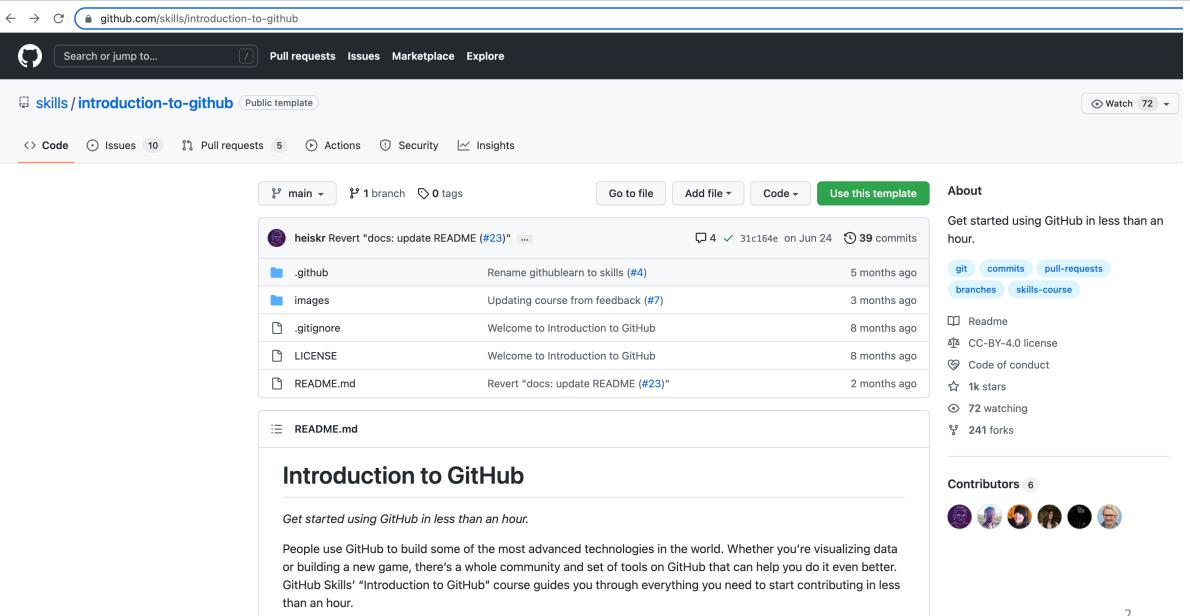
# Open Source SW

Lecture 2 Starting a Mini-Project

> JaKeoung Koo Gachon University

#### Introduction to GitHub



#### GitHub Profile



Repositories 11 Projects Packages A Stars 201

heiskr/README.md

Hello 👋

I work for GitHub as a web engineer. My partner Ka`imi is a psychiatric nurse practitioner student. We have a Havanese, Yuri. I play keyboard instruments, play with electronic music and jazz, meditate daily, drink too much tea, and love hiking. I like statistics and learning science.

Follow



৪২ 194 followers · 0 following

- (a) @github
- Beaverton, Oregon
- A https://heiskr.com

#### **Achievements**





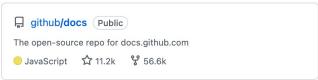








#### Pinned



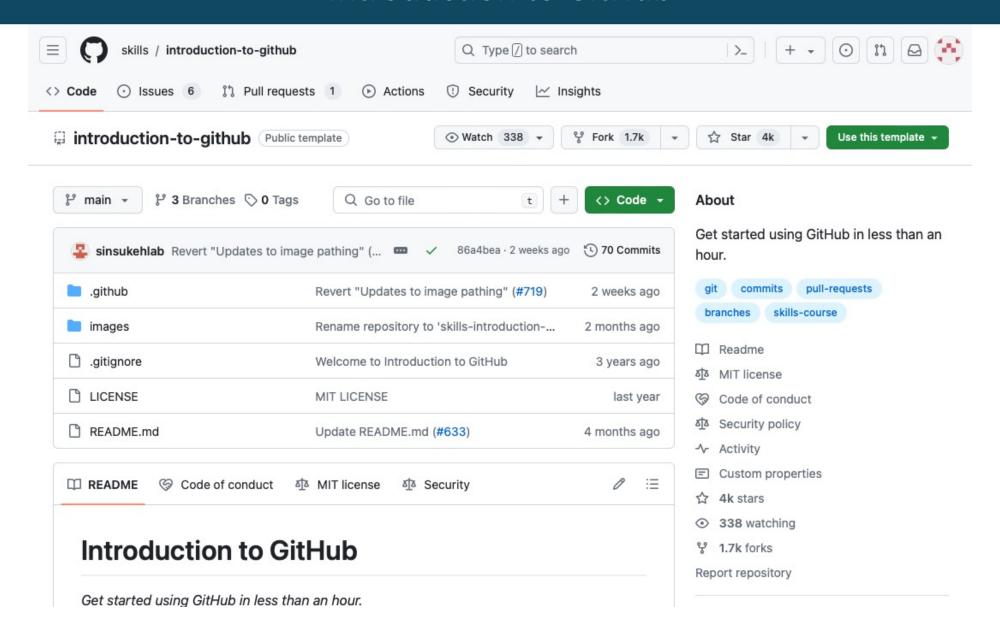
#### 2,890 contributions in the last year



