Hosted by quantitative Cell & Molecular Biology, Colorado State University

## Open Source Software

Development with ( ) GitHub



### Open Source Software Development with GitHub

#### **Outline**

- Open source software and Github
- User Testimonials
- How to user interface (Kristin)
- How to commandline (Reed)

### **Open Source Software**

Source code: the technical blueprint that tells the computer program how to function.



### **Open Source Software**

Open Source: source code that is accessible to inspect, modify, copy and use.









Closed Source: proprietary source code that can not be accessed or change by the public.











# Open Source Software Its a Philosophy!





- Proponents believe people should have the right to use their software in whatever way they see fit without licensing restrictions.
- Allows software to evolve through open contributions from many users.
- Critics worry if open source leads to difficulty in managing programs and wonder if software can be reliably developed without profit intensive.

# Open Source Software FOR YOU!

dplyr

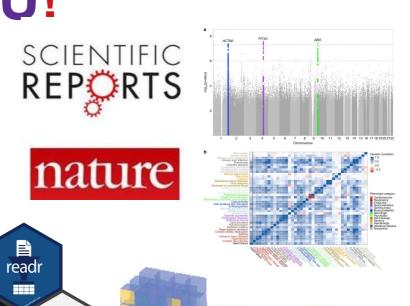
tidyverse

ggplot2

Transparency & reproducibility in data analysis

 Collaborative development of and easy access to community tools

Coding Portfolio







NumPy

### How do you develop open source software?

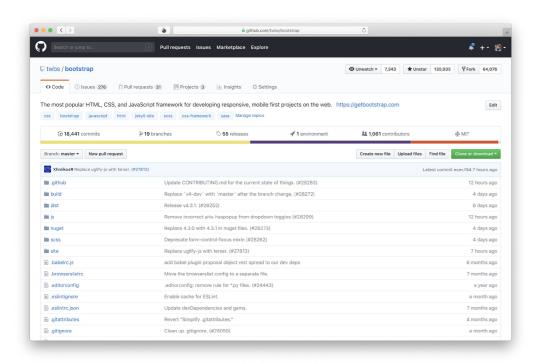
1) Write some code

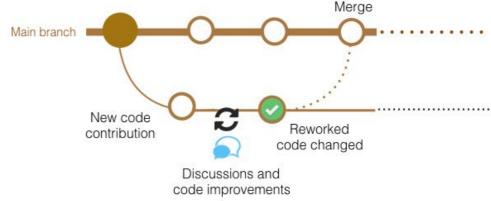
7 from watson.framework import events
8 from watson.framework import sevents
9 from watson.common.imports import sevents
10 from watson.common

2) Publish on Internet



# Developing Open Source Software with GitHub





GitHub

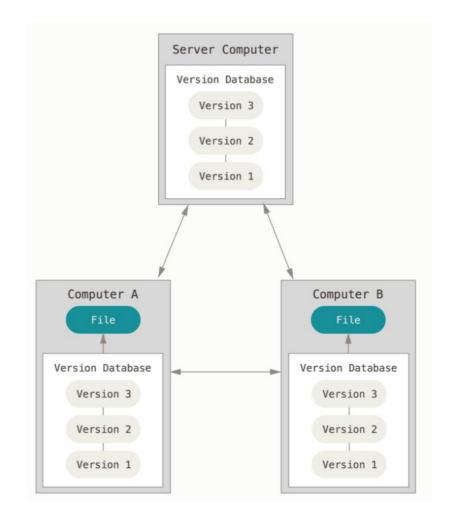
# Developing Open Source Software with GitHub

### Resources:

- GitHub's User manual
- Community support
- YouTube
- •Google!

### **Version Control**

Version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later.



### **Version Control**



## BEST VERSION CONTROL SYSTEMS OF 2020 - 1/2



#### AWS CodeCommit

It is a fully-managed source control service that empowers your team to collaborate on code.

It offers a secure storage solution for your binary files, documents, and source code in the cloud.

#### Team Foundation Server

It is an integrated server suite to share code, track and monitor workflows, and ship software

Its version control solution offers unlimited private repositories for storage and collaboration on the code





#### GitHub

It is a software development platform built explicitly for developers. It empowers you to manage projects, build software, and host and review code

#### JEDI VCS

It is an open-source VCS platform.

