Introduction to Git and GitHub

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January 23, 2018

Version control

git and GitHub are tools used for version control

Version control:

- tracks changes made to your work
- prevents you from losing work (for example, accidentally deleting a file)
- allows you to go back to an old version of you work (undo changes)

What is Git and GitHub?

Git is a widely used, open source version control system

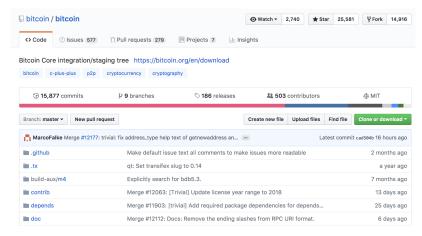
- Does not require an internet connection to use
- Usually used with the command prompt there are also desktop applications (such as GitHub Desktop)

GitHub is a (mostly) free hosting service for your Git repositories

- Makes it simple to collaborate and share code/documents on the internet
- Acts as an online backup of your project

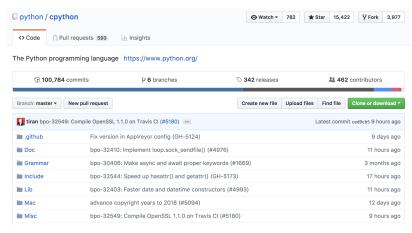
Projects using GitHub

https://github.com/bitcoin/bitcoin



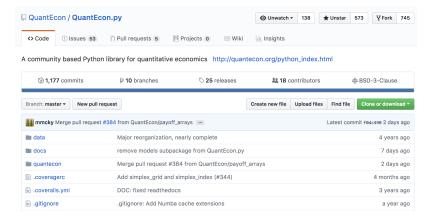
Projects using GitHub

https://github.com/python/cpython



Projects using GitHub

https://github.com/QuantEcon/QuantEcon.py

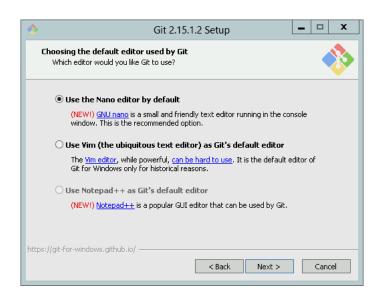


What will we use Git for?

- Git will be used to access course materials and submit assignments during the Shenzhen Winter Camp
- ► Learning Git and GitHub will also be very useful for your own projects, such as a thesis or group assignment

Let's install Git for Windows

- 1. Go to https://git-scm.com/download/win
- 2. The download should start automatically
- 3. Open the .exe file and start setup
- 4. Follow the setup instructions and leave the default selections
- Recommended: Change the text editor to nano if you are unfamiliar with vim



Setting up Git

Now that we have Git installed, open up Windows PowerShell

```
_ □ X
                          Select Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

Setting up Git

Check that Git is working by typing git and hitting enter

```
_ D X
                                                     Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Converight (C) 2012 Microsoft Corporation, All rights reserved.
PS C:\Users\Administrator> git
usage: git [--version] [--help] [-C <path>] [-c name=value]
[--exec-path[=<path>]] [--htm]-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
              [-p | --paginate | --no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
[--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
              <command> [<args>]
 These are common Git commands used in various situations:
start a working area (see also: git help tutorial)
                 Clone a repository into a new directory
                 Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize an existing one
work on the current change (see also: git help everyday)
add Add file contents to the index
                 Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink
                 Reset current HEAD to the specified state
                 Remove files from the working tree and from the index
 xamine the history and state (see also: git help revisions)
bisect Use binary search to find the commit that introduced a bug
    grep
log
                 Print lines matching a pattern
                 Show commit logs
                 Show various types of objects
                 Show the working tree status
grow, mark and tweak your common history
                 List, create, or delete branches
                 Record changes to the repository
                 Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc
    mende
                 Join two or more development histories together
    rebase
                 Reapply commits on top of another base tip
                 Create, list, delete or verify a tag object signed with GPG
collaborate (see also: git help workflows)
                 Download objects and refs from another repository
                 Fetch from and integrate with another repository or a local branch
Update remote refs along with associated objects
git help -a' and 'git help -g' list available subcommands and some
concept guides. See 'git help «command» 'or 'git help «concept»'
to read about a specific subcommand or concept.
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
                                                                     III
```

Setting up Git

We need to configure Git to recognize us as the user

In the **prompt**, type:

- ▶ git config --global user.name "Your Name"
- ▶ git config --global user.email "email@web.com"

Note: Please make sure you have access to this email!

Creating a GitHub account

We will also need to set up an account on GitHub

- 1. Open https://github.com/
- 2. Sign up for GitHub using the same email you entered into the prompt

Using a Git repository

A **repository** is like a folder that contains your project's files, as well as the history of changes to the files

Instead of creating a new repository, we will be downloading (or **cloning**) one from QuantEcon

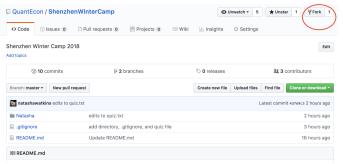
The repository is located at

https://github.com/QuantEcon/ShenzhenWinterCamp

Forking a repository

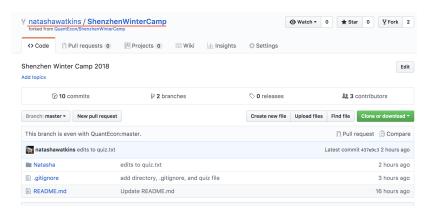
You will first need to fork the ShenzhenWinterCamp repository

- Forking means to copy a repository into your own GitHub account
- Go to the ShenzhenWinterCamp repository and click the fork button on the upper right



Forking a repository

You should now have a repository called ShenzhenWinterCamp in your **own** GitHub account



Cloning a Git repository

Next we need to copy (or **clone**) the repository to your local computer

 On your repository's GitHub page, click the Clone or download button and copy the url



 Navigate to somewhere on your computer (maybe the Desktop) where you would like to save the folder
 cd ~/Desktop



Using a Git repository

3. In the **prompt**, type

git clone

- and paste the url (to paste, right click in the PowerShell window)
- You should now see a folder called ShenzhenWinterCamp on your Desktop

Using a Git repository

5. Navigate to the repository using the **prompt** cd ~/Desktop/ShenzhenWinterCamp

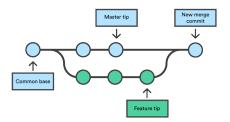
Helpful prompt commands:

- cd change directory
- cd .. move back one level in directory
- pwd print working directory
- 1s list files in working directory

Creating a branch

Before we start editing files in the repository, I want you to set up a **branch** in the repository

- ▶ A **branch** allows you to make changes to your files without having to worry about the main version
- Used when adding new features to your project
- ► When you are finished, changes in the branch are **merged** into the main version¹



¹ Image source: https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/using-branches/git-merge



Creating a branch

Create a branch called your-name by typing the following command in the prompt

git checkout -b "YOUR-NAME"

-b is used to create a new branch

Exercise: Quiz!

...and adding/editing files in a Git repository

Task: Open Natasha/quiz.txt and complete the quiz

- ▶ You may use the internet to help you answer the questions
- When you are finished, save the file

Using a Git repository

Git is aware that you have modified a file in the repository

Try typing git status

```
_ | D | X
                                     Administrator: Windows PowerShell (8)
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\ShenzhenWinterCamp> git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
Changes not staged for commit:
  duse "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
(use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\ShenzhenWinterCamp> _
```

Using a Git repository

You can view the changes you made to quiz.txt in the prompt
Try typing git diff

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell (8)
t a/Natasha/quiz.txt b/Natasha/quiz.txt
--- a/Natasha/quiz.txt
+++ b/Natasha/guiz.txt
b) Who is the founder of GitHub?
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\ShenzhenWinterCamp> _
```

