



(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed) #mnist_gpu_py# #mnist_gpu_py data/ nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track) Owner@Galatea MINGw64 ~/code/pytorch/mnist (master) \$ cd ../autoencoder/ Owner@Galatea MINGw64 ~/code/pytorch/autoencoder (master) \$ ls autoencoder.py Owner@Galatea MINGw64 ~/code/pytorch/autoencoder (master) \$ git status On branch master nothing to commit, working tree clean Owner@Galatea MINGw64 ~/code/pytorch/autoencoder (master) \$ [

NINGW64:/c/Users/Owner/code/pytorch/autoencoder

CTD Intro Week 7

Introduction to git and IDEs



GitHub

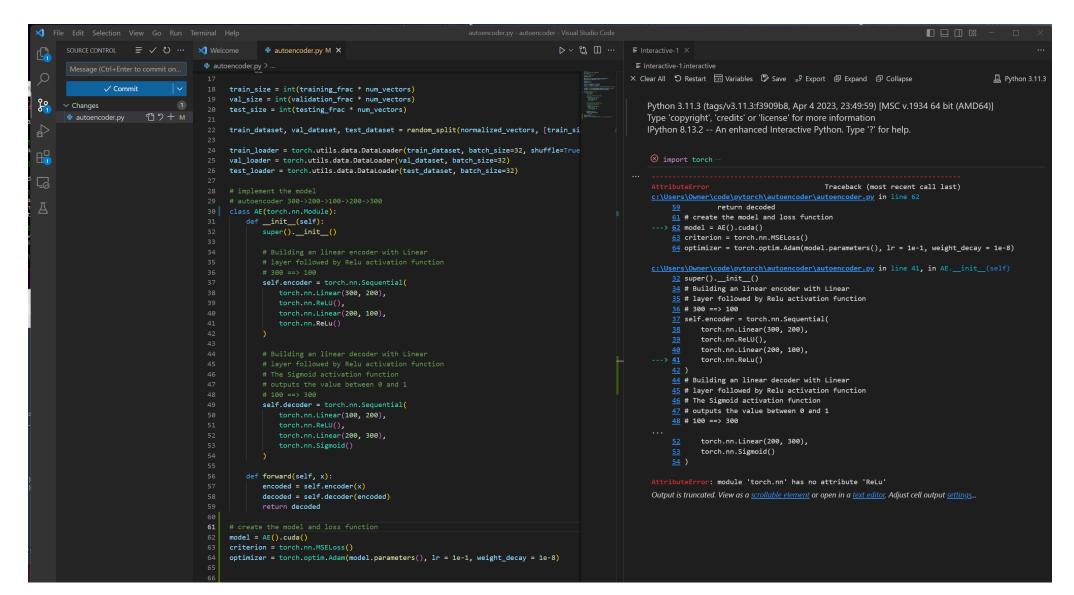
```
## insignation of the content of the
```

Text Editors and IDEs

- Enter program text with formatting assistance
- IDE Integrated Development Environment
 - Versioning system
 - Interactive windows
 - Debugger
 - Coding hints
- Lots of options
 - If you don't already have a favorite, Vscode is recommended



Vscode IDE



Command Line

- Convenient way to
 - Navigate, perform git operations, run programs...
- Mac and linux include terminal applications
- Windows provides powershell, but git bash is better
 - Git and git bash can be installed through vscode
- Commands
 - pwd current directory
 - Is list files, Is –lah (more details)
 - cd change directory (~ is a shortcut for your home directory)
 - cp copy, mv rename
 - rm remove/delete
 - diff differences between two text files
 - The first name on the line is a program or script which will run
 - man <command> to get documentation

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Owner/code/pytorch/autoencoder

On branch master
Untracked files:

(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

#mnist_gpu.py
data/

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Owner@Galatea MINGw64 -/code/pytorch/mnist (master)
$ cd ../autoencoder/

Owner@Galatea MINGw64 -/code/pytorch/autoencoder (master)
$ ls
autoencoder.py

Owner@Galatea MINGw64 -/code/pytorch/autoencoder (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Owner@Galatea MINGw64 -/code/pytorch/autoencoder (master)
$ inching to commit, working tree clean
```

Setting up git

- Windows, use git bash
 - Can be done through vscode
- Mac
 - May already be there (run 'which git' to find out)
 - Use homebrew (brew install git)
- Linux (Ubuntu)
 - May already be there (which git)
 - sudo apt install git
- Check the version (git –version) should be 2.28 or greater
- Setting Up Git | The Odin Project



Versioning and intro to git

- What is a versioning system?
- History
- Git and github workflow
 - Very popular (e.g. 84% of fortune 100)
 - Github central repository for collaboration (built on RoR!)
- Git features
 - Tracks content, not dates (SHA)
 - Clone entire repository
 - Easy branching and branch management
 - Pull requests for review and merging of changes
- Vscode works well with git (Microsoft owns github)



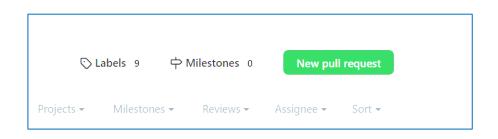
Git basics

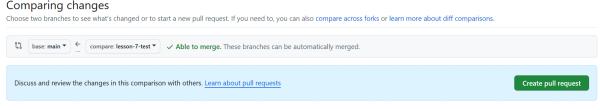
- Create a new public repository in your github account (e.g. yourName-haumea)
 - New repository (github.com) green button on the upper left in your dashboard view
- Clone the github repo to your local machine
 - git clone https://github.com/YourGithubHandle/your-new-repository.git (your forked repo)
 - This is run on your local command line in the directory (folder) where you put CTD repositories
 - E.g. ~/code-the-dream
- git init (set up a local repository not needed if cloning)
- git status (which file are modified, etc.)
- git diff (what's changed)
- git log (all the commit log messages)
- git branch (what branches are there?, what's the current branch?)
- git checkout (change branches)
 - git checkout —b branch-name (create a new branch with current changes)
- git add (stage files for commit)
- git commit –m commit log message (opens editor if no –m)
- git push (pushes changes upstream e.g. to github)
- git pull (pull changes from upstream e.g. github)



Pull Requests

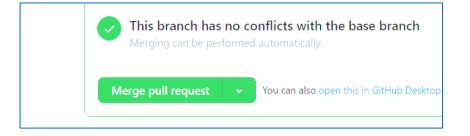
- Standard workflow for making changes to a shared repository
- Allows your supervisor and peers to review and comment
- Flow:
 - Clone the repository
 - Make a new branch for your changes 'git checkout –b lesson-7'
 - Make and validate your edits
 - Push your branch to github 'git push'
 - may need git push --set-upstream origin lesson-7 the first time
 - Create a pull request (PR) from your branch
 - Request reviews for your PR
 - You can push more commits to the pull request branch to address review feedback.
 - Merge your pull request when reviews are satisfied





Added more content for a pull request. #2





Q & A and Demo

