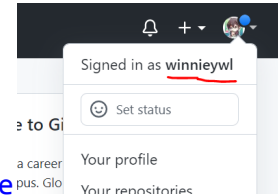


Initial Git set up: You only need to do this once

```
git config --global user.name your_github_username
git config --global user.email your_github_email
```

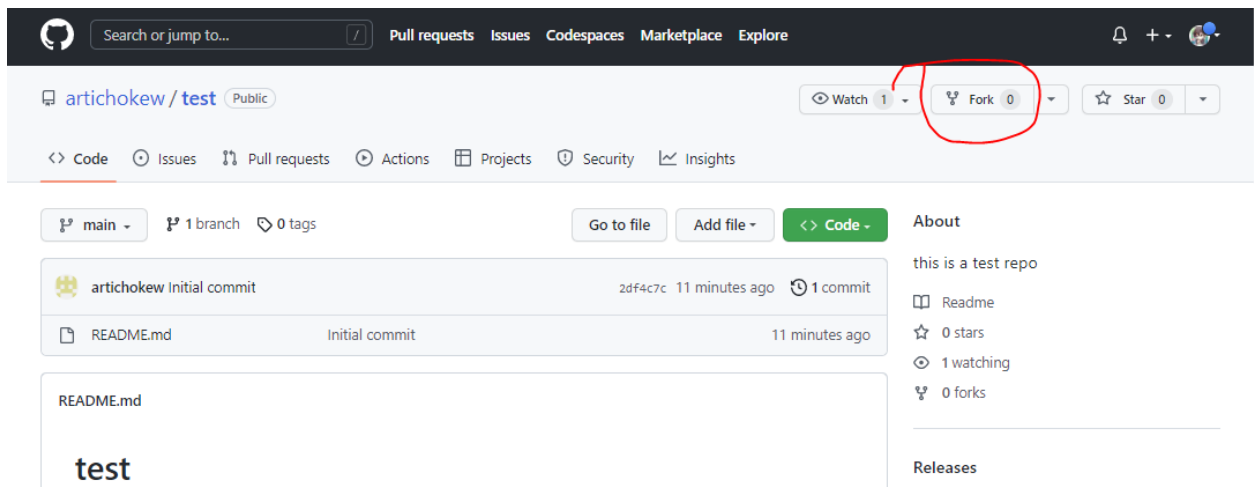


(mac users: if you have an error `xcrun: error: invalid active developer path`
<https://apple.stackexchange.com/questions/254380/why-am-i-getting-an-invalid-active-developer-path-when-attempting-to-use-git-a>)

Forking the main repository (only need to do this once)

When you fork, you create a copy of the main repository as your own repository in your space.

1. Go to the main repository, **test**, created by owner **artichokew**:
<https://github.com/artichokew/test>
2. Click the Fork button:



3. Make sure the following:
 - 1) The Owner is yourself (your github id).
 - 2) You put a description indicating this repo is a forked from owner: artichokew. This is optional but best practice.
 - 3) Check "copy the main branch only"

artichokew / test Public




Watch 1 Fork 0 Star 0

Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Security Insights

Create a new fork


A fork is a copy of a repository. Forking a repository allows you to freely experiment with changes without affecting the original project.

Owner * Repository name *


  winnieywl / test 

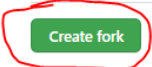
By default, forks are named the same as their upstream repository. You can customize the name to distinguish it further.

Description (optional)

 This is a forked repo from artichokew.

☒ Copy the main branch only
Contribute back to artichokew/test by adding your own branch. [Learn more.](#)

 You are creating a fork in your personal account.

 **Create fork**

4. Click “Create fork”. Note that in your forked repo, the url has changed from **artichokew/test** to **winnieywl/test**. This means this repo has been copied to your github page.

Search or jump to... Pull requests Issues Codespaces Marketplace Explore

winnieywl / test Public
forked from artichokew/test

Pin Watch 0 Fork 1 Star 0

Code Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

main 1 branch 0 tags

Go to file Add file <> Code

About

This is a forked repo from artichokew.

Readme 0 stars 0 watching 1 fork

Releases

No releases published
[Create a new release](#)

Packages

No packages published
[Publish your first package](#)

artichokew Initial commit 2df4c7c 17 minutes ago 1 commit

README.md Initial commit 17 minutes ago

README.md

test

this is a test repo

Connecting (Cloning) to your Fork Repository (only need to do this once)

1. In your shell/terminal, change into the folder you want to save the cloned repository folder.

```
cd "C:\Users\winni\OneDrive\git"
```

2. Clone your forked repository

```
git clone https://github.com/winnieywl/test
```

This step will create a folder under `C:\Users\winni\OneDrive\git`, with the name of the repository as its name, `test`.

