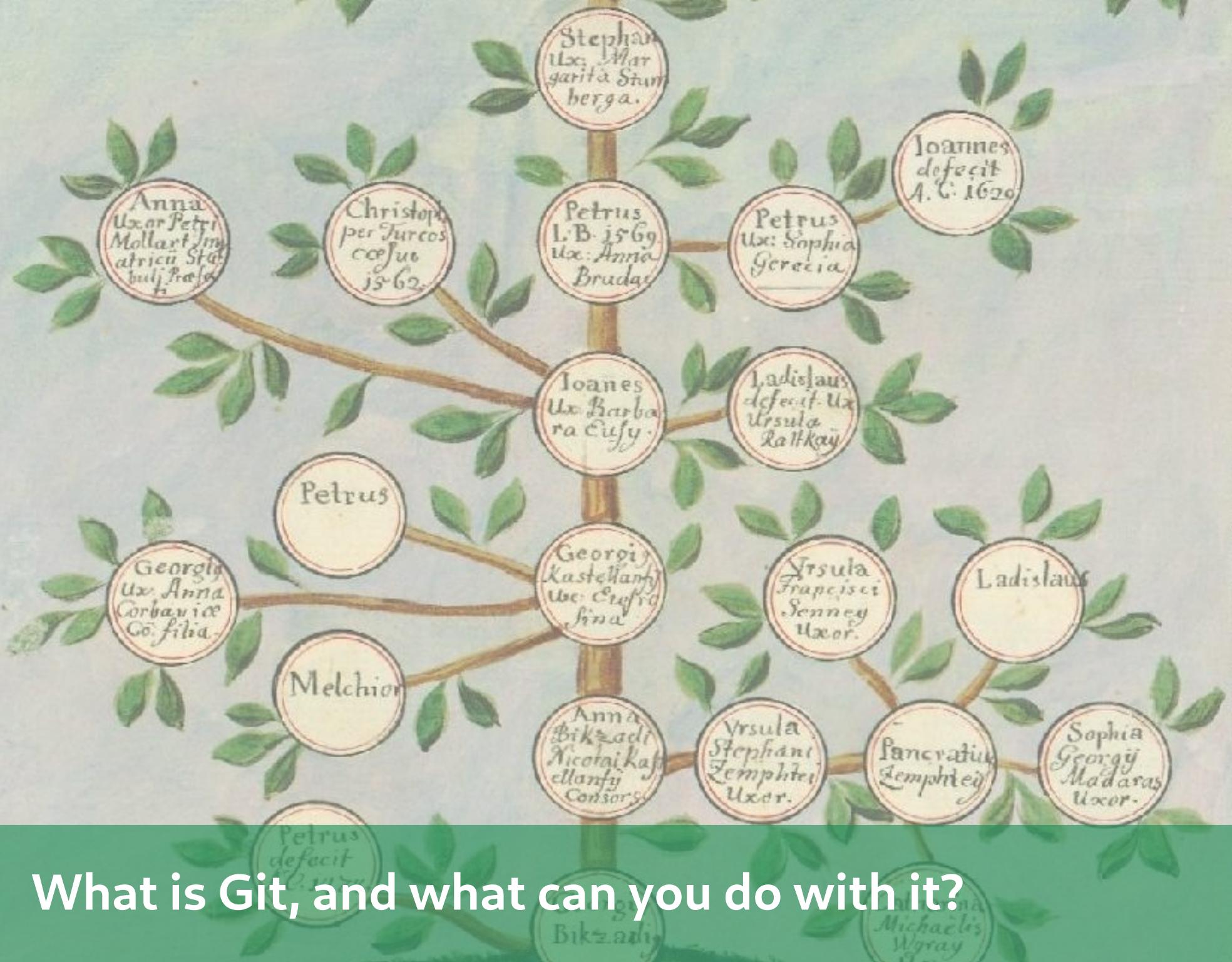


Git for Everybody

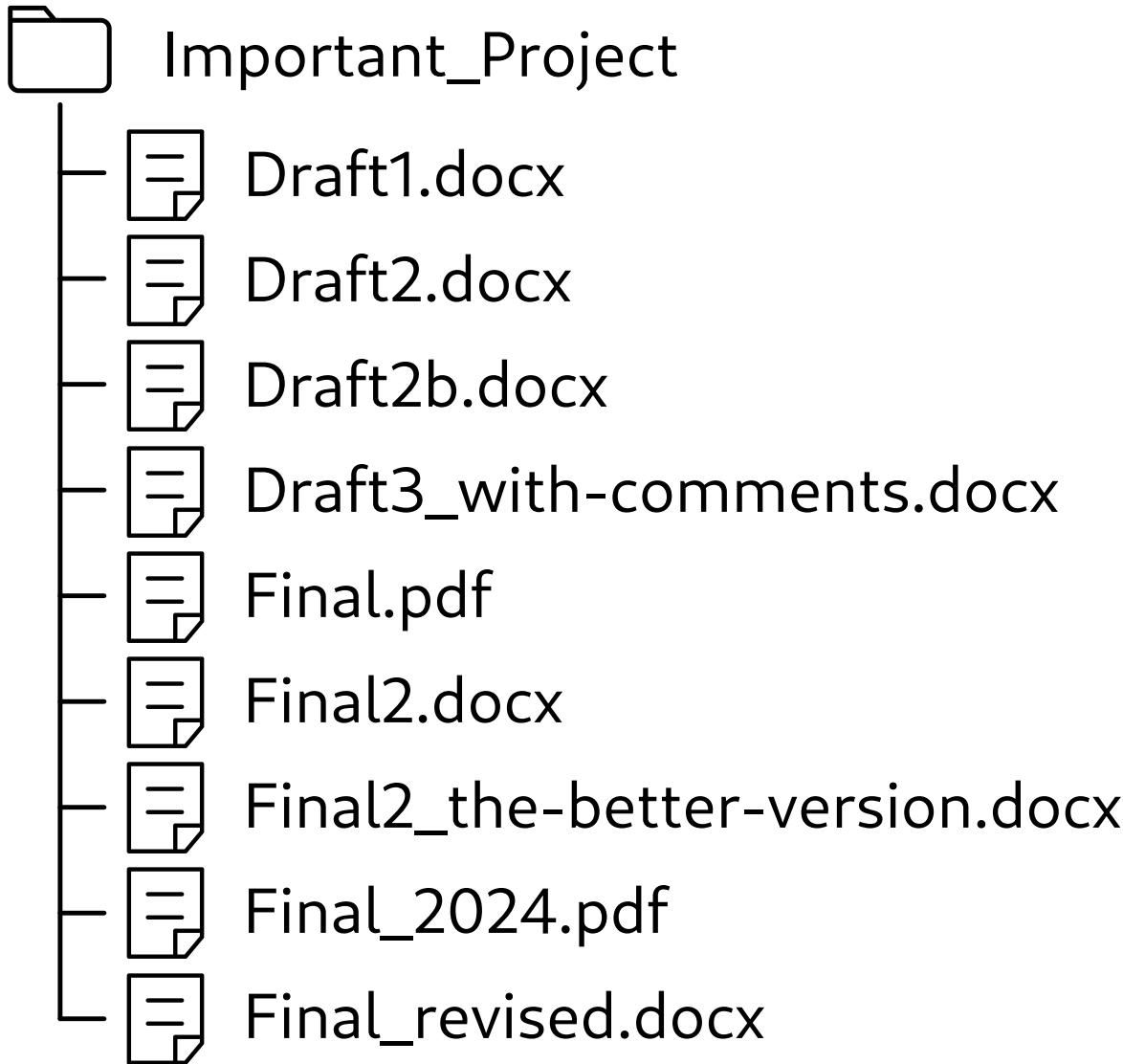
Intro to Git and GitHub
for Non-Coders

github.com/tiago-rorke/git-for-everybody



What is Git, and what can you do with it?

Version Control



Version Control



NOVEMBER 2020

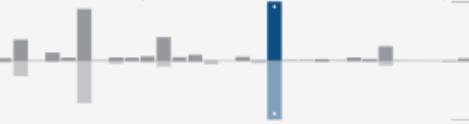
CHANGES 216 **MERGES** 100 **CONTRIBUTORS** 37
 Average 7/day 32% of commits 6 new

DAILY CHANGES



LINES ADDED 11,154 **LINES REMOVED** 7,852
 Average 372/day Average 262/day

DAILY LINES ADDED/REMOVED



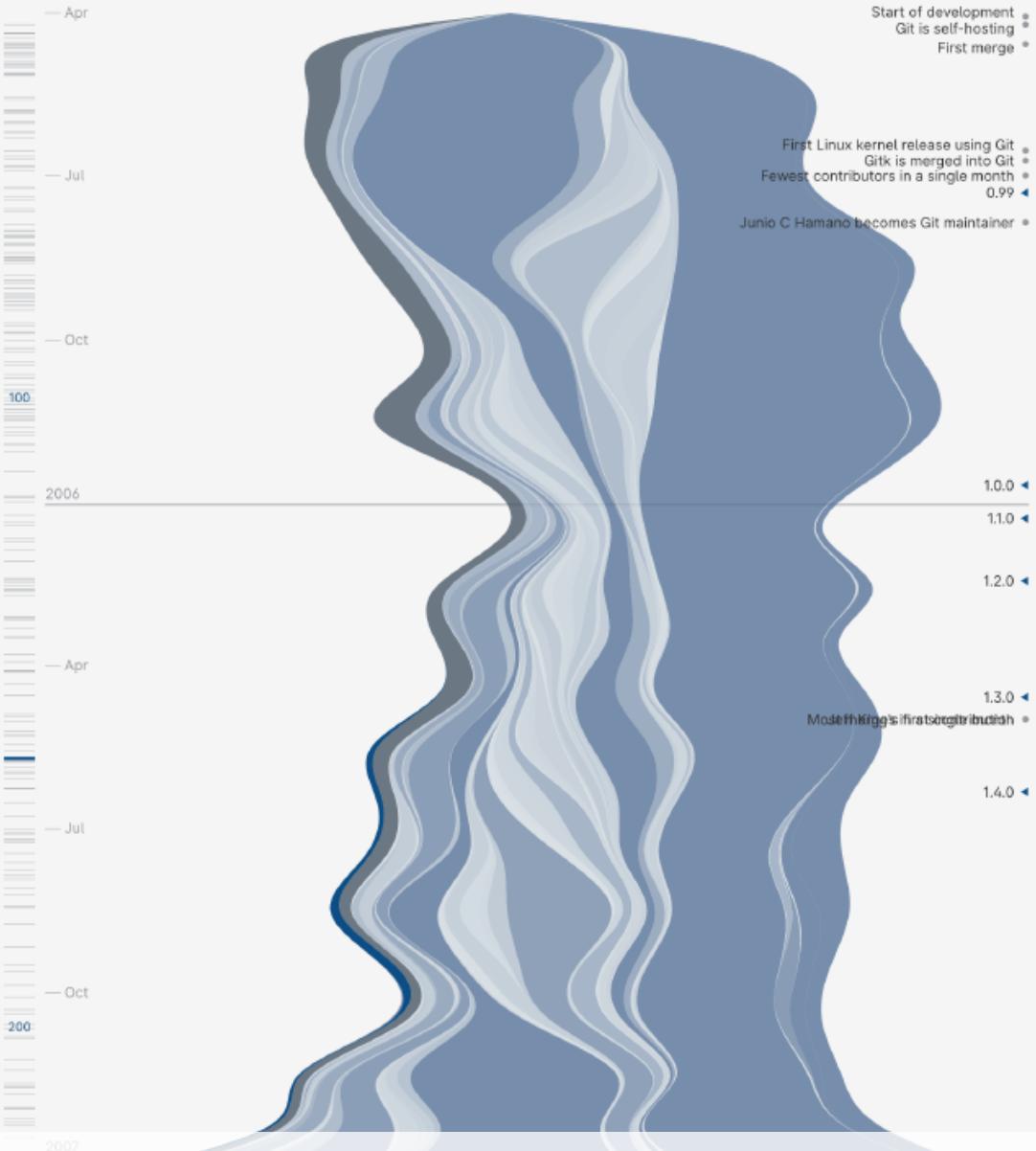
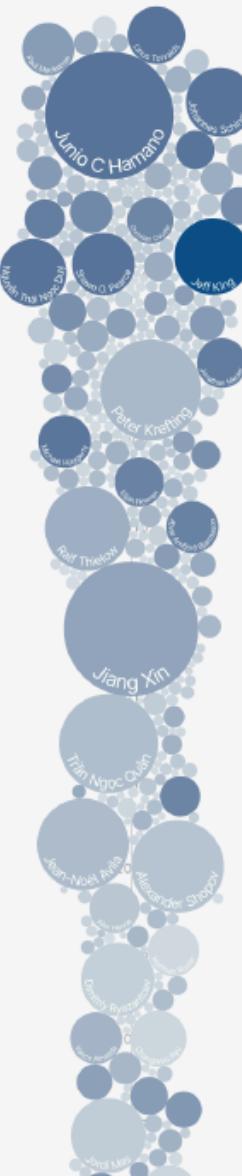
TOP CONTRIBUTORS

