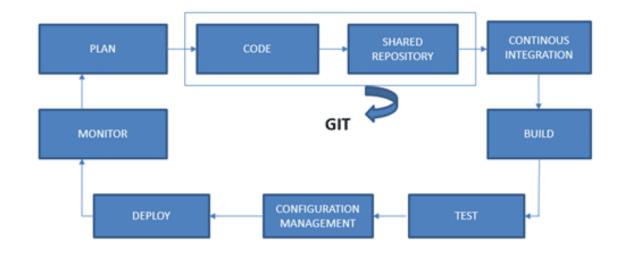


Was ist **\phi git** & welches Problem löse ich damit?



- Wir entwickeln Software (oder irgendetwas anderes)
- Wir entwickeln Software gemeinsam
- Wir machen Fehler (und wollen diese finden und beheben)
- Wir vergessen, was wir getan haben (Dokumentation)
- Wir mögen FOSS
 - → Wir brauchen **Version Control**

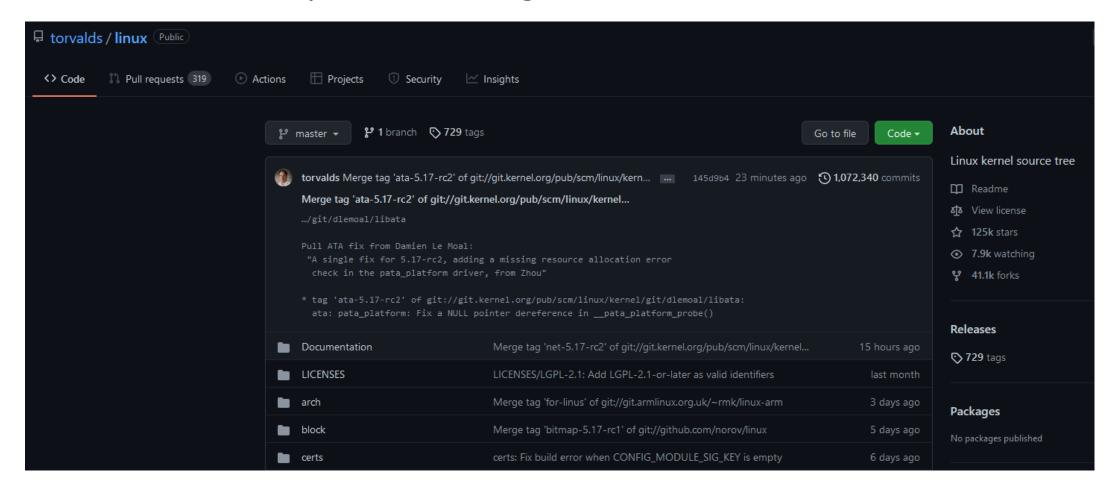


- Kostenlos!
- Plattformübergreifend!
- Weit verbreitet!
- Quasi Infrastruktur!
- Zugang zu moderner Software!
- CLI oder GUI möglich!
- (Quasi) einsteigerfreundlich!
- Gute Doku!





