

GitHub for Mathematicians

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²creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0

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Back Matter

Abstract

Increasingly, the cyberinfrastructure of mathematics and mathematics education is built using GitHub to organize projects, courses, and their communities. The goal of this book is to help readers learn the basic features of GitHub available using only a web browser, and how to use these features to participate in GitHub-hosted mathematical projects with colleagues and/or students.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to the following people who've contributed to this handbook.

- The [American Institute of Mathematics](#)³, for funding my travel to JMM 2024 to run a professional enhancement program based upon this handbook.
- Jeremy Avigad, for adding Codespaces support to his book *Mathematics in Lean* in time for JMM 2024.
- Francesca Gandini, for co-organizing the JMM 2024 professional enrichment program that this book was written for originally.

³aimath.org

JMM 2024 Details

This workshop will take place on Wednesday January 3, 2024, 1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m, and Thursday January 4, 2024, 1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.

We will be located at Foothill E, Marriott Marquis San Francisco.

More information about JMM 2024 in San Francisco can be found at [Joint-MathematicsMeetings.org](https://www.jointmathematicsm Meetings.org)⁴.

⁴www.jointmathematicsm Meetings.org/meetings/national/jmm2024/2300_program.html

Chapter 1

Git vs. GitHub

1.1 What Is Git?

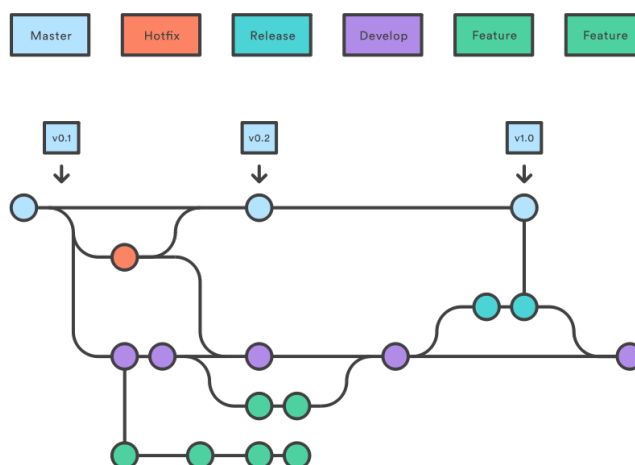


Figure 1.1.1 An illustration of a project’s history controlled by Git

Git is a distributed version control system that tracks changes in any set of computer files. This software was originally authored by Linus Torvalds in 2005 for development of the Linux kernel. Importantly, Git is free and open-source software, which means you have the legal and practical ability to use it however you want, and even modify it for your purposes if you wanted.

Two core concepts of Git are **commits** (illustrated in Figure 1.1.1 by circles) and **branches** (illustrated in Figure 1.1.1 by lines). A commit represents the state of of your project at a particular point in its history. Branches allow this history to not be linear: you can branch off to experiment on a particular new feature, then merge this “feature branch” back into the “main branch” when it’s complete. This is particularly useful when multiple people collaborate (Chapter 8) on a Git-managed project. Finally, a Git project is often called a **repository**, or **repo** for short.

Since you’re reading *GitHub for Mathematicians*, I’m obligated to describe Git history as either a finite partial order, or a loopless directed graph, depending on your preferred flavor of mathematical models. In particular, you might consider the normal history of a file to be a linear order: `article.tex`, then `article-dec-1.tex`, then `article-dec-1-fixed.tex`, and so on. But with Git, you don’t need to track your version history with filenames, you (and your colleagues) can branch your history into several timelines, you can merge them

back together again, and look up the state of your project at any point where you committed your work.

1.2 What Is *GitHub*?

Another key feature of Git is the ability to share your project, along with its history, with other people. This is generally accomplished by hosting your repository on a service such as **GitHub**: [GitHub.com](https://github.com)¹. (Other such services include [BitBucket.org](https://bitbucket.org)² and [GitLab.com](https://gitlab.com)³.)

