

RStudio + Git (+ GitHub) for Collaboration and Reproducibility

Let's Git R-ganized!

Dan Kerchner GW Libraries & Academic Innovation February 7, 2020

What this workshop is *not*



R or RStudio for beginners

Agenda



- Motivation
- Hands-on Workshop
- Additional topics

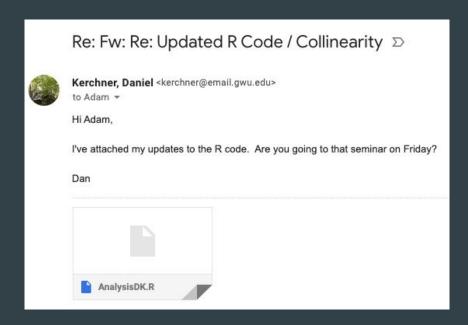


Thoughts on current workflows

DIY Version Control and Collaboration



Analysis_15Nov2019.R	
Analysis-Old.R	
Analysis.R	
Analysis2.R	
AnalysisDK.R	
AnalysisFINAL_FINAL.R	
AnalysisFINAL.R	
AnalysisFINAL2.R	
AnalysisFZ.R	
AnalysisUSE_THIS_INSTEAD.R	





Hands-On Workshop

Prerequisite: Create Github account



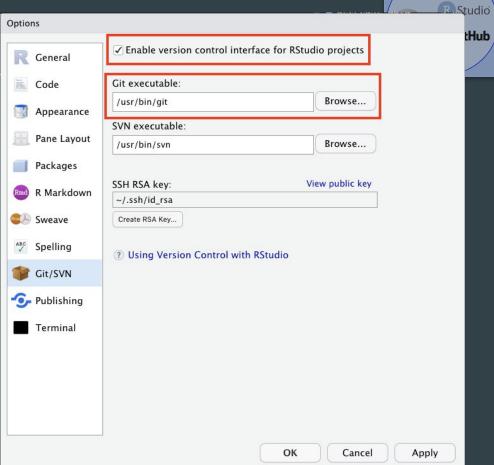
To do later:

Go to **education.github.com** and sign up for extra free benefits!

♦ git

Step 0. Verify Setup

Tools \rightarrow Options \rightarrow Git/SVN







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In the RStudio "Terminal" tab (next to Console)

(These should match your Github account)

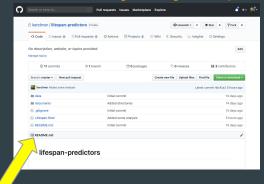
git config --global user.email "you@youremail.com"

