

Initializing and Synchronizing a Git Repo with GitHub Desktop

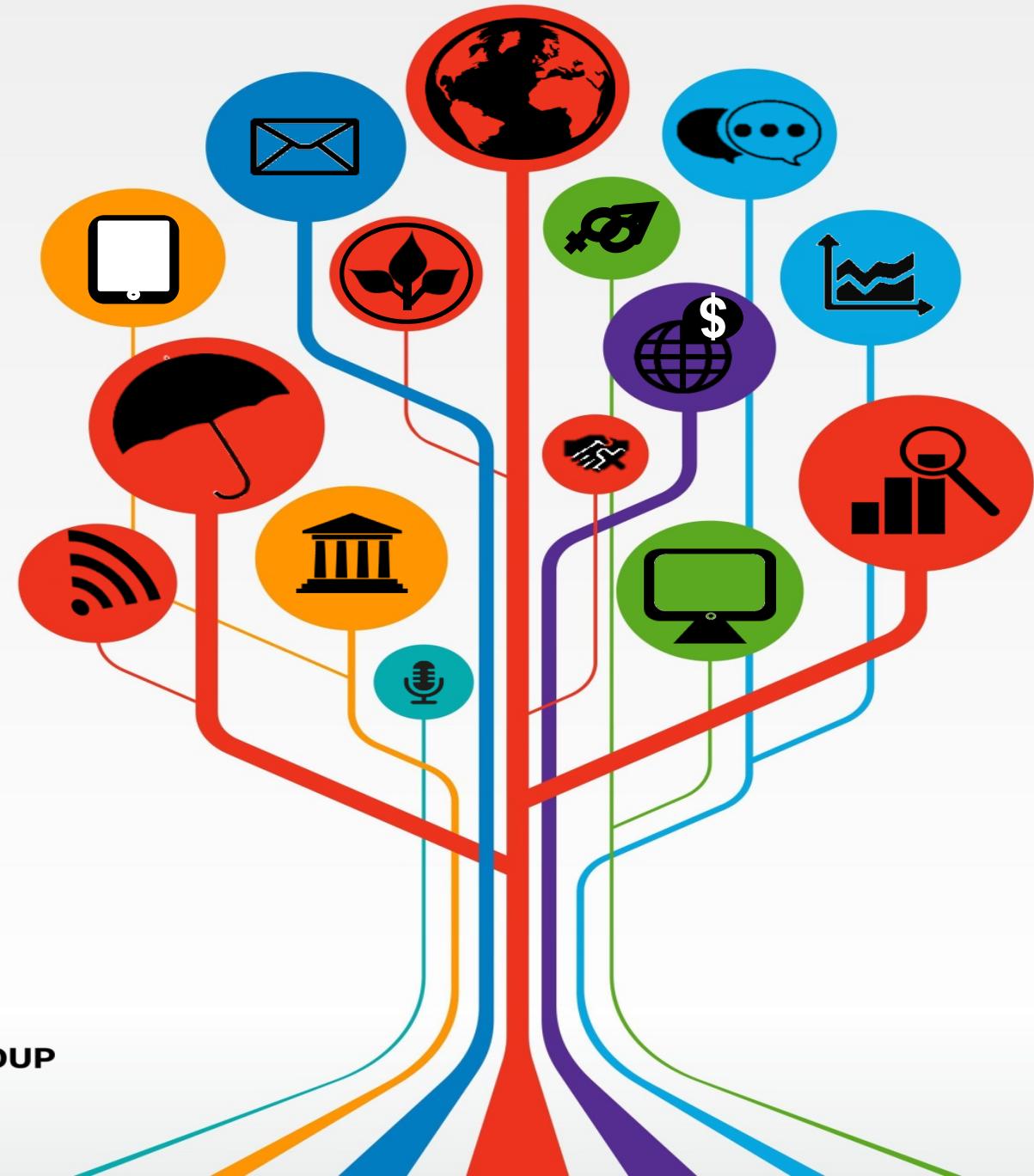
Research Assistant Onboarding

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Create a repository on GitHub

The screenshot shows the GitHub 'Create a new repository' form. A red arrow labeled '1' points to the '+' icon in the top right corner of the header bar. Another red arrow labeled '2' points to the 'Repository name' field, which contains 'my-new-repo'. A third red arrow labeled '3' points to the checkbox for initializing the repository with a README. A fourth red arrow labeled '4' points to the green 'Create repository' button at the bottom left of the form.

