



Github for Documentation

For E16/17 Unified Project
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If you have any comments/questions : <https://gihan.me/contact> nuwanjaliyagoda@eng.pdn.ac.lk

Content

1. VCS
2. Git
3. Github
4. Markdown
5. Github Markdown
6. Github Pages
7. E16 Unified Project Documentation
8. A simple Git workflow for groups
9. Git Command Line (If time permits)

1. Version Control Systems

Need:

Need for backing up code at different places : backups, snapshots, versions.

Version Control Systems :

Maintains snapshots of code.

“Branches”. (out of scope for this presentation)

Can backup on different locations.

Git



You can do a lot of things with git, and many of the rules of what you **should** do are not so much technical limitations but are about what works well when working together with other people. So git is a very powerful set of tools.

— *Linus Torvalds* —

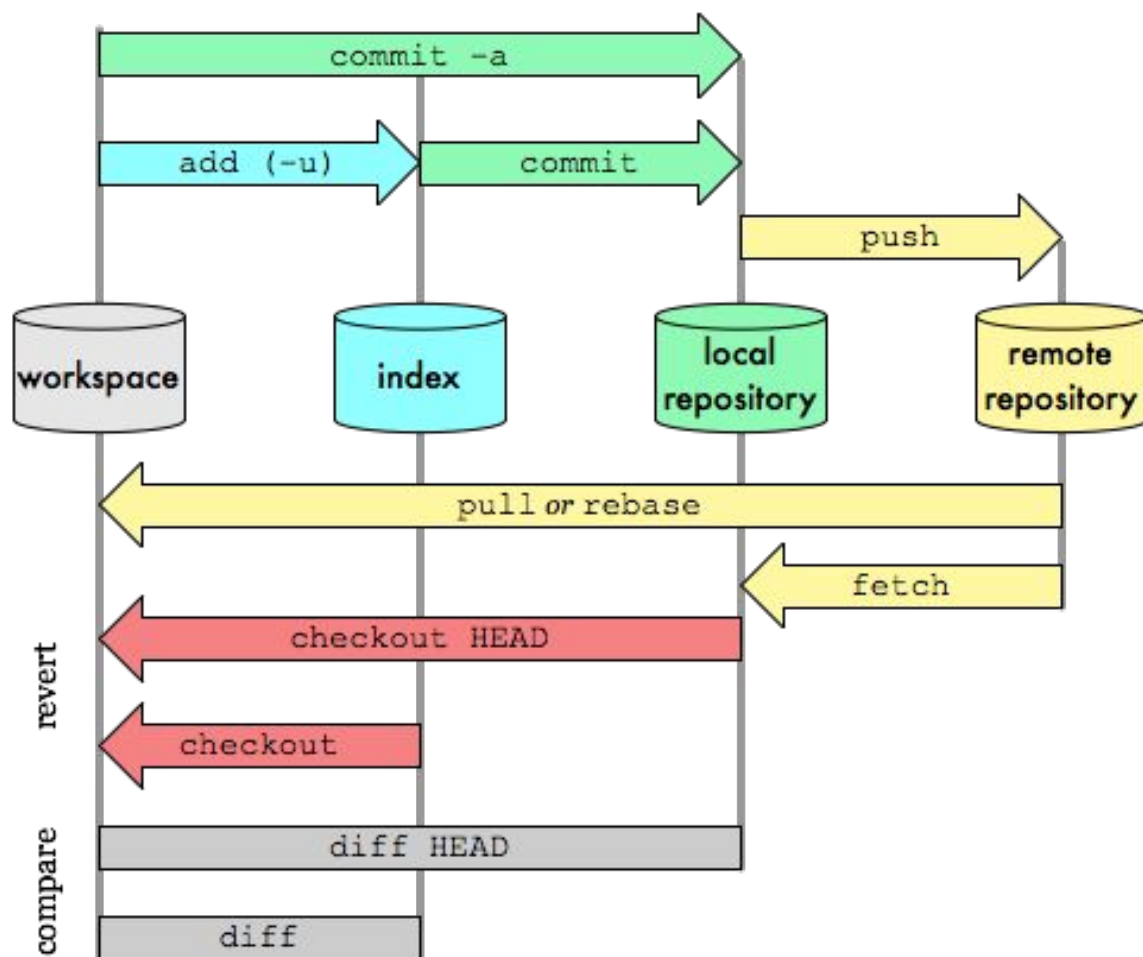
AZ QUOTES

Git

- [Opinion:]
 - Very well designed.
 - Too much features. Steep learning curve.
- Decentralized
- Fast (written in C++)
- Patches : we can send the changes we made to another person by a smaller file (compared to copying the full repository).
 - But this feature is seldom used thanks to Pull Requests
- [Opinion:]
 - First start with a minimum subset of git features. Learn other things on the go.

