

# Version control and GitHub

# Why use version control?

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FINAL.doc!



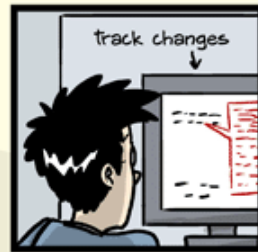
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# Version control and Git

- Main features of a version control system:
  1. Save each new set of changes sequentially
  2. Keep track of different versions of a document/project
  3. Merge changes from multiple versions
- **Git** is a specific version control **system**
  - Think “track changes” in Word + Dropbox, but much more general and powerful
- A whole new system to learn. Is it worth the effort?
  - Maybe not when working alone
  - But critical to avoid disaster when collaborating
- The gold standard in the private sector – used EVERYWHERE

# GitHub

- GitHub is a **specific website** that uses Git to host projects in the cloud
- We will use GitHub at a few points in this course
  - Lecture slides
  - Assignment 2
  - Term project
- Why?
  - To start building habits of using version control
  - To get you used to the basic terminology and actions of Git and GitHub
- “Real” developers & data scientists use Git at the command line
  - I’m not going to require you to do that now
  - But I encourage you to learn it on your own

# Getting set up with GitHub

1. Create a GitHub account (unless you already have one)
2. Download GitHub Desktop
3. Connect GitHub Desktop to your GitHub account

# 1. Create a GitHub account

- Go here and fill out the forms: <https://github.com/>
- No need to apply for the GitHub Student benefits (though you can if you want to)

## 2. Download GitHub Desktop

- Go here: <https://desktop.github.com/>
- GitHub Desktop is a standalone app for using Git and GitHub through a graphical user interface (GUI).
- Recommend but not strictly required
  - You can submit assignments directly through the GitHub website, but it will end up being harder in many ways
  - You can use Git at the command line (shell) if you already know it or want to learn

### 3. Connect GitHub Desktop to your GitHub account

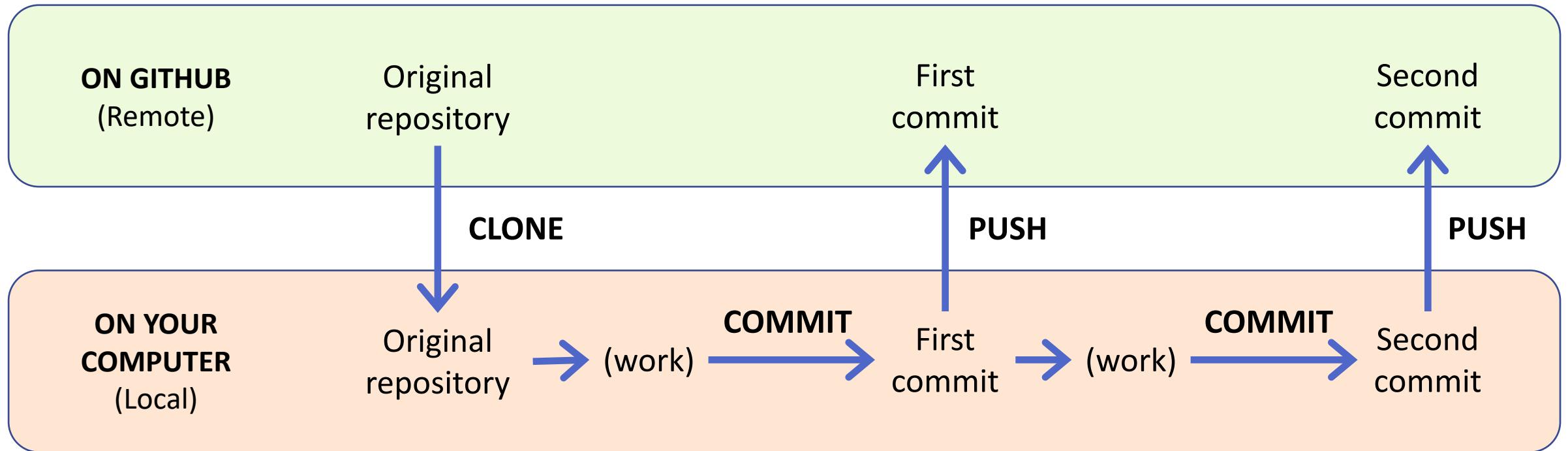
- Open GitHub Desktop and go to File -> Options

- If you need help, try this:

<https://docs.github.com/en/desktop/installing-and-configuring-github-desktop/installing-and-authenticating-to-github-desktop/setting-up-github-desktop>