#### Contribution activity

September 2022 20: △ 3 contributions in private repositories Sep 1

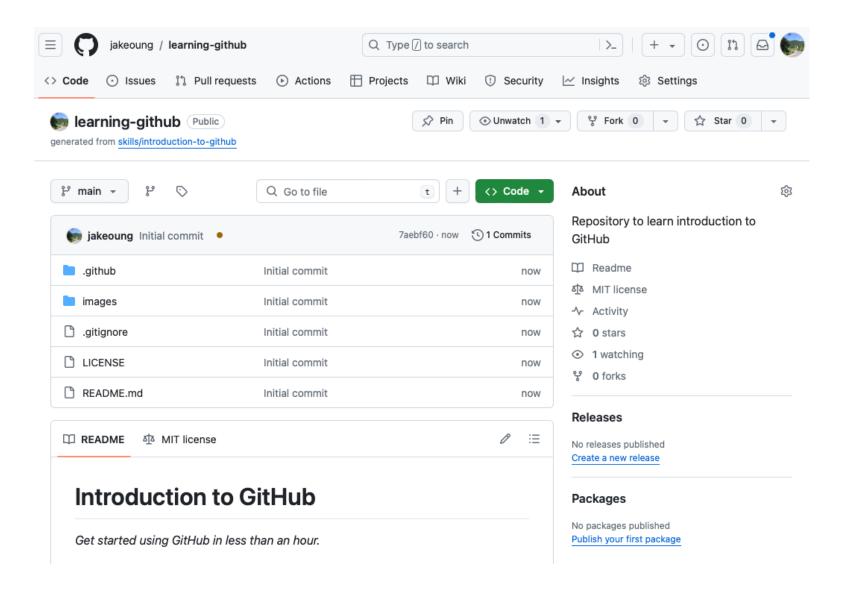
#### Introduction to GitHub



### Creating a Repository from Exsting One

#### Create a new repository A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? Import a repository. Required fields are marked with an asterisk (\*). Repository template skills/introduction-to-github -Start your repository with a template repository's contents. Include all branches Copy all branches from skills/introduction-to-github and not just the default branch. Repository name \* Owner \* m jakeoung learning-github learning-github is available. Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about vigilant-adventure? Description (optional) Repository to learn introduction to GitHub Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit. You choose who can see and commit to this repository. (i) You are creating a public repository in your personal account. Create repository

#### A New Repository Screen



### Four Steps

#### Welcome

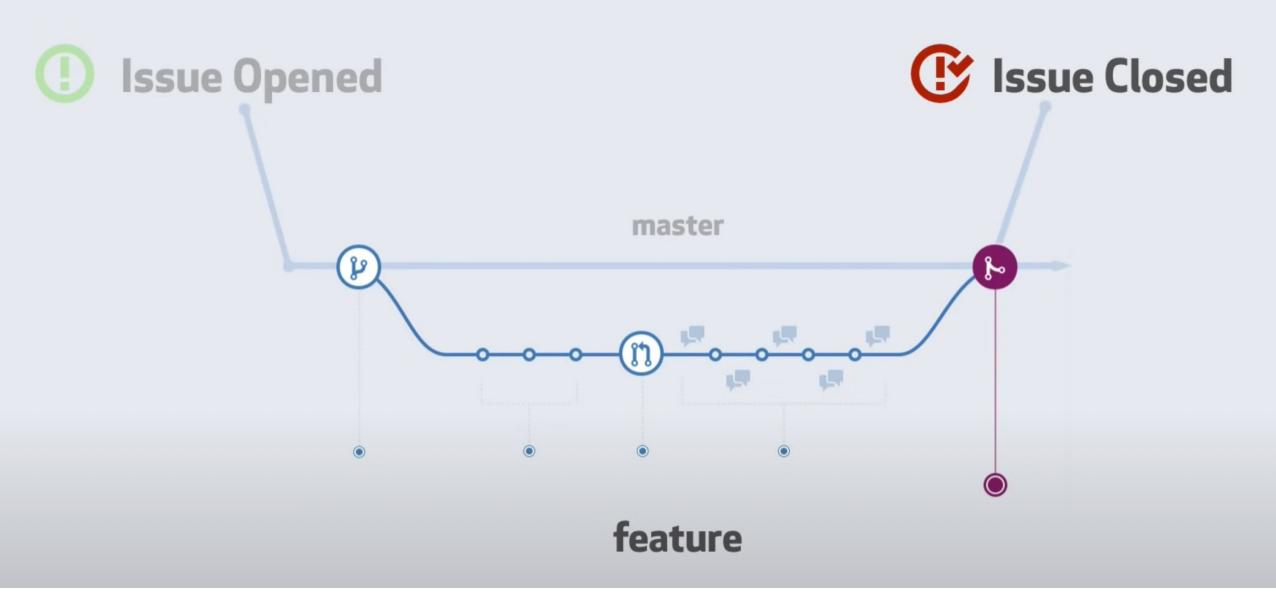
People use GitHub to build some of the most advanced technologies in the world. Whether you're visualizing data or building a new game, there's a whole community and set of tools on GitHub that can help you do it even better. GitHub Skills' "Introduction to GitHub" course guides you through everything you need to start contributing in less than an hour.

- Who is this for: New developers, new GitHub users, and students.
- What you'll learn: We'll introduce repositories, branches, commits, and pull requests.
- What you'll build: We'll make a short Markdown file you can use as your profile README.
- Prerequisites: None. This course is a great introduction for your first day on GitHub.
- How long: This course takes less than one hour to complete.