Staging changes in the repository

- Once you have finished an edit, you want to update Git's latest "snapshot" of your repository
- ► First you should move changes into the **staging area**, where edits are organized before they are **committed**
- Type

git add Natasha/quiz.txt to add the file to the staging area

Staging changes in the repository

► Type git status to check you have added the file you want to the staging area

```
_ | 0
                                 Administrator: Windows PowerShell (8)
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\ShenzhenWinterCamp> git status
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\ShenzhenWinterCamp> _
```

Committing changes to your repository

- ▶ If you are happy with the changes that are staged, you should now **commit** them to your repository
- ▶ Commits are permanent snapshots of your repository
- ▶ A descriptive message of the changes made should accompany a commit

git commit -m "Add answers to quiz.txt"

Viewing the commit history

- Commit messages are useful when looking through the history of commits to the repository
- Type the following command to view the log

git log

```
_ D X
                                 Administrator: Windows PowerShell (8)
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\ShenzhenWinterCamp> git log
commit 680813cbaac2cd7b8a25c0dfc85480f2c2a081d9 (HEAD -> master)
Author: Natasha Watkins <tashawatkins@gmail.com>
Date: Fri Jan 19 06:29:51 2018 +0000
    Add answers to quiz.txt
commit 6778af450ceafaad6c272828c2193d0f6d89a68d (origin/master, origin/HEAD)
Merge: 769a3b4 08c77f1
Author: Natasha <tashawatkins@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Jan 18 10:10:37 2018 +1100
    Merge pull request #3 from QuantEcon/WinterCamp_Jiao
    Update README.md
commit 08c77f1878da371a649f41223351aaf37803a4e2 (origin/WinterCamp Jiao)
Author: Natasha <tashawatkins@gmail.com>
Date: Thu lan 18 10:10:51 2018 +1100
    fix table alignment
commit d7b1e15fbcfc769f9589bbfdb65cfe831bdeb0e4
Author: SIQEF-PHBS <35422310+SIQEF-PHBS@users.noreply.github.com>
        Wed Jan 17 21:07:09 2018 +0800
    Update README.md
commit 769a3b46f744aca0463d4c4856f82f8b1f03244a
Merge: 9adac76 437e9c3
Author: Natasha <tashawatkins@gmail.com>
```

Pushing changes to GitHub

Now we're going to correct each other's quiz answers!

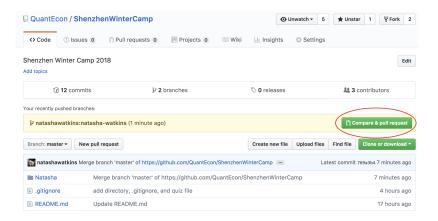
- ➤ You will make a **pull request** on GitHub with your quiz answers committed to your branch
- ▶ A pull request asks the maintainer of the repository to merge the changes into the main version (master)
- ▶ First we need to **push** (upload) the changes to GitHub

git push origin

branch-name>

Making a pull request (PR)

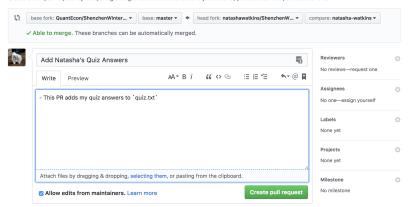
- Navigate to the original repository: https://github.com/QuantEcon/ShenzhenWinterCamp
- Click Compare & pull request



Making a pull request (PR)

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,



Exercise: Make a PR and comment on other PRs

- 1. Make a pull request to the original repository with your quiz
- 2. Give a score to the quiz of the person sitting next to you go to their PR and view changes



3. Add the score in a comment on the pull request

More resources

- Version Control with Git (https://swcarpentry.github.io/git-novice/)
- ► Git cheatsheet from Atlassian (https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/atlassian-git-cheatsheet)