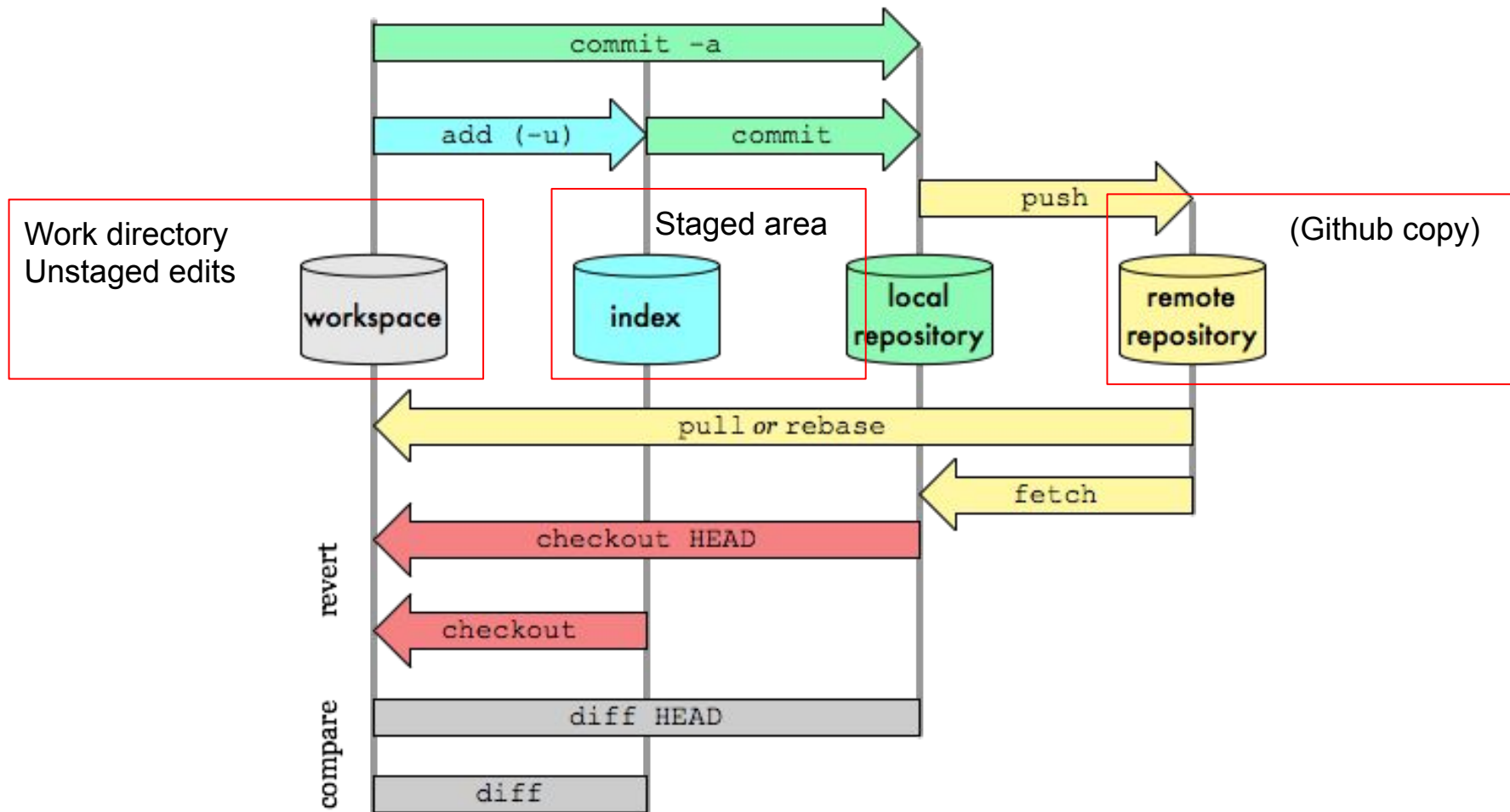
Git Data Transport Commands

<http://osteele.com>