Search GitHub

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1

Create a new repository

A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.

Owner Repository name

bbdaniels / my-new-repo ✓

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [jubilant-octo-journey](#).

Description (optional)

Public Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

Private You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Initialize this repository with a README

This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer. Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

Add .gitignore: None Add a license: None

Create repository

2

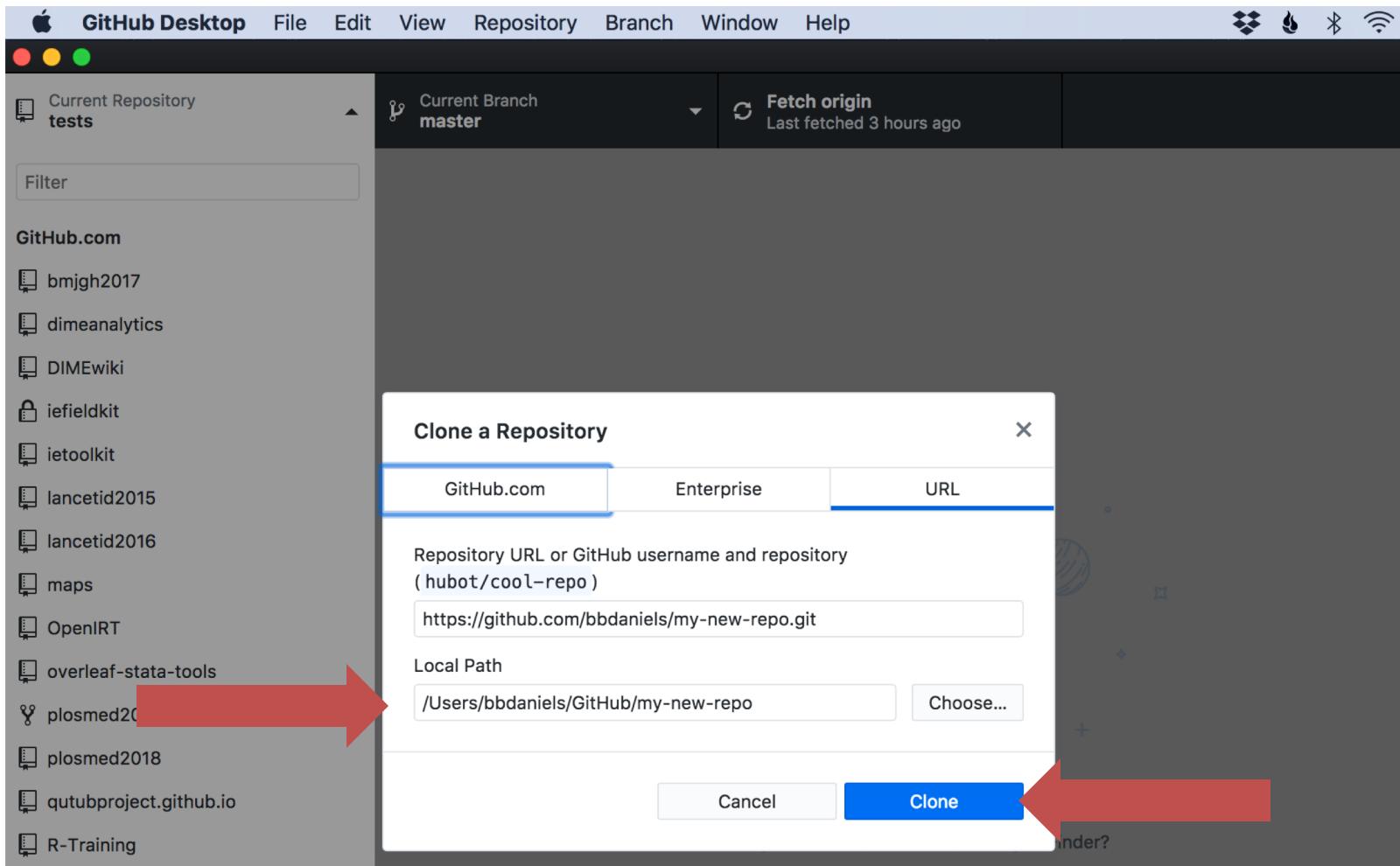
3

4

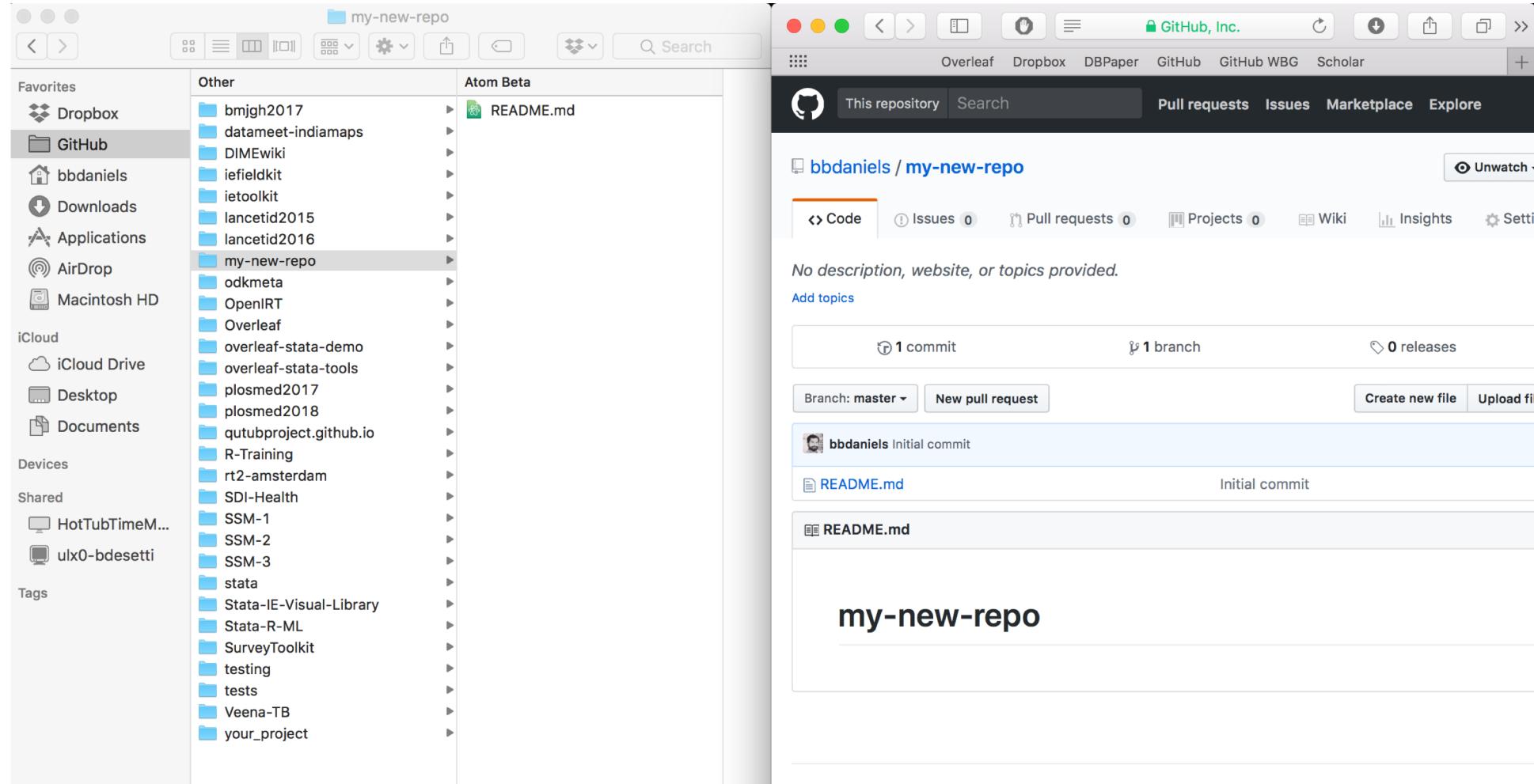
Setup in GitHub Desktop

A screenshot of a GitHub repository page for 'bbdaniels / my-new-repo'. The page shows basic repository statistics: 1 commit, 1 branch, 0 releases, and 1 contributor. Below the stats, there