

# Intro to git/GitHub

INP Bootcamp 2021

# Goals

- To know what git/GitHub do (if you don't already)  
(Tutorial at the end)
- To point you to some useful resources

# "FINAL".doc



↑ FINAL.doc!



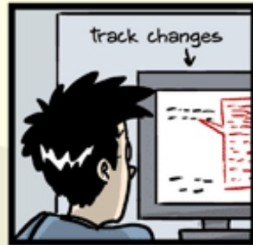
↑ FINAL\_rev.2.doc



↑ FINAL\_rev.6.COMMENTS.doc



↑ FINAL\_rev.8.comments5.  
CORRECTIONS.doc



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



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

# Version Control

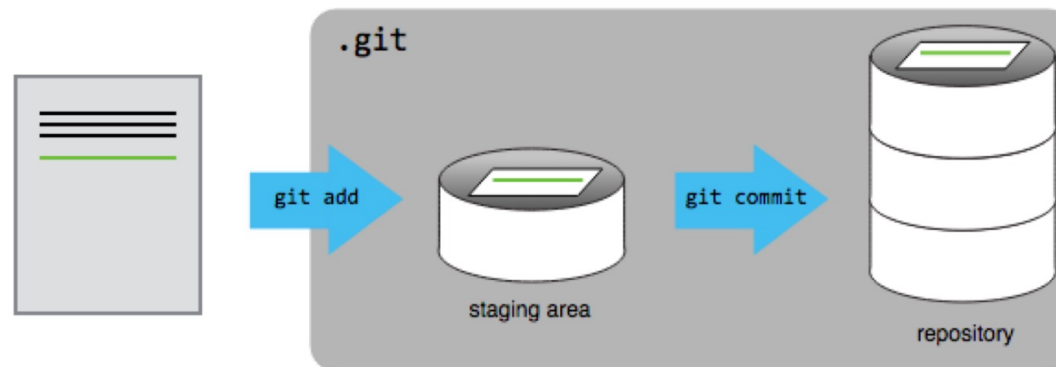
- Easy and powerful way to track changes to your work
- Useful for both writing (if using e.g. LaTeX) and code
- Backups of your work
- General coding safety net

# What is Git? How does it work?

Git tracks changes to a file (or set of files) through a series of snapshots called “commits” or “revisions”.



These snapshots are stored in a “repository” which contains a history of all the changes to the files.

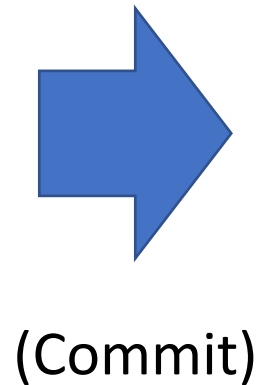
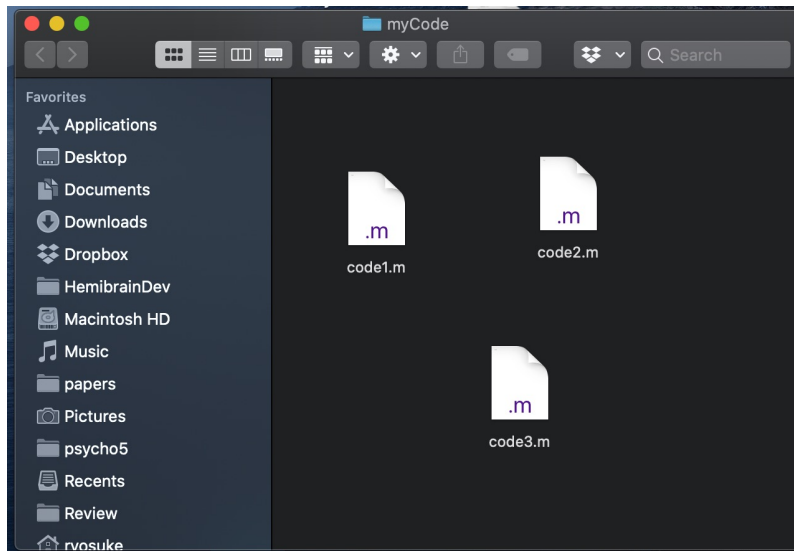