git config --global user.name "Your Name"
```

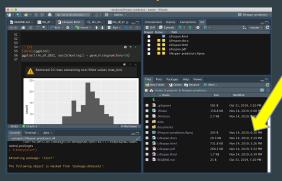
Mental Model: One-person* project



github.com/you/yourproject



Your Computer



Workflow: One person



- 1. Github create empty repository. Copy the URL from Clone or download -
- 2. RStudio clone: $File \rightarrow New\ Project \rightarrow Version\ Control \rightarrow Git$ Note the new "Git" controls in RStudio.
- 3. RStudio Make changes to R files (e.g. create an R script)
- 4. RStudio Stage, Commit, Push to Github

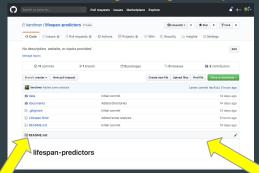


Collaboration

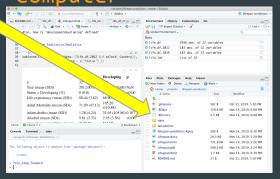
Mental model: Collaboration



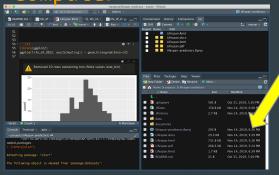
github.com/you/yourproject



Your Collaborator's Computer



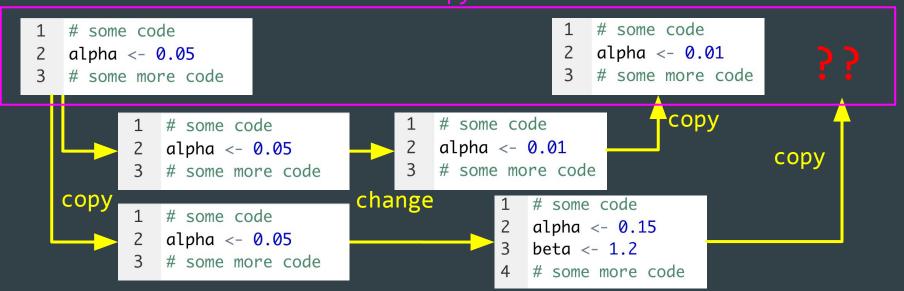
Your Computer



The problem

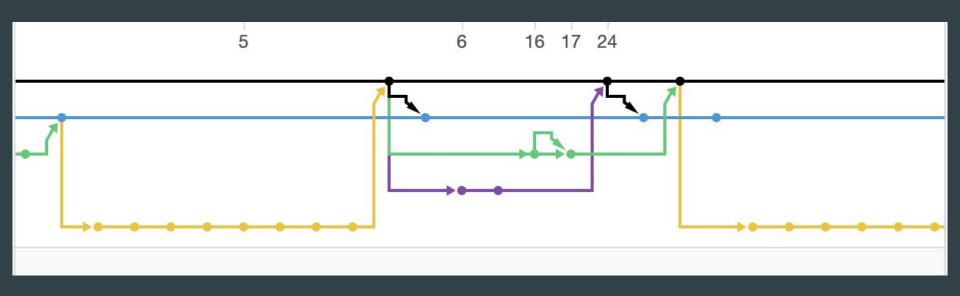


"master copy"



Branches





lılı Insights (se

(see Insights \rightarrow Network)

Workflow: Collaboration



P.

Compare & pull request

comments R

r-gapminder.Rproi

Repository Owner:

1. Github - Add collaborator(s)

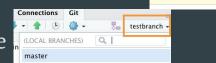


Collaborator(s):

- 2. RStudio Clone repository
- 3. Create a new branch
- 4. Make changes
- 5. Stage+commit changes
- 6. Push Push branch to Github

testbranch

7. Github - Create pull request



- 8. RStudio Pull branches
- 9. RStudio Switch to the new branch; Test the code
- 10. Github Merge pull request

11. RStudio - Switch to master branch. Pull branches.

Merge pull request

Git terminology

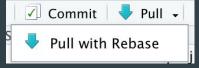


- Stage put changes in a staging area (to be committed)
- Commit commit staged changes to the [local] repository
- Push push local repository changes to the remote repository
- Pull pull remote repository changes to the local repository

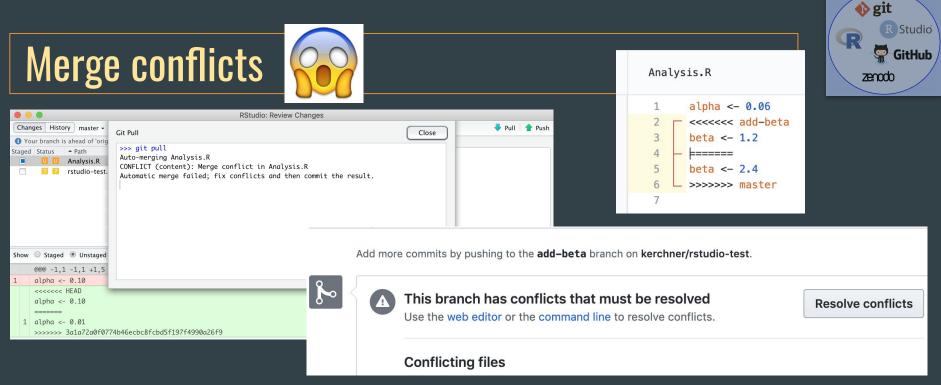
More



- History
- Diff
- .gitignore
- Reverting
- Code releases ← needed for Zenodo
- Rebasing/Merging



- Forking
- Merge conflicts...

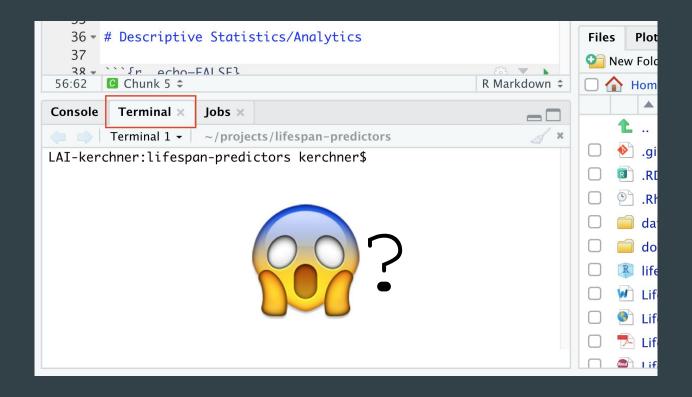


Breathe :-) Follow the instructions in the message.

Manually merge/fix the file. Re-stage, commit, push.

Let's talk about the Terminal





Project organization

git

R Studio

GitHub

Zeroob

- Github Issues & Milestones
- Github visualizations



Tour of a Repository: About your code

• **README.md** ← showcase your work, this is your home page

• **LICENSE** file ← Important! <u>choosealicense.com</u>

(Optional) Wiki pages

These use Markdown - lightweight formatting

Tour of a Repository - The Code

Code

- history of commits on a branch
