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| GitHub Training Module | |  | | | | | |
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| Tasks | |
| Install 3rd Party Software  Create GitHub Account  Fork and Branch Repository  Commit and Push Request | | | |  | LTLE 610 Module 4 Contribute Code to LandSandBoat GitHub repository  Git, like other version control systems, manages and stores revisions of projects. Although it’s mostly used for code, Git could be used to manage any other type of file, such as Word documents or Final Cut projects. Think of it as a filing system for every draft of a document.  The flagship functionality of GitHub is “forking” – copying a repository from one user’s account to another. This enables you to take a project that you don’t have write access to and modify it under your own account. If you make changes you’d like to share, you can send a notification called a “pull request” to the original owner. That user can then, with a click of a button, merge the changes found in your repo with the original repo.  These three features – fork, pull request and merge – are what make GitHub so powerful. | | |
|  | | | | | |  | Install software3rd party software Software must be installed on learners’ system to contribute to LSB via GitHub.  This software will take up around 2TB of disk space. Most software is installed with default options, except where noted, in the detailed list.  Once software is installed, learners will be able to move onto creating a GitHub user account. |
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|  | Create GitHub Accountwww.github.com Navigate to www.github.com/login and create an account.  Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the registration process.  Once complete, you will come to you “landing” page. As shown below. |

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|  | |  | Fork and BranchThe bread and butter of github Before we start contributing to the main LSB project, lets first get some practice in a test repository. Navigate to [hooksta4/refactored-octo-broccoli: A simple broccoli living in a simple LTLE610 world. (github.com)](https://github.com/hooksta4/refactored-octo-broccoli) or search for “hooksta4/refactored-octo-broccoli” and select the link.  This will be our test repository, so don’t worry about messing up, we can fix it together! Select the Fork button in the top right corner of your landing page. Name it as shown in figure X.X  You should now see the following figure X.X  From here, you will want to create a new branch as to not make changes to your main branch. When you forked the repository, it is a snapshot in time of the repository. Any changes from anyone else will not reflect until you fetch and merge (see figure X.X discussed later). If you were to make changes to your main branch and then try to fetch/merge, there will be a lot of errors that are difficult to recover from. So, for best practice, anytime you want to start a new “task” or “project contribution” create a new branch and make the changes there. TL&DR; don’t mess with your main branch, create a new one! Seriously, it will save you so much time and heartache. |
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| Commit and push requestcommit == save ; push request == send your changes to get reviewed to be merged Commit and Push Request are the final steps in the journey to submitting your contributions to a project.  Once your code is complete, open GitHub desktop. You will see any changes in the left-hand box as shown in figure X.X  Ensure changes are correct, and enter a title in Summary as well as a description. This is your Commit title, make it something catchy and explanatory. Once ready, click on the Commit button. Figure X.X and Push origin  At this point the commit was sent to YOUR BRANCH ONLY! In order to get submit it to LSB for merge, navigate to the GitHub website and | | | |

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| Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point. When you click Online Video, you can paste in the embed code for the video you want to add. You can also type a keyword to search online for the video that best fits your document.  To make your document look professionally produced, Word provides header, footer, cover page, and text box designs that complement each other. For example, you can add a matching cover page, header, and sidebar. Click Insert and then choose the elements you want from the different galleries.  Themes and styles also help keep your document coordinated. When you click Design and choose a new Theme, the pictures, charts, and SmartArt graphics change to match your new theme. When you apply styles, your headings change to match the new theme.  Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them. To change the way a picture fits in your document, click it and a button for layout options appears next to it. When you work on a table, click where you want to add a row or a column, and then click the plus sign.  Reading is easier, too, in the new Reading view. You can collapse parts of the document and focus on the text you want. If you need to stop reading before you reach the end, Word remembers where you left off - even on another device. | | |
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