Johannes Schindelin	64
Elijah Newren	15
Jeff King	14
Junio C Hamano	13
Philippe Blain	12
Felipe Contreras	11
Josh Steadmon	11
René Scharfe	10
Derrick Stolee	10
Ævar Arnfjörð Bjarmason	7

CUMULATIVE

CHANGES 45.8k **MERGES** 15.5k **CONTRIBUTORS** 1,919
 99% of 46.1k total 100% of 15.6k total 100% of 1,923 total

LINES ADDED 2.57M **LINES REMOVED** 1.5M
 98% of 2.63M total 97% of 1.54M total



Jeff King

QUARTERLY CHANGES

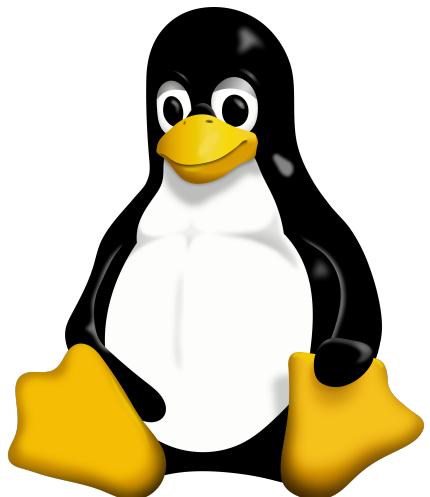
jpalmer.dev



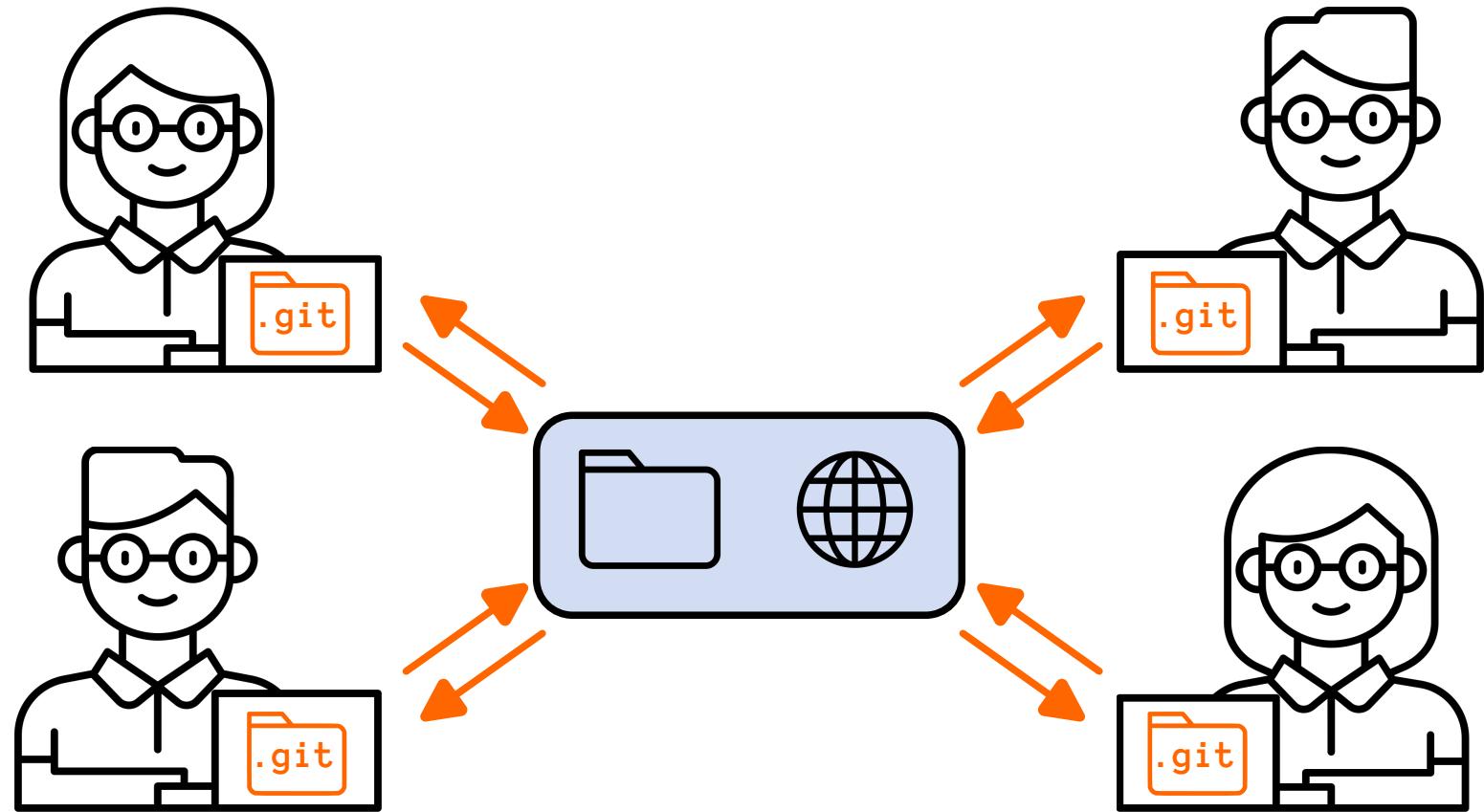
Git

An open source project

Development started by
Linux creator Linus
Torvalds in 2005



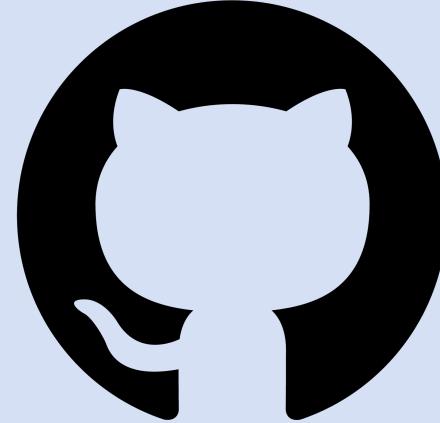
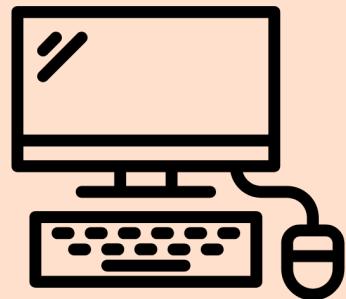
Distributed Version Control





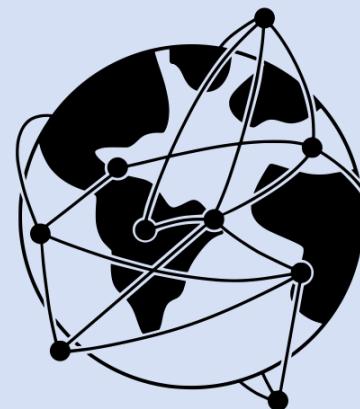
git

git-scm.com



GitHub

github.com



Other Git Hosting Platforms/Networks



GitLab



Gitea



Bitbucket

Forgejo



Git Is a Language

pull stash

commit

stage

push

diff

branch

fetch

repo

rebase

add

fork

revert

remote

clone

checkout

merge

HEAD

origin

When to use Git?

You **could** use Git anywhere, but here are some examples of when you might **want** to use it:

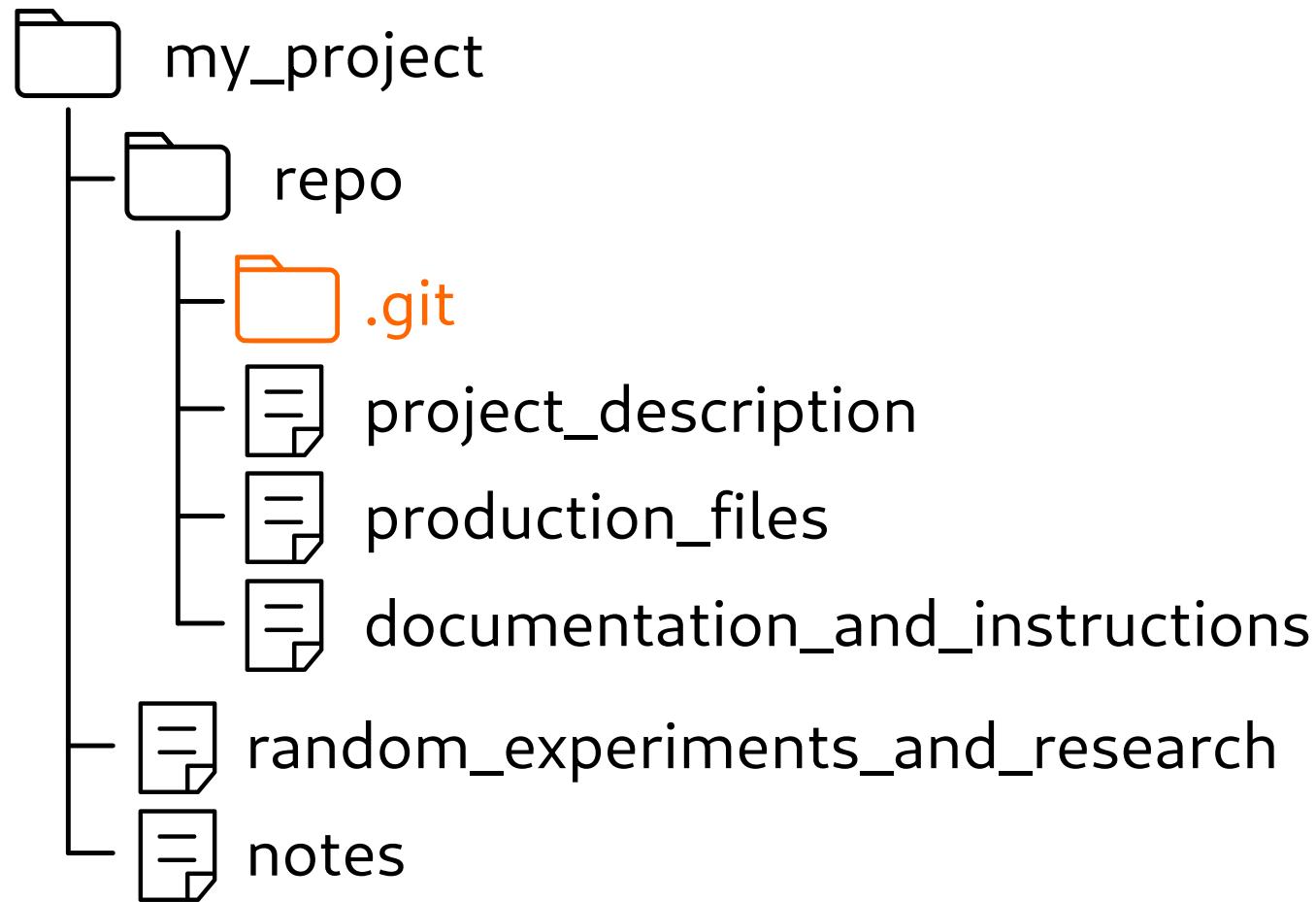
locally

- Working with code
- Writing
- Audio/Video compositions
- Managing assets
- Archives
- For tracking and metrics

publicly

- Documentation
- Collaboration
- "Open sourcing" a project
- Communication and discussion
- Data/knowledge sharing