# Basic workflow (only 1 contributor)

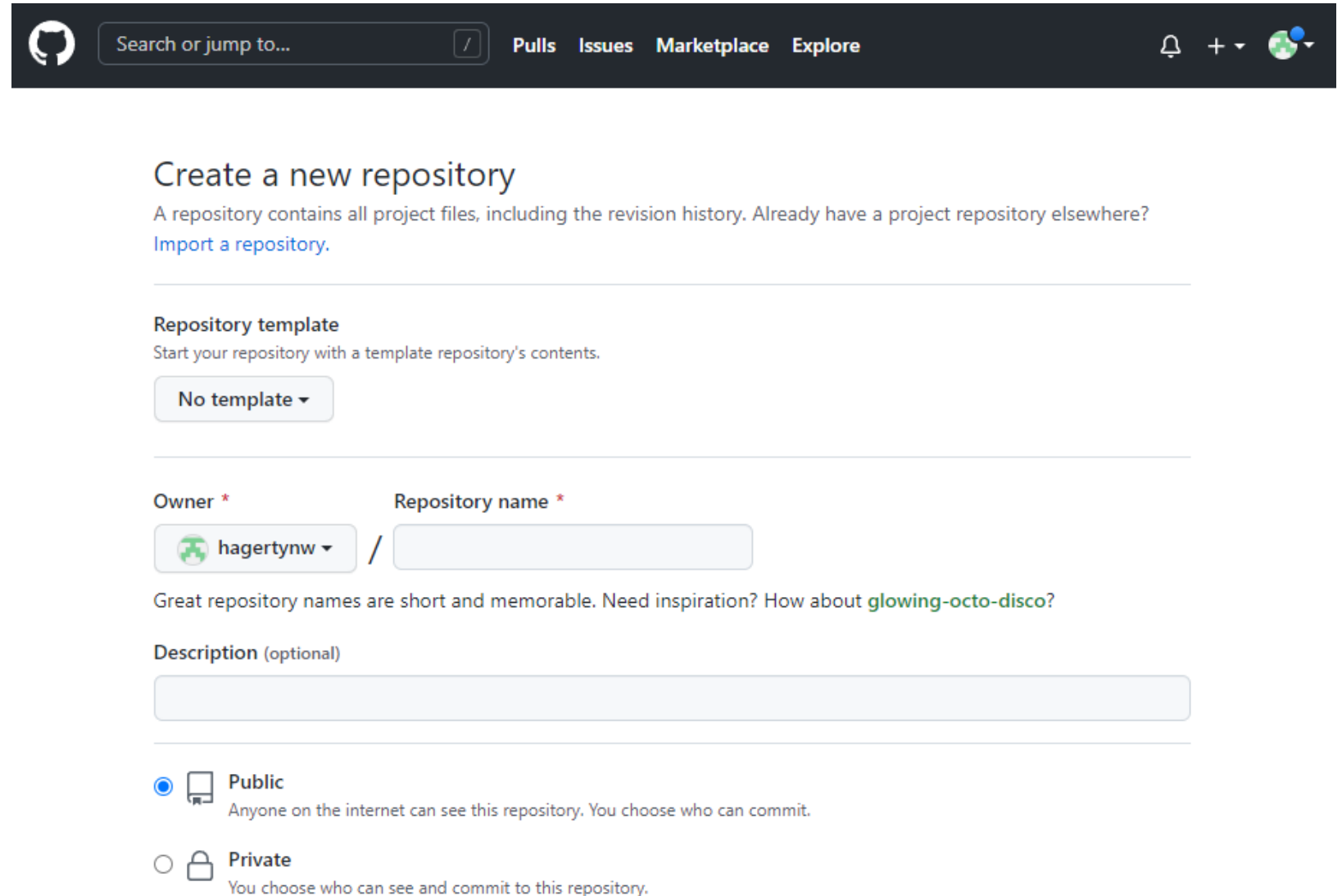


# Workflow for your project

1. On GitHub.com, create a new repository
2. **Clone** this repository to your local machine
3. Do some work (edit the repository)
4. **Commit** changes (i.e., save a draft)
5. **Push** your commit to GitHub (back it up to the cloud)

# 1. Create a new repository

A repository (**repo**) is the full record of a project folder and all its changes ever.



The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for creating a new repository. At the top is a dark navigation bar with the GitHub logo, a search bar, and links for Pulls, Issues, Marketplace, and Explore. Below this is the main heading 'Create a new repository' with a subtext explaining that a repository contains all project files and revision history. A link 'Import a repository.' is provided. The 'Repository template' section has a dropdown menu set to 'No template'. The 'Owner' and 'Repository name' fields are present, with the owner set to 'hagertynw'. Below these fields is a suggestion for repository names: 'glowing-octo-disco?'. The 'Description (optional)' field is empty. At the bottom, there are two radio button options: 'Public' (selected) and 'Private'.

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)

Repository template

Start your repository with a template repository's contents.

No template ▾

Owner \* Repository name \*

hagertynw /

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [glowing-octo-disco?](#)

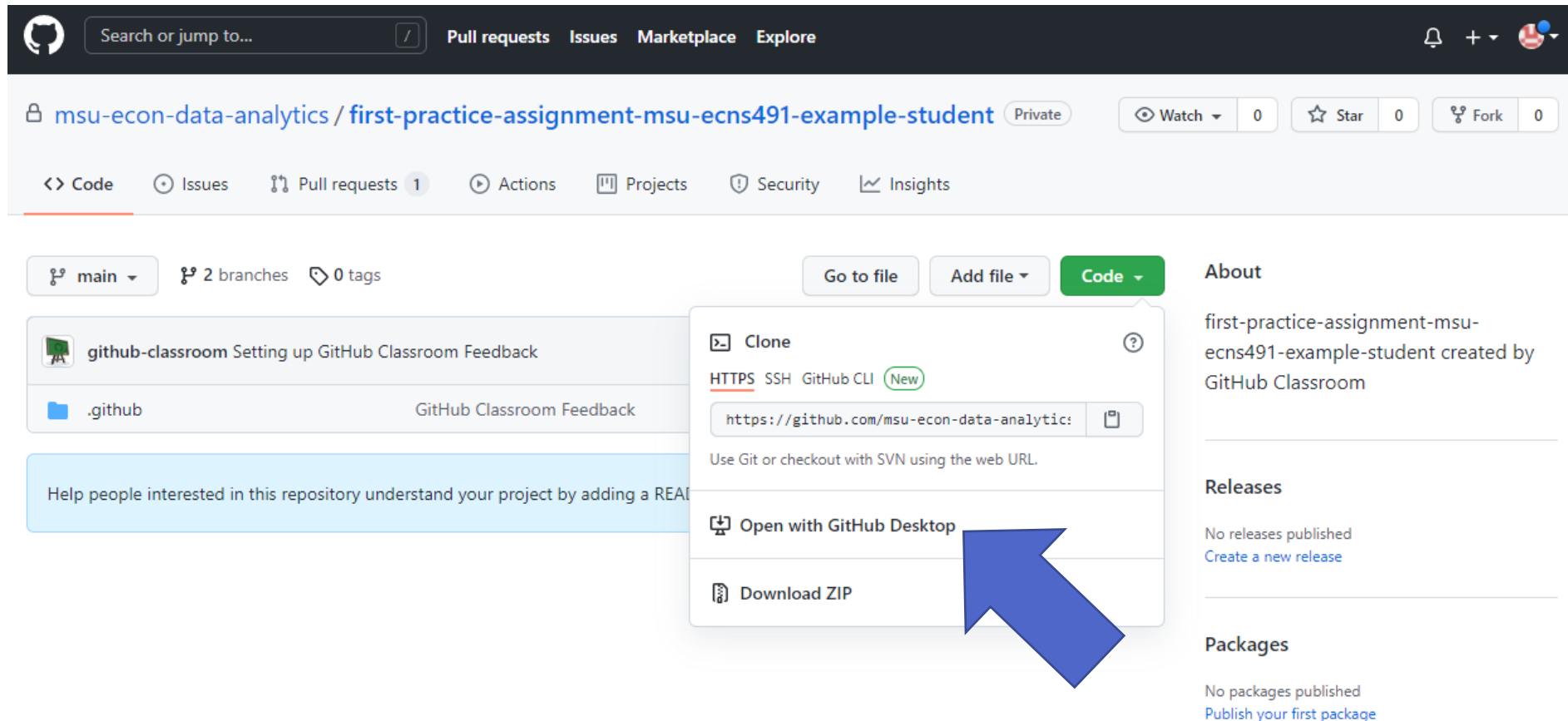
Description (optional)

