



Git and GitHub training for Beginners

OUCRU Stat & Modelling teams
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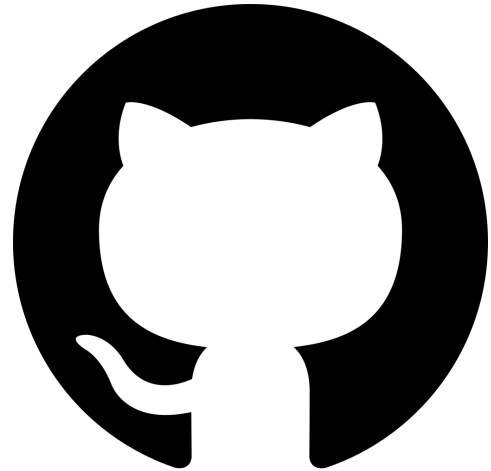
Slides inspired by Meghan Nelson intro to git and GitHub

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Overview

1. What is git ?
2. How does git work ?
3. What is Github ?
4. Using git through RStudio ?



What is version control ?



- A system that keeps records of your changes
- Allows for collaborative development
 - without interfering or code loss
- Allows you to know who made what changes and when

What is version control ?

- **Allows you to revert any changes and go back to a previous state**
 - Access to all versions of all files in Git repository at any time
- **Users keep entire code and history on their location machines**
 - Users can make any changes without internet access
 - (Except pushing and pulling changes from a remote server)

What is git ?



- Most famous version control system (the best ?)
- Not the only one
 - Subversion
 - Mercurial
 - Bazaar
 - ...



mercurial



How does git work ?



- Can be complicated at first, but there are a few key concepts
- Important git terminology in following slides are **blue**

Key Concepts : Snapshots

- The way git keeps track of your code history
- Essentially records what all your files look like at a given point in time
- You decide when to take a snapshot, and of what files
- Have the ability to go back to visit any snapshot
 - Your snapshots from later on will stay around, too

Key Concepts : Commit



- The act of creating a snapshot
- Can be a noun, a verb, some key information
 - “I committed code”
 - “I just made a new commit”
 - “Update RandomModelScript.R 08/08/18”
- Essentially, a project is made up of a bunch of commits

Key Concepts : Commit

- Commits contain three pieces of information:
 1. Information about how the files changed from previously
 2. A reference to the commit that came before it
→ Called the “parent commit”
 3. A hash code name
→ Will look something like :
fb2d2ec5069fc6776c80b3ad6b7cbde3cade4e

Key Concepts : Repositories



- Often shortened to 'repo'
- A collection of all files and the history of those files
 - Consists of all your commits
 - Place where all your hard work is stored

Key Concepts : Repositories

- Can live on a local machine or on a remote server (GitHub !)
- The act of copying a repository from a remote server is called **cloning**
- Cloning from a remote server allows team to work together

Key Concepts : Repositories

- The process of downloading commits that don't exist on your machine from a remote repository is called **pulling** changes
- The process of adding your local changes to the remote repository is called **pushing** changes

Key Concepts : Branches

- All commits in git live on some branch
- But there can be many, many branches
- The main branch in a project is called the **master** branch

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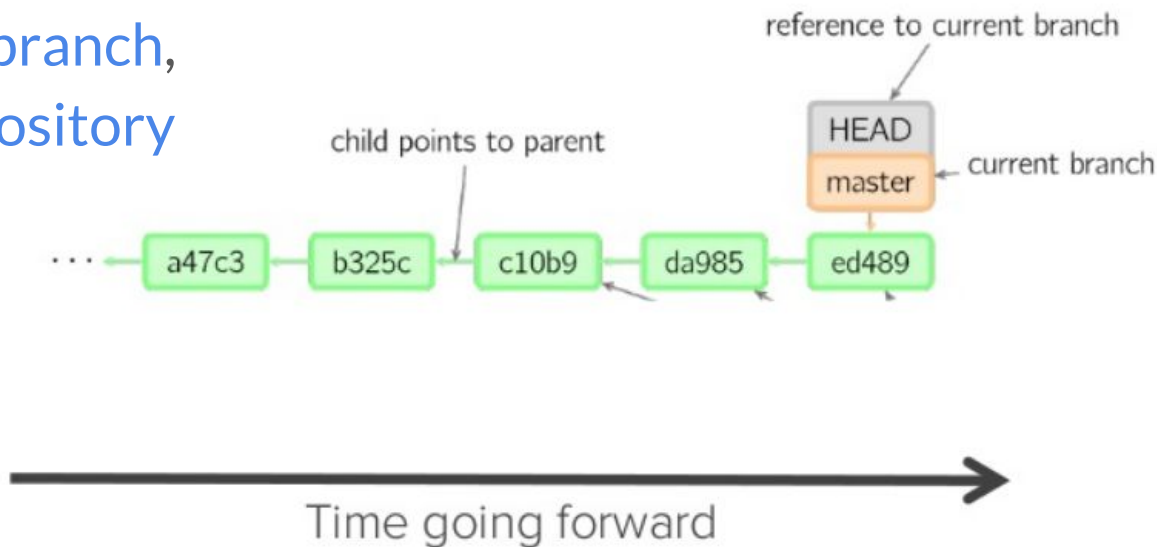
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So, what does a typical project look like ?

