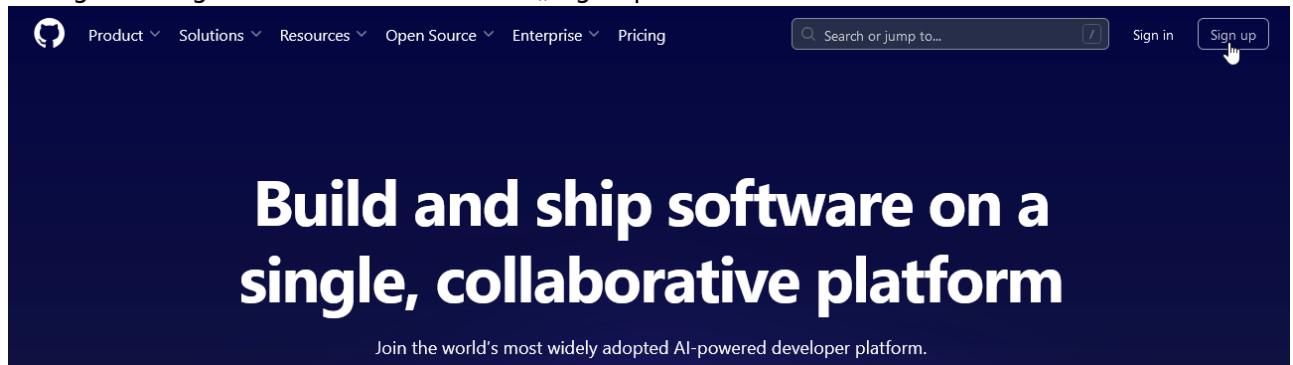


Account auf GitHub anlegen

1. Man geht auf github.com und klickt auf „Sign up“



2. Notwendige Daten eintragen

Sign up to GitHub

Email*

martin.fitzel@, [redacted]

Password*

.....

Password should be at least 15 characters OR at least 8 characters including a number and a lowercase letter.

Username*

[redacted]-mfj

Username may only contain alphanumeric characters or single hyphens, and cannot begin or end with a hyphen.

Continue >

By creating an account, you agree to the [Terms of Service](#). For more information about GitHub's privacy practices, see the [GitHub Privacy Statement](#). We'll occasionally send you account-related emails.

3. Login unter <https://github.com/login>



Sign in to GitHub

Username or email address

Password

[Forgot password?](#)

Sign in

[Sign in with a passkey](#)

New to GitHub? [Create an account](#)

4. Erstellung eines neuen Repository



Start writing code



Start a new repository for phsg-mf

A repository contains all of your project's files, revision history, and collaborator discussion.

Repository name *

☐ Public

Anyone on the internet can see this repository

☒ Private

You choose who can see and commit to this repository

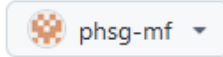
Create a new repository

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)

Required fields are marked with an asterisk (*).

Owner *



Repository name *

/ Bescheide STU



Your new repository will be created as **Bescheide-STU**.

The repository name can only contain ASCII letters, digits, and the characters ., -, and _.

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **super-duper-octo-sniffle** ?

Description (optional)



Public

Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.



Private

You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Initialize this repository with:



Add a README file

This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more about READMEs.](#)

Add .gitignore


.gitignore template: None ▾

Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. [Learn more about ignoring files.](#)

Choose a license

License: None ▾

A license tells others what they can and can't do with your code. [Learn more about licenses.](#)

This will set  **main** as the default branch. Change the default name in your [settings](#).



You are creating a private repository in your personal account.

Create repository

5.