☒ Public  
Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐ Private  
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

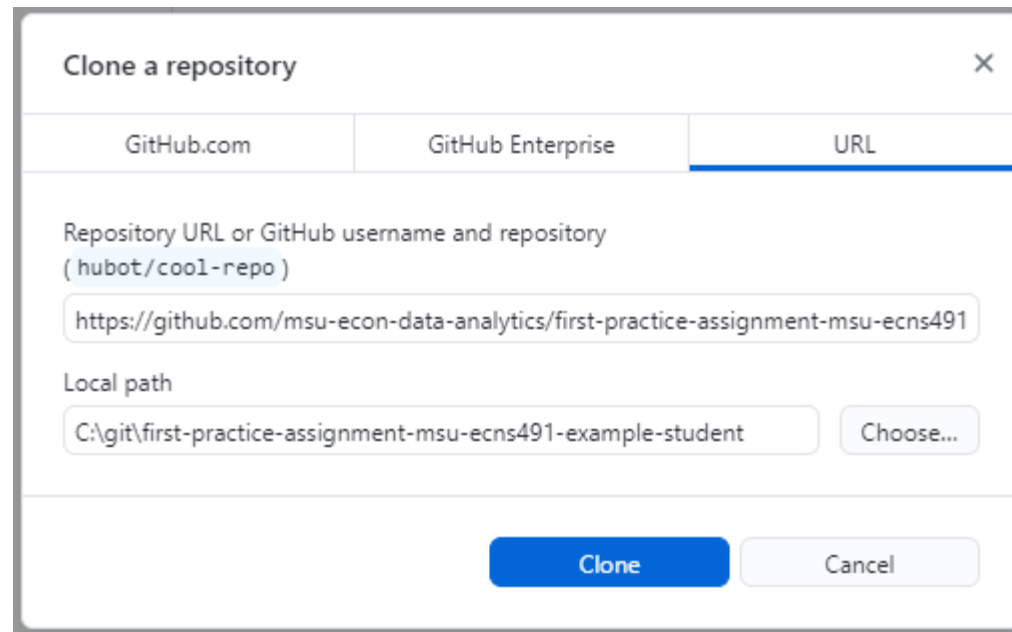
## 2. Clone the repo to your local machine

- Clone downloads a full copy of the repo from GitHub to file storage on your computer



## 2. Clone the repo to your local machine

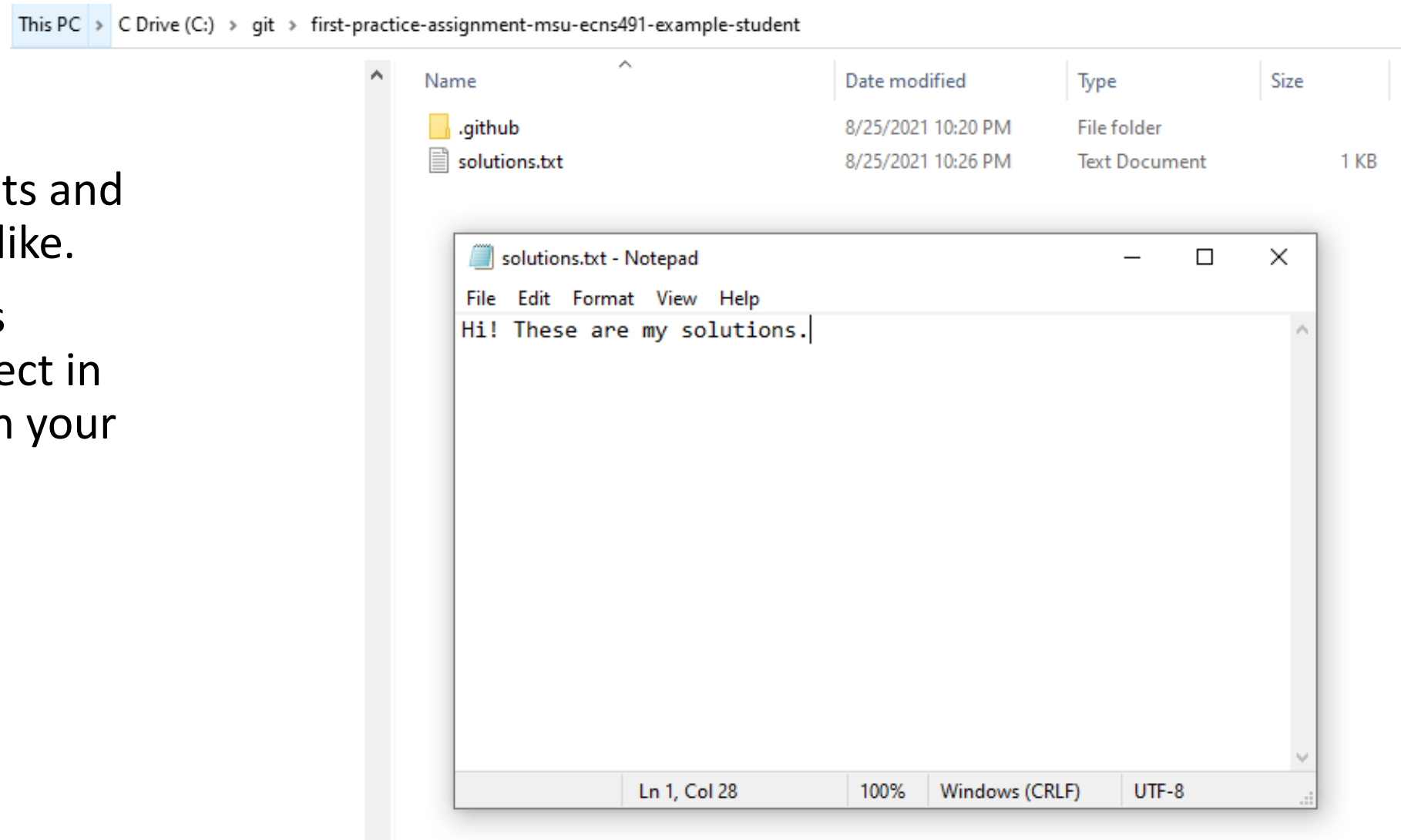
- GitHub Desktop should now come up
- Choose where you want to store the repo on your computer (the default location is probably fine)



