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### Git vs GitHub

Git



Git is a version control system that lets you manage and keep track of your source code history in your local system.

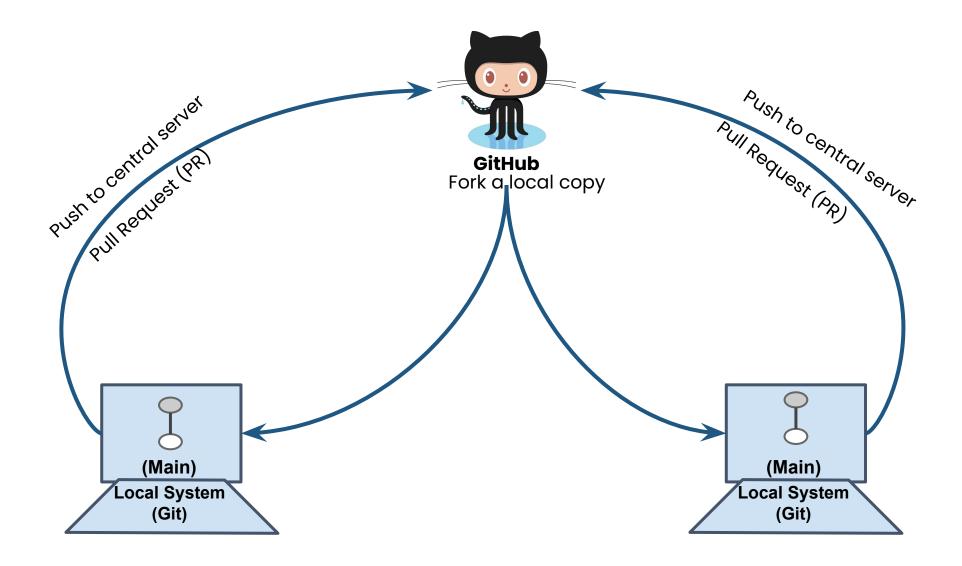
**GitHub** 



Cloud-based hosting service that lets you manage your Git repositories.











# What you should already know:

#### **Git 101**

- git init
- git add
- git commit
- git clone
- git pull
- git push

#### GitHub 101

- Fork
- Clone
- Origin
- Fetch and Merge
- Making changes
- Creating a Pull Request







### Local branches

Let's create our work environment:

```
> mkdir git-102
```

- > cd git-102
- > git init
- > git branch

>





### Local branches

'main' branch was not created yet, let's create it:

- > echo echo Hello World > hello-world.sh
- > git add .
- > git commit -m "creating first branch" [main (root-commit) a700914] creating first branch
- 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+) create mode 100644 hello-world.sh
- > git branch
- \* mair





### 'main' branch

We usually start with branch 'main'.

This is our default branch.

> git statusOn branch mainnothing to commit, working tree clean





# Creating new local branch

Let's create a new local branch.

Checkout command is the best option.

'-b' means create a new branch.

> git checkout -b my-first-branchSwitched to a new branch 'my-first-branch'





# Congratulations!



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You just created your second local branch.





### Edit local branch



Any commit will change only the branch:

- > echo echo Hello World1 > hello-world.sh
- > git add .
- > git commit -m "Changed message to Hello World1" [my-first-branch cc20e23] Changed message to Hello World1
- 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)





### Switching between local branches

Checkout command without '-b' will switch between the branches.

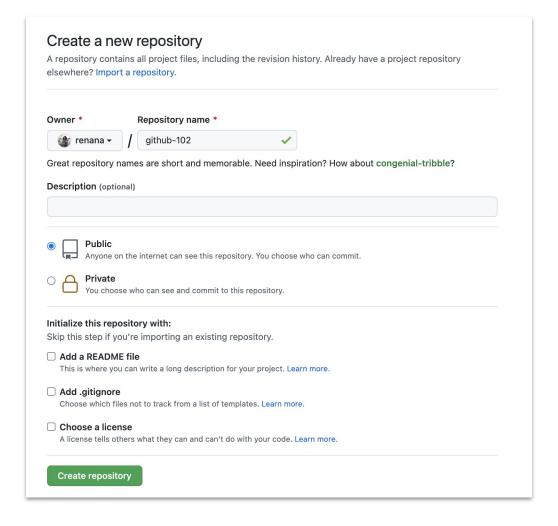
> git checkout main
Switched to branch 'main'