are buttons for 'Branch: master', 'New pull request', 'Create new file', 'Upload files', 'Find file', and a prominent green 'Clone or download' button. A red arrow points to the 'Clone or download' button. A tooltip for 'Clone with HTTPS' is visible, showing the URL <https://github.com/bbdaniels/my-new-repo>. The repository name 'my-new-repo' is displayed at the bottom of the page.

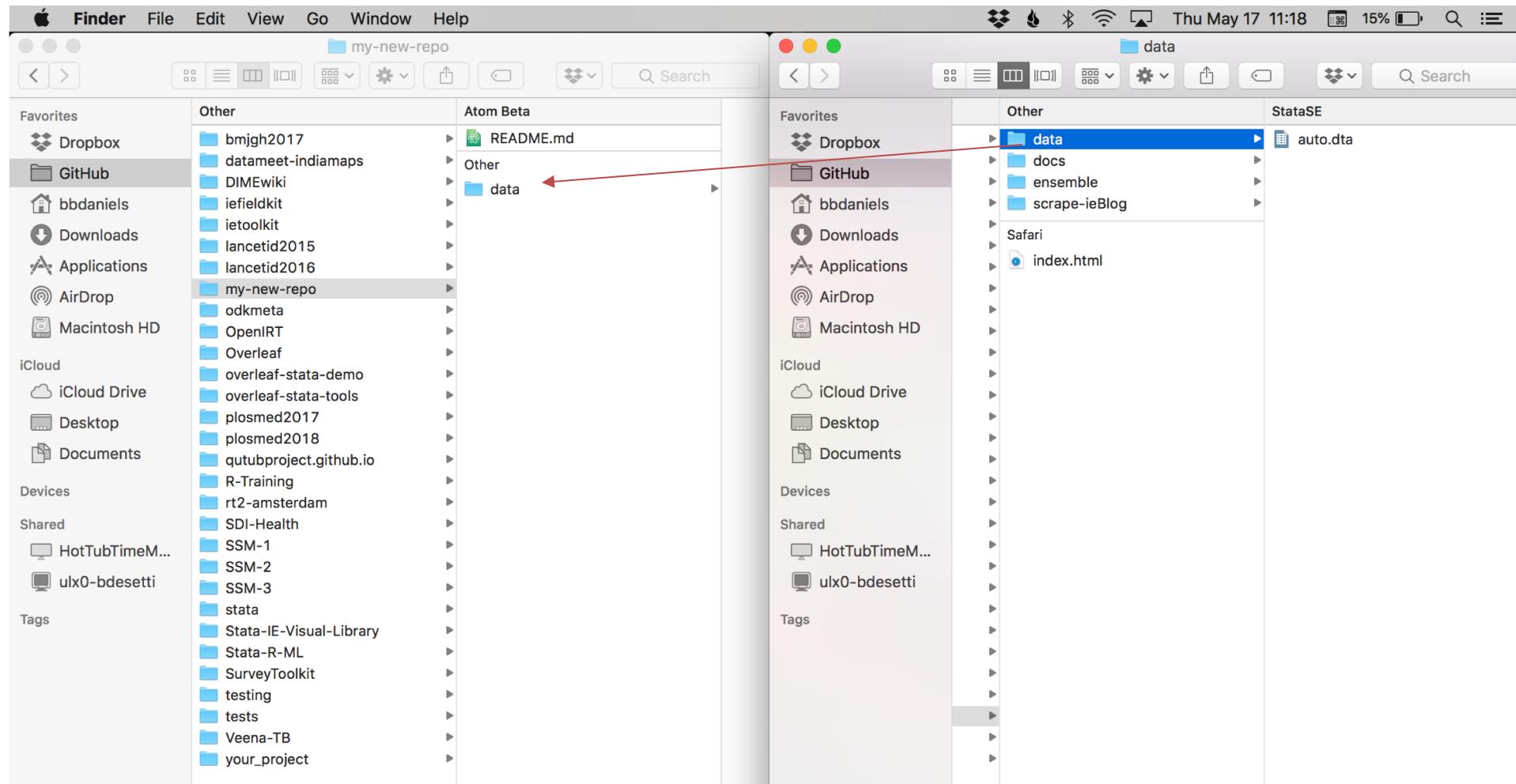
Set local destination for “clone” repository



