

Data Science

Session 2 - Collaborative development



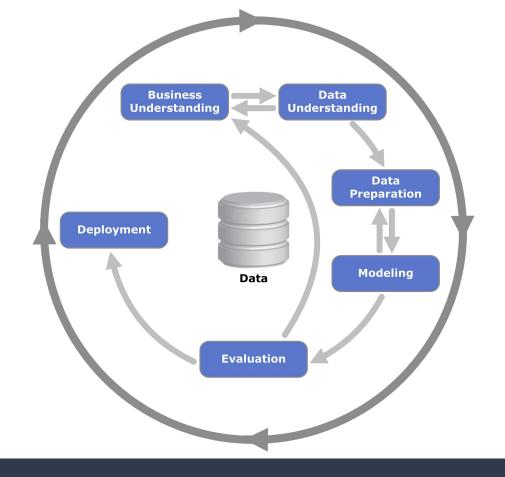
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<u>introduction-to-data-science</u>

Introduction

What did we do last time?



The CRISP-DM method

Cross-Industry Standard Process for Data Mining

- → Published in 1999
- Common in the industry
- → Still relevant today

Course outline

Data science course

Session 1: Understanding data

Session 2: Collaborative development

Session 3: Preparing data - Managing missing data

Session 4: Preparing data - Dimensionality reduction

Session 5: Imbalanced data and deidentification

Session 6: Working with text



Machine learning course

What the f*** does this have to do with Data Science?

Why learn about collaborative development in a Data Science course?

Data scientists produce code

 Research is pointless if you are not able to share your code with the people who will deploy it

Data scientists do not work alone

 Research is pointless if you are the only one who can understand it

Version control systems are everywhere in the industry

 Even as a manager, it is good to understand how your tech team manages their code

Open source projects are more and more popular

Platforms like GitHub and GitLab are what allow open source projects to grow

It's a good way to collect your works in class:)

• I do need to evaluate your practicals. I'm sorry.

What are version control systems?

What are version control systems?

They are systems that allow the management of different versions for one or several files.

Simplify code storage

Simplify code versioning

Keep a history of changes

Parallelize work

Vocabulary: Git, GitHub, GitLab and more



What is the difference?





Vocabulary: Git, GitHub, GitLab and more









Version control systems

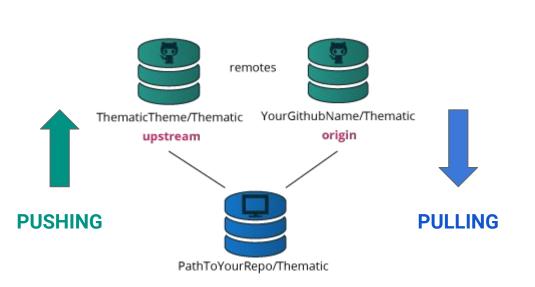




Services to store git projects

Fundamental git concepts

Repositories and remotes



A git repository contains a .git folder

A **remote** is a **repository** hosted on the cloud.

NOTHING IS UPLOADED TO THE REMOTE UNTIL YOU PUSH IT YOURSELF!

You do not need a remote to work with git.

Your local code can have several remotes.

A **fork** is an **independent copy** of a repository.

Histories, commits and branches



Author: Joe Mama <joe.mama@centralelille.fr>

Date: Fri Jul 27 15:29:25 2023

Message: Create slide 15 for GitHub session

+ slide15 - slide25

renamed slide11 > slide 12

A **commit** is a <u>list of changes</u>.

Committing your work is **saving** a version of the repository.

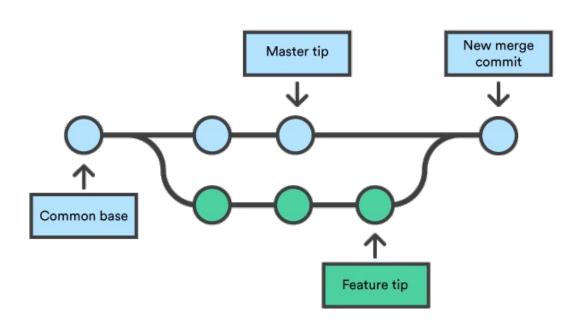
Histories, commits and branches



A branch is a sequence of commits.

They are a convenient way to manage your commits and their history.

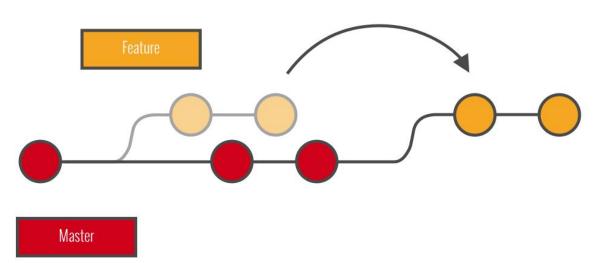
Managing branches



Branches can be created from other branches to work in parallel.

