Introduction to Git for Evolutionary Biologists

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PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED COMMITS IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST MERGE CONFLICTS.

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By MICHAEL MAY, F.R.S. FELLOW OF THE ROTHFELS SOCIETY

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There are lots of good GUIs for using Git (I like GitKraken), but *most* interaction with git involves just a few basic commands that can be handled in Terminal/Command Line.







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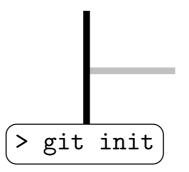
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Merge conflicts are resolved on the local repository before pushing can occur.

First, an initial repository emerges from the primordial soup.

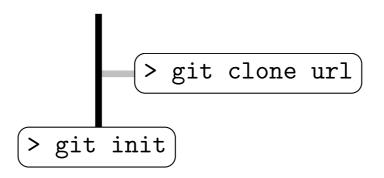
First, an initial repository emerges from the primordial soup. *Initialize a repository.*

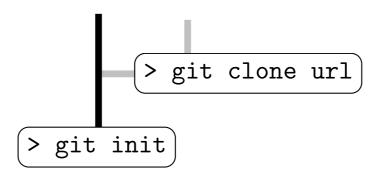
Local populations bud off from the main lineage.



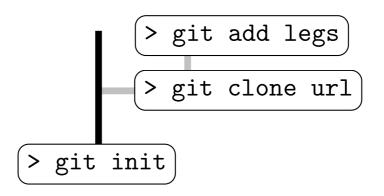
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Make a local version of the remote repository using git clone <url>

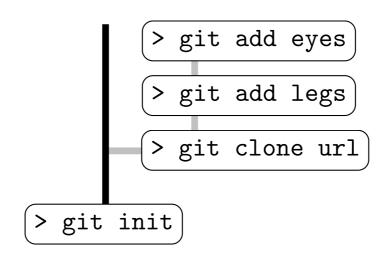




Add your changes to the local repository using git add <filename> or git add .

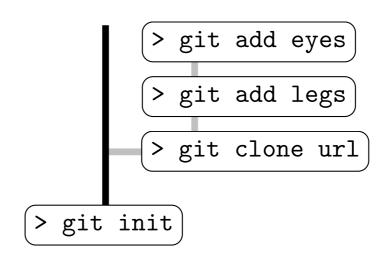


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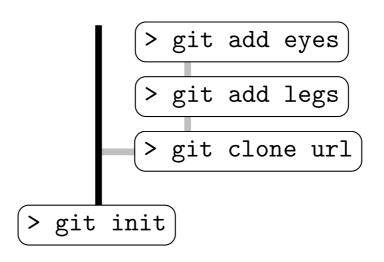
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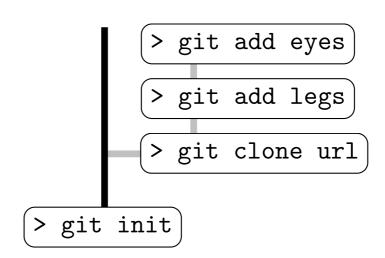
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Commit your changes to your local repository.



