

# Intro to Version Control

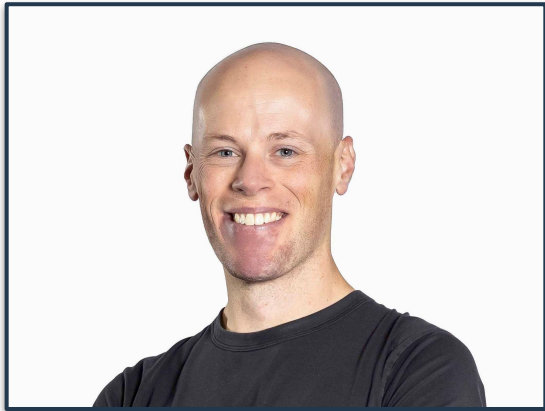
(using)



**git**



**Studio<sup>®</sup>**



# Ryan Johnson

ryan@posit.co

Data Science Advisor

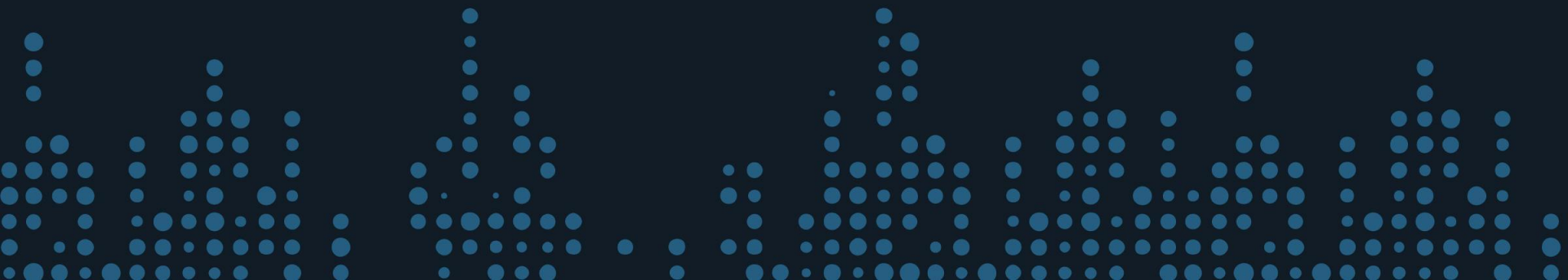


@ryjohnson09

- 
1. **Questions?** Pop them in the chat (Zoom / MS Teams).
  2. Keep it **fun**, keep it **casual**, keep it **safe**!
  3. Slides, material, and recording will be made available after.

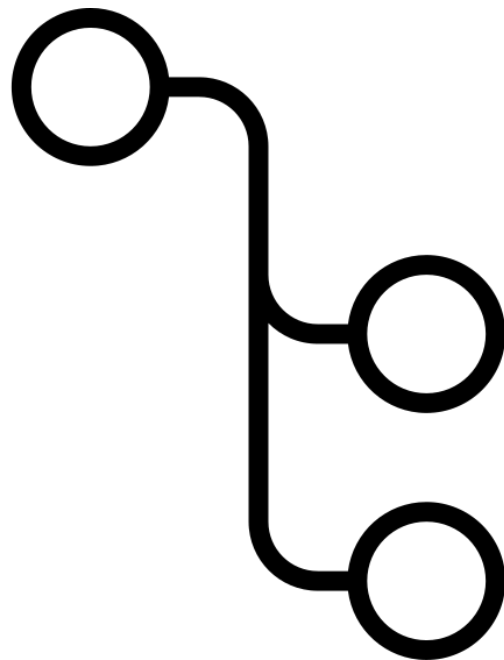


# Questions for the group!



# Agenda

- What is **version control** and **Git**?
- Admin checklist
- RStudio Projects + Version Control
- RStudio Git integrations
- Git-Backed Deployment



# Git + RStudio Resources

- [Happy Git and GitHub for the useR](#)
- [RStudio: Version Control with Git and SVN](#)
- [Excuse me, do you have a moment to talk about version control?](#)
- [usethis R package](#)

