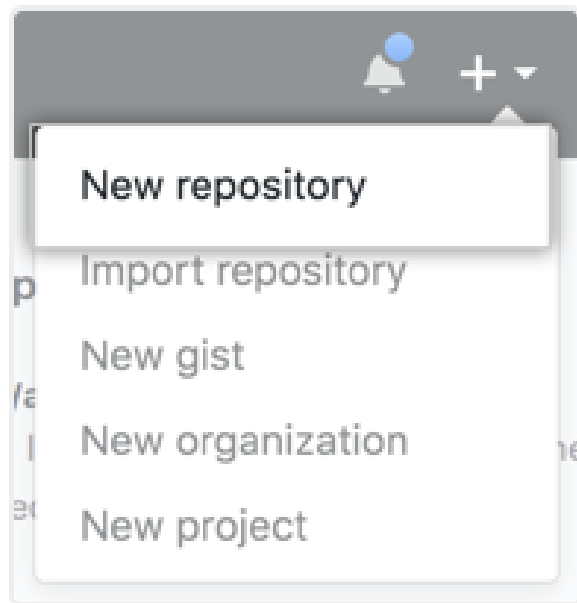




# GitHub And Gitkraken

# Create a repo

- 1 In the upper-right corner of any page, click **+**, and then click **New repository**.




- 2 Type a short, memorable name for your repository. For example, "hello-world".

## Create a new repository

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

---

**Owner**  
 octocat ▾

**Repository name**  
hello-world ✓

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **potential-eureka**.

**Description** (optional)

- 3 Optionally, add a description of your repository. For example, "My first repository on GitHub."


## Create a new repository

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

---

Owner

Repository name

 octocat ▾

/

hello-world ✓

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **potential-eureka**.


**Description** (optional)

My first repository on GitHub

- 4 Choose to make the repository either public or private. Public repositories are visible to the public, while private repositories are only accessible to you, and people you share them with.

Owner


Repository name


 octocat ▾ / hello-world ✓

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **potential-eureka**.

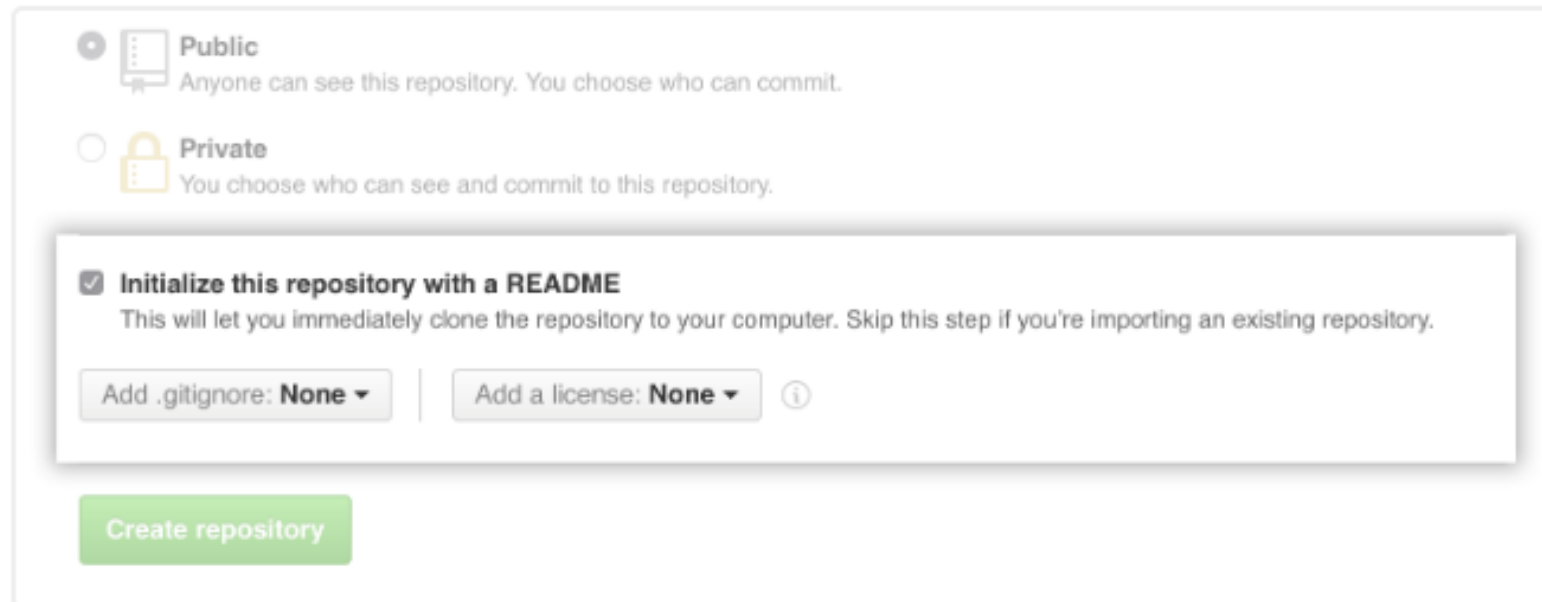
Description (optional)