In this course, you will:

- Create a branch
- 2. Commit a file
- 3. Open a pull request
- 4. Merge your pull request

#### Git Branches



#### Step 1. Create a New Branch

#### ▼ Step 1: Create a branch

Welcome to "Introduction to GitHub"! 👋

What is GitHub?: GitHub is a collaboration platform that uses Git for versioning. GitHub is a popular place to share and contribute to open-source software.

Video: What is GitHub?

What is a repository?: A repository is a project containing files and folders. A repository tracks versions of files and folders.

Video: Exploring a repository

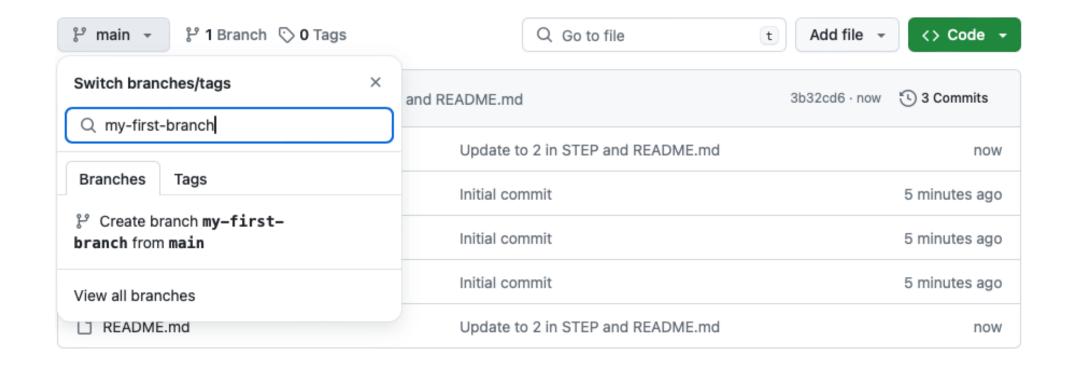
What is a branch?: A branch is a parallel version of your repository. By default, your repository has one branch named main and it is considered to be the definitive branch. You can create additional branches off of main in your repository. You can use branches to have different versions of a project at one time.

On additional branches, you can make edits without impacting the main version. Branches allow you to separate your work from the main branch. In other words, everyone's work is safe while you contribute.

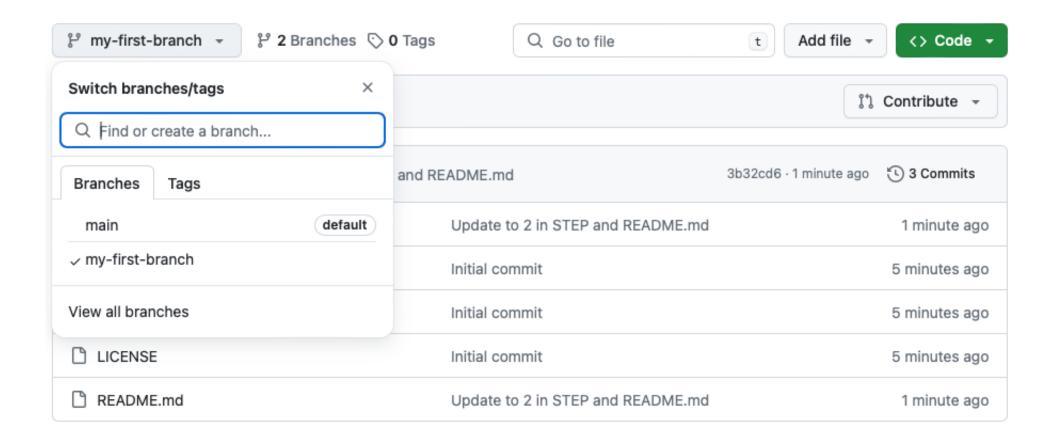
Video: Branches

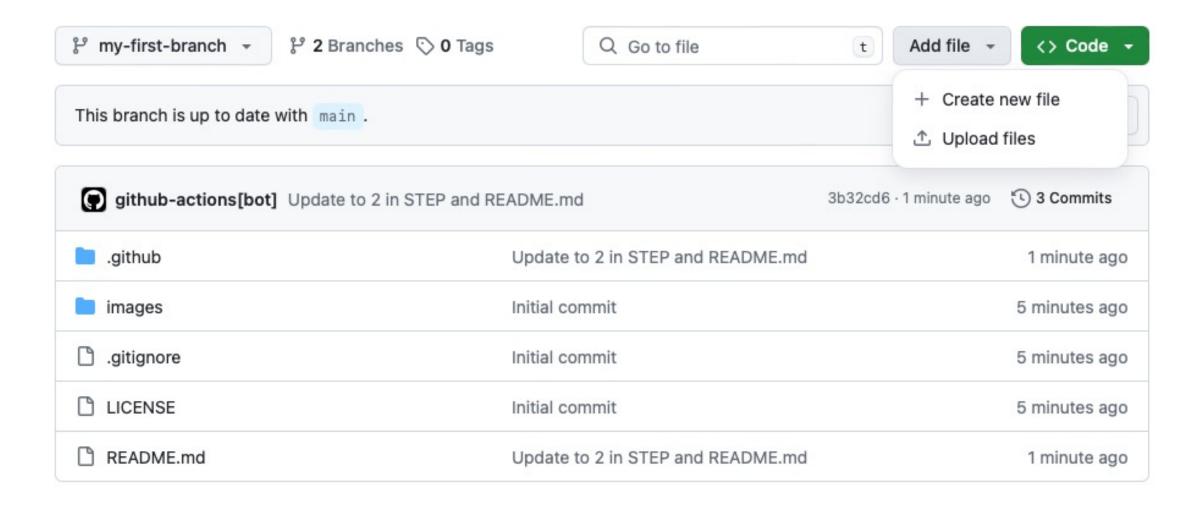
What is a profile README?: A profile README is essentially an "About me" section on your GitHub profile where you can share information about yourself with the community on GitHub.com. GitHub shows your profile README at the top of your profile page.

