

Before we start...

Git Installed

GitHub account

Your favorite editor



Introduction to Git and GitHub





So, What is Git?

A Distributed Version Control System.

Any project which uses Git will have a **.git** folder which stores all the history of the project.



History:

Know exactly which files changed, who made those changes, and when those changes occured.



Backup:

Ability to have different versions of the code in different places.



Collaboration:

Collaborate easily with other people on the same project by uploading and receiving changes



What is GitHub?

GitHub is a website that allows us to use **git** and create repositories **online**. It can also store all your projects online for free.

Let's git started!

An overview of the GitHub interface





Let git know who you are

```
$ git config --global user.name "your_username"
$ git config --global user.email "hello@mail.com"
```

GitHub uses the email address set in your local Git configuration to associate commits pushed from the command line with your GitHub account.



My First Repo!

What is a repository?

A repository is a container that houses your project and its' history.

In simpler words, it is a space used to store the files as well as all the changes associated with them.



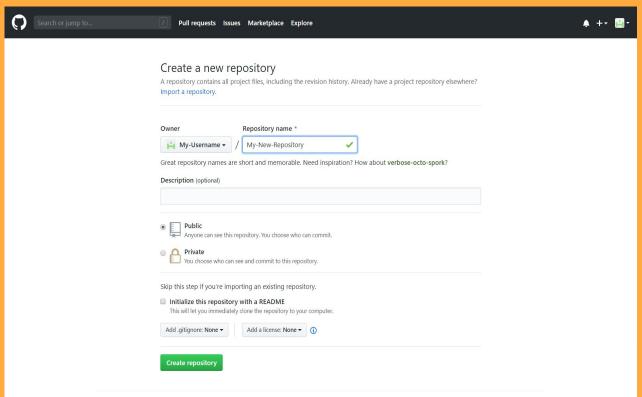
Initializing a new repository

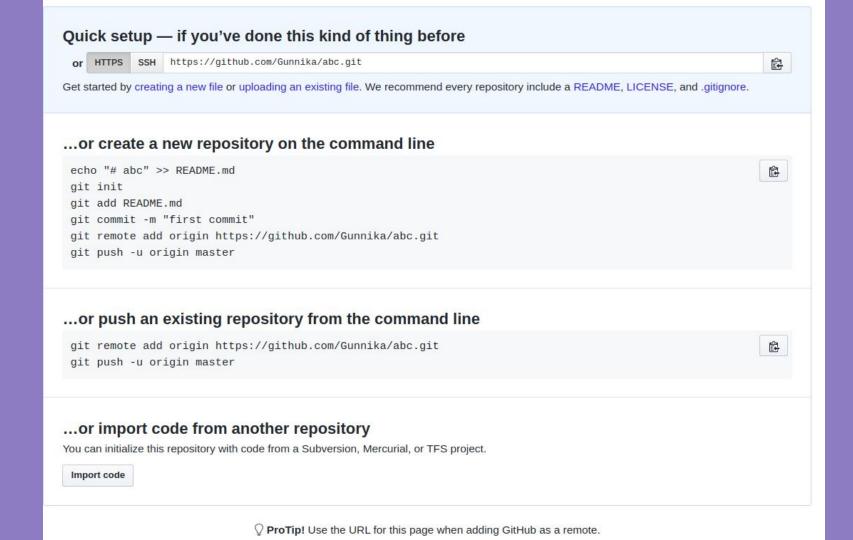
```
# creating a new folder for our project
$ mkdir MyProject
 changing directory to our project folder
$ cd MyProject
# initializing the current folder as a repository
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/user/MyProject/.git/
```

Creating a new Repository

Go to github.com/new

Choose a name for your new repository and hit **Create repository**





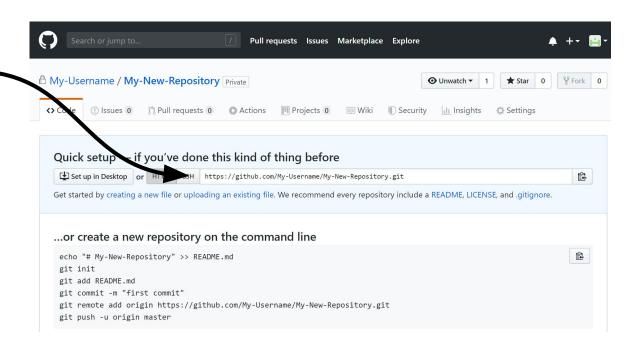
Remote

Remotes are the repositories that are available online. They are all referred to by a name so that we don't have to type the whole URL every time.

```
# To set a new remote
$ git remote add <remote-name> <repository-url>
# To view all the remotes
$ git remote -v
```

Pushing changes to your new repository

Copy this URL and set it as one of your remote.