Repos can only hybridize if they have not evolved any reproductive isolation!

```
> git commit -m "I did xyz"
> git add eyes
> git add legs
> git clone url
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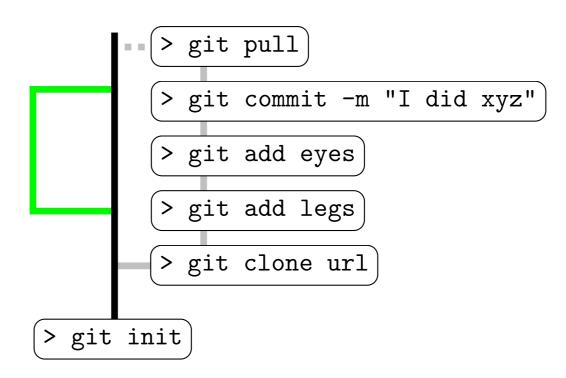
Make sure your local repository does not conflict with the remote.

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> git pull
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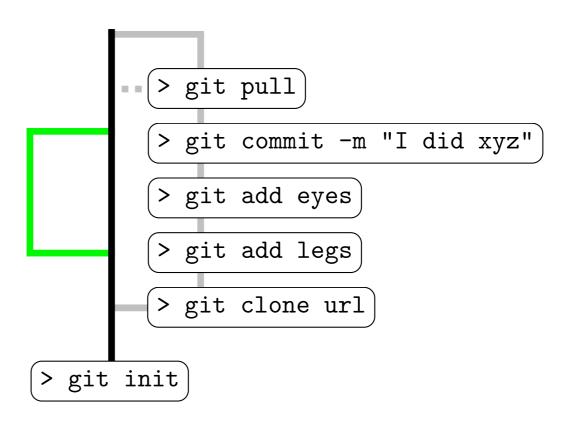