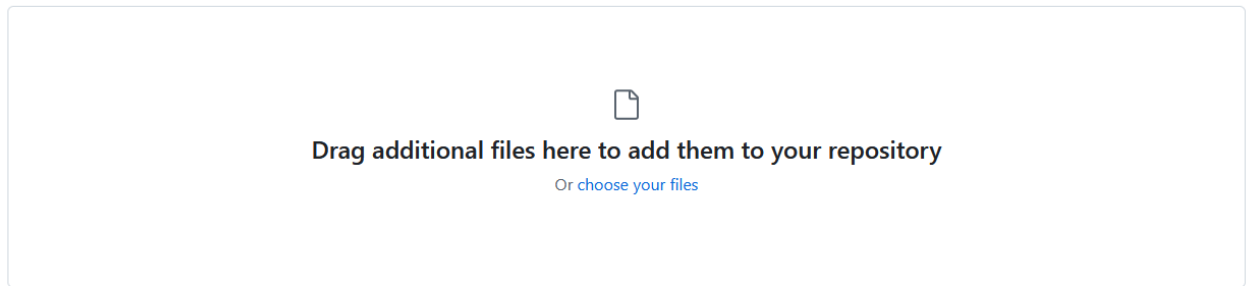
The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for a repository named 'Bescheide-STU' owned by 'phsg-mf'. The repository is private and has 1 branch (main) and 0 tags. The commit history shows an initial commit with a README.md file. The README content is 'Bescheide von STU'. The right sidebar shows repository statistics: 0 stars, 1 watching, and 0 forks. There are no releases or packages published.

6.

7. Neue Datei anlegen oder hochladen

This screenshot shows the same repository page, but with the 'Add file' button clicked. A dropdown menu is visible with two options: 'Create new file' and 'Upload files'. The repository details and README content remain the same.

Bescheide-STU /



06-01.php



Commit changes

Initial Upload

Initialer Upload der Testdatei

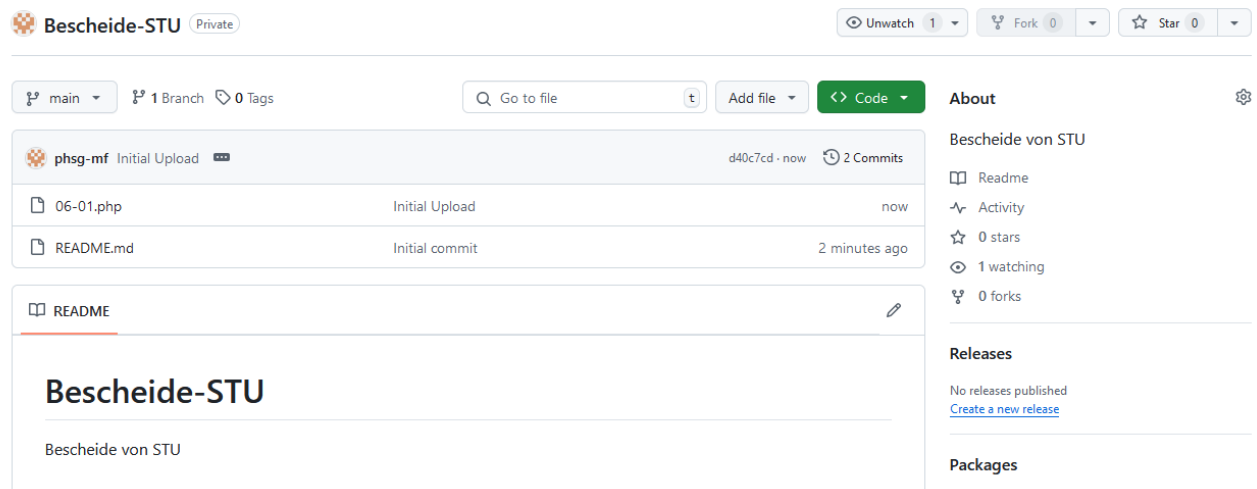
☒ Commit directly to the `main` branch.☐ Create a new branch for this commit and start a pull request. [Learn more about pull requests.](#)