It offers features such as project and line history, time tracker, project-based rights management, an integrated ToDo Manager, and customizable DiffTool



### **Protecting Your Open Source Projects**

### Choose an open source license

An open source license protects contributors and users. Businesses and savvy developers won't touch a project without this protection.

Which of the following best describes your situation?

choosealicense.com



Use the license preferred by the community you're contributing to or depending on. Your project will fit right in.

If you have a dependency that doesn't have a license, ask its maintainers to add a license.



I want it simple and permissive.

The MIT License is short and to the point. It lets people do almost anything they want with your project, like making and distributing closed source versions.

Babel, .NET Core, and Rails use the MIT License.



I care about sharing improvements.

The GNU GPLv3 also lets people do almost anything they want with your project, except distributing closed source versions.

Ansible, Bash, and GIMP use the GNU GPI v3

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### **Protecting Your Open Source Projects**

What if none of these work for me?

My project isn't software. I want more choices. I don't want to choose a license.

There are licenses for that. More licenses are available. Here's what happens if you don't.

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choosealicense.com

### **Protecting Your Open Source Projects**





# Why would anyone want to use my code?! How does my open source code help me?



#### **Bioinformatics Engineer**

APPLY FOR THIS JOB

REMOTE / COMPUTATIONAL SCIENCE / FULL-TIME

#### Qualifications

- . MS or PhD in Bioinformatics, Biology or Computer Science, or a related field
- Minimum 2 years experience in building and maintaining production scale bioinformatics pipelines
- Fluency with Python
- Experience with AWS
- Experience with metagenomics
- Proven record of bioinformatics expertise, vis a vis publications, publicly-available computational tools
  packages, or github repos that show thoughtful genomics analysis

Job posting from Trace Genomics on 11/30/2020

# Why would anyone want to use my code?! How does my open source code help me?

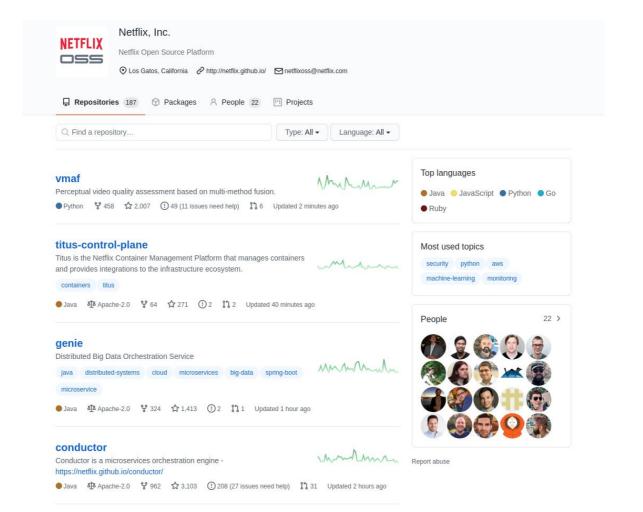


#### BIOINFORMATICS ANALYST

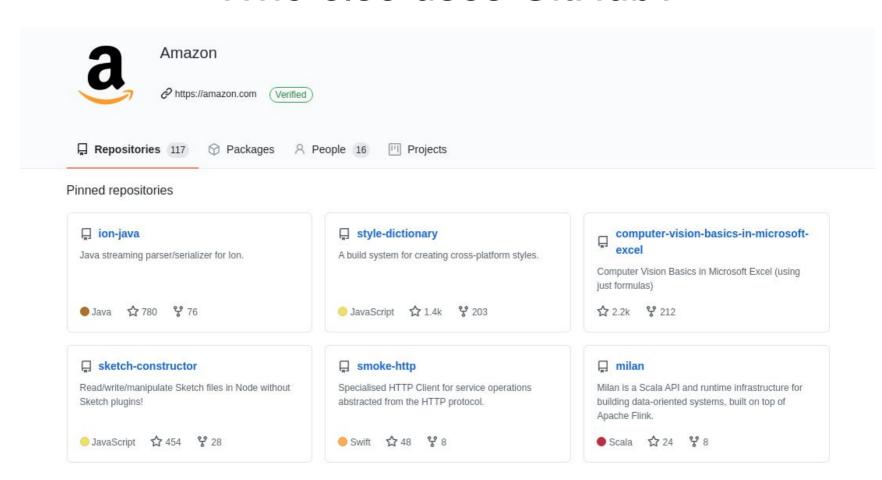
 Documentation and Reproducibility: Writes and maintain tools/scripts with documentation, concept of singularity, version control and reproducibility. Familiarity with GitHub is preferred. Maintain transparent open access documentation of project goals, analytical approaches and milestones for each project.