> git checkout my-first-branchSwitched to branch 'my-first-branch'





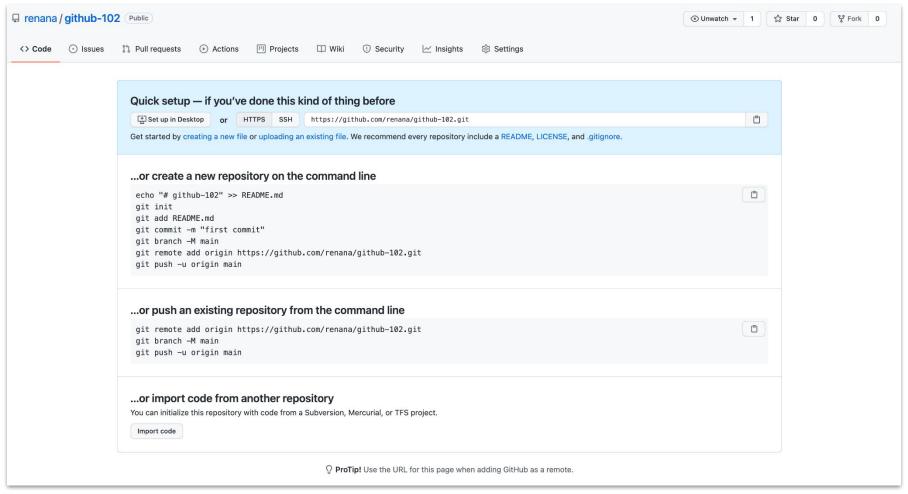
# Create a remote repository







# Your new remote repository







# Sync your local and remote repositories

Let's push our local repository to the newly created remote repository:

> git remote add origin https://github.com/renana/github-102.git

> git push -u origin main

Enumerating objects: 3, done.

Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.

Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 240 bytes | 240.00 KiB/s, done.

Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0

To https://github.com/renana/github-102.git

\* [new branch] main -> main

Branch 'main' set up to track remote branch 'main' from 'origin'.





### Remote & local branches

'main' branch is now sync with the remote 'main' branch:

> git checkout mainSwitched to branch 'main'Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

> git statusOn branch mainYour branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean





### Remote & local branches

> git checkout my-first-branch Switched to branch 'my-first-branch'

> git push -u origin my-first-branch

Enumerating objects: 5, done.

Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.

Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 280 bytes | 280.00 KiB/s, done.

Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0

remote:

remote: Create a pull request for 'my-first-branch' on GitHub by visiting:

remote: https://github.com/renana/github-102/pull/new/my-first-branch

remote:

To https://github.com/renana/github-102.git

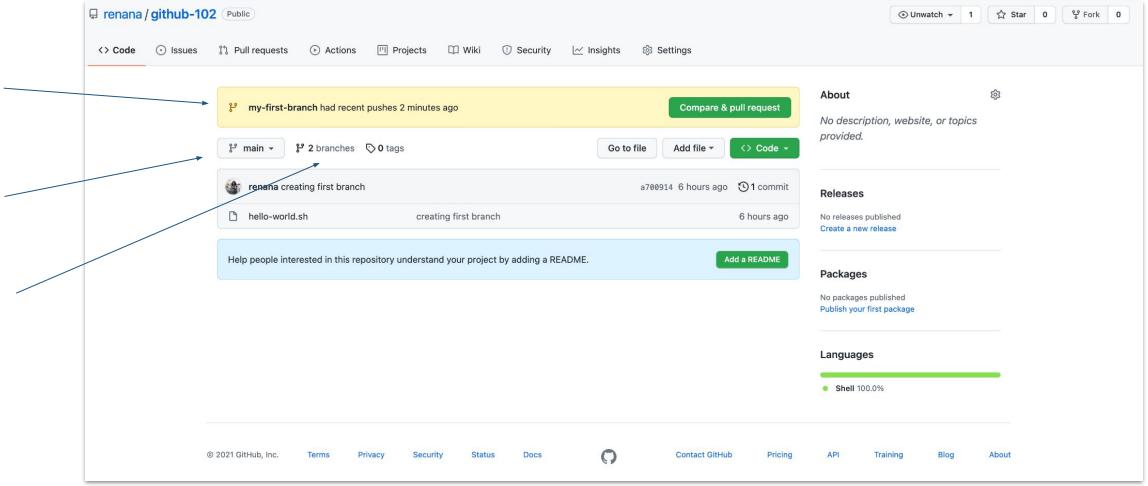
\* [new branch] my-first-branch -> my-first-branch

