

INTRODUCTION TO WEB DEVELOPMENT

Coding Course Curriculum

Week 4 - Github & Version control

OcodeFirst:Girls 2017 31/01/18

WHAT WE'LL COVER THIS WEEK

- 1. Recap of what we've learnt so far
- 2. Version Control & Using GitHub
- 3. Create your group repository
- 4. Publishing on GitHub Pages
- 5. How Github Pages Works
- 6. Conflict scenario!
- 7. How to avoid and reduce merge conflicts
- 8. Homework: Create GitHub repository for the course project

TOPICS WE'VE COVERED IN WEEKS 1, 2 & 3

Session 1: Getting going + HTML

• HTML syntax

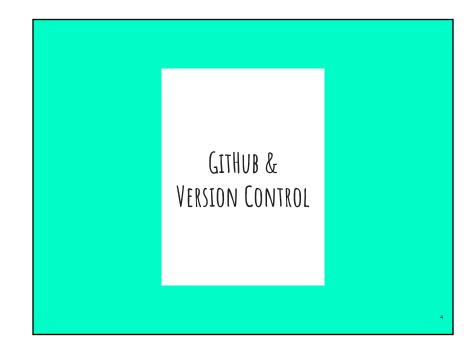
Session 2: CSS

• Tags, Selectors and Attributes, Stylesheets

Session 3: UX

• User Experience

Task: Find a partner and together take a quick look through the session notes from the last 3 sessions. If you're unclear on any of the concepts work through them with your partner and an instructor



WHAT IS VERSION CONTROL?

- It lets you track your files over time
- If you mess up, you can easily get back to a previous working version
- It's the key to collaborative software development
- You can work in teams on the same project
- You can manage conflicts in code on the same file

WHY DO WE NEED VERSION CONTROL?

It's powerful and it can do a lot more than simply file sharing

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THE ADVANTAGES OF VERSION CONTROL

Backup and Restore

- Files are being saved as they are being edited
- You can jump back to any moment in time
- Even if it was 10 years ago



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THE ADVANTAGES OF VERSION CONTROL

Synchronization

- Share files with people
- Stay up-to-date with latest version



THE ADVANTAGES OF VERSION CONTROL

Short-term undo

If you mess up, go back to the last known good version



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THE ADVANTAGES OF VERSION CONTROL

Long-term undo

- If you mess up, go back to the last known good version
- Even if it is quite some time ago



THE ADVANTAGES OF VERSION CONTROL

Track Changes & Ownership

- Every file change receives a message
- The person making the change is logged as well
- If someone deserves credit: you know who
- If someone needs to be blamed: you know who



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THE ADVANTAGES OF VERSION CONTROL

Sandboxing, branching & merging

- Insurance against yourself
- Test a new feature in isolation
- When everything is tested and OK, add it back into the big pool



THE MAIN ELEMENTS OF VERSION CONTROL

Repository

- The basic unit of GitHub
- A single project folder containing all the files of a project

Branches

- Every repository has at least one branch called Master
- Branches allow you to work on different parts of a repository at the same time

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THE MAIN ELEMENTS OF VERSION CONTROL

Commit

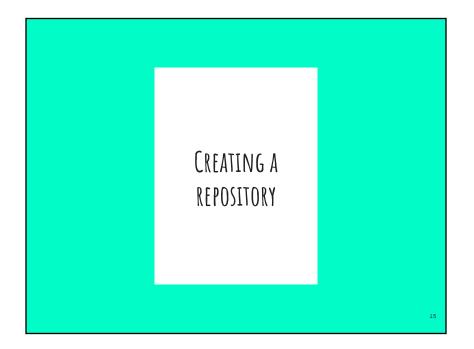
- A change in a repository
- Every commit needs an associated message describing the change
- Commits help others understand what has been done to a repository

Issue

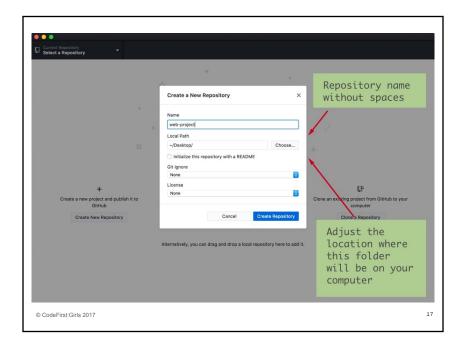
• A note on a repository about something that needs attention

