

I'm not robot!

Whether you are a newborn or a wizened deep-ocean octopod, this Getting Started Guide uses a basic workflow to provide an overview of GitKraken Client interface from cloning your repository to successfully executing Git actions. Learning Git with GitKraken In this series, we'll provide Git tutorial videos. You'll learn Git concepts and how to apply them in GitKraken Client. Interested in how version control fits into a DevOps workflow? Check out our DevOps Tools Report to learn more. GitKraken Tutorials Need a hand jumping into the product? Here's a playlist with a few video tutorials. Define local Most of the work you do in GitKraken Client is using the local repository, meaning the files and changes are saved on your local machine. You can easily identify any local branches in the graph as they are shown with the icon. One of the reasons why Git is so fast when compared to other SCM tools is because all changes are made locally rather than on a remote server. The local repository includes all of the branches, and changes made to the repo, since the time it was created. Because you make a copy of the entire remote repo, you can change branches, view history, and commit changes without needing a network connection. It also means if there is a catastrophic event on the remote server, or if another user makes an unwanted change on a remote, all of the other members of the team would still have a copy of the full repo so it can easily be restored. .git folder When initializing a Git repo or cloning from a remote, you will notice a .git folder in the project root. This contains all of the information required for the Git repository and if this folder is deleted, you would no longer be able to switch branches, pull from remotes, or view commit history. Working directory The working directory is the currently checked out version of the files in the local repository. When you change branches, pull in changes, or reset, GitKraken Client will update the files in the working directory to reflect the changes. For more information on Git repositories, check out the Git repository tutorial blog post including a video from one of our developers. Workflow Example Once your repository is initialized and the interface is out of the way, it's time to get cracking ... Waaahh-pssh! ... and tie all of the interface and concepts together to perform work on your repository. Up until this point, you have created an entire folder representing your project with great potential. With this example, we'll take the next step and make a commit to production in a basic workflow. Branching The newly initialized repository created results in a default master branch. Synonymous with production, typically commits are not made directly to this, but rather are reviewed and merged in. Branches can be thought of as an area to silo where to commit. Its reference is specifically a moving pointer to an individual commit object. On our newly created repo, we'll branch off from master to silo our normal development. To do this, right-click master on the graph and select. Let's call this branch develop in "enter branch name" which is going to be an indefinite main track branch to the project. Once created, GitKraken Client will auto checkout develop and switch to that new branch. Changing file content Now that develop is set, we can make some new changes without affecting anything on production. In the example, the README.md file was created automatically to provide context about the project. This involves creating the file, writing content, and then saving it to disk. With Git, the last step to save becomes more granular in order to view desired changes for revision history. README.md was created as a placeholder and the project can become more meaningful by modifying the file with the project context, as well as adding additional project files. Any modifications and additions will have to be staged and committed, which will only affect our current branch. You can select Initial Commit from the graph, and click README.md to open the built-in editor. Staging and Committing Say you made changes to the README.md file. When selecting the //WIP node, there will now be pending changes to README.md in the staging panel under Unstaged Files. Next, let's move these changes into the Staged Files section by selecting the green button. Outside of Git, work is done in a typical method or written automatically when changes are detected. In a way, committing in Git is like the Save, where we've made a pointer to the changes in this current version of the file to keep in history. From here, type a brief summary of your changes and click to save your changes to the README.md file. This effectively updates the reference on develop, pointing to your first modification after Initial Commit. It's easy to distinguish between different types of changes including Added, Modified, Renamed, and Deleted files. Visit staging for vast coverage of the topic, including staging individual lines or hunks of file changes. Be sure to check out commits too. Merging Now that our develop branch is up to date, we want to roll out these changes into production. From the graph we see that develop is ahead of master by exactly 1 commit. In order to add this commit into the original branch, we will merge develop back into master. This will take all of the changes introduced since the last commit and play them on this branch by performing a new commit (called a merge commit) with the changes. There are a few ways to perform the merge action in GitKraken Client, but perhaps the easiest is from within the graph. In the graph, you can see we have things in a new branch, develop, that we want in our source branch, master. Like any sensible person, we would only have to pick up develop and throw it at master right? Right! Simply drag develop and drop it on master to get the merge option. Alternatively the same merge can be performed through right click and other means. Revisit and learn more about merging and other options available through Branching and Merging. Summary In the end, this is as simple as it gets in terms of workflow and paves the way for incorporating changes into pushing and pulling or venturing to advanced models like GitFlow. Remember, you must crawl before you can walk and without a doubt you will be running in no time! Below is a sample video on how a simple commit is created as was explained in this guide. For more topics checkout the rest of the categories and pages listed. Your quest continues! GitKraken Edition It's hard. It's always hard, when you do something for the first time. Especially when you are collaborating, making mistakes isn't a comfortable thing. But open source is all about collaboration & working together. We wanted to simplify the way new open-source contributors learn & contribute for the first time. Reading articles & watching tutorials can help, but what comes better than actually doing the stuff without messing up anything. This project aims at providing guidance & simplifying the way rookies make their first contribution. Remember the more relaxed you are, the better you learn. If you are looking for making your first contribution just follow the simple steps below. We promise you, it will be fun. Git Kraken Download GitKraken, Install and open it. You should see the "Welcome to GitKraken" modal dialog - Sign in with GitHub and allow GitKraken access to your GitHub account. (optional) Go to File -> Preferences and set your project directory to the root of your local repositories. Fork this repository Fork this repo by clicking on the fork button on the top of this page. This will create a copy of this repository in your account. Clone the repository In GitKraken, go to File -> Clone Repo. Select GitHub.com in the right pane. Under your username, you should see first-contributions. Click that repository and check the full path shown at the bottom of this pane. Once you're satisfied with the path, click "Clone the repo!". Create a branch Click the branch button on the toolbar. Name your branch "add-your-name", for example: "add-william-sutton" Make necessary changes and commit those changes Now open Contributors.md file in a text editor and add your name to it, then save the file. If you have the repo open in GitKraken you'll see there are changes. Review and stage those changes by selecting the newest commit marked with "// WIP" and the number of files changed and the type of change. Review the files that have been changed and decide what you would like to stage. Staging is important to tell git exactly what file changes you want associated with this commit. Once you have a good commit message ("Add to Contributors list" sounds nice and descriptive) and are happy with your changes, you can hit "Stage all changes" to stage everything that is modified or "Stage File" to stage an individual file. If you change your mind, you can unstage those changes, or you can discard them all together. WARNING: As the word discard implies, this is a destructive operation. Do this only if you don't want any change(s) from whatever repository you're in. Hit commit. Congratulations, you've committed all the changes to your local copy of your branch of your fork of first-contributions. Onward! Push changes to GitHub Click the Push button on the toolbar. Submit changes on the origin branch if you want the changes to reflect in the master branch directly, else select the appropriate branch you want to push. Submit your changes for review If you go to your repository on github, you'll see Compare & pull request button. Click on that button. Now submit the pull request. Soon I'll be merging all your changes into the master branch of this project. You will get a notification email once the changes have been merged. Where to go from here? Congrats! You have just completed the standard fork -> clone -> edit -> PR workflow that you'll encounter often as a contributor! Celebrate your contribution and share it with your friends and followers by going to web app. You could join our slack team in case you need any help or have any questions. Join slack team. 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