Branch 'my-first-branch' set up to track remote branch 'my-first-branch' from 'origin'.





### Remote branches







# Congratulations!



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You just created your second remote branch.

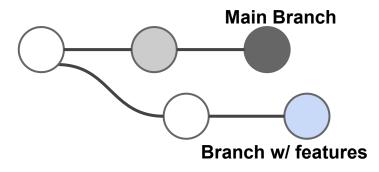




### Local and Remote Branches

#### **Branches**

Branches allow you to test different approaches and fix different issues in the same repository.



#### Local

Branch that only you (the local user) can see. It exists only on your local machine.

#### Remote

Branch on the remote server. Other users can also see it.







### Ways to contribute

#### **Creating issues**

- Report a bug
- Propose a new feature

#### **Fixing issues**

Claim issues

 and submit pull
 requests with
 your work.

## Review proposed solutions

- Participate in issues
   discussions
- Comment on pull requests









Why do we need them?

- Keep track of tasks and bugs
- Keep track of enhancement proposals











Step 1: RTM - Read the manual, or more precise the contribution guide.

For example this is from

https://github.com/github/docs/blob/main/CONTRIBUTING.md

#### Don't see your issue? Open one

If you spot something new, open an issue using a template. We'll use the issue to have a conversation about the problem you want to fix.

**Note:** We cannot accept contributions to the REST API reference documentation. If you spot an inaccuracy in the REST API reference documentation, open an issue in the github/rest-api-description repository.





# Reporting an issue



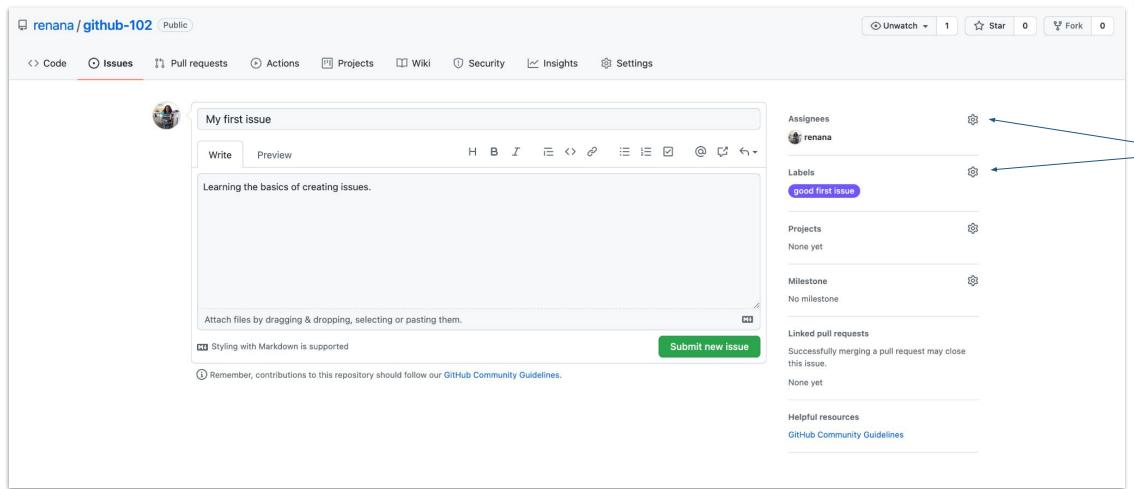
Step 2: follow the instructions and create an issue.