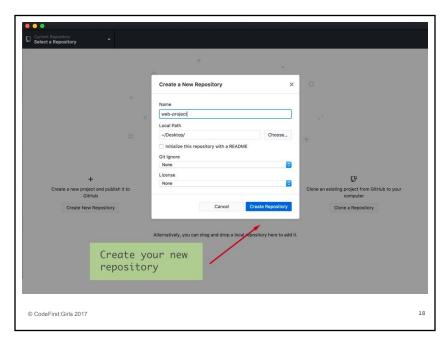
Pull Request

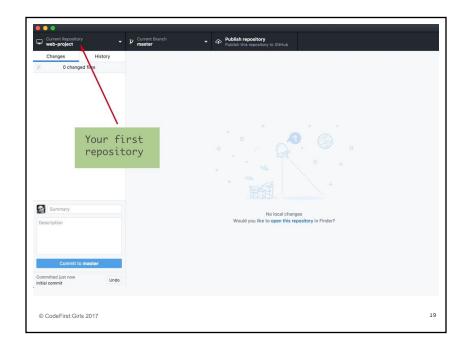
 A request to the repository owner to include your code in their project

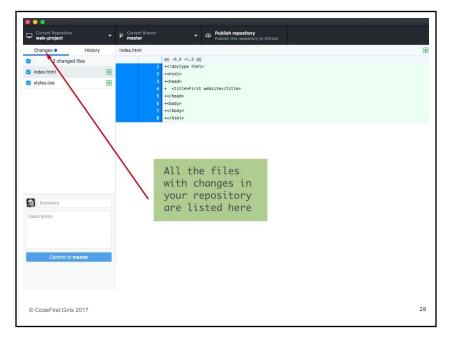


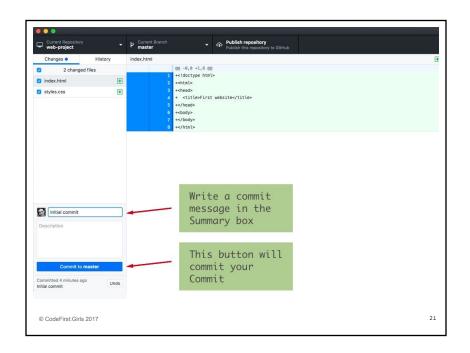


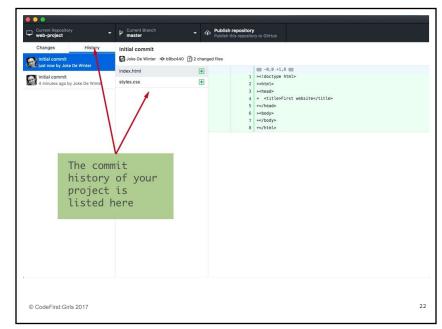


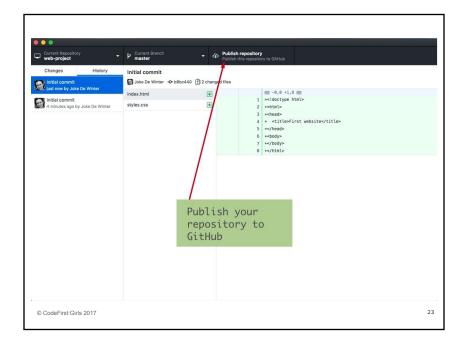


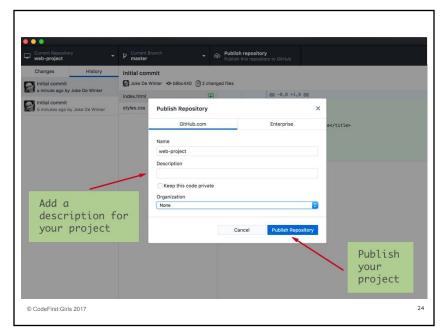


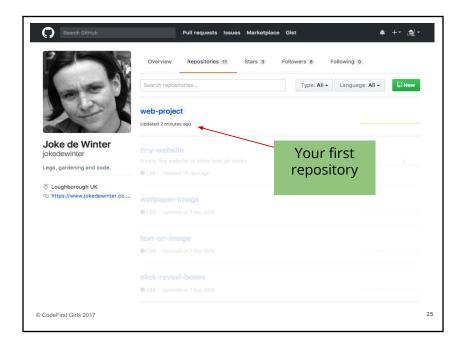


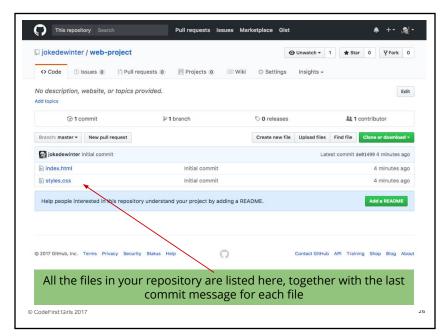


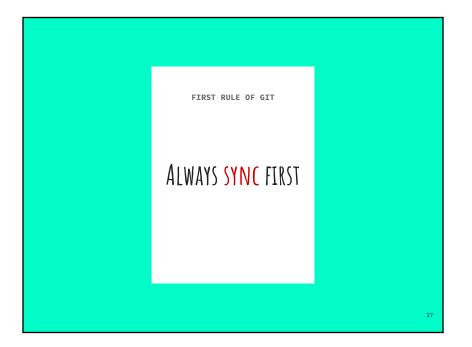