The screenshot shows the 'Clone a repository' dialog box in GitHub Desktop. It has a title bar with a close button (X). Below the title bar are three tabs: 'GitHub.com', 'GitHub Enterprise', and 'URL'. The 'URL' tab is selected and highlighted with a blue underline. The main area contains two text input fields. The first field is labeled 'Repository URL or GitHub username and repository ( hubot/cool-repo )' and contains the URL 'https://github.com/msu-econ-data-analytics/first-practice-assignment-msu-ecns491'. The second field is labeled 'Local path' and contains the path 'C:\git\first-practice-assignment-msu-ecns491-example-student'. To the right of the 'Local path' field is a 'Choose...' button. At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: 'Clone' (in blue) and 'Cancel' (in light gray).

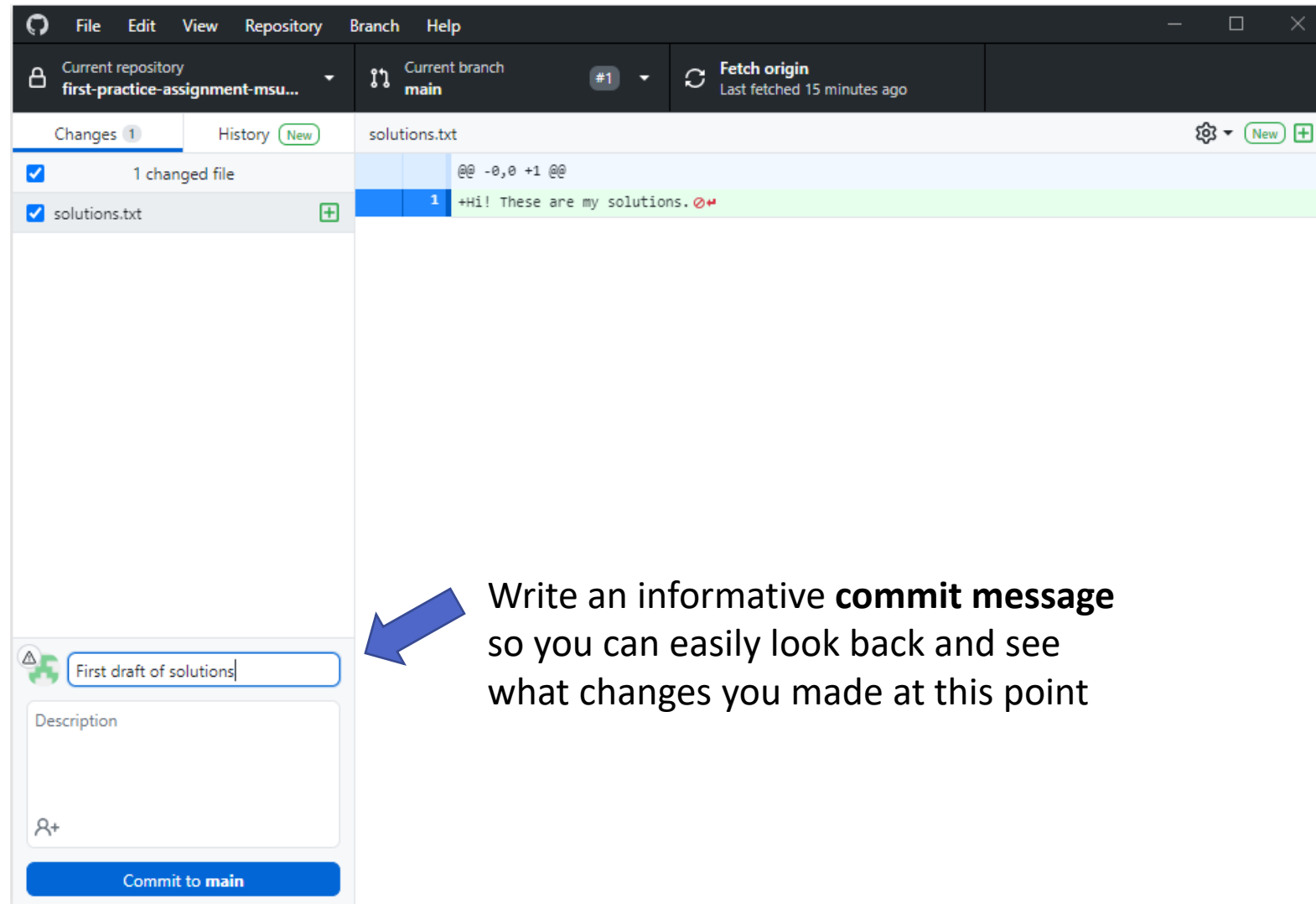
### 3. Do the assignment (edit the repo)

- Create or edit scripts and documents as you like.
- Save all documents related to this project in the repo's folder on your computer.