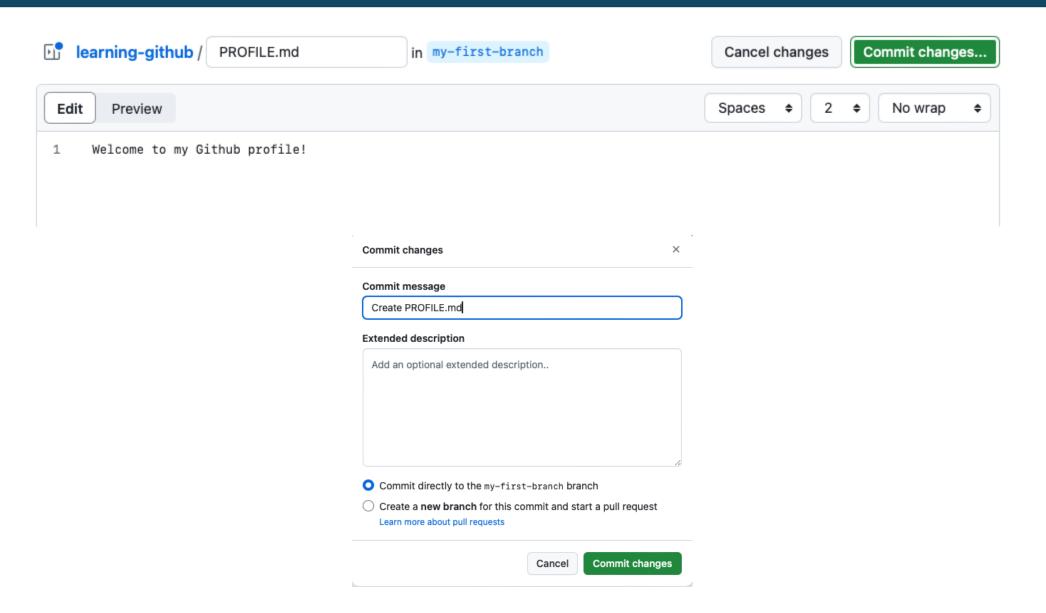
#### Step 1. Create a New Branch

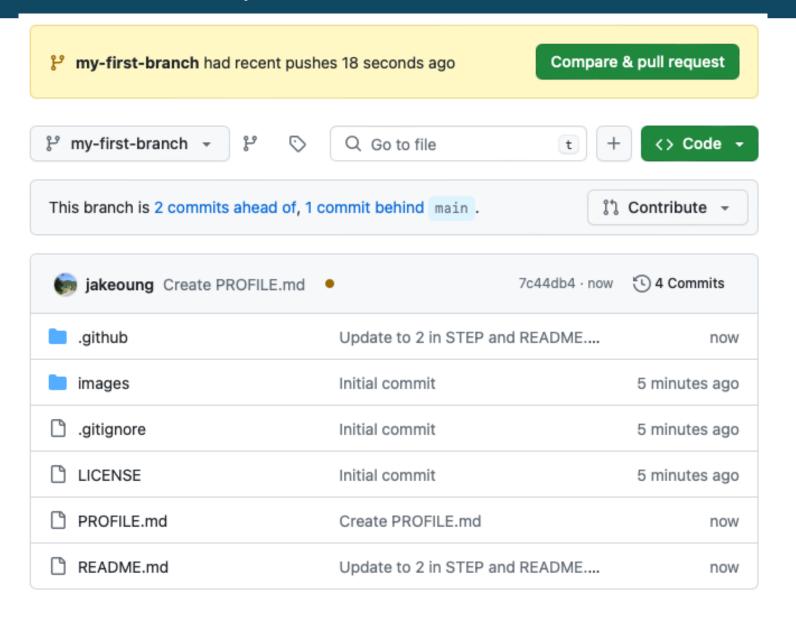


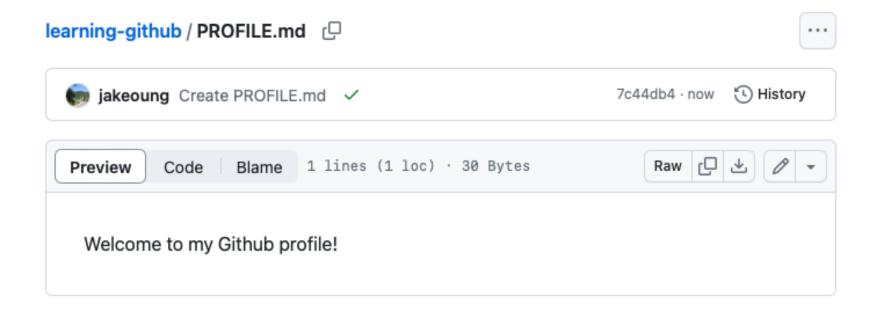
### Step 1. Create a New Branch

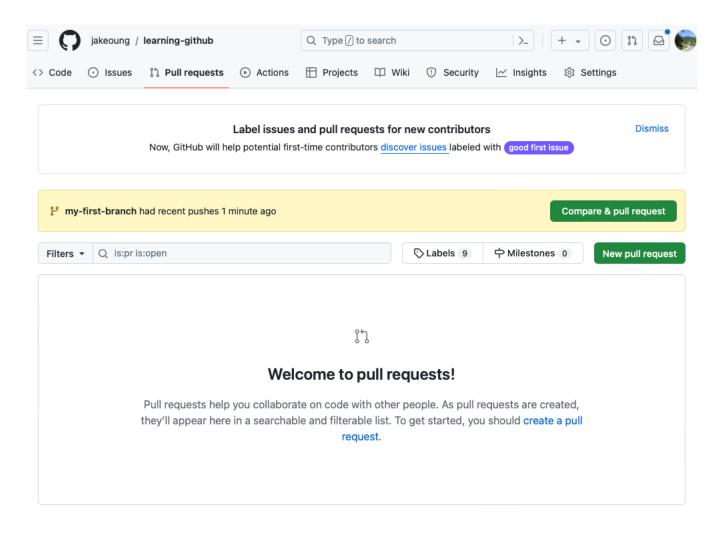






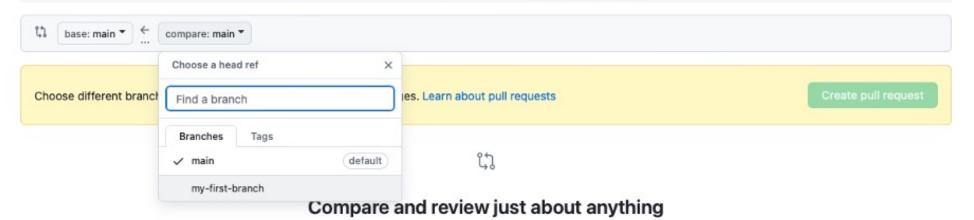