Importantly, GitHub is *not* itself open-source software, but is a service owned and operated by Microsoft. However, Microsoft makes GitHub available for use at no cost to the public, with additional “pro” features available for free to instructors and researchers.

We’ll use GitHub not only as a host for our repositories, but also to take advantage of all the tools it provides to author content using only a web browser. If you’ve looked into using Git in the past, you may have hesitated due to the apparent need for software developer experience to get started. However, using GitHub’s web applications, there will be no need for complicated installations or memorizing command line incantations like `git commit -m "foobar"`. (Of course, you still *can* choose to use such tools to get as much control over your Git project as you want, should the need ever arise.)

Another reason to use GitHub: community! GitHub is often marketed as a “social coding platform”, because it not only provides tools to create and deliver digital content, but it also provides social features such as Following users, Starring repositories, participation in Discussions and Issues, and more. Particular in open-source, we like to work together and support each other, and GitHub provides much of the social cyberinfrastructure necessary to do so efficiently.

1.3 An example

An example of a project using Git and GitHub is the document you’re reading right now! This book is open-sourced and shared at <https://github.com/StevenClontz/github-for-mathematicians>, and was authored completely using the GitHub web browser features we will explore together in this book.

¹github.com

²bitbucket.org

³gitlab.com

Chapter 2

Your First Repository

2.1 Making an account

All the features of GitHub we'll be using are available using a free GitHub account.


Note 2.1.1 Make a free GitHub account by visiting <https://github.com/signup>.

Many mathematicians are also eligible for GitHub's educator discount, which provides additional functionality and computational resources normally only available to "Pro" users.

Note 2.1.2 Visit <https://education.github.com/> while logged into your GitHub account to request an educator discount, providing "Pro" features at no cost to many students, instructors, and researchers working in schools, colleges, and universities.

(You do not need to wait for approval before continuing to the next section.)

2.2 Creating the repo

Once logged in, a new repository can be created by pressing the  button in the toolbar, or visiting <https://github.com/new>.

The repository will need a name, which can be something like `my-first-repo` for this tutorial. (GitHub will also suggest a cute random name like `ubiquitous-space-tribble` if you have writer's block.)

Repositories can be **public** to everyone on the internet or **private** to only people you approved. I encourage you to work publicly, to make it easier to collaborate with the open-source community – I can personally attest to publishing many garbage repositories on GitHub (along with my hopefully-useful ones), and no one has called me out for it yet!

The last option we'll make sure to select is to "Initialize this repository with: Add a README file". Then click "Create repository".

2.3 Editing README.md

While logged into GitHub.com, you have the ability to edit individual files on your repositories. (If your repository is public, others can see those files, but cannot edit them unless you make them a collaborator, see [Chapter 8](#).)

An easy way to edit an individual file is just to click the pencil icon such as the one that appears on your README. This file is written in **Markdown**, a markup language that takes plain text like `*this*` and renders it “like *this*”.

Try to edit your file to say something like “I’m learning how to use GitHub!”, perhaps adding a link back to this document using `[this markup](https://g4m.clontz.org)`. You can click the Preview tab to see what your README will look like, and visit sites like <https://www.MarkdownTutorial.com> or <https://www.MarkdownGuide.org> to learn more. GitHub also provides a panel of several formatting options you can click on.

When you’re happy with your updated README, click the “Commit changes” button. This will create a new **commit**, representing a new moment in your project’s history. You should write a useful commit message summarizing the work you’ve done since your last commit (or perhaps keep the default “Update README.md”) Doing this will update the README visible on your repository homepage on GitHub.com.

Finally, you might be interested in visiting the “Insights” tab for your repository, and specifically the “Network” page. It should reveal a graphic similar to [Figure 1.1.1](#) visualizing the history of your project across all GitHub collaborators. Right now you don’t have any collaborators and just a couple commits, but keeping in mind this model for your project history will be useful as we juggle various commits and pushes and syncs and so on down the line.

2.4 Using GitHub.dev

Using the GitHub.com interface to author or edit just one file can be useful (I do this all the time to make quick typo fixes on my blog), but you will likely be using GitHub to manage projects that involve editing multiple files at the same time, and likely you will have non-text files (such as images) that you need to include in your work as well.

