







Git, APIs, & Python



Hack Iowa University of Iowa



John W. Miller November 14th, 2017

Goal:

Show how easy it is to play with open source libraries and start grabbing data from public APIs

Overview

- 1. My background
- 2. Git and GitHub
- 3. APIs
- 4. Python and Jupyter notebooks
- 5. Demos



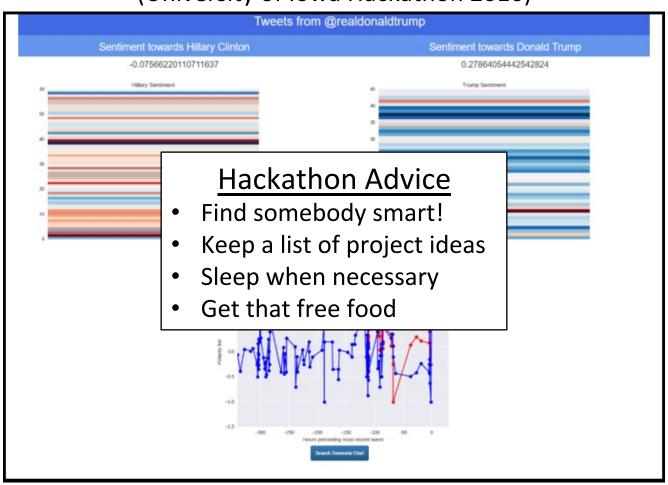
My background

- Physics @ Goshen College, graduated 2014
- Iowa Neurosurgery Department, 2014-2016
- ECE M.S. @ University of Iowa, will graduate 2018
 - Signal processing
 - Image processing
 - Machine learning



Twitter Political

(University of Iowa Hackathon 2016)



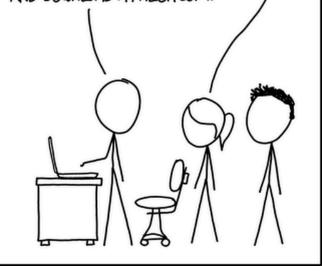




THIS IS GIT. IT TRACKS COLLABORATIVE WORK ON PROJECTS THROUGH A BEAUTIFUL DISTRIBUTED GRAPH THEORY TREE MODEL.

COOL. HOU DO WE USE IT?

NO IDEA. JUST MEMORIZE THESE SHELL COMMANDS AND TYPE THEM TO SYNC UP. IF YOU GET ERRORS, SAVE YOUR WORK ELSEWHERE, DELETE THE PROJECT, AND DOWNLOAD A FRESH COPY.







- Git is a system for version control
- GitHub is a web-based platform for hosting and sharing Git repositories
- Other version control software:
 - Apache Subversion (SVN)
 - Mercurial
 - Veracity

But GitHub has helped make Git very popular.





- Version control
 - Keeps record of your changes
 - Allows for collaborative development
 - Keeps details record of who made what changes and when
 - Allows you to revert to any and all changes
 previously committed to the repository





Typical workflow

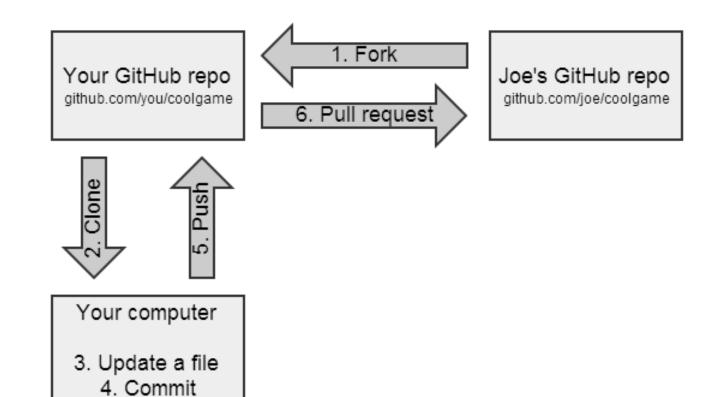
- 1. Clone a repository from GitHub (or create your own)
- 2. Change the code, add & commit your changes
- 3. Pull any changes from the master repository
- 4. Push your committed changes to the remote repo
- Repeat steps 2-4 for the rest of your life.



*This is an example with a *very* limited scope, but it is meant to illustrate one common practice









- Repository
- Commit
- Push
- Branch
- Pull
- Fork
- Merge



- Repository
 - Stores current and historical code, "repo" for short
 - Can be local or remote
- Commit
- Push
- Branch
- Pull
- Fork
- Merge



- Repository
- Commit
 - Used to save modified code to the repo
- Push
- Branch
- Pull
- Fork
- Merge



- Repository
- Commit
- Push
 - Sends committed changes to the remote repo
- Branch
- Pull
- Fork
- Merge



- Repository
- Commit
- Push
- Branch
 - Separate path for new code, can later be merged into main, "master," branch
- Pull
- Fork
- Merge



- Repository
- Commit
- Push
- Branch
- Pull
 - Request to add modified code from one branch to another
- Fork
- Merge



