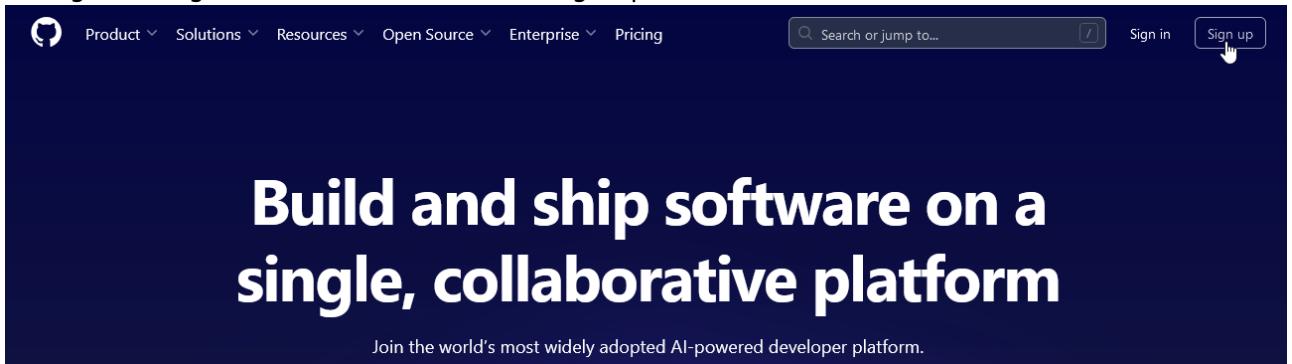


Account auf GitHub anlegen

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



2. Notwendige Daten eintragen

Sign up to GitHub

Email*

A text input field containing the email address "martin.fitzel@.redacted". A green checkmark icon is positioned to the right of the input field.

Password*

A password input field showing five asterisks. A green checkmark icon is positioned to the right of the input field.

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

Username*

A text input field containing the username "mf". A green checkmark icon is positioned to the right of the input field.

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 *



phsg-mf

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.

5.

Create repository

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository named 'Bescheide-STU'. The repository is private and has one branch ('main') and no tags. The README file contains the text 'Bescheide von STU'. On the right side of the page, there is an 'About' section with basic repository statistics: 1 commit, 0 stars, 1 watching, and 0 forks. Below this is a 'Releases' section indicating 'No releases published' and a link to 'Create a new release'. Further down is a 'Packages' section with the message 'No packages published' and a link to 'Publish your first package'.

6.

7. Neue Datei anlegen oder hochladen

The screenshot shows the same GitHub repository 'Bescheide-STU'. The 'Add file' button in the top right corner is highlighted with a mouse cursor. A dropdown menu appears, offering two options: '+ Create new file' and 'Upload files'. The rest of the page content remains the same, including the repository details and the README file content.

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository creation process. A large central area is labeled "Drag additional files here to add them to your repository" with a "Or choose your files" link below it. Below this is a file upload dialog for "06-01.php". The "Commit changes" section contains an "Initial Upload" field with the text "Initialer Upload der Testdatei". It includes two radio button options: one selected for "Commit directly to the main branch" and another for "Create a new branch for this commit and start a pull request". At the bottom are "Commit changes" and "Cancel" buttons.

8.

9. Neue Datei online

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for "Bescheide-STU". The repository is private. The main navigation bar includes "Unwatch 1", "Fork 0", "Star 0", and "About". The repository details show "main", "1 Branch", and "0 Tags". The "Code" tab is selected, showing a list of files: "06-01.php" (Initial Upload, now), "README.md" (Initial commit, 2 minutes ago), and "README". The "About" section shows the repository is owned by "Bescheide von STU" with 0 stars, 1 watching, 0 forks, and no releases or packages published.

10. Textbasierende Datei bearbeiten

The screenshot shows the GitHub code editor for the "06-01.php" file. The left sidebar lists "Files" with "06-01.php" selected. The main area shows the file content with a GitHub Copilot performance indicator. The code is:

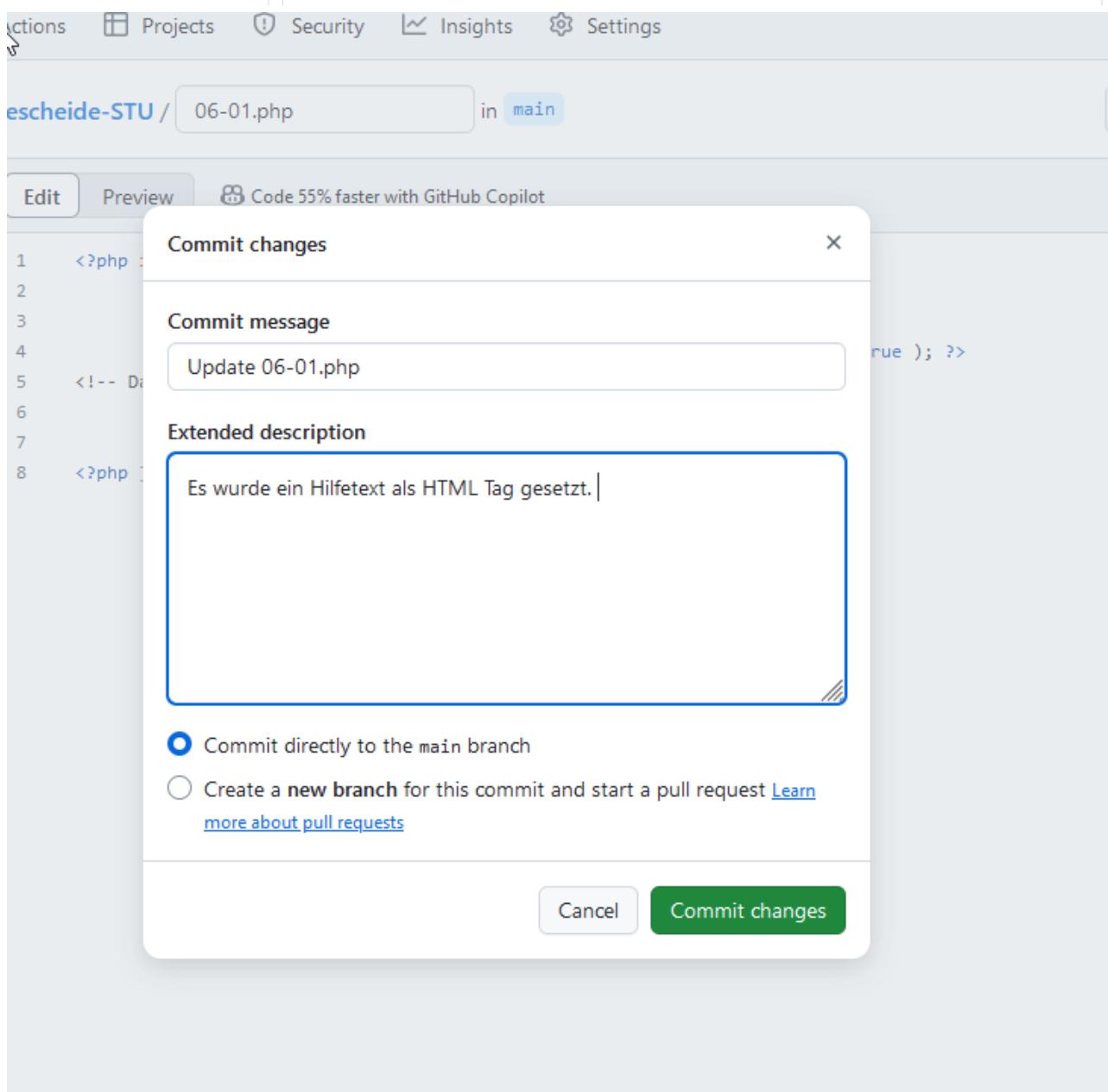
```

1  <?php if ( get_post_meta( get_the_ID(), 'ribbon', true ) != '' ) { ?>
2      <div class="ribbon ribbon-top-right">
3          <span>
4              <?php echo get_post_meta( get_the_ID(), 'ribbon', true ); ?>
5          </span>
6      </div>
7  </?php } ?>

```

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository named 'Bescheide-STU'. The 'Code' tab is selected, displaying the file '06-01.php'. The code contains PHP and HTML, including a ribbon on the right side of the page. The GitHub Copilot icon is visible in the top right corner of the code editor.

11.



12.

Bescheide-STU / 06-01.php

phsg-mf Update 06-01.php · 5c32cbd · 2 minutes ago · History

```

1  <?php if ( get_post_meta( get_the_ID(), 'ribbon', true ) != '' ) { ?>
2      <div class="ribbon ribbon-top-right">
3          <span>
4              <?php echo get_post_meta( get_the_ID(), 'ribbon', true ); ?>
5      <!-- Das ist ein kleiner Text zum Änderungen anzeigen -->
6      </span>
7  </div>
8  <?php } ?>

```

13.

