLearn'. The 'Issues' tab is selected. The 'Title' field is empty. The 'Description' area contains placeholder text: 'Leave a comment' and 'Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them.' Below the description is a note: 'Formatting with Markdown is supported.' At the bottom of the form is a green 'Submit new issue' button. To the right of the form, there are sections for 'Assignees' (none yet), 'Labels' (none yet), 'Projects' (none yet), 'Milestone' (none yet), and 'Linked pull requests' (none yet). A note at the bottom right says 'Successfully merging a pull request may close this issue.' At the very bottom of the page are links for GitHub Community Guidelines, Help and resources, and the GitHub logo.



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Les projets

Les projets sont des tableaux de bord de l'avancement du projet.
Les tickets peuvent y apparaître automatiquement et triés en colonnes "à faire" / "en cours" / "terminés" :

The screenshot shows a GitHub project board for the repository 'Chuxclub/GitLearn'. The board is divided into three columns: 'À faire', 'En cours', and 'Terminé'.
À faire:
- L'ensemble de diapos sur la présentation de GitLearn est inachevé
 - 4d opened by Chuxclub
 - documentation
En cours:
None
Terminé:
None

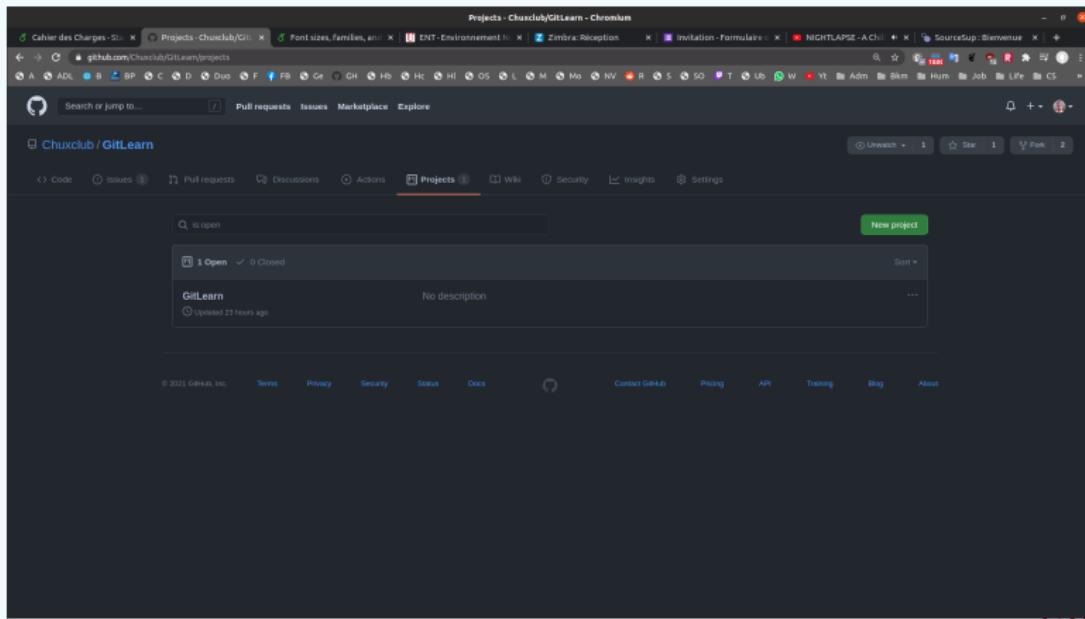


Les projets fonctionnent en utilisant deux briques : les colonnes et dans les colonnes des cartes. Il est possible d'utiliser la syntaxe MarkDown dans ces cartes. Aussi vous pouvez donner le sens et l'usage que vous voulez à vos colonnes :

- Créer une roadmap du projet
- Un mini-chat
- Une colonne de liens vers des documentations extérieures
- Les gestions de tickets
- Une colonne "dates importantes" qui donne les deadlines ou la date de la prochaine réunion autour du projet
- etc.