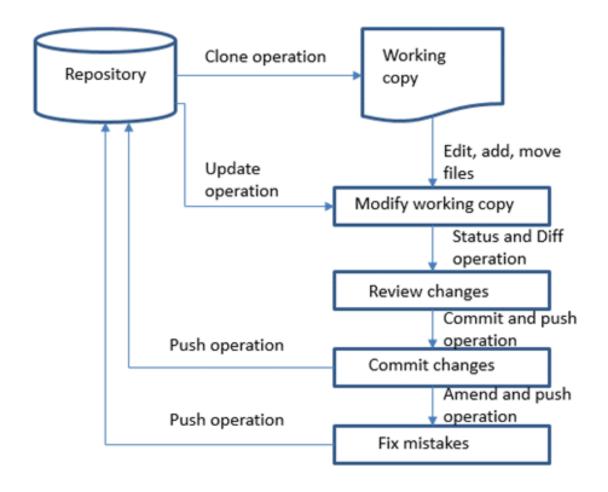
FOSS-Community arbeitet mit git



git Alternativen

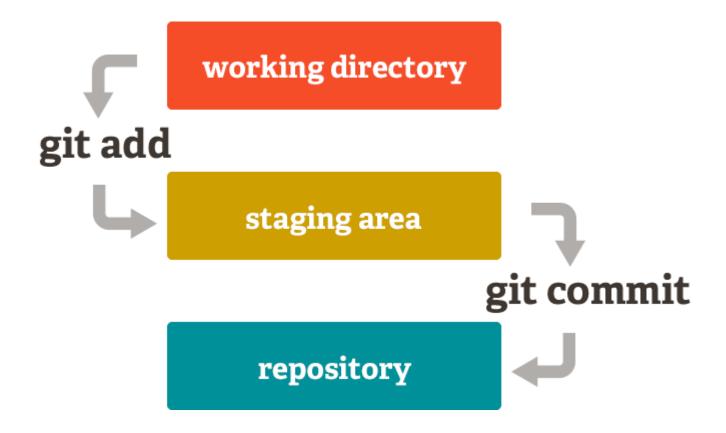
- Subversion (SVN)
- Mercurial
- ...?

- Workflow für die Entwicklung
 - Änderung
 - Überprüfung
 - Speicherung
 - (Veröffentlichung)
 - (Integration + Konfliktlösung)

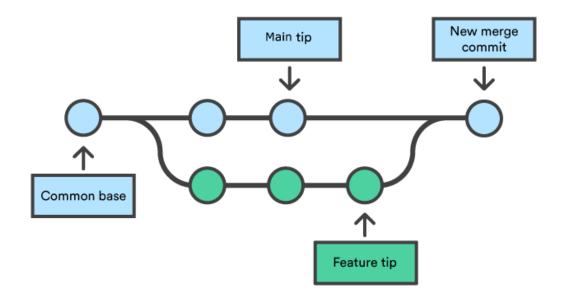


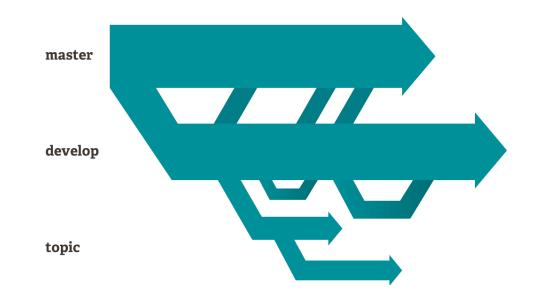
https://intellipaat.com/mediaFiles/2019/03/Life-Cycle.png

- Workflow für die Entwicklung
- Three-tree architecture



- Workflow für die Entwicklung
- Three-tree architecture
- Branching and merging





- Workflow für die Entwicklung
- Three-tree architecture
- Branching and merging
- Text-basiert (git erkennt Änderungen an Textdateien)
- Alles passiert im Ordner .git/

Das git-Repository

- Dateien!
- Wir müssen uns darum nicht kümmern
- Interaktion über CLI oder GUI
- Dateien über .gitignore ignorieren
- "rm –rf .git/" löst hartnäckige Probleme

```
carl@t14s$ tree -a
        branches
        config
        description
            applypatch-msg.sample
            commit-msg.sample
             smonitor-watchman.sample
            post-update.sample
            pre-applypatch.sample
            pre-merge-commit.sample
            prepare-commit-msg.sample
            pre-receive.sample
            push-to-checkout.sample
            update.sample
            exclude
```