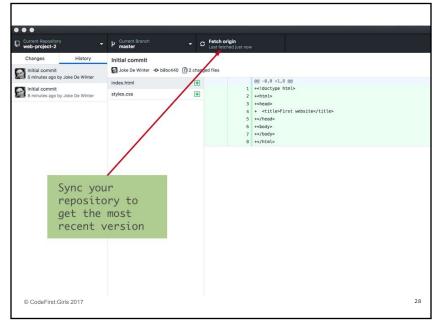


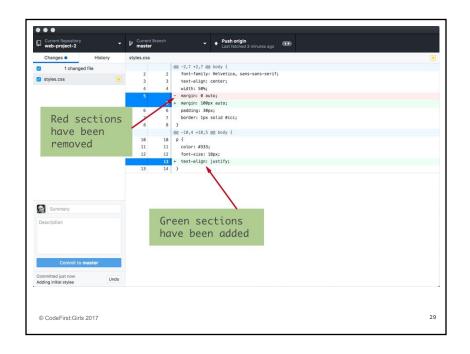


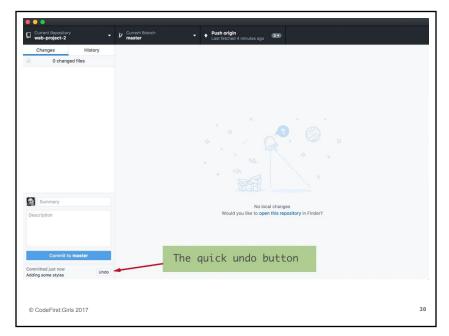


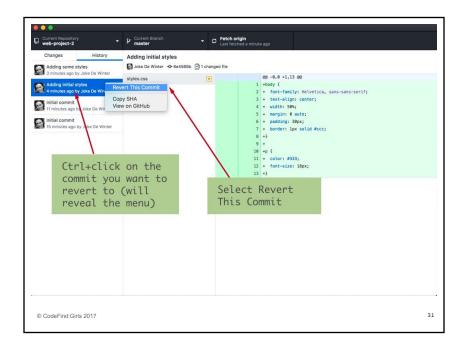


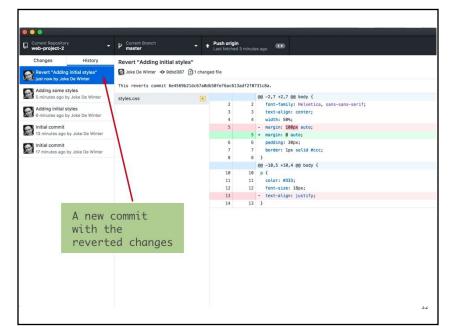






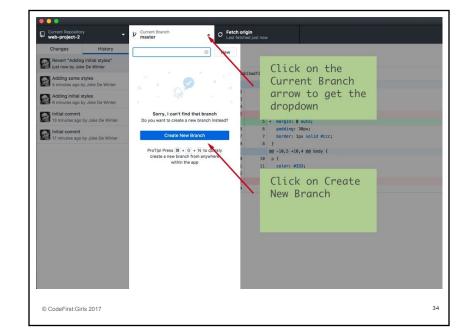






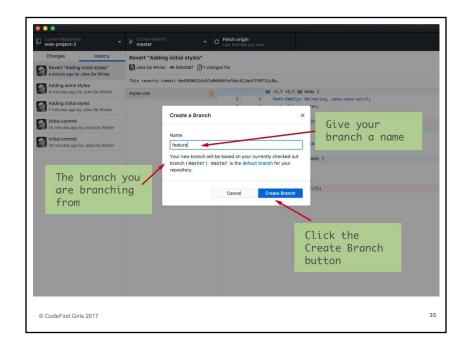
CREATING A BRANCH

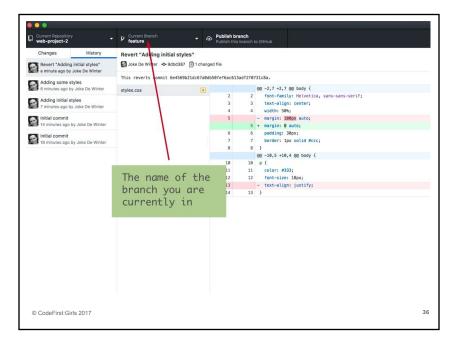
- The first branch in any repository is master
- You can create a branch from any other branch you are in
- A branch is (initially) a copy of the current branch you are in