Les projets

Il est possible de créer plusieurs projets dans les cas où, par exemple, le projet implique plusieurs gros services différents :



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository named 'Chuxclub/GitLearn'. The 'Projects' tab is selected. There is one project listed: 'GitLearn' (No description, Updated 23 hours ago). The GitHub interface includes a search bar, navigation links (Code, Issues, Pull requests, Discussions, Actions, Projects, Wiki, Security, Insights, Settings), and a footer with links to GitHub's Terms, Privacy, Security, Status, Docs, and various API and support pages. A watermark for 'Université de Poitiers' is visible in the bottom right corner.

Le fichier README

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'Chuxclub/GitLearn'. The repository has 36 commits and 8 branches. The README.md file contains the following content:

```
Projet consistant à fournir un ensemble d'outils, de documents et une progression parmi ces outils et documents pour une acquisition rapide de Git - Chronium
```

GitLearn last commit yesterday GitLearn.io exercices d'accompagnement

Projet consistant à fournir un ensemble d'outils, de documents et une progression parmi ces outils et documents pour une acquisition rapide de Git

Extrait de l'arborescence du projet

```
└── codes
    └── test.txt
└── docs
    └── diapos_formations
        └── 6_1_InterfaçadeTerminauxCmd.pdf
```

<https://github.com/Chuxclub/GitLearn/blob/main/LICENSE.md> 0 vues, 0 eff.



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Le fichier LICENSE

À l'instar du README le fichier LICENSE est analysé par un robot pour afficher cette licence dans la page d'accueil de votre projet :

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'Chuxclub/GitLearn'. The main content is the 'LICENSE.md' file, which contains the MIT License text. Above the file content, there is an analysis summary:

Permissions	Limitations	Conditions
✓ Commercial use ✓ Modification ✓ Distribution ✓ Private use	✗ Liability ✗ Warranty	© License and copyright notice

Below the analysis, the file details are shown:

- 21 Lines (17 code)
- 1.84 KB
- Raw
- Blame
- History

The file content itself is the MIT License text:

```
MIT License

Copyright (c) 2021 Chuxclub

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.
```

Le fichier LICENSE

Le contenu du fichier LICENSE peut être copié-collé en vous aidant de ce site <https://choosealicense.com/> :

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open, including "Choose an open source license - Chromium". The main content is titled "Choose an open source license" and features a sub-section titled "Which of the following best describes your situation?". There are three options:

- I need to work in a community.** (Icon: people) Description: Use the license preferred by the community you're contributing to or depending on. Your project will fit right in. If you have a dependency that doesn't have a license, ask its maintainers to [add a license](#). Examples: [Babel](#), [.NET Core](#), and [Rails](#) use the MIT License.
- I want it simple and permissive.** (Icon: double-headed arrow) Description: The MIT License is short and to the point. It lets people do almost anything they want with your project, like making and distributing closed source versions. Examples: [Ansible](#), [Bash](#), and [GIMP](#) use the GNU GPLv3.
- I care about sharing improvements.** (Icon: square with a plus) Description: The GNU GPL v3 also lets people do almost anything they want with your project, except distributing closed source versions.

Below this, there's a section titled "What if none of these work for me?" with three more options:

- My project isn't software.** (Icon: document) Description: There are licenses for that.
- I want more choices.** (Icon: gear) Description: More licenses are available.
- I don't want to choose a license.** (Icon: crossed-out document) Description: Here's what happens if you don't.

At the bottom, there's a footer with links to "About", "Terms of Service", "Help improve this page", and "Curated with ❤️ by GitHub, Inc. and You!".



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Le guide du MarkDown

Le MarkDown est un ensemble de petits codes syntaxiques qui permettent de formater automatiquement un document.

L'ensemble de ces codes tient en une page web <https://guides.github.com/features/mastering-markdown/>:

The screenshot shows a browser window titled 'Mastering Markdown - GitHub Guides - Chromium'. The URL in the address bar is guides.github.com/features/mastering-markdown/. The page has a green header with the title 'Mastering Markdown'. Below the header, there's a section about what Markdown is and what you will learn. A sidebar on the right lists sections like 'Intro', 'What is Markdown?', 'Examples', 'Basic syntax', and 'GFM'. At the bottom, there's a summary of what Markdown is and how to use it, followed by a note about its availability on GitHub.

