Introduction to GitHub



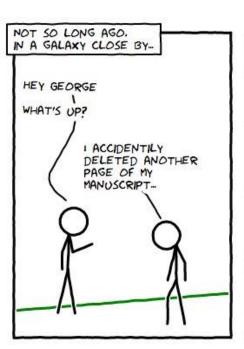
Sebastian Schwindt sschwindt@ucdavis.edu | https://sebastian-schwindt.org

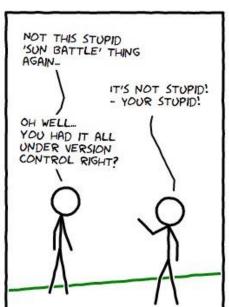
> Kenneth Larrieu kglarrieu@ucdavis.edu

Prof. Gregory B. Pasternack lab – http://pasternack.ucdavis.edu

Department of Land, Air, and Water Resources 239 Veihmeyer Hall, University of California, Davis Davis, CA 95616-8628

Davis, CA | August 28, 2019





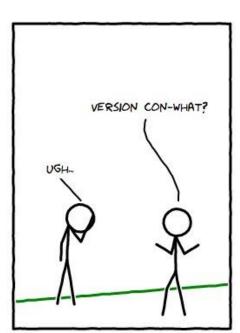


Image: xkcd CC BY-NC 2.5

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- Create a new repository
- Clone repositories
- Make, commit, and push changes
- Update (pull) local repositories
- Work with branches

2. Markdown and documentation

- Markdown principles
- Write a README.md
- Write Wikis

3. GitHub Pages

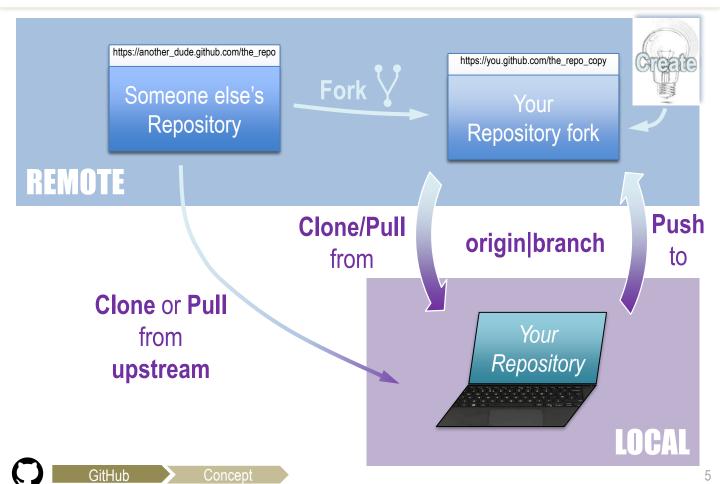
- Install and modify (basic) Themes
- Setup master (home) pages: https://my-master.github.io



Creating, managing, and updating repositories

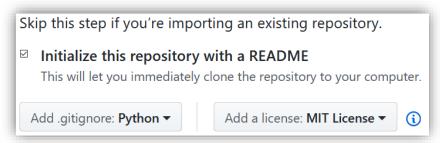


How it works & git vocabulary



Create a remote Repository

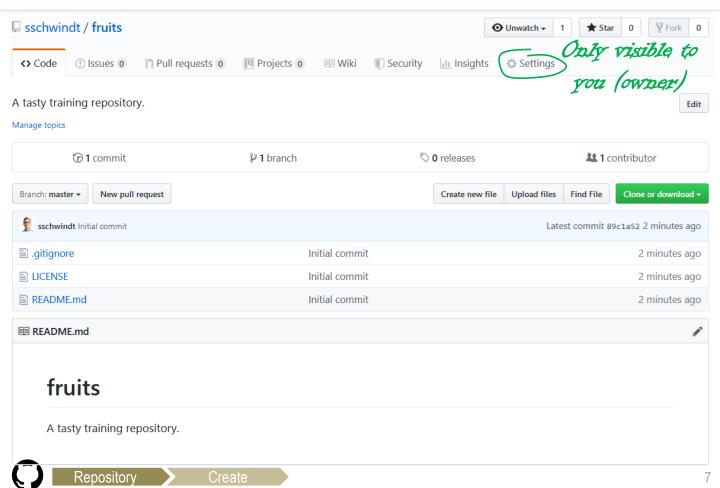
- Option 1: Fork an existing repository.
- Option 2: **Create a new repository**.
- 1. Go to https://github.com and sign in.
- 2. In the upper left corner click on Repositories New
- 3. Name your public repository (e.g., juices), add a description, check Initialize ... with a README, select Add .gitignore: ..., and Addalicense...