Bringing back commits from a branch to the other is called **merging**.

Managing branch histories



Rebasing a branch is **redefining its origin** by rewriting the commit history.

It can help having a **clean history**.

It can however generate conflicts.







NEVER CHANGE A SHARED BRANCH'S HISTORY

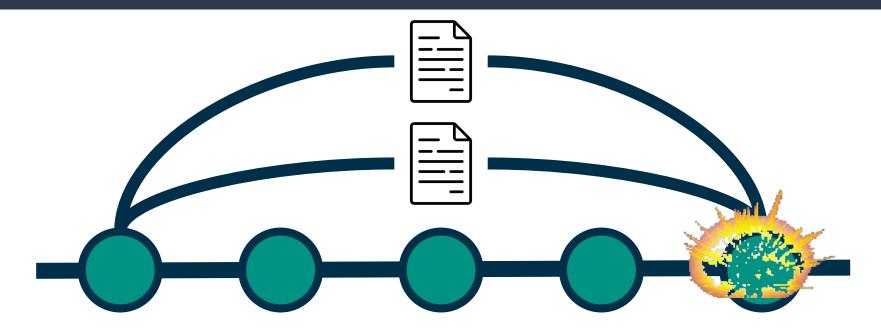
You WILL regret it. Force push responsibly.







Managing conflicts

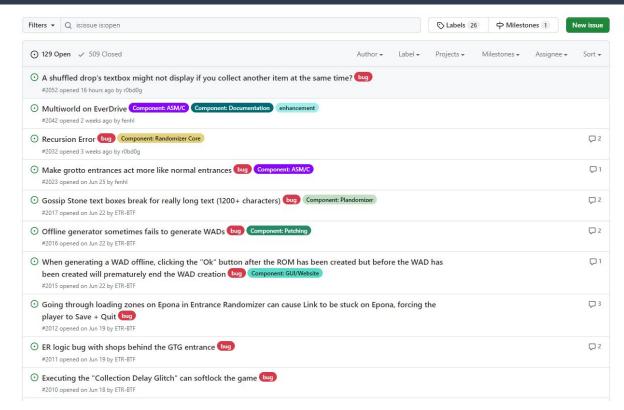


Conflicts happen when **histories do not match**.

This happens when **several people change the same file** and try to merge their work.

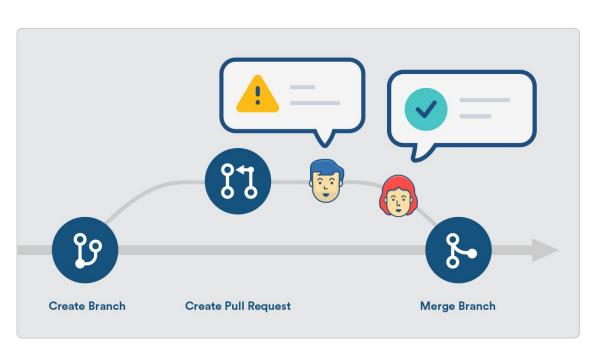
Using git collaboratively

Issues



Issues are akin to tasks.

Pull requests

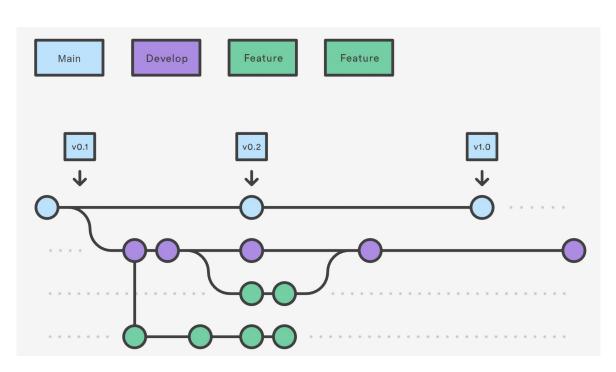


Pull requests are a **communication tool** between developers.

They allow for:

- Better code quality
- Knowledge sharing
- Communication

Defining a git flow



Git flows are **conventions** within development teams to mange their repository.

Practical work

Let's build a mock app with Git!

How we will use GitHub as a class

Exercise

Try your hand at deidentification

Don't forget to upload your work!

Debrief

Debrief

What did we learn today?

What could we have done better?

What are we doing next time?