Markdown is a lightweight and easy-to-use syntax for styling all forms of writing on the GitHub platform.

What you will learn:

- How the Markdown format makes styled collaborative editing easy
- How Markdown differs from traditional formating approaches
- How to use Markdown to format text
- How to leverage GitHub's automatic Markdown rendering
- How to apply GitHub's unique Markdown extensions

What is Markdown?

Markdown is a way to style text on the web. You control the display of the document; formatting words as bold or italic, adding Images, and creating lists are just a few of the things we can do with Markdown. Mostly, Markdown is just regular text with a few non-alphabetic characters thrown in, like `*` or `^`.

You can use Markdown most places around GitHub:

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4 Pour aller plus loin avec GitHub

- Les templates de dépôts
- Le README de son profil
- Les Shields en tête du README
- Les organisations
- Les logiciels avec une API GitHub
- Les emojis en GitHub Flavored Markdown

Les templates de dépôts

Pour démarrer des projets avec une arborescence standard et peut-être des fichiers (comme des README ?) pré-remplis vous pouvez créer un dépôt public ou privé :

The screenshot shows the GitHub 'Create a New Repository' page. The repository name is 'projectsTemplate'. The 'Description (optional)' field contains 'Simple template pour mes futurs projets'. The 'Visibility' dropdown is set to 'Private'. Under 'Initialize this repository with:', the 'Add a README file' checkbox is checked. At the bottom, there is a green 'Create repository' button.



Les templates de projets

Puis dans les settings et l'onglet des options du projet vous pouvez indiquer qu'il s'agit d'un template (et non d'un vrai projet !) :

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository settings page for 'Chuxclub/projectsTemplate'. The left sidebar lists various settings options like 'Options', 'Manage access', 'Security & analysis', etc. The main 'Settings' tab is active. Under the 'Repository name' section, 'projectsTemplate' is listed with a 'Rename' button. A checked checkbox labeled 'Template repository' is present with a descriptive tooltip: 'Template repositories let users generate new repositories with the same directory structure and files.' Below this, there's a 'Social preview' section with a note about uploading a social image and a 'Download template' button.

Les templates de projets

Il vous suffit alors de cliquer sur "Use this template" pour démarrer un tout projet avec l'arborescence/les fichiers pré-remplis du template en question :

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository named 'Chuxclub/projectsTemplate'. The 'Code' tab is selected, displaying a single file: 'README.md'. The content of the README is:

```
projectsTemplate  
Simple template pour mes futurs projets
```

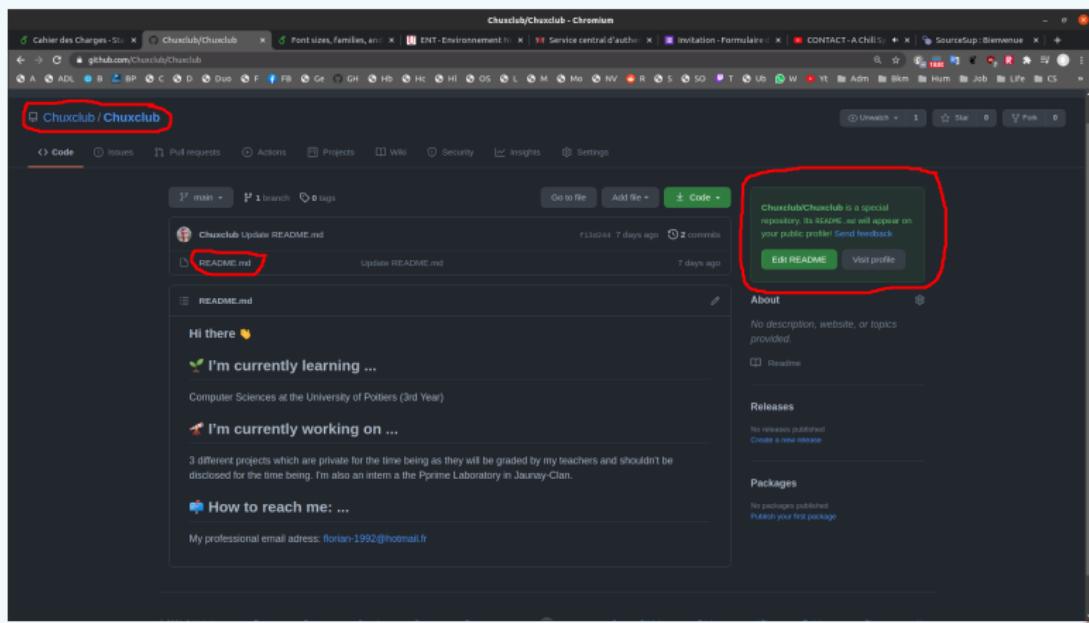
Below the code area, there are sections for 'About', 'Releases', and 'Packages', each with a 'Create a new...' button.

