

Using Git for Science

Seb James

PSY6422

2020/06/06

Find this at: <https://github.com/ABRG-Models/GitTutorial>

Introduction

- ▶ This session is about a command-line tool called Git.
- ▶ Git is a tool for managing text, so these slides are naturally text heavy!
- ▶ We'll use it with the help of a website built around Git:
github.com
- ▶ I'll give an overview of Git, including its jargon
(**clone, commit, checkout...**) and why it's such a useful tool, then we'll go through some example tasks together.

What is Git?

Git is a **Revision Control** or **Version Control** tool.

Revision control has two main features:

What is Git?

Git is a **Revision Control** or **Version Control** tool.

Revision control has two main features:

1. Revision control allows you to have different versions of a single file without having to explicitly make copies

What is Git?

Git is a **Revision Control** or **Version Control** tool.

Revision control has two main features:

1. Revision control allows you to have different versions of a single file without having to explicitly make copies
2. Most revision control tools allow several people to work on the same files

File versions

I bet you have folders that look like this:

File versions

I bet you have folders that look like this:

- ▶ Project1/myProgram.r

File versions

I bet you have folders that look like this:

- ▶ Project1/myProgram.r
- ▶ Project1/myProgram_old.r
- ▶ Project1/myProgram_1.r
- ▶ Project1/myProgram_thisOneWorked.r
- ▶ Project1/myProgram_whoKnowsWhatThisOnels.r

File versions

I bet you have folders that look like this:

- ▶ Project1/myProgram.r
- ▶ Project1/myProgram_old.r
- ▶ Project1/myProgram_1.r
- ▶ Project1/myProgram_thisOneWorked.r
- ▶ Project1/myProgram_whoKnowsWhatThisOnes.r

With revision control, you only have

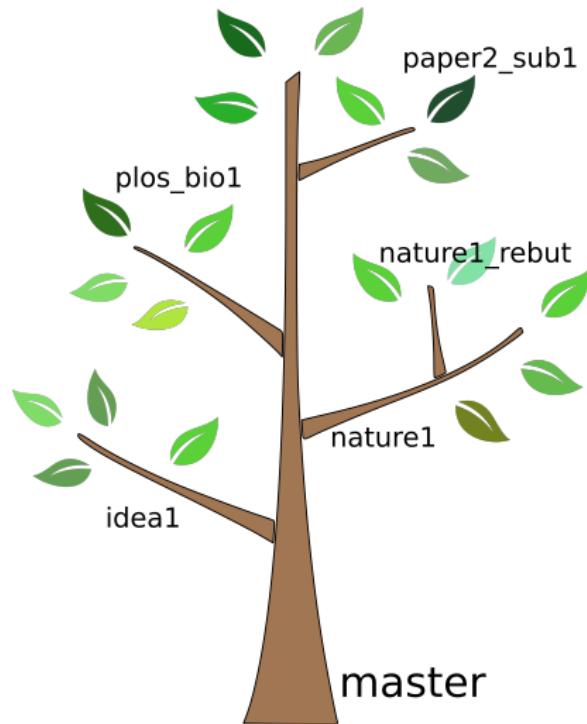
- ▶ Project1/myProgram.r

Branches instead of file versions

When you use git, you use **branches** to work with different file versions. There's one central branch, which is usually called **master**.