How I use Git



What works with Git

You **can** put any kind of file in a Git repository, but some kinds of files will work better than others:

great

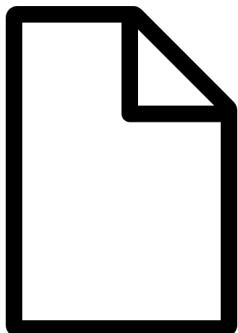
- Text-based files
- Small/lightweight files including images, PDFs, and other media
- Lightweight project files eg: .kdenlive

awkward

- Large media files such as audio and video
- Large archives (eg .zip)
- Heavy project files eg: photoshop .psd

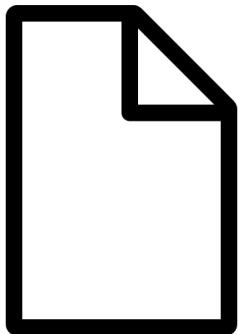
Binary vs Text

Git efficiently tracks changes in text files, less so for binary files



- .md
- .txt
- .html
- .svg

```
<?xml encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<svg
    width="105mm"
    height="148mm"
```



- .png
- .pdf
- .docx
- .mp4

```
01101000 01100001 01110110
01100101 00100000 01100001
01101110 00100000 11110000
10011111 10100101 10011010
```

Markdown

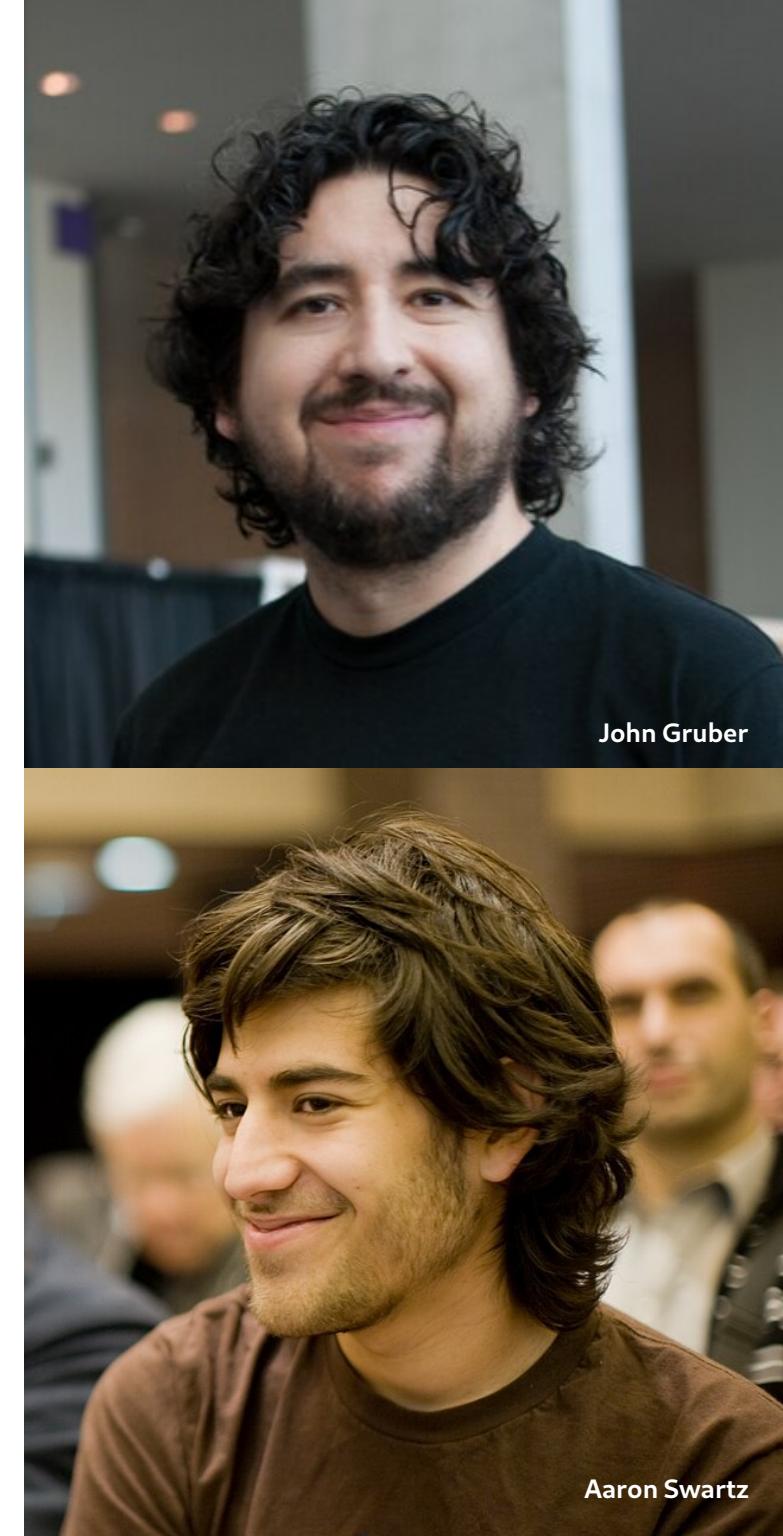


.md

Markdown is a "markup language" for formatting text

Created by John Gruber in 2004, developed together with Aaron Swartz

Designed to be easy to read as plain text

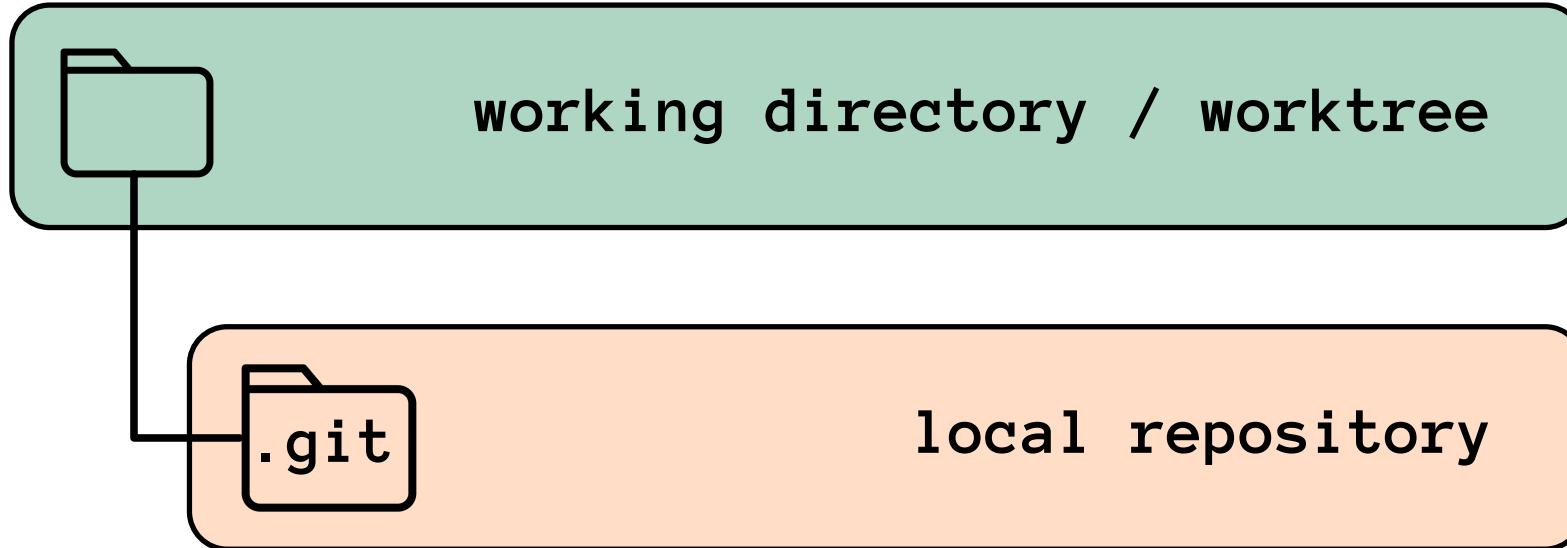




How do you use Git?

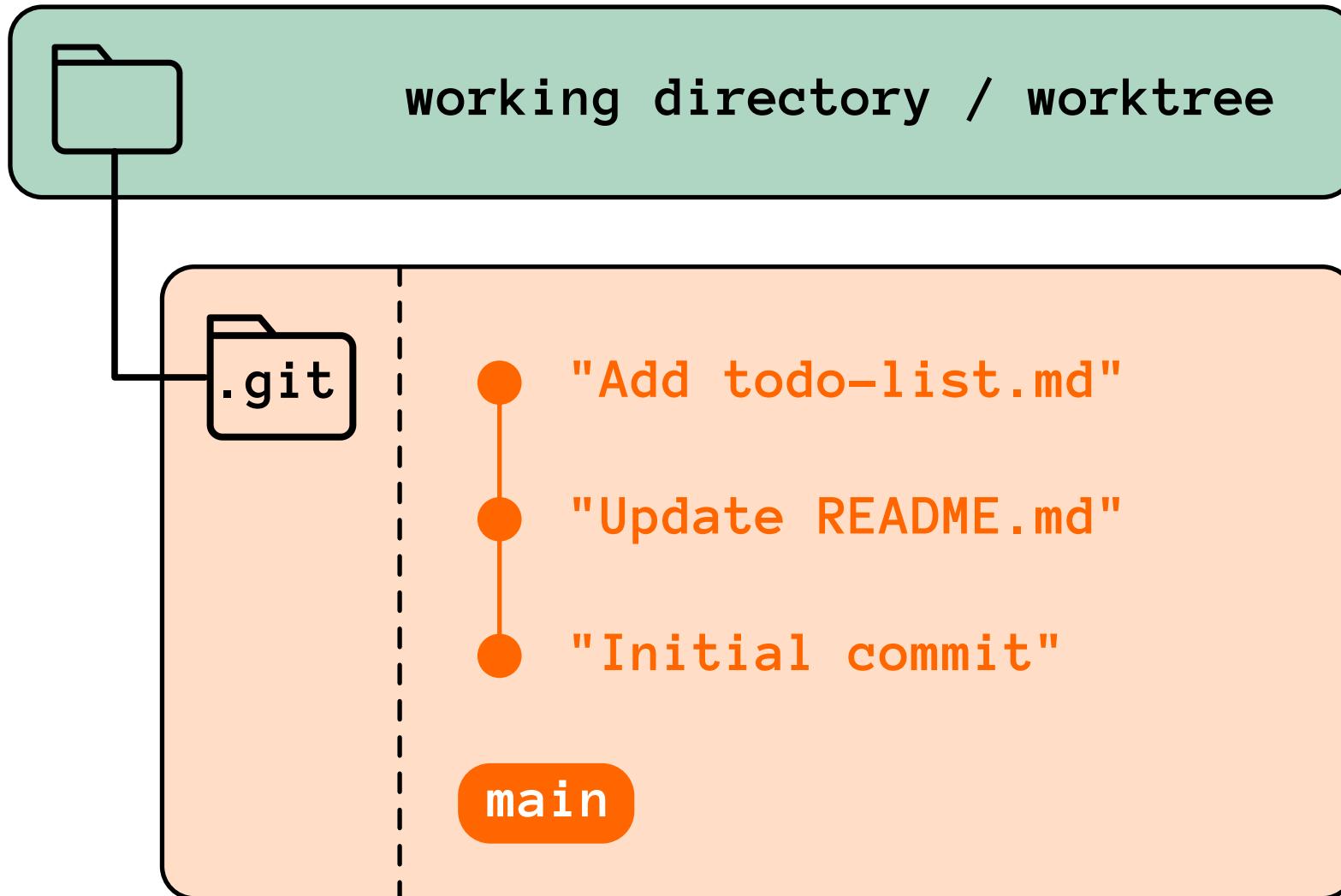
Init will turn a folder into a local git repository, creating a hidden **.git** folder

