



# Git, Github and Wordpress

Session Organizer Created: **Farhaj Ahmed & Asher Ahsan**

Speaker: **Muhammad Ilyas**

Follow me: **[Github.com/ilyasx](https://github.com/ilyasx)**

Presentation content credit: **Andrew Kerr & Otto Kekäläinen**

# Important Links:

All Slides available here:

Session Feedback:

<http://tiny.cc/githubSessionFeedback>

# Outline

1. The story of Git
2. Basic commands
3. Doing it with Github
4. Branches and tags
5. Github GUI
6. Hands-on

# Story of Git

# Git /git/

”A silly, incompetent, stupid,  
annoying or childish person.”

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/git>

"I'm an egotistical bastard, so I  
name all my projects after myself.  
First Linux, now Git"

[Linus Torvalds](#), PC World. 2012-07-14

Linus needed a new source code revision manager for Linux, and none of the available options in 2005 were good enough, so he wrote his own in.

Kernel 2.6.12 was the first release managed by Git and version 1.0 of Git was released in December 2005.

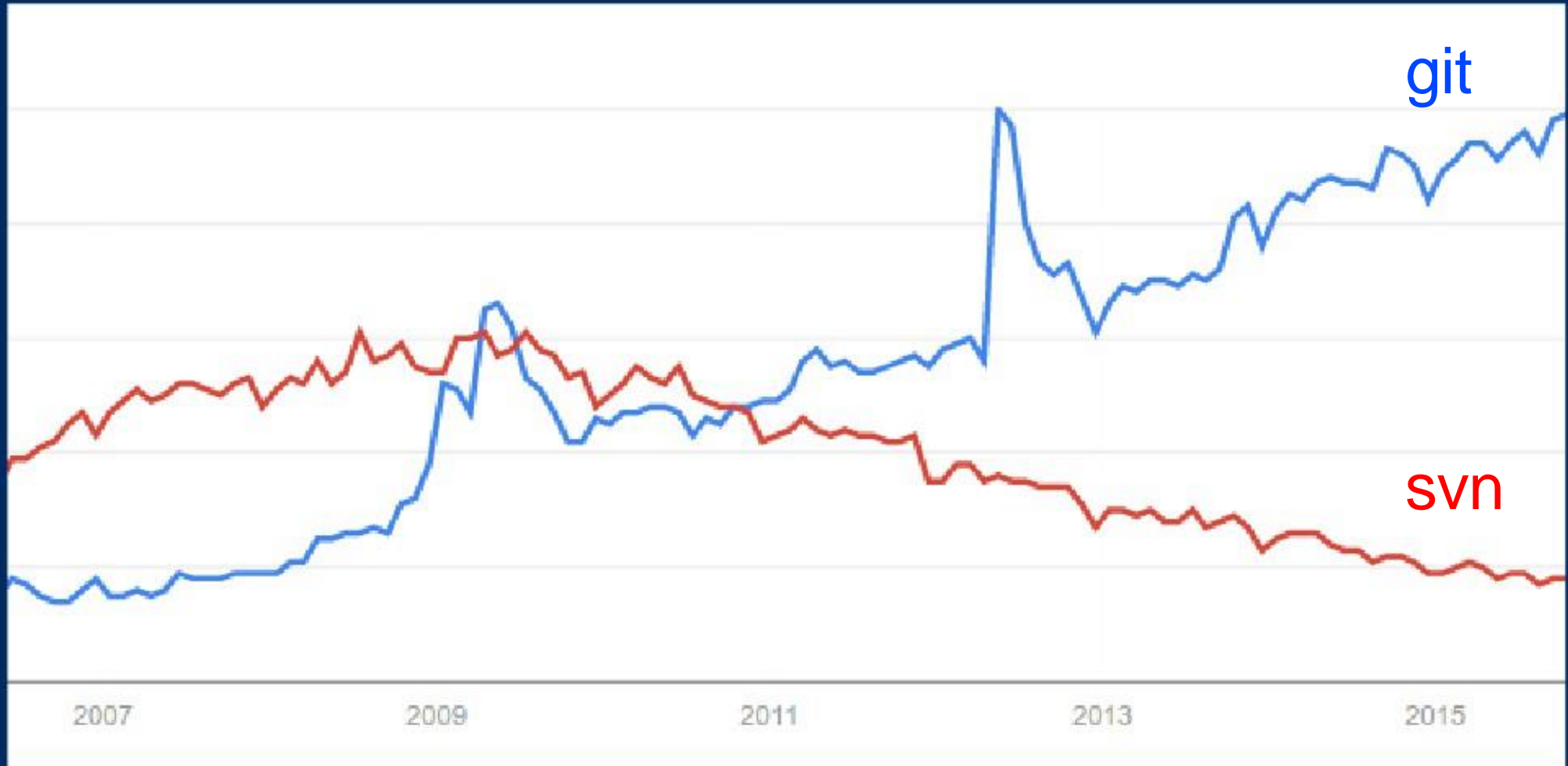
**Linux kernel Source Code:** <https://github.com/torvalds/linux>

## Design goals of Git:

- distributed revision management
- protection against corruption,  
both accidental and hostile
- **speed**



# Git popularity according to Google Trends



...but adoption would be faster if it was  
not so difficult to use.

Originally Linus did not intend end users to use Git directly, instead he tried to delegate to somebody else the task of making the actual command line interface. We are still waiting for it...

Luckily Git has been simplified and documentation has improved over time, but some Git commands still refer to Git internals that are difficult to grasp.

E.g. `git-push`: Update remote refs along with  
associated objects.

Git might feel difficult at first,  
but once you learn it, **you never  
want to go back** to anything less  
flexible and powerful.

Why is this useful?

