## Introduction to GitHub

## Your Gateway to Collaborative Coding

Let's explore the world's largest code hosting platform!

## What is GitHub?

Web-based platform that hosts Git repositories

GitHub.com - Where code lives and grows

### **Three Key Concepts:**

- 1. Git Version Control System
- 2. **Repository** Project Storage
- 3. Collaboration Working Together

# **Understanding the Components**

### Git: The Foundation

Version Control System (VCS) that tracks changes in your files

#### What does Git do?

- Records history of changes
- Enables collaboration
- Allows reverting to previous versions
- Manages different versions (branches)

Think of it as "Google Docs version history", on steroids, for code! (more on this later)

## Repository (Repo): Your Project's Home



A storage space for your project files

### What's in a repository?

- Code files (.py, .java, .js, etc.)
- Documentation (README, guides)
- Media (images, videos)
- Configuration files
- **History** of all changes

### Example

```
my-project/
—— README.md
—— src/
—— main.py
—— docs/
—— images/
```

# Why Use GitHub?

Benefit	Description	Real-World Impact
Share Code	Make projects publicly available	Open source contributions
Collaborate	Work with teams worldwide	Linux, React, TensorFlow
Manage Projects	Track issues, plan features	Professional development
<b>Build Portfolio</b>	Showcase your work	Job applications, interviews

## GitHub in the Real World

### Major Projects Hosted on GitHub:

- Linux Kernel Operating system powering servers worldwide
- React Facebook's UI library
- TensorFlow Google's machine learning framework
- VS Code Microsoft's popular editor
- Bitcoin Cryptocurrency implementation

### **Your Projects:**

- Class assignments
- Personal projects
- Hackathon submissions
- Research code

# **Activity 1: Create Your Account**

Let's get you started! 🚀

# **Creating Your GitHub Account**

## Step-by-Step Guide

- 1. Navigate to github.com
- 2. Click "Sign up"

#### 3. Choose:

- **Username** (choose wisely this is your identity!)
- Email (use your .edu for student benefits)
- Password (strong and unique)

### 4. Verify your account

**Pro Tip:** Your username becomes part of your URL:



## GitHub Student Developer Pack

### Free tools worth \$\$\$

#### **Benefits Include:**

- GitHub Pro Unlimited private repos
- Copilot Al pair programmer
- Cloud Credits AWS, Azure, DigitalOcean
- **Development Tools** JetBrains, GitKraken
- **Learning Resources** Courses and tutorials

#### How to Apply:

- 1. Go to: education.github.com/pack
- 2. Click "Get your pack"
- 3. Verify with your .edu email

# **Activity 2: Create Your First Repository**

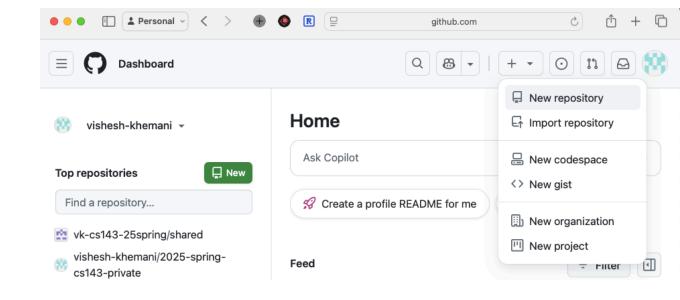
Time to build something!

Vishesh Khemani

# **Creating a Repository**

## **Steps to Create:**

- 1. Click + button (top right)
- 2. Select "New repository"
- 3. Configure:
  - ∘ **Name**: hello-git
  - Description: Optional
  - Add README file
  - Public vs Private
- 4. Click "Create repository"



# **Repository Settings Explained**

## **Key Configuration Options**

Setting	What it means	Recommendation
Name	Repository identifier	Use lowercase with hyphens
Description	Brief explanation	Always add one!
Public/Private	Visibility	Public for portfolio
README	Project documentation	Always include
License	Usage rights	MIT for open source
.gitignore	Files to exclude	Match your language

## **Understanding README Files**



### The Front Page of Your Project

#### What to Include:

```
# Project Name
Brief description of what this project does
## Installation
How to set up the project
## Usage
How to use the project
## Contributing
How others can contribute
## License
What license applies
```

# **Activity 3: Make Your First Commit**

Let's modify some files!