# What is version control and Git?

**Version Control:** *Practice of **tracking** and **managing** changes to software code*



# git

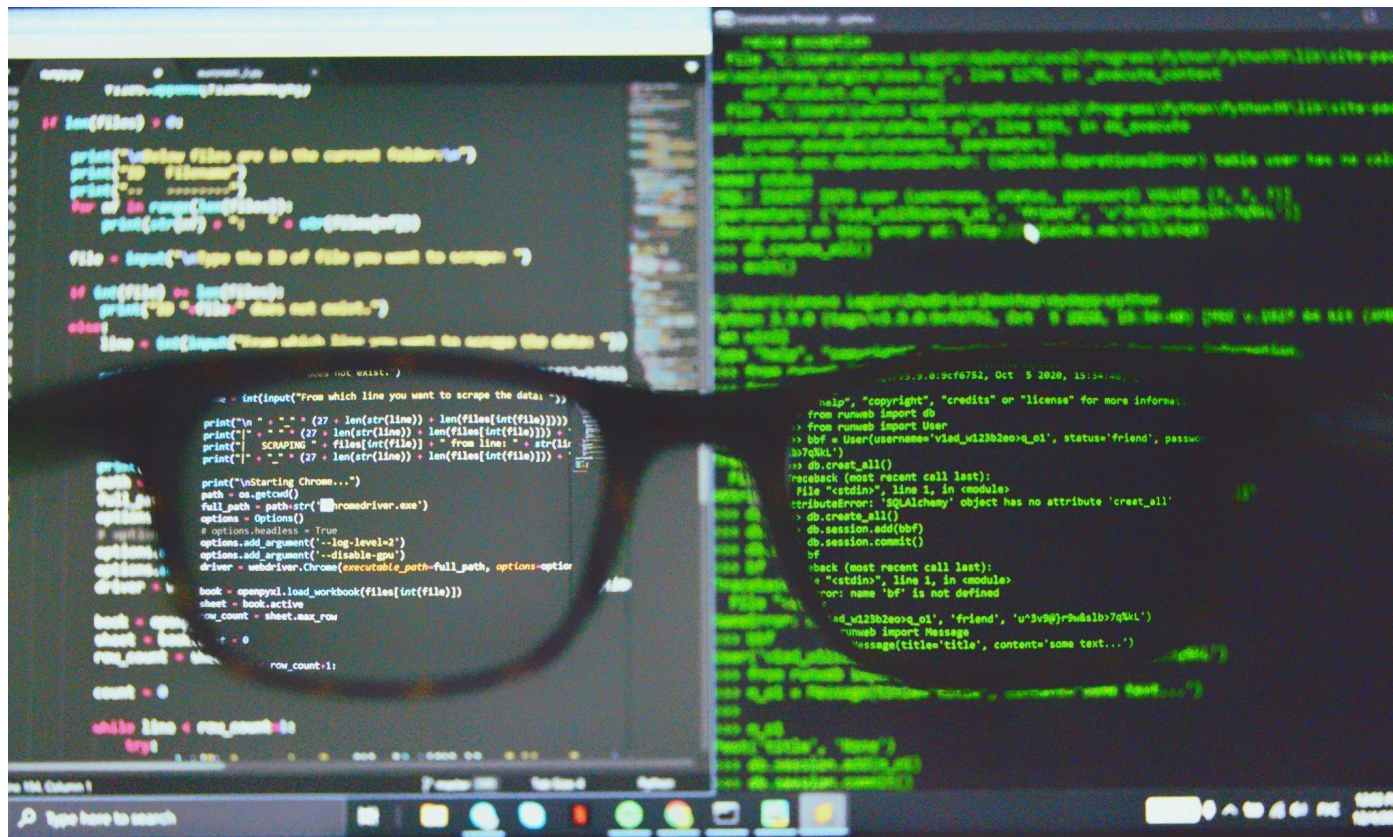
: Version Control System (VCS) that manages the evolution of a set of files – called a **repository**