Commit changes

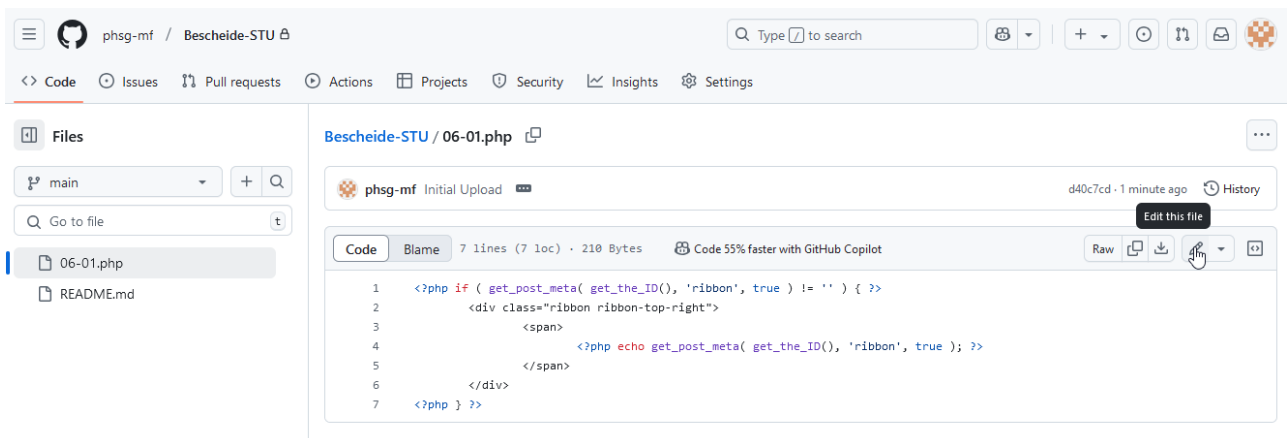
Cancel

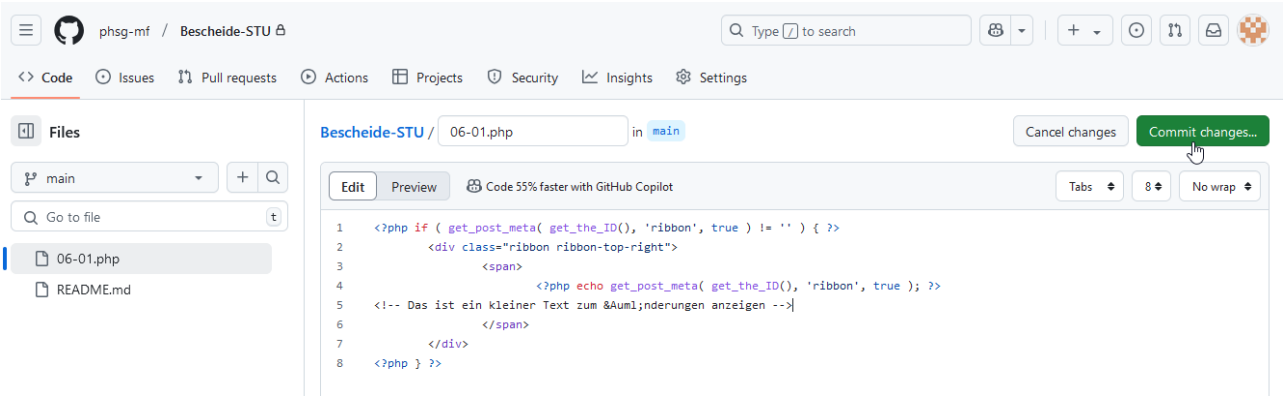
8.