# Collaboration

How does this work?

# How does this work?

1. Download code from remote server

# How does this work?

1. Download code from remote server
2. Make your changes



# How does this work?

1. Download code from remote server
2. Make your changes
3. Upload code to remote server

# How does this work?

1. Download code from remote server
2. Make your changes
3. Upload code to remote server
4. Version control figures out what has changed and applies those changes to the codebase

# What experts say about git ??

Interview with [Jeffrey Middleton](#)

Cool, so let's talk about git

## Install on Linux:

```
sudo apt-get install git
```

```
sudo yum install git
```

## Install on Windows:

<https://desktop.github.com/>

# Basic commands

# Define the author of commits

```
git config --global user.name "Username"
```

```
git config --global user.email "your@email.com"
```

# Git Basics



1. Make a new directory

Open up a git bash!  
or  
Linux terminal

## 2. git init

### 3. `git status`

## 4. Make a file

## 5. git status

**6. git add .**

## 6. `git add` .

- "staged files" are files that are ready to be committed to git
- "unstaged files" are files that have changes that have not been prepared to be committed



can also use **git add [filename]**  
for individual files

## 7. git status

**8. git commit -m 'Summary of changes'**

## 9. git log

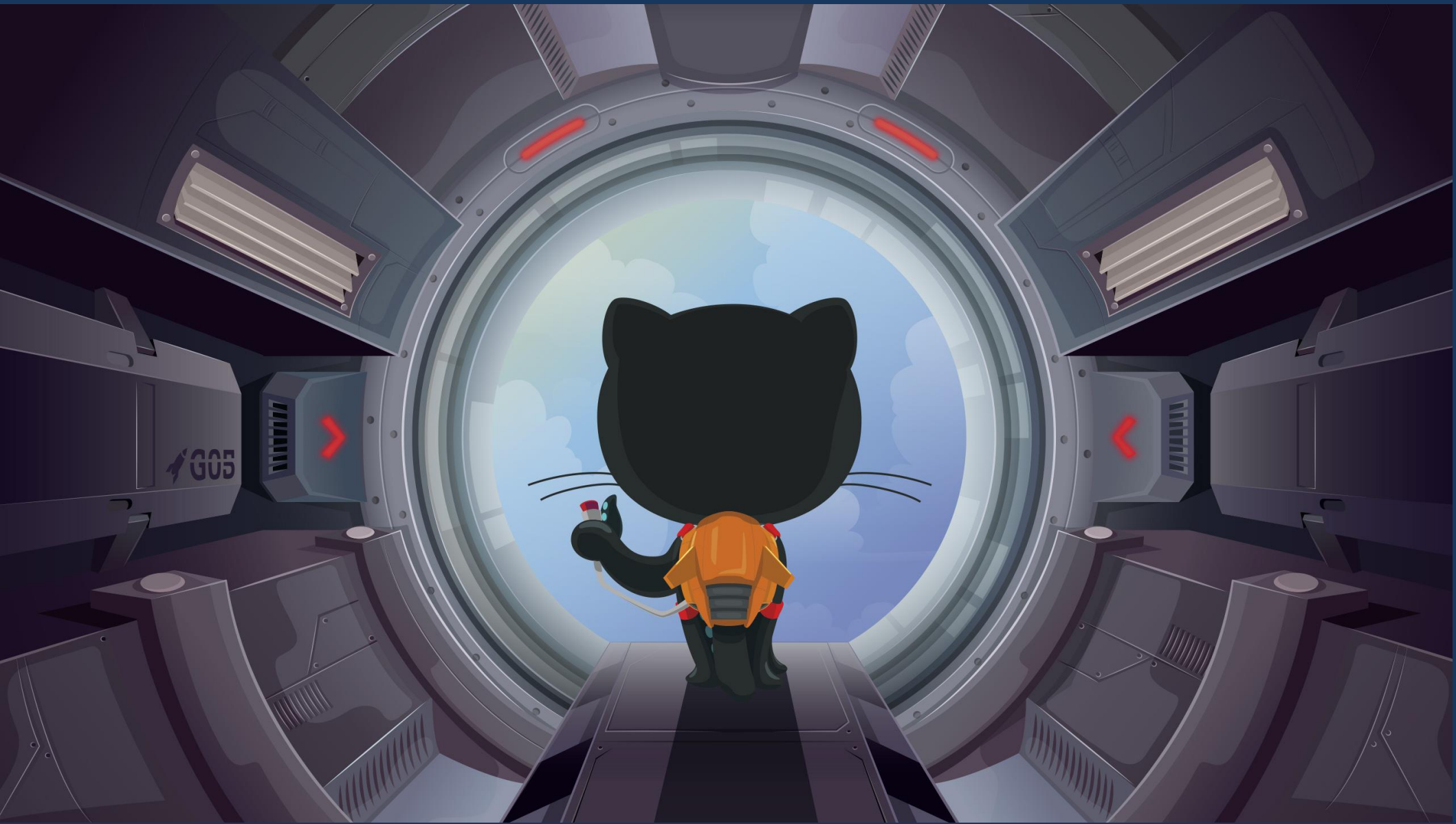
Any questions?

# How to write a good commit message

- Your attitude towards commit messages should be the same as for code: it is written once, but read thousands of times.
- Don't explain how was done, that is visible in the diff anyway. Explain what the intention was and **why** it was made.
- Use imperative form “Fix typo” (instead of “Fixed typo”)
- Keep subject line short and sweet, under 72 chars. Body can be verbose.
- Use proper English. Capital letters. Reference issue identifiers is possible.
- Looking for a good example? How about one by Linus himself?

<https://github.com/torvalds/linux/commit/fc90888>

Let Get started Github !!!