Clone

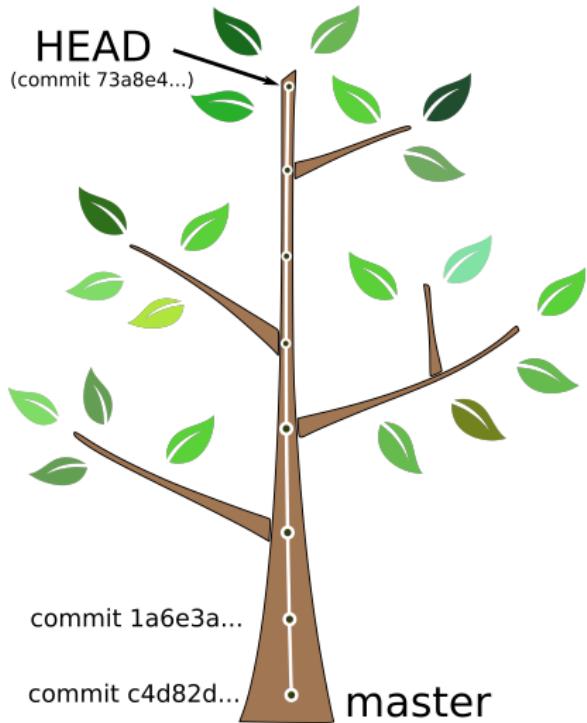
- ▶ When you **clone** a repository from github, you'll get all the files as they exist on the **master** branch
- ▶ Also you get all the information needed to see the files on any of the other branches (each has a name)



A sequence of changes on master

Commits

- ▶ There can be different versions of `myProgram.r` available on **master**; but it's a sequence of changes.
- ▶ Each change is a **commit to master**.
- ▶ Each commit has a universally unique identifier.
- ▶ When you first clone, you'll see the files at the **HEAD** of **master**



What's in a commit?

Commits contain changes

- ▶ One commit can include the changes to one file
- ▶ One commit can also include changes to multiple files
- ▶ Each commit has a **commit message**

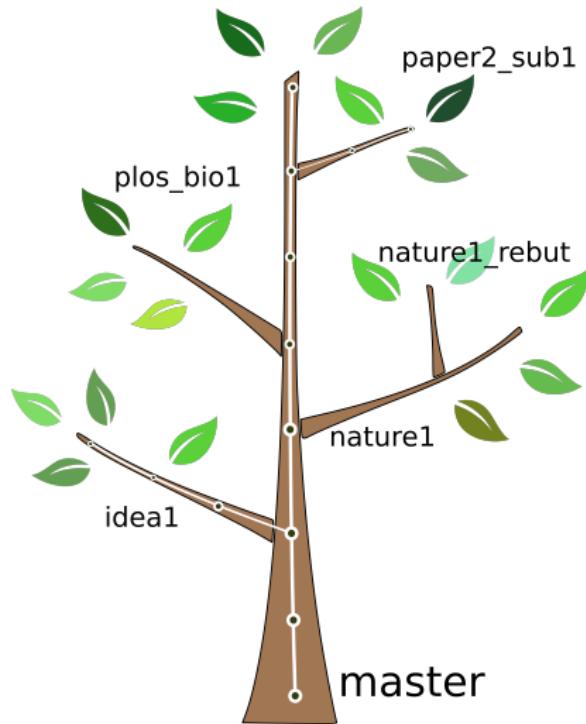


Checkout a branch

Checkout

When you **checkout** a branch, it updates your file to the content it has on that particular branch

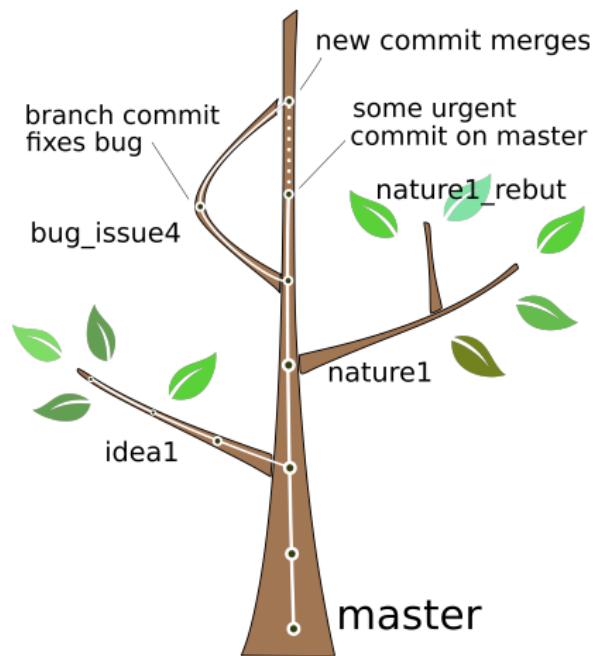
- ▶ Checkout **idea1**; get myProgram.r with the code for your first idea.
- ▶ Checkout **paper2_sub1**; get myProgram.r as it was when you submitted your second paper based on the project.