#### Compare changes

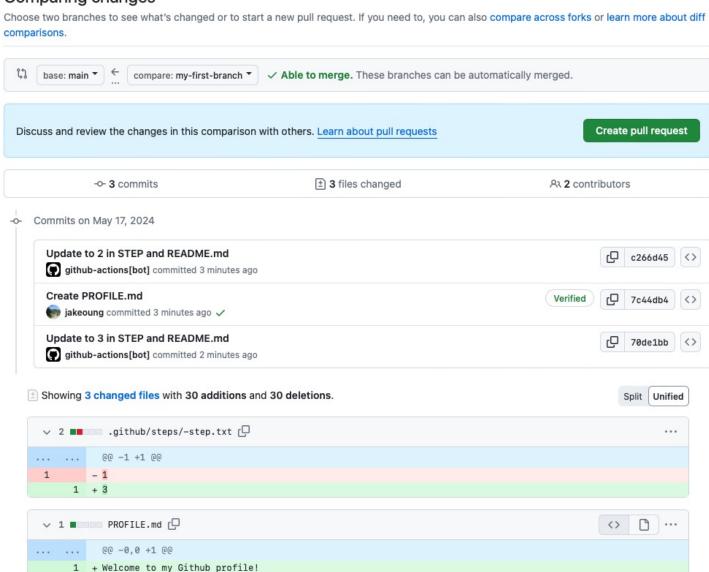
Compare changes across branches, commits, tags, and more below. If you need to, you can also compare across forks.



Branches, tags, commit ranges, and time ranges. In the same repository and across forks.