9. Neue Datei online

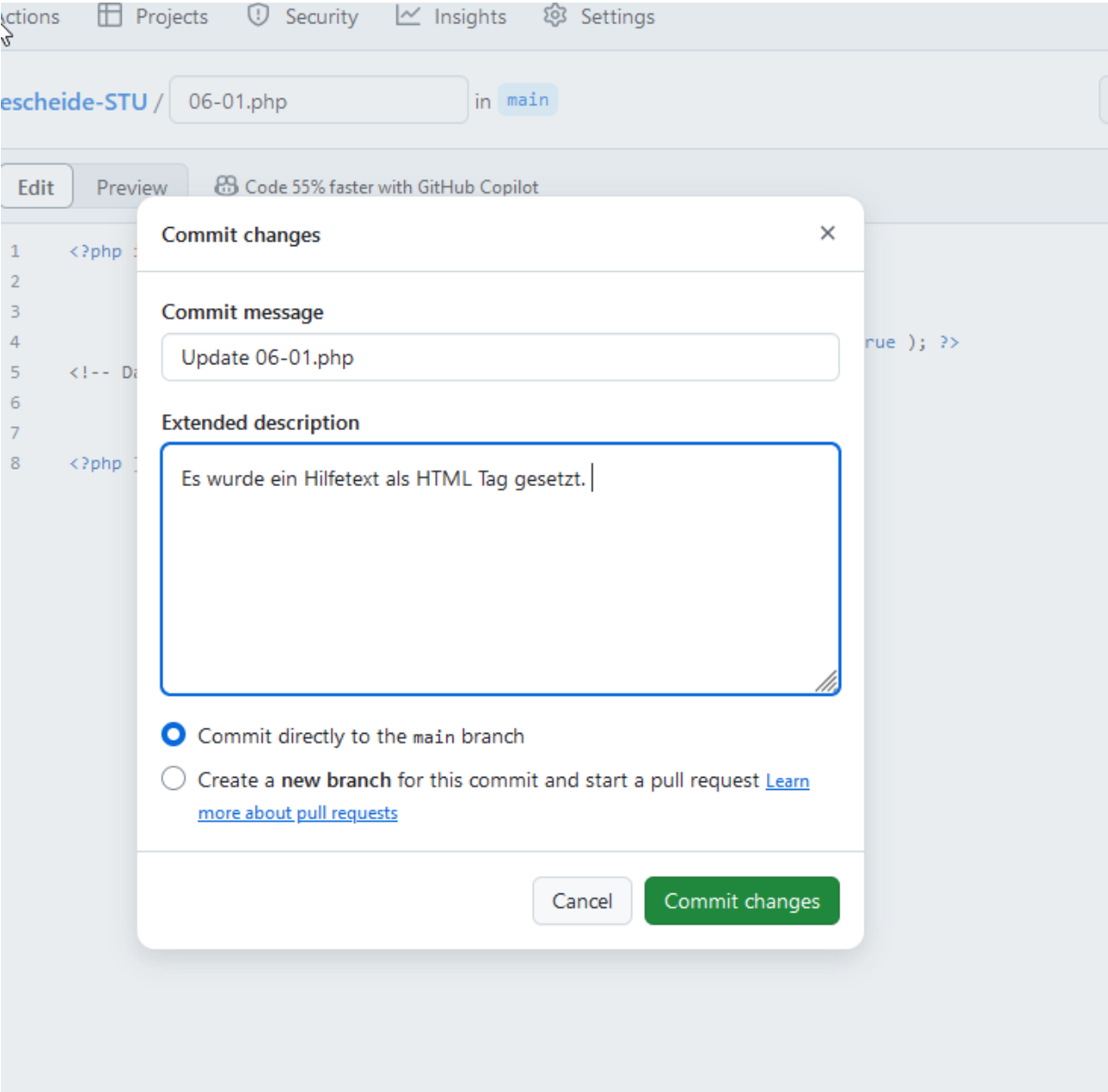


10. Textbasierende Datei bearbeiten