Merge a branch

Here's where the tree analogy begins to break down a little.

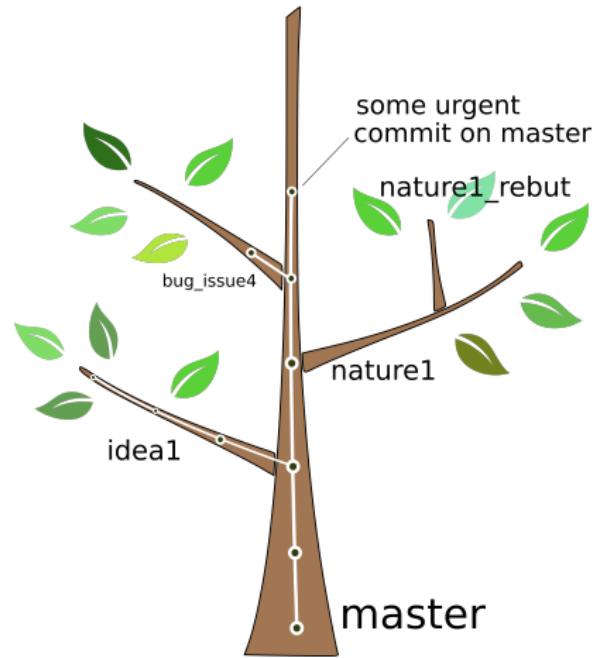
- ▶ Here, a bug was fixed on **bug_issue4**. While that was happening, someone committed an important commit onto master
- ▶ To bring the bug fix into master, the **bug_issue4** branch is **merged** into **master** which creates its own commit



Rebase a branch

Rebase means get out the saw

The developer of the bug in **bug_issue4** wants to test the bug fix works alongside the urgent commit.

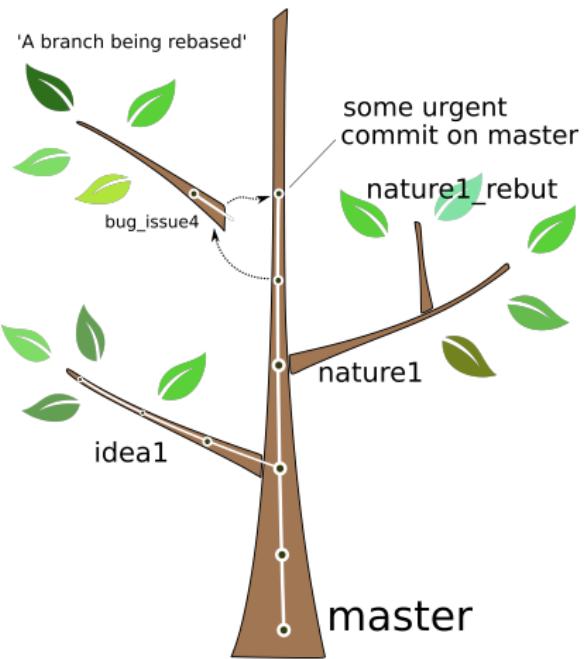


Rebase a branch

Rebase means get out the saw

The developer of the bug in **bug_issue4** wants to test the bug fix works alongside the urgent commit.

- ▶ Git has a way to 'saw off' the branch **bug_issue4** and 'glue it back onto master'

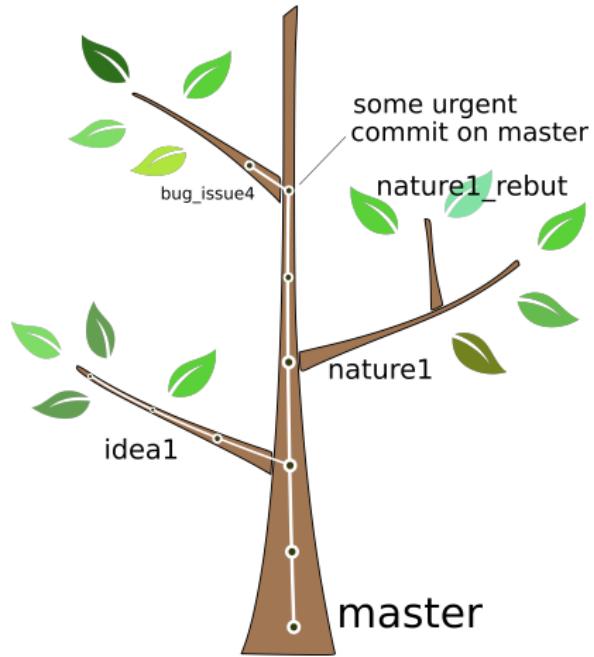


Rebase a branch

Rebase means get out the saw

The developer of the bug in **bug_issue4** wants to test the bug fix works alongside the urgent commit.

- ▶ Git has a way to 'saw off' the branch **bug_issue4** and 'glue it back onto master'
- ▶ Now the bug can be tested, alongside the recent change in **master**, before it is then merged into **master**.
- ▶ Prefer merge over rebase



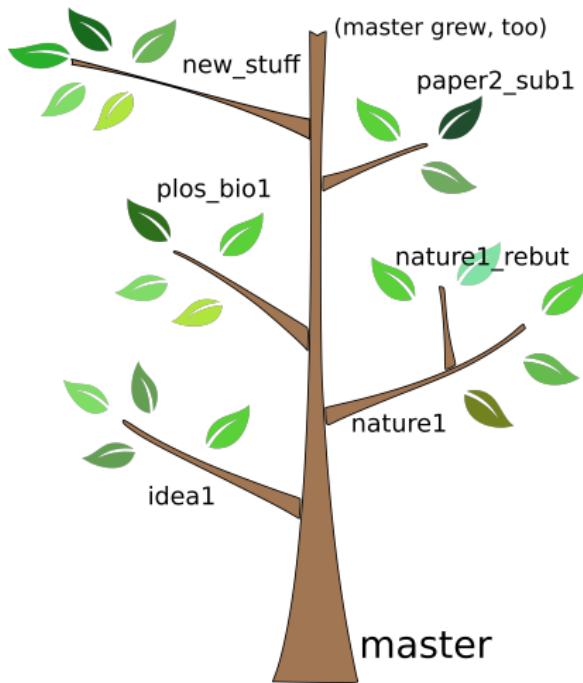
Fetch and pull

So far, so local. Now imagine there is a shared tree living at `github.com`.

Fetch

When you **fetch** new changes to the **repo**, information about new branches and commits that were added are copied into your local copy of the repo.

- ▶ Any of the existing branches could have extended
- ▶ New branches could have appeared
- ▶ You can **pull** a branch and that will always do a **fetch** first



Push your commits

You worked on a new feature, using a new branch. You changed some existing files and added some new ones. You're ready to copy that back to github.com.

Push

The process of copying new commits and branches as achieved with git **push**.

- ▶ You make sure you have **committed** your changes to your branch
- ▶ You **push** your branch to the online repository (i.e. github)
- ▶ If there are changes on your branch on the online repository that you don't have yet, then you'll have to pull first, **merge** changes and then push.

Working with other people

This is 'main feature 2'. Now, rewind a little, forget the trees, and think about working with a set of plain files on your computer.

- ▶ Suppose you have some code which is used by yourself and 5 of your colleagues - some sort of library.

Working with other people

This is 'main feature 2'. Now, rewind a little, forget the trees, and think about working with a set of plain files on your computer.