# How is Git useful to me?

- “Why isn’t it working all of a sudden?”
- Cleaner file system (no more “code, codev2, codev3\_test, codev3\_test1” directories)
- Record of your edits (and thought process!)
- Check for bugs in inconsistent results
- Unlimited and powerful “undo”
- Collaboration!

# Adding to your repo

Bunch of codes in your folder



(Commit)

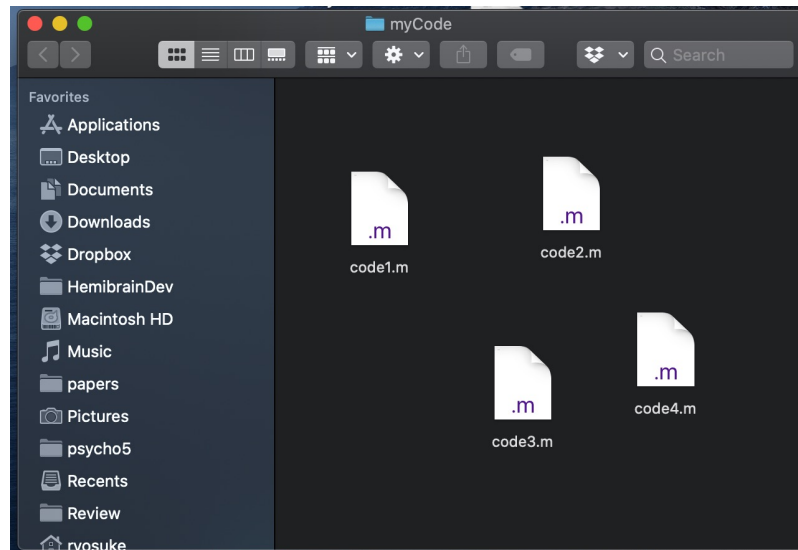
Register to the official version

- Code1.m
- Code2.m
- Code3.m

(Repository)

# Adding [more files] to your repo

Changes you make in the folder (e.g. more lines in existing codes, new files) are not reflected to the “official version” until you actively register them (“commit”)

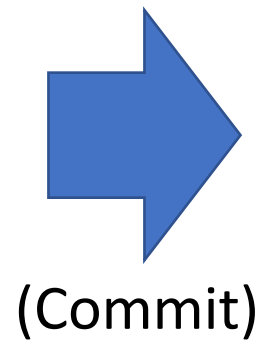
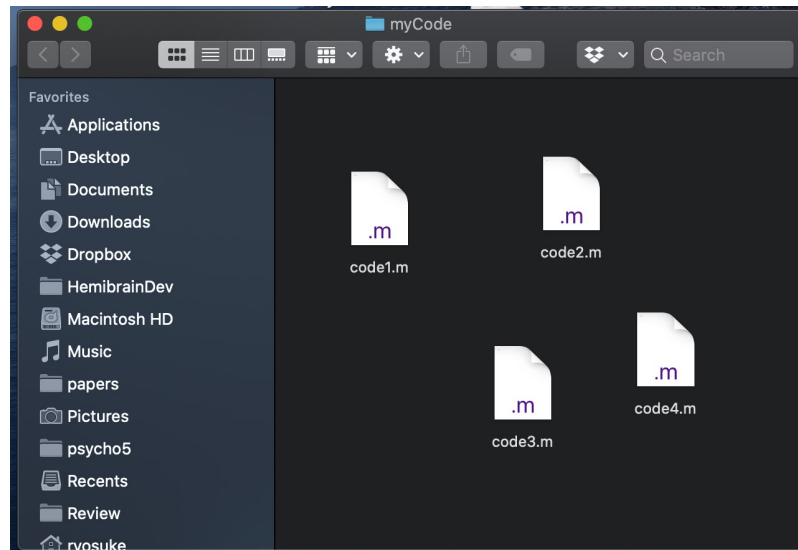


- Code1.m
- Code2.m
- Code3.m



# Adding [more files] to your repo

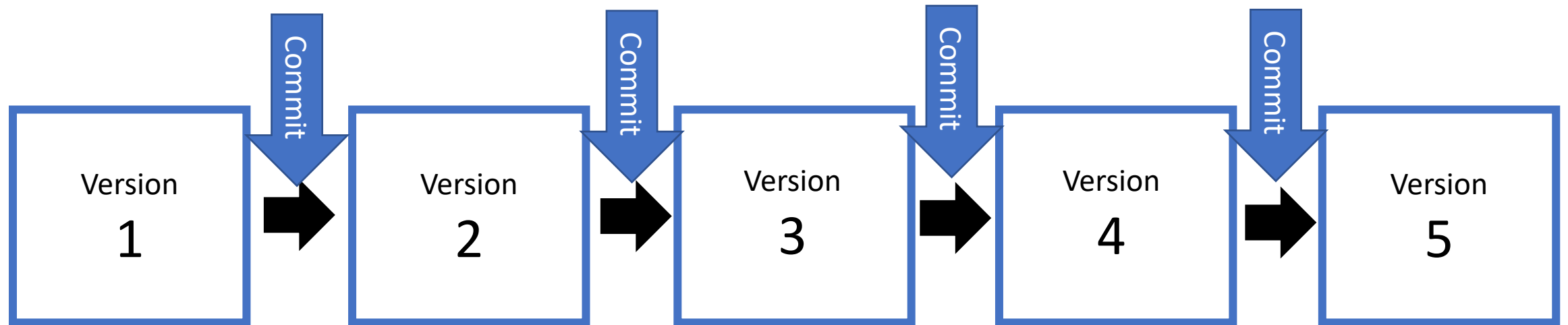
Changes you make in the folder (e.g. more lines in existing codes, new files) are not reflected to the “official version” until you actively register them (“commit”)



- Code1.m
- Code2.m
- Code3.m
- Code4.m

# File versions

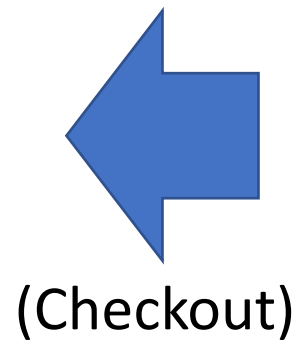
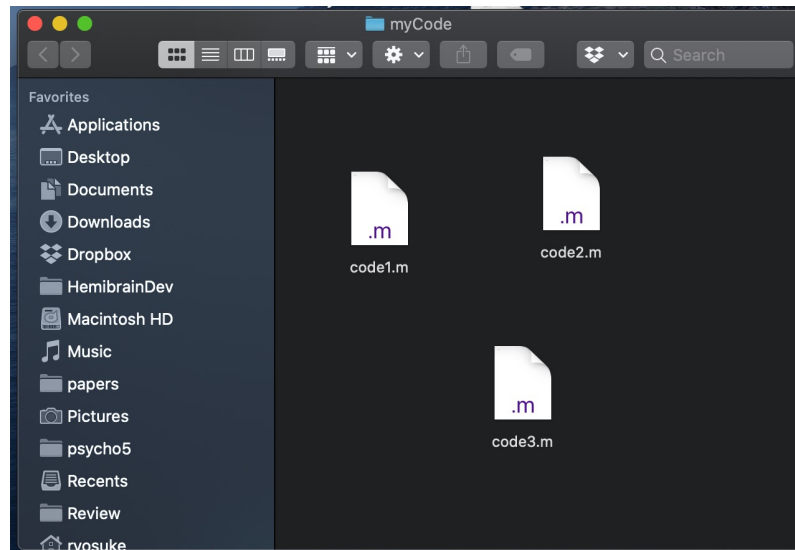
Every time you register (“commit”) changes, you create a new version