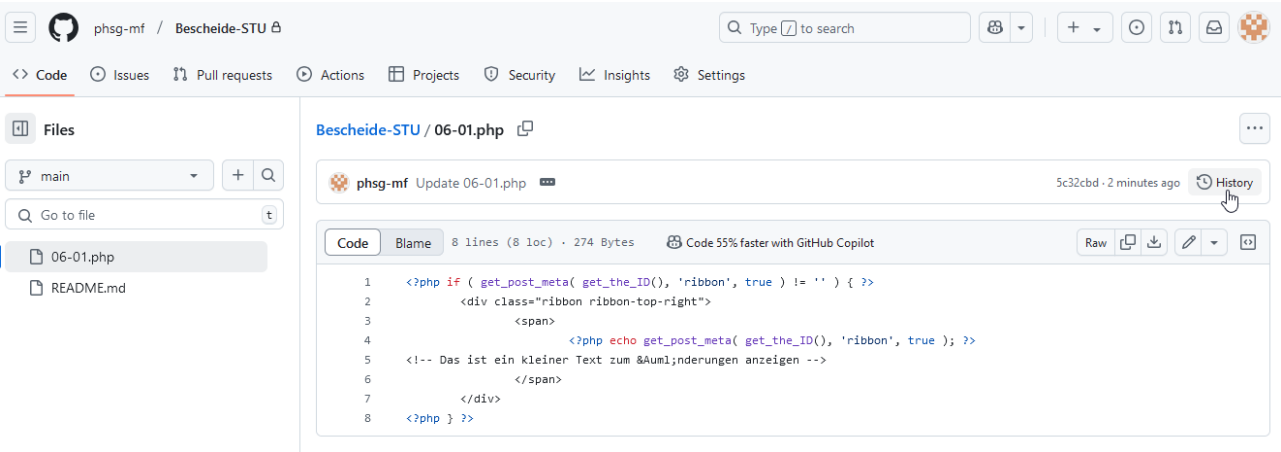




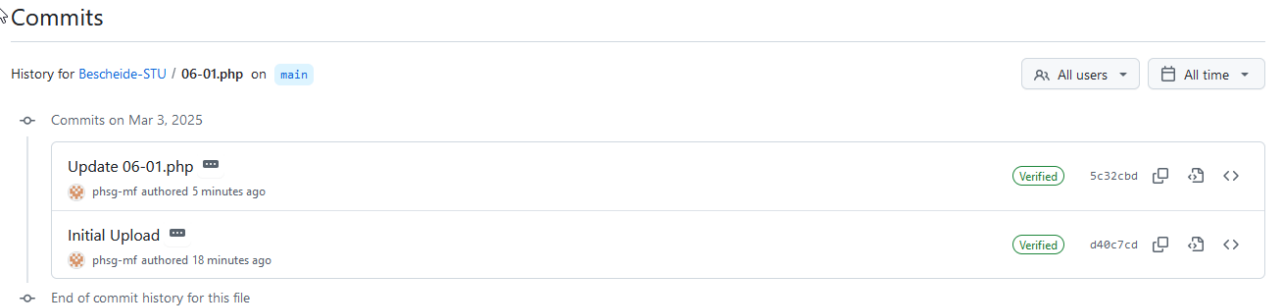
11.



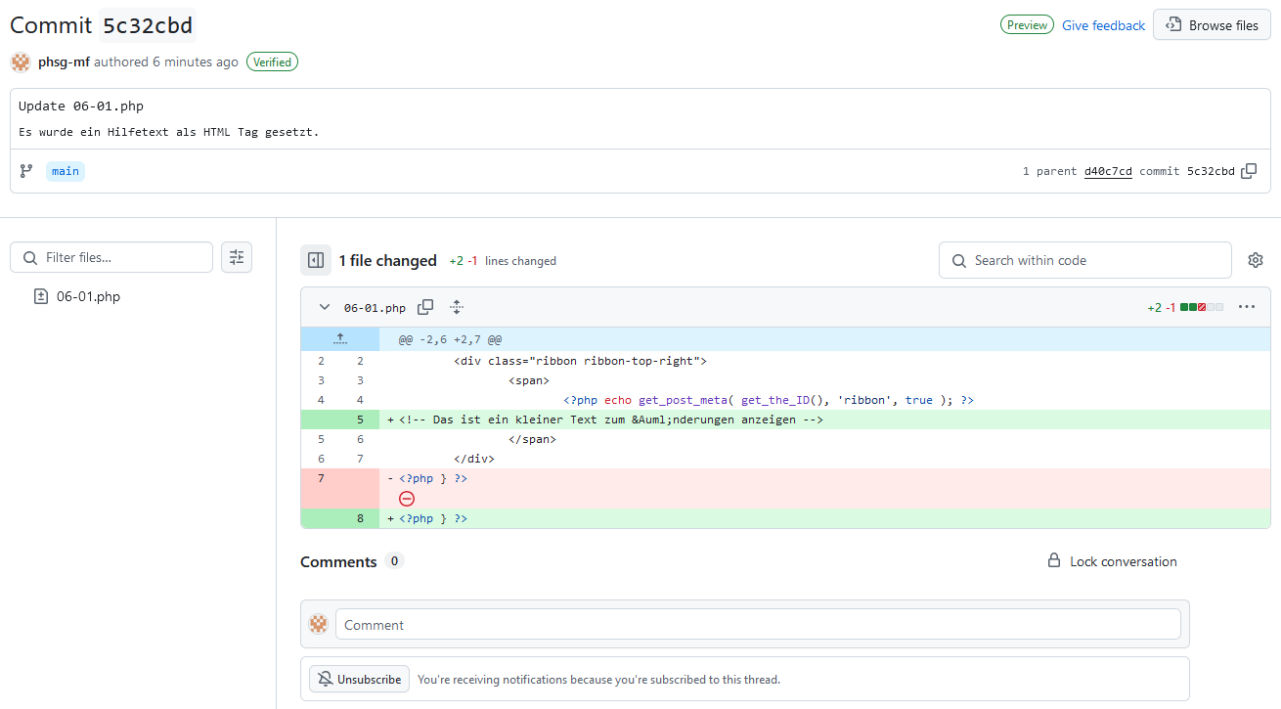
12.