**Repositories** can be **hosted and managed** using:

- **GitHub**
- **Bitbucket**
- **GitLab**
- **SourceForge**
- **Others...**

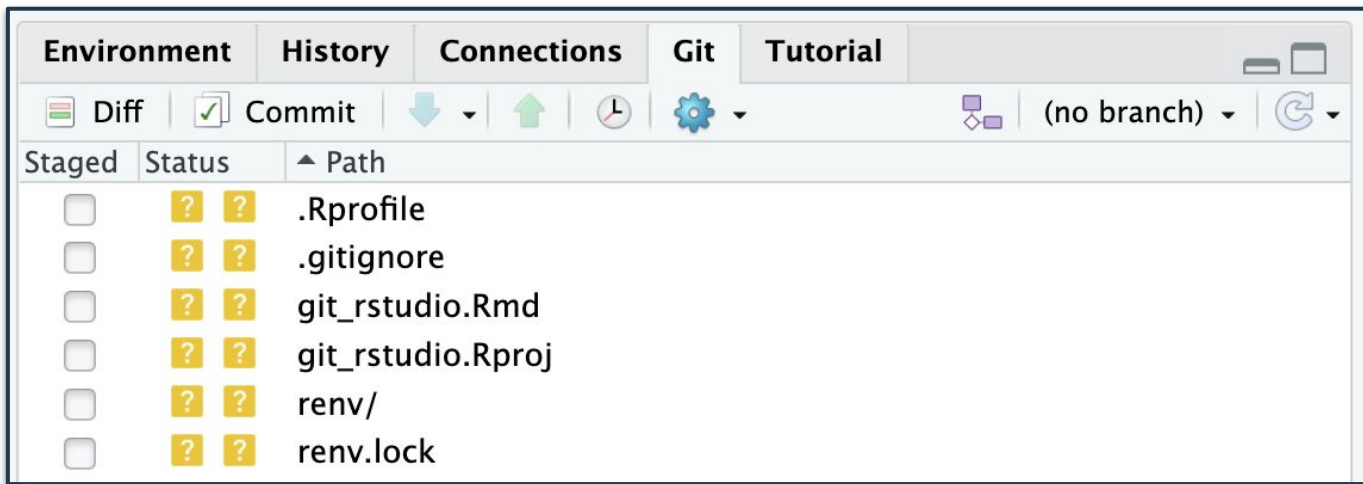


# Using Git



# Using Git

Most Integrated Development Environments (IDEs) have integrated support for version control





But first!

**We need to make sure Git can talk to our repository hosting service (e.g., GitHub)**

1. Register an account on GitHub (or other service)
2. Install & update R/RStudio
3. Install Git
4. Configure Git - Make sure Git knows who you are!
5. Confirm you can push to and pull from repository hosting service

**Things to help with Git configuration:**

## Happy Git and GitHub for the useR

### Table of contents

#### Let's Git started

1 Why Git? Why GitHub?

2 Contributors

3 Workshops

#### Installation

Half the battle

4 Register a GitHub account

5 Install or upgrade R and  
RStudio

6 Install Git

7 Introduce yourself to Git

8 Install a Git client

#### Connect Git, GitHub, RStudio

Can you hear me now?