- o history of commits on a file

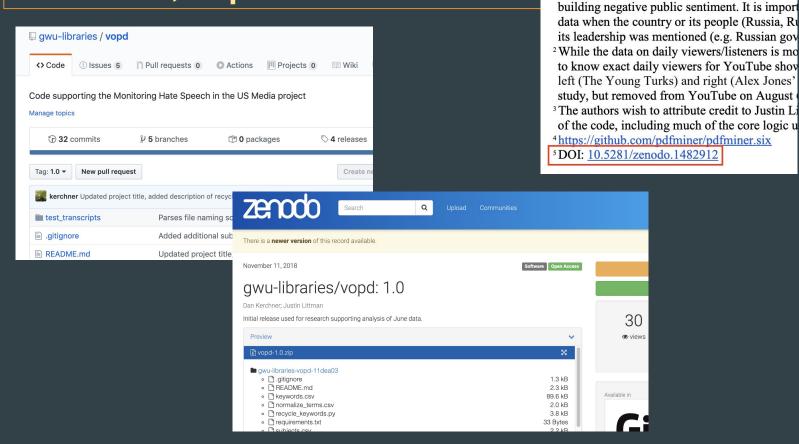
Branches

- Master branch vs. others
- \circ Visually represented with the Insights \rightarrow Network graph

Tour of a Repository - Code as a Project

- Issues tags, assignment, releases, comments
- Milestones and Releases
- Pull requests
- Comment threads on issues, commits, etc.
- Insights (graphs)

Your code, a "publication"



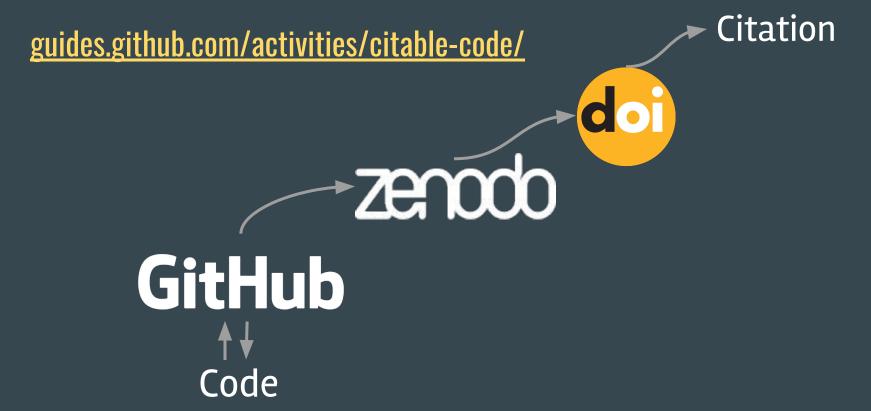


research shows that public sentiment towards t

(Brewer, Joseph and Willnat 2003). As such, e

a country by mentioning them in a negative wa

Your code as: citable, durable, publishable

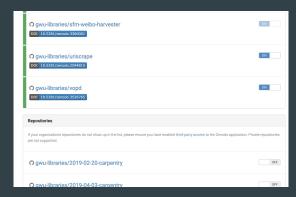


git R Studio GitHub Zeroob

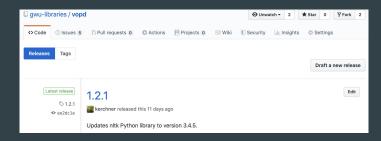
How to make your code citable via Zenodo

1. Link your Github account to Zenodo

2. Enable your Github project in Zenodo



3. Create releases (tags) in Github (e.g. 1.0, 1.1..., 1.2.5, etc.)



What makes software a publication?



- Accessible
 - Available
- Citable
 - Title; Author(s); Version; Unique Persistent Identifier;
- Usable
 - Documented
 - o Commented; Openly Licensed; Dependencies Outlined



Parting Thoughts

Advice



- Create your repository on Github <u>first</u>. <u>Then</u> clone it to RStudio. <u>Then</u> add files.
- Try RStudio+Git on your next coding project -- even if you're working alone. You might like it.
- Set up a Github organization for your team/department/school, to host many projects
- If you're stuck or just want feedback on your R/Git workflow:
 - Don't hesitate to reach out to me or my colleagues

Beyond RStudio



- There are Git desktop apps
- There are other code versioning protocols: SVN
- There are other Git repositories: BitBucket, GitLab

Consider learning to use the Terminal (bash shell)

Retrospective: Motivation



- Code versioning
- Collaboration
- Code Cite-ability
- Reproducibility*

```
* Same code + Same data = Same results (prerequisites: code + data are accessible)
```

Resources & Recommended Reading



- git-scm.com heavy on command-line
- <u>Using version control with RStudio</u> rstudio.com
- <u>Happy Git and Github for the useR</u> Jenny Bryan, UBC, author of <u>Excuse me, do you have a moment to talk about version control?</u> (2017)
- Good Enough Practices in Scientific Computing (2017)
 (sequel to <u>Best Practices in Scientific Computing</u> (2014))



Questions / Discussion

Need help with git, coding, feedback...?



Contact us!

kerchner@gwu.edu

STG team consultations → <u>calendly.com/gwul-coding</u>





Thanks!