My first repository on GitHub

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

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

## 5 Select Initialize this repository with a README.



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository creation form. At the top, there are two radio buttons for repository visibility: 'Public' (selected) and 'Private'. Below these is a section titled 'Initialize this repository with a README' which is checked. Underneath this section are two dropdown menus: 'Add .gitignore: None' and 'Add a license: None'. At the bottom of the form is a green 'Create repository' button.

☒ **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**

## 6 Click Create repository.

Congratulations! You've successfully created your first repository, and initialized it with a *README* file.



# Setting repository visibility

## About repository visibility

When creating a repository, you can choose to make it public, internal, or private. Public repositories are accessible to everyone using GitHub.com, while private repositories are accessible to you and the people you share them with.

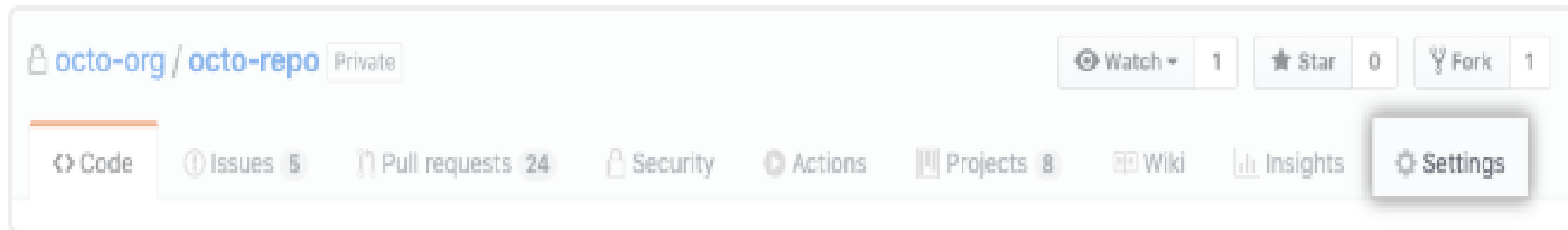



## Making a repository private

If you're using GitHub Free, private repositories owned by a personal account may have up to three collaborators. If you have added more than three other users as repository collaborators, you'll need to reduce the number of collaborators to three or fewer before making the repository private, or upgrade to GitHub Pro.



- 1 On GitHub, navigate to the main page of the repository.
- 2 Under your repository name, click ⚙ Settings.



- 
- 3 Under "Danger Zone", next to "Make this repository private", click **Make private**.

## Danger Zone

**Make this repository private**  
Hide this repository from the public.

**Make private**

4 Read the warnings about making a repository private.

Make this repository private

⚠ Warning: this is a potentially destructive action.



○ You will **permanently** lose:

▪ All **stars and watchers** of this repository.

▪ All **pages** published from this repository.

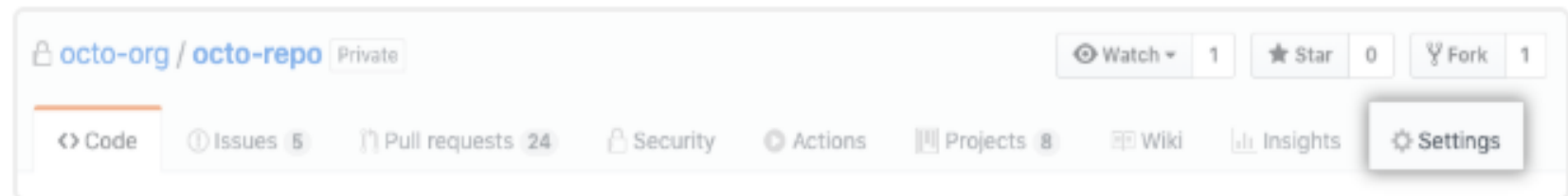
Please type in the name of the repository to confirm.