4. Click on Create repository



Create a Repository



Clone a Repository (make local)

- Option 1: Download as .zip file (quick-&-dirty).
- Option 2: **Pull with git bash**.
- **1.** Create a new folder for GitHub repositories (e.g., $D: GitHub \setminus J$).
- 2. Open Git Bash 🍑 (Windows) / command line (Linux).
 - → Requires that git is installed (https://git-scm.com/downloads)
- 3. Navigate to the GitHub folder (git bash): cd "D:/GitHub/"
- 4. Clone the before created repository:

git clone https://github.com/sschwindt/fruits

Keep Git, Bash open – we'll need it!

Verify that the folder $D: \GitHub \firuits$ **contains the repository (explorer).**



Modify a Repository (local)

Modify $D: \GitHub\fruits\ \README.md$ by using any text editor:





Push local changes to a remote Repository

Go back to Git Bash 👀:

- Go to local copy: cd fruits
- **2.** Verify status of local copy: git status
 - → Git Bash should prompt that README.md was modified (nothing else).
- Optional: see what has been changed: git diff
- **Add (stage) changes:** git add(:)
- **5**. **Commit changes:**

git commit—m "Modify Readme"

Determines what is added.

git add README.mdwould be sufficient here.

gitignore provides enhanced control

Keep track of commits by adding a message (-m).

- Optional: update local branch (more later on): git pull --rebase
- **Push changes:** git push (user name and password will be queried)

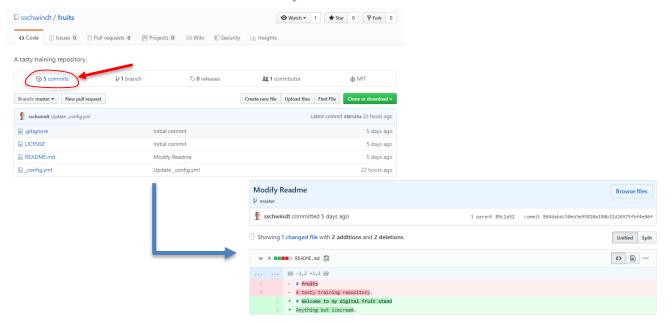
It may be necessary to set the upstream origin: --set-upstream origin master

Push local changes to a remote Repository

7. Optional: View commit history: git log

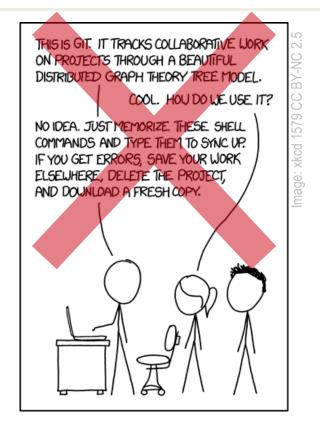
OR

View detailed commit history on GitHub





Updating & merging local repositories



No!

Let's do an

exercise ...

Repository Dpc

Partner exercise

Partner A

Invite a partner to your repository

- **1.** Go to your repo on GitHub: e.g., https://github.com/klarrieu/veggies
- **2.** Select $Settings \rightarrow Collaborators$ and add partner B.