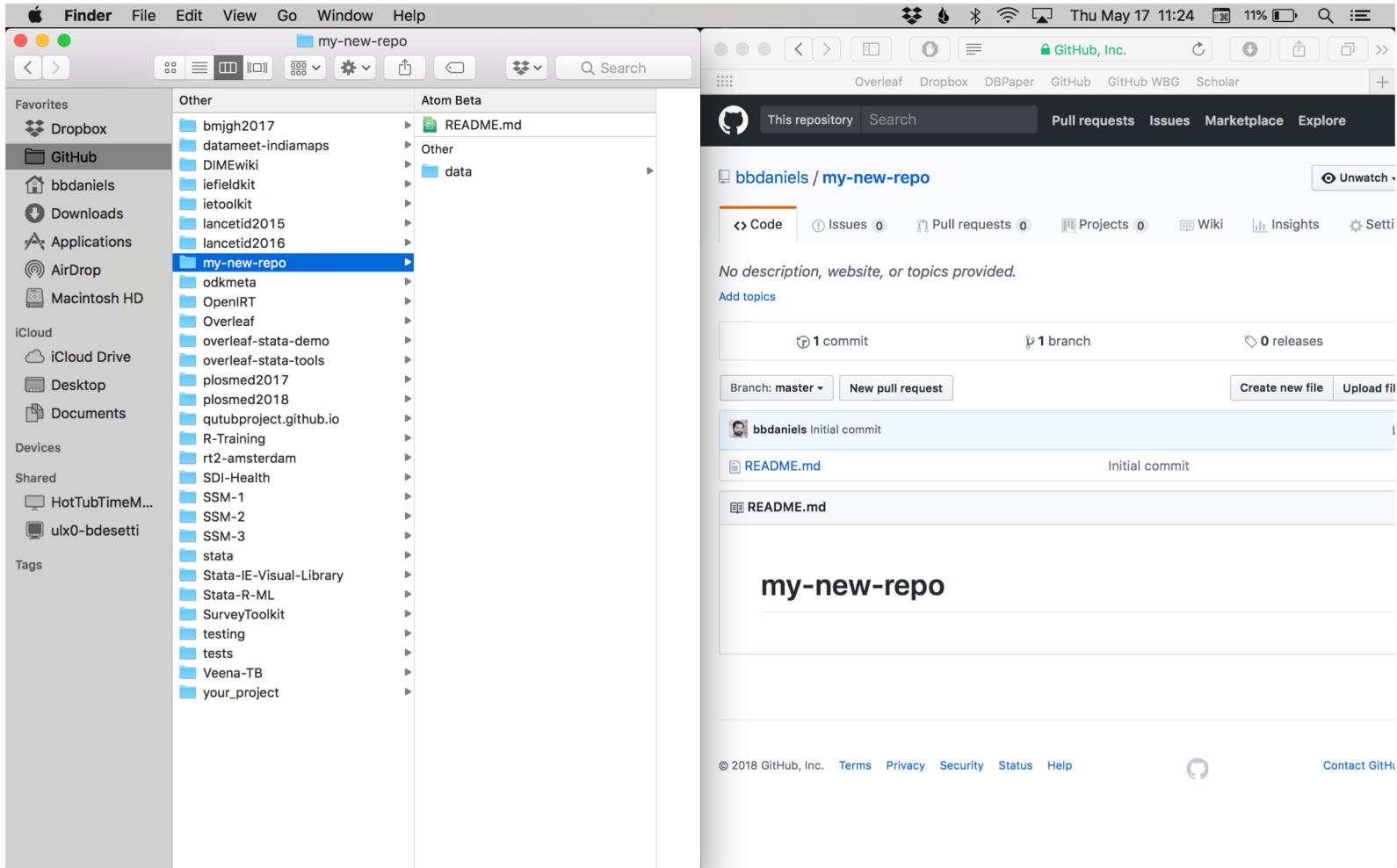
The “local” and “remote” instances are identical