## **Making Changes: The Commit Process**

### What is a Commit?

A commit is a snapshot of your changes with a descriptive message

#### Think of it as:

- A "save point" in a video game
- A journal entry of what you changed
- ① A timestamp in your project's history

### **Components:**

- 1. Changes What was modified
- 2. Message Why it was changed
- 3 Author Who made the change

## **Hands-On: Edit Your README**

## **Steps to Edit and Commit**

- 1. Click the \( \) pencil icon on README.md
- 2. Add content using Markdown:

```
# Hello Git! 
This is my first GitHub repository!

## About Me
- ...
```

# **Committing Your Changes**

## **The Commit Dialog**

- 3. Click "Commit changes..."
- 4. Write a meaningful commit message:

```
Add personal introduction to README

- Added about me section
- ...
```

- 5. Select: "Commit directly to main branch"
- 6. Click "Commit changes"

# **Viewing History**



### Click the history icon (clock with arrow) to see:

- All commits made to the file
- Who made each change
- When changes were made
- What was changed (diff view)

### Why History Matters:

- Debug when things broke
- Understand project evolution
- Give credit to contributors

# **Good vs Bad Commit Messages**

Scenario	X Bad	<b>✓</b> Good
Bug fix	"fixed stuff"	"Fix crash on submit button when form is empty"
New feature	"update"	"Add CSV export functionality to data table"
Documentation	"docs"	"Update README with installation instructions for Windows"

#### **Best Practices:**

- Start with a verb (Add, Fix, Update, Remove)
- Be specific about what changed
- **Keep it concise** (50 chars for title)

## **GitHub Workflow Summary**

### The Basic Cycle

```
1. Create/Clone Repository
2. Make Changes (Edit files)
3. Commit Changes (Save snapshot)
4. Push to GitHub (Share with world)
5. Repeat!
```

This is the foundation of all Git workflows!

# **Beyond the Basics**

### What's Next?

### **GitHub Features to Explore:**

- Branches Work on features separately
- Pull Requests Propose changes
- **Issues** Track bugs and features
- Actions Automate workflows
- Pages Host websites for free

#### **Git Command Line:**

- git clone Copy repo locally
- git add Stage changes
- git commit Save changes
- git push Upload to GitHub
- git pull Download updates

# **Real-World GitHub Tips**



#### For Your Profile:

- 1. Pin your best repositories
- 2. Add a **profile README** (special repo)
- 3. **Contribute** regularly (green squares!)
- 4. Star interesting projects
- 5. Follow developers you admire

### For Your Projects:

- 1. Always include **README**
- 2. Add **screenshots** for visual projects
- 3. Use descriptive commit messages
- 4. License your work appropriately
- 5. Respond to **issues** promptly



### Test your understanding!

- 1. What's the difference between Git and GitHub?
- 2. What is a repository?
- 3. Why are commit messages important?
- 4. What's included in the Student Developer Pack?

## **Quiz Answers**

## **Check Your Understanding**

#### 1. Git vs GitHub

- **Git**: Version control system (the technology)
- **GitHub**: Web platform that hosts Git repos (the service)

### 2. Repository

A storage space for project files including all history

### 3. Commit Messages

Document what changed and why for future reference

#### 4. Student Pack

## **Common Pitfalls to Avoid**



### Learn from Others' Mistakes

Mistake	Consequence	Prevention
Committing passwords	Security breach	Use .gitignore, environment variables
Huge files (>100MB)	Repo becomes slow	Use Git LFS or external storage
"Fix bug" messages	Can't track changes	Be descriptive
Not using branches	Messy history	Branch for features
Forgetting to pull	Merge conflicts	Always pull before push

## **Resources for Learning More**



#### **Official Resources:**

- GitHub Docs: docs.github.com
- GitHub Learning Lab: lab.github.com
- Pro Git Book: git-scm.com/book (free!)

#### **Interactive Tutorials:**

- GitHub Skills: skills.github.com
- Learn Git Branching: learngitbranching.js.org
- Atlassian Git Tutorial: atlassian.com/git

#### **Practice:**