13.
14. Blick in die Historie:



15. Anzeige der Änderungen



Arbeiten mit Projekten

1. Umbenennung des Repositorys:

phsg-mf / Bescheide-STU

Type to search

<> Code

Issues

Pull requests

Actions

Projects

Security

Insights

Settings

General

Access

Collaborators

Code and automation

Branches

Tags

Rules

Actions

Webhooks

Codespaces

Pages

Security

Code security

Deploy keys

Repository name

PH

Rename

PH is available. Repository

Template repositories let users generate new repositories with the same directory structure and files. [Learn more about template repositories.](#)

☐ Require contributors to sign off on web-based commits

Enabling this setting will require contributors to sign off on commits made through GitHub's web interface. Signing off is a way for contributors to affirm that their commit complies with the repository's terms, commonly the [Developer Certificate of Origin \(DCO\)](#). [Learn more about signing off on commits.](#)

Default branch

The default branch is considered the "base" branch in your repository, against which all pull requests and code commits are automatically made, unless you specify a different branch.

main

Features

2. Projekte erstellen:

phsg-mf / PH

Type to search

<> Code

Issues

Pull requests

Actions

Projects

Security

Insights

Settings

PH Private

Unwatch 1

Fork 0

Star 0

main 1 Branch 0 Tags

Go to file

Add file

<> Code

About

phsg-mf Update 06-01.php 5c32cbd · 10 minutes ago 3 Commits

06-01.php Update 06-01.php 10 minutes ago

README.md Initial commit 26 minutes ago

README

Bescheide-STU

Bescheide von STU

Releases

No releases published

Create a new release

Packages

No packages published

Publish your first package

Languages

isopen

Link a project

New project

Provide quick access to relevant projects.

Add projects to view them here.

© 2025 GitHub, Inc. Terms Privacy Security Status Docs Contact Manage cookies Do not share my personal information

3.
4. Auswahl der Möglichkeiten:

Create project

Project templates

Featured

Start from scratch

Table

Board

Roadmap

Search templates

Featured

Team planning • GitHub
Manage your team's work items, plan upcoming cycles, and understand team capacity

Feature release • GitHub
Manage your team's prioritized work items when planning for a feature release

Kanban • GitHub
Visualize the status of your project and limit work in progress

Bug tracker • GitHub
Track and triage your bugs

phsg-mf / Projects / @phsg-mf's untitled project

Type / to search

@phsg-mf's untitled project

Add status update

Backlog Team capacity Current iteration Roadmap My items + New view

Filter by keyword or by field

Discard Save

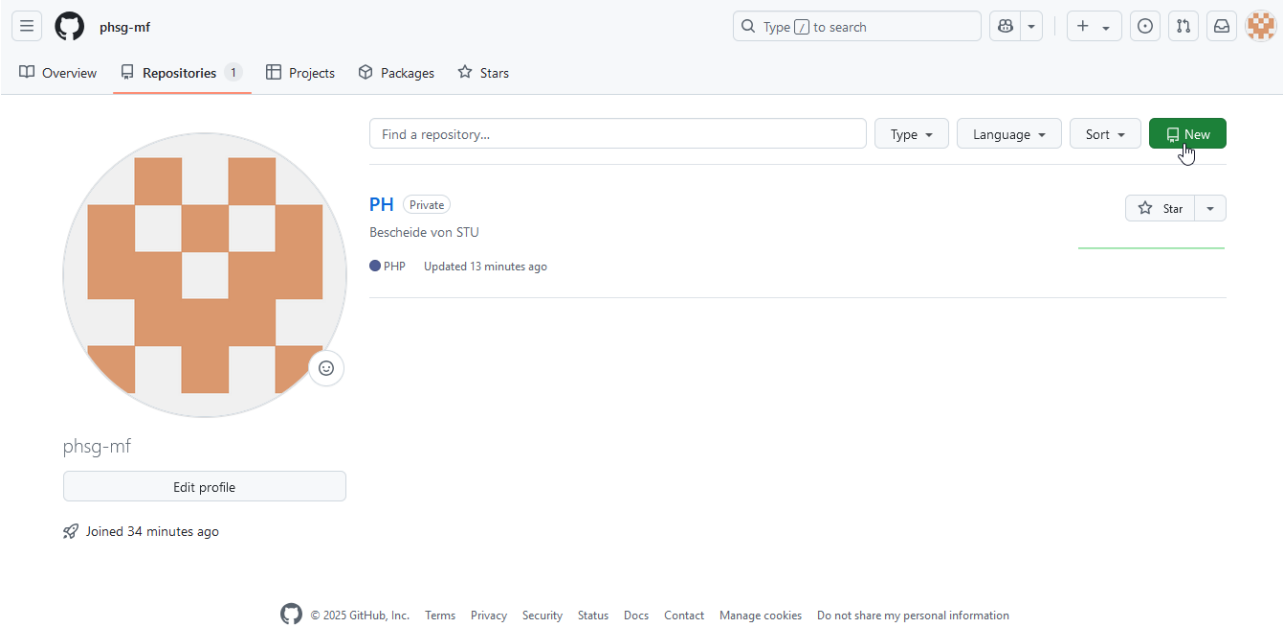
Todo 0/5 (Estimate: 0) ...
This item hasn't been started

