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GitHub

GitHub is the Distributed Version Control System. In GitHub the Large projects can be handled.

Software Development process is made easy with the help of GitHub. While working in a team, we need to establish a coordination, with the help of this tool this can be achieved. It provides space to store the large number of Files remotely. Also, from the local system one can upload files to form a Collection. This Collection of files is Called as Repository. GitHub is a code hosting platform for version control and collaboration. It lets you and others work together on projects from anywhere. This tutorial teaches you GitHub essentials like repositories, branches, commits, and pull requests.

CLI Operations:

It is a good idea to introduce yourself to Git with your name and public email address before doing any operation. The easiest way to do so is:

\$ git config --global user.name "Your Name Comes Here" \$ git config --global user.email you@yourdomain.example.com

Importing a new project

\$ mkdir projectFile

\$ cd project \$ git init Git will reply:

Initialized empty Git repository in .git/

You've now initialized the working directory—you may notice a new directory created, named ".git".

Next, tell Git to take a snapshot of the contents of all files under the current directory (note the .), with **git add**:

\$ git add.

This snapshot is now stored in a temporary staging area which Git calls the "index". You can permanently store the contents of the index in the repository with **git commit**:

\$ git commit –m "message"

This will prompt you for a commit message. You've now stored the first version of your project in Git.

Making changes

Modify some files, then add their updated contents to the index:

\$ git add file1.txt

\$ git add file2.txt

You can also get a brief summary of the situation with **git status**:

\$				git				status
On		branch						master
Changes		to)		be			committed:
Your	branch	is	up	to	date	with	'or	igin/master'.
(use	"git	restore		staged	<file< td=""><td>e>"</td><td>to</td><td>unstage)</td></file<>	e>"	to	unstage)

modified: file1.txt

modified: file2.txt

If you need to make any further adjustments, do so now, and then add any newly modified content to the index. Finally, commit your changes with:

\$ git commit

This will again prompt you for a message describing the change, and then record a new version of the project.

Viewing project history

At any point you can view the history of your changes using

\$ git log

Managing branches

A single Git repository can maintain multiple branches of development. To create a new branch named "subbranch", use

\$ git branch subbranch

If you now run

\$ git branch

you'll get a list of all existing branches:

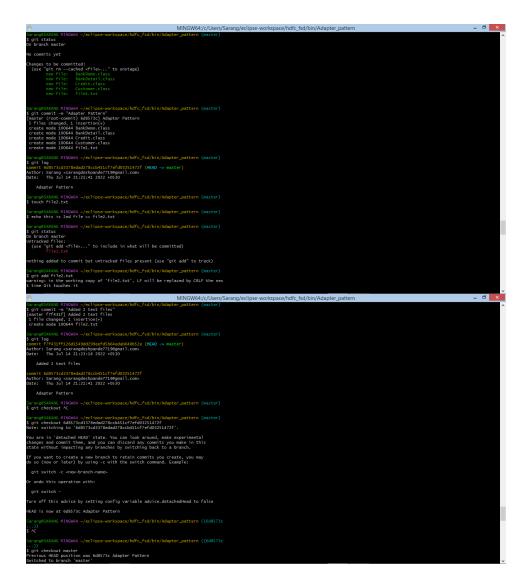
- subbranch
- * master

To go to the different branches on the Repository

- \$ git checkout master
- \$ git checkout subbranch

To merger the created branch with the master branch

\$ git merge subbranch



```
demo.class Credit.class file1.txt
detail.class Customer.class file2.txt
```

To Connect the Remote Repository with the locally created Repository

\$ git remote add origin URL

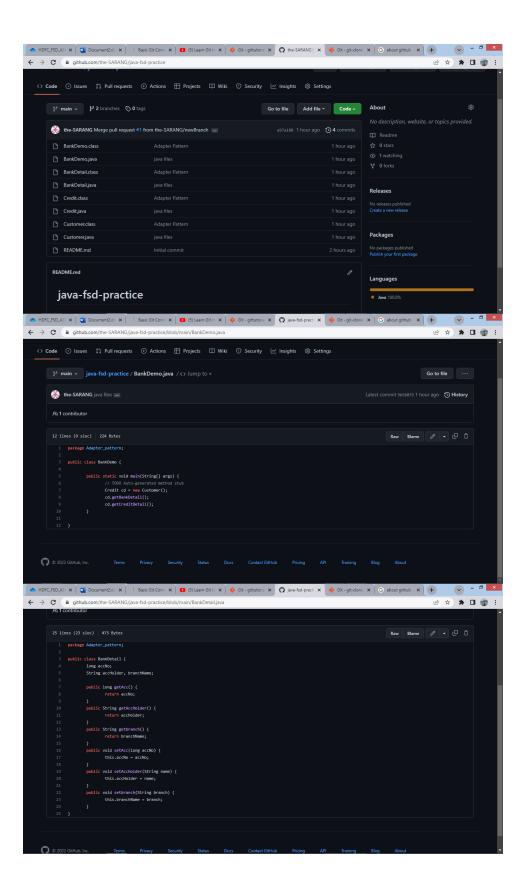
\$ git remote –v

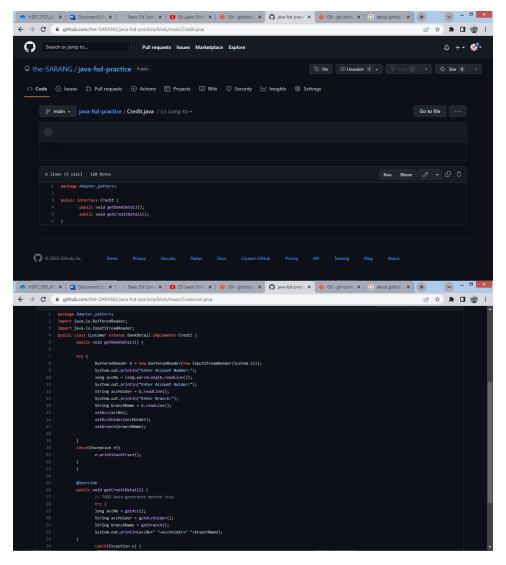
To push towards remote repository

\$ git push -u origin master

GUI GitHub:

Using GUI the Repository Creation, creating branch, comparing, editing can be done without the Command. Readymade Options are available. Along with the above options, Additional Option such as Code, Pull requests, issues, Actions, projects, Wiki, Insights, etc. Are available.





Output of the Program: