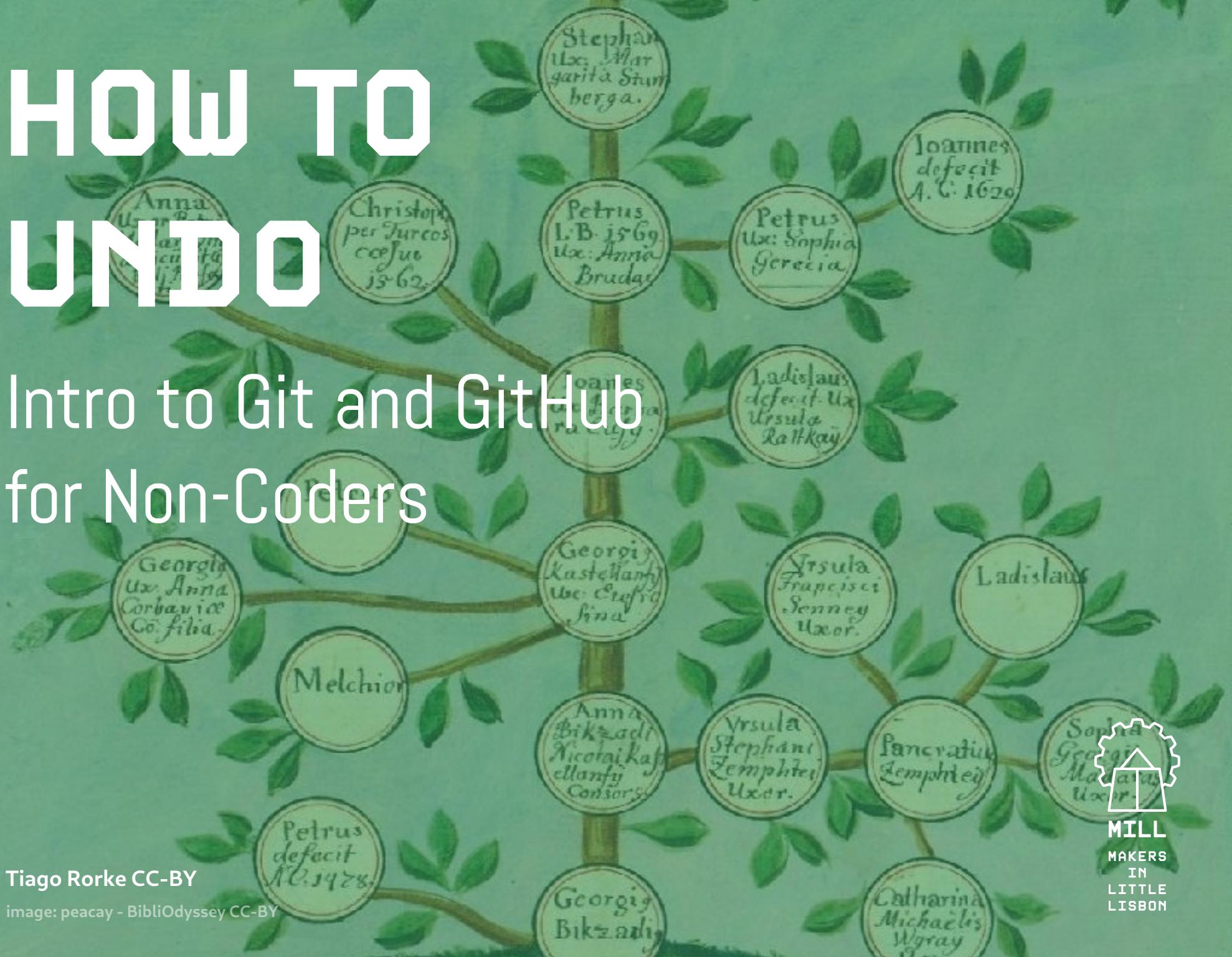


HOW TO UNDO

Intro to Git and GitHub
for Non-Coders



OUTLINE

1. Use Git locally with GitHub Desktop
2. Write in Markdown with Obsidian
3. Use branches in a local repository
4. Publish a repository to GitHub
5. Contribute to an existing GitHub repository
6. Use GitHub to host a simple website

github.com/tiago-rorke/how-to-undo

Learning Git in 6 Steps

THIS IS GIT. IT TRACKS COLLABORATIVE WORK
ON PROJECTS THROUGH A BEAUTIFUL
DISTRIBUTED GRAPH THEORY TREE MODEL.

COOL. HOW DO WE USE IT?

NO IDEA. JUST MEMORIZIZE THESE SHELL
COMMANDS AND TYPE THEM TO SYNC UP.
IF YOU GET ERRORS, SAVE YOUR WORK
ELSEWHERE, DELETE THE PROJECT,
AND DOWNLOAD A FRESH COPY.



pull

stash

commit

stage

push

diff

branch

fetch

repo

rebase

add

fork

revert

remote

clone

checkout

merge

tag

origin

Version Control

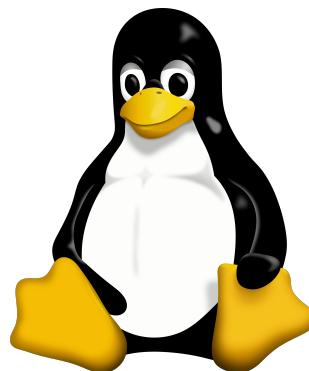
Important_Project

- Draft1.docx
- Draft2.docx
- Draft2b.docx
- Draft3_with-comments.docx
- Final.docx
- Final.pdf
- Final2.docx
- Final2_the-better-version.docx
- Final_2024.pdf
- Final_revised.docx

[Source Control and
why it is important
to Open Source projects]

Git

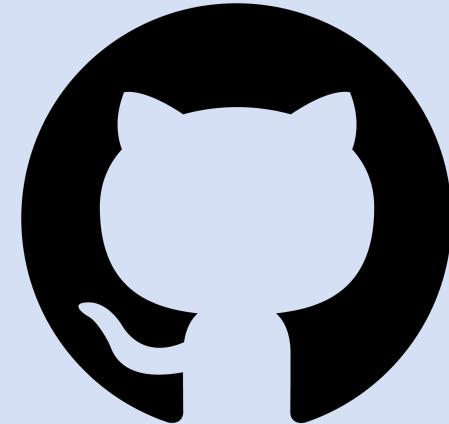
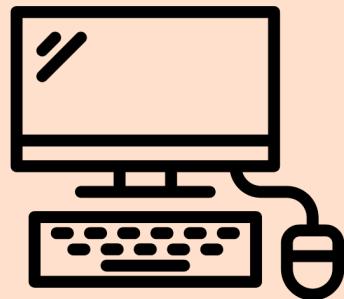
- Distributed Version Control
- Open source project
- Developed started by by Linux creator Linus Torvalds in 2005





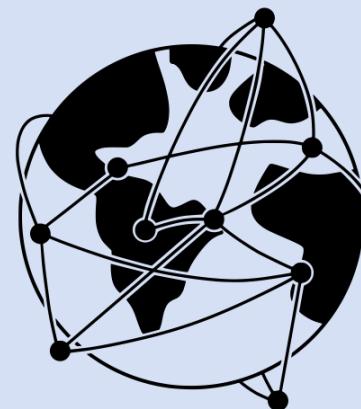
git

git-scm.com



GitHub

github.com



Git Hosting Platforms



GitLab

 Bitbucket

 Gitea

 SOURCEFORGE

 radicle



git

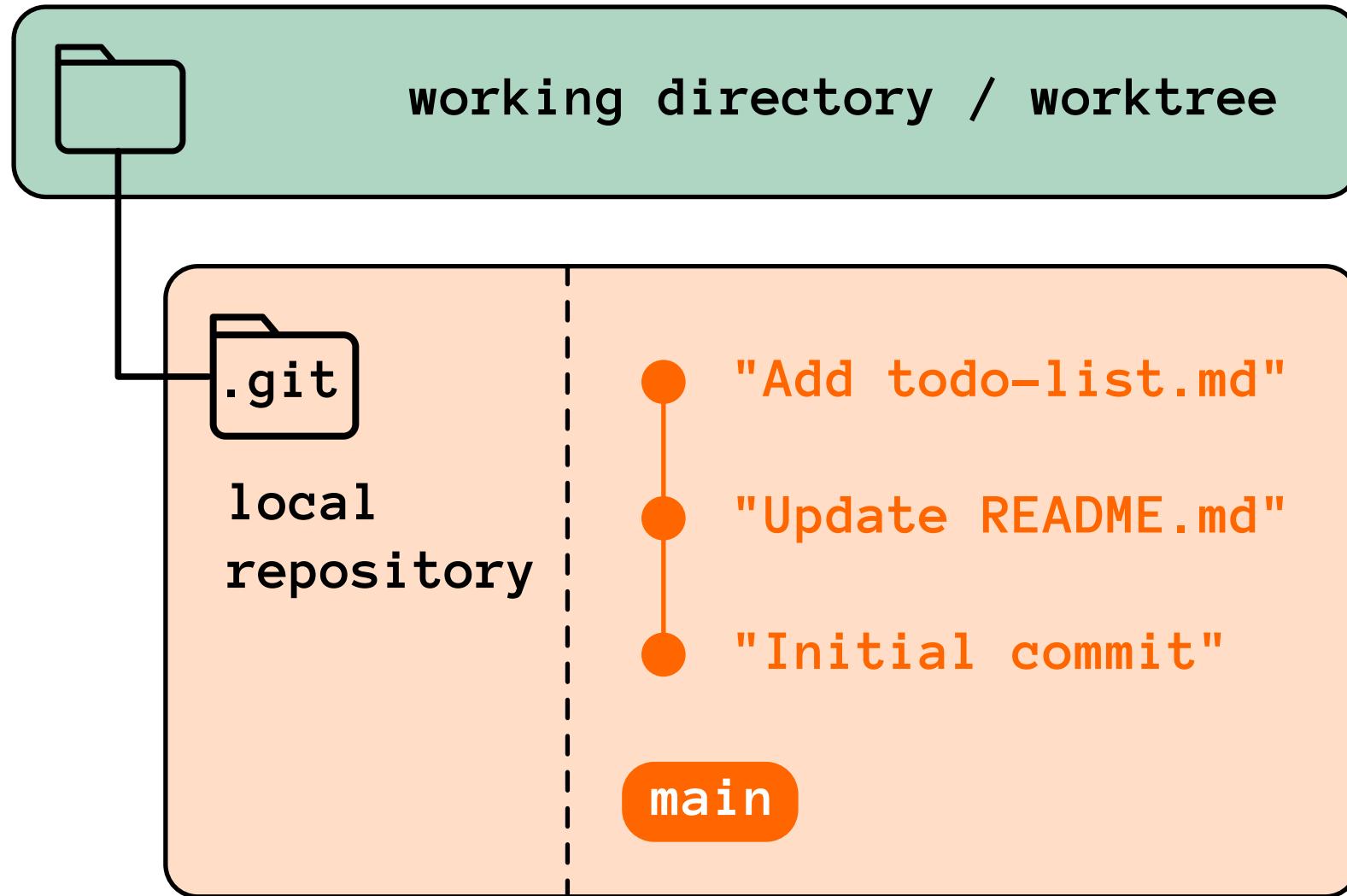
git-scm.com/downloads



GitHub Desktop
our **Git GUI Client** for today
desktop.github.com

STEP 1: Install Git and GitHub Desktop

git commit



Markdown

Markdown is a markup language

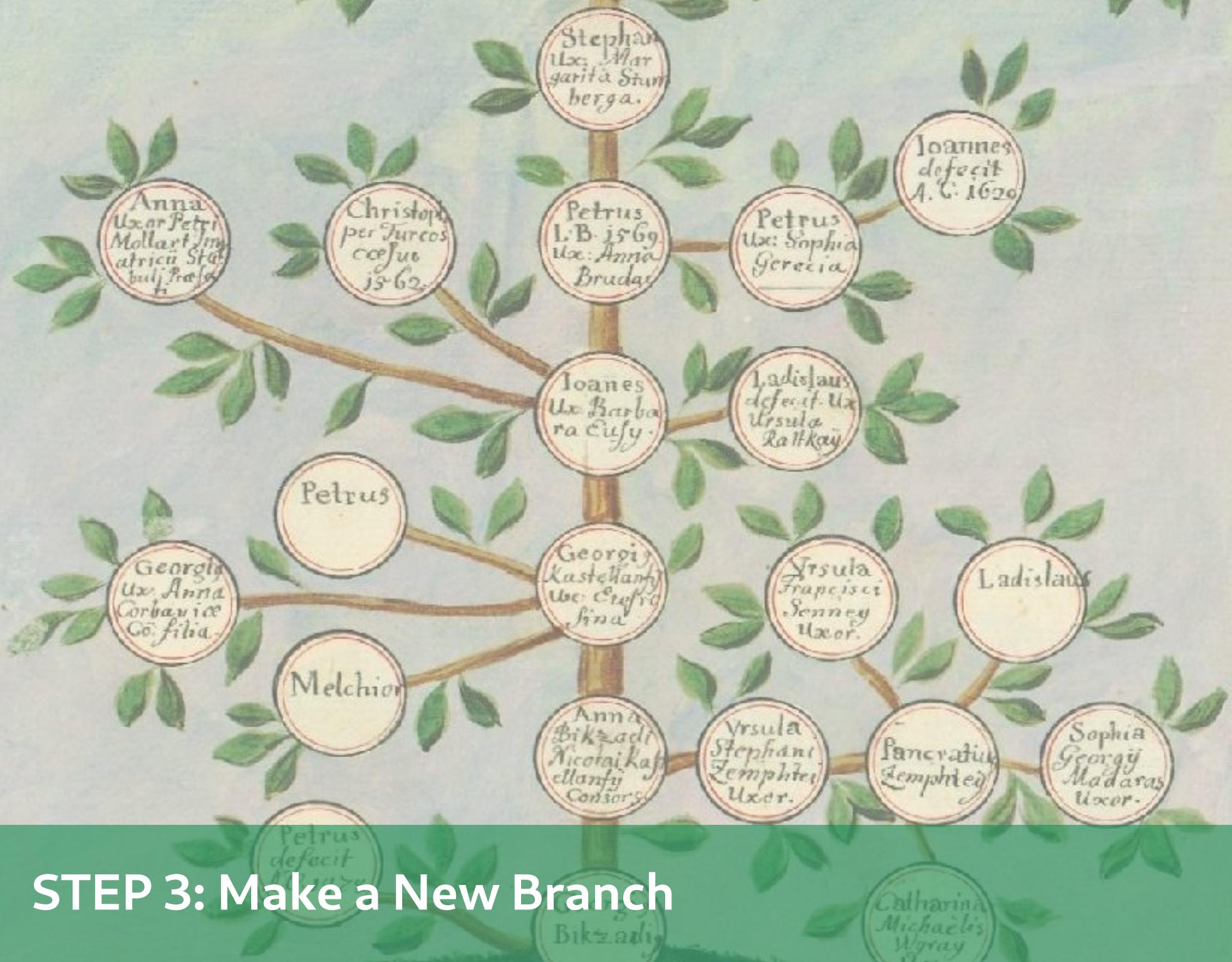
[markdown vs HTML]

[aaron swartz]



Obsidian
our **Markdown Editor** for today
obsidian.md/download

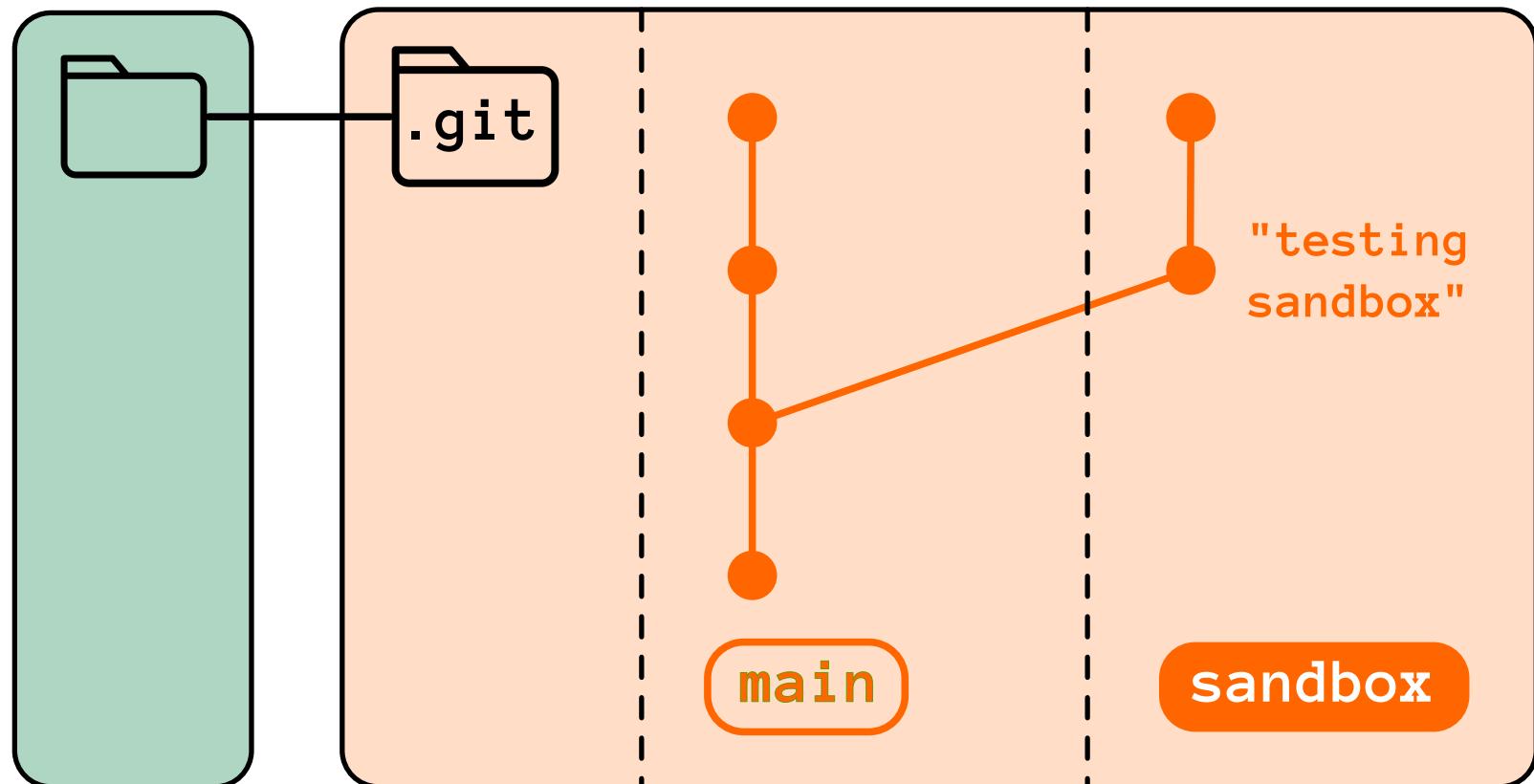
STEP 2: Install Obsidian



STEP 3: Make a New Branch

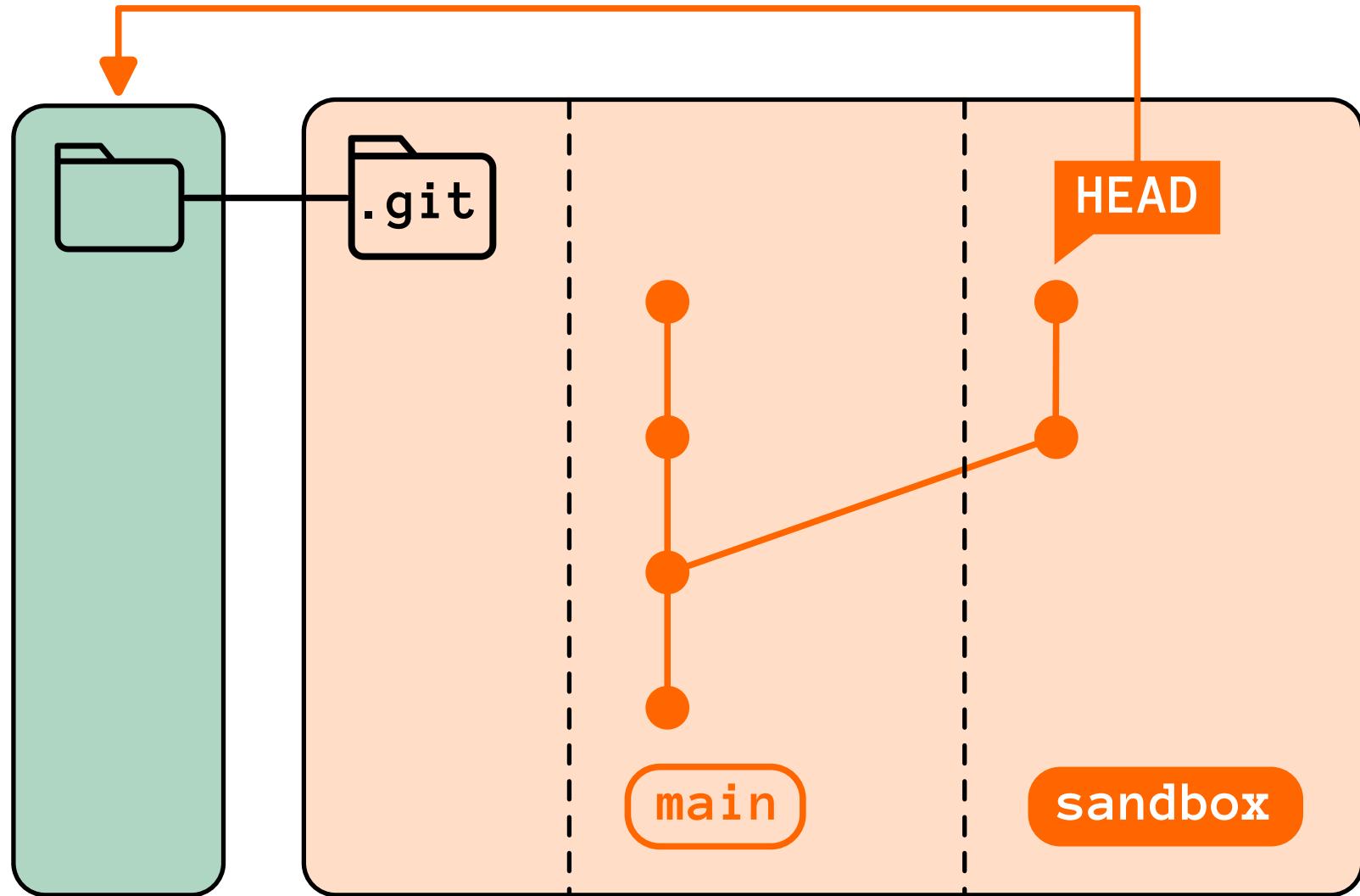
A **Branch** is an alternate version of your files which you can work on separately from the originals

git branch



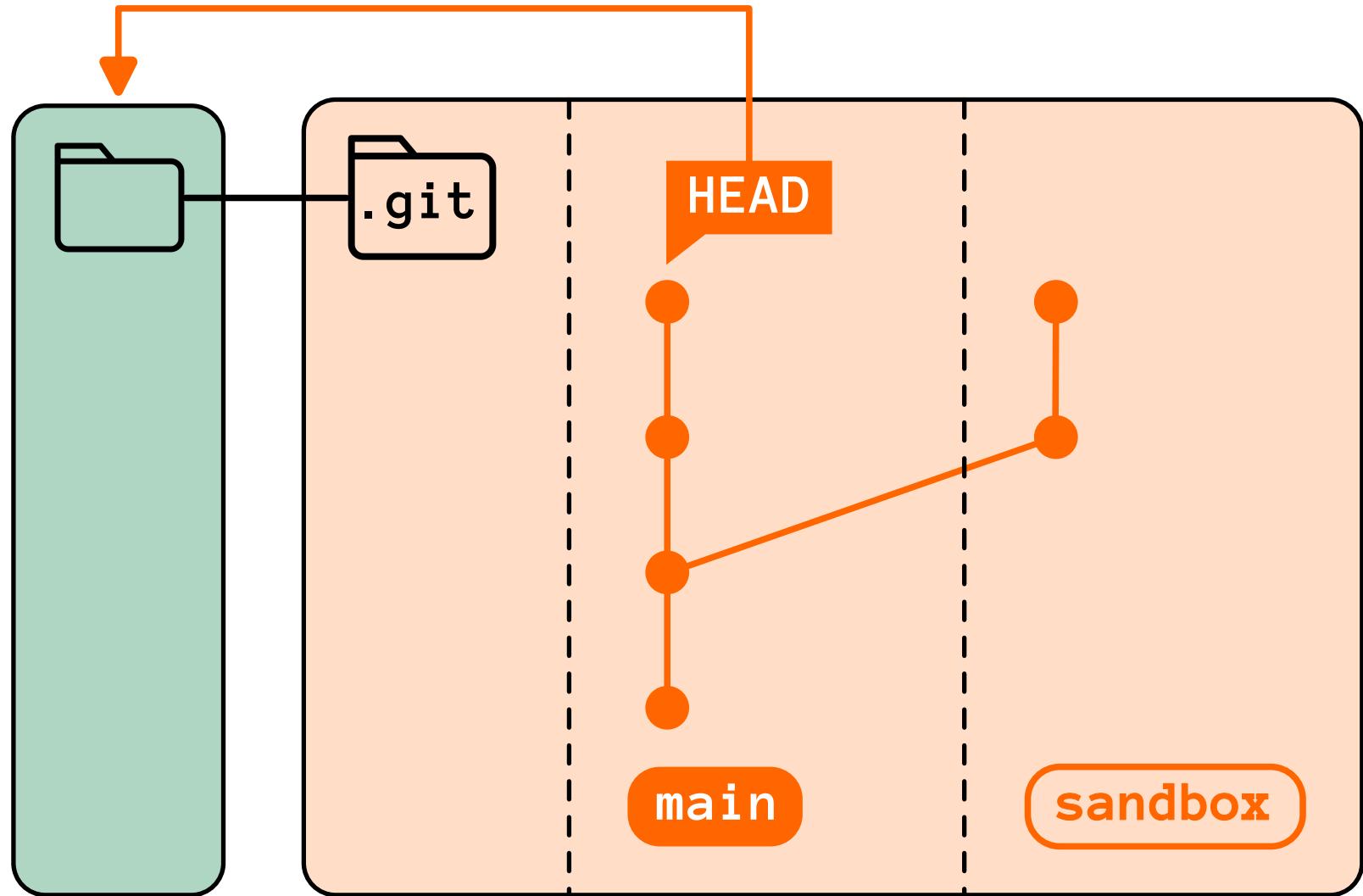
Checkout is used to switch between branches