git init



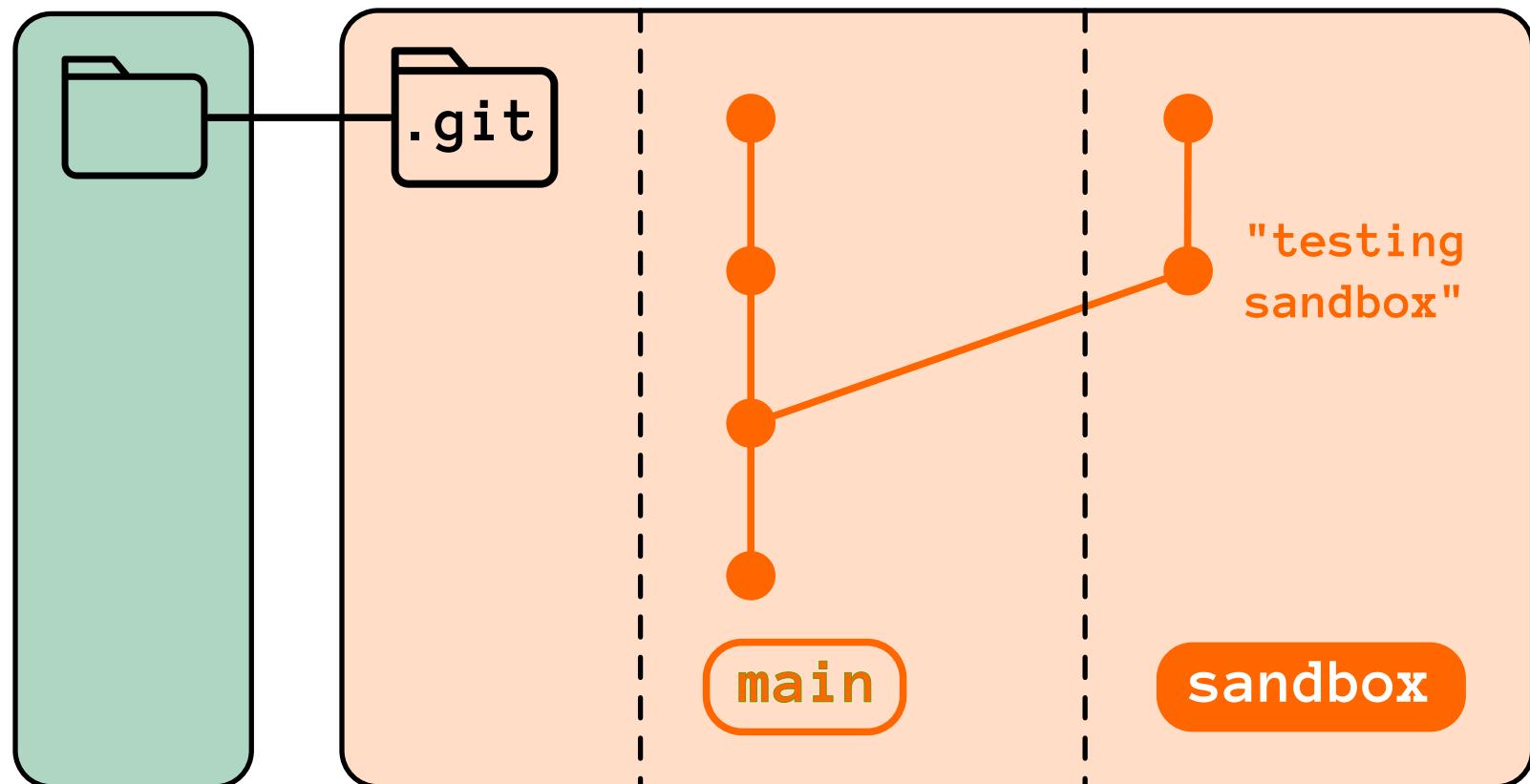
Commits are like save points,
that store versions of your files

git commit



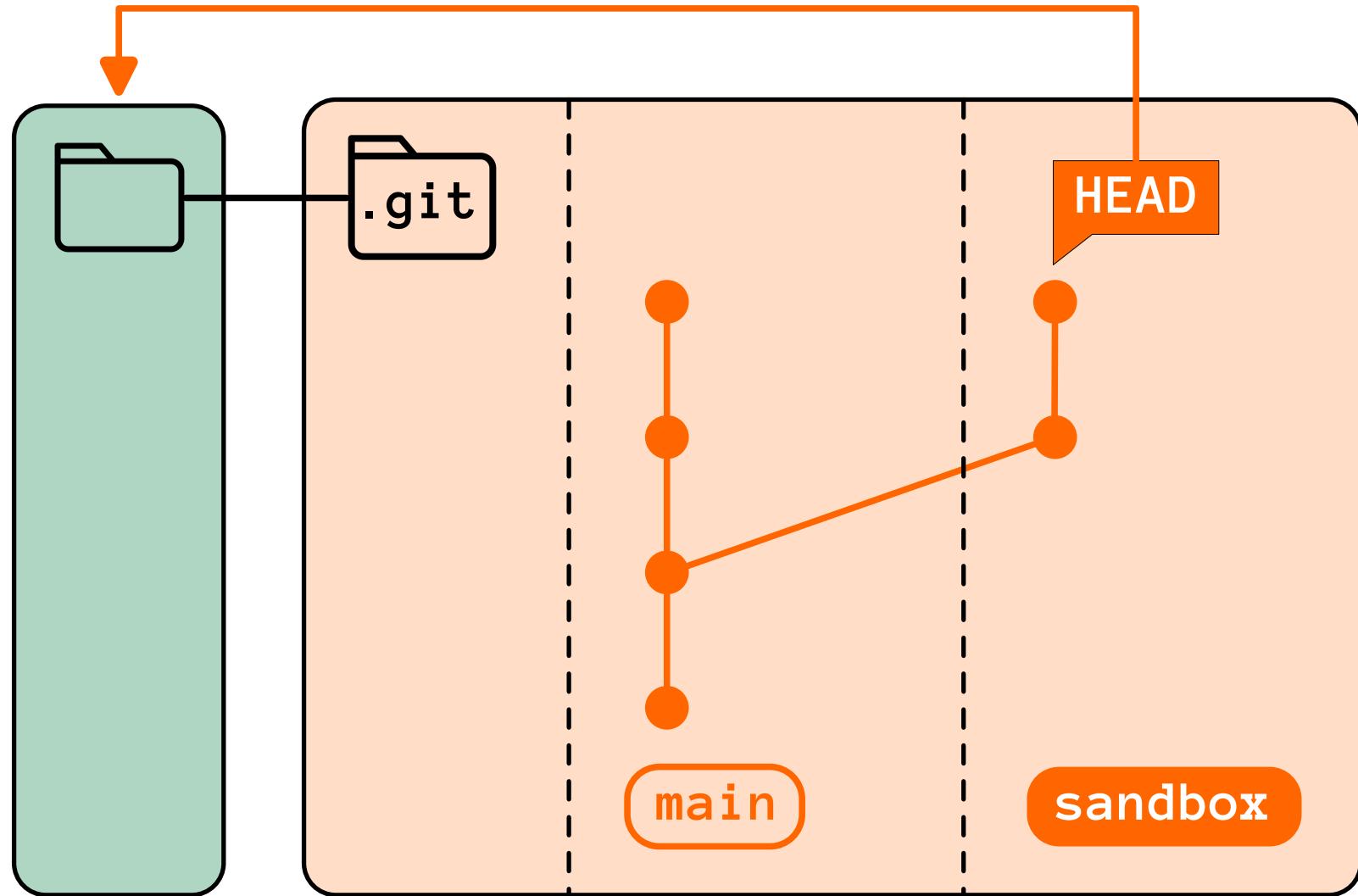
A **Branch** is an alternate version of your files which you can work on separately from the originals

git branch



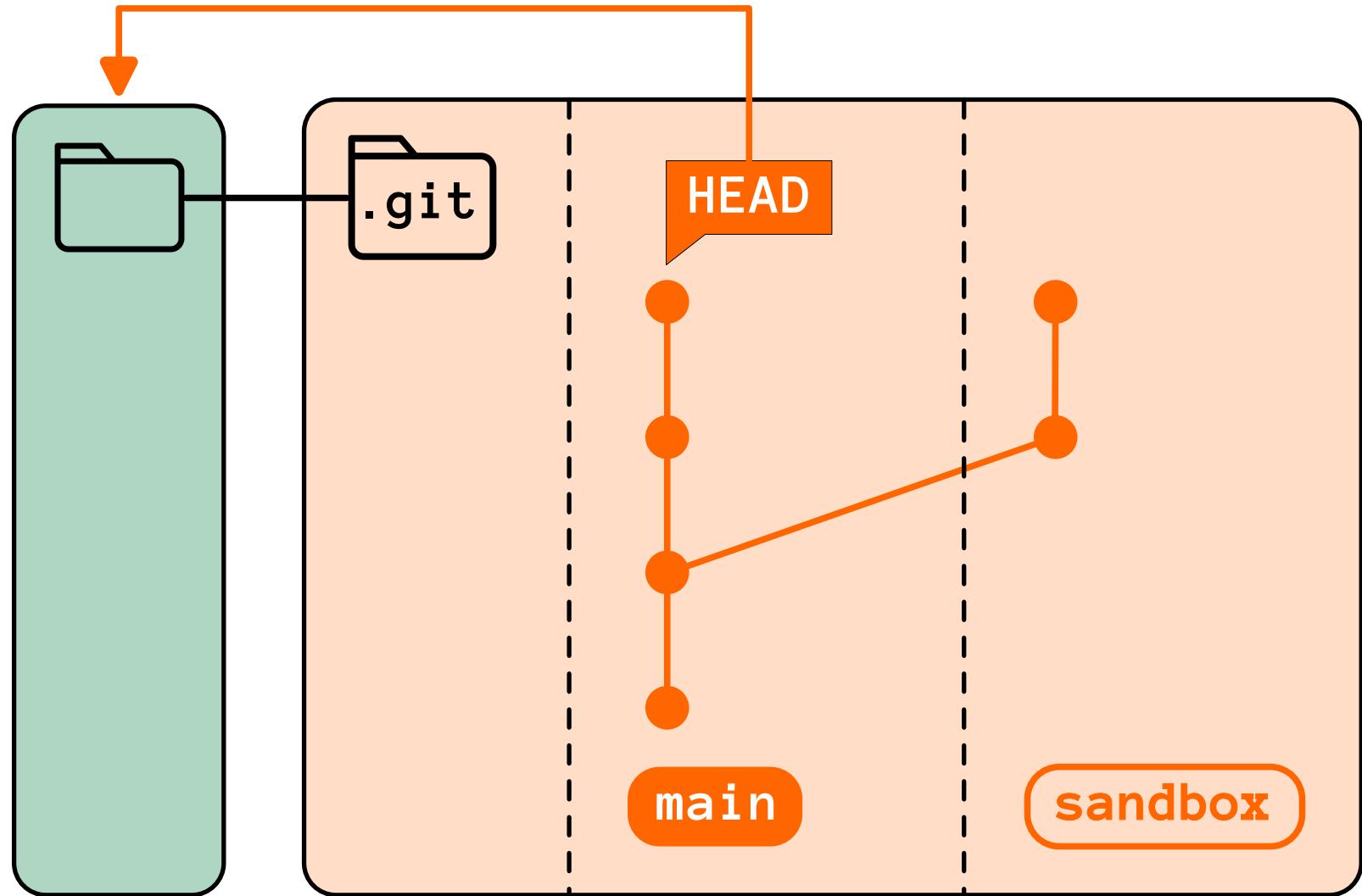
Checkout is used to switch between branches

