

Git and GitHub Workflow

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https://guides.github.com



Git questions

- Q: What is Git?
 - A: A way to do decentralized Version Control
 - There are other ways (centralized) to do it.

- Q: But, What is Version Control?
 - A: Is a way to keep track of changes you do when coding
- Q: Why can we just use MSWord and track changes?
 - A: You could, but there are several shortcomings
 - Colored scripts
 - Web storage of code
 - Organization and working in teams,.. Etc.



GitHub questions

- Q: Why GitHub and not just git?
 - A: GitHub provides a user-friendly version of git, there are may others.
- Q: Is GitHub the same as Git?
 - A: No, GitHub only administers your Git making it easier to use.
- Q: How does GitHub work:
 - A: Based on repositories. A repository is the equivalent of a project or a folder with all things necessary to complete a task



GitHub Workflow (Solo Mode)

1. Repository

- Created from scratch
- Clone an existing repository
- Fork an existing repository

This can be done in....

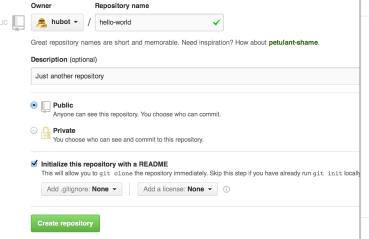
Terminal

\$ git init

\$ git status

\$ git commit

Web: github.com



GitHub Desktop

Create a New Rep	oository		>
Name			
repository name			
Description			
Local Path			
/Users/estebanlope	zochoa/Dropbox/Docum	ents	Choose
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Git Ignore			
None			\$
License			
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Rstudio (only to clone)

New Project			
Back	Clone Git Repository		
+	Repository URL:		
	Project directory name:		
	Create project as subdirectory	of:	
	~/Dropbox/Documents/005 Tea	ching/001 Economic G Brows	se
Open in new s	session	Create Project Car	ncel



GitHub Workflow (Solo Mode)

- 2. Make changes, stage and commit
 - You can edit the files that are in the folder that is your repository
 - Add changes to a file, or add/delete new files
 - !! Important:
 - Make changes in sets of coding that relate to the same thing
 - For example,.. Changes from lines 3-20: cleaning variables in the data
 - Stage the changes
 - Basically, get them ready to be committed
 - This step allows you to review the differences between the old and new code
 - Commit the changes
 - This gives your computer and your Git system the order to create a snapshot of your project
 - Push the changes
 - This takes your repository snapshot to the web repository



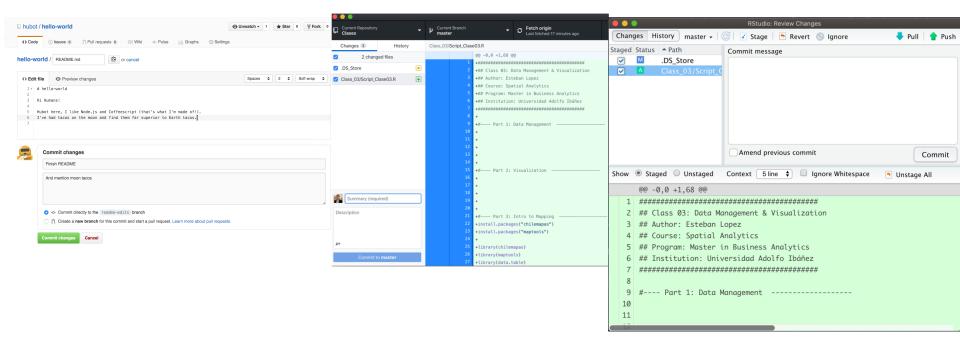
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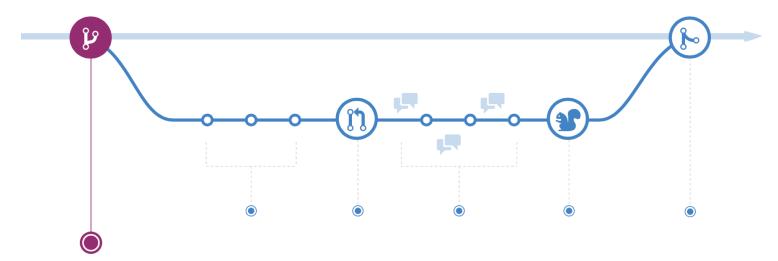
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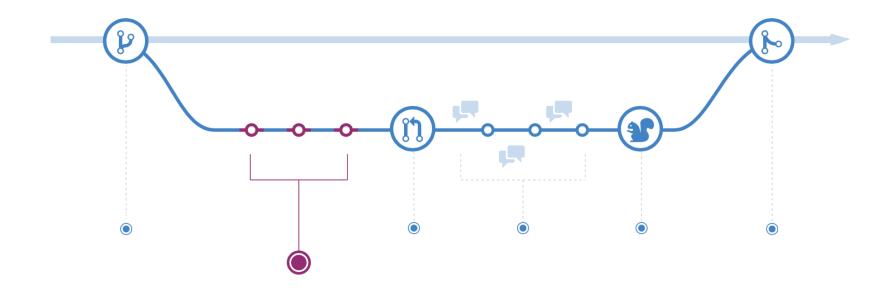
2. Create a Branch