One way to quickly be able to manage several files at once is to use the [GitHub.dev](#)¹ service offered by GitHub. Try clicking that link - you should have a fully-functional VS Code text editor right inside your web browser.

(This is a good point to suggest that you use an updated version of Chrome or Firefox when using GitHub. In particular, Safari tends to show off its rough edges when using advanced web applications like GitHub.dev, so it’s best to choose an alternative.)

You can create files, edit them, upload images, and do whatever you like at GitHub.dev. But this isn’t your repository - it’s just an example. So, we’ll need a way to tell GitHub.dev we want to work on the repository we just made instead.

Note 2.4.1 There are two very easy ways to access the GitHub.dev service. The first is to just change the address of your repository from `github.com` to `github.dev` in your browser. For example, if your repository lives at `https://github.com/YourUserName/YourGreatRepo`, you should visit `https://github.dev/YourUserName/YourGreatRepo`.

The other trick is even fancier. When you are visiting `https://github.com/YourUserName/YourGreatRepo` in your web browser and not writing in a text box, press the period (`.`) key.

Either way, you should now have a GitHub.dev window where you can manage all the files of your project. Using the **Explorer** sidebar, you can create new files, rename files, move files, upload files, and more. Selecting a file

¹[github.dev](#)

opens it, and lets you edit it as needed. Your changes are saved automatically in GitHub.dev, but they won't show up at GitHub.com just yet.

2.5 Committing your Work

After you're tried creating/editing/uploading a few files, now it's time to *commit* those changes to your repository. The easiest way to do this is to use the **Source Control** sidebar. You may have noticed that a numerical badge appeared by the Source Control icon as you created, edited, or deleted files. This number represents the number of files that have been changed in some way since the previous commit. By opening the Source Control panel, you'll see a list of these files.

Clicking these file names not only lets you open the file and edit it further, but you are shown a **diff** - a summary of the lines that have been altered since the previous commit. (This is a good reason to not write in a long continuous line, but to break lines every 80ish characters or so. That way you can easily see where exactly a change is made between each commit.)

The idea is this: edit as you see fit, knowing that your files are being saved at GitHub.dev and won't be lost if you accidentally refresh your web browser. However, you'll need to eventually commit those changes to the repository in order to share your work with anyone else, and to ensure that the work is preserved in the long term. The Source Control panel provides a place to write a **commit message**, a short phrase or sentence that summarizes the work you've done. (Writer's block? For now just type "learning GitHub.dev".) Then once you click the "Commit and Push" button, your work will be logged as a permanent commit to the repository.

This is a good point to review your commit history again. You probably have three commits: the initial commit made when you created the repository, the README.md update you made using GitHub.com's editing interface, and this more elaborate GitHub.dev commit involving possibly several files. To visualize this history, you can go to the Insights/Network page described earlier, or click on the "3 commits" link from your GitHub.com repository homepage to see a linearization of this history. From there you can click on each commit to see exactly what has changed from the previous commit across all files.

Chapter 3

Websites

3.1 Using GitHub Pages

Having made your first repository in [Chapter 2](#), and committed a few changes, you are now ready to share your work with the public. One way is to share a link to your repository at [GitHub.com](#); as long as you made it a public repository, anyone can see your files.

Another option is to use **GitHub Pages** to host a customizable website with your work. This can be done with any existing repository by manually authoring HTML files, so let's try it out with our existing example first. (Or, you can skip ahead to [Section 3.2](#) to create a portfolio website without using HTML.)

Use [GitHub.dev](#) ([Note 2.4.1](#)) to create three files in the root of your project.

- Create a blank text file named `.nojekyll` (note the period at the start). This will disable some advanced features of GitHub Pages we don't need right now.
- Create an `index.html` file. This book won't discuss in depth how to author HTML, as we'll learn how to author our website content in Markdown in the next section, but for now add the following content:

```
<!-- index.html -->
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My website!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Thanks for visiting!</p>
    
  </body>
</html>
```

- Download [git-branches.png](#)¹ (used for [Figure 1.1.1](#)) and upload it to [GitHub.dev](#).