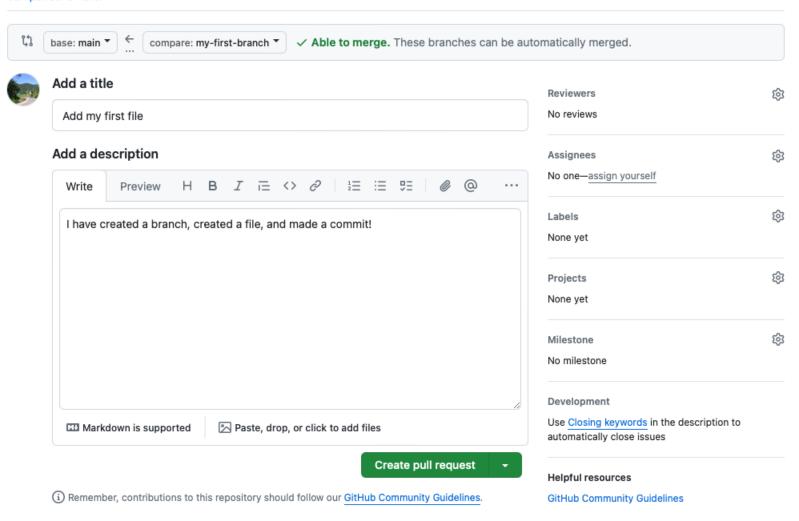


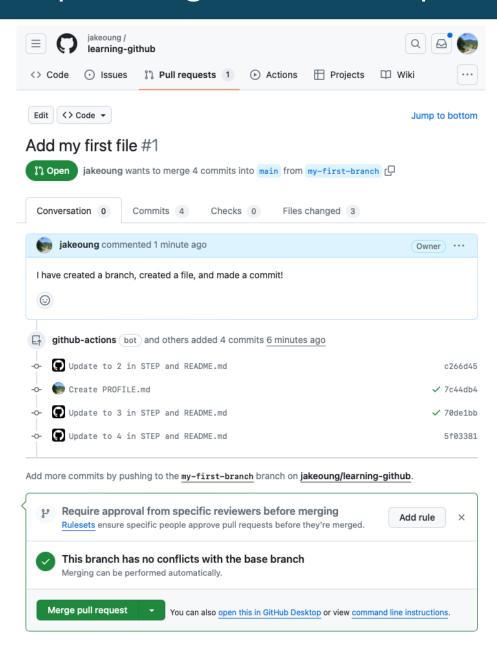
#### Comparing changes

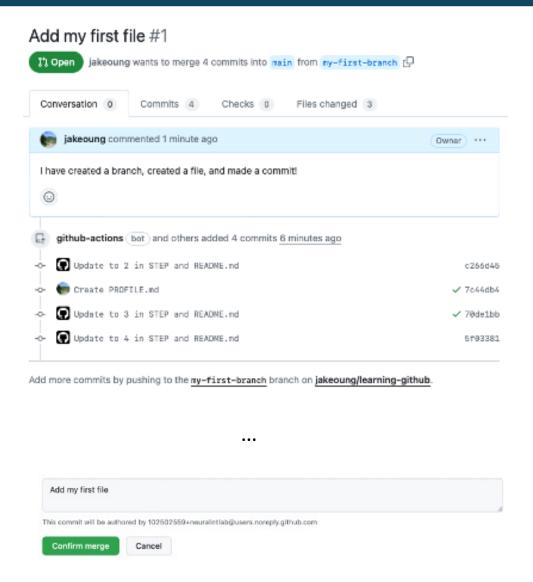


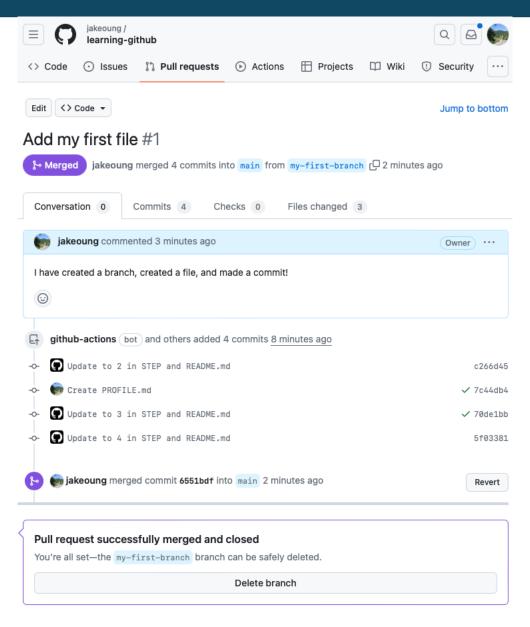
#### Open a pull request

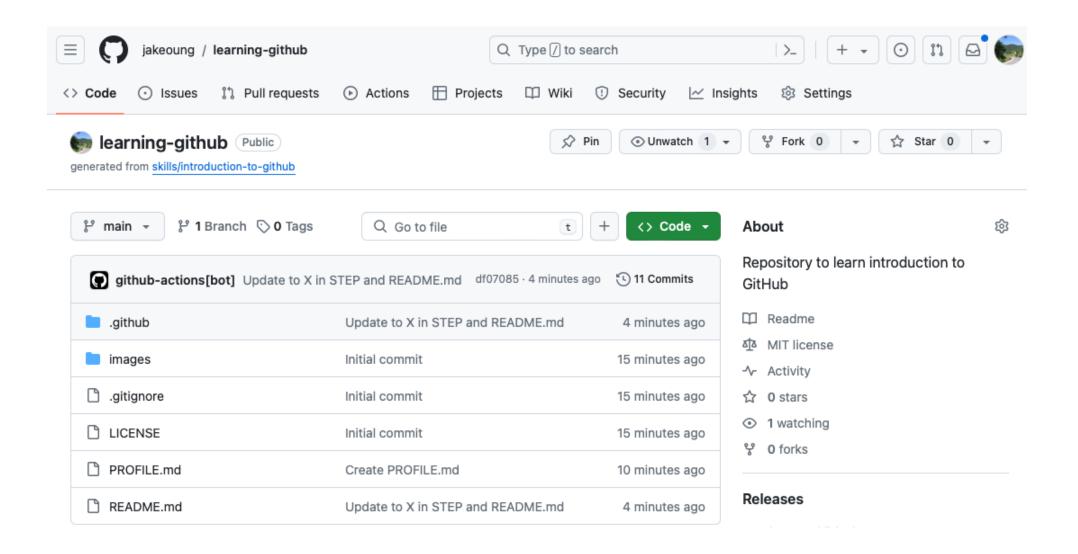
Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also compare across forks. Learn more about diff comparisons here.