Das git-Repository

- Dateien!
- Wir müssen uns darum nicht kümmern
- Interaktion über CLI oder GUI
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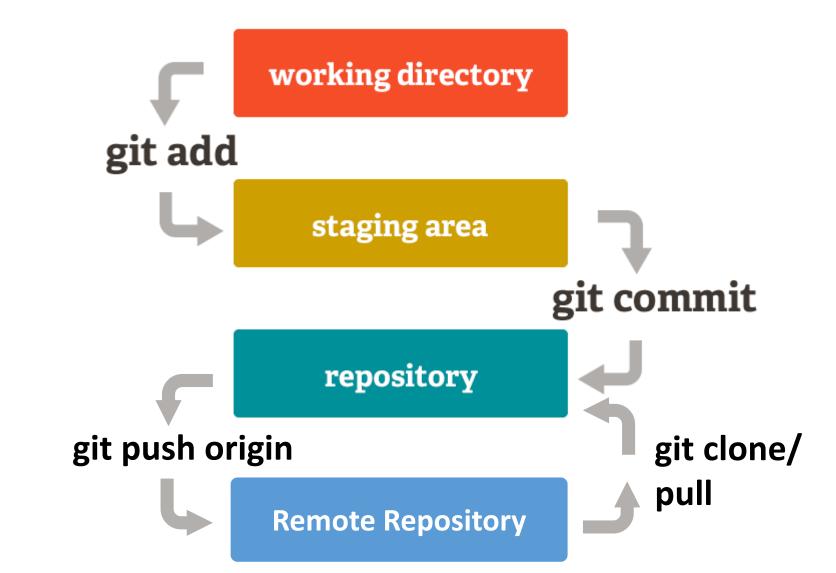
Konfiguration

- Minimale Konfiguration:
 Name + Email
- Dotfile: /home/cfbeuchel/.gitconfig

```
user
    email = cfbeuchel@imise.uni-leipzig.de
    name = cfbeuchel
    signingKey = 0x197AD7B7ACAB63C6
[filter "lfs"]
    clean = git-lfs clean -- %f
    smudge = git-lfs smudge -- %f
    process = git-lfs filter-process
[diff "pandoc"]
    textconv=pandoc --to=markdown
[alias]
    wdiff = diff --word-diff=color --unified=1
    lg = !"git lg1
    lg1 = log --graph --abbrev-commit --decorate --format=format:'%C
%C(dim white)- %an%C(reset)%C(bold yellow)%d%C(reset)' --all
    lg2 = log --graph --abbrev-commit --decorate --format=format:'%C
green)(%ar)%C(reset)%C(bold yellow)%d%C(reset)%n'' %C(white)%s%C(res
[color]
    status = auto
    diff = auto
    branch = auto
    interactive = auto
    ui = true
[credential]
    helper = cache
```

Web-based Entwickeln

- Plattform
 - GitHub
 - GitLab
 - SourceForge
 - Launchpad
 - BitBucket
- Self-hosted
 - GitLab
 - Gitea
 - Gogs
 - ...



Best practices

- Committumfang gering
- Commitmessage ausführlich
- Dokumentation:
 - README.md
 - CHANGELOG
- Tags, Releases
- .gitignore nutzen
- Semantic versioning (https://semver.org/)
- Lizenzen
- (Code of Conduct etc.)
- Tracking von großen Dateien: Git-LFS

	COMMENT	DATE
Q	CREATED MAIN LOOP & TIMING CONTROL	14 HOURS AGO
ф	ENABLED CONFIG FILE PARSING	9 HOURS AGO
ф	MISC BUGFIXES	5 HOURS AGO
φ	CODE ADDITIONS/EDITS	4 HOURS AGO
Q.	MORE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
Ιþ	HERE HAVE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
Ιþ	ARAAAAA	3 HOURS AGO
φ .	ADKFJ5LKDFJ5DKLFJ	3 HOURS AGO
ф	MY HANDS ARE TYPING WORDS	2 HOURS AGO
þ	HAAAAAAANDS	2 HOURS AGO

AS A PROJECT DRAGS ON, MY GIT COMMIT MESSAGES GET LESS AND LESS INFORMATIVE.

Nutze die Doku

- Niemand merkt sich git Syntax
- Git ist komplex
- GitHub Dokumentation uvm.
- Interaktive Cheatsheets
 (https://ndpsoftware.com/git -cheatsheet.html)

INSTALLATION & GUIS

With platform specific installers for Git, GitHub also provides the ease of staying up-to-date with the latest releases of the command line tool while providing a graphical user interface for day-to-day interaction, review, and repository synchronization.