9 Personal access token for  
HTTPS

# Let's Git started



Still from Heaven King video

### On this page

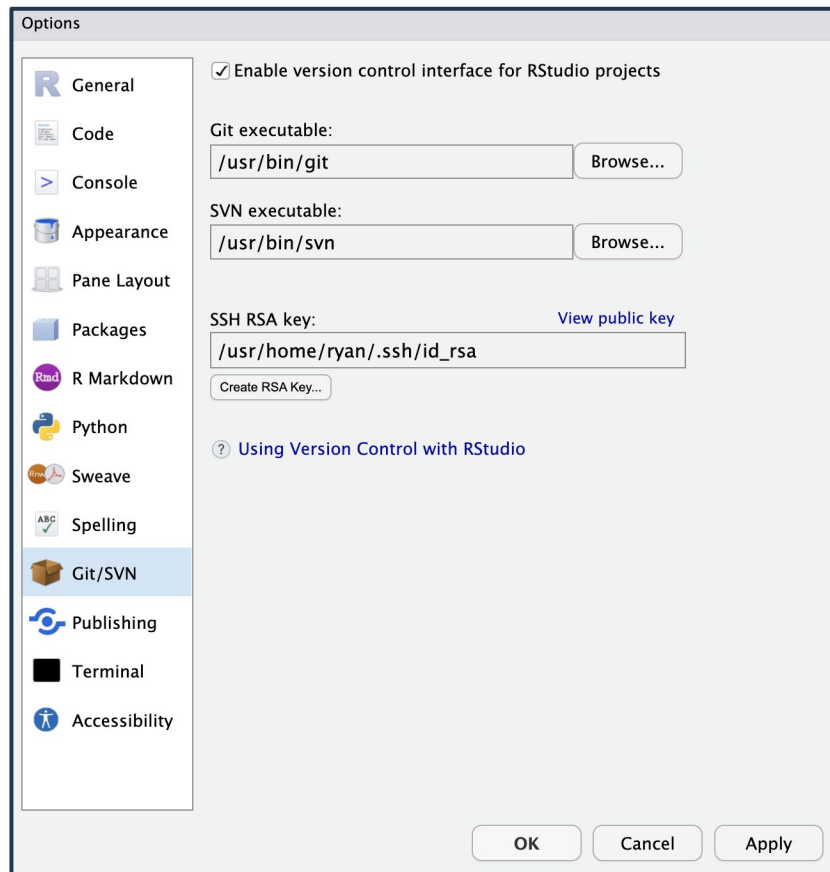
[Let's Git started](#)

[License](#)

[View source](#) 

[Edit this page](#) 

## Tools → Global Options → Git/SVN



# usethis R package

## usethis setup

Source: [vignettes/articles/usethis-setup.Rmd](https://vignettes/articles/usethis-setup.Rmd)



You will get the most out of usethis if you do some setup. These setup tasks do not need to be done all at once or even done at all. But usethis can offer the most support for package development and Git/GitHub workflows with some advance configuration. usethis can even help you with this!

Key steps that accelerate your R development workflow (details on *how* to do all this follow):

- Make usethis available in interactive R sessions.
- Provide usethis with info to use in all new R packages you create.
- Use the “sitrep” functions to get a health check or gather info when you’re going to ask for help.
- Sign up for a free GitHub.com account, if you plan to use GitHub.
- Install Git.
- Configure your Git `user.name` and `user.email`.
- If you use RStudio, make sure RStudio can find your Git executable. If you use GitHub, make sure you can pull/push from your local computer to GitHub.com, in general and from RStudio.
- Get a personal access token from GitHub.com and make it available in R sessions.
- Prepare your system to build R packages from source.

### ON THIS PAGE

Use usethis or devtools in interactive work

Store default values for DESCRIPTION fields and other preferences

The “sitrep” functions

Get a GitHub.com account

Install Git

Configure `user.name` and `user.email`

Connections: Git, GitHub, RStudio

Get and store a GitHub personal access token

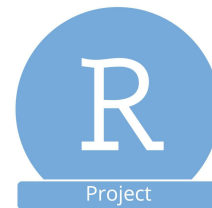
Prepare your system to build packages from source

In order to use  
**version control**  
features in



Studio<sup>®</sup>

You must  
use

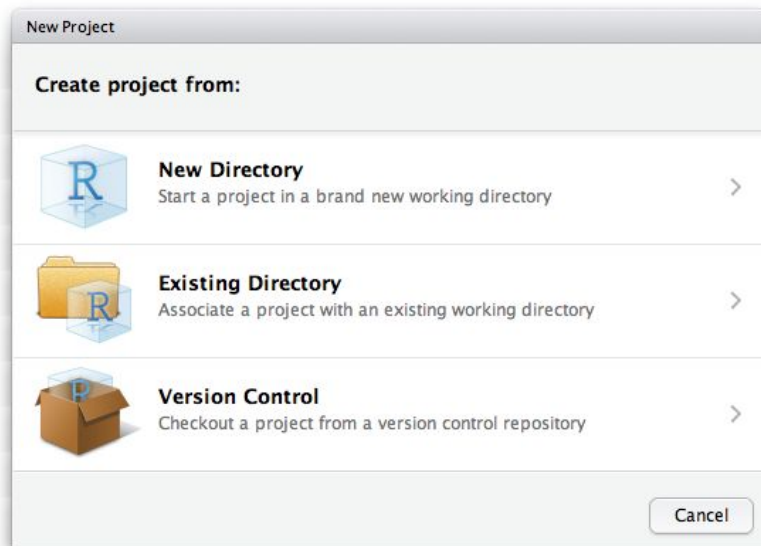
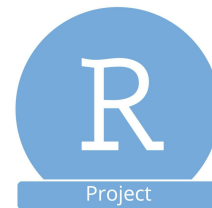