git checkout



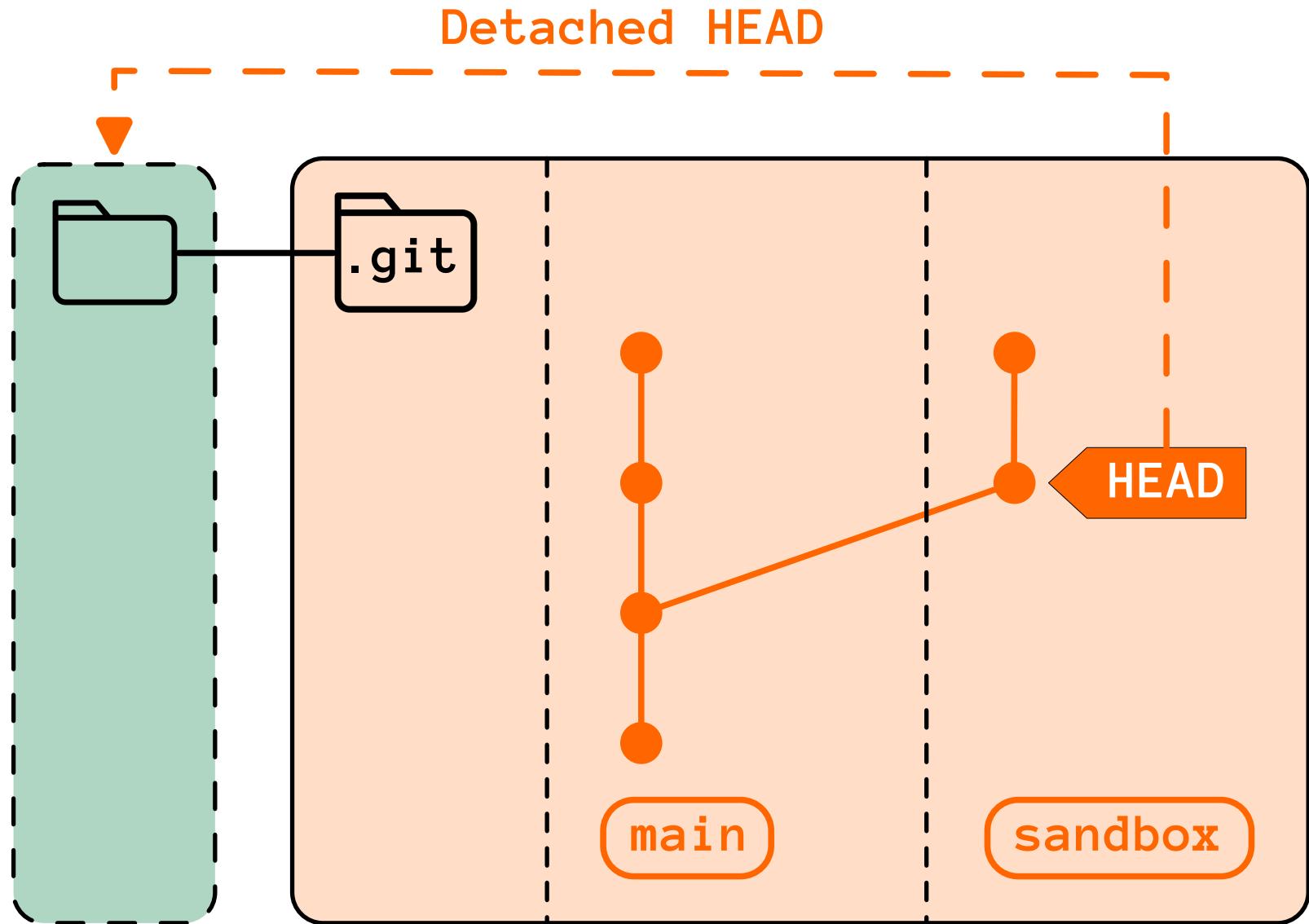
Checkout is used to switch between branches

git checkout



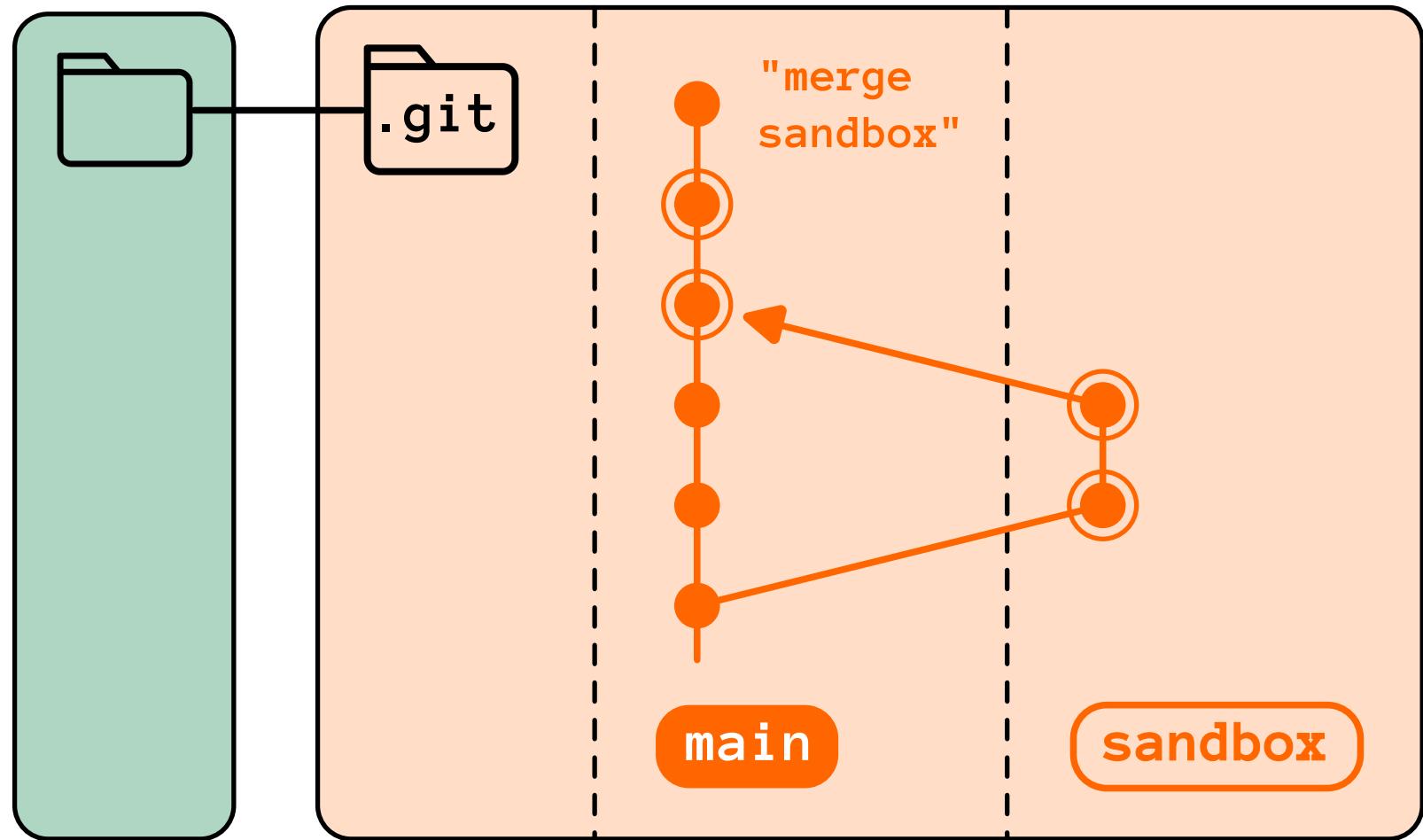
git checkout

If you checkout a previous commit
in the history, it will "detach" the **HEAD**



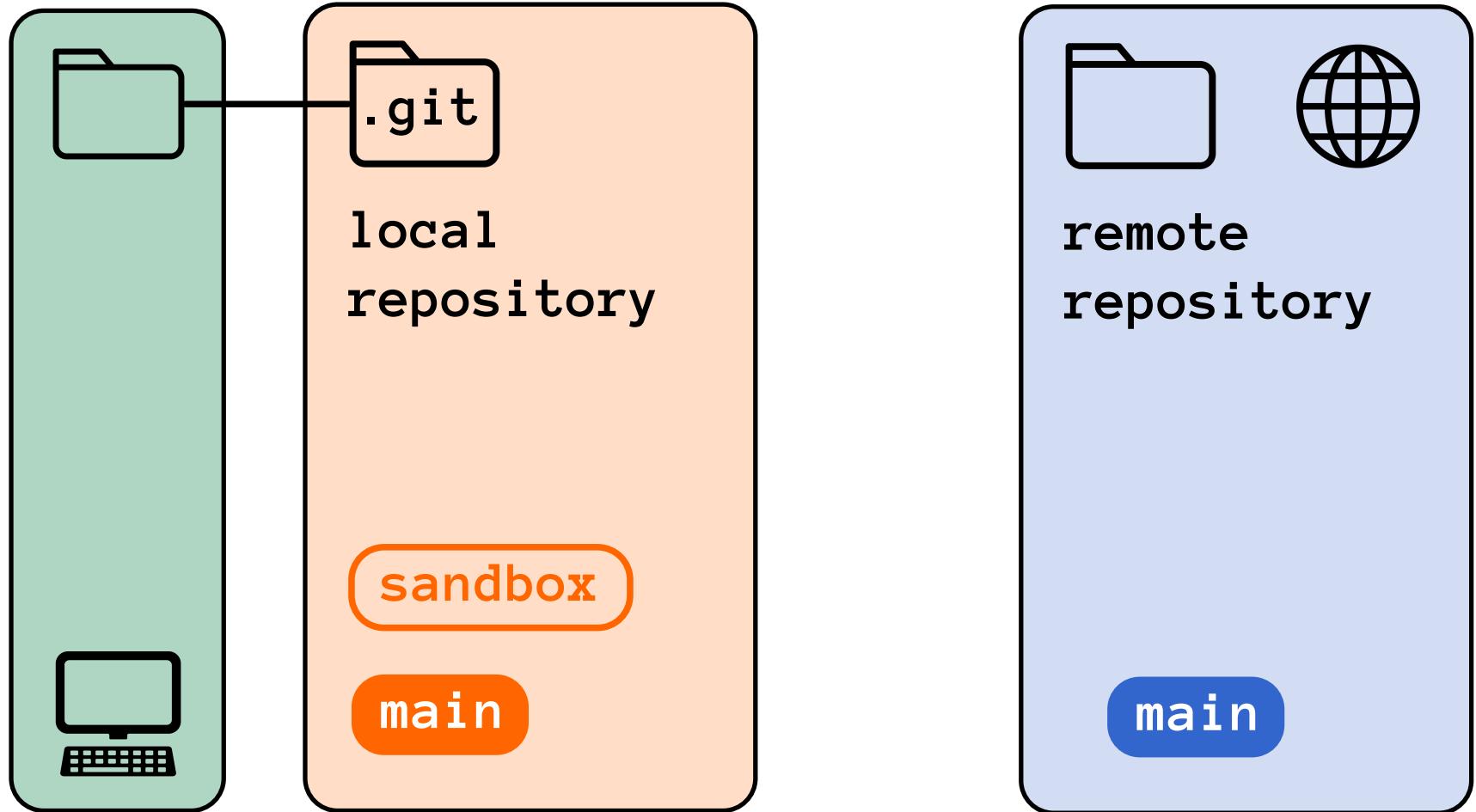
Merge will bring changes from another branch into the current branch