I understand, make this repository private.

- 
- 
- 5 Type the name of the repository that you want to make private, for example `accountname/reponame`.
  - 6 Click [I understand, make this repository private](#).

## Making a repository public

- 1 On GitHub, navigate to the main page of the repository.
- 2 Under your repository name, click ⚙ Settings.



- 
- 3 Under "Danger Zone", next to "Make this repository public", click **Make public**.

### Danger Zone

Make this repository public  
Make this repository visible to anyone.

**Make public**

#### 4 Read the warnings about making a repository public.



Make this repository public

⚠ Warning: this is a potentially destructive action.


- The code will be visible to everyone who can visit <https://github.com>
- Anyone can fork your repository.
- Your changes will be published as activity.

Please type in the name of the repository to confirm.

I understand, make this repository public.

- 
- 
- 5 Type the name of the repository that you want to make public, for example `accountname/reponame`.
  - 6 Click I understand, make this repository public.



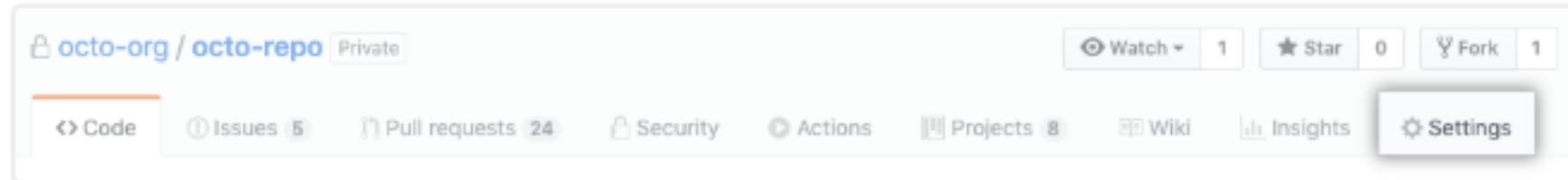


# Inviting collaborators to a personal repository

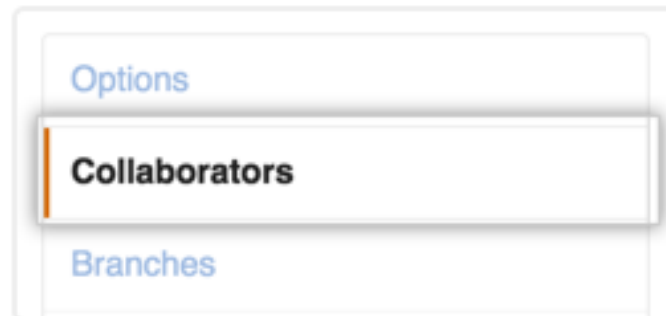
You can invite users to become collaborators to your personal repository.

- 1 Ask for the username of the person you're inviting as a collaborator. If they don't have a username yet, they can sign up
- 2 On GitHub, navigate to the main page of the repository.

3 Under your repository name, click ⚙ Settings.




4 In the left sidebar, click **Collaborators**.



- 5 Under "Collaborators", start typing the collaborator's username.
- 6 Select the collaborator's username from the drop-down menu.

Collaborators

Push access to the repository


 **The Octocat**  
Awaiting octocat's response


Copy invite link ▼

Cancel invite

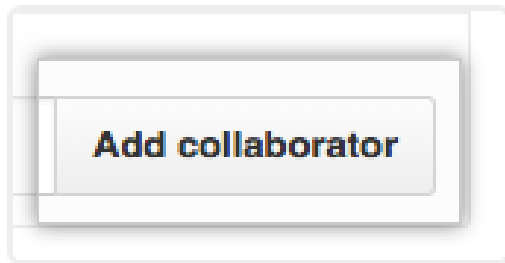
**Search by username, full name or email address**  
You'll only be able to find a GitHub user by their email address if they've chosen to list it publicly. Otherwise, use their username instead.