- Repository
- Commit
- Push
- Branch
- Pull
- Fork
 - Diverging copy of a repo, for new development
- Merge

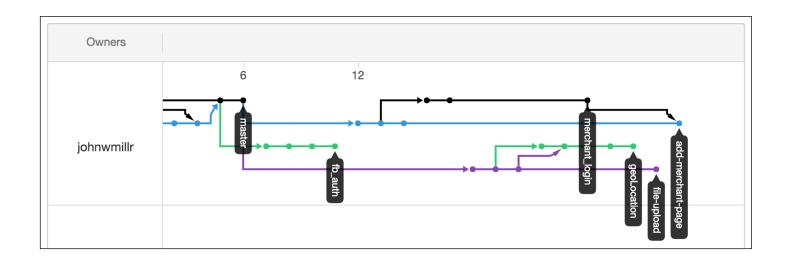


- Repository
- Commit
- Push
- Branch
- Pull
- Fork
- Merge
 - Combine code from two branches





Project branches

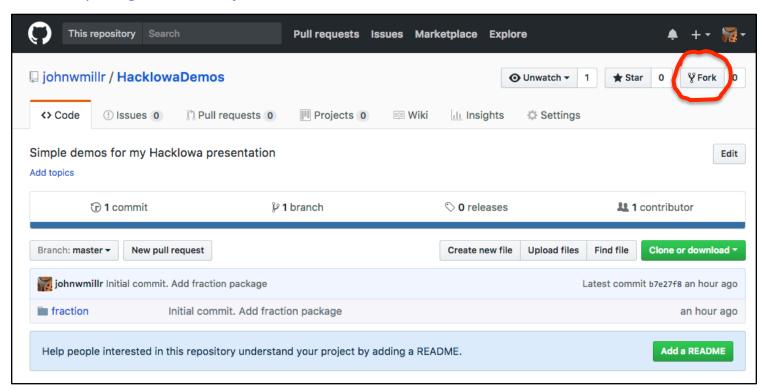






1. Fork the repo

Link: https://github.com/johnwmillr/HacklowaDemos







2. Clone your forked repo

```
$git clone https://github.com/<your-name>/HackIowaDemos.git
$cd HackIowaDemos
$git status
```

3. Try out the fraction class

```
$cd fraction
$python
>>>from fraction import Fraction
>>>f1 = Fraction(1,2); print(f1)
>>>f2 = Fraction(1,6); print(f2)
>>>f1+f2
>>>f1.eval
```





Make a new branch

```
$git checkout —b fix-fraction-eval
```

- 5. Edit the code (make sure it works!)
- 6. Add and commit your changes

```
$git status
$git add .
$git status
$git commit —m "Fix the self.eval bug in fraction class"
```

7. Merge your modified branch into master

```
$git checkout master
$git merge fix-fraction-eval
$git log
```

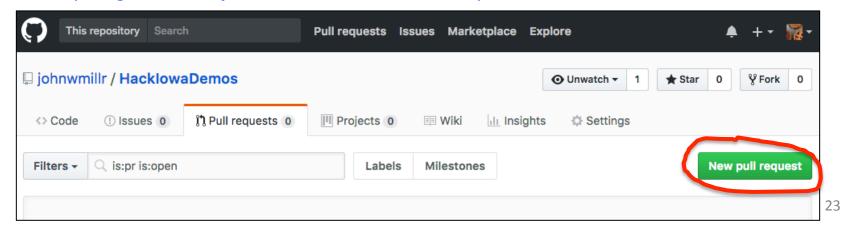




8. Push your changes to your remote repository

```
$git push origin master
$git status
```

- 9. View your changes on your GitHub repository
 - https://github.com/<your-name>/HacklowaDemos
- 10. Create a pull request into my repository
 - https://github.com/johnwmillr/HacklowaDemos/pulls

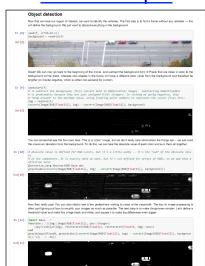




Python & Jupyter



- Jupyter notebooks are awesome.
- Interactive environment for both writing and presenting code
- Great for rapid development and prototyping
- Supports other languages too
 - Julia, R, etc.



^{*}This is actually Julia, not Python, but same idea



APIs



- Application Programming Interface
- Protocol for interfacing with a website (or a database, application, etc.)
- All the cool kids have 'em
 - Facebook, Twitter, Spotify, etc.
- Usually requires signing up for free credentials



Twitter Demo

- API credentials
 - https://python-twitter.readthedocs.io/en/latest/ getting_started.html
- Fork and clone Tweepy
 - https://github.com/tweepy/tweepy
- Open my tweepy-demo.ipynb file:
 - -\$jupyter notebook



Genius.com Demo

- API credentials
 - https://docs.genius.com/
- Fork and clone GeniusAPI
 - https://github.com/johnwmillr/geniusapi
- Open my genius-demo.ipynb file:
 - \$jupyter notebook

That's it!

• Questions?