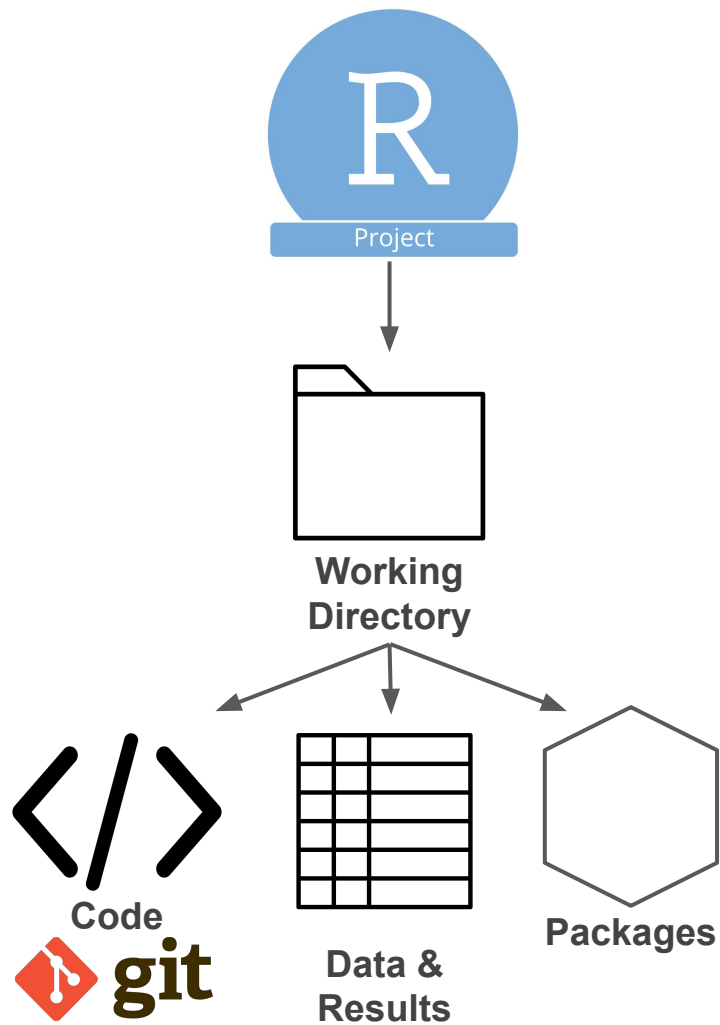
In order to use  
**version control**  
features in