Add collaborator


 codercat

 codercat7

- 7 Click **Add collaborator**.



- 8 The user will receive an email inviting them to the repository. Once they accept your invitation, they will have collaborator access to your repository.



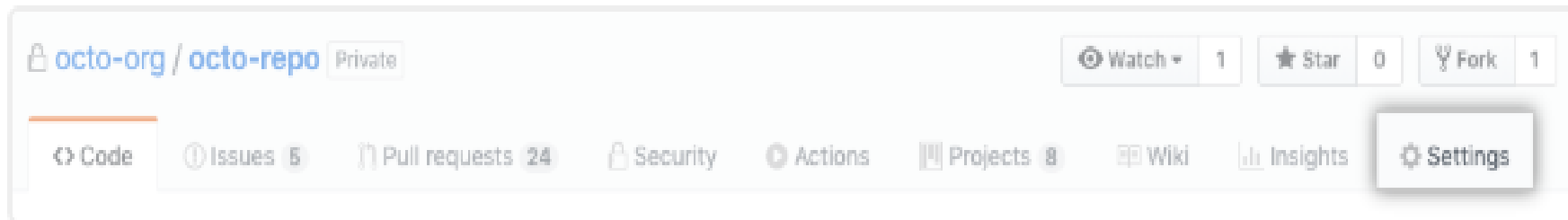
# Removing a collaborator from a personal repository

If you're using GitHub Free, you can add unlimited collaborators on public repositories, and up to three collaborators on private repositories owned by your personal account. To add more than three other people as repository collaborators, upgrade to GitHub Pro.

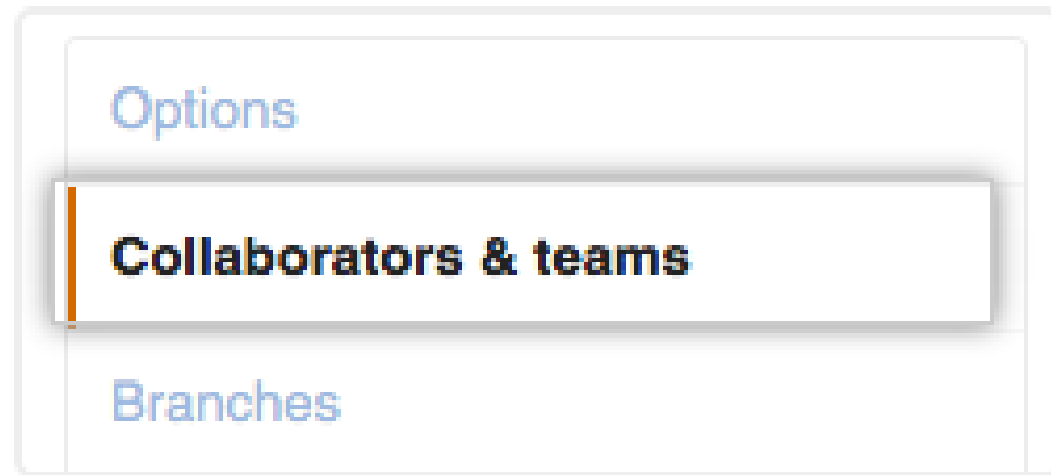
When you remove a collaborator from your project, they lose read/write access to your repository. If the repository is private and the person has created a fork, then that fork is also deleted.

## Removing collaborator permissions from a person contributing to a repository

- 1 On GitHub, navigate to the main page of the repository.
- 2 Under your repository name, click ⚙ Settings.




3 In the left sidebar, click **Collaborators & teams**.



- 4 Next to the collaborator you want to remove, click the X icon.

Collaborators

Full access to the repository

 **The Octocat**  
octocat





# Version control systems

- A version control system (often called a source code control system) does these things:
  - Keeps multiple (older and newer) versions of everything (not just source code)
  - Requests comments regarding every change
  - Allows “check in” and “check out” of files so you know which files someone else is working on
  - Displays differences between versions