- Branches are useful for testing out features

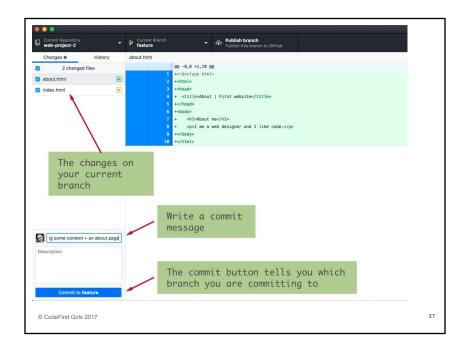


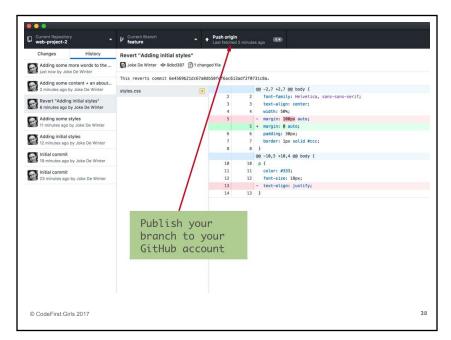
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33





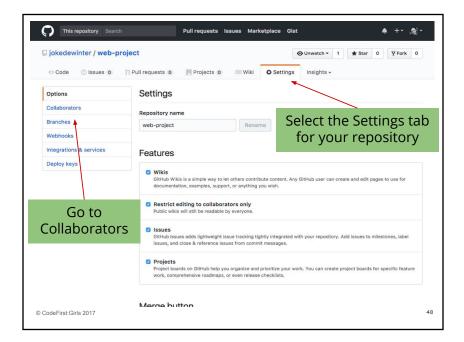


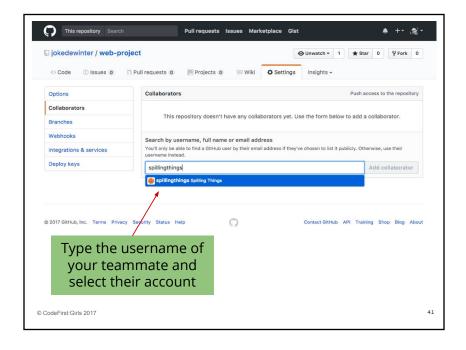


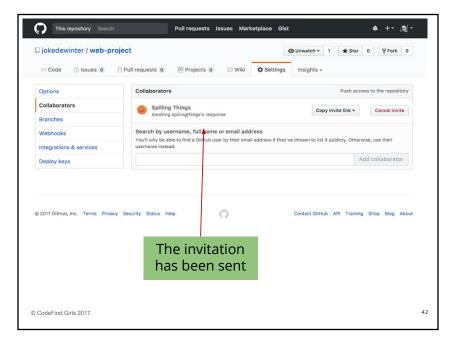
ADDING COLLABORATORS

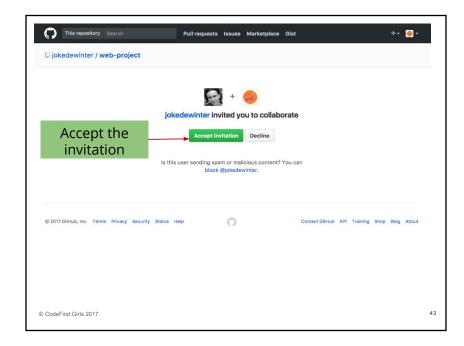
- Team up with the person sitting next to you
- Decide who is going to add a collaborator to their repository
- The owner of the repository needs to do the next steps