GitHub

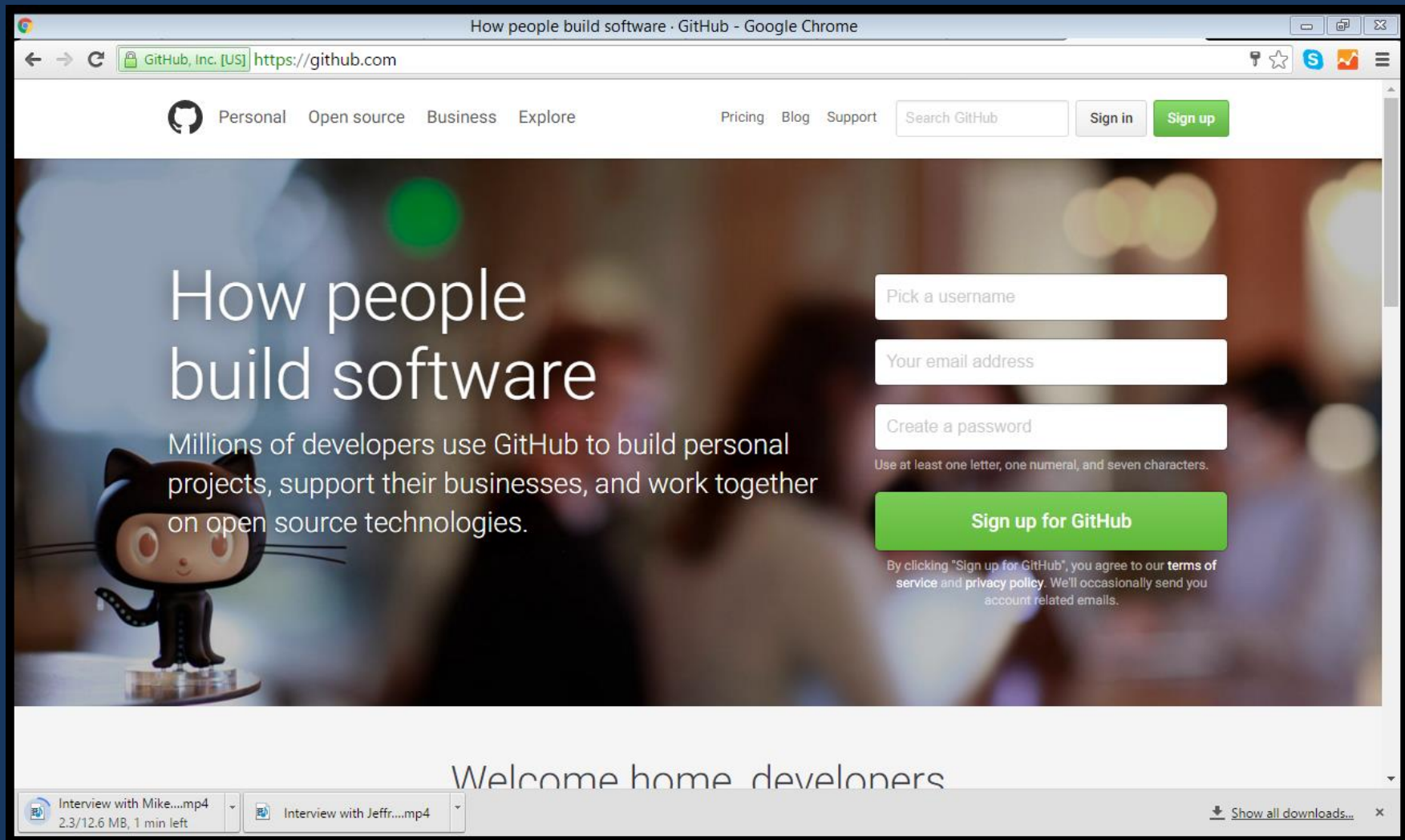


Powerful collaboration,  
code review, and code  
management for  
open source and private  
projects.

Helps put a GUI on top of git!