# Benefits of version control

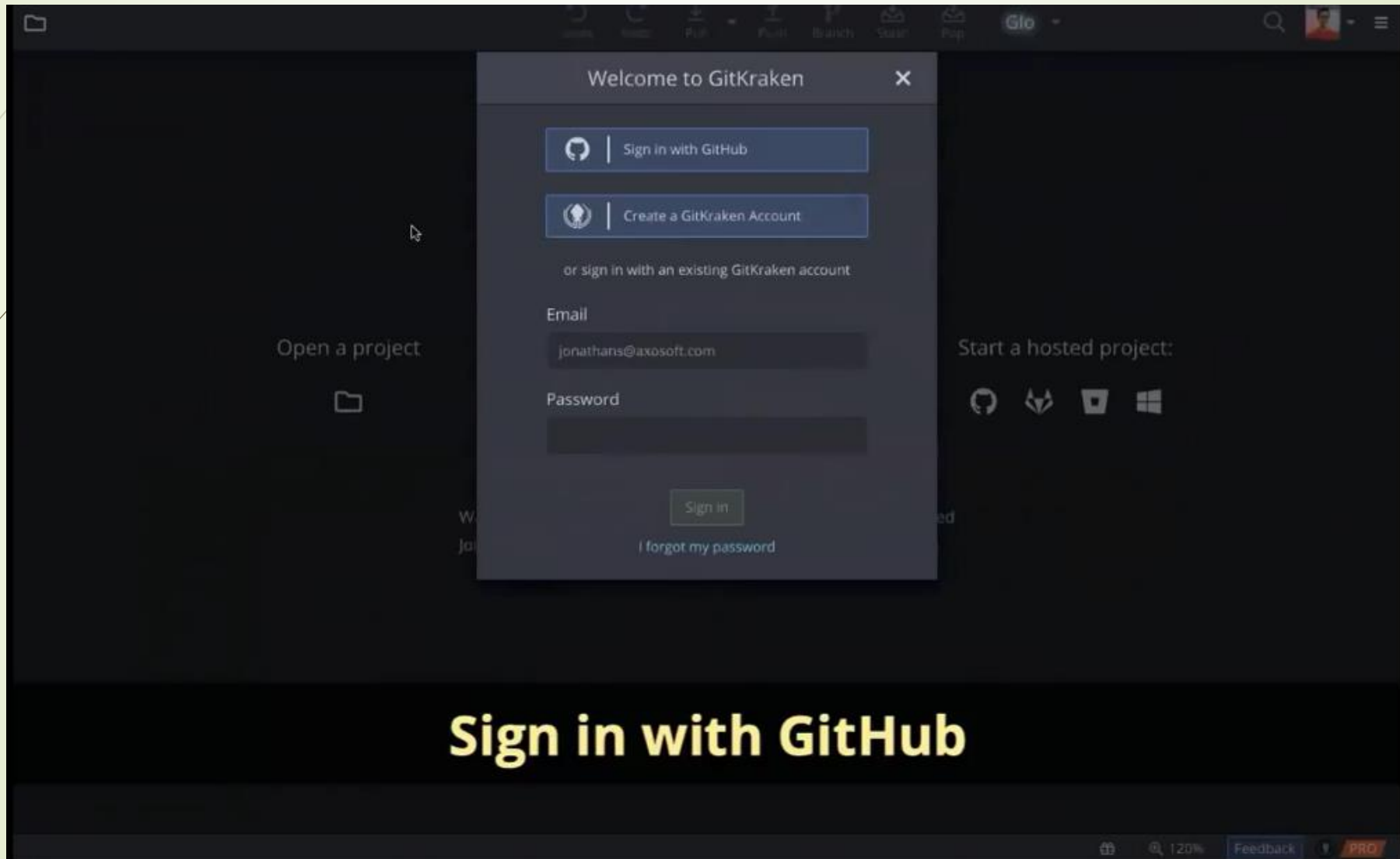
- For working by yourself:
  - Gives you a “time machine” for going back to earlier versions
  - Gives you great support for different versions (standalone, web app, etc.) of the same basic project
- For working with others:
  - Greatly simplifies concurrent work, merging changes