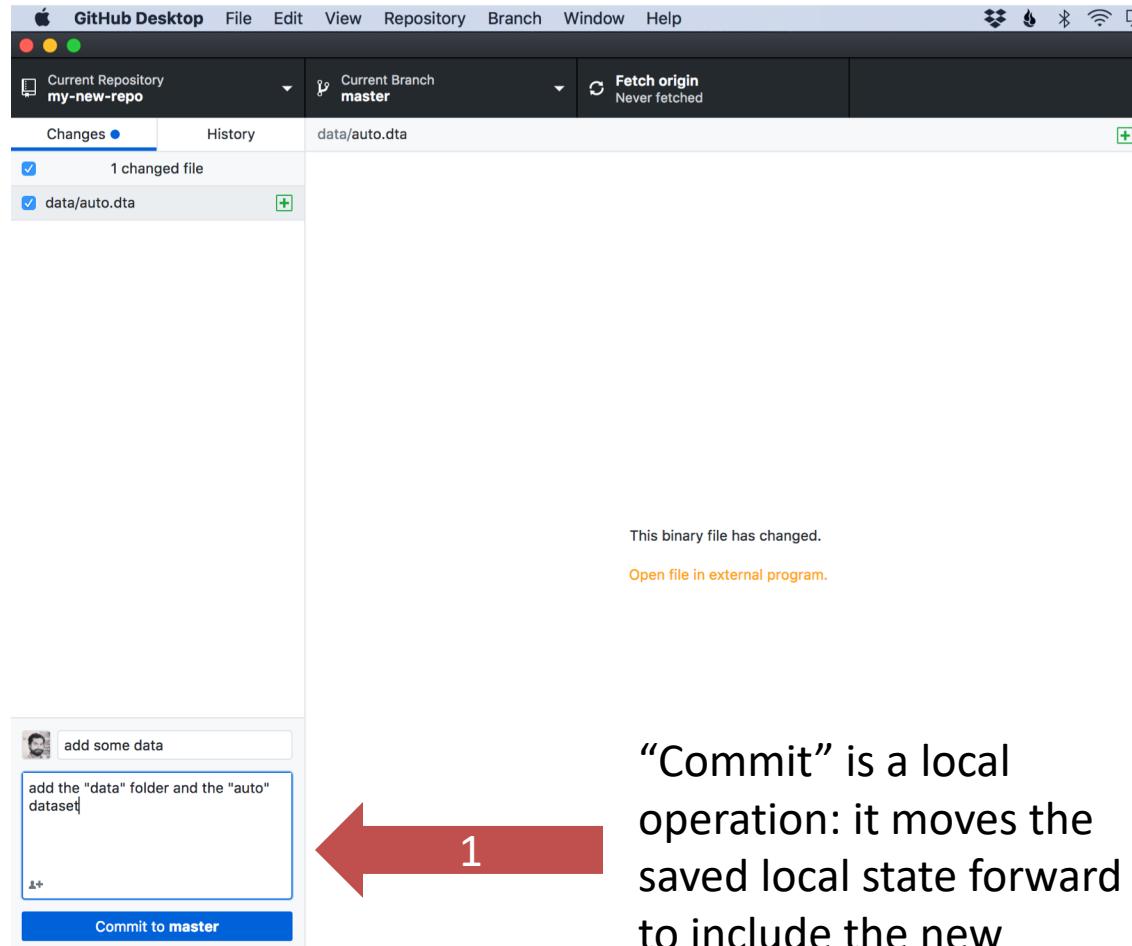
Add some data locally...



