Data.Trek 2020: Git Tutorial

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A. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

• Thanks to Francis, Gracielle and Gabriel for the Git Demonstration on Zoom! It helped me a lot to write this summary tutorial 3

B. REFERENCES (for the two first pictures)

- Github documentation
 - https://help.github.com/en/github/using-git/setting-your-username-in-git
 - ${\color{red} \bullet} \quad \text{https://help.github.com/en/github/setting-up-and-managing-your-github-user-account/setting-your-commit-email-address} \\$

C. PRE-REQUIREMENTS

- On Windows:
 - o Git bash (more user-friendly than your windows terminal)
 - Available here:https://gitforwindows.org/
- On Linux:
 - Git
 - o Available by with this command line sudo apt-get install git

Main steps

1. Create a GitHub account

Sign up on https://github.com/

2. Configure your username and email on Git

Note: --global will set this username and email for all your Git repositories

a. user.name

- Open Git Bash.
- 2 Set a Git username:

```
$ git config --global user.name "Mona Lisa"
```

3 Confirm that you have set the Git username correctly:

```
$ git config --global user.name
> Mona Lisa
```

b. user.email

- 1 Open Git Bash.
- 2 Set an email address in Git. You can use your GitHub-provided no-reply email address or any email address.

```
$ git config --global user.email "email@example.com"
```

3 Confirm that you have set the email address correctly in Git:

```
$ git config --global user.email
email@example.com
```

- 4 Add the email address to your GitHub account by setting your commit email address, so that your commits are attributed to you and appear in your contributions graph.
- 3. Create your Git repo and clone it into your local computer
- Creation of your repository:
 - o Follow the guidelines here: https://help.github.com/en/github/getting-started-with-github/create-a-repo
 - Read until this line: "Congratulations! You've successfully created your first repository and initialized it with a README file."
 - The next part is about making a commit from the w eb interface
- Clone your repository on your computer
 - i. Open Git Bash
 - ii. Write cd TO/YOUR/PATH/FOLDER
 - iii. Write git clone $http://www.github.com/your_repository_url$
 - iv. Enter in the folder using $\ \mbox{cd}\ \mbox{and check}$ if the content of your report was created with $\ \mbox{1s}$
 - You should have only an empty README.md file

Note: Your will collect this link on the main page of your repository by clicking on the "Clone/Dow nload button"

```
Savi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~

$ git clone https://github.com/ladyson1806/AEBINUM.git
cloning into 'AEBINUM'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 8, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (8/8), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (6/6), done.
remote: Total 8 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (8/8), 9.33 KiB | 170.00 KiB/s, done.

Savi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~

$ cd AEBINUM/

Savi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (master)

$ ls
AEBINUM_MASTER_LIST_2020.csv AEBINUM_STUDENT_REGISTRY.ipynb
AEBINUM_PHD_LIST_2020.csv README.md
```

- 4. Add a new file into your repository and update your Git repo
- Create a file in your folder
 - o In my example, it will be an empty txt file : fake_file.txt
- 2. Write git add fake_file.txt will "w arn" your git that you w ant to commit a change
- 3. Write git commit -m "New file" will add a short description related to your commit
- 4. Write git push to update your git repo

```
Y-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (master)
$ touch fake_file.txt
Savi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (master)
$ 1s
Savi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (master)
$ git add fake_file.txt
Savi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (master)
$ git commit -m 'New file'
[master cecef61] New file
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-) create mode 100644 fake_file.txt
Savi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (master)
$ git push
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 279 bytes | 279.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/ladyson1806/AEBINUM.git
   6acbf0e..cecef61 master -> master
```

Notes

- Alw ays think to commit if you are modifying a file! (That's make a historic of your changes aka. versioning)
- Never forget this order:

add / commit / push

- git status will give you an overview of what you need to commit
 - o If you are working with someone, it is important to always have the last recent version of your Git repo
- $\bullet \quad \text{git pull} \quad \text{will help you to have the last version of the Git repo from Github (not show in my example)} \\$
 - o If you have something new in your Git repo (either because you add something through the web interface or someone else add something in the Git repo)
 - If nothing changed, it will tell you that your repo is up to date

```
Savi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (master)
$ nano fake_file.txt

Savi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (master)
$ git status
on branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

Changes not staged for commit:
    (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
        (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
        modified: fake_file.txt

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
$ git commit -m 'Be polite and say hi'
[master 8986da7] Be polite and say hi
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)

$ savi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (master)
$ git push
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), 274 bytes | 274.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/ladyson1806/AEBINUM.git
        cecef61.8986da7 master -> master
```

5. Create and work in a branch

- Creating a branch is useful when you want to make some tests without modifying your master branch aka. the main one
- In this example, I will create a branch called Parallele_branch and I will add a new file in this branch
 - o You can directly create a branch and be placed in it by writing git checkout -b Parallele_branch
 - o To switch between your different branches, you will the write git checkout BRANCHNAME (here master or Parallele_branch)
- If you are working in team, be sure to create your own branch to not overwrite the code of your team mate!

```
by it checkout -b 'Parallele_branch'
witched to a new branch 'Parallele_branch'
savi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (Parallele_branch)
  touch fake_file_v2.txt
                                         4 ~/AEBINUM (Parallele_branch)
 avi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MIN
  git add fake_file_v2.txt
Savi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (Parallele_branch)
$ git commit -m 'New fake file'
[Parallele_branch 2711162] New fake file
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 fake_file_v2.txt
 avi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (Parallele_branch)
$ git push
fatal: The current branch Parallele_branch has no upstream branch.
To push the current branch and set the remote as upstream, use
      git push --set-upstream origin Parallele_branch
 avi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (Parallele_branch)
git push --set-upstream origin Parallele_branch
S gif push --set-upstream origin Parallele_Branch
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 284 bytes | 284.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
 emote:
 emote.
remote: Create a pull request for 'Parallele_branch' on GitHub by visiting:
remote: https://github.com/ladyson1806/AEBINUM/pull/new/Parallele_branch
 emote:
To https://github.com/ladyson1806/AEBINUM.git
* [new branch] Parallele_branch -> Parallele_branch
Branch 'Parallele_branch' set up to track remote branch 'Parallele_branch' from 'origin'.
    /i@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (Parallele_branch)
avi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (Parallele_branch)
S git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
 avi@SAVVY-LAPTOP MINGW64 ~/AEBINUM (master)
```

Have you seen the differences between branches??

6. Merge the content of a branch

- If the file you add in your second branch will be need in the final version of your code, you need to merge to the master branch
 - o First you will need to come back to the master branch with this command line git checkout master
 - Then, you will merge the branch Parallele_branch to master with this command line git merge Parallele_branch

Notes

- To delete a branch, write git checkout -d BRANCHNAME
 - o Avoid deleting your master branch, tho