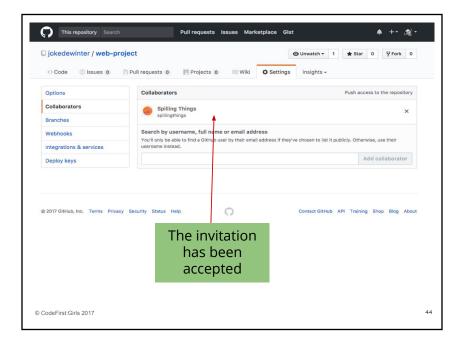
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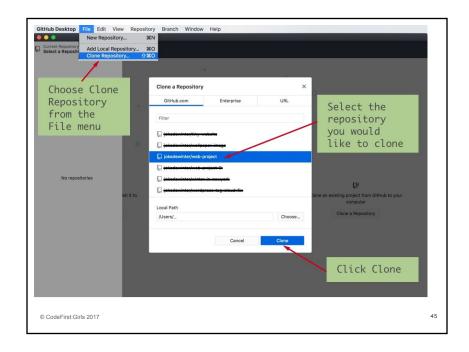


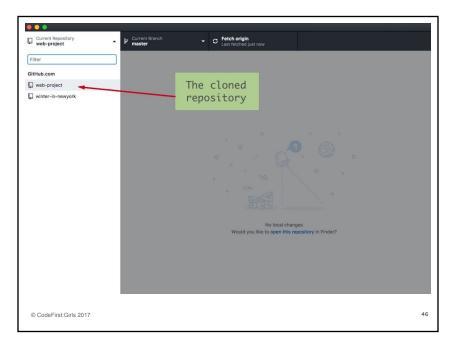


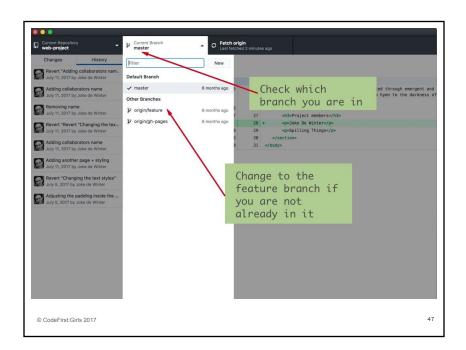


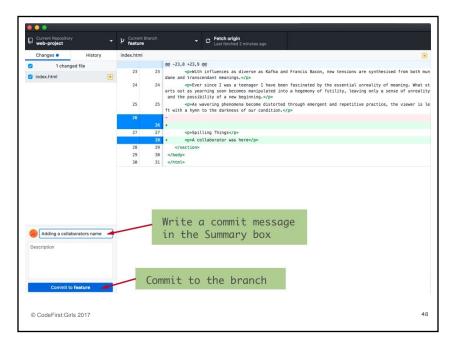


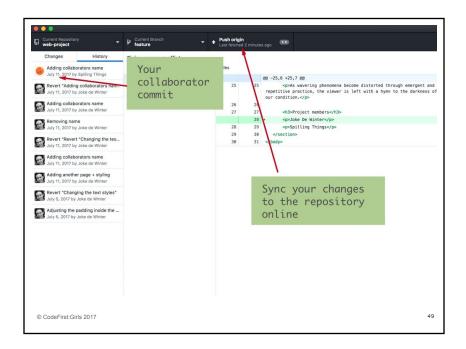


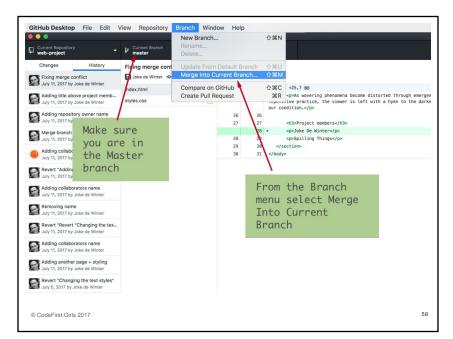


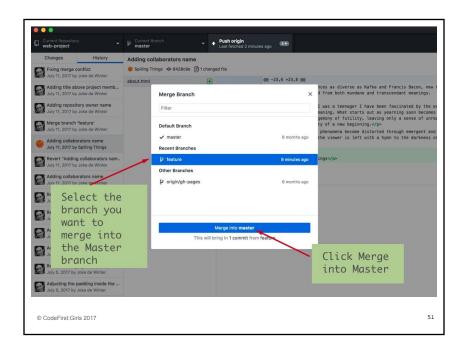


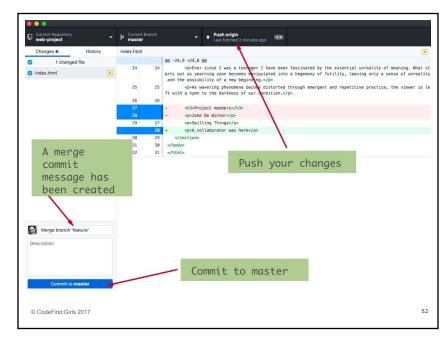








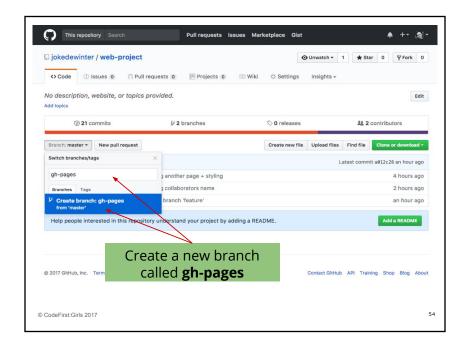




PUBLISHING ON GITHUB PAGES

- Free web hosting for git repositories on GitHub
- Always from the gh-pages branch
- Make sure index.html is all lowercase
- Your website url will be [your-github-username].github.io/[repository-name]

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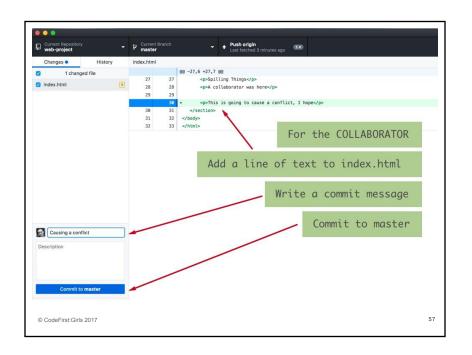


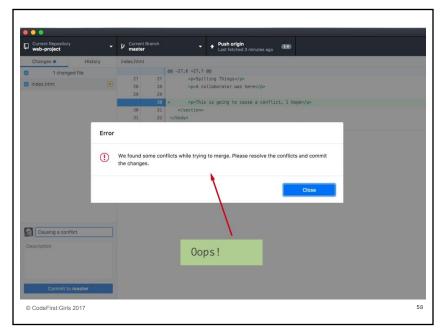


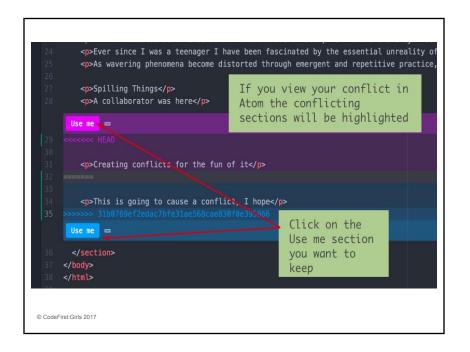
CONFLICT SCENARIO!

- Working on a repository with more than one collaborator can create conflicts
- Conflicts are a nuisance
- But they can be fixed!

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HOW TO AVOID AND REDUCE MERGE CONFLICTS

- Always Sync first
- Always end your work with Sync
- Plan with your collaborators who is going to work on what and when

HOMEWORK

In this session you were shown how to put a website up using GitHub Pages.

Task: do a recap with your partner, or ask your instructor for a demo again.

Task: Work with your partner to:

- 1. Create your project repository on Github
- Start a new folder on your computer to add your HTML & CSS files. Be sure to link your CSS to your HTML file, see your Session 2 notes and talk to your instructor if you're unclear on how to do this.
- 3. Start writing your HTML code!

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