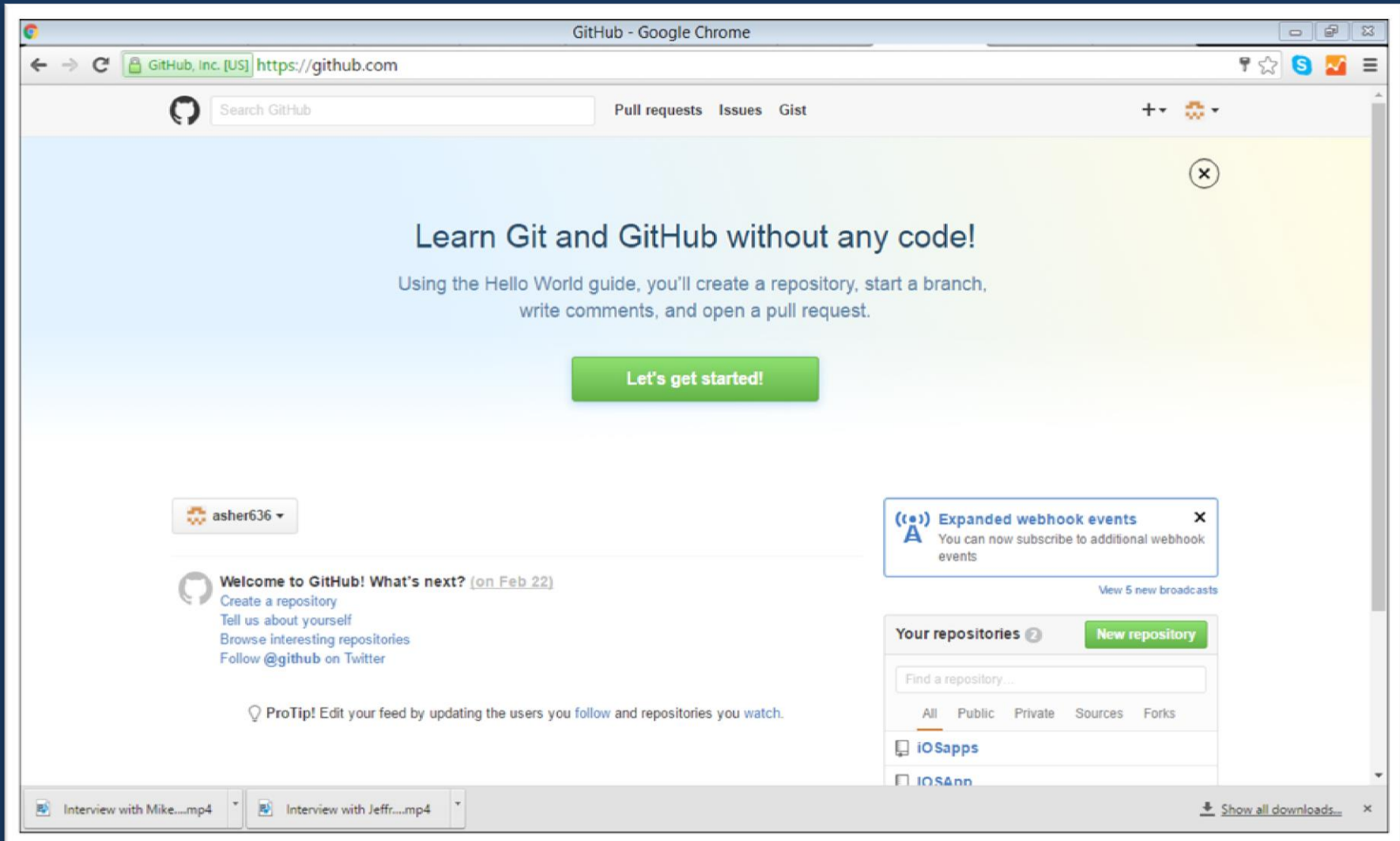
Sign up for GitHub at [github.com](https://github.com)