- ▶ Suppose you have some code which is used by yourself and 5 of your colleagues - some sort of library.
- ▶ You find an error and fix it. Now you have to email the fix to 5 people.

Working with other people

This is 'main feature 2'. Now, rewind a little, forget the trees, and think about working with a set of plain files on your computer.

- ▶ Suppose you have some code which is used by yourself and 5 of your colleagues - some sort of library.
- ▶ You find an error and fix it. Now you have to email the fix to 5 people.
- ▶ Just after you emailed them, you find an error in your fix, and you have to send another email...

Working with other people

This is 'main feature 2'. Now, rewind a little, forget the trees, and think about working with a set of plain files on your computer.

- ▶ Suppose you have some code which is used by yourself and 5 of your colleagues - some sort of library.
- ▶ You find an error and fix it. Now you have to email the fix to 5 people.
- ▶ Just after you emailed them, you find an error in your fix, and you have to send another email...
- ▶ Now imagine that one of your colleagues found a separate fix in the same file and emails that around. Which fix is more important? Who is going to merge the two fixes together?

Hopefully you can see how the tree with all its branches is going to help here (also, the clever code to merge changes that you make with those that your colleagues have made)

Other revision control systems

Git is not the only game in town. Others include:

- ▶ RCS (Revision Control System)
- ▶ SCCS (Source Code Control System)
- ▶ CVS (Concurrent Versions System)
- ▶ Subversion
- ▶ Tons of proprietary systems
- ▶ Bazaar
- ▶ BitKeeper
- ▶ Mercurial

Other revision control systems

Git is not the only game in town. Others include:

- ▶ RCS (Revision Control System)
- ▶ SCCS (Source Code Control System)
- ▶ CVS (Concurrent Versions System)
- ▶ Subversion
- ▶ Tons of proprietary systems
- ▶ Bazaar
- ▶ BitKeeper
- ▶ Mercurial

Git is not the first revision control system, and its developers could draw on a lot of collective knowledge when designing it.

Why did someone develop Git?

Why did someone develop Git?

- ▶ Most revision control tools have been pretty good at feature 1 (file versioning)

Why did someone develop Git?

- ▶ Most revision control tools have been pretty good at feature 1 (file versioning)
- ▶ ...but not great at managing multiple contributions

Why did someone develop Git?

- ▶ Most revision control tools have been pretty good at feature 1 (file versioning)
- ▶ ...but not great at managing multiple contributions
- ▶ That caused Linus Torvalds to commit heresy and use the **proprietary** BitKeeper from 2002 to manage the Linux code base.

Why did someone develop Git?

- ▶ Most revision control tools have been pretty good at feature 1 (file versioning)
- ▶ ...but not great at managing multiple contributions
- ▶ That caused Linus Torvalds to commit heresy and use the **proprietary** BitKeeper from 2002 to manage the Linux code base.
- ▶ In 2005 Linus fell out with BitMover Inc., and Git was created to replace it (and so all was well again in the world of free software OS development - git is fully free).

Why did someone develop Git?

- ▶ Most revision control tools have been pretty good at feature 1 (file versioning)
- ▶ ...but not great at managing multiple contributions
- ▶ That caused Linus Torvalds to commit heresy and use the **proprietary** BitKeeper from 2002 to manage the Linux code base.
- ▶ In 2005 Linus fell out with BitMover Inc., and Git was created to replace it (and so all was well again in the world of free software OS development - git is fully free).
- ▶ The name git doesn't really mean anything.

What's different about Git?

- ▶ Git is a distributed revision control system

What's different about Git?

- ▶ Git is a distributed revision control system
- ▶ It doesn't have the classical client-server architecture...

What's different about Git?

- ▶ Git is a distributed revision control system
- ▶ It doesn't have the classical client-server architecture...
- ▶ ...although typically you will work with a common **remote** repository as your **upstream** source.

What's different about Git?