- The original branch is the 'master' branch
- You create a new branch to test new changes without affecting the new branch
- you're free to experiment and commit changes, safe in the knowledge that your branch won't affect the master branch



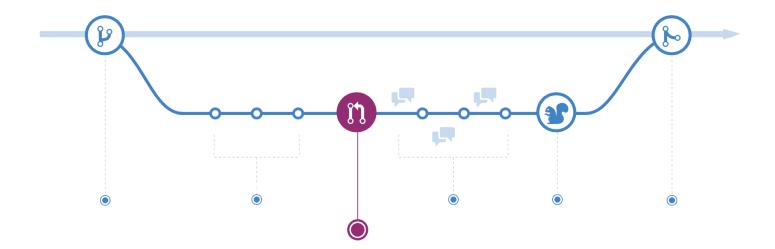


- 3. Make changes, stage and commit
 - Same as before, make changes
 - Stage
 - Add commits again in sets of code with a meaning!



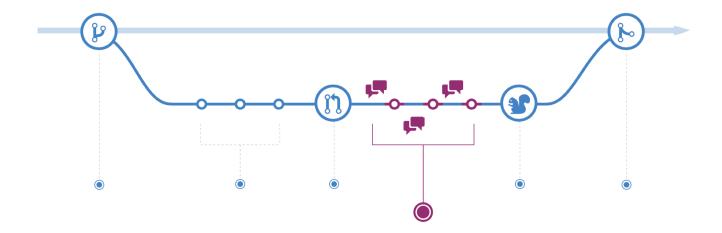


- 4. Open a Pull Request
 - Once your done, you submit your work for team revision and feedback
 - This will open a discussion with your team about your commits
 - You can also use this when you are stuck and need advice.





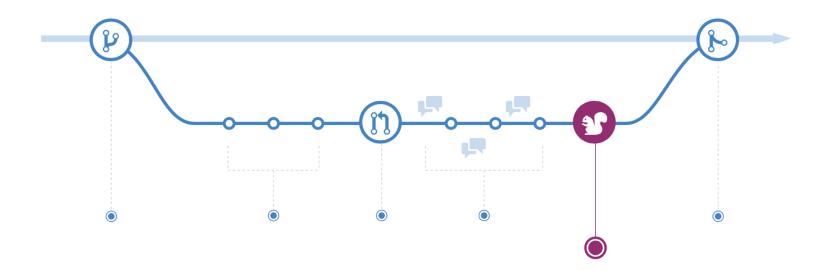
- 5. Discuss and review your code
 - Pull request are designed for this
 - You can use "@" to create mentions about specific persons reviewing the code
 - You can update the code by making new commits into the branch. These are automatically updated for everyone reviewing the code





6. Deploy

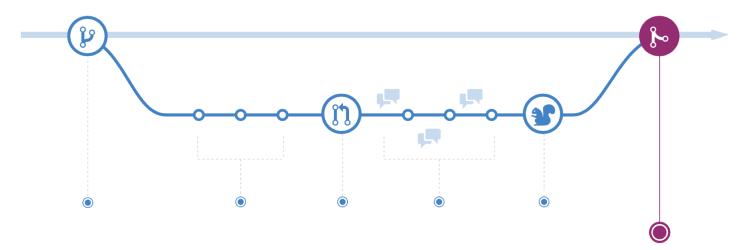
- When all is set and everybody agrees with the changes,
 you can deploy your code
- This means that your code will be doing the final test before merging into the master





• 7. Merge

- When your changes have been verified and seem to be no more issues or bugs, you changes are all ready to be merged into the master branch
- This constitute a real improvement to the original code.
- A history will be recorded so you can go back in case is necessary.

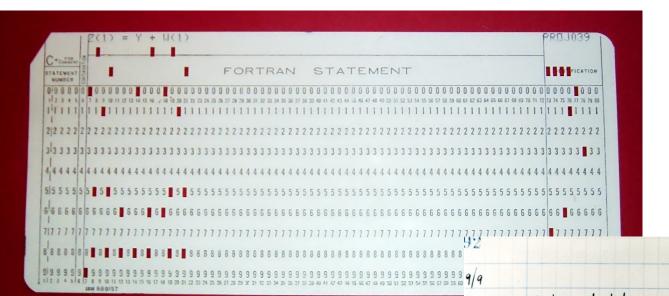




We used to be here 70 years ago...

1000

1545



https://www.npr.org/sect ions/money/2016/07/22 /487069271/episode-576-when-womenstopped-coding

Relay #70 Panel F (moth) in relay.

First actual case of bug being found. andanged started.