git merge



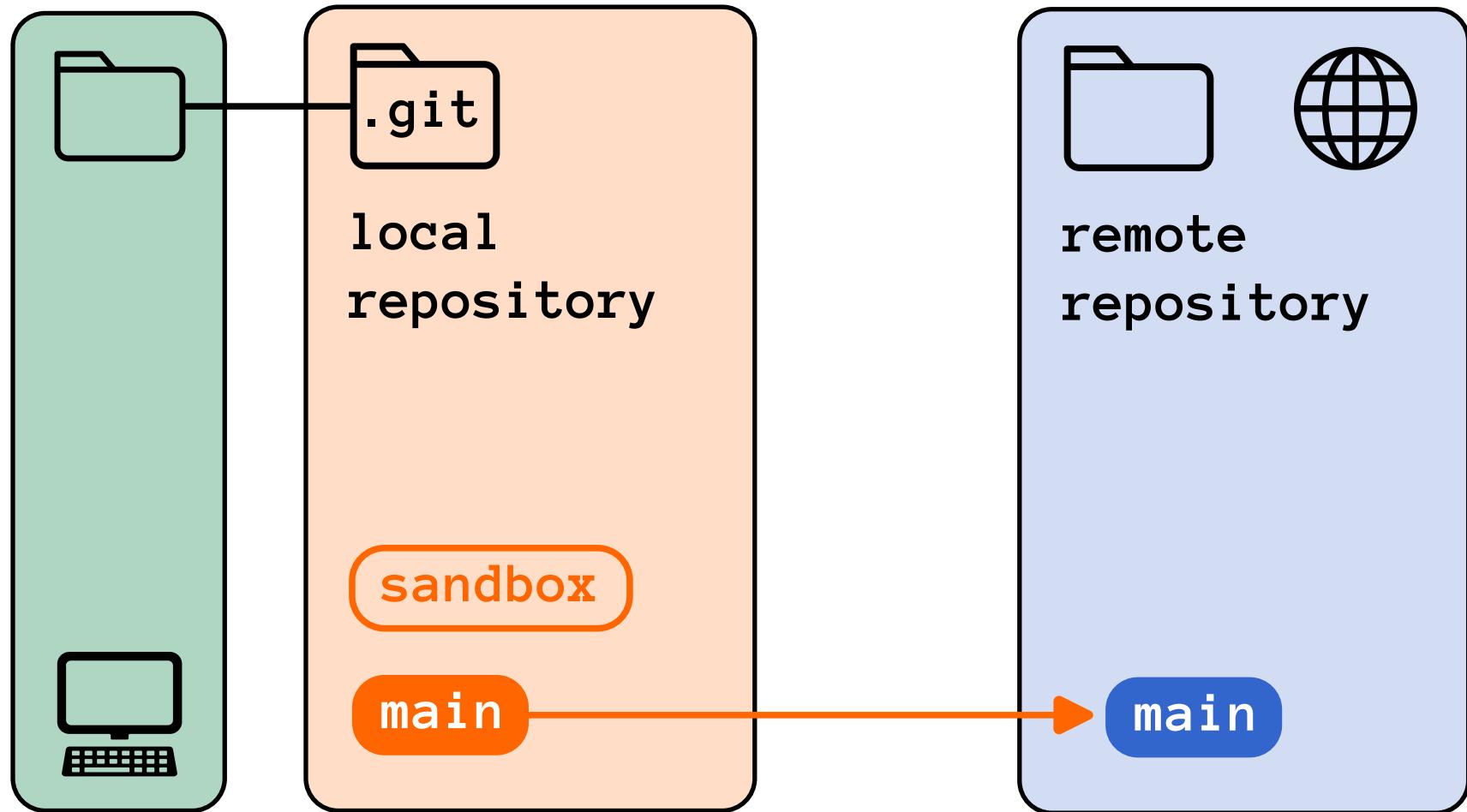
A **Remote** is a copy of the repository which is somewhere else, like on an online git hosting platform

git remote



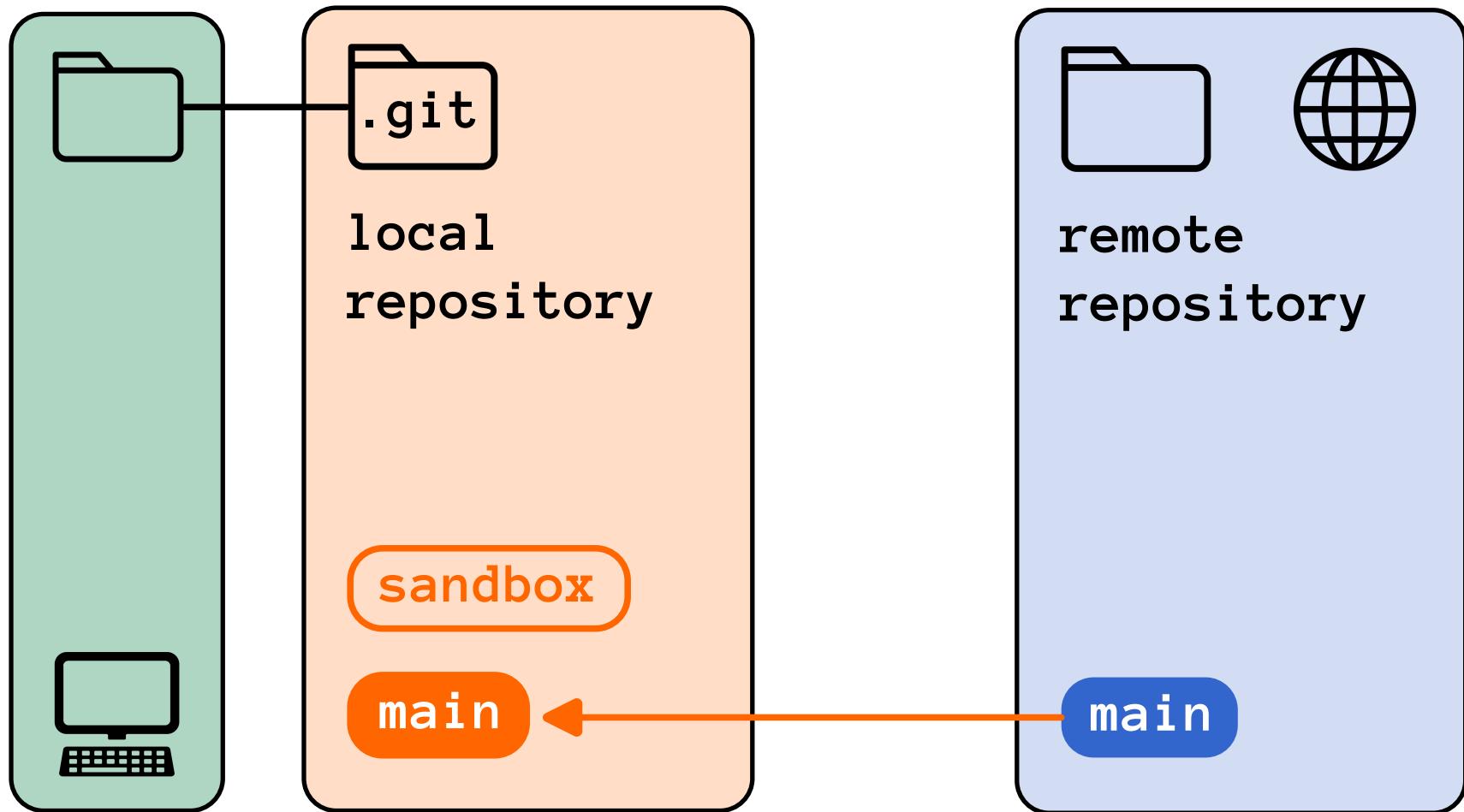
Push will copy new commits
from your **local** repository
to a **remote** repository
(usually) only for your current branch

git push



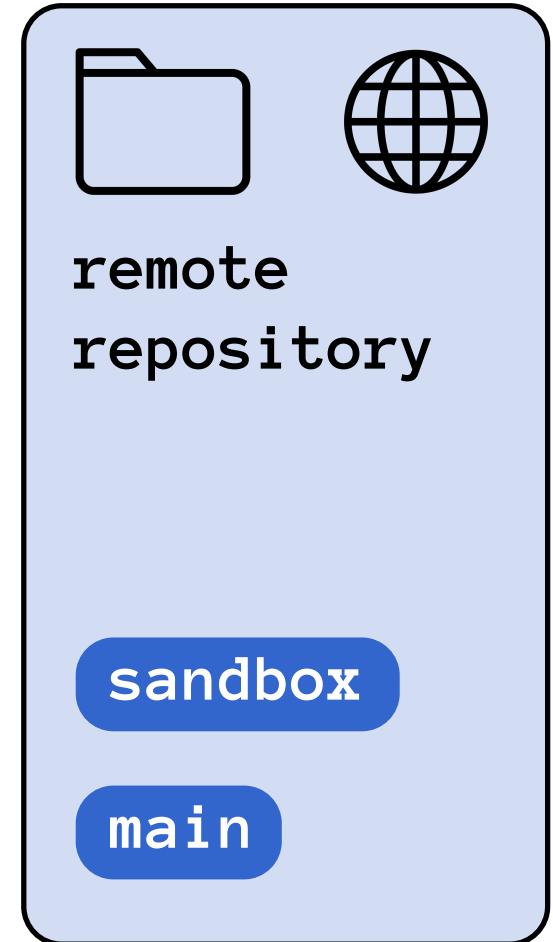
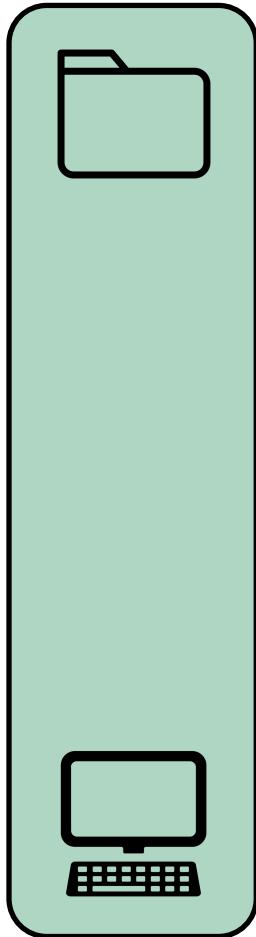
Pull will copy new commits
from the remote repository
to your local repository
(usually) only for your current branch