At the bottom of the page, there is a URL: <https://github.com/Chuxclub/projectsTemplate/generate>.



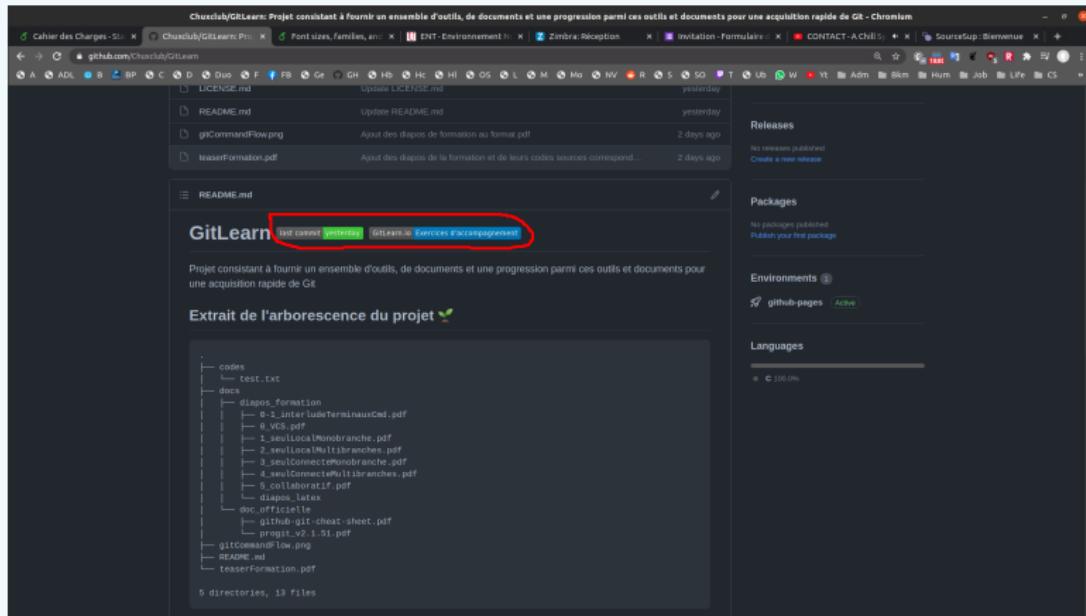
Le dépôt spécial du profil

Vous pouvez faire apparaître un README sur la page d'accueil de votre profil. Pour ce faire vous devez créer un dépôt dont le nom est celui de votre profil ET qui ne contient qu'un README :



Les shields pour des infos en temps réel

Les shields sont des petits encarts qu'on trouve généralement en tête des README (mais vous pouvez les disposer où vous voulez) et qui ont des fonctionnalités très variables. Le plus fréquemment ils permettent de montrer le dynamisme d'un projet :



Les shields pour des infos en temps réel

The screenshot shows the Shields.io homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs like "Pixel-perfect", "Retina-ready", "Fast", "Consistent", "Hackable", and "No tracking". Below that is a search bar with the placeholder "search /object URL". A message encourages users to "Love Shields? Please consider [donating](#) to sustain our activities". The main content area lists several badge categories: Build, Code Coverage, Analysis, Chat, Dependencies, Size, Downloads, Funding, Issue_Tracking, License, Rating, Social, Version, Platform & Version Support, Monitoring, Activity (which is circled in red), and Other. At the bottom, there's a progress bar with the text "Waiting for shields.io..." and a "YOUR BADGE" button.