Let's create one in our own repository to get the feel of it.





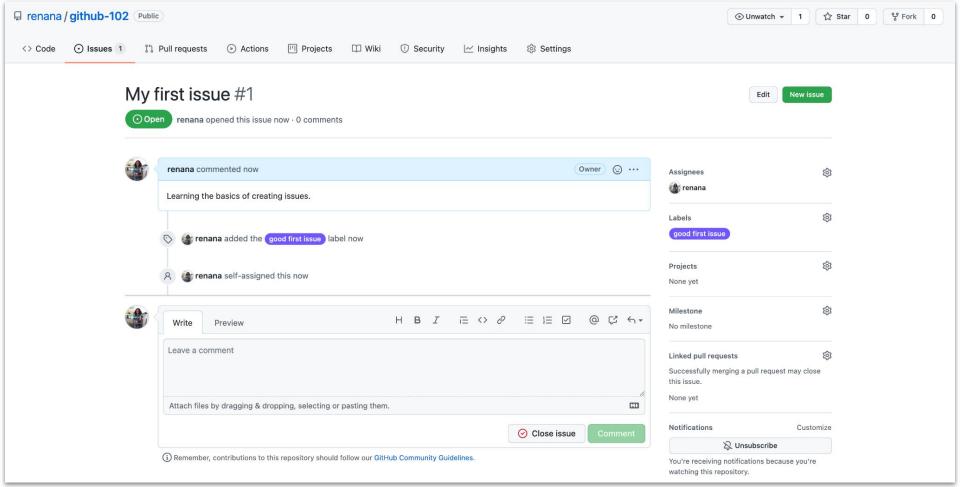
# Reporting an issue







# Reporting an issue



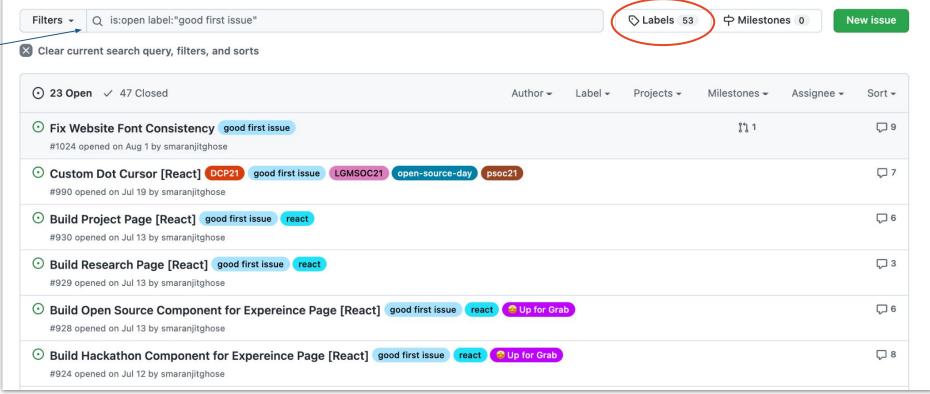




# Finding an issue



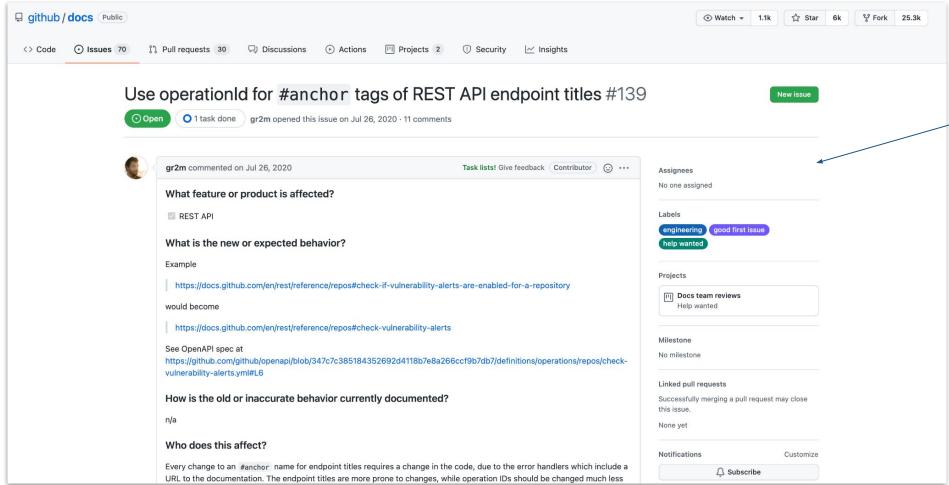
Use 'good first issue' label to find an issue to work on.