GitHub for Windows

https://windows.github.com

GitHub for Mac

https://mac.github.com

For Linux and Solaris platforms, the latest release is available on the official Git web site.

Git for All Platforms

http://git-scm.com

SETUP

Configuring user information used across all local repositories

git config --global user.name "[firstname lastname]"
set a name that is identifiable for credit when review version history
git config --global user.email "[valid-email]"
set an email address that will be associated with each history marker
git config --global color.ui auto
set automatic command line coloring for Git for easy reviewing

SETUP & INIT

Configuring user information, initializing and cloning repositories

git init
initialize an existing directory as a Git repository
git clone [url]
retrieve an entire repository from a hosted location via URL

STAGE & SNAPSHOT

Working with snapshots and the Git staging area

git status

show modified files in working directory, staged for your next commit

git add [file]

add a file as it looks now to your next commit (stage)

git reset [file]

unstage a file while retaining the changes in working directory

git diff

diff of what is changed but not staged

git diff --staged

diff of what is staged but not yet committed

git commit -m "[descriptive message]"

commit your staged content as a new commit snapshot

BRANCH & MERGE

Isolating work in branches, changing context, and integrating changes

git branch

list your branches. a $\mbox{\ensuremath{^{\star}}}\xspace$ will appear next to the currently active branch

git branch [branch-name]

create a new branch at the current commit

git checkout

switch to another branch and check it out into your working directory

git merge [branch]

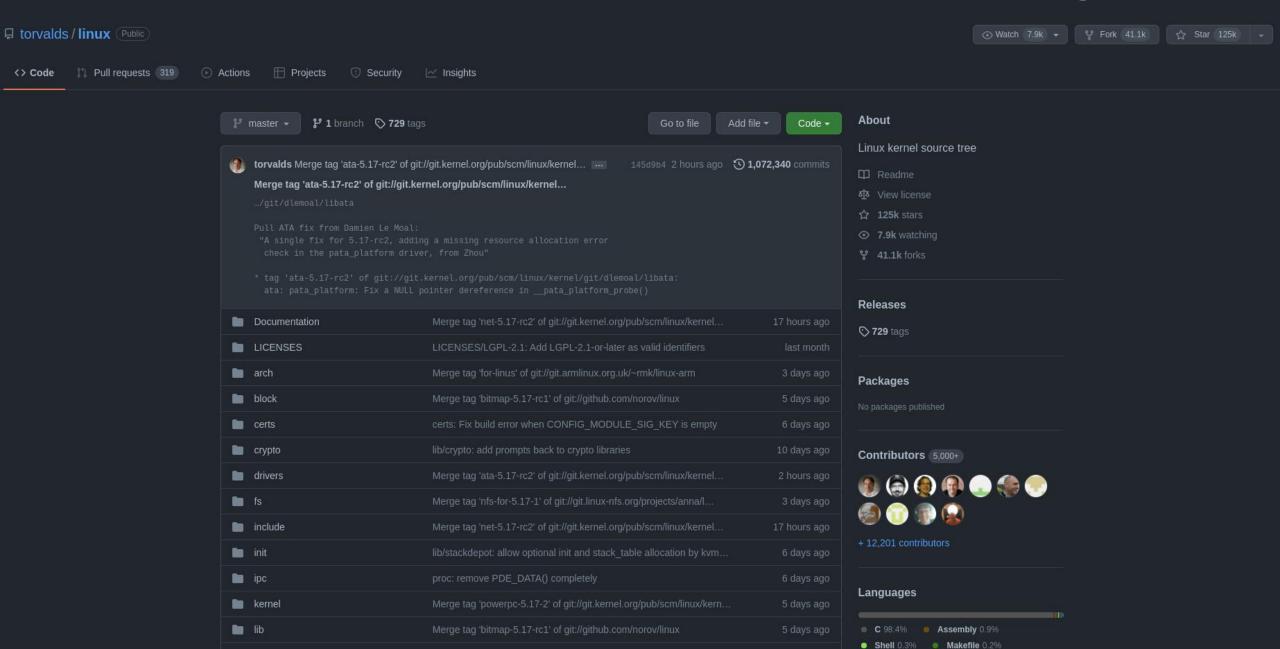
merge the specified branch's history into the current one