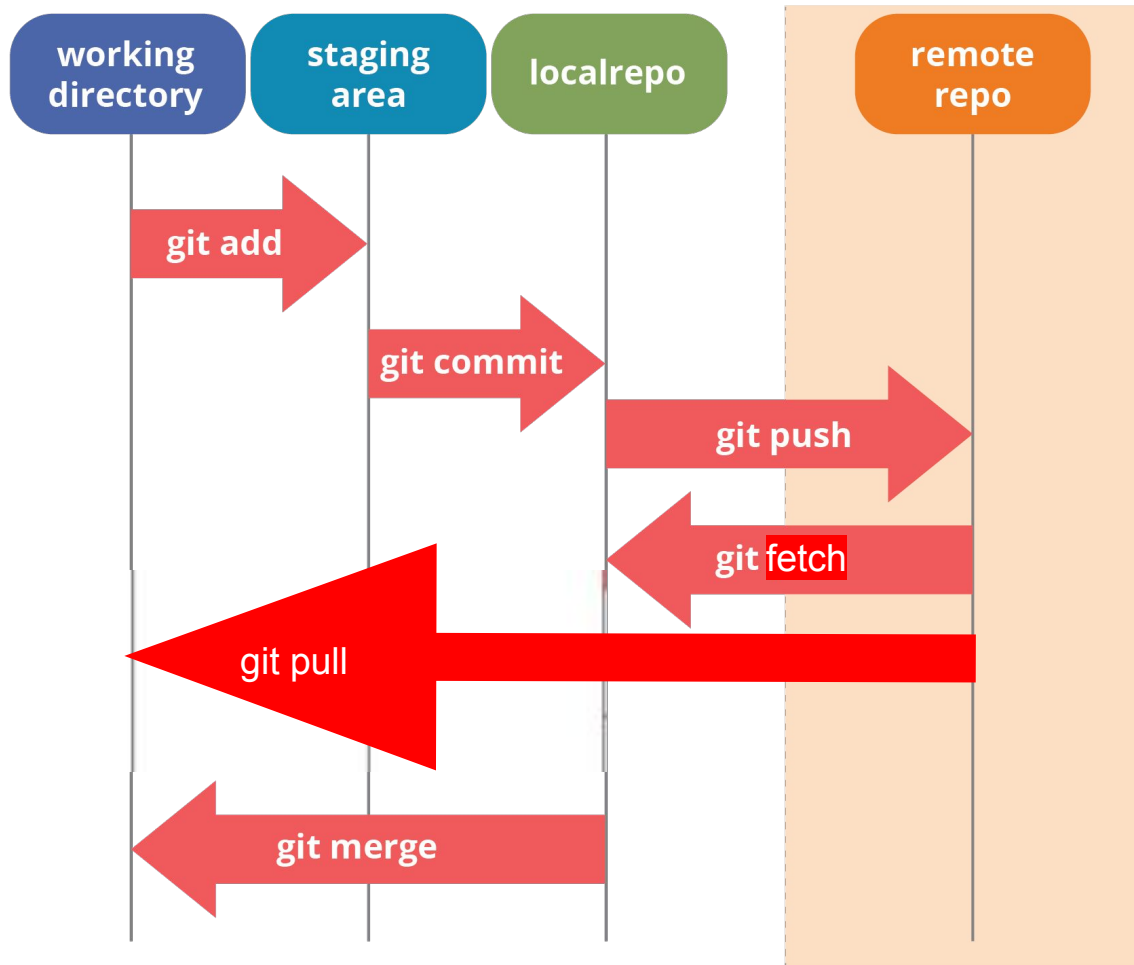
Git Data Transport Commands

