# The use and philosophy of version control

May 19, 2016

With materials from Mozilla Science Lab





## Here's what we're doing today

- Introduction to how Git works and why it can help you.
- Workshop: version control with Git



### **Version Control**

#### "FINAL".doc







FINAL.doc!

FINAL\_rev. 2. doc







FINAL\_rev.6.COMMENTS.doc

FINAL\_rev.8.comments5. CORRECTIONS.doc







FINAL\_rev.18.comments7.

FINAL\_rev.22.comments49. corrections 9. MORE. 30. doc corrections. 10. #@\$%WHYDID ICOMETOGRADSCHOOL????.doc

WWW. PHDCOMICS. COM



### **Version Control**

#### "FINAL".doc







FINAL\_rev.2.doc







FINAL\_rev.6.COMMENTS.doc

FINAL\_rev.8.comments5.







FINAL\_rev.18.comments7. corrections9.MORE.30.doc

FINAL\_rev.22.comments49. corrections.10.#@\$%WHYDID ICOMETOGRADSCHOOL????.doc Name

w phageParser-v1.docx

W Outline.docx

Dutline.pdf

W WorkingDoc-SG.docx

W WorkingDoc-SG-MB.docx

W WorkingDoc-SG-MB\_v2.docx

W WorkingDoc-SG-MB\_v3.docx

W WorkingDoc-SG-MB\_v4.docx

W WorkingDoc\_v5.docx

Date modified

2015-12-21 10:21 ...

2016-02-03 4:22 AM

2016-02-03 4:22 AM

2016-02-08 1:07 PM

2016-02-12 9:33 AM 2016-02-14 6:45 PM

2016-02-20 10:12 ...

2016-02-26 9:33 PM

2016-02-27 3:56 PM



# Save only the changes.

The philosophy of version control.



## Git & GitHub: how are they related?

- Git is the command line software handles version control on your repository.
- When you use GitHub, Git is always doing its thing behind the scenes.

- GitHub is a service that hosts your repository online and helps you work with contributors.
- It's a **web interface** for version control.

```
Welcome to Git (version 1.9.5-preview20141217)

Run 'git help git' to display the help index.
Run 'git help <command>' to display help for specific commands.

madeleine@MADELEINE-PC ~

$ cd Documents/GitHub/phageParser/

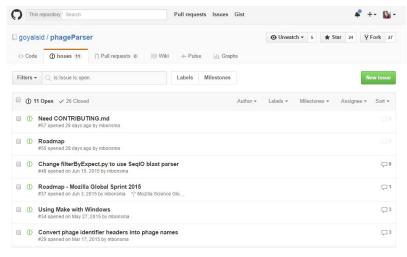
madeleine@MADELEINE-PC ~/Documents/GitHub/phageParser (master)

$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'.

Untracked files:
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

last
results.csv
taxon_ids.csv
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```





# Why I didn't use Git (for a long time):

- It was too hard.
- My current system of version control was working okay.



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Name	•	Size	Туре
1_Jan-16-15		2 items	Folder
1_Jan-19-15		10 items	Folder
1_Jan-20-15		17 items	Folder
1_Jan-21-15		56 items	Folder
1_Jan-22-15		341 items	Folder
1_Jan-23-15		9 items	Folder
1_Jan-26-15		11 items	Folder
1_Jan-29-15		16 items	Folder
1_Jan-30-15		1 item	Folder
2_Feb-2-15		47 items	Folder
2_Feb-9-15		2 items	Folder
2_Feb-11-15		8 items	Folder
2_Feb-16-15		23 items	Folder
2_Feb-17-15		27 items	Folder
2_Feb-18-15		8 items	Folder
2_Feb-19-15		16 items	Folder
2_Feb-20-15		34 items	Folder
2_Feb-23-15		55 items	Folder
2_Feb-24-15		1 item	Folder
2_Feb-25-15		20 items	Folder
			2.1

### Why I started using Git:

- After a year of dated folders, I started spending a lot of time looking for files.
- I was forced to use GitHub for this group.
- I finally got comfortable with the commands.
- I realized the power of Git to save you from yourself.

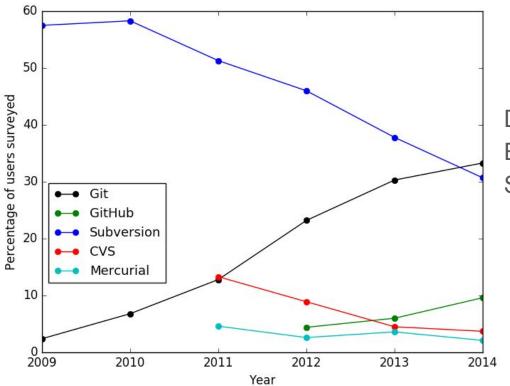


### The slippery slope to full Git:

- 1. Realize version control (in any form) is necessary.
- 2. Experience frustration with manual version control.
- 3. Have colleagues who ask you to use GitHub (optional)
- 4. Overcome the (large) initial barrier to Git confusing commands, unclear workflow, strange errors.
- 5. Have a "Git saved me" conversion experience.



### Join the Git bandwagon!



Data from the 2013 and 2014 Eclipse community surveys and StackExchange (2009 data).



# Save only the changes.

The philosophy of version control.



### **Version Control**



**Version control** is like a time machine, taking you to any moment when your document was changed and saved.



### Version Control... with Git

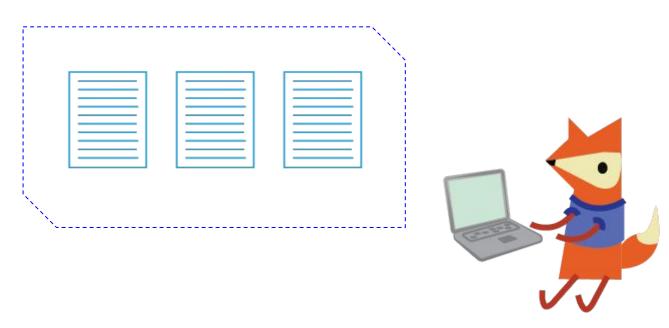


return 0 instead of error

A saved change is called a commit.



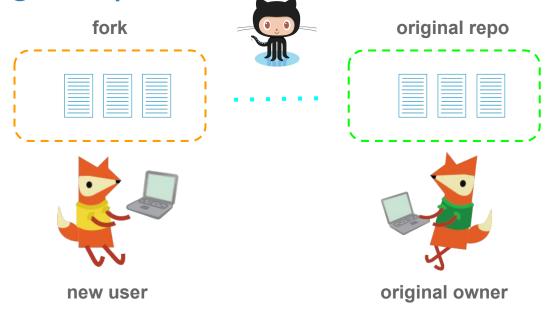
### Where's my stuff?



**repository (or repo)**: the collection of files where you store your work



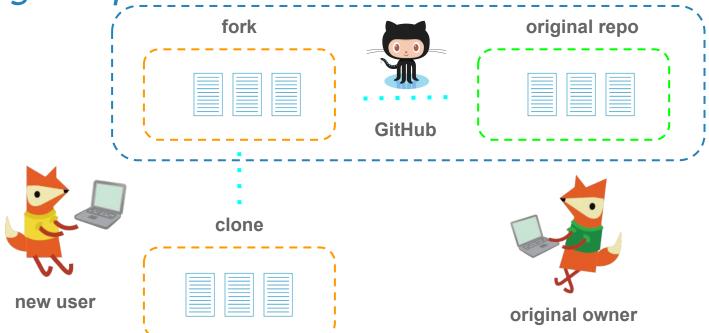
### Forking a Repo



A fork is a complete copy of a repo made from one user's account to another account, often for repurposing or independent work.



Cloning a Repo



A clone is a complete copy of a repo on a specific machine. Usually the cloned copy is kept in sync with the original.



### Your turn!

- Configure Git
- Fork UofTCoders/studyGroup
- Clone onto your machine
- Make and commit changes
- View history







### Resources

Here are a few things I found helpful in learning Git/GitHub and in making this presentation, or things others have suggested for learning Git/GitHub.

#### **Tutorials:**

- Beginner:
  - Got 15 minutes and want to learn Git?
  - GitHub collaboration workflow Mozilla Science Lab
     ~15 minute read, 45 minute (paired) exercise
  - Beginner: <u>Introduction to Git</u> (command line) Software Carpentry 2-4 hours to work through, covers many features of Git
  - Introduction to Git (command line) UofT Coders ~45-60 minute exercise
- Intermediate: More on Git (command line) UofT Coders
  - ~45-60 minute exercise

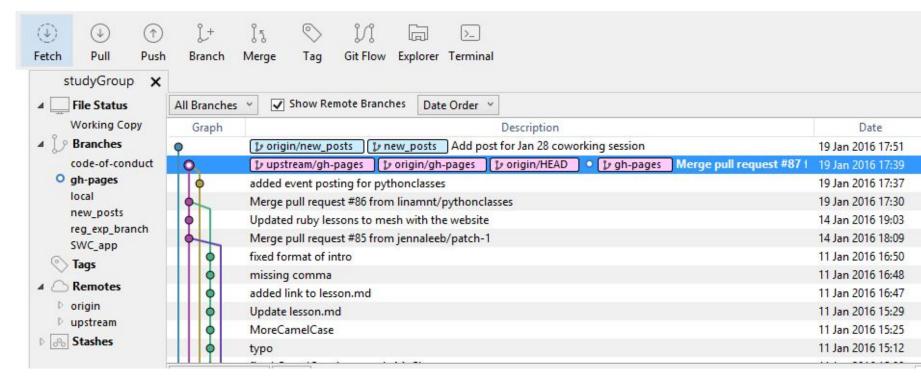
#### For reference:

- Helpful wiki for using GitHub in the browser.
- Atlassian tutorials for learning Git (they come highly recommended).
- The ultimate Git reference: the Pro Git book.



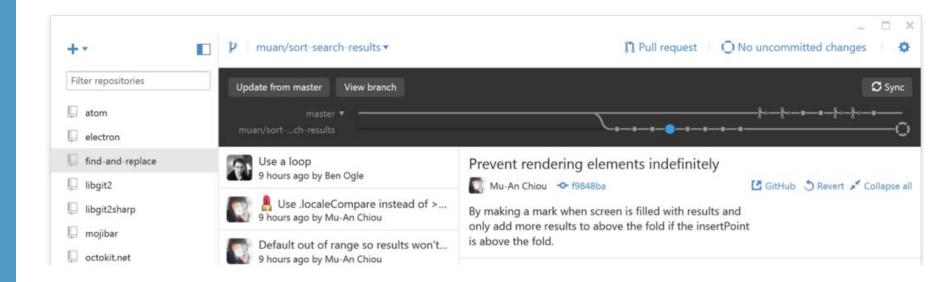
### Git GUIs

SourceTree - people I trust tell me it's great.



### Git GUIs

GitHub Desktop - it used to be bad so I stopped using it. I hear it's better now.



### Git GUIs

Git comes with 'gitk' and git gui, a graphical history viewer and graphical commit maker.