# Open link github.com



Once signed up, create a  
repository

# Register and Login your account

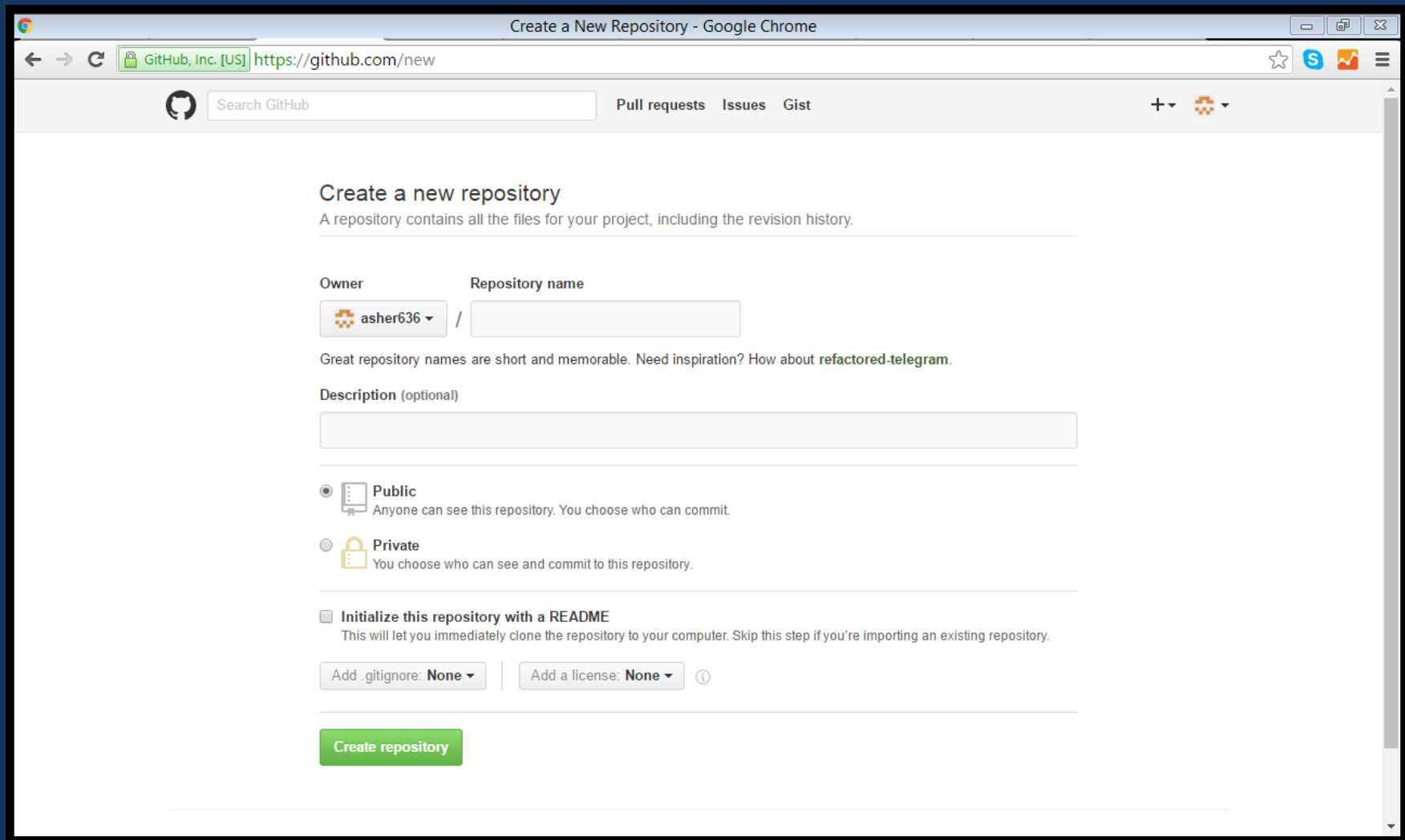


Hello world to Github

Create a hello world repository



# New repository



The screenshot shows the GitHub 'Create a New Repository' page. The browser's address bar displays 'https://github.com/new'. The page header includes the GitHub logo, a search bar, and links for 'Pull requests', 'Issues', and 'Gist'. The main content area is titled 'Create a new repository' with a subtitle 'A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.' Below this, there are two input fields: 'Owner' (set to 'asher636') and 'Repository name' (empty). A note suggests repository names should be short and memorable, with an example 'refactored-telegram'. There is an optional 'Description' text area. Under the 'Visibility' section, 'Public' is selected, with a description 'Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.' The 'Private' option is also available, described as 'You choose who can see and commit to this repository.' Below this, there is a checkbox for 'Initialize this repository with a README', which is currently unchecked. A note explains that this will clone the repository to the computer. At the bottom, there are two dropdown menus: 'Add .gitignore: None' and 'Add a license: None', followed by an information icon. A green 'Create repository' button is at the bottom.

Create a New Repository - Google Chrome

GitHub, Inc. [US] https://github.com/new

Search GitHub Pull requests Issues Gist

## Create a new repository

A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.

Owner Repository name

asher636 /

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [refactored-telegram](#).

Description (optional)

☒ **Public**  
Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐ **Private**  
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

☐ **Initialize this repository with a README**  
This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer. Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

Add .gitignore: **None** Add a license: **None** ⓘ

Create repository

# Let get started

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "https://github.com/asher636/HellowWorld". The page title is "asher636 / HellowWorld". The repository has 1 watch, 0 stars, and 0 forks. The navigation bar includes links for Code, Issues (0), Pull requests (0), Wiki, Pulse, Graphs, and Settings.

**Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before**

[Set up in Desktop](#) or [HTTPS](#) [SSH](#) <https://github.com/asher636/HellowWorld.git>

We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).

**...or create a new repository on the command line**

```
echo "# HellowWorld" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git remote add origin https://github.com/asher636/HellowWorld.git
git push -u origin master
```

**...or push an existing repository from the command line**

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/asher636/HellowWorld.git
git push -u origin master
```

**...or import code from another repository**

You can initialize this repository with code from a Subversion, Mercurial, or TFS project.

[Import code](#)

ProTip! Use the URL for this page when adding GitHub as a remote

# What we have to do now??

1. `git pull`

# To review

1. `git pull`
2. `git checkout -b branch`

# To review

1. `git pull`
2. `git checkout -b branch`
3. Make changes

# To review

1. `git pull`
2. `git checkout -b branch`
3. Make changes
4. `git add .`

# To review

1. `git pull`
2. `git checkout -b branch`
3. Make changes
4. `git add .`
5. `git commit -m 'commit summary'`

# To review

1. `git pull`
2. `git checkout -b branch`
3. Make changes
4. `git add .`
5. `git commit -m 'commit summary'`
6. `git checkout master`



# To review (continued...)

1. `git pull`

# To review (continued...)

1. `git pull`
2. `git merge branch`

# To review (continued...)

1. `git pull`
2. `git merge branch`
3. `git push`

# To review (continued...)

1. `git pull`
2. `git merge branch`
3. `git push`
4. Do it all again!

Git and GitHub can help teams  
work more efficiently on code

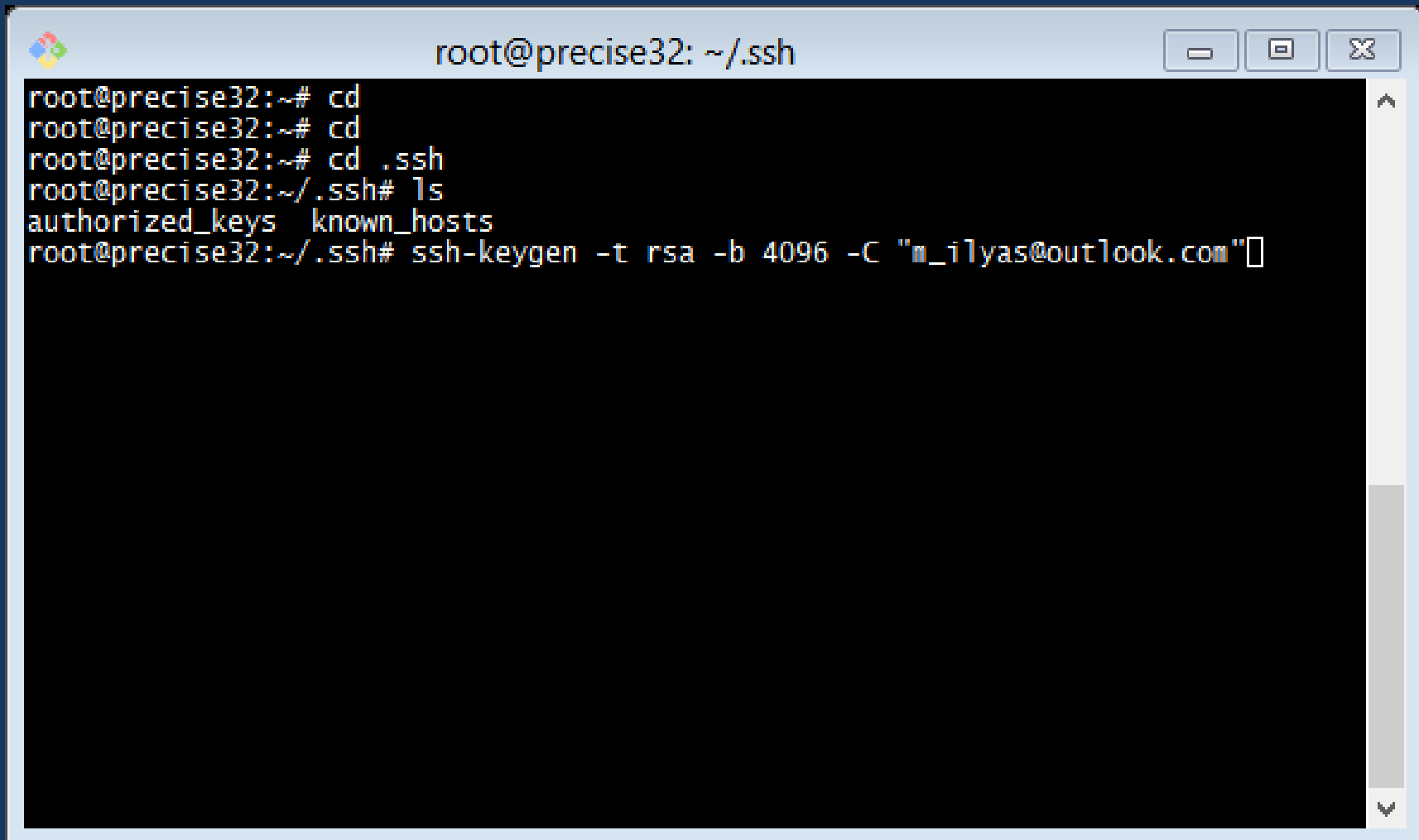
Any questions?

# Setup RSA keys

- Open git bash
- Type cd
- Mkdir .ssh
- Cd .ssh
- Insert this command

**ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your@email.com"**

# Setup RSA keys (cont)

A terminal window titled 'root@precise32: ~/.ssh' with standard window controls. The terminal shows a sequence of commands to navigate to the .ssh directory, list its contents, and generate an RSA key pair. The output of the 'ls' command shows 'authorized\_keys' and 'known\_hosts'. The 'ssh-keygen' command is being executed with specific options for RSA, 4096-bit key size, and a comment.