Job posting from Cincinnati Children's Hospital on 11/30/2020

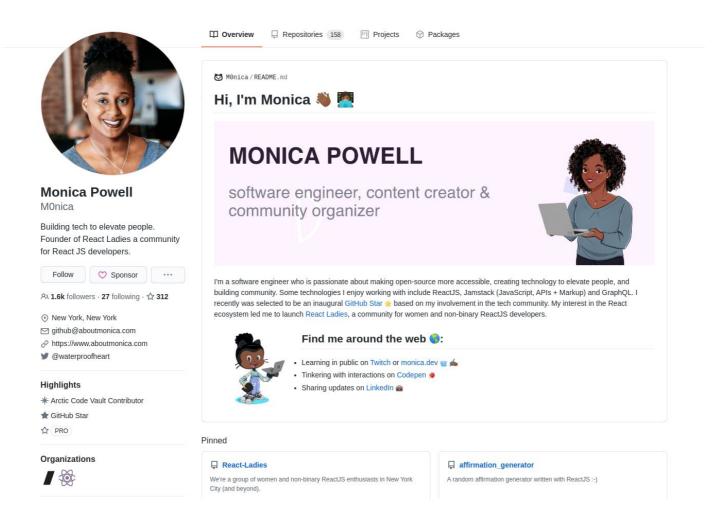
### Who else uses GitHub?



### Who else uses GitHub?



### How else can I utilize GitHub?



### How else can I utilize GitHub?

Lucia (Lucy) Williams

Research

Teaching

Outreach

CV



Lucia Williams

Computer science graduate student studying algorithms, both theory and application.

- Bozeman, Montana
- ☑ Email
- () Github

I am a third-year PhD student in computer science at Montana State University in Bozeman, Montana. My advisor is Brendan Mumey. I am interested in the design and analysis of algorithms and data structures for problems in computational biology. I have worked on flow network based methods for RNA sequencing and on methods for finding conserved genomic regions in the presence of missing data or without a single reference genome. I have also worked with the Computational Topology and Geometry group at MSU to develop the theory behind a new method for comparing shapes without manual landmarking. See my research page for more detail on my research pursuits.

Before starting my PhD, I worked as a data scientist at an online advertising company in Seattle, after earning undergraduate degrees in applied math and urban planning. Outside of work, my main hobby is playing and coaching Ultimate Frisbee. I also enjoy human-powered outdoor adventures.

### Recap so far

- Open Source Software
  - Allows software to evolve through open contributions from many users
- Version Control
  - a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time
- Protecting your work with licences
- Ability to centralize and showcase your work and collaborative projects

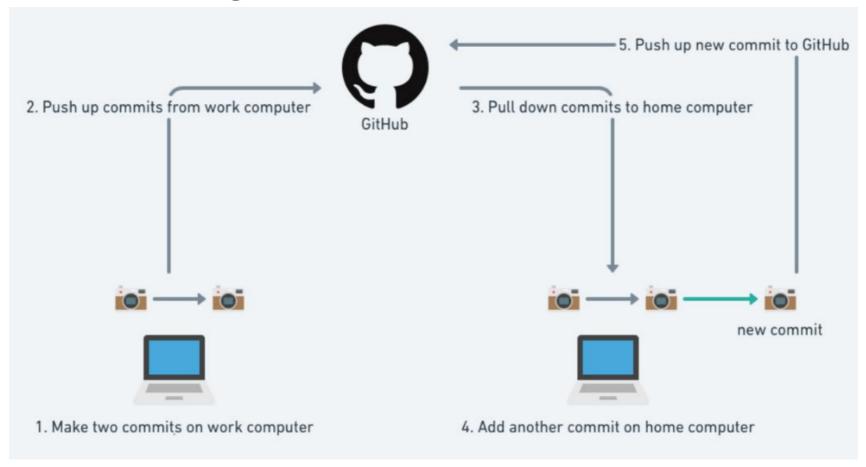
### How is GitHub used in the biological sciences?