## 4. Commit your changes

- Commit is like Save, but for your whole project
- It records a snapshot of your whole directory at this point
- Unlike Save (but like version history in Google Docs), you can go back to a particular commit later



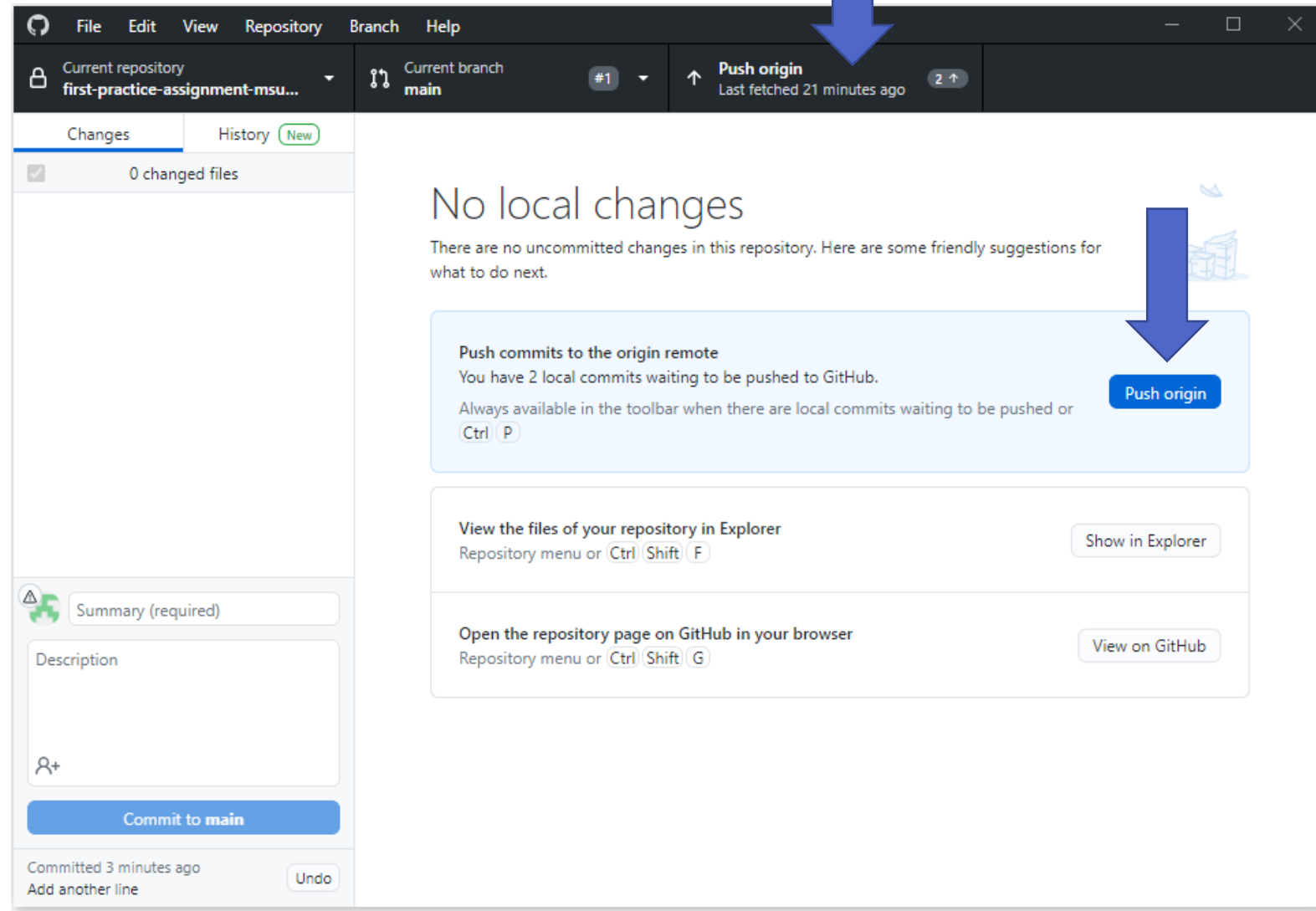
## 4. Commit your changes

- Commit early and often!
  - Every time you make a major change, or take a break from working
  - If you make a big mistake, you can use GitHub Desktop to roll back to an earlier commit