Partner B

Accept the invitation to collaborate & clone the repository

- **1.** Go to local folder: cd "D:/GitHub"
- 2. Clone the repository: git clone https://github.com/klarrieu/veggies
- **3.** Go to local copy: cd veggies

Now both partners should have a local copy of A's repository.



Both partner A and B

- → Modify *README.md* in your local repository
- ightarrow Add (git add .), commit (git commit -m "I did...omg"), and push (git push) your changes

... and see what happens.

Modifying your local copy, it appears nothing is wrong...

```
C:\Users\Neth\Code\veggies>git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
C:\Users\Neth\Code\veggies>git add .
C:\Users\Neth\Code\veggies>git commit -m "ate my veggies"
[master 4764fa5] ate my veggies
1 file changed, 4 insertions(+)
```



...but when you try to push your changes to remote, you see this!

While we were modifying the local repo, changes were made to remote.

We need to pull the remote changes before we can integrate our local changes (git pull --rebase).



epository Modify

Merge conflict: Multiple contributors pushed changes to the same lines in the same file.

→ Git does not know which changes should be kept.

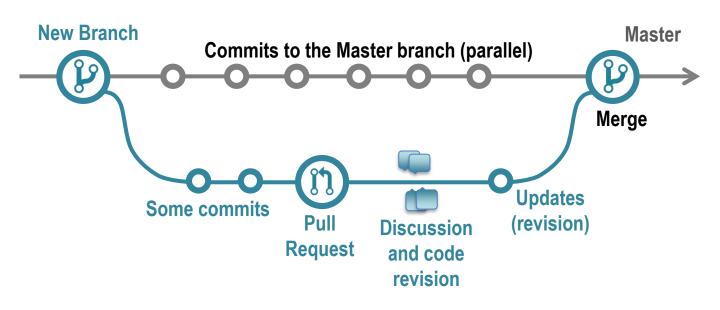
```
C:\Users\Neth\Code\veggies>git pull
remote: Enumerating objects: 5, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.
From https://github.com/klarrieu/veggies
   f45ef6d..72938bd master -> origin/master
Auto-merging README.md
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in README.md
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
```

Remedy:

- **1.** Open the file where the merge conflict occurred (READMEnts)
- 2. Edit the file, deciding which lines of code to keep in the process.
- **3.** Add (git add .), commit (git commit —m "Fixed merge conflict"), and push (git push) your changes.



Working with branches



Further reading: https://help.github.com/en/articles/about-branches



Markdown & Documentation



What is Markdown

Created in 2004, Markdown became a popular markup language.

Syntactically distinguishable computer text

Better than Word/Richtext

OS-independent

functionality:

- Avoid formatting of the same kind of thing redundantly (and
- inconsistently)
- Backwards compatibility
- Formulae handling ... etc.

Better than Word/Richtext

OS-independent functionality:

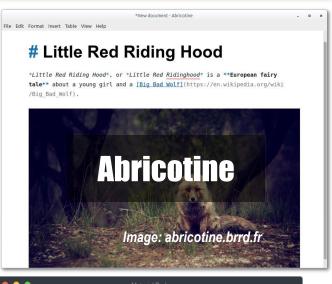
- Avoid formatting of the same kind of thing redundantly (and inconsistently)
- Backwards compatibility
- Formulae handling ... etc.

- ▶ Popular markup languages: LaTeX, XML, HTML, Markdown (simplified HTML)
- Popular editors: Remarkable, Abricotine, Mark Text, Typora



Get your favorite ...