git checkout



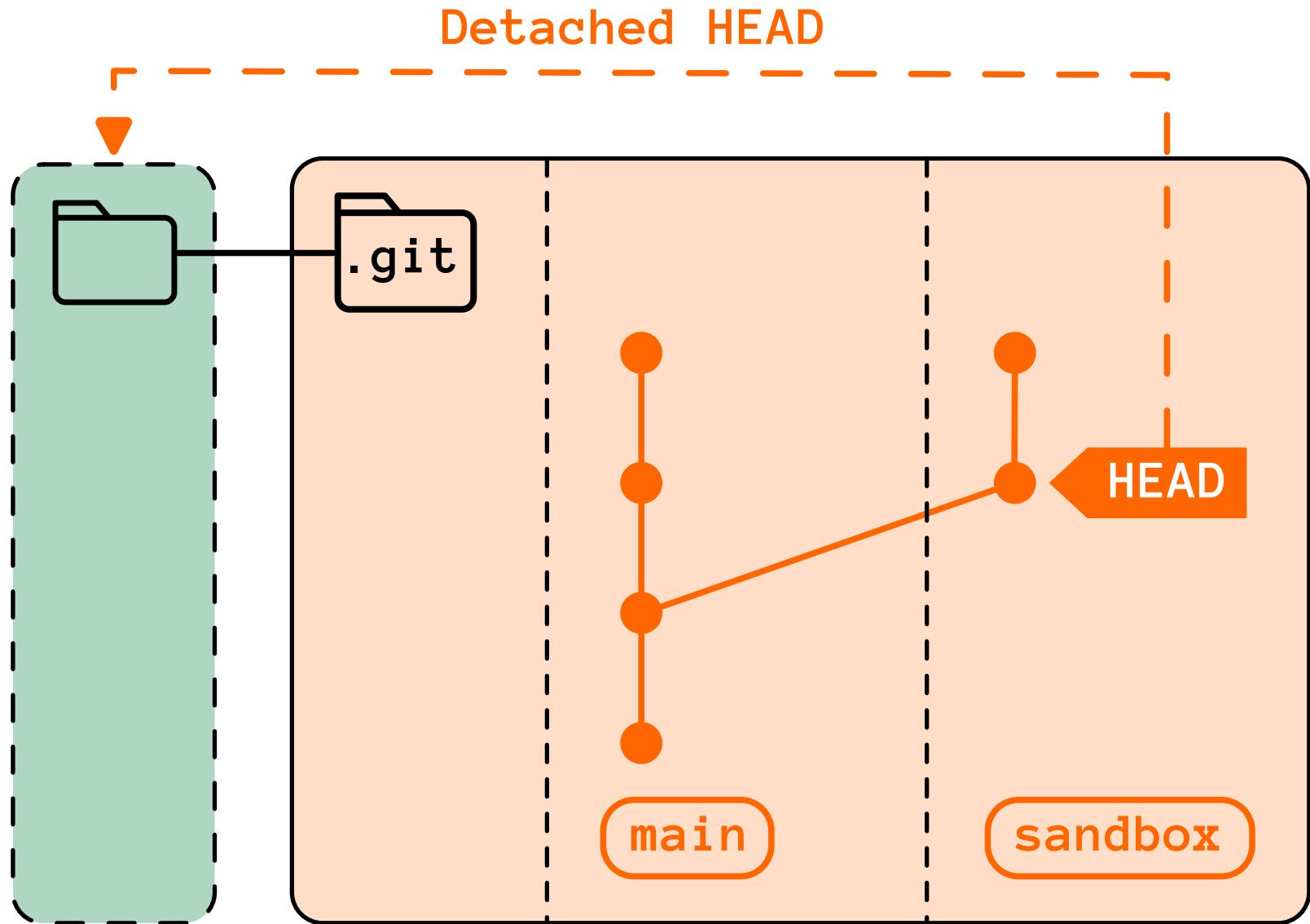
Checkout is used to switch between branches

git checkout



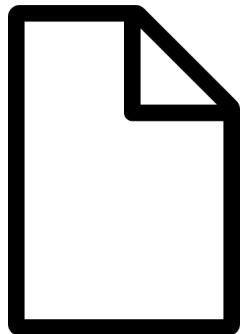
git checkout

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



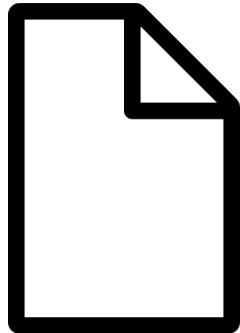
Binary vs Text

Git will interpret different file types as either binary or text



.**md**
.txt
.html
.svg

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



.png
.pdf
.docx
.mp4

```
00111100 00111111 01111000
01101101 01101100 00100000
01100101 01101110 01100011
01101111 01100100 01101001
```

[how I treat a git repo
to help organise my project]