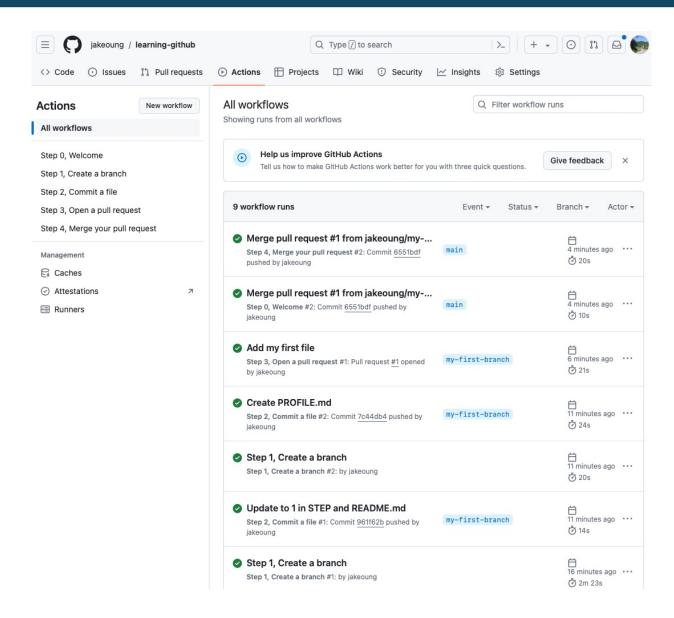




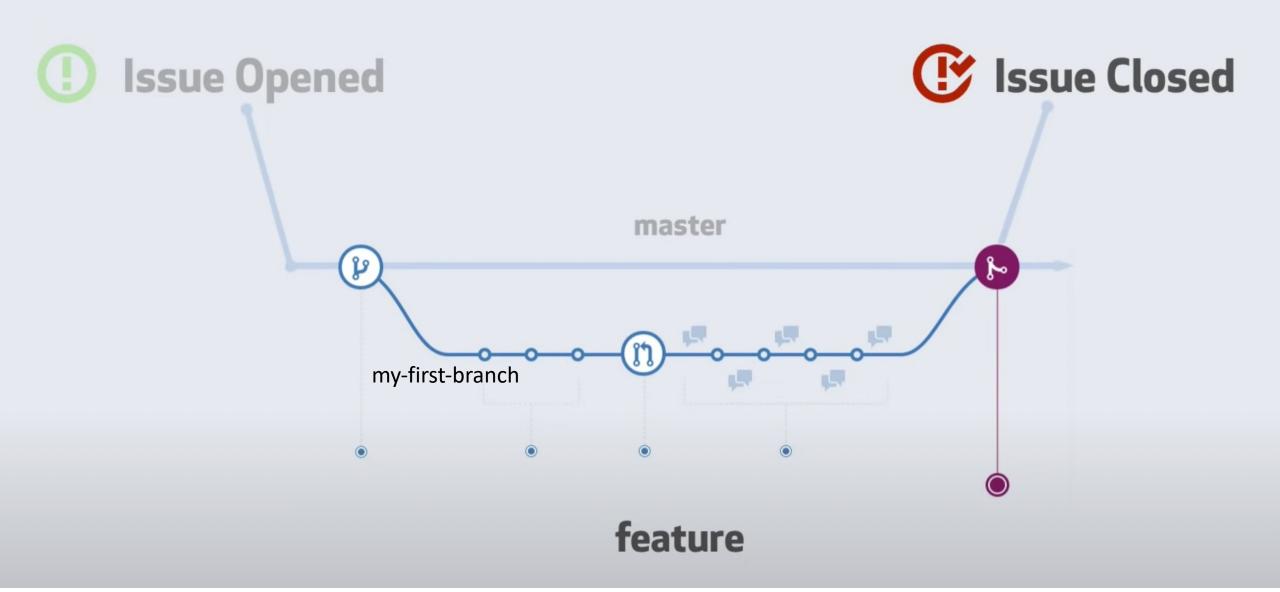




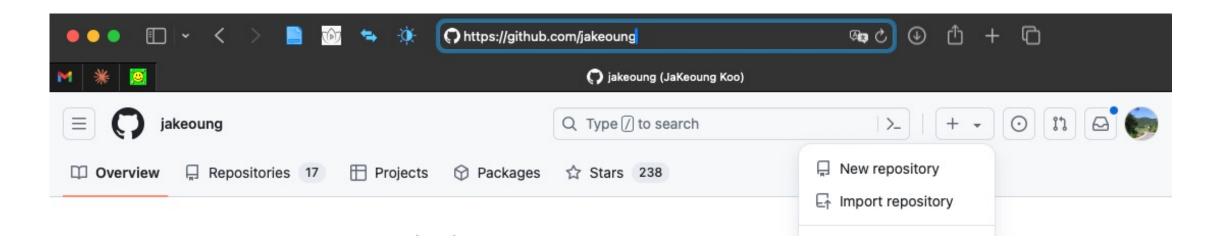
#### **Check Actions**



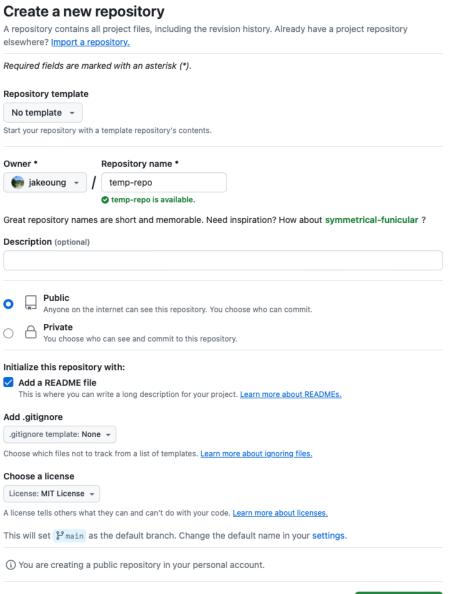
#### **Git Branches**



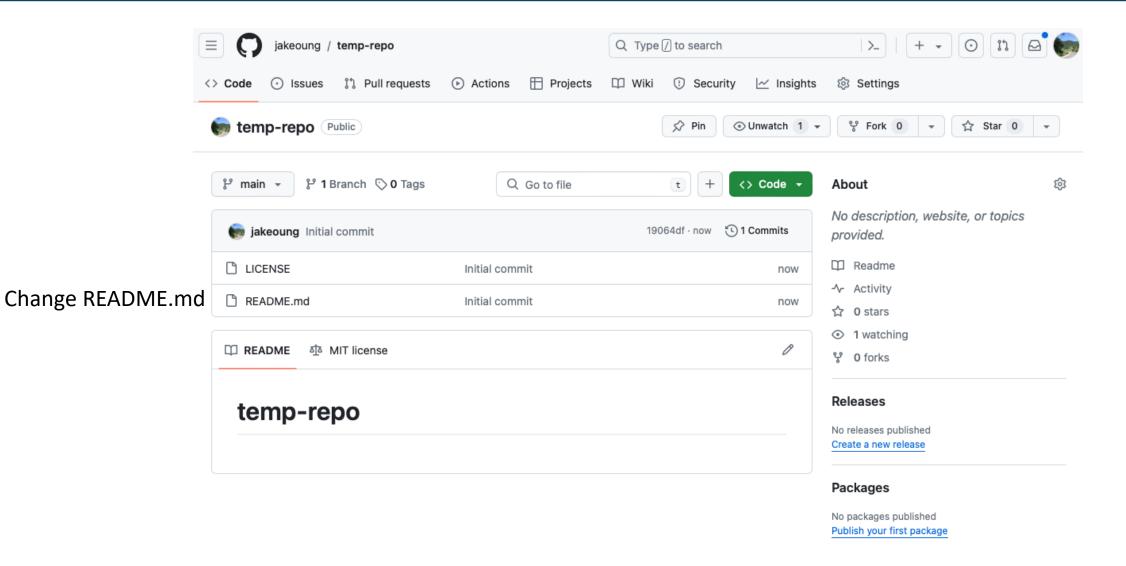
# Lab 2-1. Create a New Repository

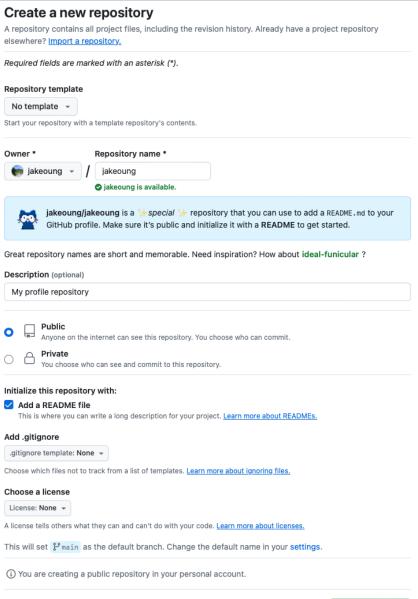