In Progress 0/5 (Estimate: 0) ...
This is actively being worked on

Done 0 (Estimate: 0) ...
This has been completed

5.

Anlegen weiterer Repositories




1.

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)

Required fields are marked with an asterisk (*).

Owner *

 phsg-mf ▾

Repository name *



/ APP-Bescheide

✓ APP-Bescheide is available.

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [congenial-carnival](#) ?

Description (optional)

Alle Bescheide von APP

- ☐  Public
Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.
- ☒  Private
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Initialize this repository with:

- ☒ Add a README file
This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more about READMEs.](#)

Add .gitignore


.gitignore template: None ▾

Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. [Learn more about ignoring files.](#)

Choose a license

License: None ▾

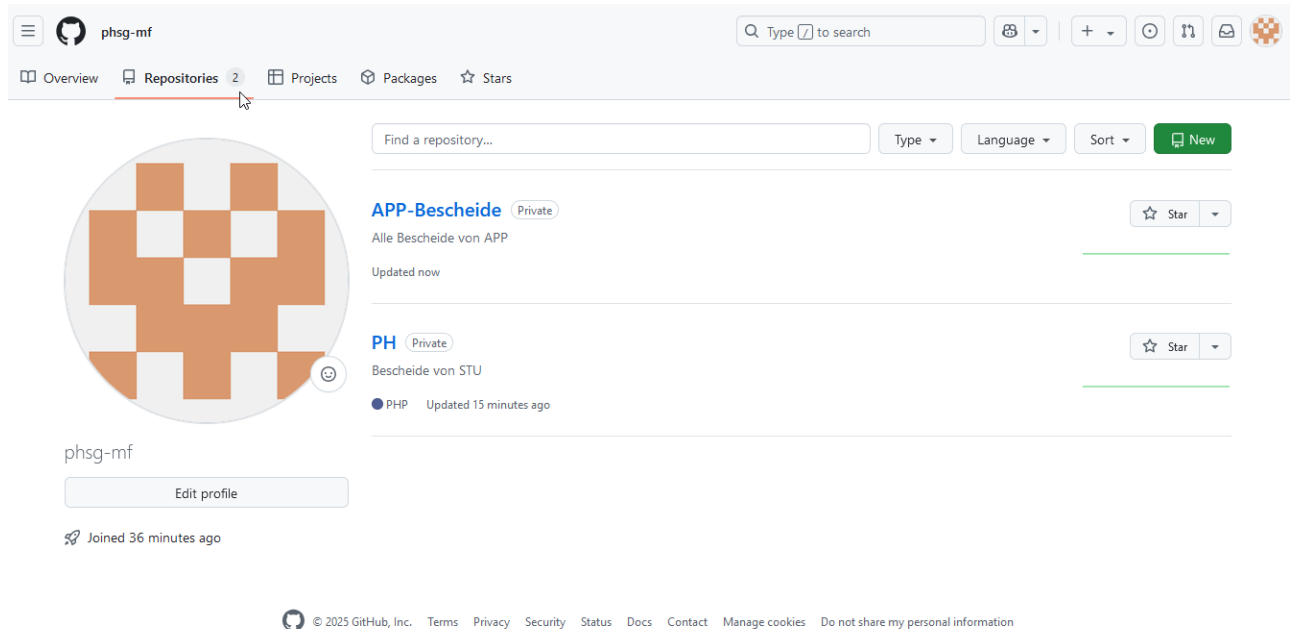
A license tells others what they can and can't do with your code. [Learn more about licenses.](#)

This will set  main as the default branch. Change the default name in your [settings](#).