How to use Markdown (.md) (1)

```
*Italic*
**Bold**
~~Strikethrough~~
 Heading 1
## Heading 2
[Link] (https://fruitsinfo.com)
![ImgName](https://raw.githubu
sercontent.com/RiverArchitect/
Media/master/images/RA icon.pn
g)
```

Italic **Bold** Strikethrough

Heading 1 Heading 2

<u>Link</u>





Markdown

Usage

How to use Markdown (.md) (2)

```
> Blockquote
                                       Blockquote
                                     List item 1
* List item 1
                                     List item 2
* List item 2
                                      Numbered list item 1
1. Numbered list item 1
                                      Numbered list item 2
2. Numbered list item 2
    (Horizontal Rule)
                                   (Horizontal Rule)
                                   Embedded inline code
Embedded `inline code`
                                   # code block
 code block
                                   print ('To be or not to be')
print ('To be or not to be')
```

How to use Markdown (.md) (3)

A table

Fruit	Kingdom	Genus
Banana	Plantae	Musa
Jackfruit	Plantae	Artocarpus

More linking

A table

Fruit	Kingdom	Genus	
Banana	Plantae	Musa	
Jackfruit	Plantae	Artocarpus	

More linking
InternalGithubPage
InternalGithubPage
InternalGithubPage

<u>Defined Reference</u>

More linking
[[InternalGithubPage]]
[InternalPageSection] (Internal
PageSection#Header-name)

Go to section Space="-"

[Defined Reference] [1]

Define if:

[1]: https://wikipedia.org



Markdown

Usag

Edit README.md

Go back to Git Bash 💸:

- **1.** Go to local copy of Repository: cd fruits
- 2. Verify status of local copy: git status
- 3. In the explorer: Open README.md with Markdwon Editor and rewrite it: README.md = your automated welcome page



Markdown

➤ README.md

Push local changes to remote

Go back to Git Bash 💸:

- **1. Verify status of local copy:** *git status*
 - → Git Bash should prompt that README.md was modified (nothing else).
- **2.** Add (stage) changes: git add.
- 3. Commit changes:

git commit -m "Make Readme Great Again"

- **5. Update local branch** (just good practice...): git pull --rebase
- **6. Push changes:** git push

Working collaboratively is more than sharing codes ...



Wiki & User Guide

Download ZIP Go to Main View (

Home

- ▶ Installation
- ▶ Get Started
- ▶ Lifespans
- ► Morphology (Terraforming)
- ▶ Ecohydraulics
- ▶ ProjectMaker



RIVER ARCHITECT WIKI

► Table of Contents

Please refer to the installation guide for first-time installation, update, and launch assistance.

River Architect serves for the GIS-based planning of habitat enhancing river design features regarding their lifespans, parametric characteristics, optimum placement in the terrain, and ecological benefit. A main graphical user interface (GUI) provides five modules for generating lifespan and design maps, action (optimum lifespan) maps, terrain modification (terraforming) assessment of digital elevation models (DEM), habitat evaluation, and project cost-benefit analyses.

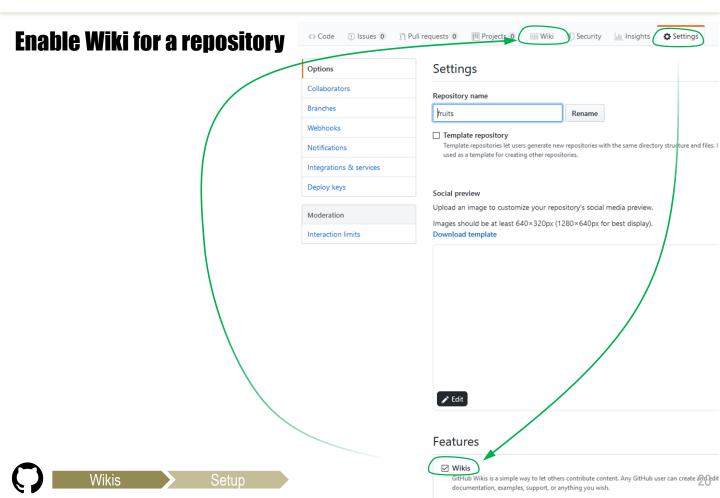
River Architect invites to analyses and modifications of the longevity and ecological quality of riverscapes. Different planning bases ("conditions") can be easily created using an introductory module called GetStarted. Lifespan. Morphology (Terraforming) and Ecohydraulic assessments can then be created based on the Conditions, including the creation of project plans and was a Project Maker module.