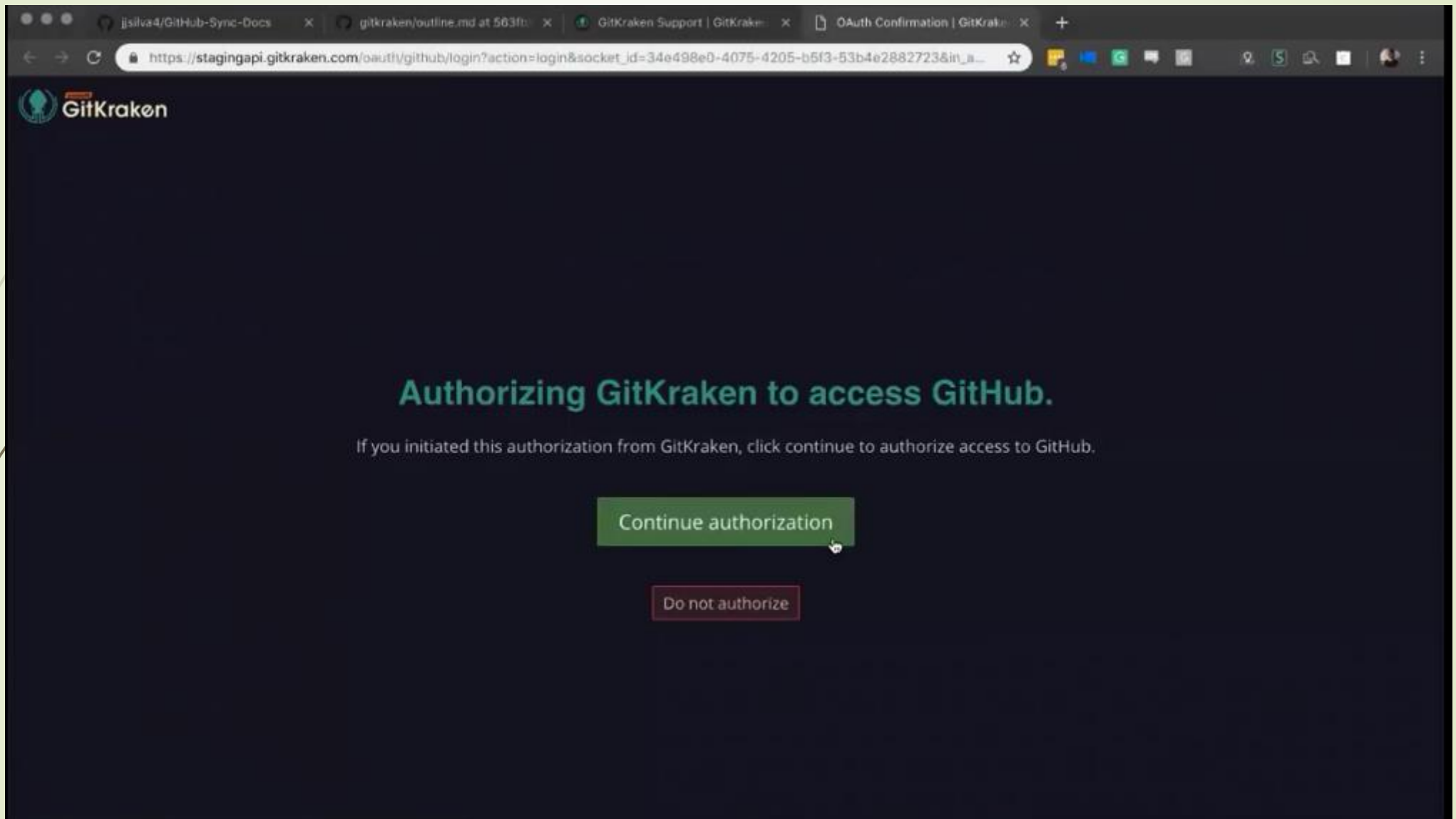


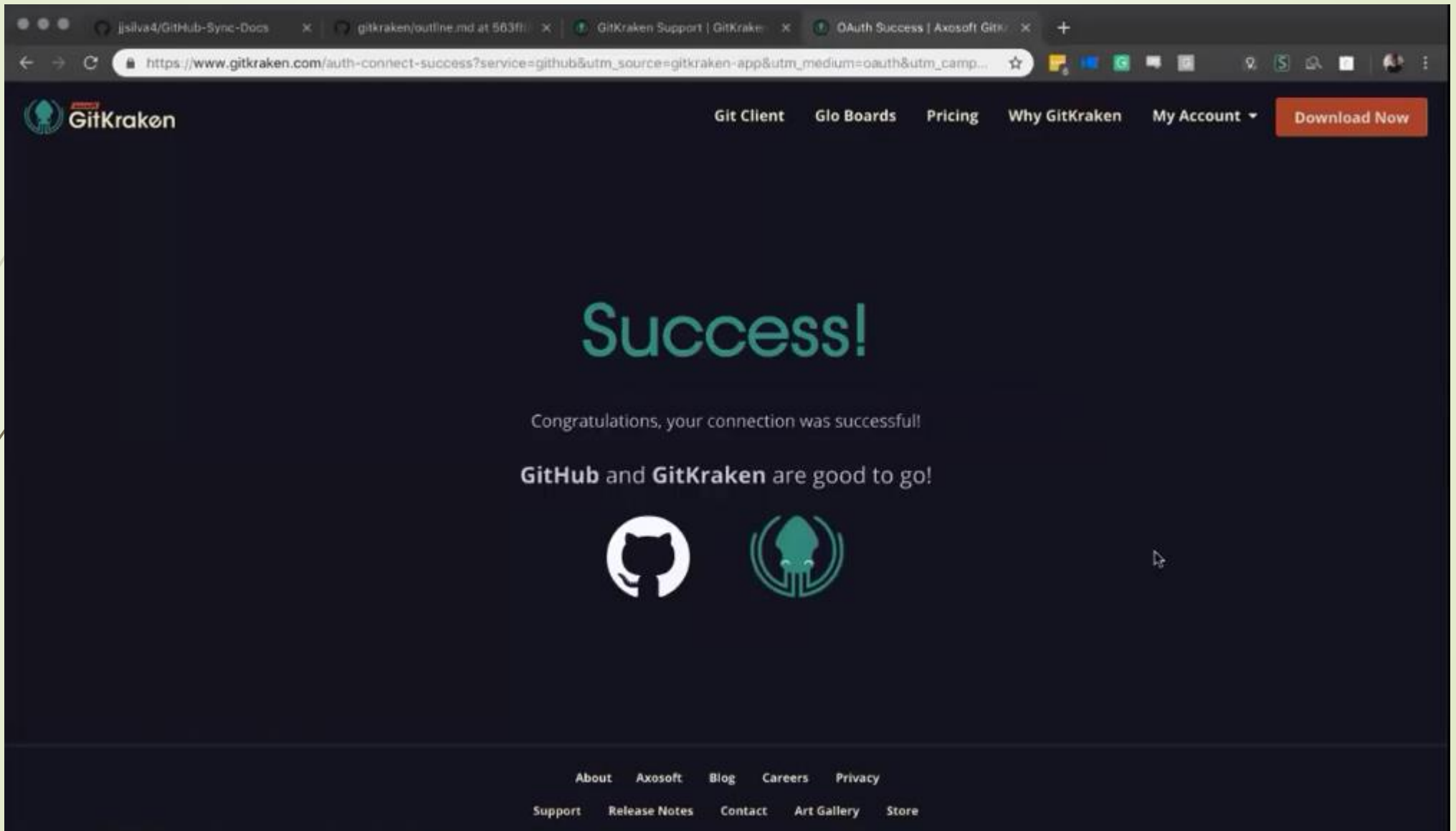
# What are Git and GitHub

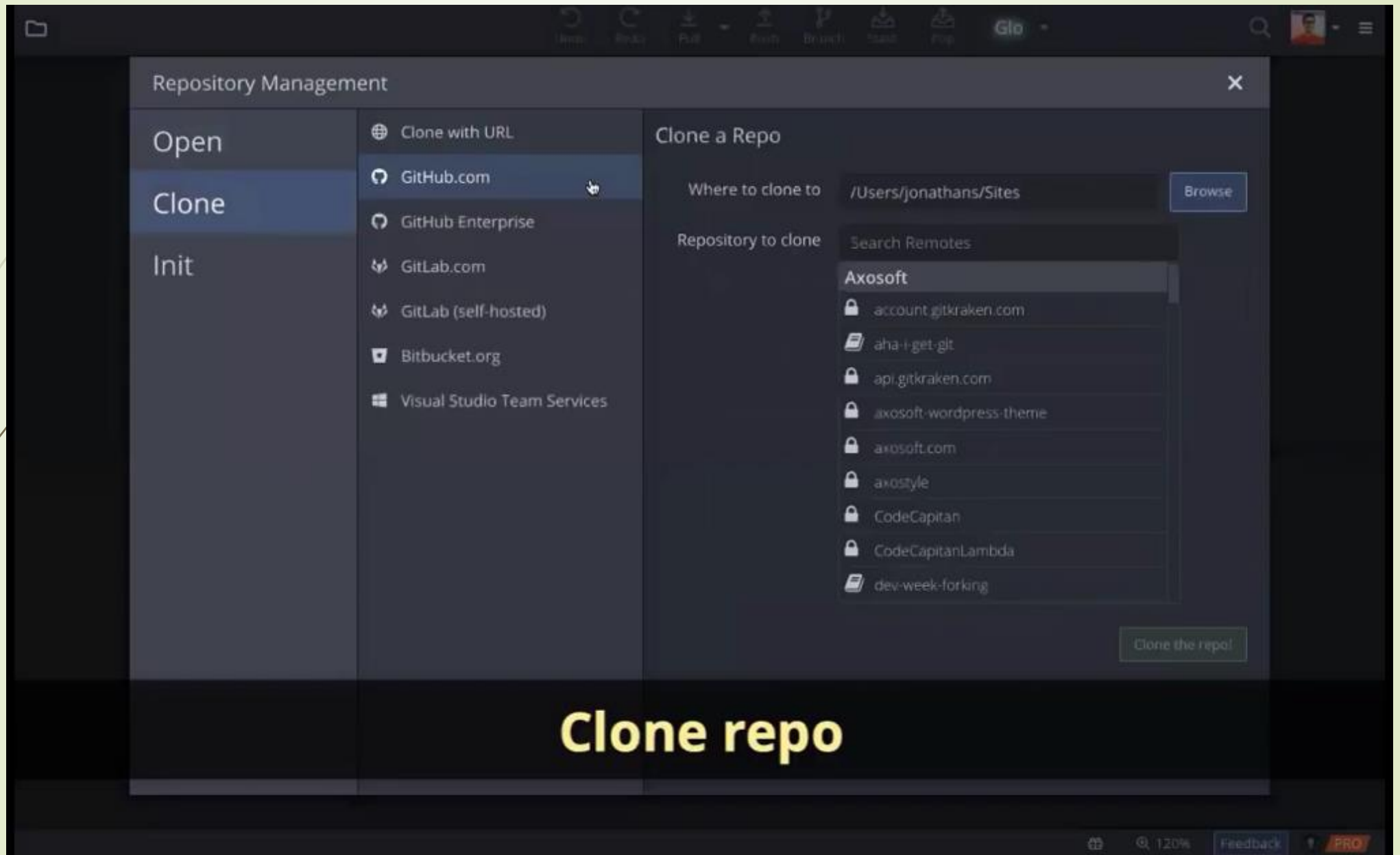
- Git is a free and open source distributed **version control system** designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency
- GitHub is a **web-based** Git repository **hosting service**, which offers all of the distributed revision control and source code management (SCM) functionality of Git as well as adding its own features.

# Gitkraken











GitHub-Sync-Docs

master

Undo Redo Pull Push Branch Stash Pop

Glo

commit: da8a4b

Viewing 5/5 Show All

Filter [36 + Option + F]

LOCAL 1/1

REMOTE 4/4

origin

dev

master

production

staging

PULL REQUESTS 1

jjsilva4/GitHub-Sync-Docs (or...

#8 Glo on luna

TAGS 0/0

SUBMODULES 0

dev

production

staging

master

Removed submodule NewLFSrepo 1 hour ago

[axof; 1 wk; 10 hrs] Do you see me? 3 months ago

Updated submodule NewLFSrepo 4 months ago

Add submodule

Open xls 5 months ago

Add xls copy

Glo on luna 6 months ago

Merge branch 'staging' into production

Merge branch 'dev' into staging

Add sample boards

Merge branch 'staging' into production

New section for sync

Merge branch 'dev' into staging

Add card features

Initial framework

Initial commit

Merge branch 'staging' into production

Jonathan authored 4/20/2018 @ 1:14 PM parent: 23bb07,b0d865

6 added

Path Tree View all files

board-features.md

card-features.md

github-sync.md

sort

start-glo-ing.md

where-to-glo.md

UI Overview

Feedback

PRO