# Claiming an issue 💪















#### Commit pull request

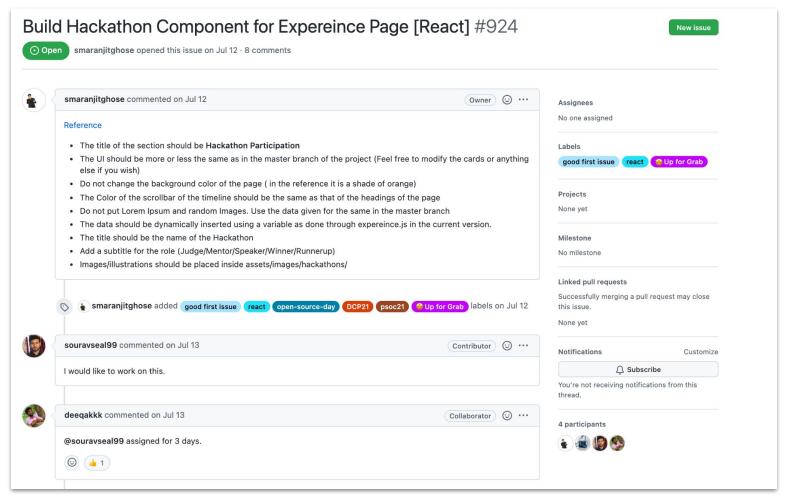
- Please choose an interested issue, or create a new issue and then settle a correct label.
- Reply a deadline message to pickup this issue.
- Find a mentor in Core developers list, he will give you feedback for design and implements.
- Fork to your github repo and begin to work.
- Please follow Sharding's Development conventions, and complete check before pull request submit.
- Submit a pull request to master branch when finished.
- Mentor will do code review and discuss some details, include design, implement, performance and code style. Code will be merged until mentor accepted.
- Finally, congratulations that you have become the official contributor for Sharding!





# Claiming an issue 6









### Breakout rooms tasks

Round 1 of 2 - 10 minutes

- 1. Clone the repository assigned to your room
- 2. Find an issue and claim it
- 3. Make sure no-one else claimed it first
- 4. Work on the fix and create a pull request (PR)
- 5. Ask your peers to review and approve it
- 6. Merge your PR
- 7. Check if your peers need help









- How much were you able to finish in this time?
  - I wasn't able to do anything
  - Claimed an issue
  - Claimed an issue and started working on it
  - Claimed an issue and opened a PR with solution
  - Claimed an issues, merged the solution and closed the issue
  - Completed several issues









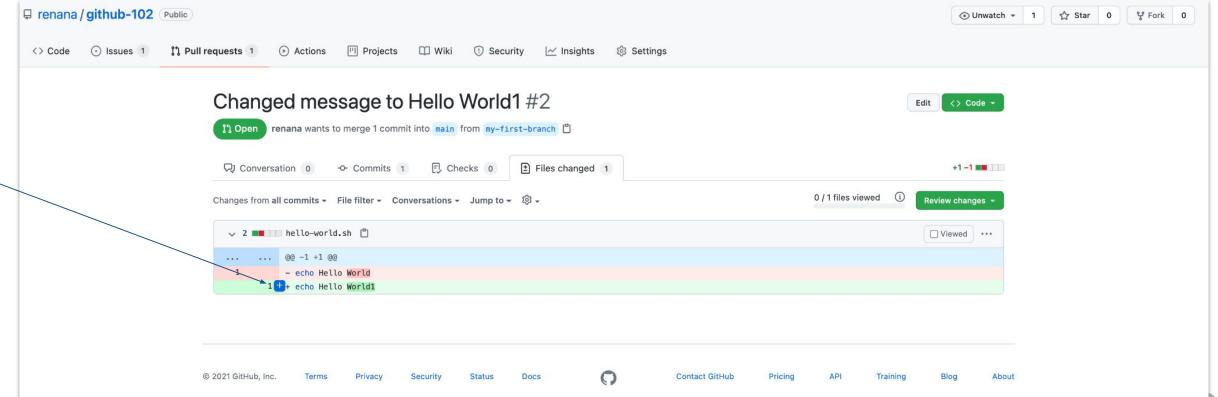
- Comments should be relevant and discussion professional
- Comments should be clear and include all necessary information
- If you are not sure, tag a person that knows and can confirm your suspicion
- · Remember the code-of-conduct!