git pull



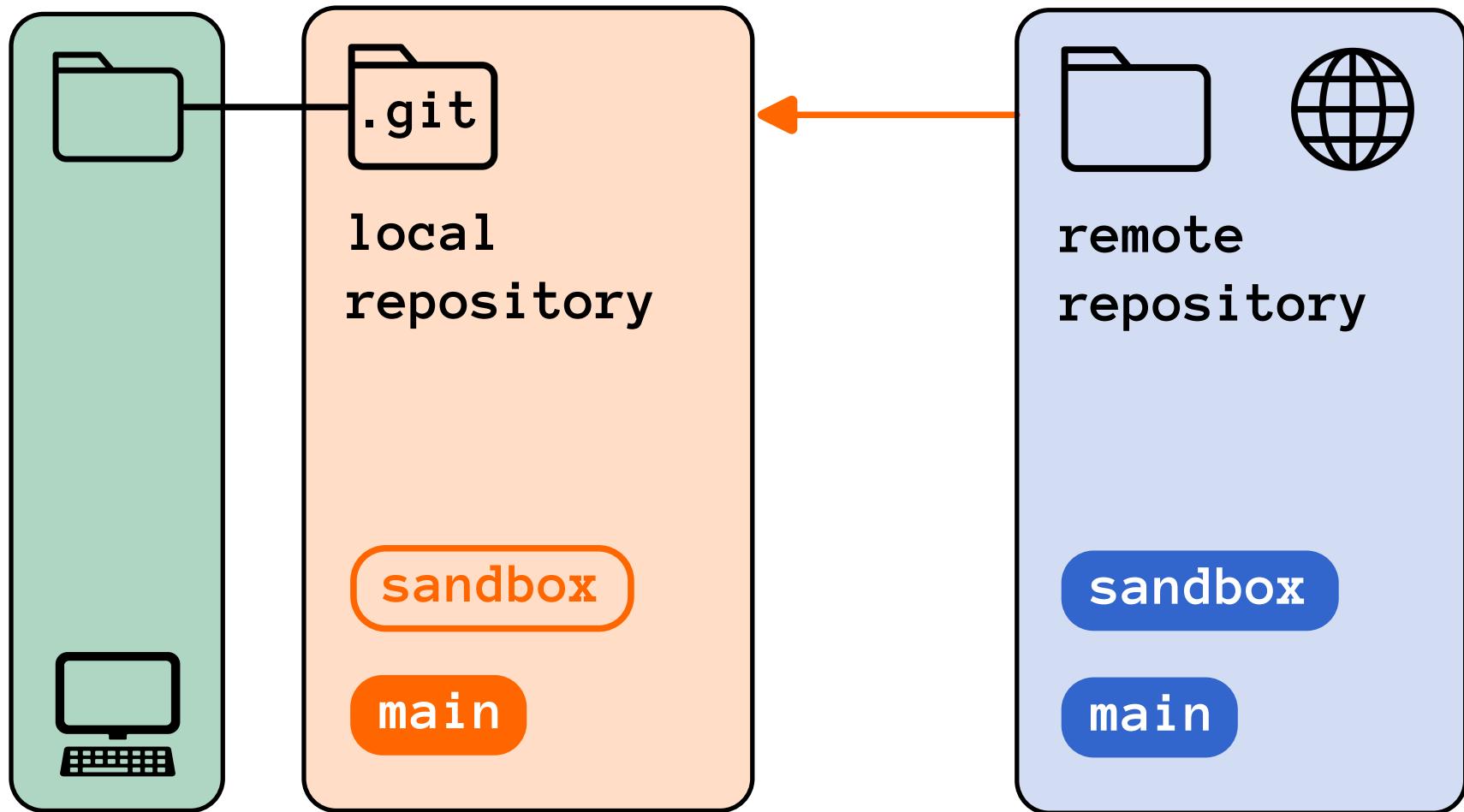
Clone will make a new local copy
of a remote repository

git clone



Clone will make a new local copy
of a remote repository

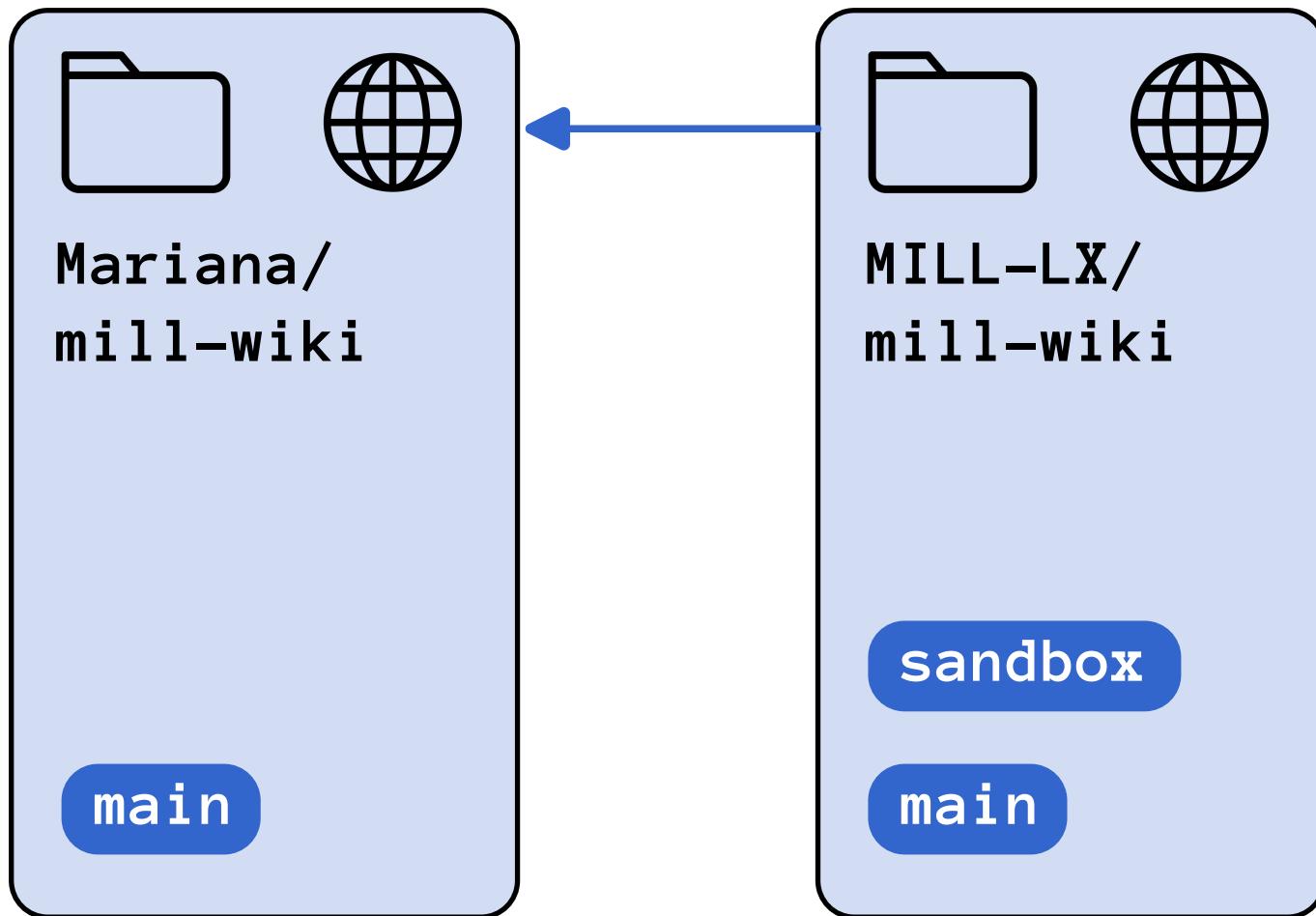
git clone



Fork will copy a remote repository
from somebody else's account into your account