→ A bunch of **commits** linked together that live on some **branch**, contained in a **repository**

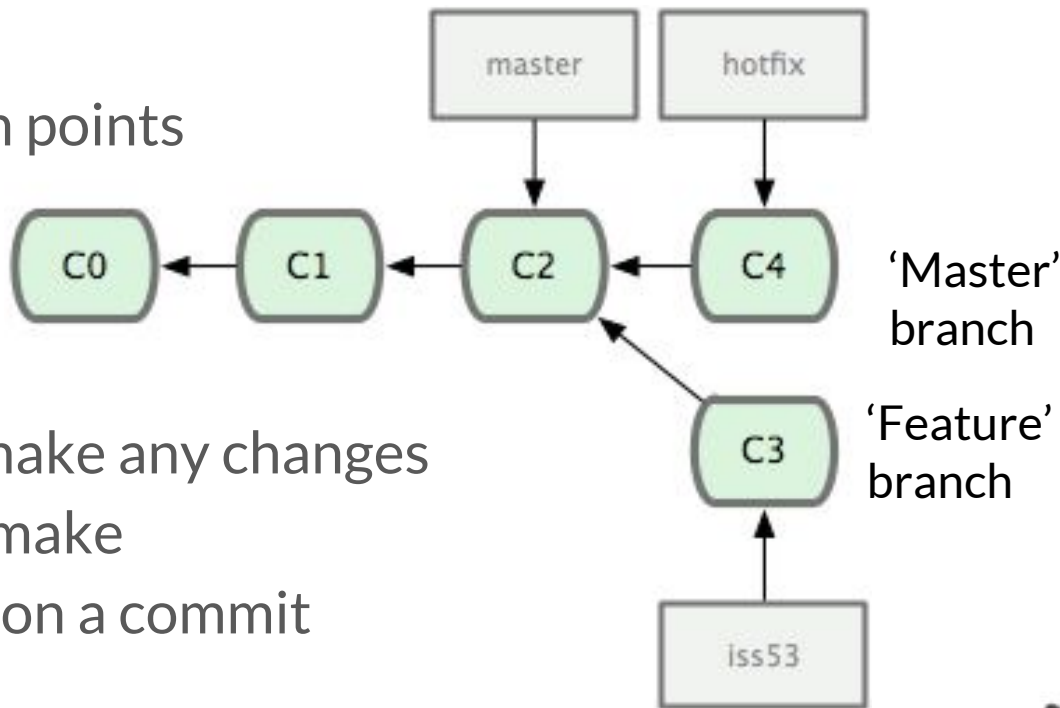
So, what does a typical project look like ?

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Key Concepts : Branching off of the **master** branch