```
root@precise32:~# cd
root@precise32:~# cd
root@precise32:~# cd .ssh
root@precise32:~/.ssh# ls
authorized_keys  known_hosts
root@precise32:~/.ssh# ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "m_ilyas@outlook.com"
```



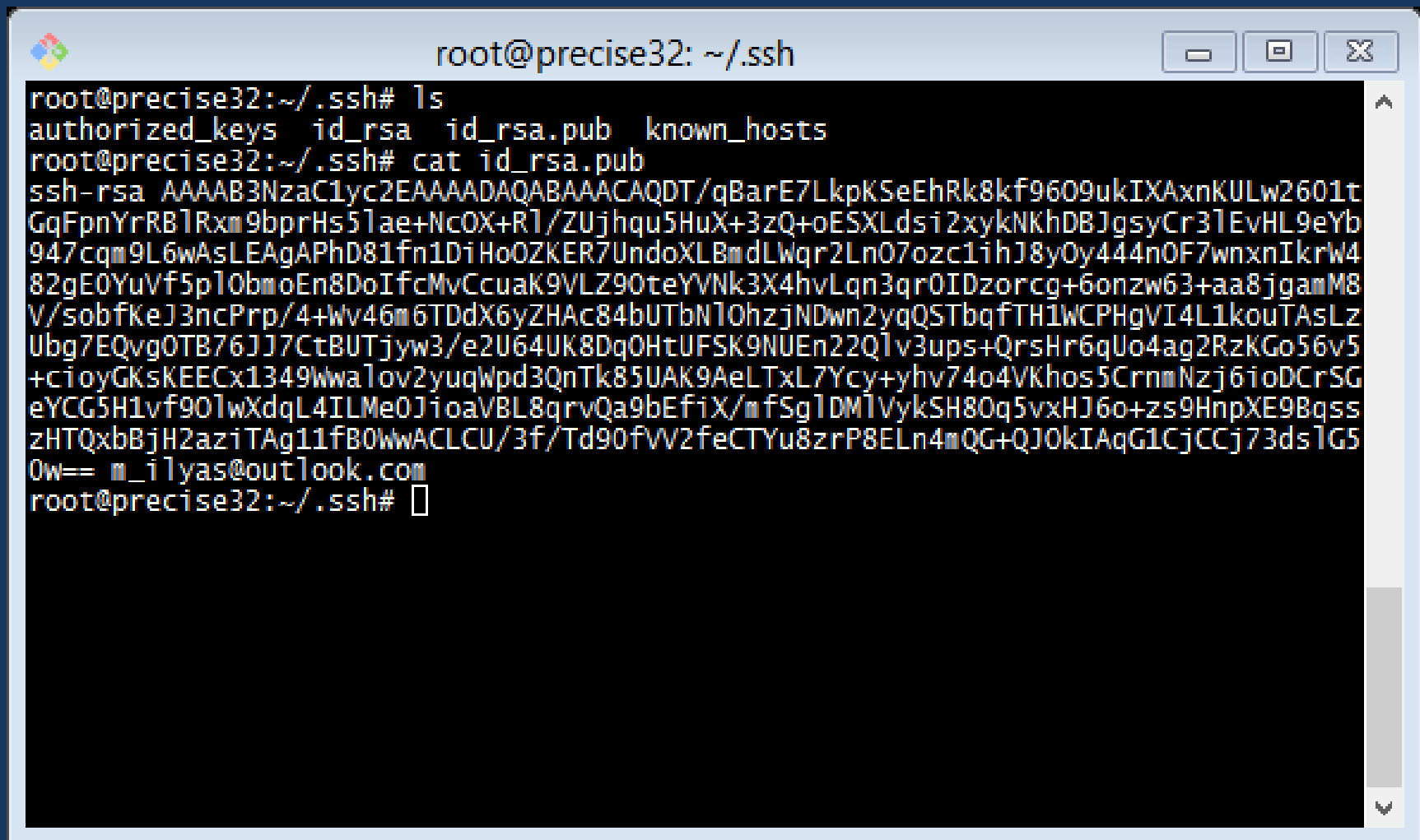
# Setup RSA keys (cont)