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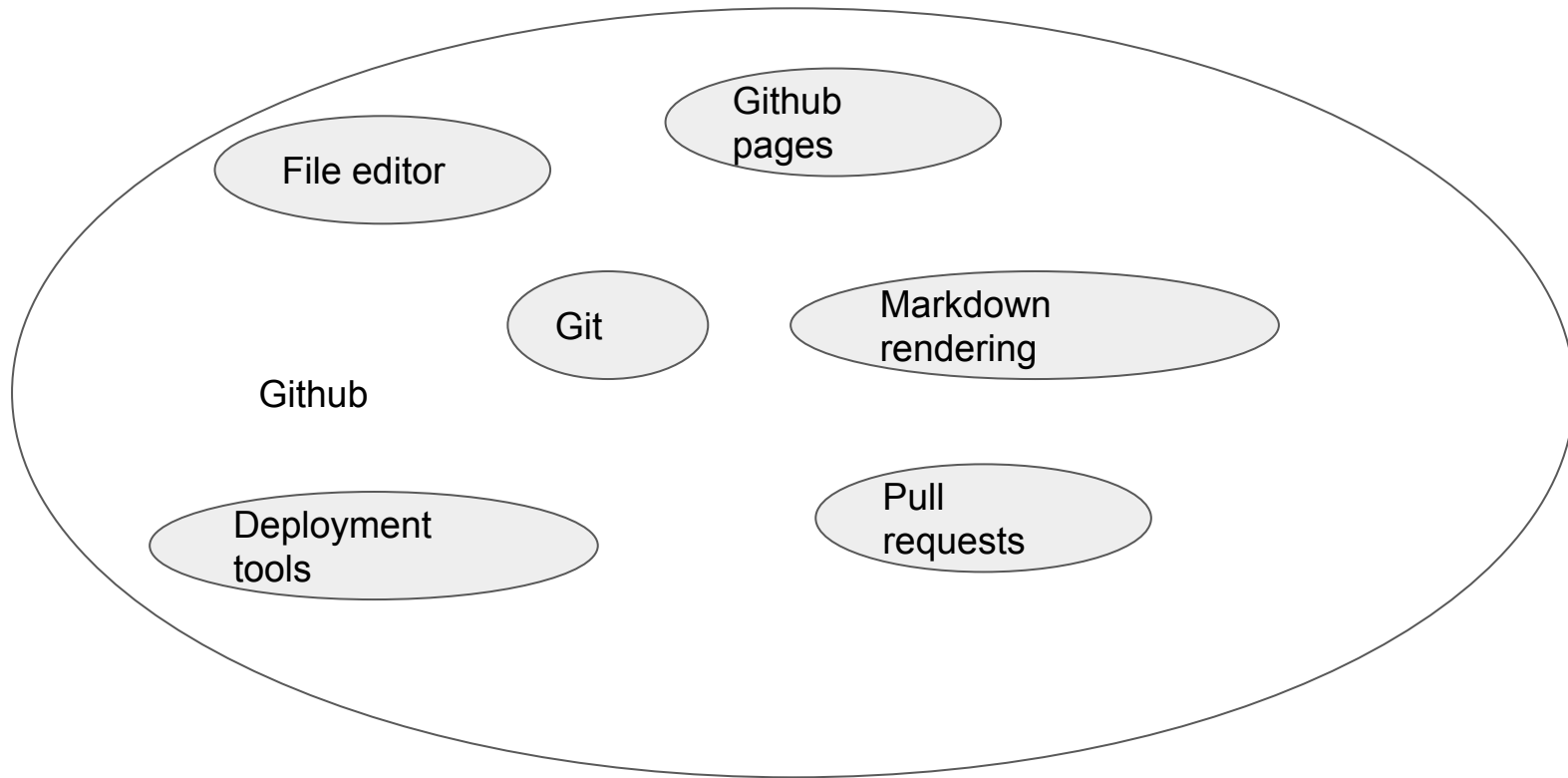