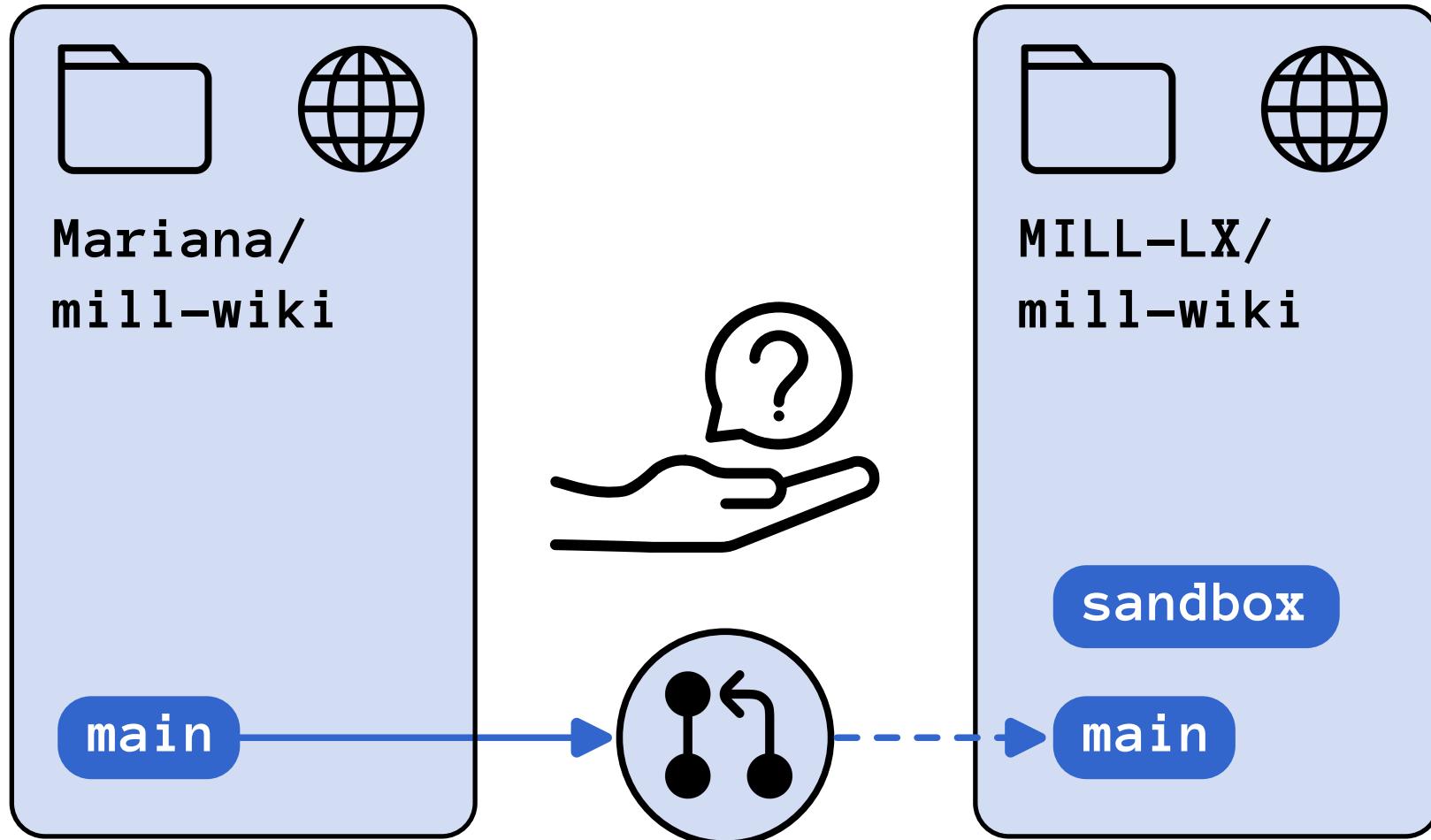
fork

You can choose to copy only the default branch

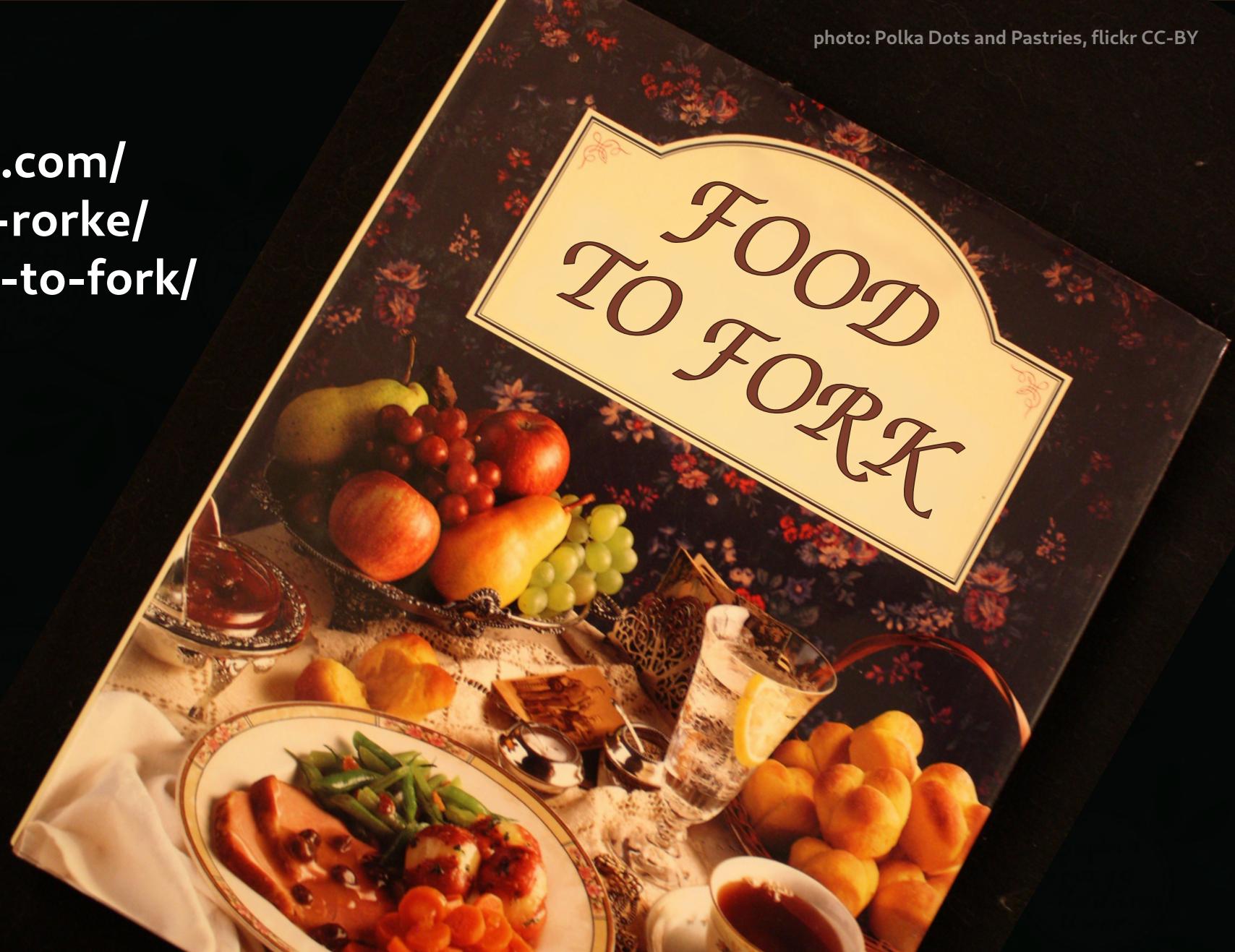


A **Pull Request** lets you propose changes from your remote repository to the original you created a fork from

pull request



[github.com/
tiago-rorke/
food-to-fork/](https://github.com/tiago-rorke/food-to-fork/)

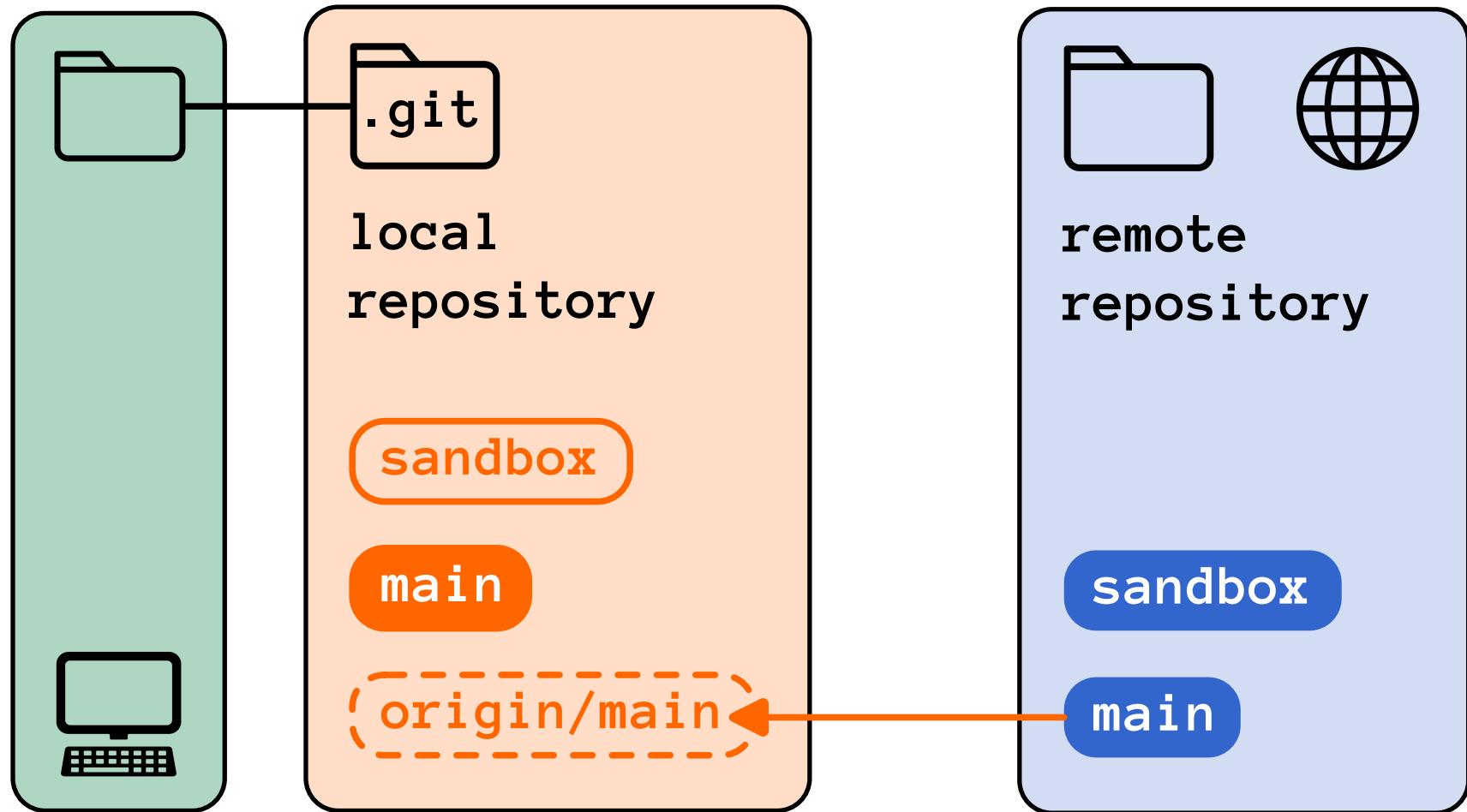


Try it out, by sharing a recipe

Pull actually runs two commands:

`git fetch`

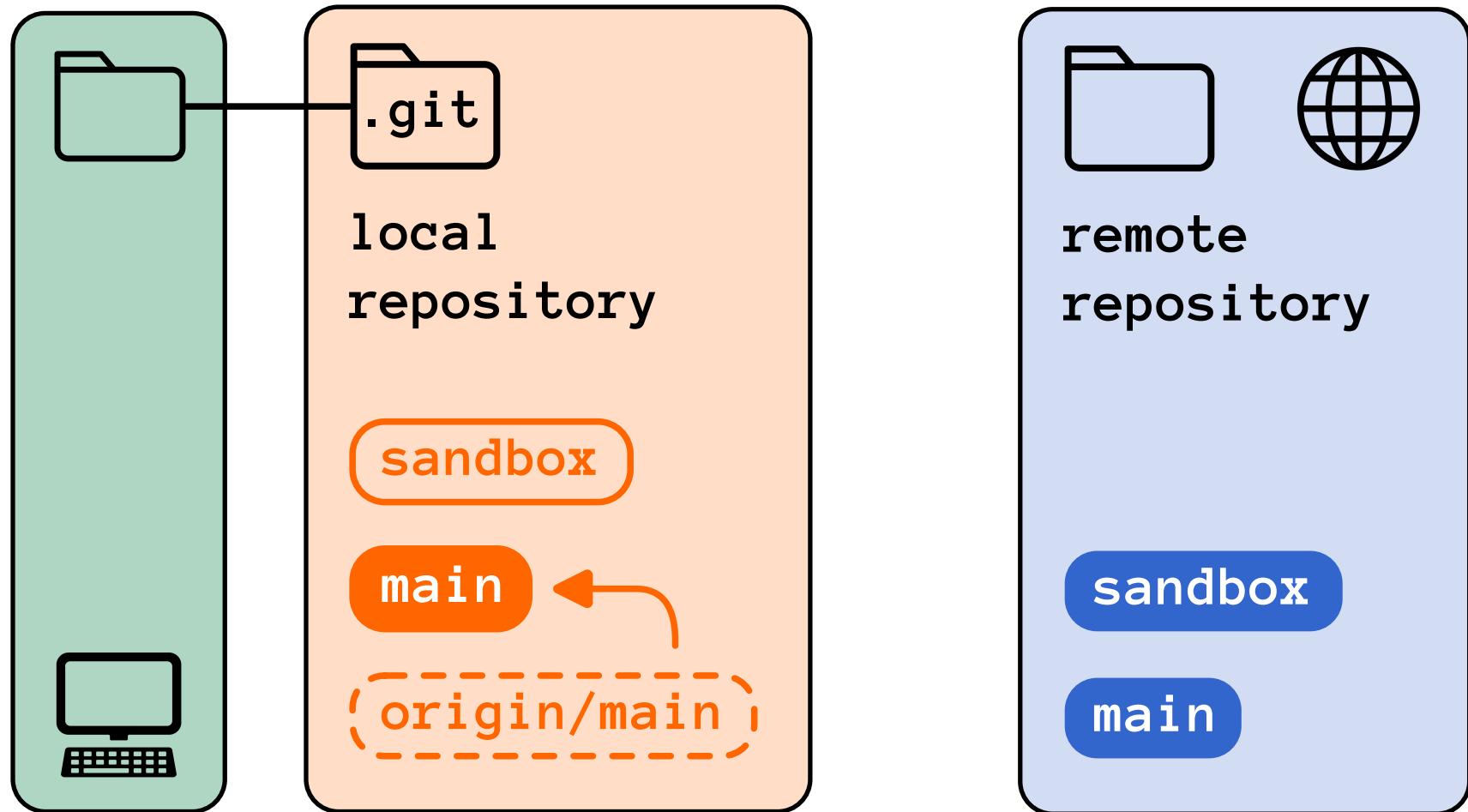
Fetch will first copy new commits from the remote to a "remote-tracking branch"



Pull actually runs two commands:

`git merge`

Merge will then update your local branch with these new commits





GitHub Pages

Make your own recipe webpage