This step also downloads ALL content posted in the github repository, `test`, to the folder, `test` under `C:\Users\winni\OneDrive\git`

Downloading the latest content from the upstream repo

Professors may make changes to their course materials. Those changes will not auto-update in your forked repo. To make sure you have the latest version of the course content, do the following in your shell/terminal:

1. In your shell/terminal, change into the **repository folder** on your pc. Hit enter.

```
cd "C:\Users\winni\OneDrive\git\test"
```

2. Connect to the main repository, **test**, by **artichokew**

```
git remote add upstream https://github.com/artichokew/test.git
```

3. Pull the latest change from the upstream repo by **artichokew**

```
git fetch upstream
```

4. Sync with the main repository

```
git merge upstream/main
```

Submitting an Assignment and Create a Pull Request

Let's say, you are asked to submit your Stata script in a folder called "midterm"

1. You want to make sure you have the latest version of “**test**” from **artichokew**. Repeat step 1, 3 and 4 from section “**Downloading the latest content from the upstream repo**”
2. Check your forked repository folder and see that **midterm** folder is there.
3. Copy and paste the latest version of your work into **midterm**, give it a unique name like “**Winnie_Liu_385_midterm**”!
4. Update the forked repo on your github page.

```
git add *
```

5. Committing changes

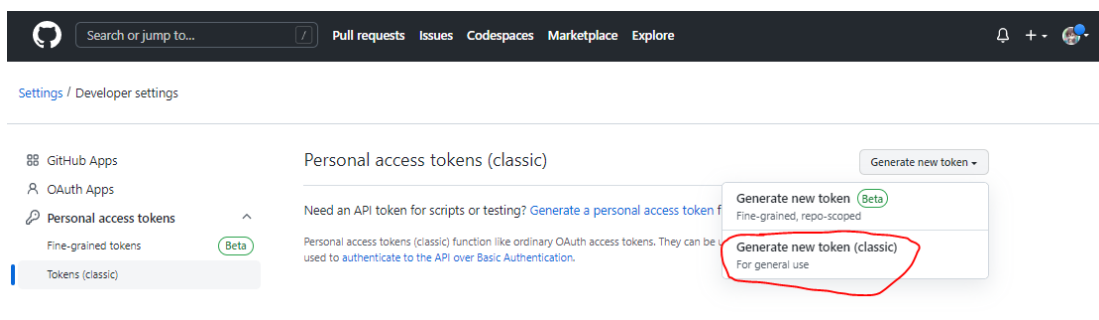
```
git commit -m "You must put a comment here, like Winnie Liu Midterm"
```

6. Push your branch on to github

```
git push
```

(Mac Users! **You only need to do this step once. Windows users please ignore this and go to step 7.** You will see an output asking you for username and password. Type in your username, but instead of password, get a personal access token here:

<https://github.com/settings/tokens>)



GitHub Apps

OAuth Apps

Personal access tokens

Fine-grained tokens

Tokens (classic)

New personal access token (classic)

Personal access tokens (classic) function like ordinary OAuth access tokens. They can be used instead of a password for Git over HTTPS, or can be used to [authenticate to the API over Basic Authentication](#).

Note

token

What's this token for?

Expiration *

30 days

The token will expire on Tue, Feb 21 2023

Select scopes

Scopes define the access for personal tokens. [Read more about OAuth scopes](#).

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> repo	Full control of private repositories
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> repostatus	Access commit status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> repo_deployment	Access deployment status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public_repo	Access public repositories
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> repoinvite	Access repository invitations
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> security_events	Read and write security events
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> workflow	Update GitHub Action workflows

Check all scopes and click “generate token” all the way at the bottom.

Copy the token in the green area and paste into your terminal as your password. **Note: you will not see what you pasted there, so be careful and only paste it once.**

7. In your forked repo on github, you should see the changes.

Search or jump to...

Pull requests

Issues

Codespaces

Marketplace

Explore

winnieywl / test

Public

Pin

Watch 0

Fork 1

Star 0

<> Code

Pull requests

Actions

Projects

Wiki

Security

Insights

Settings

main 1 branch 0 tags

Go to file

Add file

<> Code

About

This branch is 1 commit ahead of artichokew:main.

Contribute

Sync fork

winnieywl Winnie Liu Midterm

69c65fc 1 minute ago 2 commits

midterm Winnie Liu Midterm 1 minute ago

README.md Initial commit 47 minutes ago

README.md

test

this is a test repo

This is a forked repo from artichokew.