- The start of a branch points to a specific commit

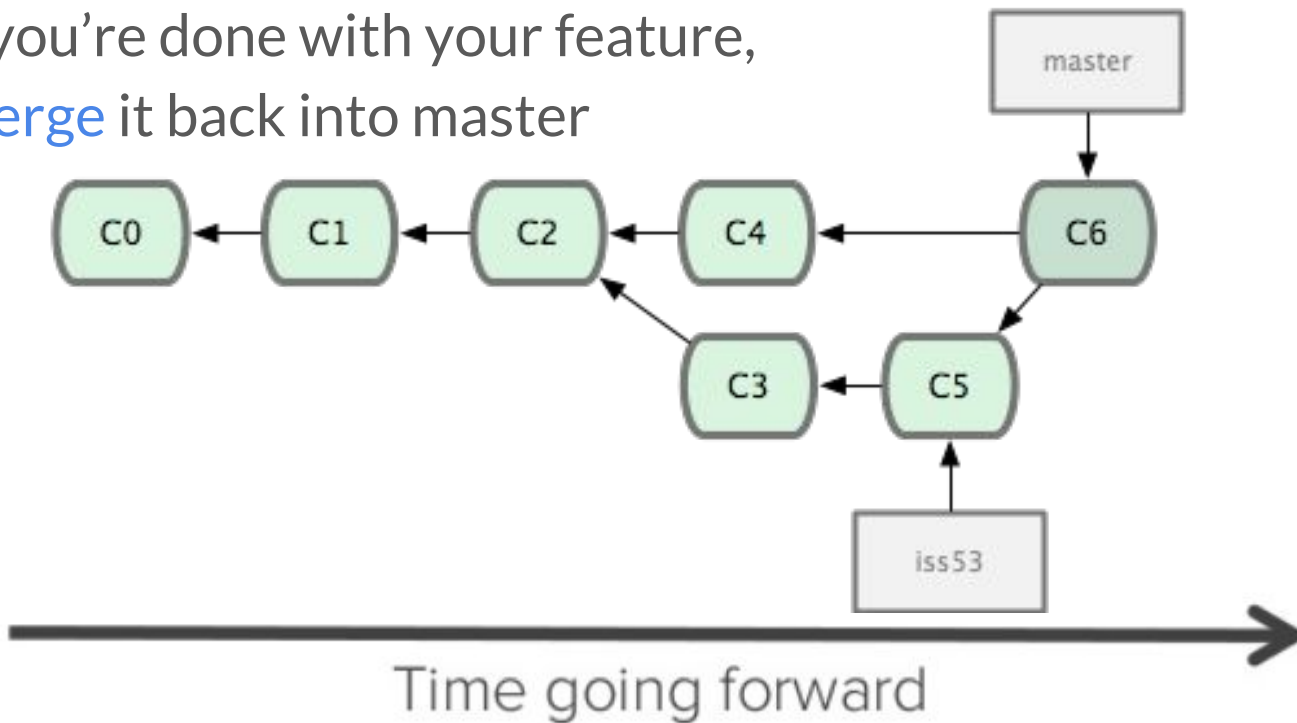


- When you want to make any changes to your project you make a new branch based on a commit

Time going forward

Key Concepts : Merging

- Once you're done with your feature, you **merge** it back into master



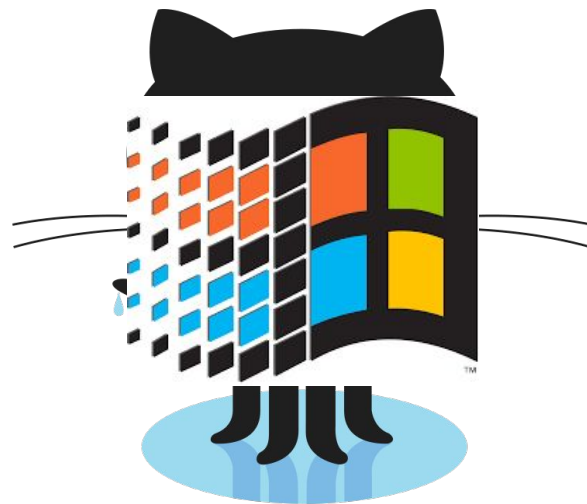
What is GitHub ?

- Largest web-based git repository hosting service
 - Aka, hosts 'remote repositories'
 - **Acts as external backup for your code**
- Allows for code collaboration with anyone online
- Adds extra functionality on top of git
 - UI, documentation, bug tracking, feature requests, pull requests, and more !



What is GitHub ?

- Founded in 2008
- Open source service
- Also has an Enterprise edition for businesses
- You can pay to have private repositories
- Microsoft buys GitHub platform for \$ 7.5 billion in 2018 (Goodbye open source ?)



Using git through RStudio?

- RStudio: a git graphical interface
- Simple git commands are native in RStudio
- Avoid using command line in a terminal



Thanks for your attention

Let's practice ! →