Studio<sup>®</sup>

You must  
use

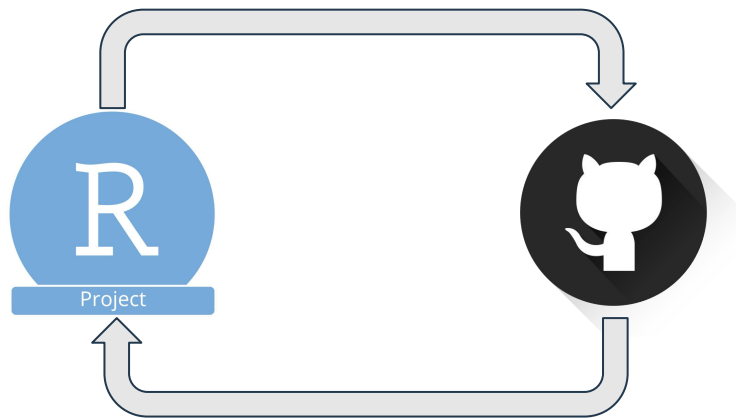




# Order of Operations

Using GitHub as an example

1. New Project, GitHub first
2. Existing Project, GitHub first
3. Existing Project, GitHub last

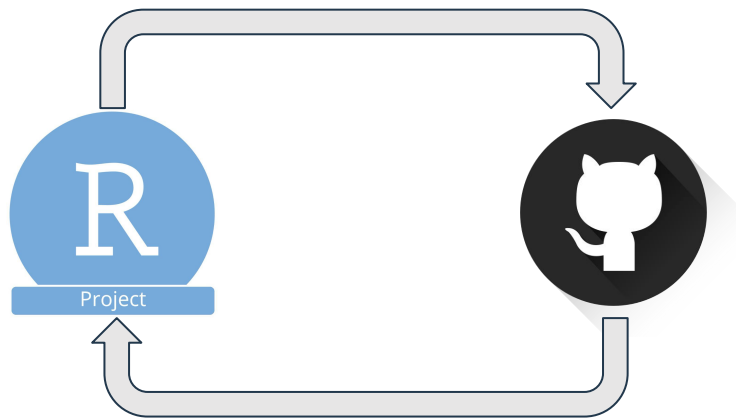




# Order of Operations

Using GitHub as an example

1. **New Project, GitHub first**
2. Existing Project, GitHub first
3. Existing Project, GitHub last



# Demo

1. Create a GitHub Repository
2. Pull in repository as an RStudio Project
3. Make a change to a file (e.g., README)
4. View changes in Git tab
5. Commit changes
6. Push to Github
7. Create a shiny app
8. [Deploy app to Posit Connect from GitHub](#)



# Demo

1. Create a GitHub Repository
2. Pull in repository as an RStudio Project
3. Make a change to a file (e.g., README)
4. View changes in Git tab
5. Commit changes
6. Push to Github
7. Create a shiny app
8. Deploy app to Posit Connect from GitHub



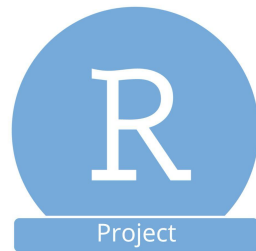
# Demo

1. Create a GitHub Repository
2. Pull in repository as an RStudio Project
3. Make a change to a file (e.g., README)
4. View changes in Git tab
5. Commit changes
6. Push to Github
7. Create a shiny app
8. Deploy app to Posit Connect from GitHub



# Demo

1. Create a GitHub Repository
2. Pull in repository as an RStudio Project
3. Make a change to a file (e.g., README)
4. View changes in Git tab
5. Commit changes
6. Push to Github
7. Create a shiny app
8. [Deploy app to Posit Connect from GitHub](#)



# QUESTIONS?

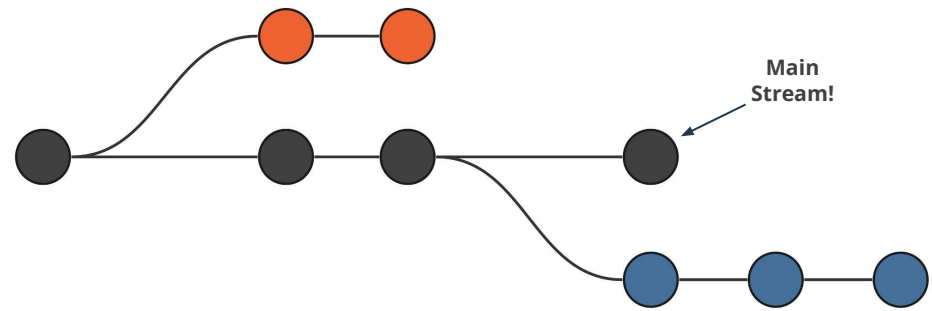


**git**



**Studio<sup>®</sup>**

# A note on branches



- Branches allow you to take a detour from the main stream of development and do work without changing the main stream.
- Allows one or many people to work in parallel without overwriting each other's work.
- Allows someone working solo to work incrementally on an experimental idea, without jeopardizing the state of the main stream.