Les shields pour des infos en temps réel

Shields.io: Quality metadata badges for open source projects - Chromium

Pixel-perfect Retina-ready Fast Consistent Hackable No tracking
search: project URL

Love Shields? Please consider [donating](#) to sustain our activities

[Build](#) [Code Coverage](#) [Analysis](#) [Chat](#) [Dependencies](#) [Size](#) [Downloads](#) [Lending](#) [Issue Tracking](#) [Licenses](#) [Badges](#)
[Social](#) [Version](#) [Platform](#) [A Version](#) [Layout](#) [Monitorize](#) [Activity](#) [Other](#)

Activity

AUR last modified:	/aur/last-modified/{packageName}
Eclipse Marketplace:	/eclipse-marketplace/last-update/{name}
Github All Contributors:	/github/all-contributors/{user/repo/branch*}
Github commit activity:	/github/commit-activity/interval/{user/repo}
Github commits since tagged version:	/github/commits-since/{tag}
Github commits since tagged version (branch):	/github/commits-since/{user/repo/branch*}
Github commits since latest release (by date):	/github/commits-since/{version}
Github commits since latest release (by date) for a branch:	/github/commits-since/{user/repo/branch*}
Github commits since latest release (by date including pre-releases):	/github/commits-since/{version}/include_prereleases
Github commits since latest release (by SemVer):	/github/commits-since/{user/repo/branch*}/isort:semver
Github commits since latest release (by SemVer including pre-releases):	/github/commits-since/{user/repo/branch*}/isort:semver/include_prereleases
Github contributors:	/github/contributors/{repo}
Github last commit:	/github/last-commit/{user/repo}
Github last commit (branch):	/github/last-commit/{user/repo/branch}
Github Release Date:	/github/release-date/{user/repo}
Github (Pre-)Release Date:	/github/release-date-{pre}/user/repo
npm collaborators:	/npm/collaborators/{packageName}
npm collaborators:	/npm/collaborators/{packageName}/registry_url=https://www.npmjs.com
Open VSX Release Date:	/open-vsx/release-date/{namespace}/extension
Steam Release Date:	/steam/release-date/{fileId}
Steam Update Date:	/steam/update-date/{fileId}
Vaadin Directory:	/vaadin-directory/release-date/{packageName}
Visual Studio Marketplace Last Updated:	/visual-studio-marketplace/last-updated/{extensionId}
Visual Studio Marketplace Release Date:	/visual-studio-marketplace/release-date/{extensionId}

Waiting for shields.info...



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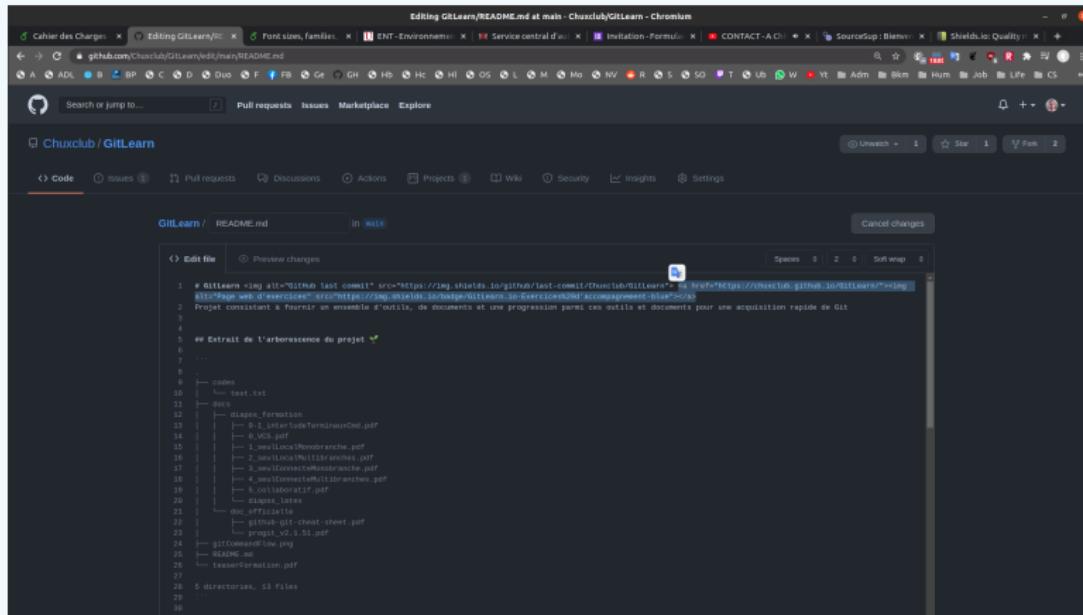
Les shields pour des infos en temps réel