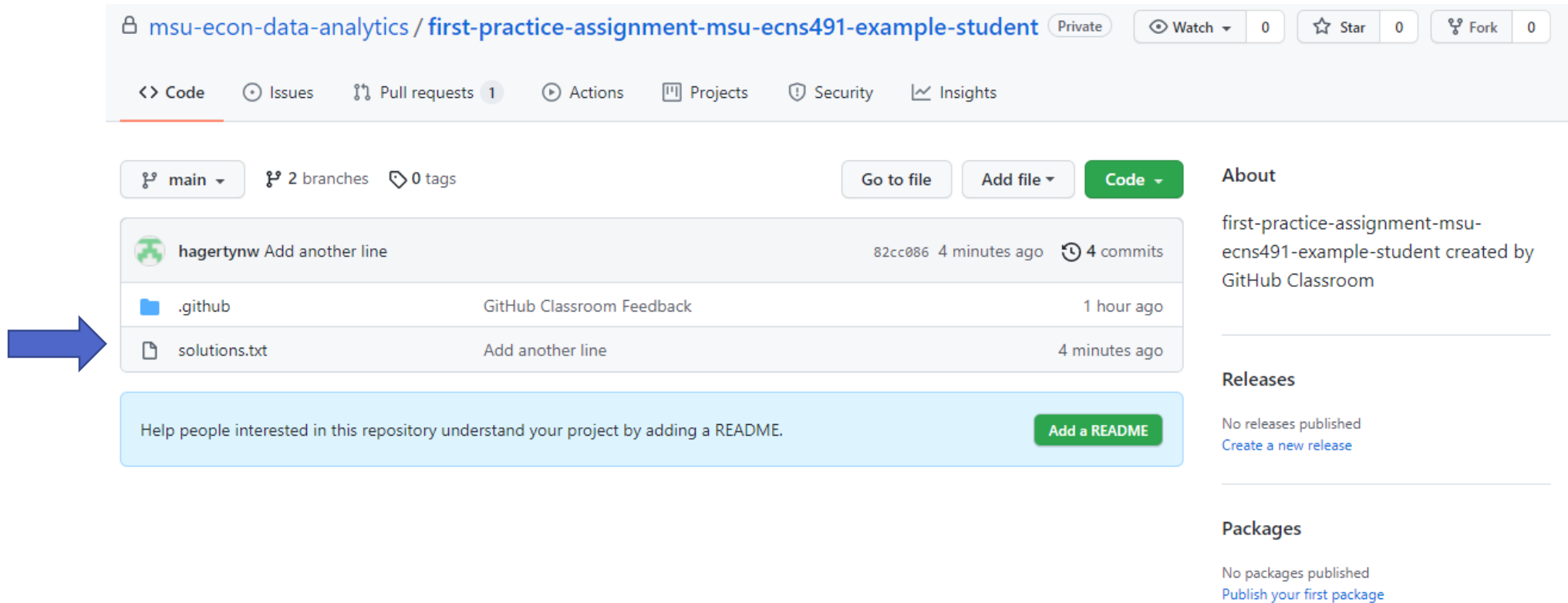
## 5. Push your commit to GitHub

- Commit is only local (your changes aren't on GitHub yet)
- Now we need to **push** the commit(s) to the remote GitHub repository
- Push uploads your changes to the cloud (GitHub)



# 5. Push your commit to GitHub

- Now, back on GitHub, you can see the new files you added



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page. The repository name is `msu-econ-data-analytics / first-practice-assignment-msu-ecns491-example-student`, marked as `Private`. It has 0 watches, 0 stars, and 0 forks. The navigation bar includes links for `Code`, `Issues`, `Pull requests` (1), `Actions`, `Projects`, `Security`, and `Insights`.

Below the navigation bar, the repository details show `main` as the selected branch, with 2 branches and 0 tags. Buttons for `Go to file`, `Add file`, and `Code` are present.

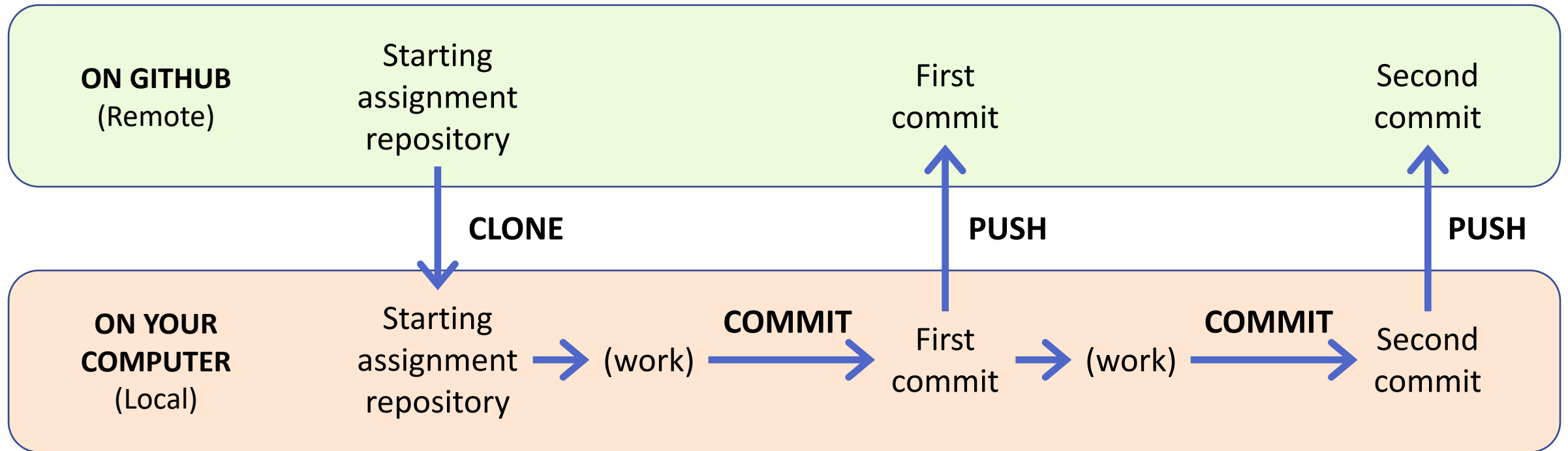
The file list shows the following files and their commit details:

File	Commit Message	Commit Hash	Time	Commits
<code>.github</code>	GitHub Classroom Feedback	82cc086	4 minutes ago	4
<code>solutions.txt</code>	Add another line		4 minutes ago	

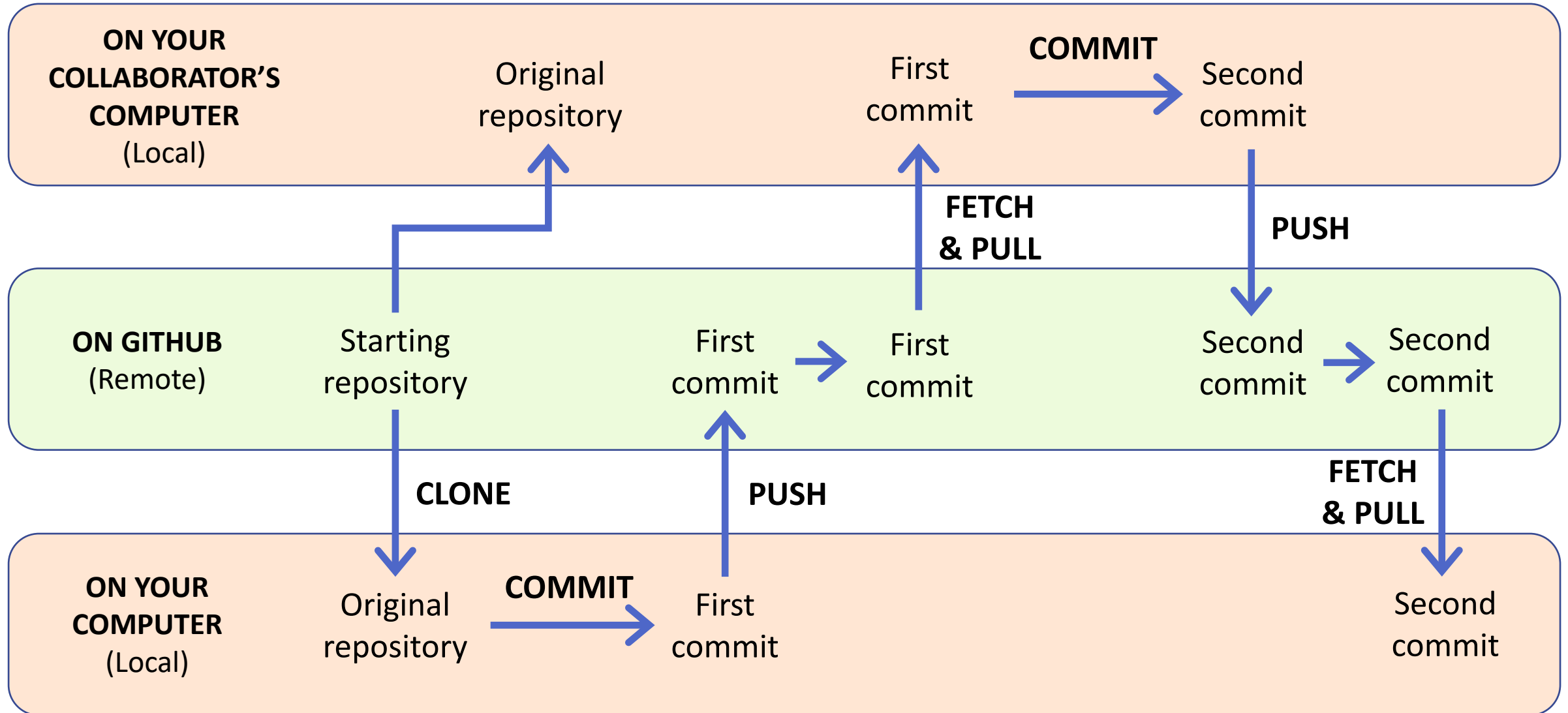
A blue arrow points to the `solutions.txt` file. Below the file list, there is a prompt to `Add a README` to help people understand the project.

On the right side, the `About` section states: `first-practice-assignment-msu-ecns491-example-student created by GitHub Classroom`. The `Releases` section shows `No releases published` with a link to `Create a new release`. The `Packages` section shows `No packages published` with a link to `Publish your first package`.