14. Blick in die Historie:

Commits

History for Bescheide-STU / 06-01.php on main

All users · All time

- Commits on Mar 3, 2025

Commit	Author	Date	Verified	Code Review	File
Update 06-01.php	phsg-mf authored 5 minutes ago	5c32cbd	Verified	View	Raw
Initial Upload	phsg-mf authored 18 minutes ago	d40c7cd	Verified	View	Raw

End of commit history for this file

15. Anzeige der Änderungen

Commit 5c32cbd

phsg-mf authored 6 minutes ago · Verified

Update 06-01.php
Es wurde ein Hilfetext als HTML Tag gesetzt.

main

1 parent d40c7cd commit 5c32cbd

Filter files... 06-01.php

1 file changed +2 -1 lines changed

06-01.php

```

@@ -2,6 +2,7 @@
2   2         <div class="ribbon ribbon-top-right">
3       <span>
4           <?php echo get_post_meta( get_the_ID(), 'ribbon', true ); ?>
5 + <!-- Das ist ein kleiner Text zum Änderungen anzeigen -->
6   7         </span>
7 - <?php } ?>
8 + <?php } ?>

```

Comments 0

Comment

Unsubscribe You're receiving notifications because you're subscribed to this thread.

Arbeiten mit Projekten

1. Umbenennung des Repositorys:

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository settings for a repository named 'PH'. The 'General' tab is selected. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like Access, Collaborators, Code and automation, Security, etc. The main area shows the repository name 'PH' in a field with a 'Rename' button. Below it, there's a note about template repositories and a checkbox for 'Require contributors to sign off on web-based commits'. Under 'Default branch', the 'main' branch is selected. At the bottom, there's a 'Features' section.

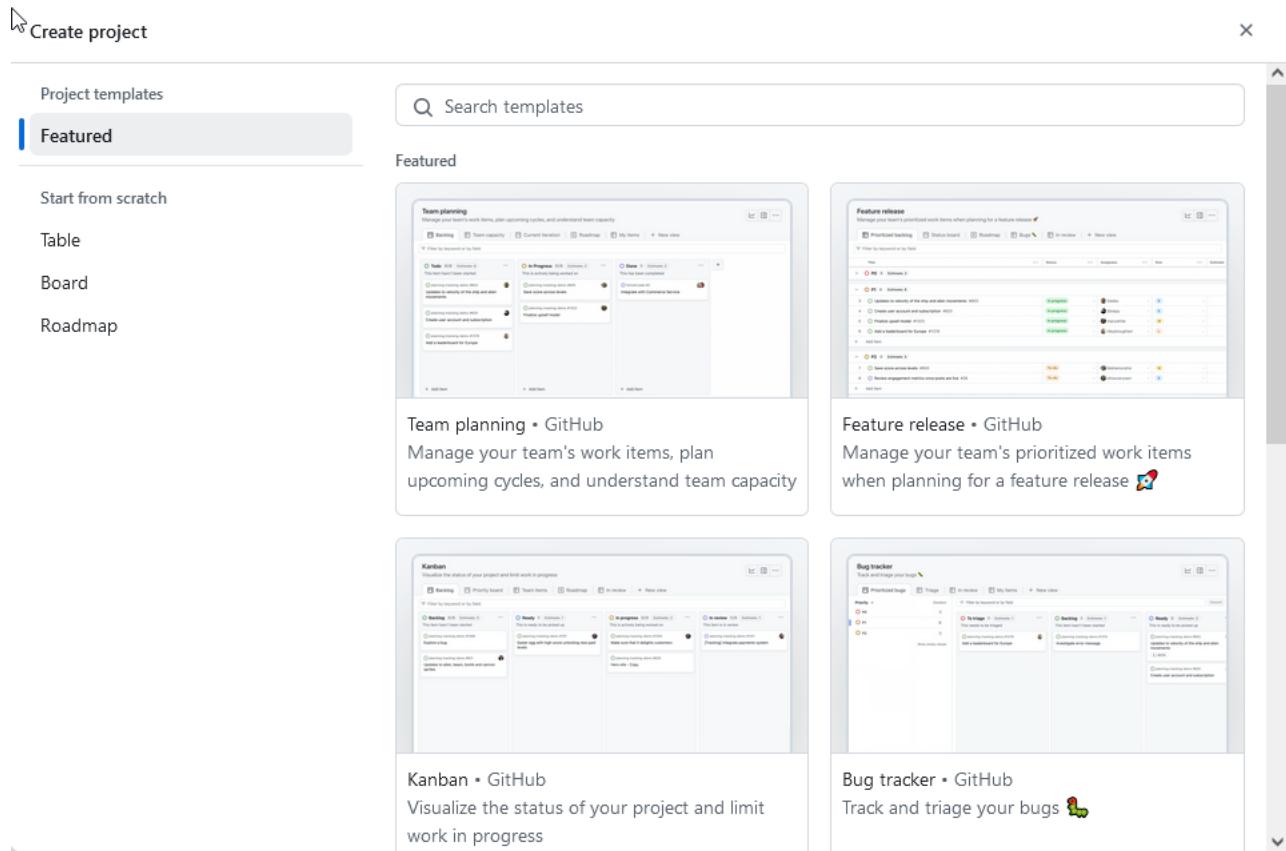
2. Projekte erstellen:

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository 'PH'. The 'Projects' tab is selected. The repository has 1 branch and 0 tags. It contains a file '06-01.php' with a commit 'Update 06-01.php' made by 'phsg-mf' 10 minutes ago. There's also a file 'README.md' with a commit 'Initial commit' 26 minutes ago. The right side of the screen shows the 'About' section with details like 'Bescheide von STU', 'Readme', 'Activity', and '0 forks'. Below that are sections for 'Releases' (no releases) and 'Packages' (no packages). At the bottom, there's a 'Languages' section.

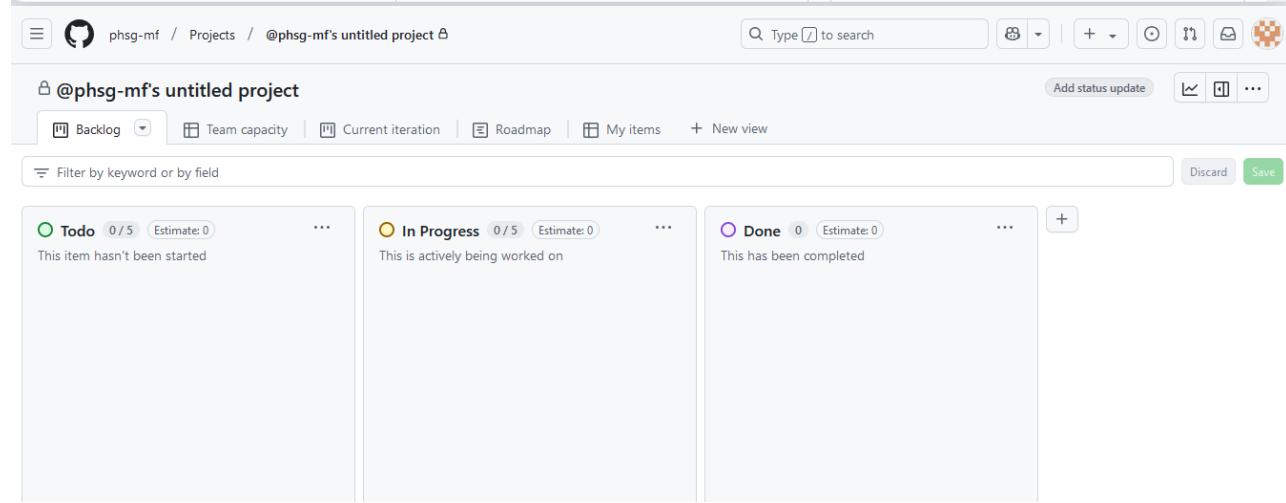
The screenshot shows the GitHub repository 'PH'. The 'Projects' tab is selected. A search bar at the top has 'is:open' typed into it. Below the search bar is a large empty box with a placeholder 'Provide quick access to relevant projects.' and a sub-instruction 'Add projects to view them here.' A 'New project' button is located in the top right corner of this box.

3.

4. Auswahl der Möglichkeiten:



5.



Anlegen weiterer Repositorys

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for the user 'phsg-mf'. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Overview, Repositories (1), Projects, Packages, and Stars. Below the navigation is a search bar with placeholder text 'Find a repository...', and dropdown menus for Type, Language, and Sort. A green button labeled 'New' with a plus sign is also visible. The main content area features a large circular profile picture of a stylized orange and white cross. To the right of the profile picture, the repository name 'phsg-mf' is displayed, along with a link to 'Edit profile'. Below this, a message 'Joined 34 minutes ago' is shown. The repository itself is titled 'Bescheide von STU' and is marked as 'Private'. It was created by 'PH' (PHP) and updated 13 minutes ago. A 'Star' button is present next to the repository name.

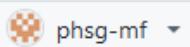
1.

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.

The screenshot shows a GitHub organization profile for 'phsg-mf'. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Overview', 'Repositories' (which has a red underline), 'Projects', 'Packages', and 'Stars'. Below the navigation is a search bar with 'Find a repository...', a type dropdown, a language dropdown, a sort dropdown, and a 'New' button. There are two repository cards: 'APP-Bescheide' (private, updated now) and 'PH' (private, updated 15 minutes ago, written in PHP). Below the repositories is a section for the user 'phsg-mf' with an 'Edit profile' button and a note that they joined 36 minutes ago.

3.

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

The screenshot shows a GitHub account settings page for 'ph-sg'. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Public profile', 'Account', 'Appearance', 'Accessibility', 'Notifications', 'Access' (with 'Billing & Licensing', 'Emails', 'Password and authentication', 'Sessions', 'SSH and GPG keys', 'Organizations' selected), 'Enterprises', and 'Moderation'. The main area shows 'Organizations' and a message 'You are not a member of any organizations.' Below this is a 'Transform account' section with a button 'Turn ph-sg into an organization'.

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

Account Transformation Warning X

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



[Complete setup](#)

[Skip this step](#)

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