- ▶ Git is a distributed revision control system
- ▶ It doesn't have the classical client-server architecture...
- ▶ ...although typically you will work with a common **remote** repository as your **upstream** source.
- ▶ When you **clone** a repository from a source, you have everything (all the file history and meta-data) in those files to become a source for someone else.

What's different about Git?

- ▶ Git is a distributed revision control system
- ▶ It doesn't have the classical client-server architecture...
- ▶ ...although typically you will work with a common **remote** repository as your **upstream** source.
- ▶ When you **clone** a repository from a source, you have everything (all the file history and meta-data) in those files to become a source for someone else.
- ▶ That means you can work on your code, making incremental **commits** even when you don't have internet access.

What's different about Git?

- ▶ Git is a distributed revision control system
- ▶ It doesn't have the classical client-server architecture...
- ▶ ...although typically you will work with a common **remote** repository as your **upstream** source.
- ▶ When you **clone** a repository from a source, you have everything (all the file history and meta-data) in those files to become a source for someone else.
- ▶ That means you can work on your code, making incremental **commits** even when you don't have internet access.
- ▶ And every copy of the **repo** is a backup!

Git is not github.com

- ▶ Github is a commercial website which makes it easy to use Git
- ▶ bitbucket.org is an alternative

Git is not github.com

- ▶ Github is a commercial website which makes it easy to use Git
- ▶ bitbucket.org is an alternative
- ▶ Generally, public hosting is free, ~~private hosting incurs a fee~~

Git is not github.com

- ▶ Github is a commercial website which makes it easy to use Git
- ▶ bitbucket.org is an alternative
- ▶ Generally, public hosting is free, ~~private hosting incurs a fee~~
- ▶ It's pretty easy to host a git repository yourself, but the nice web interface has made github.com very popular for source code hosting

Git is not github.com

- ▶ Github is a commercial website which makes it easy to use Git
- ▶ bitbucket.org is an alternative
- ▶ Generally, public hosting is free, ~~private hosting incurs a fee~~
- ▶ It's pretty easy to host a git repository yourself, but the nice web interface has made github.com very popular for source code hosting
- ▶ It's now a big business; it was acquired by Microsoft in 2018

Why is Git good for us?

We don't have hundreds of people working on the same files, and often our work is carried out individually, but...

Why is Git good for us?

We don't have hundreds of people working on the same files, and often our work is carried out individually, but...

- ▶ We write code, so that's very natural to hold in revision control (also XML)

Why is Git good for us?

We don't have hundreds of people working on the same files, and often our work is carried out individually, but...

- ▶ We write code, so that's very natural to hold in revision control (also XML)
- ▶ We have a frequent need to **tag** our work (e.g. to match up with a paper or document)

Why is Git good for us?

We don't have hundreds of people working on the same files, and often our work is carried out individually, but...

- ▶ We write code, so that's very natural to hold in revision control (also XML)
- ▶ We have a frequent need to **tag** our work (e.g. to match up with a paper or document)
- ▶ "It used to work, but now I've broken it and I can't get it back to working again": Revision control makes it easy to revert to a version of your code which you know will work

Why is Git good for us?

We don't have hundreds of people working on the same files, and often our work is carried out individually, but...

- ▶ We write code, so that's very natural to hold in revision control (also XML)
- ▶ We have a frequent need to **tag** our work (e.g. to match up with a paper or document)
- ▶ "It used to work, but now I've broken it and I can't get it back to working again": Revision control makes it easy to revert to a version of your code which you know will work
- ▶ You can include your paper (and your data) alongside your model code in a single, public repository
- ▶ Use of Github is a very effective way to share your published models with your peers

The rest of the session

- ▶ Create repository on github, clone, add something
- ▶ git move
- ▶ git checkout -b newbranch
- ▶ Github READMEs and markdown
- ▶ Github issues
- ▶ doxygen and codedocs.xyz
- ▶ Demonstration of branches for papers (BarrelEmerge)

For a hands-on tutorial, head over to:

<http://sebjameswml.github.io/git-novice/>

And start on the lesson “A better kind of Backup” using your RStudio terminal.