Commits

Checkpoints/Snapshot of the state of your repository (project) at a particular time.

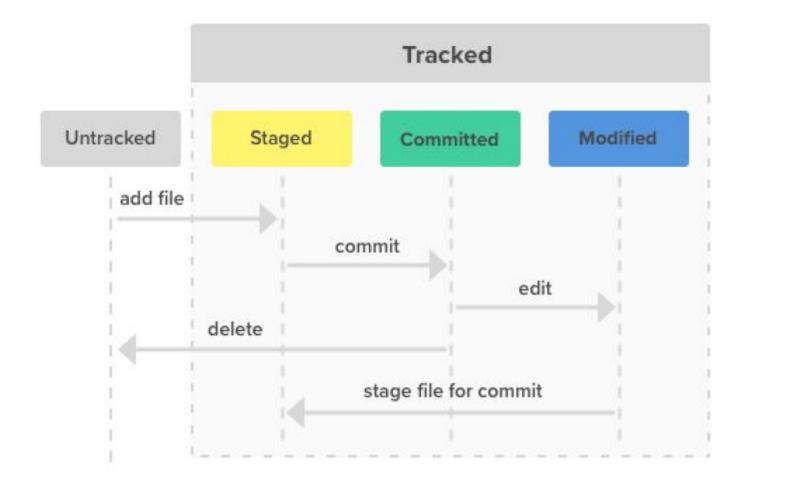


Creating your first commit

```
# shows the state of the working directory and the staging area.
$ git status
# Add the files to staging area
$ git add fruits.txt
# Commit the changes into the repository
$ git commit -m "Add fruits.txt"
```

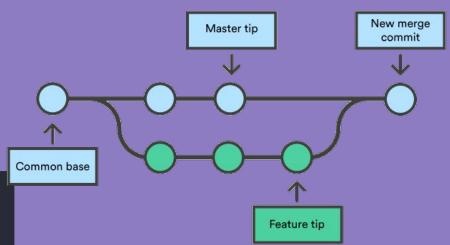
Downloading/Updating repos

```
# To download a remote repository
$ git clone <repository url>
 To grab changes from a remote repository and add to yours
$ git pull
# To submit your changes to remote repository
$ git push
```



Git Branches

```
To list all branches
 git branch
 To create a new branch
 git branch MyBranch
 To change the control to new branch
 git checkout MyBranch
 To merge two branches together
(master)$ git merge MyBranch
```



Fork and Clone

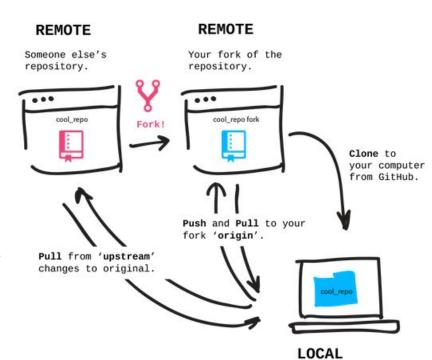
Both mean making copies, so how are they different?

Fork = A copied repository

A bridge between the original repository and your personal copy where you can contribute back to the original project using Pull Requests.

Clone = A local copy on YOUR machine

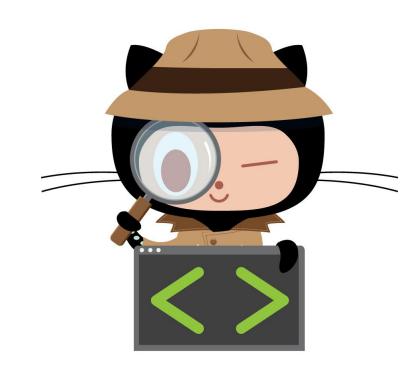
If the project is owned by someone else you won't be able to contribute back to it unless you are specifically invited as a collaborator.



Use your computer's terminal to talk to two repositories via two remotes to the GitHub servers.

Pull Request

Pull requests are proposed changes to a repository submitted by a user and accepted or rejected by a repository's collaborators.



But why not 'push' request?

When you file a pull request, all you're doing is requesting that the project maintainer **pulls** a branch from **your repository** into **their repository**.



What can we do with GitHub?

Well, what not?

GitHub Education

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https://githubuniverse.com

https://hacktoberfest.digitalocean.com

https://itch.io/jam/game-off-2019



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