git log

show all commits in the current branch's history

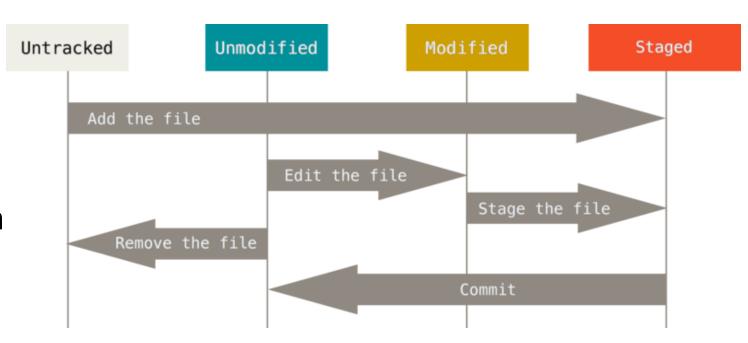
https://education.github.com/git-cheat-sheet-education.pdf

Wie ist GitHub aufgebaut?



Ein einfacher Workflow

- Online: https://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/index.de.html
- (Fork repository -> in der Regel haben Sie keine Schreibrechte im Original)
- Clone Repository
- Neuen Branch erstellen
- Etwas ändern
- Änderung commiten
- Commits pushen
- Gepushte Commits mergen

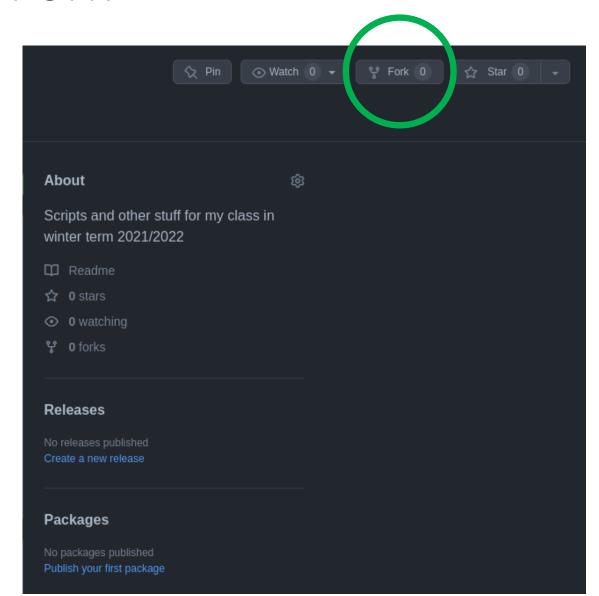


Ein einfacher Workflow

- Fork Repository: https://github.com/GenStatLeipzig/Teaching StatAspekte
- Clone Repository: https://github.com/"DEIN_ACCOUNT"/Teaching_StatAspekte
- Neuen Branch erstellen z.B. exercise_r_1_beuchel
- Etwas ändern .Rmd mit Übungsaufgabe kopieren und lösen
- Änderung commiten
- Commits pushen
- Gepushte Commits per pull request in Hauptrepository integrieren

Ein einfacher Workflow - Fork

• Eine Kopie des Repository im eigenen Account anlegen



Ein einfacher Workflow - Clone

```
carl@t14s$ cd /tmp/
carl@t14s$ mktemp -d
/tmp/tmp.l01CNlfSbB
carl@t14s$ cd tmp.l01CNlfSbB/
carl@t14s$ git clone https://github.com/cfbeuchel/Teaching_StatAspekte
Klone nach 'Teaching_StatAspekte'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 471, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (471/471), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (322/322), done.
remote: Total 471 (delta 213), reused 393 (delta 144), pack-reused 0
Empfange Objekte: 100% (471/471), 23.27 MiB | 5.07 MiB/s, fertig.
Löse Unterschiede auf: 100% (213/213), fertig.
carl@t14s$ cd Teaching_StatAspekte/
carl@t14s$ git status
Auf Branch main
Ihr Branch ist auf demselben Stand wie 'origin/main'.
nichts zu committen, Arbeitsverzeichnis unverändert
carl@t14s$
```