Local

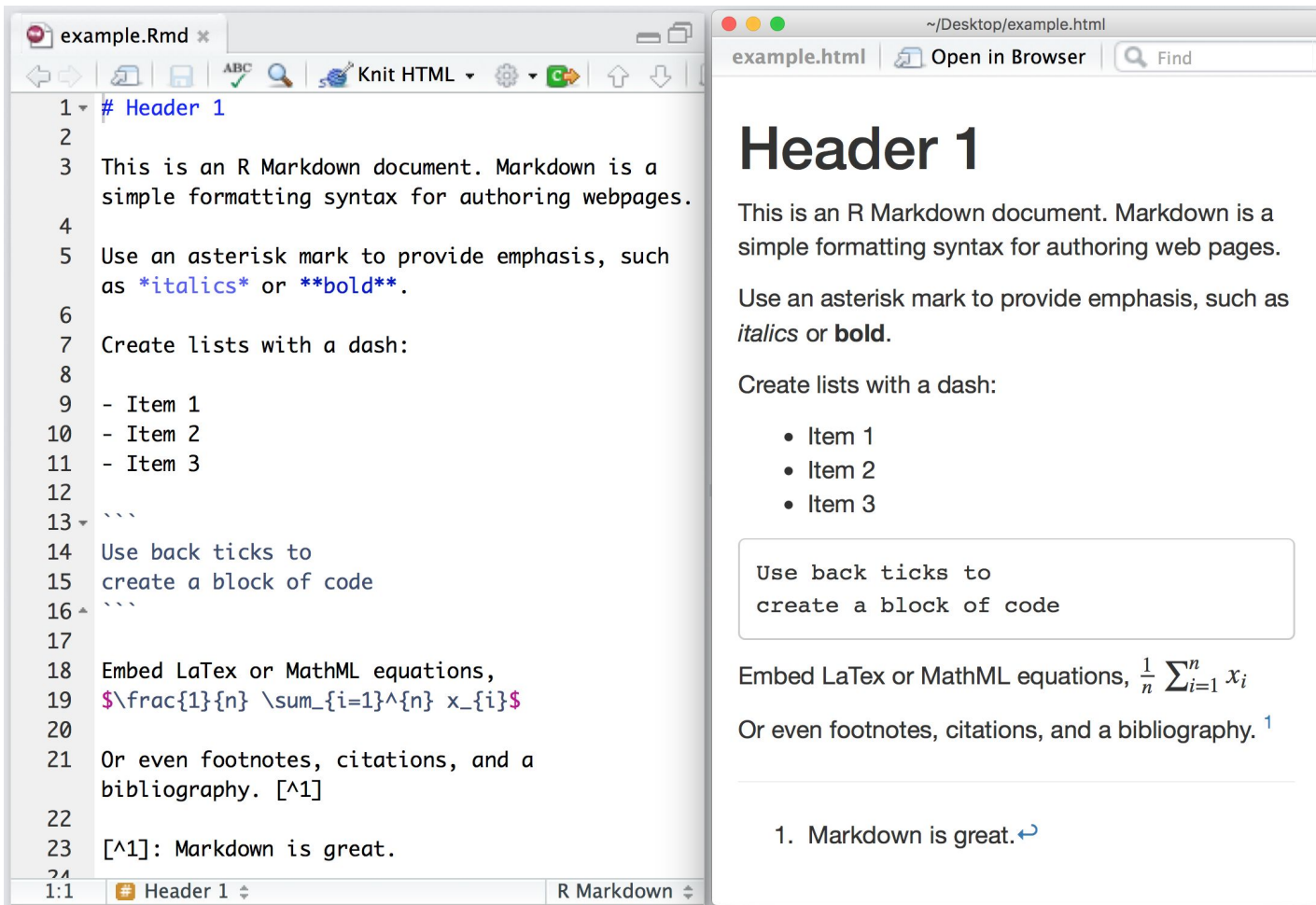
Remote



Github



Markdown : A document preparation language



The image displays two side-by-side windows illustrating the Markdown document preparation language. The left window shows the source R Markdown file, and the right window shows the rendered HTML output.

Left Window (Source File: example.Rmd):

```
1 # Header 1
2
3 This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a
4 simple formatting syntax for authoring webpages.
5
6 Use an asterisk mark to provide emphasis, such
7 as italics or bold.
8
9 Create lists with a dash:
10
11 - Item 1
12 - Item 2
13 - Item 3
14
15 Use back ticks to
16 create a block of code
17
18 Embed LaTeX or MathML equations,
19 
$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

20
21 Or even footnotes, citations, and a
22 bibliography. [1]
23
24 [1]: Markdown is great.
```

Right Window (Rendered HTML: example.html):

Header 1

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring web pages.

Use an asterisk mark to provide emphasis, such as *italics* or **bold**.

Create lists with a dash:

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

Use back ticks to
create a block of code

Embed LaTeX or MathML equations, $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$

Or even footnotes, citations, and a bibliography. ¹

1. Markdown is great. ↩

Github Markdown

Any .md file on a github repository will be compiled to the HTML document by a compilation engine inside Github.

This is often used to write README.md files in github.

Demonstration (1) : Writing your first README.md on github website.

Github Pages

This is a github service to have a website <https://yourname.github.io> for every github user/organization.

Demonstration 2 : Creating the github pages website with HTML.

Individual projects (repositories) can have urls as well
<https://yourname.github.io/project-name>

Demonstration 3 : Creating the github pages for individual repositories.