# Roll back

You can go back to previous versions (= backup)

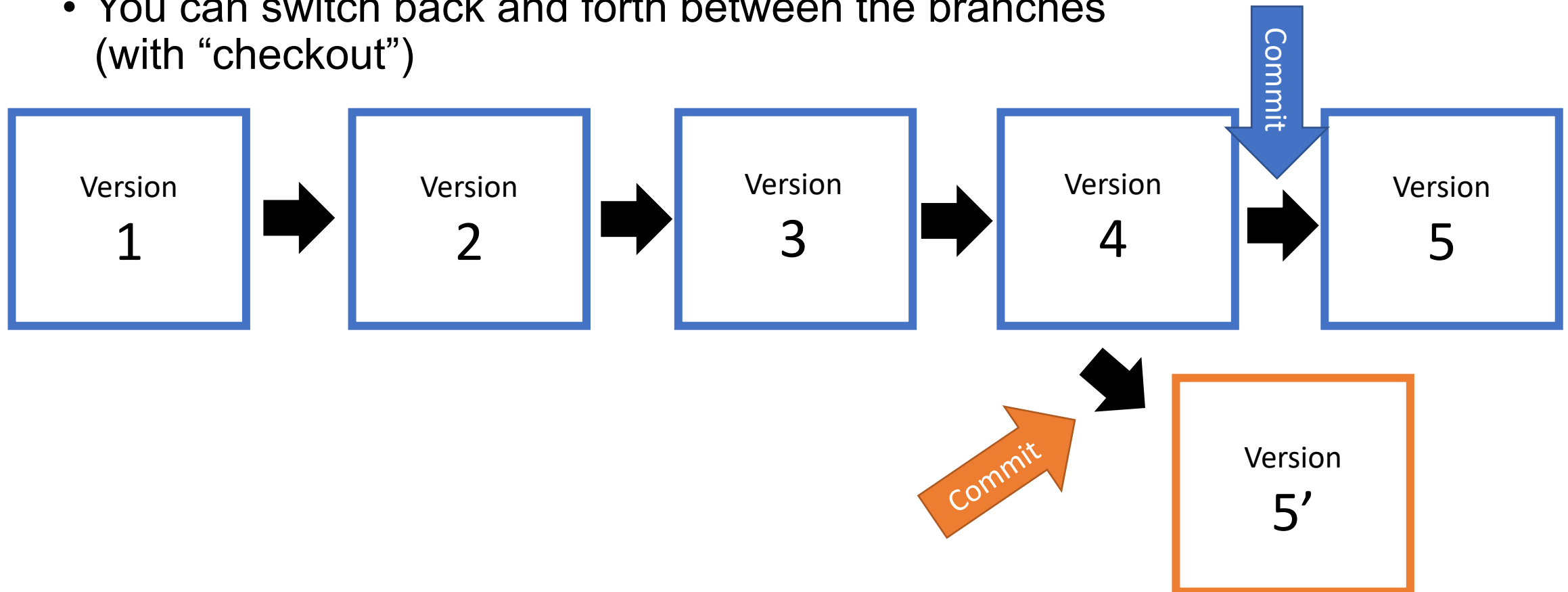
Overwrite what you have in your code folder with the “official version”



Older version

# Branching

- You can branch this chain of “official versions”
- You can switch back and forth between the branches (with “checkout”)



# GitHub

- GitHub is a web service that lets you store the official versions (“repository”) of your code online
  - Online backup
  - Sharing code between computers
  - Sharing code to the world

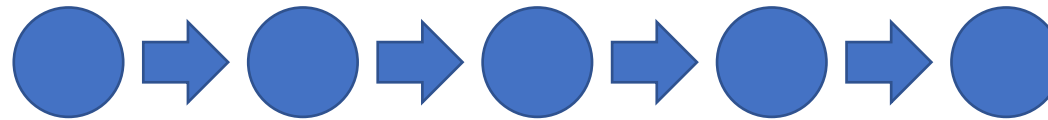
# GitHub workflow

Online  
“official versions”  
On GitHub  
 (“remote repository”)



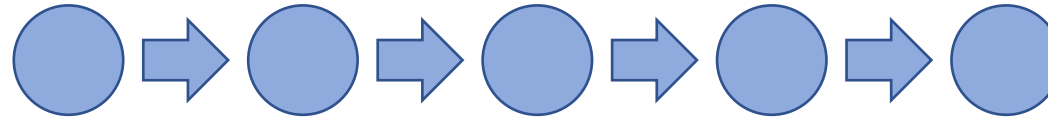
# Cloning

Online  
"official versions"  
On GitHub  
("remote repository")



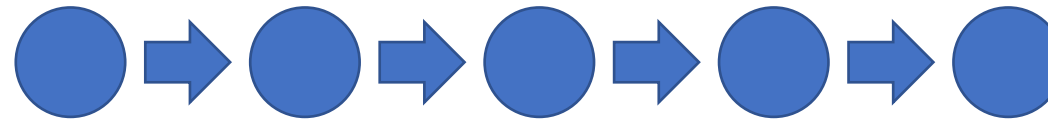
"Clone"

Your own official versions  
("local repository")



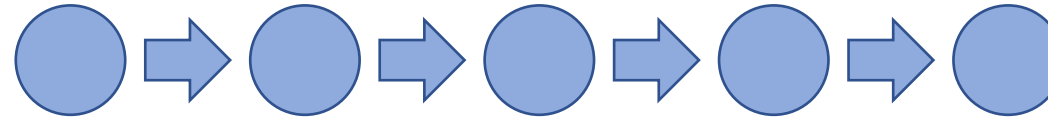
# Cloning

Online  
“official versions”  
On GitHub  
 (“remote repository”)



“Clone”

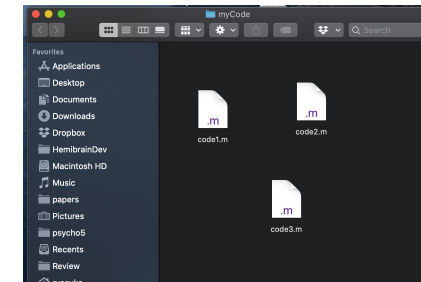
Your own official versions  
 (“local repository”)



Copied over



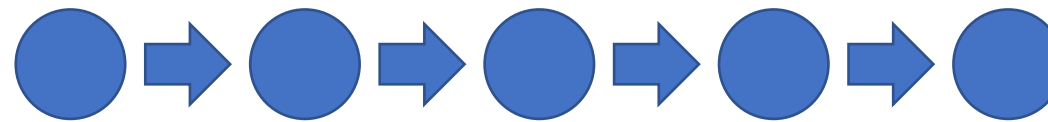
Your code folder





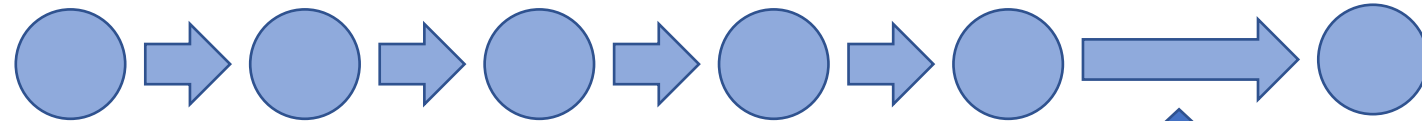
# Committing

Online  
“official versions”  
On GitHub  
 (“remote repository”)



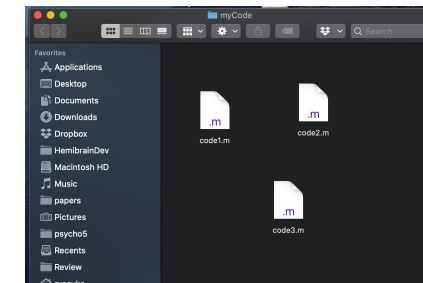
“Clone”

Your own official versions  
 (“local repository”)



Register new change  
 (“commit”)

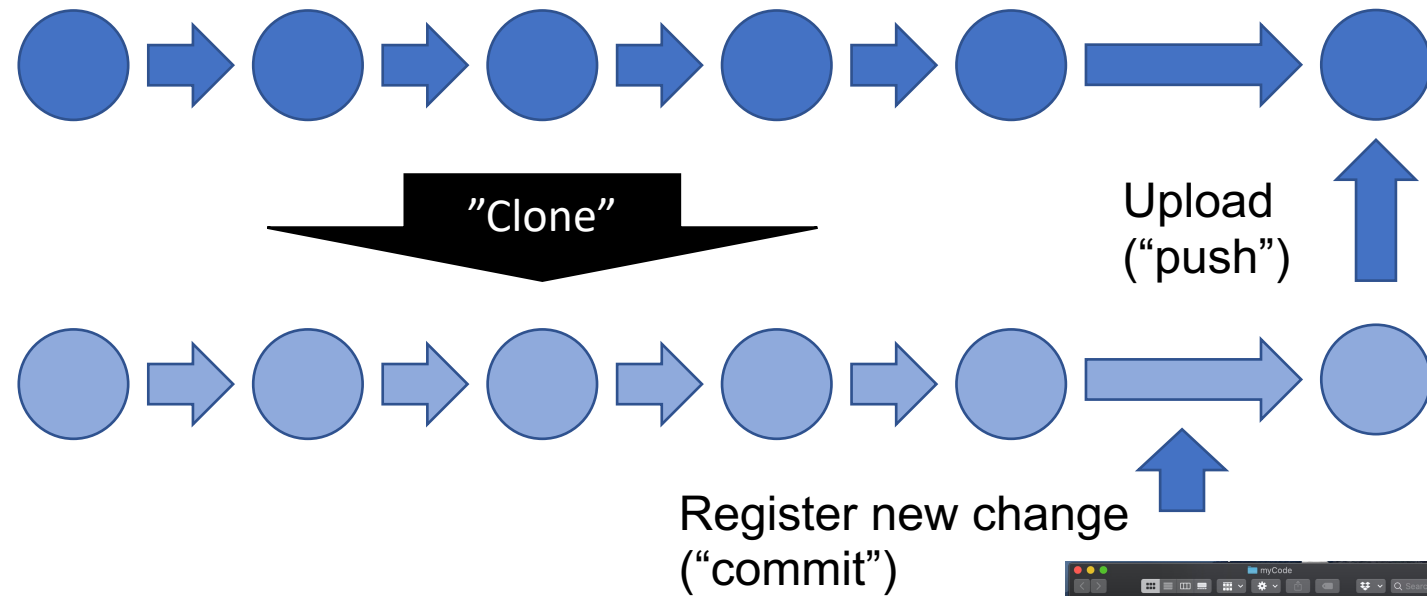
Your code folder



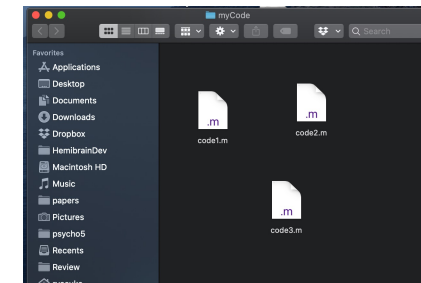
# Pushing

Online  
“official versions”  
On GitHub  
 (“remote repository”)