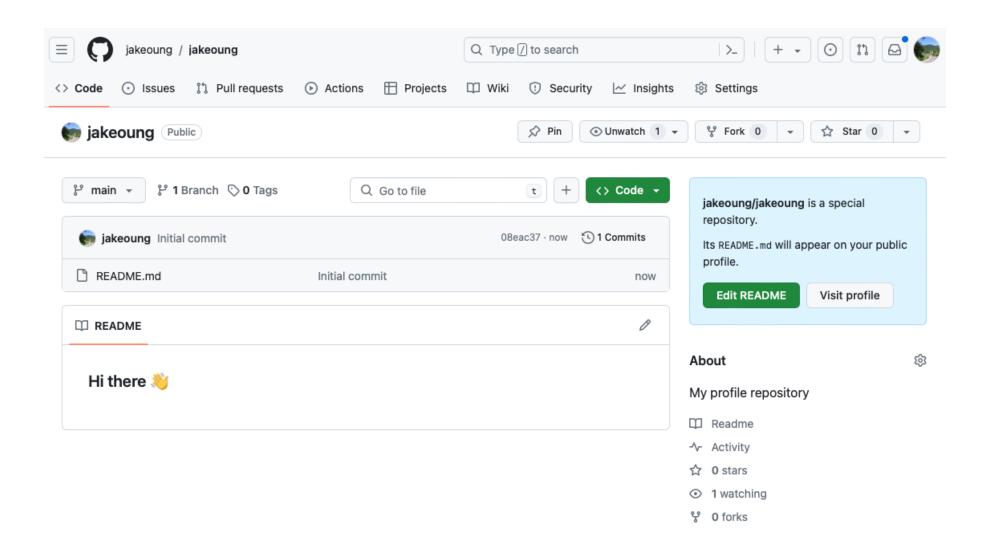
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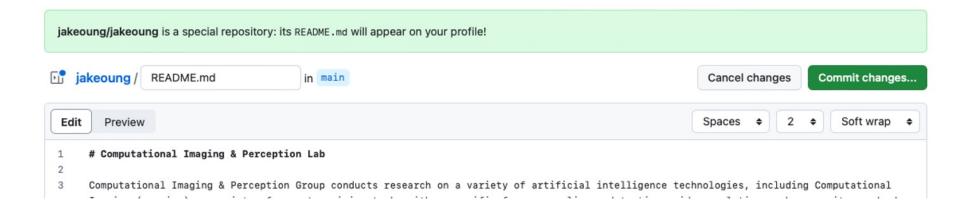


#### Lab 2-1. Create a New Repository









Update README.md		1
extended description		
Add an optional extended de	scription	
		,
○ Commit directly to the main	n branch	,