## Adding comments to a PR

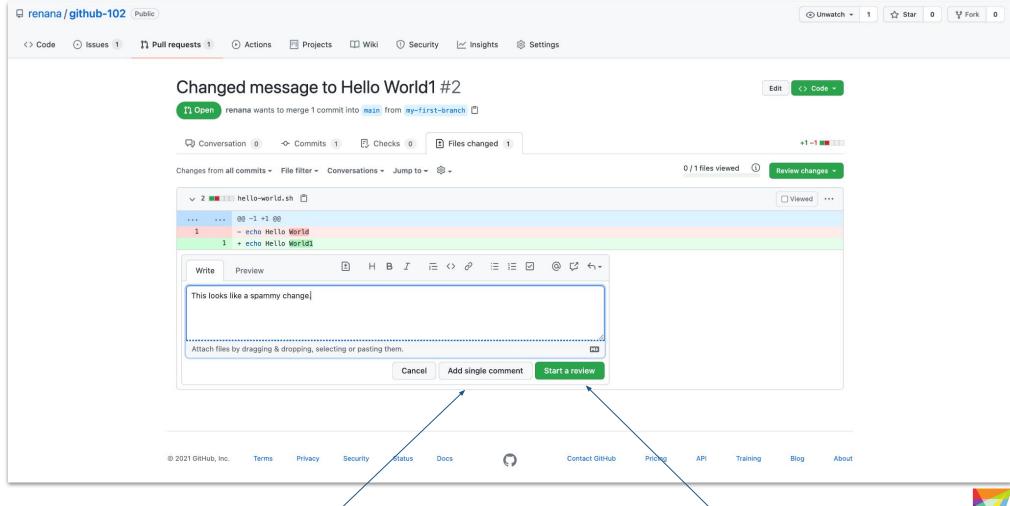
Add a comment by clicking the '+':