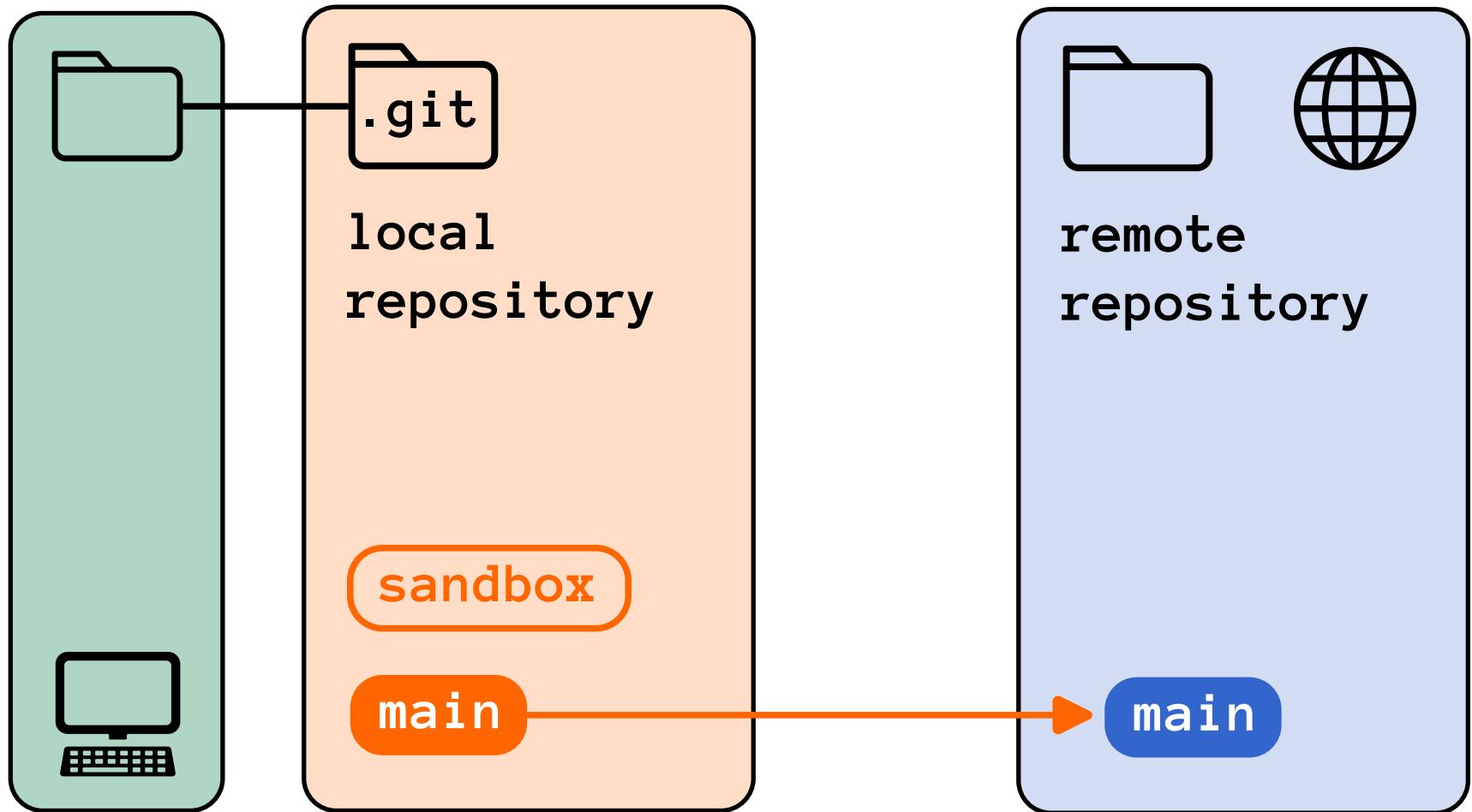


github.com/signup

STEP 4: Sign up at GitHub

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

git push



Collaborating using Git

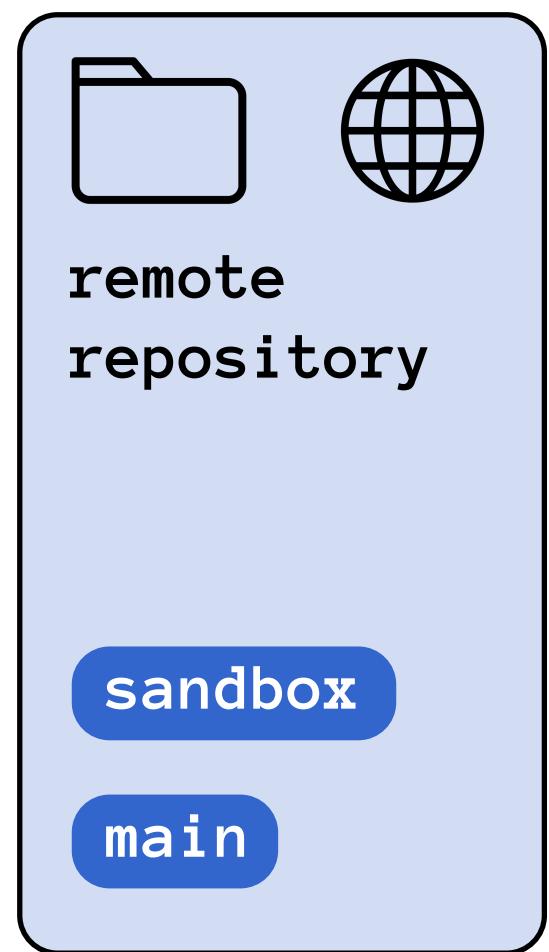
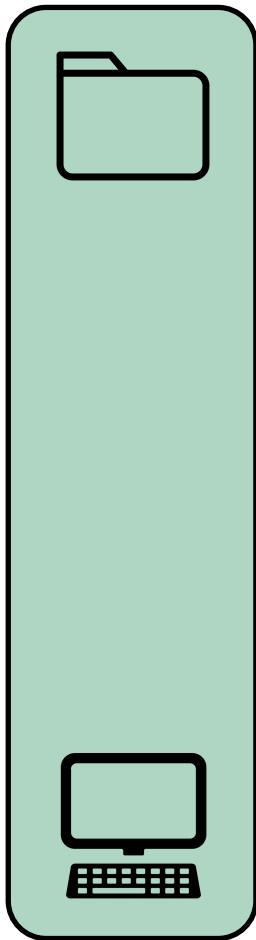
[github.com/
tiago-rorke/
food-to-fork/](https://github.com/tiago-rorke/food-to-fork/)



STEP 5: Clone our recipe book repository

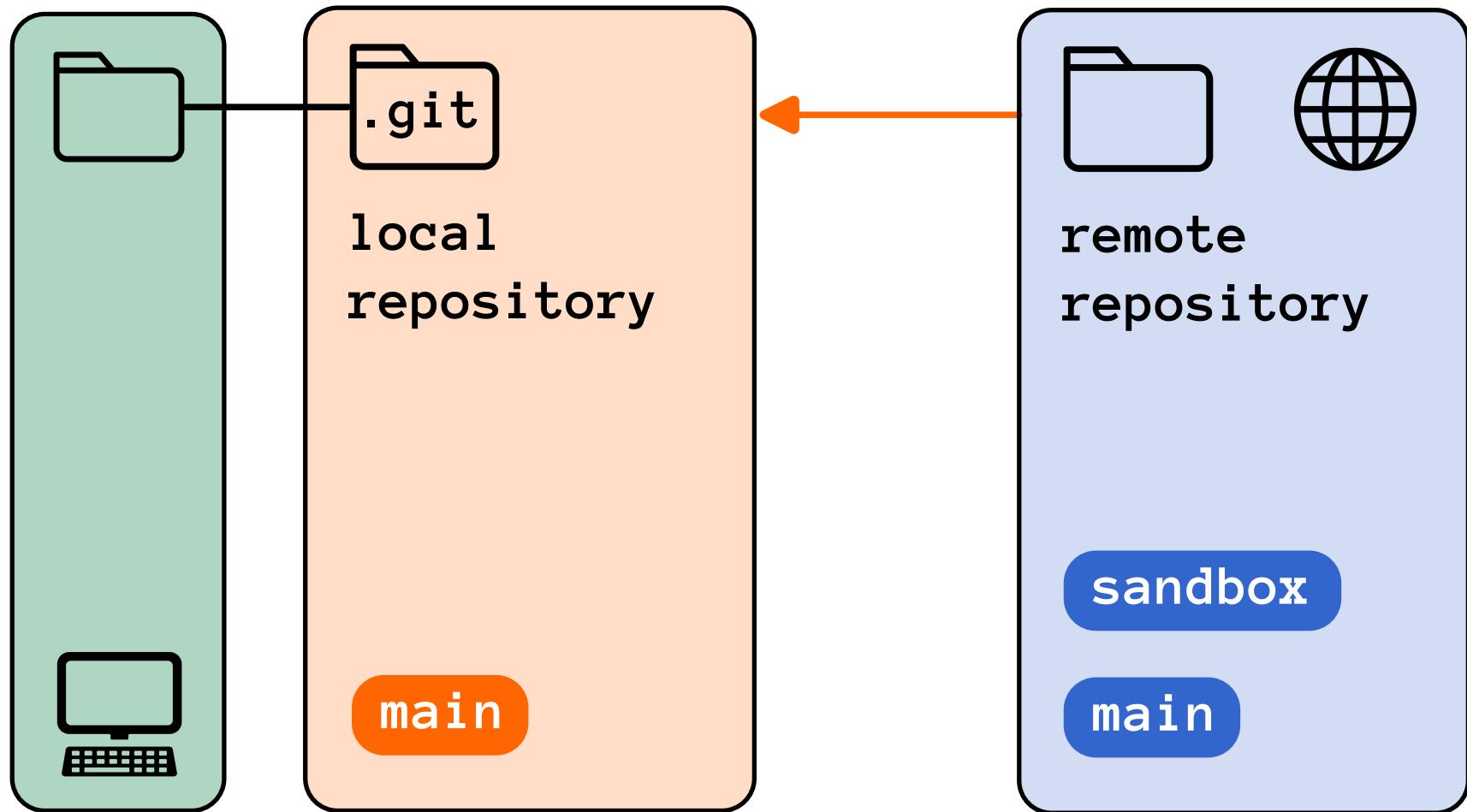
Clone will make a new local copy of a remote repository, including all commits from its default branch