The screenshot shows the Shields.io website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs like "Category", "Activity", "GitHub", "Last Commit", "Build Status", "Dependency Status", "Code Size", "Issues", "Pull Requests", "Merges", "Commits", "Releases", "Tags", "Assets", "Pages", "Actions", "Artifacts", "Deployments", and "Check Run". Below the navigation, a search bar has "GitHub last commit" typed into it. Underneath the search bar is a message: "If your GitHub badge errors, it might be because you hit GitHub's rate limits. You can increase Shields.io's rate limit by [adding the Shields GitHub application](#) using your GitHub account." A dropdown menu is open over a "Copy" button, with options: "Copy Script URL" (highlighted in blue), "Copy Markdown", "Copy RedactedText", "Copy AtomIC", and "Copy iHTML". The main area shows a configuration form with fields for "User" (Chuxclub) and "Repo" (GLearn). There are also fields for "Style" (set to "ts"), "Override Label" (optional), "Override Color" (optional), "Remove logo" (optional), and "Override logo color" (optional). At the bottom right of the configuration area, there are "Test" and "Preview" buttons.



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Les shields pour des infos en temps réel



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'Chuxclub/GitLearn'. The main content is the 'README.md' file, which contains the following text:

```
1 # GitLearn -> [GitHub Test commit] src="https://img.shields.io/github/test-commit/Chuxclub/GitLearn?style=flat&label=GitHub%20Test%20Commit" alt="GitHub test commit link" data-canonical-src="https://github.com/Chuxclub/GitLearn/commit/67e0a8c"/>
2 Projet consacré à fournir un ensemble d'outils, de documents et une progression permet aux outils et documents pour une acquisition rapide de Git
3
4 ## Extrait de l'arborescence du projet
5 ...
6 ...
7 ...
8 .
9 .
10 |-- codede
11 |   |-- test.txt
12 |   |-- doc
13 |     |-- diapor_formation
14 |       |-- 0_1_introductionGit.pdf
15 |       |-- 1_seances.pdf
16 |       |-- 2_seances.pdf
17 |       |-- 3_seances.pdf
18 |       |-- 4_seances.pdf
19 |       |-- 5_seances.pdf
20 |       |-- diapor_tuto
21 |       |-- doc_officielle
22 |         |-- github-git-cheat-sheet.pdf
23 |         |-- gitquickref.pdf
24 |       |-- gitCommande.png
25 |       |-- README.md
26 |       |-- tesseractFormation.pdf
27 |
28 |-- 5_directories, 12 files
29
30
```



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Une collaboration à grande échelle avec les organisations

Pour créer votre propre organisation vous devez aller dans les paramètres de votre compte GitHub :

Chuxclub (Florian Legendre) - Chromium

Search or jump to...

Overview Repositories Projects Packages

Florian Legendre
Chuxclub

Hi there

I'm currently learning ...

Computer Sciences at the University of Poitiers (3rd Year)

I'm currently working on ...

3 different projects which are private for the time being as they will be graded by my teachers and shouldn't be disclosed for the time being. I'm also an intern at the Pyrene Laboratory in Jarnac-Chin.

How to reach me: ...