 You are creating a private repository in your personal account.

Create repository

2.

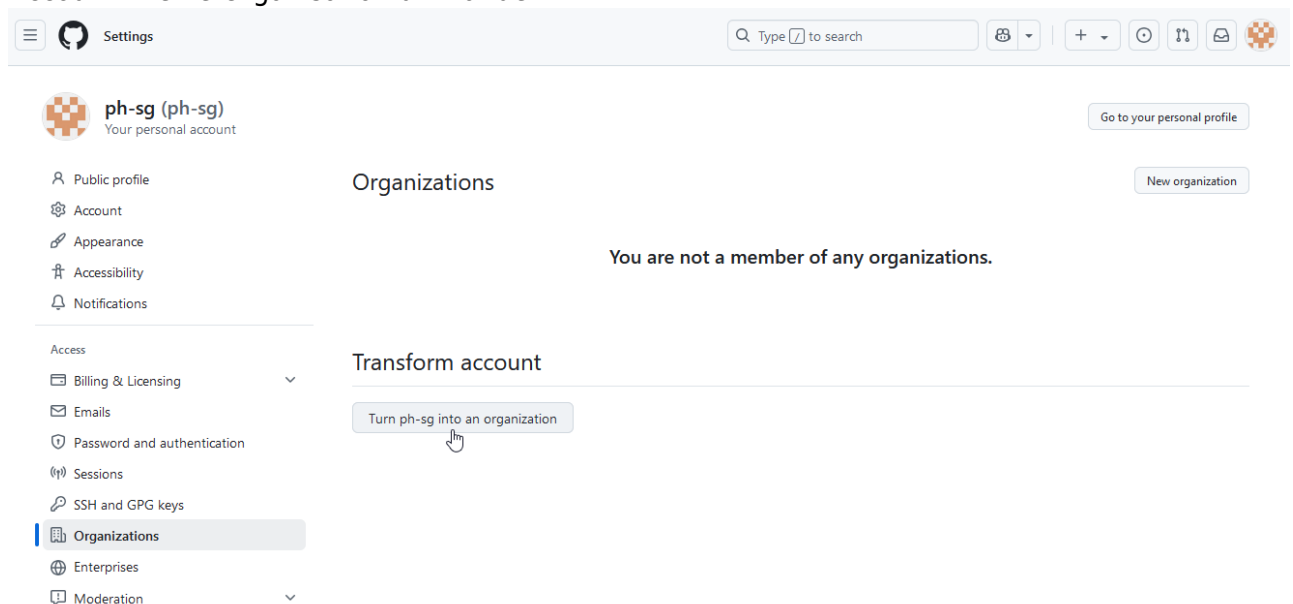


User hinzufügen

Im Prinzip kann der gesamte Verein mit dem gleichen User ins GIT gehen (Datenschutz!!!). Daher macht es ggf. mehr Sinn, wenn jeder User einen eigenen Zugang hat. Das ist vor allem dann wichtig, wenn man sehen möchte, wer hat was an den Dateien geändert!

Man geht wie folgt vor:

1. Account in eine Organisation umwandeln



2. Vorher aber einen neuen Account anlegen, mit der man die Organisation bearbeiten kann. Organisation inzwischen umbenannt.

Account Transformation Warning

What you are about to do is an irreversible and destructive process. Please be aware:

- You will no longer be able to sign in to ph-sg (all administrative privileges will be bestowed upon the owners you choose)
- Any user-specific information (OAuth tokens, SSH keys, Job Profile, etc) will be erased
- You will no longer be able to create or modify gists owned by the converted personal account
- Any commits and comments credited to ph-sg will no longer be linked to this GitHub account
- Any GitHub Apps installed on ph-sg will be uninstalled
- The total amount of collaborators across private repositories will be the total amount of seats for the organization

If you are using ph-sg as a personal account, you should [create a new personal account](#) before transforming ph-sg into an organization.

Turn ph-sg into an organization

3. Weitere User ins System hinzufügen



Start collaborating


Welcome to CM PH-SG

Add organization members

Organization members will be able to view repositories, organize into teams, review code, and tag other members using @mentions.

[Learn more about permissions for organizations →](#)

Search by username, full name or email address



ralfboehringer
ralfboehringer

Complete setup

[Skip this step](#)

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Permanent link:

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Last update: **07.05.2025 15:05**