`git clone`



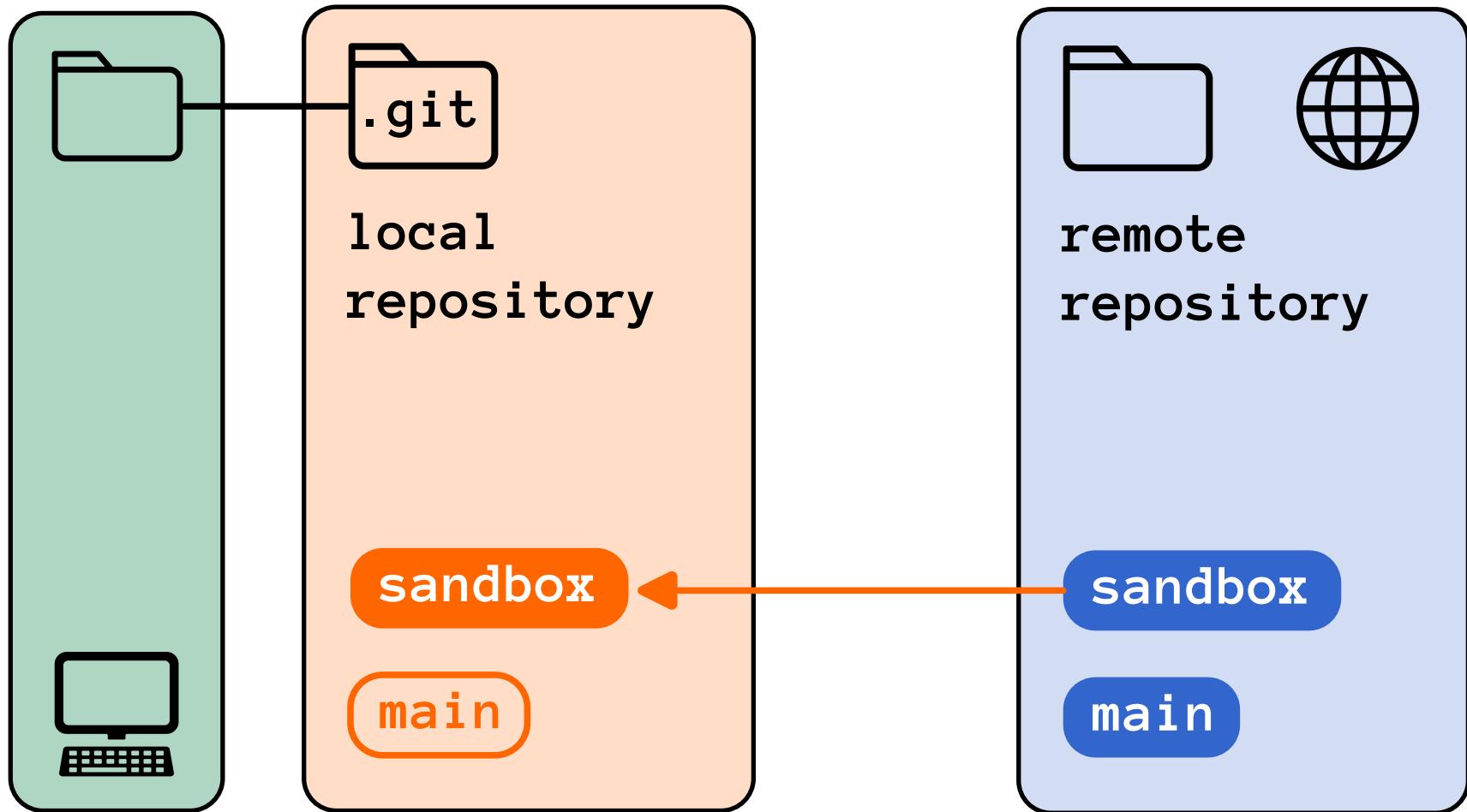
Clone will make a new local copy of a remote repository, including all commits from its default branch