You can alternatively use this [ZIP file](#)² which has all three files created for you (be sure to unzip it first!).

Commit this update to your repository using Source Control, and confirm you see the two new files on your [GitHub.com](#) repository webpage.

¹<https://jmm2024.clontz.org/external/git-branches.png>

²<https://jmm2024.clontz.org/external/website-example.zip>

Note 3.1.1 To enable GitHub Pages, go to your repository Settings, and choose Pages from the sidebar. From there you can select to “Deploy from a branch”, using the `main` branch and the `/ (root)` directory, and after a few moments your site will be enabled.

Once enabled, GitHub will provide a link to your public GitHub Pages website, hosted at `GitHub.io`. Click it and you’ll see the content of your `index.html` file, which displays the image downloaded as `git-branches.png`. (It should look like [this](#)³.)

Note 3.1.2 It’s good to remember how to distinguish the three GitHub domains:

- `GitHub.com` is where your repository lives. It can be public or private.
- `GitHub.dev` is where you can make changes to your repository through your web browser. This is private to you and you must commit and push your changes to the `GitHub.com` repository every so often.
- `GitHub.io` is your public GitHub Pages website, which you can edit by updating your repository files.

I recommend you add a link to your `GitHub.io` website from your `GitHub.com` repository page.

Note 3.1.3 On your repository page, you can edit the “About” sidebar to add useful information about your project. In particular, there’s a checkbox to automatically display your `GitHub.io` link to make it easy for others (and yourself!) to find your GitHub Pages site.

3.2 Using a Template

While you can create a custom website by authoring HTML, it’d be great to not have to! There are several “templates” available for GitHub Pages that allow you to author your content in Markdown, as well as providing nice themes, automatic linking between different sections of your website, and so on.

Definition 3.2.1 A **template** repository on GitHub provides other GitHub users the ability to easily obtain a shallow copy of the latest commit to the template, created as a new repository they control. \diamond

This is meant for situations like a GitHub Pages website, where you probably don’t care about every single change that was made to create the template you’re using, and you don’t plan on contributing any of your changes back to the original repository. Instead, you just want the latest working files so you can insert your own content and get it online.

Visit [this page](#)¹ and click “Use this template”, and “Create a new repository”. This creates a new repository you own on `GitHub.com`, and you can follow the instructions in [Note 3.1.1](#) to enable GitHub Pages. Once that’s done, visit your new `GitHub.io` website to see the placeholder content of your new website (don’t forget to add a link to your “About” sidebar, see [Note 3.1.3](#)).

Note 3.2.2 Deploying to GitHub Pages can take some time, so visiting the “Actions” tab on your repository page will let you see how this process is progressing. You can also see the status of this process by looking for the following icon next to your commit message: an orange dot (in progress), a green checkmark (deployed), or a red X (failure).

³<https://jmm2024.clontz.org/external/website-example.html>

¹github.com/StevenClontz/github-for-mathematicians-minimal-mistakes

3.3 Customizing your site

Now that you have the template website hosted by GitHub Pages, you of course will want to customize it to yourself. For this book, I'll get you started by handling a few of the obvious first steps, assuming you're using the `GitHub.dev` service ([Note 2.4.1](#)).

3.3.1 Configuration

First things first, let's configure some basic elements of your site. These settings are found in `/_config.yml`. There are several pieces of this file you likely aren't interested in editing (nor do you need to know at this point what they do), but you should at least find the `title:` and `description:` lines and edit them with your own information. The same goes for the `author:` `name:` and `author:` `bio:` entries as well.

To see that this worked, use Source Control to Commit and Push your edits. After a while ([Note 3.2.2](#)) you should be able to refresh your website and see your updated title, name, etc. (In [Section 5.4](#), we will learn how to preview our edits more quickly, and without needing to push them to a live website, but at the expense of a more complicated editing environment.) You can repeat this process after each of the edits described below to see your results reflected on the live website.