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Make sure your local repository does not conflict with the remote.

Deal with any merge conflicts manually as they arise.

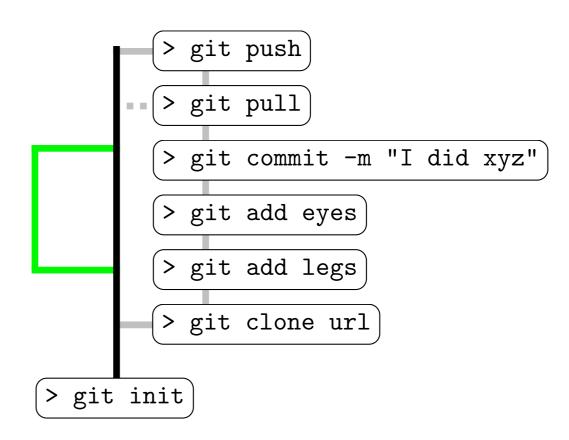


Repos that are not reproductively isolated may fuse.

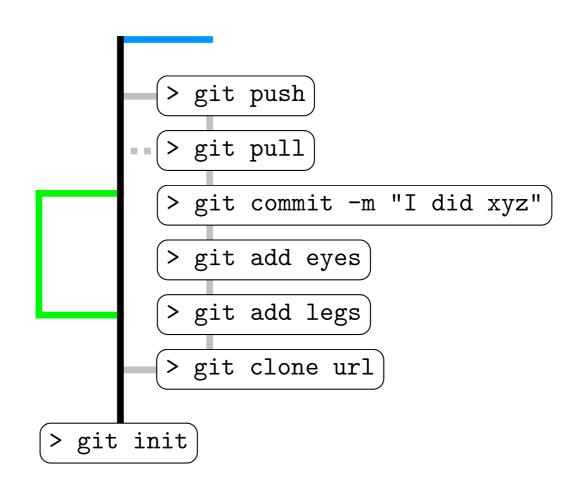


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Push your local changes to the remote repository.



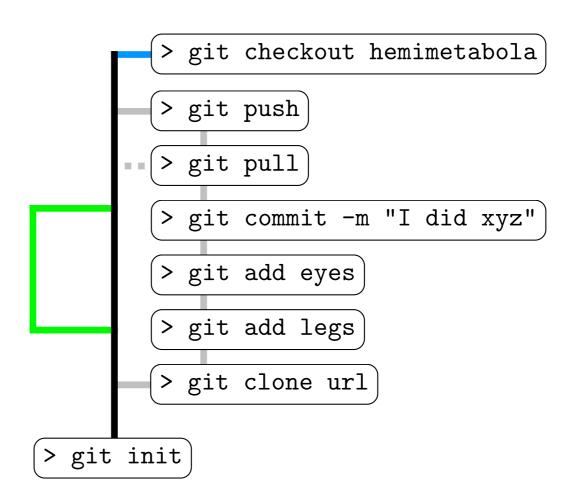
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Create a new branch with git checkout

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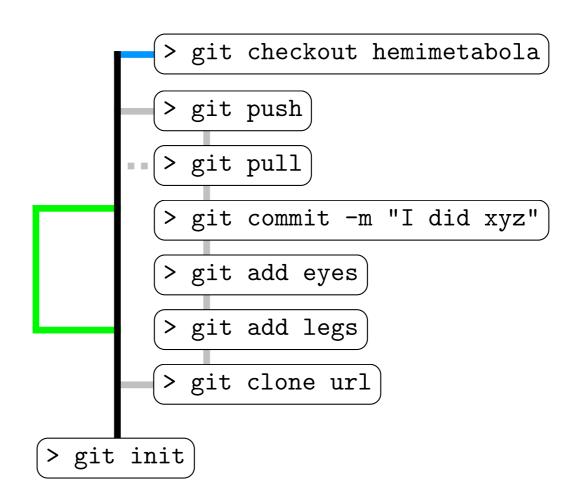


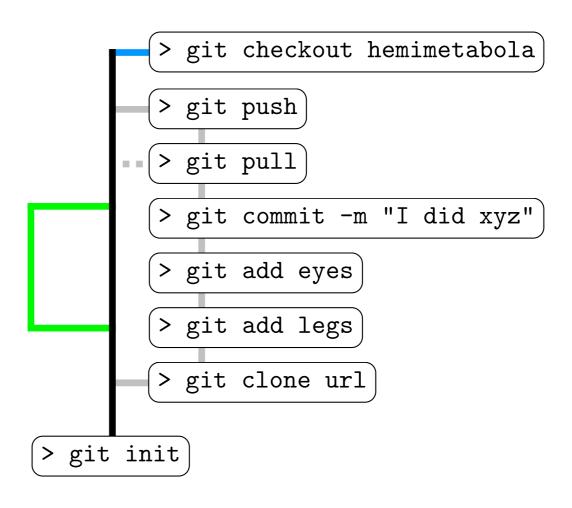
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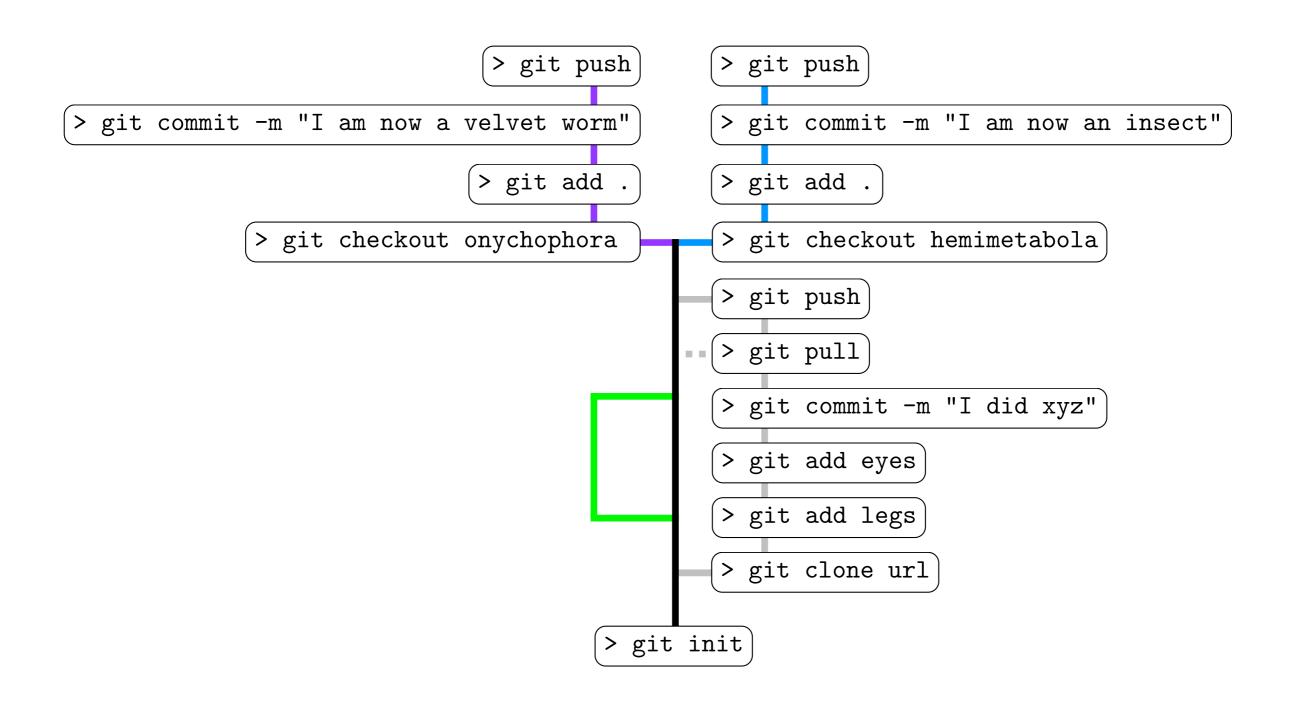
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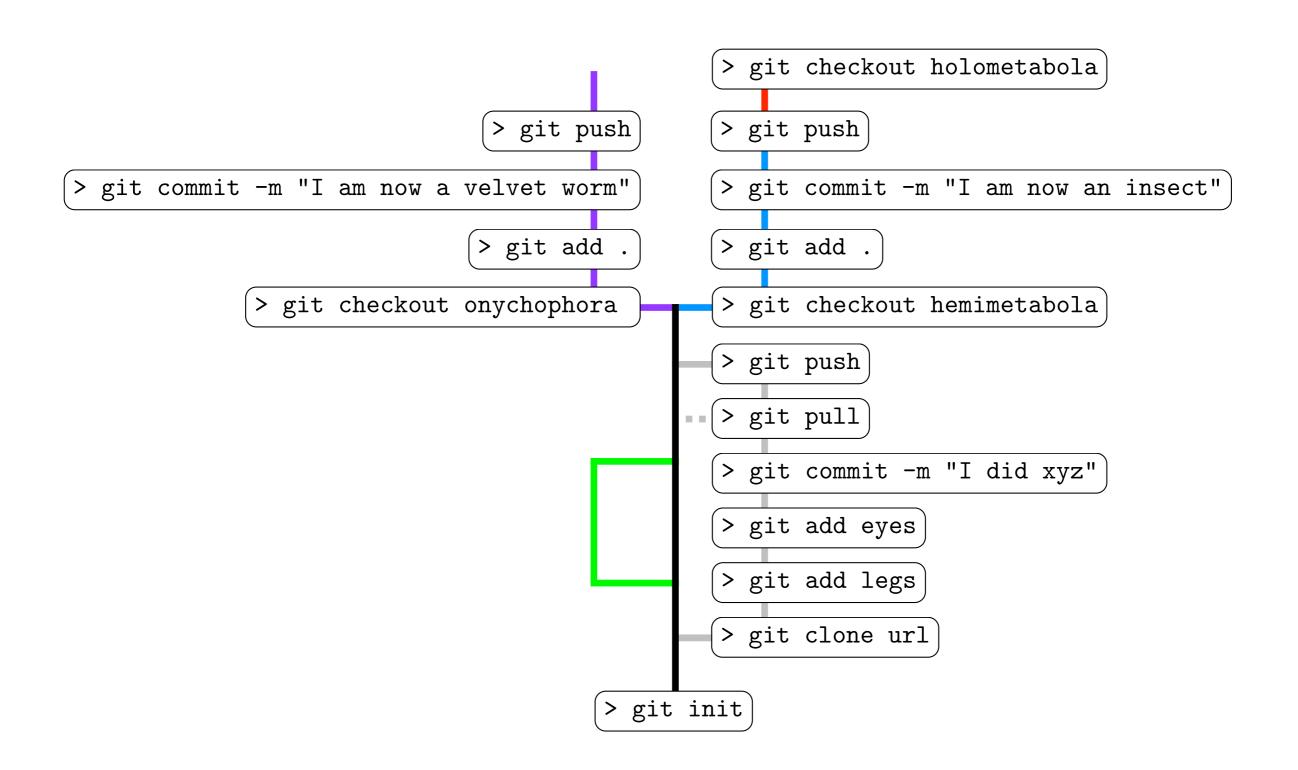
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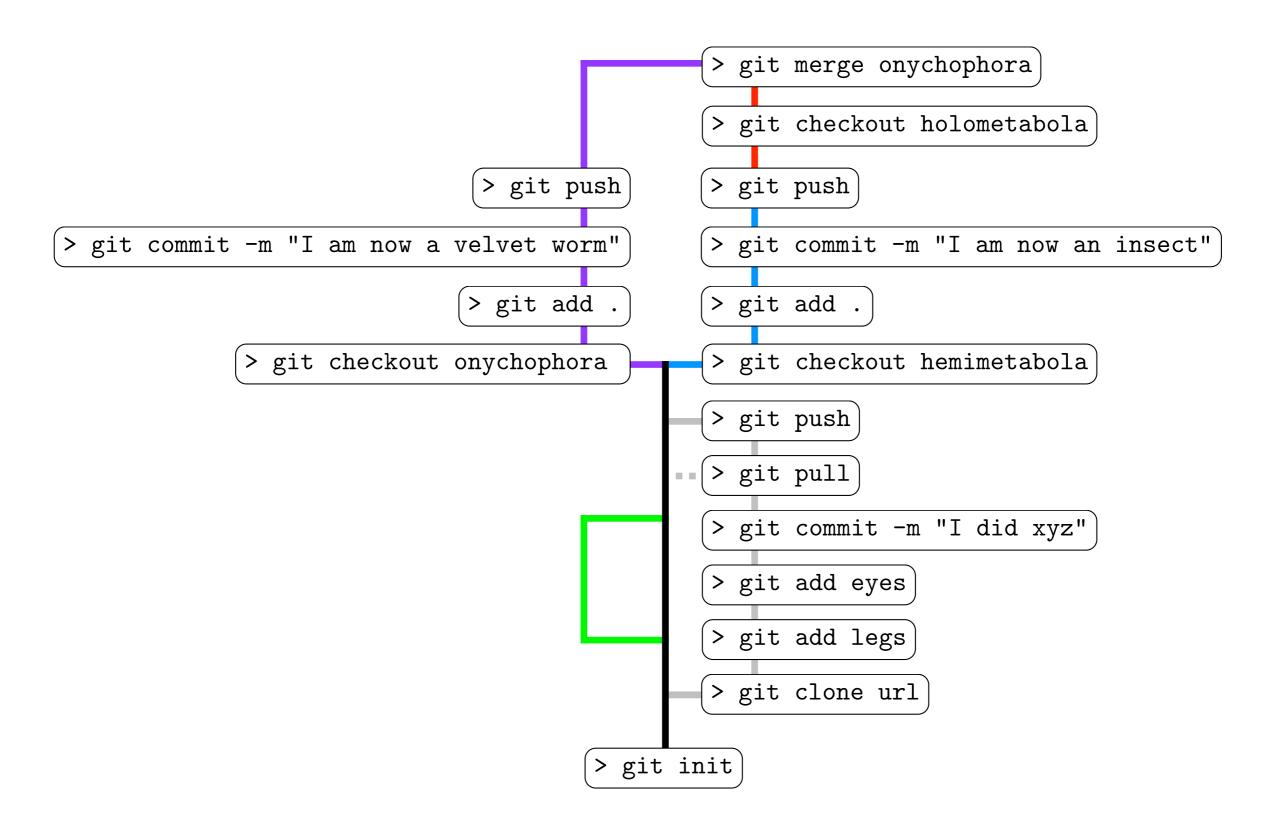
Create a new branch if you want people to collaborate on new features that aren't in the "main" lineage!

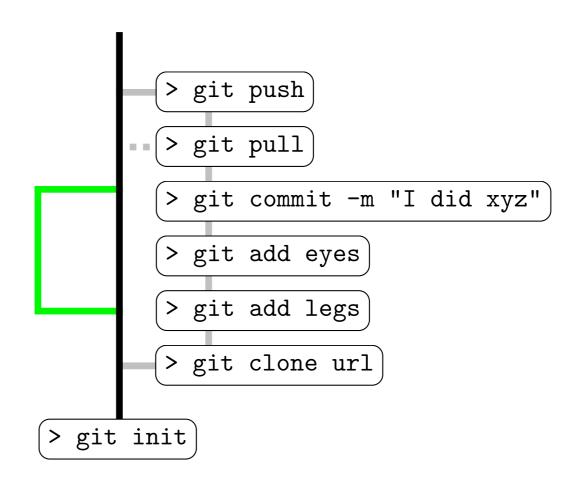






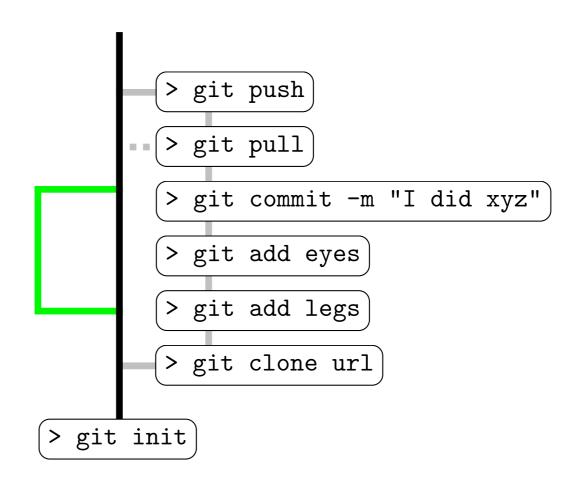




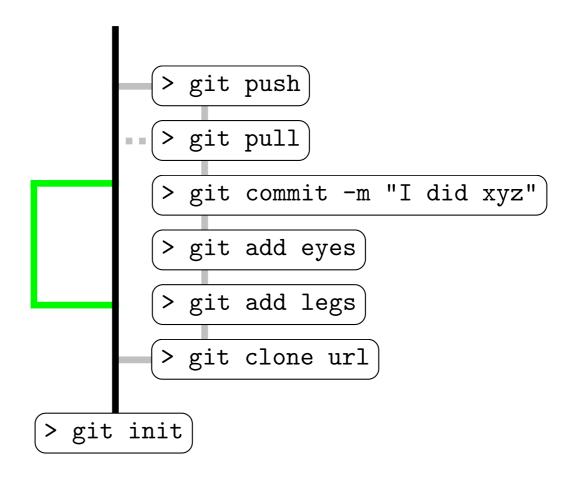


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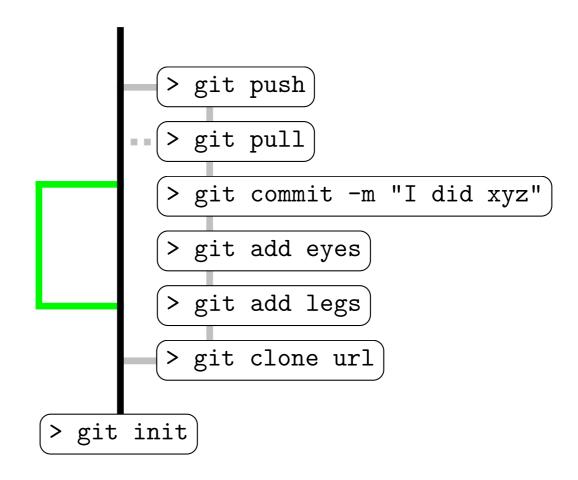
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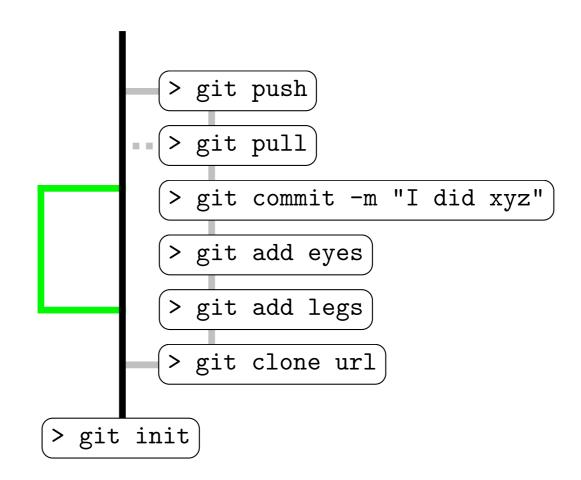
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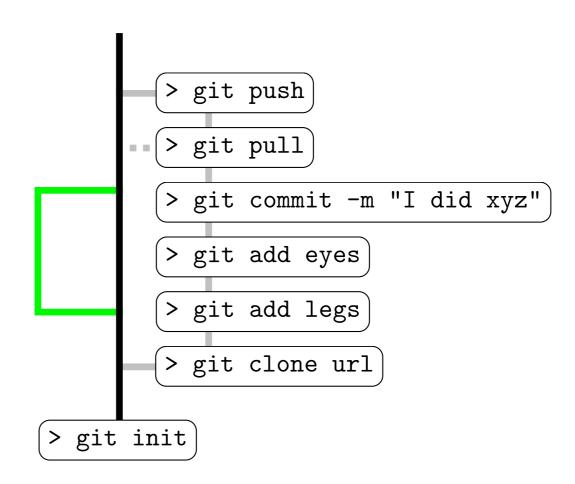
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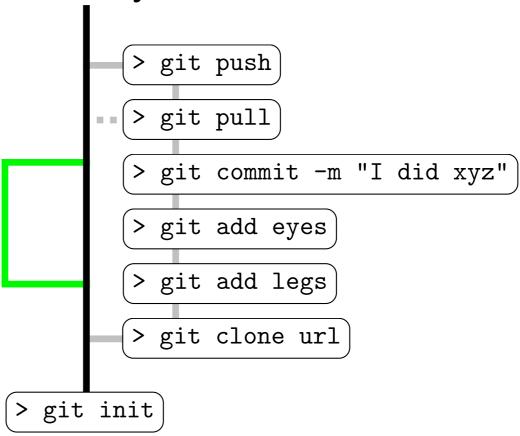
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Commit early and often! Don't be shy!



Use a GUI!