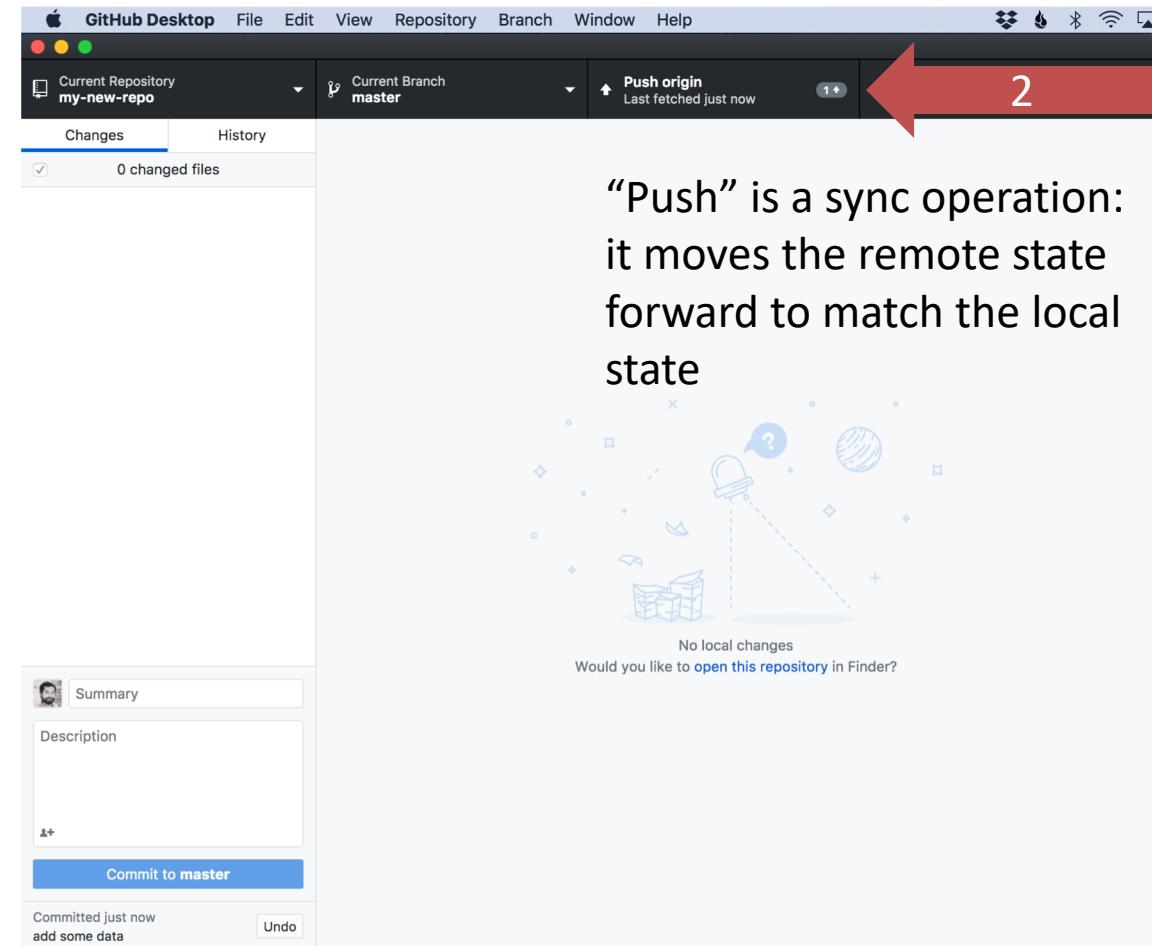
The local and remote are *not* in sync



GitHub Desktop notes the changes and allows you to push them to the remote (“origin”)