`git clone`



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

git pull



Collaborating with Strangers

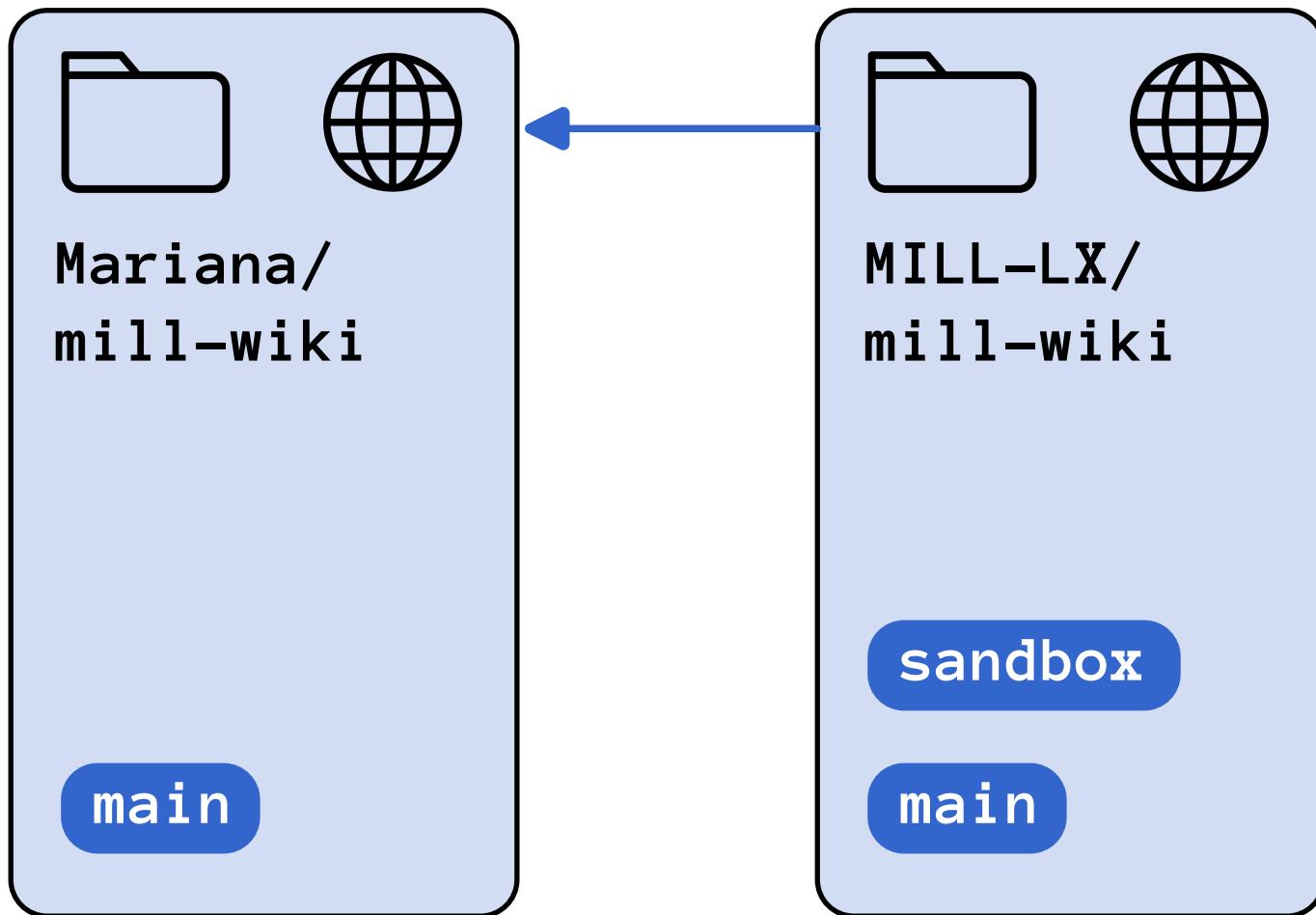


Matt McCormick - The Subconscious Art of Graffiti Removal

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

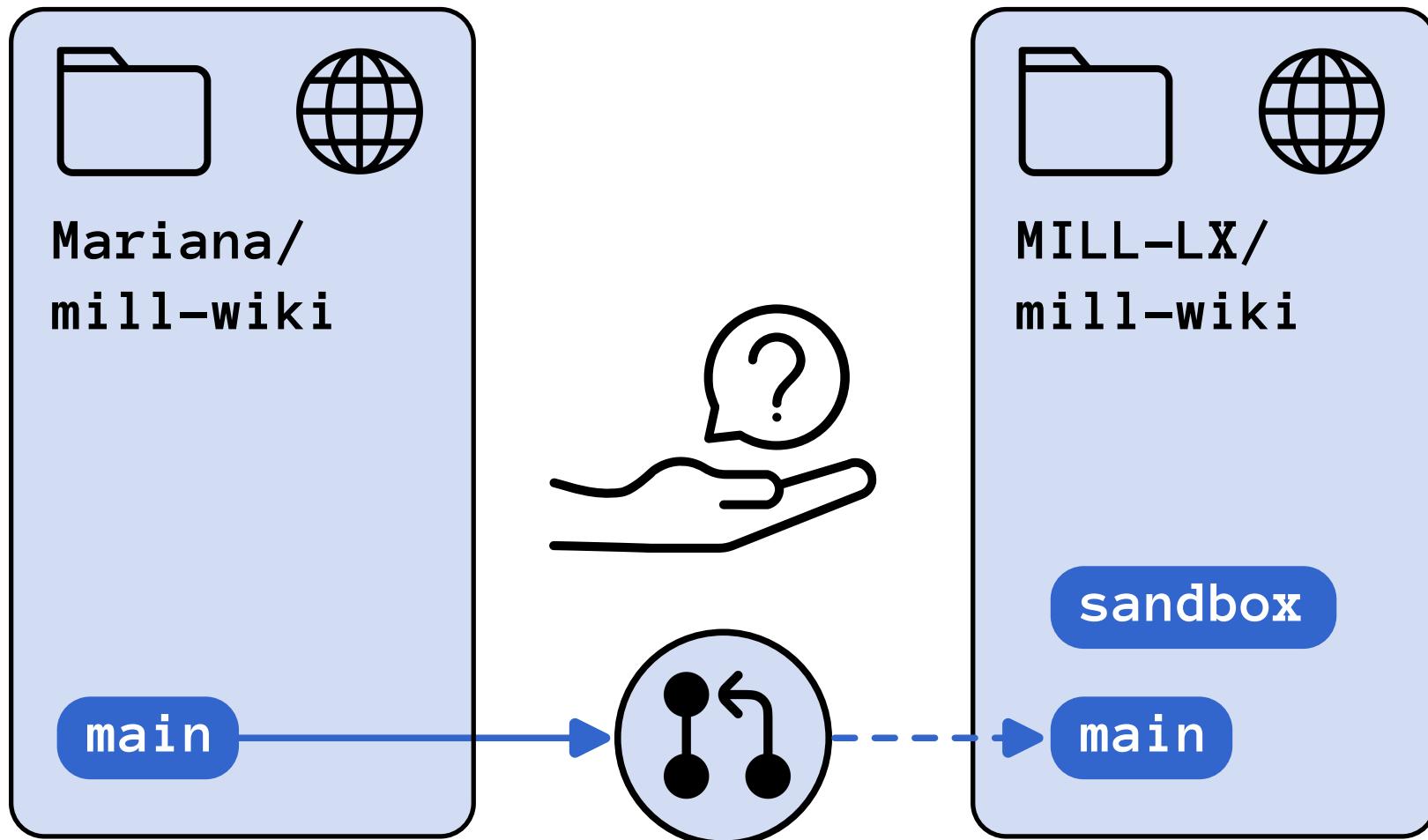
fork

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 Pages

STEP 6: Make your own recipe webpage



[thank you]

[further resources]

Now you know how to use Git!