# Workflow for each assignment

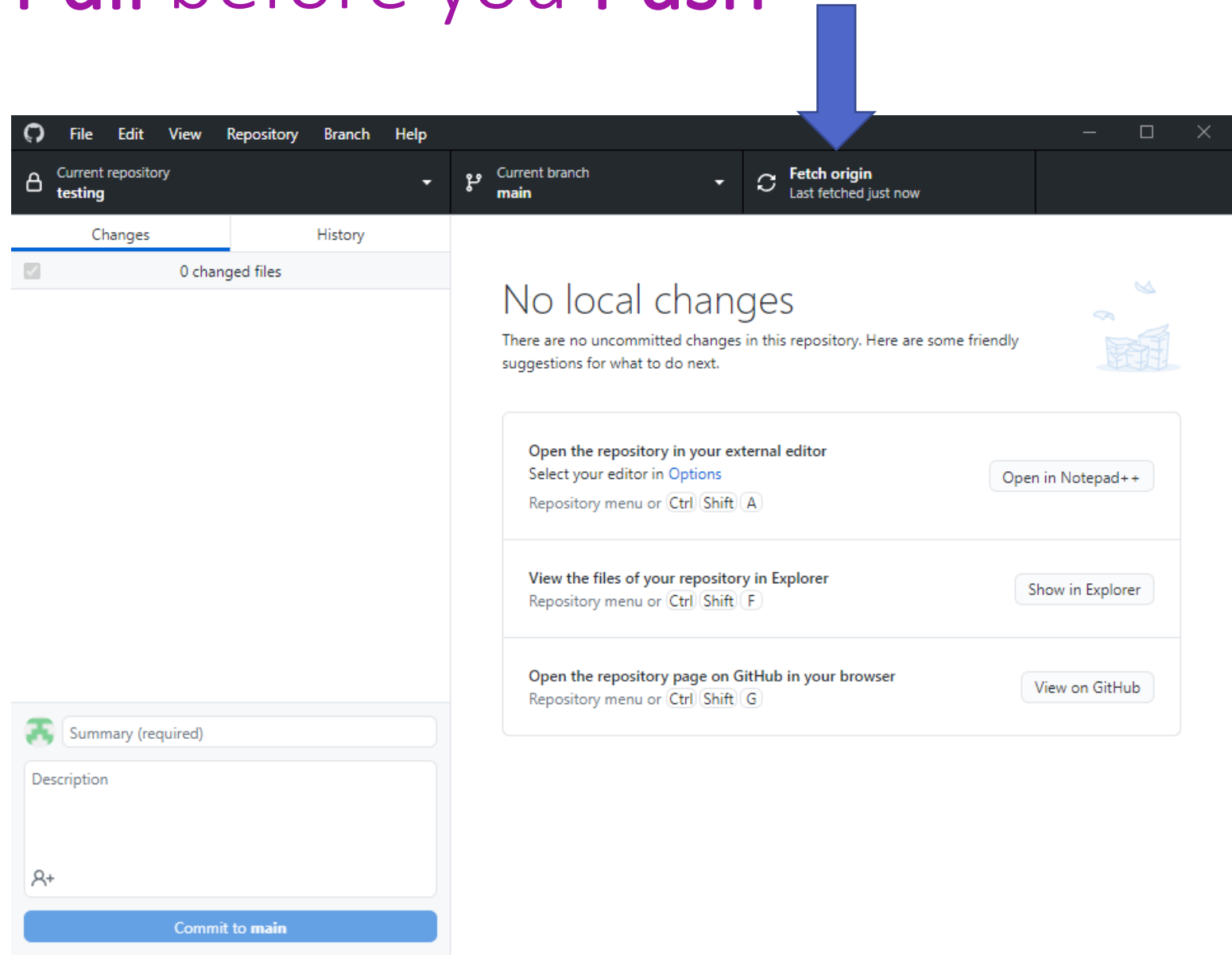


# Example collaborative workflow



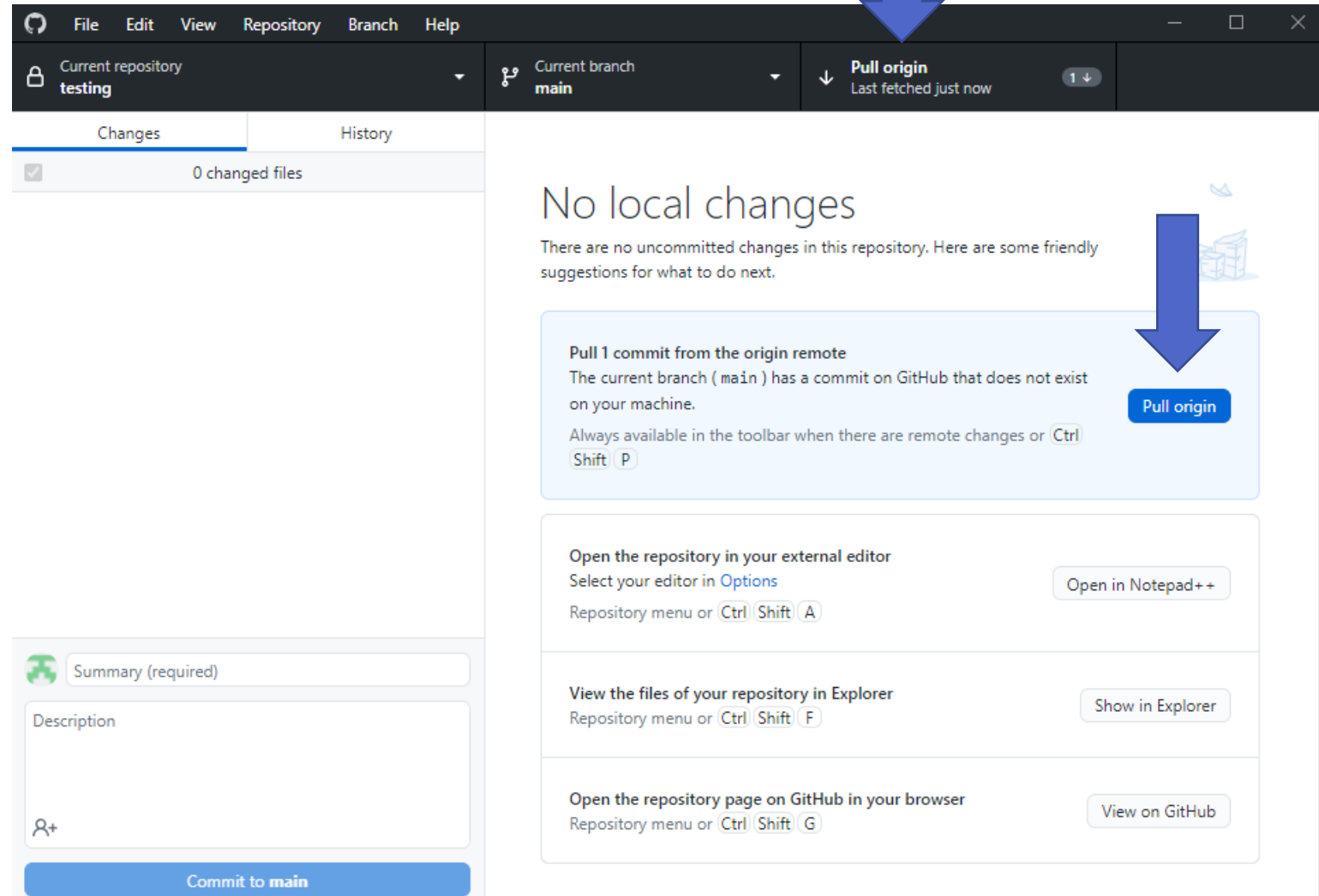
# Always **Fetch** and **Pull** before you **Push**

- Your collaborator might have made changes since you last worked on it
- **Fetch** to check for changes



# Always **Fetch** and **Pull** before you **Push**

- Your collaborator might have made changes since you last worked on it
- **Fetch** to check for changes
- **Push** to merge their changes with yours
- Resolve any merge conflicts
- Now you can **push**!



# Many more features & workflow options

(All optional, but very useful for collaborating)

- Forking and pull requests: <https://guides.github.com/activities/forking/>
- Branches and merges: <https://guides.github.com/activities/hello-world/>
- For much more, see the other “Git and GitHub” resources on the course resource list: <https://github.com/msu-econ-data-analytics/course-materials#git-and-github>