**Examples from CMB Faculty** 

Erin Osborne Nishimura

Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

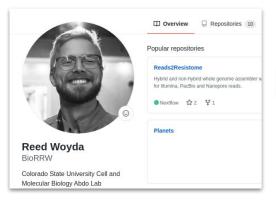
### Interacting with GitHub via the command line

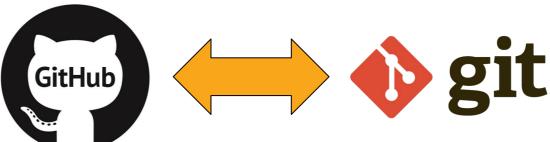


### Interacting with GitHub via the command line

#### What is Git?

- Git is the command line version control system (VCS) software which works on your local computer.
- Git was created by Linus Torvalds in 2005 for development of Linux
- You need Git to use GitHub. You can use Git locally without GitHub.



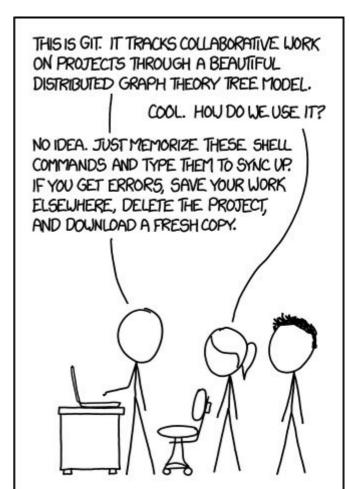




### Interacting with GitHub via the command line

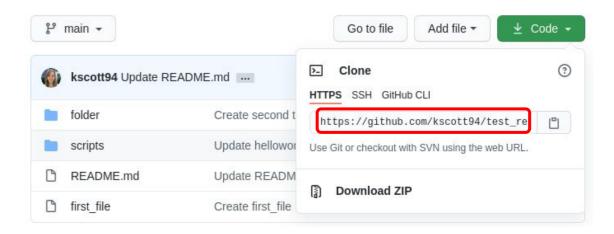
#### Brief introduction on git command line usage:

- Cloning existing repositories
- Editing code from repositories
- Commit modified code to existing repositories



## Interacting with GitHub via the command line How to obtain Open Source code from GitHub

- Open terminal on local computer
- 2. Navigate to directory of your choosing
- 3. git clone https://github.com/kscott94/test\_repository.git



## Interacting with GitHub via the command line Collaboration

#### List of command I used to edit a script from a collaborators GitHub repository:

- 1. In desired directory, tell Git who we are:
  - a. git config --global user.name "BioRRW"
  - b. git config --global user.email <a href="mailto:reedwoyda@gmail.com">reedwoyda@gmail.com</a>
- 2. Initialize current directory as a Git repository:
  - a. git init
- 3. Connect to the desired repository:
  - a. git remote add qcmb github <a href="https://github.com/kscott94/test repository">https://github.com/kscott94/test repository</a>
- 4. Make edits to file of choice (here I edited the helloworld.py script)
- 5. Prepare the edited file for upload to GitHub:
  - a. git add helloworld.py
- 6. Lastly, **commit** the edited file for final upload to the repository:
  - git commit helloworld.py -m "Updated helloworld.py script"

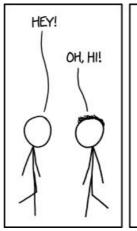
### Recap: How to use GitHub/Git

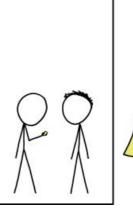
- How to create a GitHub repository
  - Add content
  - Add collaborators
- How to download a repository from GitHub (command-line)
- How to 'connect' to an existing repository for collaboration (command-line)
  - Make edits
  - Commit those edits to the GitHub repository
- See edits reflected in GitHub repository

### **Open Discussion/Questions**



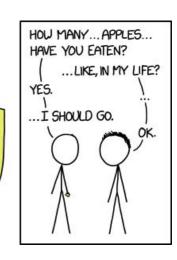






Normal human

Conversation





### Resources

- Basic Git usage
  - https://git-scm.com/docs/gittutorial
- Basic GitHub Guide
  - https://quides.github.com/activities/hello-world/
  - https://pages.github.com/
- GitHub documentation
  - https://docs.github.com/en
- Git/GitHub usage (Youtube)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SWYqp7iY Tc&ab channel=TraversyMedia
- This slide show
  - https://github.com/BioRRW/qCMB\_OpenSource\_Webinar