3.3.2 Photo

Next, let's add your photo. A placeholder is available at `/assets/images/bio-photo.jpg`. You can drag your own JPG-format photo onto it in the File Explorer. Then you can delete the placeholder `bio-photo.jpg` and rename your photo to `bio-photo.jpg`.

3.3.3 Pages

By default you have five files in your `/_pages/` directory. The `404.md` file describes what visitors see when a page isn't found, and the three `*-archive.md` files can be used to customize pages that display certain blog posts.

The `about.md` file describes the content of your About page. The top few lines ([Listing 3.3.1](#)) describe some metadata about the page. You can edit the `permalink` to change the web address that will be used for this page, and the `title` to change the title shown in the browser tab for this page.

```
---
permalink: /about/
title: "About"
---
```

Listing 3.3.1 About page metadata

Below the metadata is Markdown source that can be edited to include whatever content you'd like to appear within the page.

To create additional pages, copy-paste `about.md` to create new files in the `/_pages/` directory, making sure to assign each page its own `permalink`. If you want these pages to appear in the navigation bar on top of your site, edit the `/_data/navigation.yml` configuration file to point to each `permalink`.

3.3.4 Posts

Posts are similar to pages, and live in the `/_posts/` directory. To create a new post, copy-paste any of the existing post files and rename it into the form `YYYY-MM-DD-my-new-post.md` (where `YYYY-MM-DD` is the date you want associated with the post).

The content of your post is just Markdown, as with pages. However, you have slightly different metadata to edit ([Listing 3.3.2](#)). In the `date` you can set the specific time of day you want your post to be associated with. You can also choose to assign each post `categories` and `tags`, which allow your posts to be sorted into appropriate category and tag pages, which are generated automatically for you.

```
---
title: "Welcome to Jekyll!"
date: 2019-04-18T15:34:30-04:00
categories:
  - blog
tags:
  - Jekyll
  - update
---
```

Listing 3.3.2 Post metadata

Chapter 4

π -Base Database for Topology

Hello

Chapter 5

Writing and Running Code

5.1 Codespaces

Hello

5.2 Jupyter notebooks

Hello

5.3 SageMath

Hello

5.4 GitHub Pages Codespace

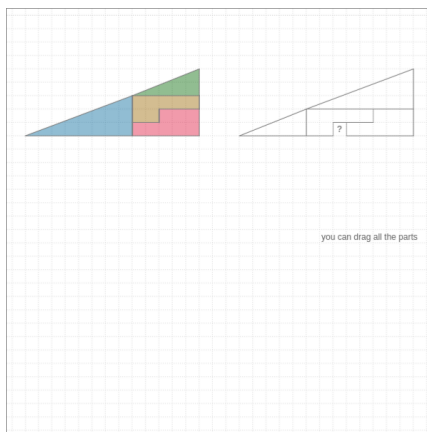
Hello

Chapter 6

PreTeXt

6.1 What is PreTeXt?

Hello



[Standalone](#)

Figure 6.1.1 A sample interactive

Checkpoint 6.1.2 Parsons Problem, Mathematical Proof. Create a proof of the theorem: If n is an even number, then $n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$.

- Click the heels of your ruby slippers together three times.
- Suppose n is even.
 - Either:
Then n is a prime number.
 - Or:
Then there exists an m so that $n = 2m$.
 - Or:
Then there exists an m so that $n = 2m + 1$.
- Thus $n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$.
- So we have the displayed equation:

$$n = 2m + 0.$$

This is a superfluous second paragraph in this block.

Chapter 7

Lean theorem prover

Hello

Chapter 8

Collaborating with Others

8.1 LiveShare

Hello

8.2 Adding collaborators

Hello

8.3 Forks and Pull Requests

Hello

Appendix A

Additional Reading

- [Version Control with Git](#)¹
- [Programming with Python](#)²

¹swcarpentry.github.io/git-novice/

²swcarpentry.github.io/python-novice-inflammation/

Colophon

This book was authored in PreTeXt.