Lifespan maps indicate the expected longevity of restoration features as a function of terrain change, and 2D hydrodynamic modeling results. Design maps are a side product of lifespan and design mapping feature dimensions for stability, such as the minimum required size of angular boulders to avoid the (more information in Schwindt et al.2019). Best lifespan maps result from the comparison of lifesy restoration features and assign features with the highest longevity to each pixel of a raster the optimum features as a function of highest lifespans among comparable feature groups such as species.

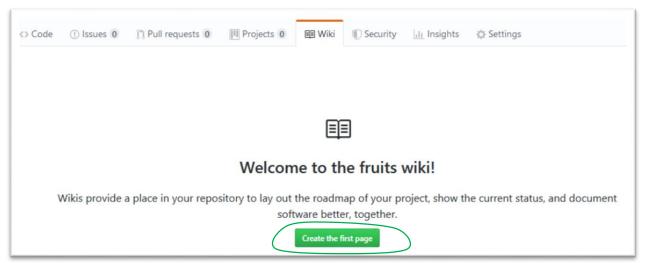
Morphology (Terraforming) includes routines to Modify Terrain for river restoration purpose algorithms are implemented: (1) Threshold value-based terrain modifications in terms or a regional forest establishment; and (2) River Builder for the creation of synthetic river compare an original (pre-project or pre-terraforming application) and a modified DEM application) to determine required earth movement (terraforming volumes) works.



Wikis Why?



Get started

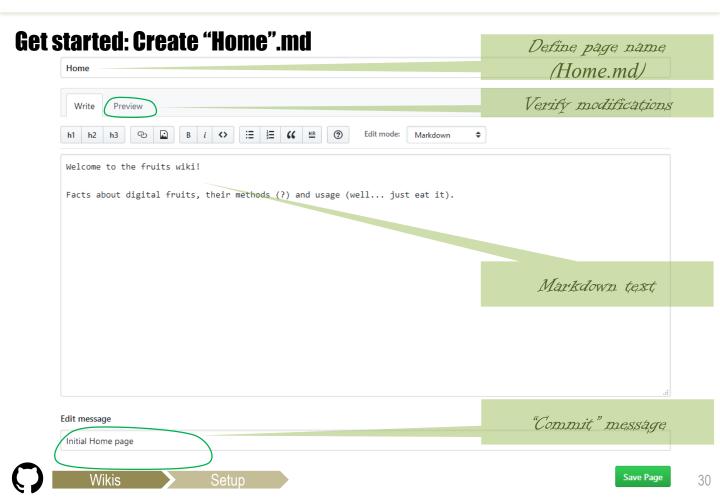


Note: The Wiki is a repository within the repository

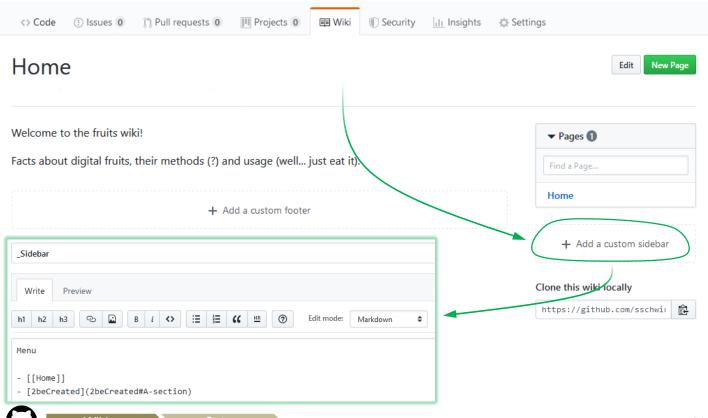
→ It can be cloned like any other repository:

https://github.com/YOUR ID/REPO.wiki.git





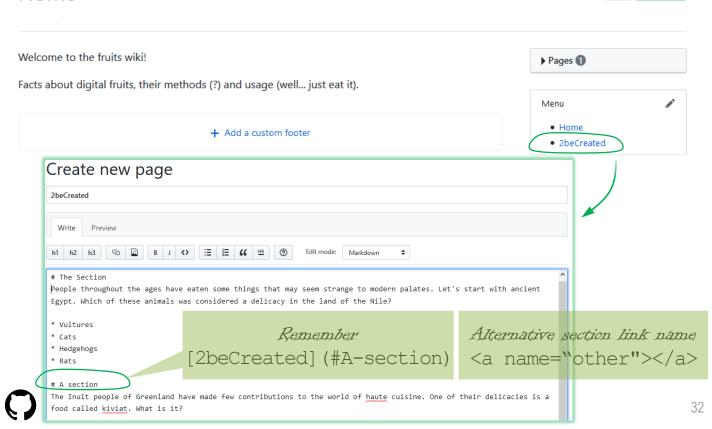
Get started: Add a sidebar



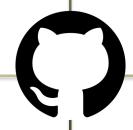
Wikis Setup

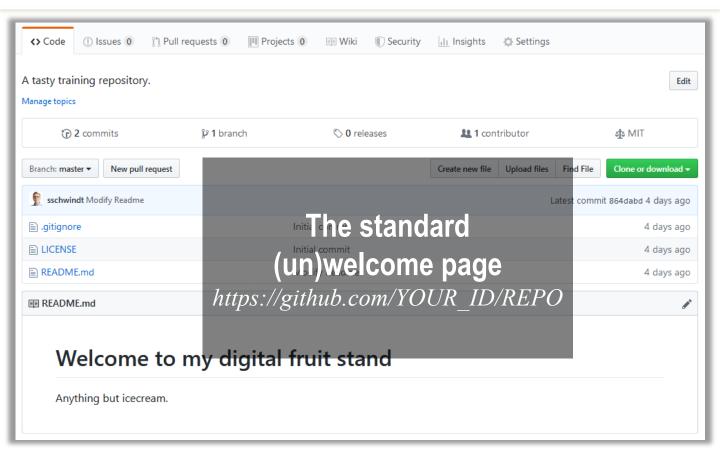
Get started: Add another page

Home

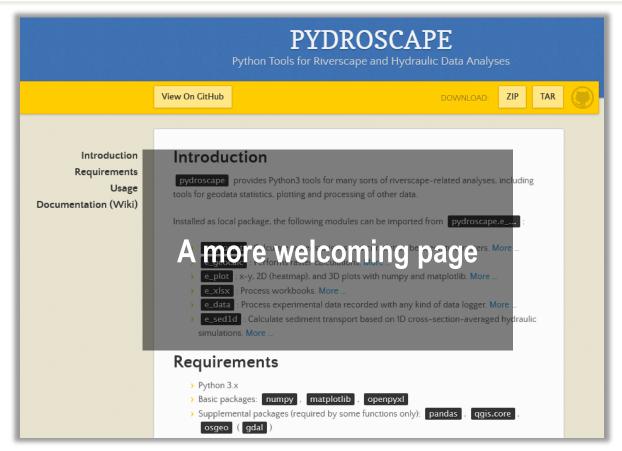


New Page



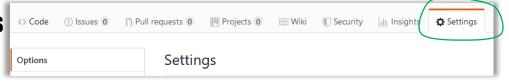




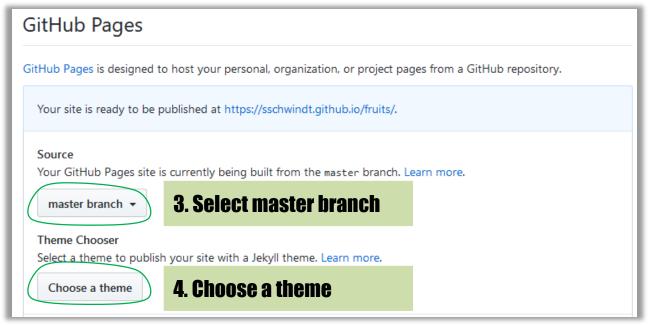




1. Go to Settings

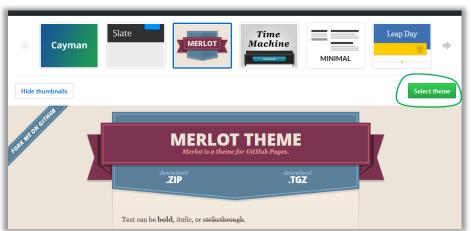


2. Scroll to GitHub Pages





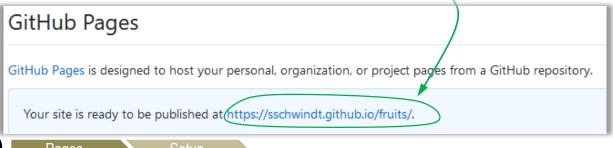
1. Select a Theme



More Themes are
available (maybe tricky
to install...)

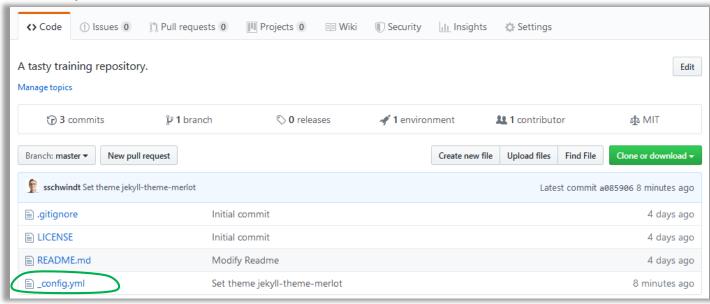
https://jekyllthemes.io/
github-pages-templates

2. Wait 2-3 Minutes, then check out GitHub page

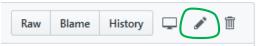


Pages Setup 37

Looks nice, but there's room for optimization. The *_config.yml* file provides some options:



Open (click on) _config.yml & Start editing





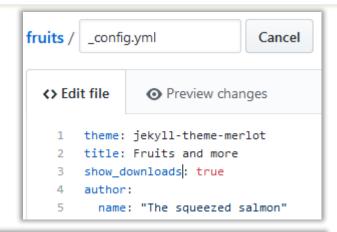
${f Modify_}{\it config.yml}$ & adapt it to your needs. Some options:

Keyword:	Possible Values	Description
theme:	"jekyll-theme-NAME"	Define / modify the installed theme.
title:	"Another title name"	Modify the title shown on github pages.
description:	"Text"	Modify the repository descriptions
show_downloads:	BOOL (true or false)	Enable download buttons.
analytics: google:	Google Analytics ID	Use SEO / webmaster tools (also available for bing)
author: name:	"Text"	E.g., "Ms. X"
timezone:	America/Los_Angeles	Uses http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ List_of_tz_database_time_zones



After editing, save and wait for 2-3 minutes.

Then refresh:



GitHub Pages

GitHub Pages is designed to host your personal, organization, or project pages from a GitHub repository.

✓ Your site is published at https://sschwindt.github.io/fruits/

If variables were badly defined, you'll receive an email with a site generation error notice.



Pages Setup

- There are more options to adapt templates Find the default.html of the selected Jekyll-theme and copy it into your repository:
 - 1. Create _layouts/default.html
 - 2. Edit layouts/default.html

Note: HTML skill are required.

Creating a "home" repository: https://YOUR_ID.github.io

This is how GitHub Pages can constitute you homepage, cheap and well referenced in google (SEO is another topic though).

- 1. Create a new repository called YOUR_ID.github.io
- 2. Install a GitHub pages theme
- 3. Modify & adapt it to your needs.



Thank you for listening.

Get inspired by the River Architect Repository: https://riverarchitect.github.io

More information and contact:

https://sschwindt.github.io https://github.com/klarrieu