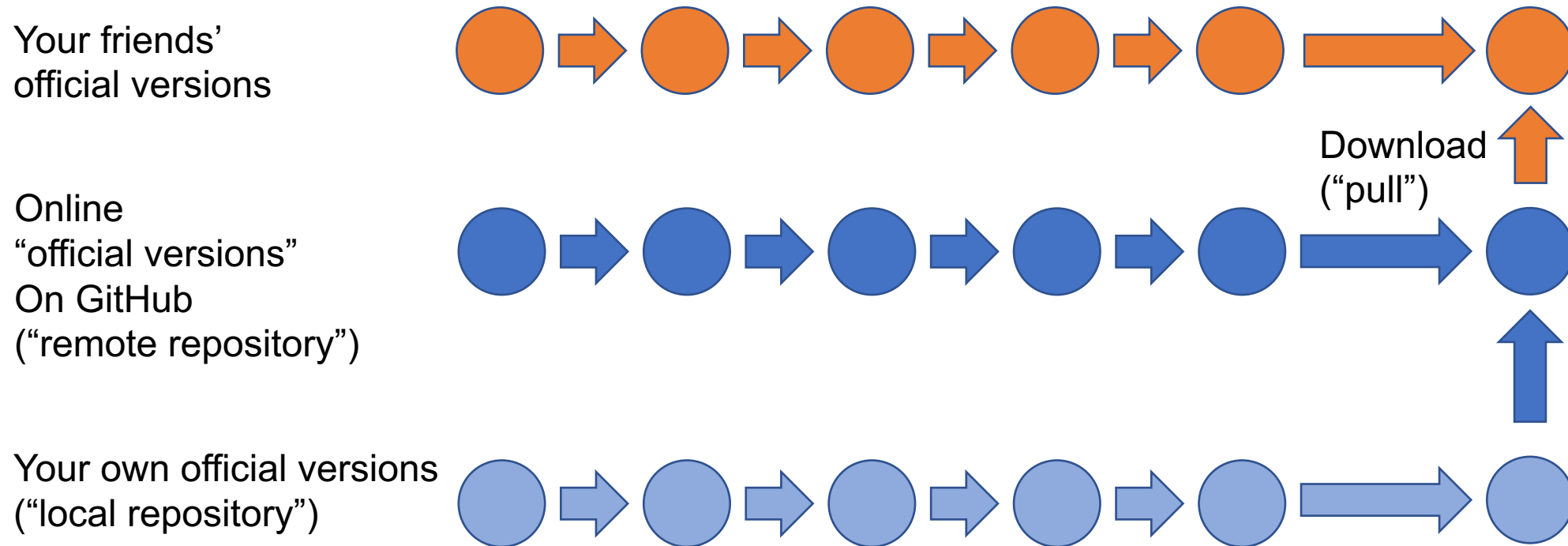
Your own official versions  
 (“local repository”)



Your code folder



# Collaborating



# Other topics

- What if you and your friend are simultaneously working on the copy of the same branch?
  - Conflicts arise
  - Git usually nicely resolves these automatically unless you are working on the same line of same file
  - Otherwise manually you need to resolve the conflict manually

# Summary

- Git lets you make “official copies (repository)” of your code folder
- Every time you register new changes to the official copy, a new version is created
- Git remembers all the past versions, which can be used as backup
- The chain of official copies can branch, and you can go back and forth between branches easily.
- GitHub allows you to store “official copies” online, which helps people work on the same sets of code across multiple computers

# Resources

- <https://github.com/>  
GitHub (recommend making a free account)
- <https://www.sourcetreeapp.com/>  
SourceTree (a free app that makes you do all this graphically)
- <https://guides.github.com/activities/hello-world/>  
GitHub tutorial – I'd recommend making a mock repository to understand the functioning of git/GitHub