```
root@precise32: ~/.ssh
root@precise32:~/.ssh# ls
authorized_keys  known_hosts
root@precise32:~/.ssh# ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "m_ilyas@outlook.com"
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
36:59:ec:f3:2e:64:c3:a2:07:1b:f5:03:b1:b4:f9:50 m_ilyas@outlook.com
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ RSA 4096 ]-----+
|          o.E          |
|       .  *o           |
|      B+              |
|     .S*o             |
|    o...Oo            |
|   = + o.             |
|  o  .  ..            |
|   .  ..              |
+-----+
root@precise32:~/.ssh#
```

# Setup RSA keys (cont)

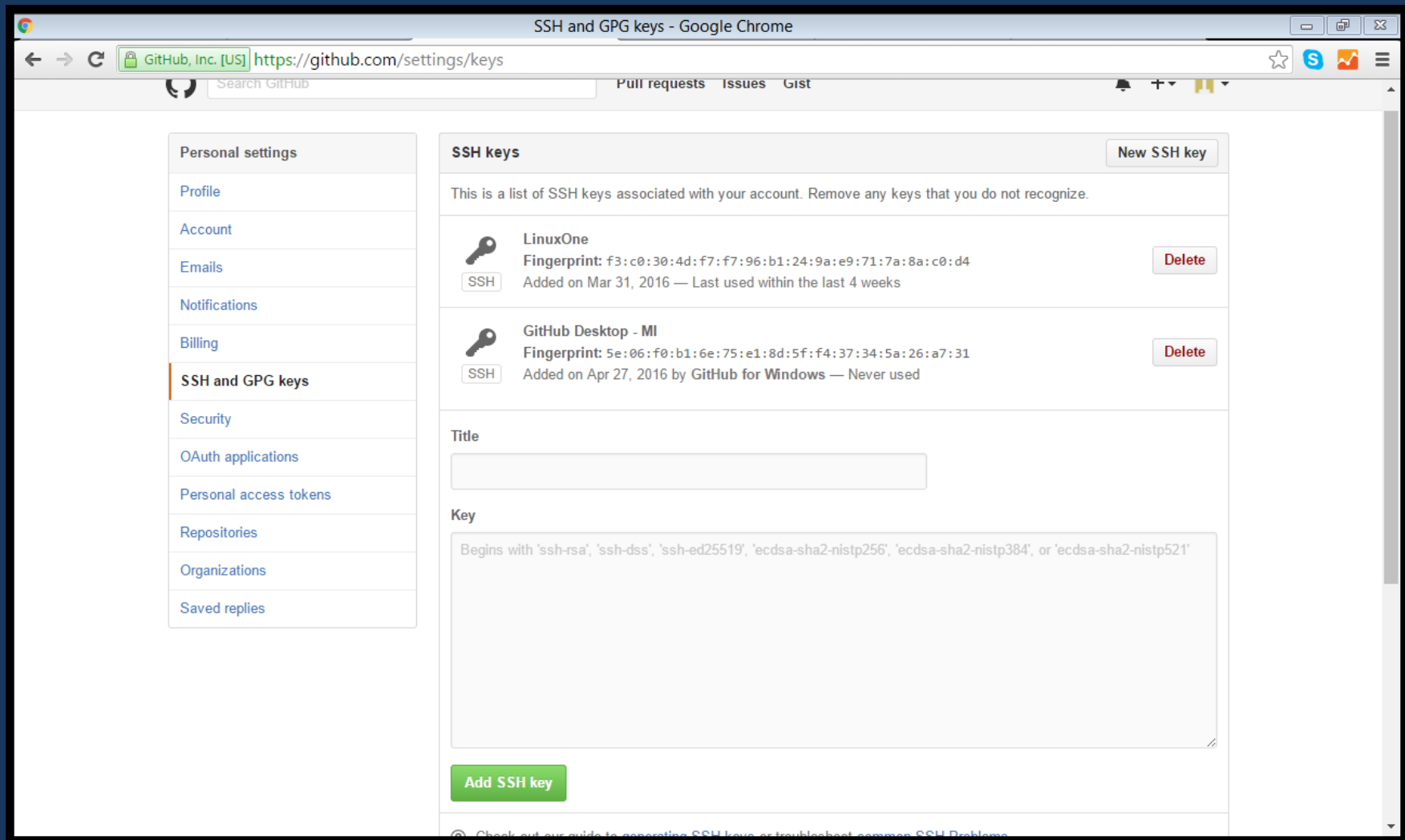
- Insert ls command
- Insert cat id\_rsa.pub
- Copy all data from id\_rsa.pub
- Now open github.com -> setting -> ssh and gpg keys -> New SSH keys -> insert your id\_rsa.pub key.

# Setup RSA keys (cont)

A terminal window titled 'root@precise32: ~/.ssh' with standard window controls. The terminal shows the execution of 'ls' and 'cat id\_rsa.pub' commands. The output of 'cat' is a long RSA public key string. The terminal ends with a prompt and a cursor.