Ein einfacher Workflow - Branch

```
carl@t14s$ git remote -v
                                                                        Check Upstream Repositories
origin https://github.com/cfbeuchel/Teaching_StatAspekte (fetch)
origin https://github.com/cfbeuchel/Teaching_StatAspekte (push)
                                                                        Check exitierende Branches
carl@t14s$ git branch -a
* main
 remotes/origin/HEAD -> origin/main
 remotes/origin/main
                                                                         Erstelle und wechsle
carl@t14s$ git checkout -b uebung_6_loesung_a1
                                                                        zu neuem Branch
Zu neuem Branch 'uebung_6_loesung_a1' gewechselt
carl@t14s$ git branch -a
 main
* uebung_6_loesung_a1
 remotes/origin/HEAD -> origin/main
 remotes/origin/main
                                                                           Übungsblatt kopieren
carl@t14s$ cp Exercises_R/RBlatt6.Rmd Exercises_git/RBlatt6.Rmd
carl@t14s$ git add Exercises_git/RBlatt6.Rmd
                                                                           Neue Kopie tracken
carl@t14s$ git commit -a -m "copy exercise"
                                                                           Neue Kopie stagen
[uebung_6_loesung_a1 691dbb2] copy exercise
                                                                           & committen
1 file changed, 231 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 Exercises_git/RBlatt6.Rmd
                                                                           Repository Status
carl@t14s$ git status
Auf Branch uebung_6_loesung_a1
nichts zu committen, Arbeitsverzeichnis unverändert
carl@t14s$
```

Ein einfacher Workflow – Work & Diff

• In Rstudio Exercises_git/RBlatt6.Rmd bearbeiten und abspeichern

```
carl@t14s$ git diff
diff --git a/Exercises_git/RBlatt6.Rmd b/Exercises_git/RBlatt6.Rmd
index 886c85a..3bb5602 100644
--- a/Exercises_git/RBlatt6.Rmd
+++ b/Exercises_git/RBlatt6.Rmd
@@ -115,6 +115,14 @@ a) Bestimmen sie folgende Parameter für alle SNPs *g1* -
 b) Bezogen auf den Standardfehler erster Ordnung, welche genetische Variante
d wo unterscheiden sich die Fehler erster und zweiter Ordnung am meisten?
 c) Unterscheidet sich der kausale Schätzer von der beobachteten Assoziation?
+## Lösung Aufgabe 1
+a) Es ist doch ganz offensichtlich, dass...
+b) Was soll denn diese dumme Frage?
```

Ein einfacher Workflow – Stage, Check & Commit

```
carl@t14s$ git status
Auf Branch uebung_6_loesung_a1
Änderungen, die nicht zum Commit vorgemerkt sind:
  (benutzen Sie "git add <Datei>...", um die Änderungen zum Commit vorzumerken)
  (benutzen Sie "git restore <Datei>...", um die Änderungen im Arbeitsverzeichnis zu verwerfen)
        geändert: Exercises_git/RBlatt6.Rmd
keine Änderungen zum Commit vorgemerkt (benutzen Sie "git add" und/oder "git commit -a")
carl@t14s$ git add Exercises_git/RBlatt6.Rmd
carl@t14s$ git commit Exercises_git/RBlatt6.Rmd -m "Add solution to rblatt6 exercise 1"
[uebung_6_loesung_a1 8c70566] Add solution to rblatt6 exercise 1
1 file changed, 9 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)
carl@t14s$ git status
Auf Branch uebung_6_loesung_a1
nichts zu committen, Arbeitsverzeichnis unverändert
carl@t14s$
```