Readme

0 stars

0 watching

1 fork

Releases

No releases published

Create a new release

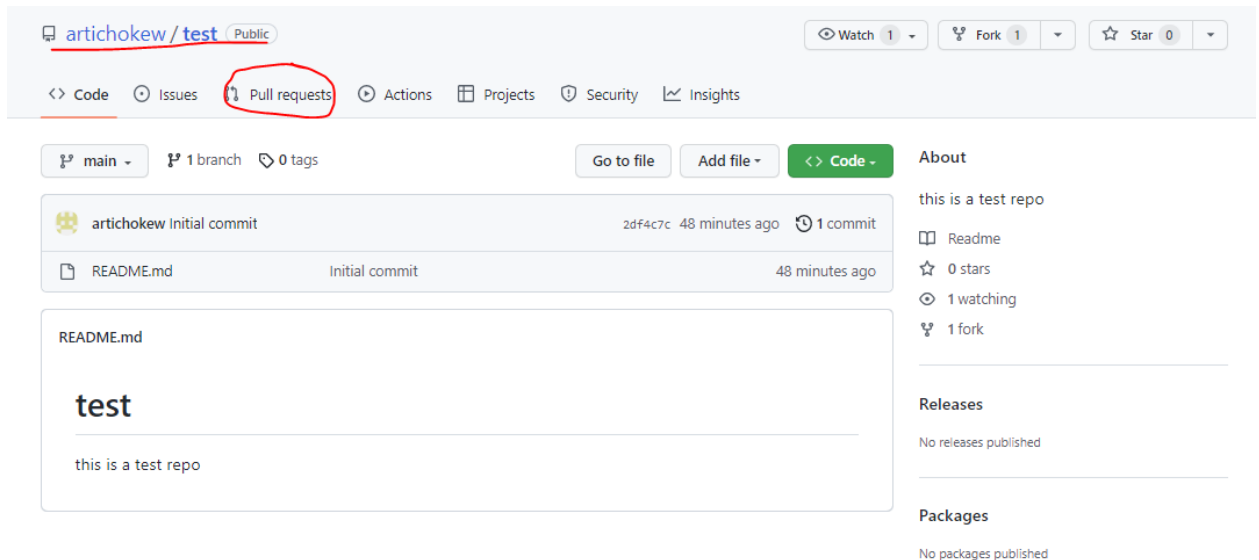
Packages

No packages published

Publish your first package

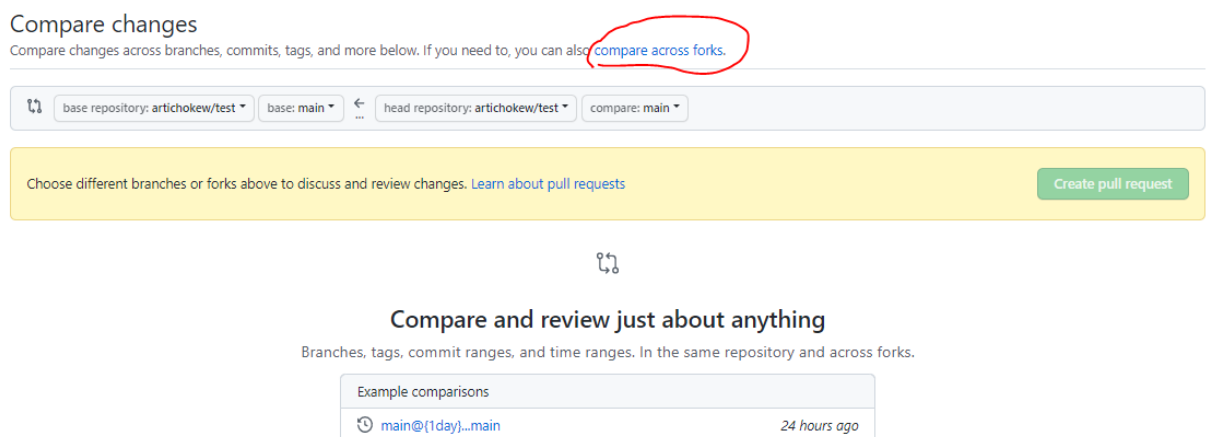
8. Create a pull request. Go to the **original repo page** create by **artichokew**

9. Click “Pull requests”



10. “New Pull Requests”


11. Click “compare across forks”



12. Choose the upstream repo by **artichokew** as “base repository” and your forked repo as “head repository”

Comparing changes

Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new pull request. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).



base repository: artichokew/test ▾


base: main ▾


← ...

head repository: winnieyw/test ▾


compare: main ▾


✓ **Able to merge.** These branches can be automatically merged.

 **Winnie Liu Midterm #3**
Submitting midterm Winnie Liu

 **View pull request**

→ 1 commit

 1 file changed

 1 contributor

13. Click “create pull request”
14. Add comments and submit