12 Unified Project Documentation

Organization: <https://github.com/cepdnackl>

Naming convention: e16-3yp-project-name

The web page would be <https://cepdnackl.github.io/e16-3yp-project-name>

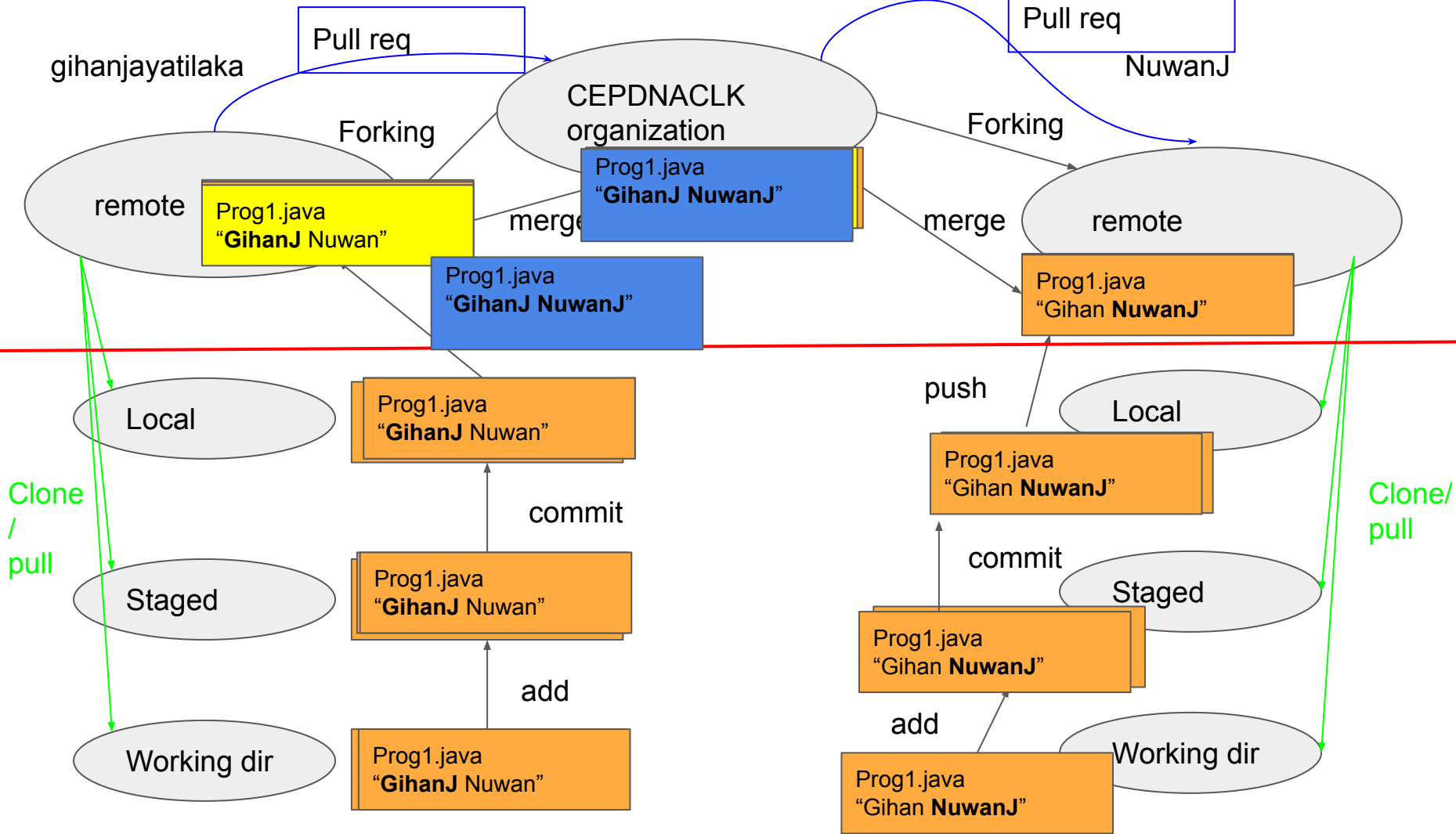
Demonstration 4: How to do documentation for this project.

Requirements

- Title
- Image (photo/drawing of the final hardware)
- Table of Contents (with links to sections lower in the page)
- Introduction (description of the real world problem and solution, impact)
- Solution Architecture (high level diagram + description)
- Hardware & Software Designs (detailed designs with many sub-sections)
- Testing (testing done on hardware and software, detailed + summarized results)
- Detailed budget (all items and costs)
- Conclusion (what was achieved, future developments, commercialization plans)

A simple git workflow for groups

1. Always create the repo in github.com organization/~~group leader's account~~ (don't use init)
2. Fork it to your github.com account
3. Clone the repo.
4. Work on your PC, add and commit.
5. Push to your github repo.
6. Then look for pull requests.
7. Merge pull requests in the Github.com GUI (including resolving conflicts)
8. Pull to your local.



Further reading

- Git patches. (the real way of doing pull requests)
- Access tokens instead of passwords.
- Git branches.
- Integrating Git to your IDE / Text editor. (will make your life easy)
- Git cherry picking (going back to a previous version of the code)
- Jekyll Markdown. (create beautiful websites in github pages)
- SVN.
- Github pages and custom domains.
- Arctic code vault (How github is going to save our code for 10000 years?)
- Why master branch became main branch? (history/politics)
- **Github actions**