```
root@precise32: ~/.ssh# ls
authorized_keys  id_rsa  id_rsa.pub  known_hosts
root@precise32: ~/.ssh# cat id_rsa.pub
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQADT/qBarE7LkpKSeEhRk8kf9609ukIXAxnKULw2601t
GqFpnYrRB1Rxm9bprHs51ae+NcOX+R1/ZUjhqu5HuX+3zQ+oESXLdsi2xykNKhDBJgsyCr31EvHL9eYb
947cq9L6wAsLEAgAPhD81fn1DiHoOZKER7UndoXLBndLWqr2Ln07ozc1ihJ8yOy444nOF7wnxnIkrW4
82gE0YuVf5p10bmoEn8DoIfcMvCcuaK9VLZ90teYVNk3X4hvLqn3qr0IDzorcg+6onzw63+aa8jgamM8
V/sobfKeJ3ncPrp/4+Wv46m6TDdX6yZHAc84bUTbN1OhzjNDwn2yqQSTbqfTH1WCPHgVI4L1kouTAsLz
Ubg7EQvg0TB76JJ7CtBUTjyw3/e2U64UK8Dq0HtUFSK9NUEn22Q1v3ups+QrsHr6qUo4ag2RzKGo56v5
+ci0yGksKEECx1349Wwa1ov2yuqWpd3QnTk85UAK9AeLTxL7Ycy+yhv74o4VKhos5CrnmNzj6ioDCrSG
eYCG5H1vf90lwXdqL4ILMe0JioaVBL8qrvQa9bEfiX/mfSg1DM1VyKSH80q5vxHJ6o+zs9HnpXE9Bqss
zHTQxbBjH2aziTAgi1fB0WwACLCU/3f/Td90fVW2feCTYu8zrP8ELn4mQG+Q10kIAqG1CjCCj73ds1G5
0w== m_ilyas@outlook.com
root@precise32: ~/.ssh#
```

# Setup RSA keys (cont)



The screenshot shows the GitHub 'SSH and GPG keys' settings page in a Google Chrome browser. The browser's address bar displays 'https://github.com/settings/keys'. The page features a left-hand navigation menu with options like 'Profile', 'Account', 'Emails', 'Notifications', 'Billing', 'SSH and GPG keys' (which is highlighted), 'Security', 'OAuth applications', 'Personal access tokens', 'Repositories', 'Organizations', and 'Saved replies'. The main content area is titled 'SSH keys' and includes a 'New SSH key' button. It contains a list of existing SSH keys: 'LinuxOne' with fingerprint 'f3:c0:30:4d:f7:f7:96:b1:24:9a:e9:71:7a:8a:c0:d4' and 'GitHub Desktop - MI' with fingerprint '5e:06:f0:b1:6e:75:e1:8d:5f:f4:37:34:5a:26:a7:31'. Each key has a 'Delete' button. Below the list are input fields for 'Title' and 'Key', with a note that the key should begin with 'ssh-rsa', 'ssh-dss', 'ssh-ed25519', 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp256', 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp384', or 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp521'. An 'Add SSH key' button is at the bottom of the form. A footer link points to a guide on generating SSH keys.

SSH and GPG keys - Google Chrome

GitHub, Inc. [US] https://github.com/settings/keys



Search GitHub Pull requests Issues Gist

Personal settings

- Profile
- Account
- Emails
- Notifications
- Billing
- SSH and GPG keys**
- Security
- OAuth applications
- Personal access tokens
- Repositories
- Organizations
- Saved replies

SSH keys New SSH key

This is a list of SSH keys associated with your account. Remove any keys that you do not recognize.

	<b>LinuxOne</b> Fingerprint: f3:c0:30:4d:f7:f7:96:b1:24:9a:e9:71:7a:8a:c0:d4 SSH Added on Mar 31, 2016 — Last used within the last 4 weeks	<span>Delete</span>
	<b>GitHub Desktop - MI</b> Fingerprint: 5e:06:f0:b1:6e:75:e1:8d:5f:f4:37:34:5a:26:a7:31 SSH Added on Apr 27, 2016 by GitHub for Windows — Never used	<span>Delete</span>

Title

Key

Begins with 'ssh-rsa', 'ssh-dss', 'ssh-ed25519', 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp256', 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp384', or 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp521'

Add SSH key

[Check out our guide to generating SSH keys or troubleshooting common SSH problems.](#)

Congratulations you are  
successfully insert your ssh keys

Back to the command line...

```
git clone git://github.com/<yourname>/git-training.git
```

```
# edit names.txt
```

```
git commit -am "Added my name"
```

```
git push
```

```
# Open pull request on Github
```

## Added my name #7

[Edit](#)

[Open](#) ghost wants to merge 1 commit into ottok:master from unknown repository

 Conversation 0



 Commits 1

 Files changed 1

+1 -0 

Showing 1 changed file with 1 addition and 0 deletions.

[Unified](#)[Split](#)

1  names.txt [View](#) 

... ... 00 -1 +1,2 00

1 1 My name is Otto.

2 +My name is Whiteg.

The best part of Github is **pull requests**, and how they enable frictionless **collaboration** among millions of developers



## Exercise:

- go to <https://github.com> and register you account
- Install github bash in your pc
- Create workspace/ new folder at your pc
- Create two files text1.txt and text2.txt and insert some random text.
- Initialize git to new directory by this **'git init'**
- Create repository at github.com
- git add .
- git commit -m "file text1 and text2 inserted".
- git remote add origin [url]
- git push -u origin master

## 4. Branches and tags

Distributed version control?

Example scenarios at

<https://git-scm.com/about/distributed>

# Open Source Project

Register here:

Thank you