Ein einfacher Workflow – Push

```
carl@t

∮ git remote -v

      https://github.com/cfbeuchel/Teaching StatAspekte (fetch)
origin
origin https://github.co
                            beuchel/Teaching StatAspekte (push)
carl@t14s$ git branch ✓
 main
* uebung_6_loesung_a1
 remotes/origin/HEAD -> origin/main
 remotes/origin/main
carl@t14s$ git push origin uebung_6_loesung_a1
Username for 'https://git| <com': cfbeu
Password for 'https://cfba l@github.ca
Objekte aufzählen: 10, ferti
Zähle Objekte: 100% (10/10), 1/tig.
Delta-Kompression verwendet bis zu 16 Threads.
Komprimiere Objekte: 100% (8/8), fertig.
Schreibe Objekte: 100% (8/8), 4.82 KiB | 4.82 MiB/s, fertig.
Gesamt 8 (Delta 3), Wiederverwendet 0 (Delta 0), Pack wiederverwendet 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (3/3), completed with 1 local object.
remote:
remote: Create a pull request for 'uebung_6_loesung_a1' on GitHub by visiting:
             https://github.com/cfbeuchel/Teaching_StatAspekte/pull/new/uebung_6_loesung_a1
remote:
remote:
To https://github.com/cfbeuchel/Teaching_StatAspekte
  [new branch] uebung 6 loesung a1 -> uebung 6 loesung a1
carl@t14s$
```

Ein einfacher Workflow – Merge to Main via pull request

uebung 6 loesung a1 had recent pushes 3 minutes ago Compare & pull request ₽ 2 branches
 0 tags Go to file Add file ▼ Code ▼ This branch is up to date with GenStatLeipzig:main. Contribute
 Tolday
 Contribute ☐ Fetch upstream ▼ Open a pull request Lösung von Übung 6, Aufgabe 1

Open a pull request
Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also compare across forks.

| Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also compare across forks.

| Create pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also compare across forks.

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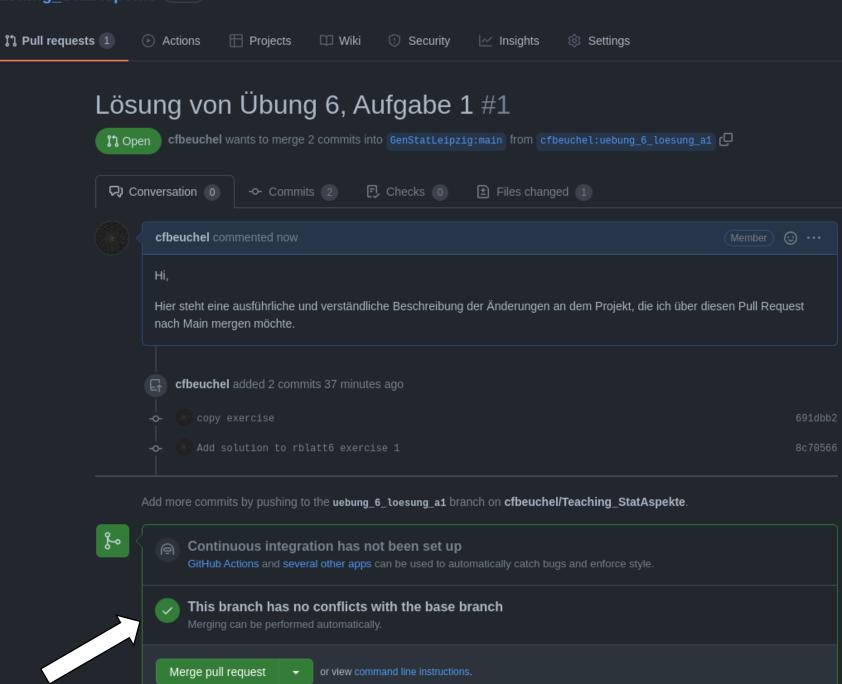
| Create pull request by comparing changes across forks.

| Create pull request by comparing changes across forks.
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| Create pull request by comparing changes across forks.
| Create pull request by comparing changes across forks.
| Create pull request by comparing changes across fo



<> Code

Merge!



Frage: Was wäre Merge-Konflikt?