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| An Intro to Git and GitHub for Beginners (Tutorial) | Git和GitHub入门指南(教程) |
| Oct 1, 2015 / by Meghan Nelson | 2015年10月1日/梅根·纳尔逊 |
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| In August, we hosted a Women Who Code meetup at HubSpot and led a workshop for beginners on using git and GitHub. I first walked through a slide presentation on the basics and background of git and then we broke out into groups to run through a tutorial I created to simulate working on a large, collaborative project. We got feedback after the event that it was a helpful, hands-on introduction. So if you're new to git, too, follow the steps below to get comfortable making changes to the code base, opening up a pull request (PR), and merging code into the master branch. Any important git and GitHub terms are in bold with links to the official git reference materials. | 今年8月，我们在HubSpot举办了一次女性代码会议，并为初学者举办了一次关于使用git和GitHub的研讨会。我首先浏览了一个关于git的基础和背景的幻灯片演示，然后我们分成小组来学习我创建的一个教程，以模拟一个大型的协作项目。活动结束后，我们得到了反馈，认为这是一个有用的动手介绍。因此，如果您也是git的新手，请按照下面的步骤对代码库进行修改，打开一个拉请求，并将代码合并到主分支中。任何重要的git和GitHub术语都以粗体显示，链接到官方git参考资料。 |
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| Step 0: Install git and create a GitHub account | 步骤0:安装git并创建一个GitHub帐户 |
| The first two things you'll want to do are install git and create a free GitHub account. | 你要做的前两件事是安装git和创建一个免费的GitHub帐户。 |
| Follow the instructions here to install git (if it's not already installed). Note that for this tutorial we will be using git on the command line only. While there are some great git GUIs (graphical user interfaces), I think it's easier to learn git using git-specific commands first and then to try out a git GUI once you're more comfortable with the command. | 请按照此处的说明安装git(如果尚未安装)。请注意，对于本教程，我们将只在命令行上使用git。虽然有一些很棒的git图形用户界面，但是我认为首先使用git特定的命令来学习git，然后在您对该命令更熟悉的时候尝试git图形用户界面会更容易。 |
| Once you've done that, create a GitHub account here. (Accounts are free for public repositories, but there's a charge for private repositories.) | 完成后，在这里创建一个GitHub帐户。(公共存储库的帐户是免费的，但是私有存储库是收费的。) |
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| Step 1: Create a local git repository | 步骤1:创建一个本地git存储库 |
| When creating a new project on your local machine using git, you'll first create a new repository (or often, 'repo', for short). | 使用git在本地机器上创建新项目时，首先要创建一个新的存储库(或者通常简称为“repo”)。 |
| To use git we'll be using the terminal. If you don't have much experience with the terminal and basic commands, check out this tutorial (especially the 'Navigating the Filesystem' and 'Moving Around' sections). | 为了使用git，我们将使用终端。如果您对终端和基本命令没有太多经验，请查看本教程(尤其是“浏览文件系统”和“四处移动”部分)。 |
| To begin, open up a terminal and move to where you want to place the project on your local machine using the cd (change directory) command. For example, if you have a 'projects' folder on your desktop, you'd do something like: | 首先，打开一个终端，并使用cd(更改目录)命令移动到您希望在本地计算机上放置项目的位置。例如，如果您的桌面上有一个“项目”文件夹，您会执行以下操作: |
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| Step 2: Add a new file to the repo | 步骤2:向回购中添加一个新文件 |
| Go ahead and add a new file to the project, using any text editor you like or running a touch command. | 使用您喜欢的任何文本编辑器或运行触摸命令，继续向项目添加新文件。 |
| Once you've added or modified files in a folder containing a git repo, git will notice that changes have been made inside the repo. But, git won't officially keep track of the file (that is, put it in a commit - we'll talk more about commits next) unless you explicitly tell it to. | 一旦您在包含git repo的文件夹中添加或修改了文件，git将会注意到repo中已经进行了更改。但是，git不会正式跟踪该文件(也就是说，将它放入提交中——我们接下来将详细讨论提交)，除非您明确告诉它。 |