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### Software Configuration Management (SCM) Tools - GitHub

Is to practice discipline of tracking and controlling changes in software, part of the broader field of configuration management.

#### **Functions of SCM** Includes:

- Version Control(VCS)
  - o Git, Mercurial, SVN (Sub version)
  - Atlassian stash, IBM ClearCase
- Change management
  - o Review/approval, etc process through tools like Jira
- Build management
  - O CI/CD pipelines with static code, code completion, coverage tools integrated and automated. Ex: Jenkins, GitHub Actions, Maven, Gradle, Make, etc
  - Static Code analyser SonarQube, JSLint for JS
  - o WhiteSource(Mend) for OpenSource Security, License mgmt., etc
  - o Blackduck for Governance and Compliance
  - JaCoCo for Java C
- Release
  - o QA/UAT, sign off, etc., integrated in a planned release
- Configuration
  - o Blue/green deployments
  - o Env specific config files like config.yaml
  - Docker config
  - Dependency config
- Audit and Reporting
  - o SecCheck, Dashboards, Logs, Reports on code/GDPR compliance, etc

#### GitHub:

- built on top of Git, a free and open source VCS
- Either we can use browser based tool (cockpit, web interface/dashboard) or installed tools like GitHub Desktop

### **Basic Git workflow:**

- 1. Clone a repository (copy it locally).
- 2. Make changes to files.
- 3. **Stage** changes (git add).
- 4. **Commit** changes with a message (git commit).
- 5. **Push** commits to a remote repository (git push).
- 6. Pull updates others have made (git pull).
- 7. **.gitignore** to exclude files

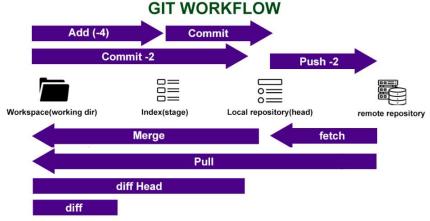
## **Basic GitHub Flow:**

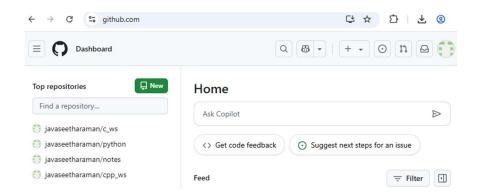
- Register with mailId in <a href="https://github.com/">https://github.com/</a>
- Login
- Repo actions



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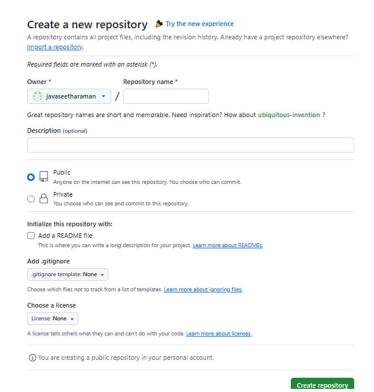


- Search repositories, issues, users.
- Create Repo/Issues
- Look my issues
- PRs I created, for my review
- Profile management
- Licensed like none(private), BSD, MIT, Apache, GNU, Mozilla

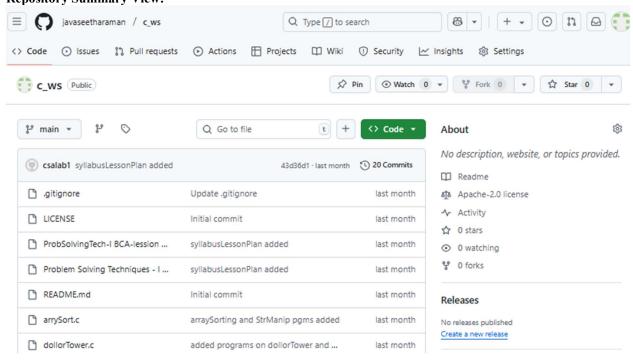


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### **Create New Repo:**



## **Repository Summary View:**





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## Steps to add Collaborators to our Repo:

- 1. Go to your repository on GitHub.
- 2. Click on the "Settings" tab (②) at the top of the repo.
- 3. In the left sidebar, click "Collaborators and teams" (or "Manage access").
- 4. Click "Invite a collaborator".
- 5. Enter the person's GitHub username or email.
- 6. Select their role (default: Read-only for viewers).
- 7. Click Add or Send Invitation.
- Once accepted, they can view (and optionally contribute to) the repository based on their permission level.
- Without adding, anyone can view our public repo
- Reviewers are allowed only for PR on branch merge

#### **Frequent Commands cheat sheet:**

- 1. Setup/Init
  - git config --global user.name "Your Name"
  - git config --global user.email "you@example.com"
- 2. Start New/Existing Project
  - git init Initialize a new Git repository in the current folder.
  - git clone https://github.com/username/repo.git Clone a remote GitHub repo to your local machine.
- 3. git status See current changes and staged files.
- 4. Stage files to include in the next commit.
  - git add filename
  - git add . # Add all changes
- 5. Commit staged changes.
  - git commit -m "Your commit message"
- 6. Push your commits to the remote GitHub repository. git push origin branch-name
- 7. Fetch and merge changes from the remote repo. git pull origin branch-name
- 8. Download changes without merging. git fetch

#### **Branching:**

- 9. List all branches
  - git branch
- 10. Create new Branch
  - git branch new-branch
- 11. Switch to a different branch.
  - git checkout new-branch
- 12. Create and switch to a new branch.
  - git checkout -b feature/new-feature
- 13. Merge another branch into your current branch. git merge branch-name

git rm, git log, git diff,