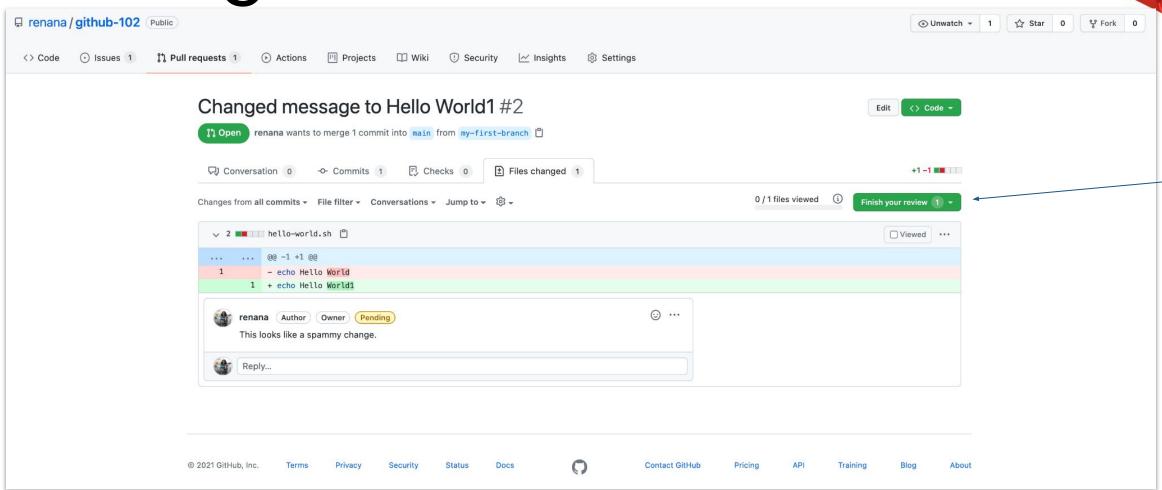
## Adding comments to a PR



**GRACE HOPPER CELEBRATION** 



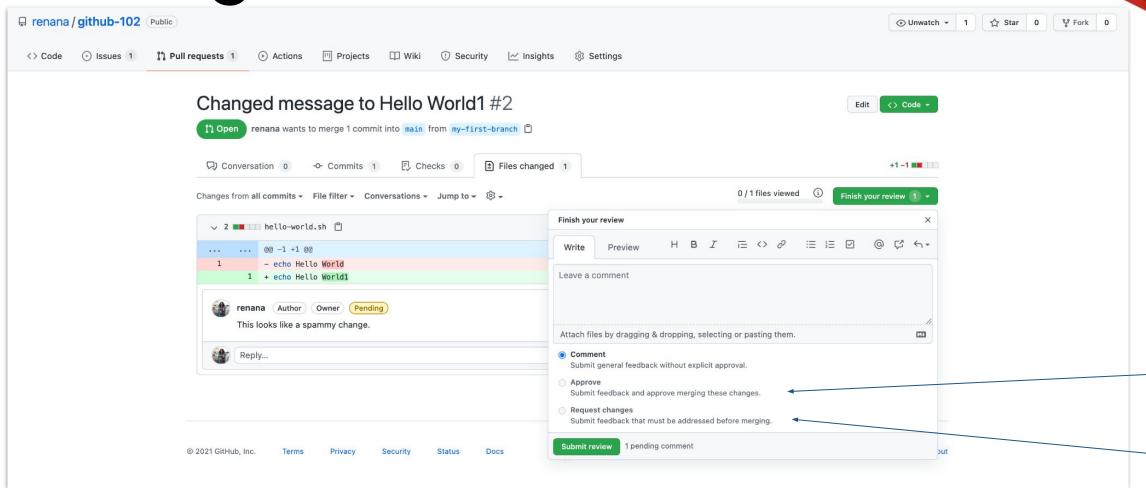
### Adding comments to a PR





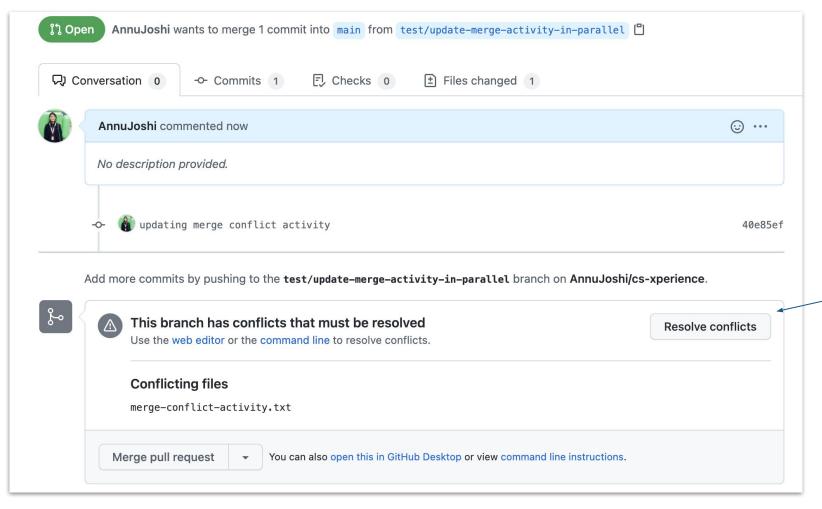


### Adding comments to a PR



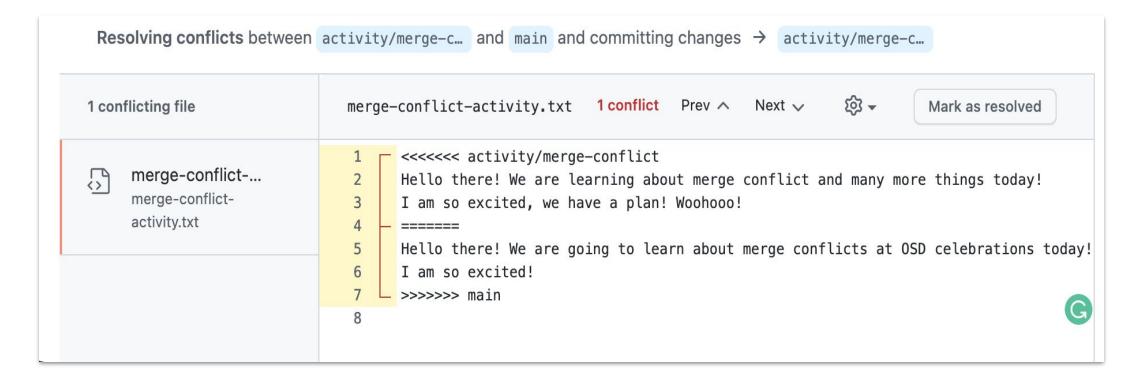












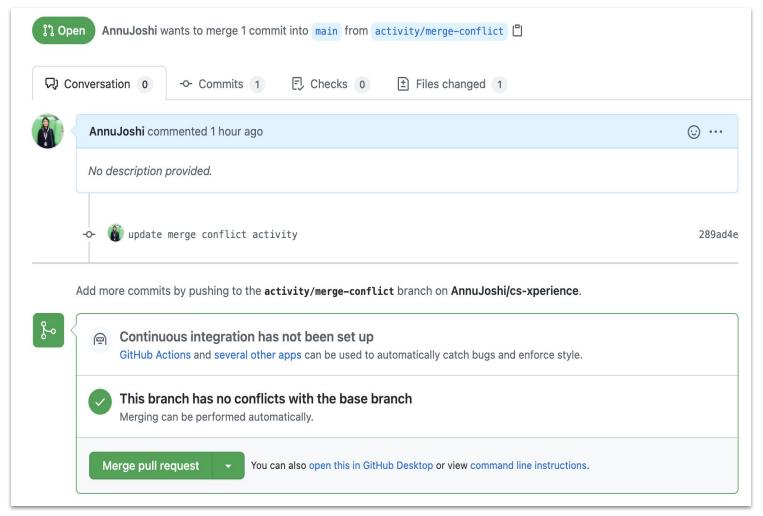
















### Breakout rooms tasks

#### Round 2 of 2

- 1. Clone the repository assigned to your room
- 2. Find an issue and claim it
- 3. Make sure no-one else claimed it first
- 4. Work on the fix and create a pull request (PR)
- 5. Ask your peers to review and approve it
- 6. Merge your PR
- 7. Check if your peers need help
- 8. Assign a person to notify me that your room is ready











- How much were you able to finish in this time?
  - I wasn't able to do anything
  - Claimed an issue
  - Claimed an issue and started working on it
  - Claimed an issue and opened a PR with solution
  - Claimed an issues, merged the solution and closed the issue
  - Completed several issues







## Working as a team

- Were all PRs reviewed?
- Is anyone blocked?
- Did you encounter merge conflicts?







# Dos when contributing to open source projects

- · Contribute to open source projects
- Read the project's code-of-conduct before starting to contribute to it
- Report any violation of the code-of-conduct
- Follow the contributing guide





# Dos when contributing to open source projects

- Open issues to report bugs and suggest improvements, even if you will not be able to work on them
- Before opening an issue, ensure there isn't an existing one covering this already
- Review other people's pull requests
- · Claim issues before starting to work on them





# Dos when contributing to open source projects

- Address comments and continue discussions in issues and pull requests
- Report progress on claimed issues, especially when blocked
- Connect with other contributors





## Don'ts when contributing to open source projects

- Don't violate the code-of-conduct
- Don't forget to update progress on claimed issues
- Personal preference issues, pull requests or comments are unprofessional and should rarely be used





## Thank You

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