My professional email address: Florian-1992@hotmail.fr

Followers: 7 · Following: 17 · Posts: 1

Florian-1992@hotmail.fr

Highlights PRO

<https://github.com/settings/profile>

Signed in as Chuxclub

Set status

Your profile

Your repositories

Your code spaces

Your organizations

Your projects

Your discussions

Your stars

Your grants

Upgrade

Feature preview

Help

Settings

Sign out

Université de Poitiers

Une collaboration à grande échelle avec les organisations

The screenshot shows the GitHub account settings interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various account management options: Profile, Account, Appearance, Account security, Billing & plans, Security log, Security & analysis, Emails, Notifications, Scheduled reminders, SSH and GPG keys, Repositories, Packages, Organizations (which is currently selected), Saved replies, and Applications. The main area is titled "Organizations" and displays a single organization named "AutoOLab" (owner). There are "Settings" and "Leave" buttons next to it. Below this, there's a "Transform account" section with a note: "You cannot transform this account into an organization until you leave all organizations that you're a member of." A "Turn GitHub into an organization" button is also present. At the bottom of the page, the URL <https://github.com/account/organizations/new> is visible.



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Une collaboration à grande échelle avec les organisations

Vous pouvez diviser votre organisation en équipes qui travaillent autour de projets. Si vous voulez que ces équipes ne puissent pas voir les projets des autres vous devez régler les droits comme dans cette capture d'écran :

The screenshot shows the 'Member privileges' section of the GitHub organization settings. The left sidebar lists various settings like Profile, Billing & plans, Member privileges (which is selected), Organization security, Security & analysis, Verified domains, Audit log, Webhooks, Third-party access, Installed GitHub Apps, Scheduled reminders, Repository topics, Repository defaults, Deleted repositories, Projects, Teams, Actions, and Packages. The main content area is titled 'Base permissions' and explains that organization members can have permissions from multiple sources. It shows a dropdown menu for 'Organization member permissions' with three options: 'None' (selected), 'Read', and 'Write'. Each option has a detailed description. Below this is a 'Pages creation' section with 'Public' and 'Private' options, both of which are disabled. A 'Save' button is at the bottom of each section.



Une collaboration à grande échelle avec les organisations

Vous pouvez alors ajouter un dépôt à l'équipe :

The screenshot shows a GitHub organization page for 'AutoDLab / AlgoVizTeam'. The 'Repositories' tab is selected. A modal dialog is open, showing a list of repositories. One repository, 'AutoDLab/AlgoViz', is selected. The 'Select all' checkbox is checked. Below the list are 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons. At the bottom of the modal are 'Add repository' and 'Cancel' buttons.



Une collaboration à grande échelle avec les organisations

ATTENTION pour le dernier point ci-dessus : Ce dépôt doit d'abord exister à l'échelle de l'organisation toute entière.

Vous devez donc d'abord créer un dépôt (privé pour vous) à l'échelle de l'organisation (droits d'administrateurs requis) puis l'ajouter à l'équipe.

Le fonctionnement est le même quand vous voulez assigner un tableau de bord de projet à l'équipe !

Gitter : le Discord des développeurs

Les applis Android

Le guide des emojis en MarkDown pour GitHub

Il est possible de mettre des emojis dans un README :

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'emoji-cheat-sheet' at the 'master' branch. The README.md file contains the following content:

```
emoji-cheat-sheet/README.md at master · ikatyang/emoji-cheat-sheet - Chromium
```

github-actions docs/readme/ update emoji-cheat-sheet [6460] [diff] ✓
Latest commit 11c23a7 on Jul 8, 2020 History
2 contributors

1548 lines (3325 sloc) 114 kB

emoji-cheat-sheet

Up to Date pending

This cheat sheet is automatically generated from GitHub Emoji API and Unicode Full Emoj List.

Table of Contents

- Smileys & Emotion
- People & Body
- Animals & Nature
- Food & Drink
- Travel & Places
- Activities
- Objects
- Symbols
- Flags
- GitHub Custom Emojis



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Le guide des emojis en MarkDown pour GitHub

la page complète vers les codes de ces-derniers se trouve ici
<https://github.com/ikatyang/emoji-cheat-sheet/blob/master/README.md>.

Attention : ils ne marchent (a priori) que pour GitHub. Une autocomplétion des emojis est proposée si vous éditez votre README dans GitHub.