Using Github

What Github Does

- Online project hosting site.
- "Remote" git repository with access control
- Issue Tracking
- Documentation and web pages (github.io)
- Integrates with other services
 - Continuous Integration, e.g. CircleCI

Github in this Course

- Submit (some) labs and quizzes
- Submit Programming Project
- Used for everything in OOP2.

What to do

1. Create a Github Account

- Put your **REAL NAME** in profile
- Add a PHOTO that clearly shows your face
- Include a public Email. Prefer KU-Gmail
- Write a short profile about yourself
- 2. Sign-up form: https://goo.gl/cwrBbW
- 3. Receive an e-mail invitation to join OOP2018
- 4. Click to join Github Organization.

Github Account

Students in last year's OOP course.

- 1. Real name
- 2. Photo
- 3. Email
- 4. Description of you



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Complete a sign-up form:

https://goo.gl/cwrBbW

Tell us your Github login!

Answer some simple questions about git.

Git for SKE Programming 1	
After you create an account on Github and complete your Github profile, please answer these questions.	
* Required	
Your student ID * 10-digit KU student ID.	
Your answer	
Your Github login name * Just your Github login name, such as fatalaijon. Don't enter a URL.	
Your answer	
Your first name (English) *	
Your answer	

How to Use Github

2 Situations + Special Case

Case 1: You already have project code on your local computer.

Case 2: *Project exists on Github.* You want to copy it to your computer.

Special Case:

Case 3: A new project (no files yet).

Case 1: Starting from Local Project

You already have a project on your computer

1. Create a local "git" repository.

cmd> git init

- cmd> git add .gitignore src
- cmd> git commit -m "initial code checkin"
- 2. Create an empty repo on Github.

Create a new repository

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

Owner		Repository name	
💂 fatalaijon -	/	demo	~

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about symmetrical



Case 1: adding Github as remote

3. Copy the URL of new Github repository (https or ssh).

Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before

 or
 HTTPS
 SSH
 https://github.com/fatalaijon/demo.git

 We recommend every repository include a README, LICENSE, and .gitignore.

- 4. In your local project, add Github as a remote repository named "origin":
 - cmd> git remote add origin

https://github.com/fatalaijon/demo.git

5. Copy the local repository to Github

cmd> git push -u origin master

You only need "-u origin master" the <u>first time</u> you push to Github. Next time, just type "git push".

Case 2: Starting from Github

A project already exists on Github. You want to "clone" it your local computer & do work.

1. Get the Github project URL https://github.com/fatalaijon/demo.git

or: go to project on Github and click on **Clone or download** - then copy the URL.

2. In your workspace, type: cmd> git clone https://github.com/...

NOTE: "git clone" creates a new directory for the repository (named demo). If the directory already exists, clone won't work.

Case 2: Create an IDE project

3. Start your IDE and create a new project using the code in the directory you just cloned.

😣 💿 New Java Project		
Create a Java Project		
Create a Java project in the workspace or in an external location.		
Project name: demo		
Use default location		
Location: /home/jim/workspace/demo	Browse	
JRE		

That's it!

Github is automatically the remote "origin". Just "git push" your commited work to github.

You can use a different project name

The name of your local directory (cloned from Github) can be different from the Github repository name.

1) Rename the directory yourself.

= or =

2) Specify directory name when you "clone":

Clone "demo" into local directory "mydemo"

cmd> git clone https://github.com/fatalai
jon/demo.git mydemo

Comparison of 2 Cases

Git Workflow

After you have a repository + Github, what do you do? Git workflow for an *individual* project:

- 1) Check status of your working copy: cmd> git status
- 2) Commit changes or update your working copy.
 "git commit" or "git merge"
- 3) Do some work:

Code, test. Code, test. ... Review.

Now what?

Git Workflow (cont'd)

4) Check status again:

```
cmd> git status
```

Changes not staged for commit: modified: src/Problem2.java Untracked files:

src/Problem3.java

5) Add and commit your work to the local repository
cmd> git add src/Problem2.java src/Problem3.java
cmd> git commit -m "Solved problem 2 and 3"
[master 29abae0] Solved problem 2 and 3
2 files changed, 44 insertions(+), 5 deletions

Git Workflow (with Github)

6) Push changes to Github

```
cmd> git push
```

Compressing objects: 100% (12/12), done. Writing objects: 100% (12/12), 3.60 KiB, done. Total 12 (delta 9), reused 0 (delta 0) remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (9/9), ... To https://github.com/fatailaijon/demo.git 468abdf..29abae0 master -> master

That's it! Repeat the cycle (1 - 6) as you work.

Git Workflow for Team Projects

On a <u>team project</u>, other people will be committing files to the Github repository.

For team projects, you should update your local repository <u>from</u> Github <u>before</u> trying to "push" your work <u>to</u> Github.

If Github updates your local repository, then you should <u>merge</u> changes into your working copy and test again, before trying to push to Github.

(illustration in class)



https://cpske.github.io/programming1/git/git-assignment