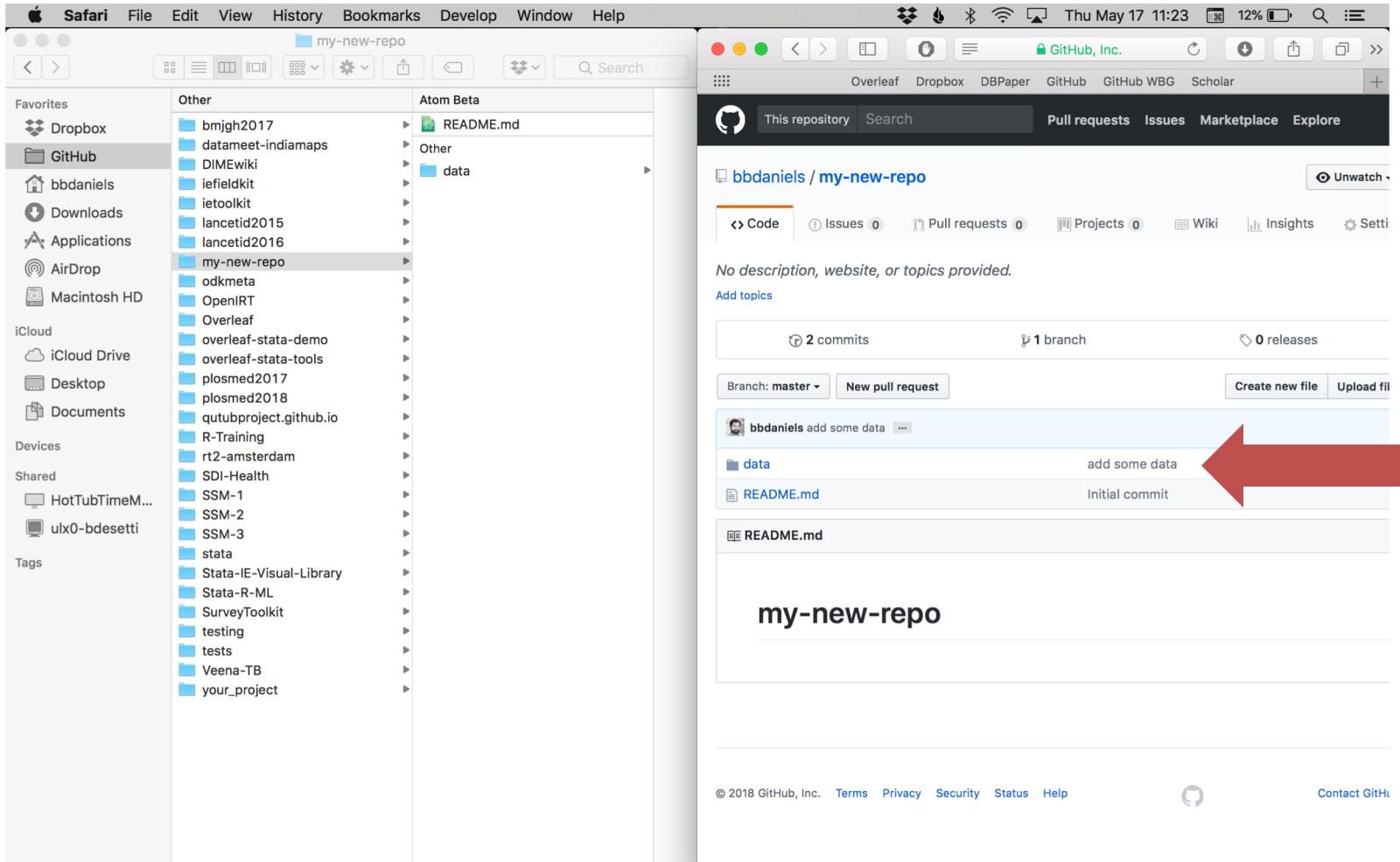


“Commit” is a local operation: it moves the saved local state forward to include the new changes



“Push” is a sync operation: it moves the remote state forward to match the local state

The local and remote are again in sync



Each item records when it was last modified

Git can do much more!

- For now, you have created a version history of your files with a publicly accessible remote backup
- Git is designed such that this remote backup serves as a coordination point for multiple people making changes simultaneously, through “branching”
- We will cover this later!
- [Pro Git](#) is a good introduction to all of Git’s many features
- And [GitKraken](#) is a better desktop client for interacting with the version history and the advanced features

Thank you!

