

DATA SCIENCE

11 WEEK PART TIME COURSE

Week 1 Lab - Git

- › Introduction
- › Exploring GitHub
- › Using Git with GitHub
- › Contributing on GitHub
- › Bonus Content

WHY LEARN GIT (OR ANY VERSION CONTROL)?

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- › Version control is useful when you write code, and data scientists write code
- › Enables teams to easily collaborate on the same codebase
- › Enables you to contribute to open source projects
- › Attractive skill for employment

- › Version control system that allows you to track files and file changes in a repository (“repo”)
- › Primarily used by software developers
- › Most widely used version control system
- › Alternatives: Mercurial, Subversion, CVS
- › Runs from the command line (usually)
- › Can be used alone or in a team



- › Allows you to put your Git repos online
- › Largest code host in the world
- › Alternative: Bitbucket
- › Benefits of GitHub:
 - › Backup of files
 - › Visual interface for navigating repos
 - › Makes repo collaboration easy

Git does not require GitHub



- › Designed (by programmers) for power and flexibility over simplicity
- › Hard to know if what you did was right
- › Hard to explore since most actions are “permanent” (in a sense) and can have serious consequences
- › We’ll focus on the most important 10% of Git

- › Create an account at github.com

- › There's nothing to install

“GitHub for Windows” & “GitHub for Mac” are GUI clients

(alternatives to command line)

- Example repo: https://github.com/ihansel/SYD_DAT_3
- Account name, repo name, description
- Folder structure
- Viewing files:
 - Rendered view (with syntax highlighting)
 - Raw view
- README.md:
 - Describes a repo
 - Automatically displayed
 - Written in Markdown

- Commits:
 - One or more changes to one or more files
 - Revision highlighting
 - Commit comments are required
 - Most recent commit comment shown by filename

GitHub

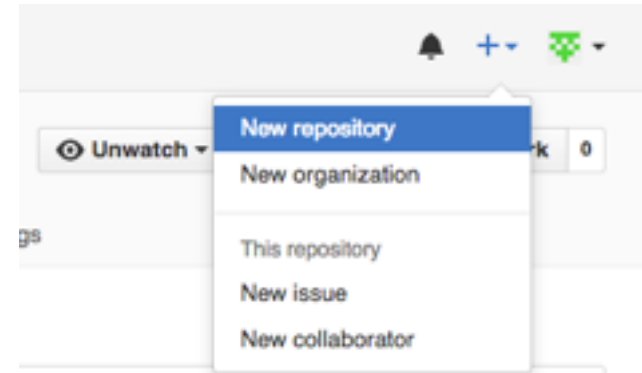
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Sign up

Sign in

- › Click on the signup button on the top-right
- › Choose a plan (one of them is free)
- › Remember your email and password!!!!

- › Click “Create New” (plus sign) on your profile:
 - › Define name, description, public or private
 - › Initialise with README (if you’re going to clone)
- › Notes:
 - › Nothing has happened to your local computer
 - › This was done on GitHub, but GitHub used Git to add the README.md file



- Easy-to-read, easy-to-write markup language
- Valid HTML can also be used within Markdown
- Many implementations (aka “flavors”)
- Let’s edit README.md using GitHub!
- Common syntax:
 - `##` Header size 2
 - `*italics*` and `**bold**`
 - `[link to GitHub](https://github.com)`
 - `* bullet`
 - `` inline code`` and ```` code blocks````

- › Installation: goo.gl/MJXSXp
- › Open Git Bash (Windows) or Terminal (Mac/Linux):

`git config --global user.name "YOUR FULL NAME"`

`git config --global user.email "YOUR EMAIL"`

- › Use the same email address you used with your GitHub account
- › Generate SSH keys (optional): goo.gl/xtH0jJ
- › More secure than HTTPS
- › Only necessary if HTTPS doesn't work for you

- › Copy your new GitHub repo to your computer - **clone**
- › Make some file changes locally
- › Save those changes locally - **commit**
- › Update your GitHub repo with those changes - **push**

- › Cloning == copying to your local computer
- › Like copying your Dropbox files to a new machine
- › First, change your working directory to where you want the repo you created to be stored: `cd`
- › Then, clone the repo: **`git clone <URL>`**
- › Get HTTPS or SSH URL from your GitHub (ends in `.git`)
- › Clones to a subdirectory of the working directory
- › No visual feedback when you type your password
- › Navigate to the repo (`cd`) then list the files (`ls`)

- A “remote alias” is a reference to a repo not on your local computer
- Like a connection to your Dropbox account
- View remotes: **git remote -v**
- “origin” remote was set up by “git clone”
- Note: Remotes are repo-specific

- › Making changes:
- › Modify README.md in any text editor
- › Create a new file: **touch <filename>**
- › Check your status:

git status

- › File statuses (possibly color-coded):
 - › Untracked (red)
 - › Tracked and modified (red)
 - › Staged for committing (green)
 - › Committed

- Stage changes for committing:
 - Add a single file: **git add <filename>**
 - Add all “red” files: **git add .**
- Check your status:
- Red files have turned green
- Commit changes:
git commit -m “message about commit”
- Check your status again!
- Check the log: **git log**

- › Created a repo on GitHub
- › Cloned repo to your local computer - **git clone**
- › Automatically sets up your “origin” remote
- › Made two file changes
- › Staged changes for committing - **git add**
- › Committed changes - **git commit**
- › Pushed changes to GitHub - **git push**
- › Inspected along the way - **git remote, git status, git log**

Basic Git commands

Here is a list of some basic Git commands to get you going with Git.

For more detail, check out the [Atlassian Git Tutorials](#) for a visual introduction to Git commands and workflows, including examples.

Git task	Notes	Git commands
Tell Git who you are	Configure the author name and email address to be used with your commits.	<code>git config --global user.name "Sam Smith"</code>
	Note that Git strips some characters (for example trailing periods) from <code>user.name</code> .	<code>git config --global user.email sam@example.com</code>
Create a new local repository		<code>git init</code>
Check out a repository	Create a working copy of a local repository:	<code>git clone /path/to/repository</code>
	For a remote server, use:	<code>git clone username@host:/path/to/repository</code>
Add files	Add one or more files to staging (index):	<code>git add <filename></code>
		<code>git add *</code>
Commit	Commit changes to head (but not yet to the remote repository):	<code>git commit -m "Commit message"</code>
	Commit any files you've added with <code>git add</code> , and also commit any files you've changed since then:	<code>git commit -a</code>
Push	Send changes to the master branch of your remote repository:	<code>git push origin master</code>
Status	List the files you've changed and those you still need to add or commit:	<code>git status</code>
Connect to a remote repository	If you haven't connected your local repository to a remote server, add the server to be able to push to it:	<code>git remote add origin <server></code>
	List all currently configured remote repositories:	<code>git remote -v</code>

Branches	Create a new branch and switch to it:	<code>git checkout -b <branchname></code>
	Switch from one branch to another:	<code>git checkout <branchname></code>
	List all the branches in your repo, and also tell you what branch you're currently in:	<code>git branch</code>
	Delete the feature branch:	<code>git branch -d <branchname></code>
	Push the branch to your remote repository, so others can use it:	<code>git push origin <branchname></code>
	Push all branches to your remote repository:	<code>git push --all origin</code>
	Delete a branch on your remote repository:	<code>git push origin :<branchname></code>
Update from the remote repository	Fetch and merge changes on the remote server to your working directory:	<code>git pull</code>
	To merge a different branch into your active branch:	<code>git merge <branchname></code>
	View all the merge conflicts:	<code>git diff</code>
	View the conflicts against the base file:	<code>git diff --base <filename></code>
	Preview changes, before merging:	<code>git diff <sourcebranch> <targetbranch></code>
	After you have manually resolved any conflicts, you mark the changed file:	<code>git add <filename></code>
Tags	You can use tagging to mark a significant changeset, such as a release:	<code>git tag 1.0.0 <commitID></code>
	CommitID is the leading characters of the changeset ID, up to 10, but must be unique. Get the ID using:	<code>git log</code>
	Push all tags to remote repository:	<code>git push --tags origin</code>
Undo local changes	If you mess up, you can replace the changes in your working tree with the last content in head:	<code>git checkout -- <filename></code>
	Changes already added to the index, as well as new files, will be kept.	
	Instead, to drop all your local changes and commits, fetch	<code>git fetch origin</code>

Undo local changes

If you mess up, you can replace the changes in your working tree with the last content in head:

```
git checkout -- <filename>
```

Changes already added to the index, as well as new files, will be kept.

Instead, to drop all your local changes and commits, fetch the latest history from the server and point your local master branch at it, do this:

```
git fetch origin
```

```
git reset --hard origin/master
```

Search

Search the working directory for `foo()`:

```
git grep "foo()"
```
