Version control with git for scientists

https://github.com/mbjoseph/git-intro

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Discuss

What is your current version control system?

- 1. How do you manage different file versions?
- 2. How do you work with collaborators on the same files?
- 3. How much would your science suffer if your workstation exploded right now? (scale from 1-10)

What is git

Version control system

- manage different versions of files
- collaborate with yourself
- collaborate with other people

Why use git

"Always remember your first collaborator is your future self, and your past self doesn't answer emails"

Christie Bahlai

What is git good for?

- backup
- reproducibility
- collaboration

What you get

Tour of a git repository

Overview

- 1. Git on the command line
- 2. Git in RStudio
- 3. Github vs. GitLab vs. Bitbucket for remote mirroring

Command line git

Make a directory with a file

```
mkdir test
cd test
nano sim.R
```

Then write a short simulation, e.g.

```
x <- rnorm(10)
save(x, file = "x.RData")</pre>
```

Initializing a repository

Prerequisites:

- git installed (check with which git)
- git configured (check with git config --list)

```
git config --global user.name "Vlad Dracula"
git config --global user.email "vlad@tran.sylvan.ia"
git config --global color.ui "auto"
git config --global core.editor "nano"
```

Initializing a repository

git init

Notice the .git/ directory

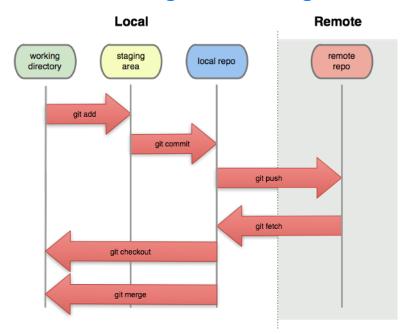
Checking repository status

git status

Adding your file

```
git add your_filename.R
or, to add everything
git add --all
```

Your changes are now staged



Committing

Changes aren't final until they're committed git status

Committing

Once you're sure that you're changes are worth saving (THIS WILL GO ON YOUR PERMANENT RECORD)

git commit -m 'changed x, y, and z'

Commit messages

- Describe why and the what "in a nutshell"
- Note to your future self (and to anyone else who you're collaborating with)

	COMMENT	DATE
Q	CREATED MAIN LOOP & TIMING CONTROL	14 HOURS AGO
φ	ENABLED CONFIG FILE PARSING	9 HOURS AGO
φ	MISC BUGFIXES	5 HOURS AGO
φ	CODE ADDITIONS/EDITS	4 HOURS AGO
Q.	MORE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
ΙÌÒ	HERE HAVE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
1 9	ARAAAAA	3 HOURS AGO
φ	ADKFJ5LKDFJ5DKLFJ	3 HOURS AGO
φ	MY HANDS ARE TYPING WORDS	2 HOURS AGO
Ŷ	HAAAAAAANDS	2 HOURS AGO

AS A PROJECT DRAGS ON, MY GIT COMMIT MESSAGES GET LESS AND LESS INFORMATIVE.

What did we do?

git status
git log

Make another change

- 1. Change file
- 2. Add changes
- 3. Commit changes
- 4. View updated log

Now, do something really stupid

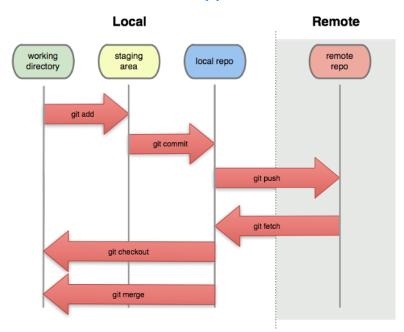
"Accidentally" introduce some errors to your file

Woops

Not that this ever happens...

git diff
git checkout HEAD your_file.R

What happened?



Wait, what does HEAD refer to?

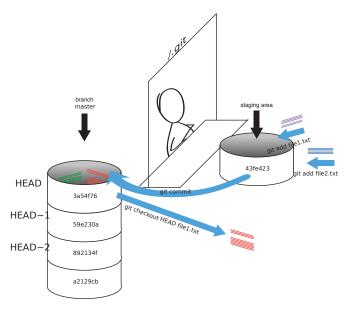


Figure 4: Commits \approx a stack of heads

What if you really screw up?

A git choose your own adventure

http://sethrobertson.github.io/GitFixUm/fixup.html

Mirroring your repository on the internet

Setting up a "remote"

- 1. Create repository on Githubwith no .gitignore, no README, and no license
- 2. Add that as a remote

git remote add origin https://www.github.com/user/test.git

How to check: git remote -v

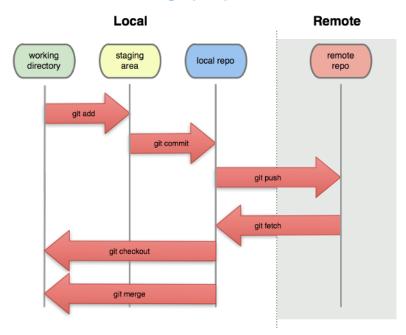
Once your repository has been linked to remote

Push your changes

git push -u origin master

Check the remote (Github or Bitbucket) to see new changes

Overview



RStudio's interface

Start a new project Check it out from your remote git repository using ssh or html (ssh is better, html may require additional config w/ RStudio)

Demo of adding, committing, pushing

Github vs. GitLab vs. Bitbucket

Private repos:

- free on Bitbucket (w/ < 6 collaborators)
- ▶ free on GitLab (unlimited collaborators)
- not free on Github

Github vs. GitLab vs. Bitbucket

- all very similar
- ▶ Popularity & user base (4 vs. ?? vs. 1 million)
- ▶ free vs. pay
- open source vs. closed source

You can use all three if you want!

Continuing education & advanced stuff

Pro Git

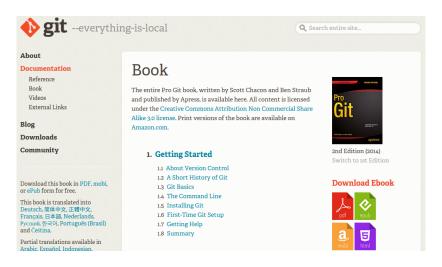


Figure 6: