BIG DATA ANALYSIS TA class III

TA: Lee Chi-Hsuan

\ Git & GitHub





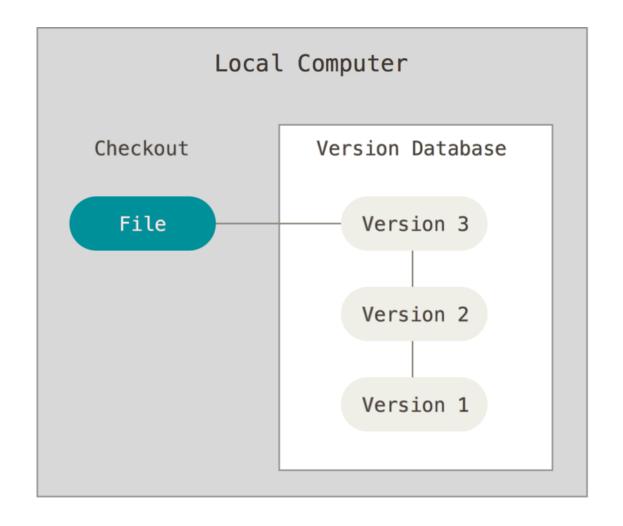
VCS

Version Control System

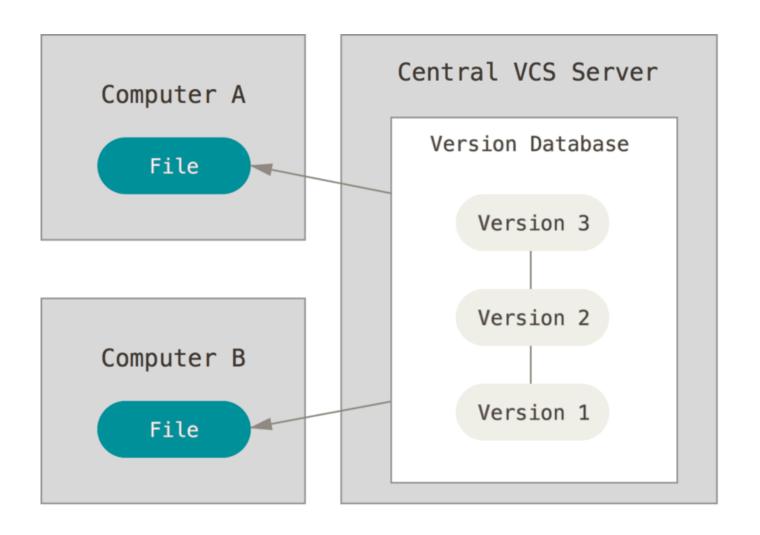


A system that records changes to files over time so that you can recall specific versions later.

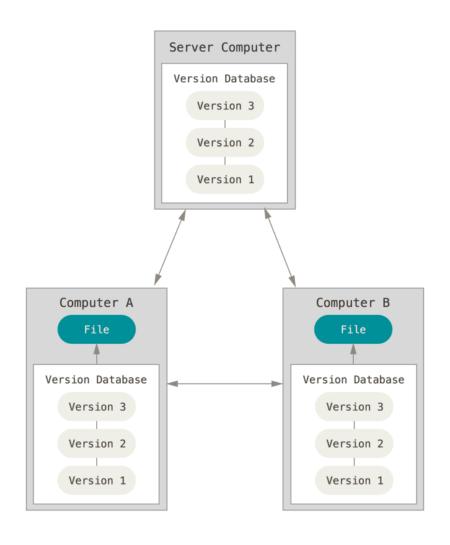
Local VCS



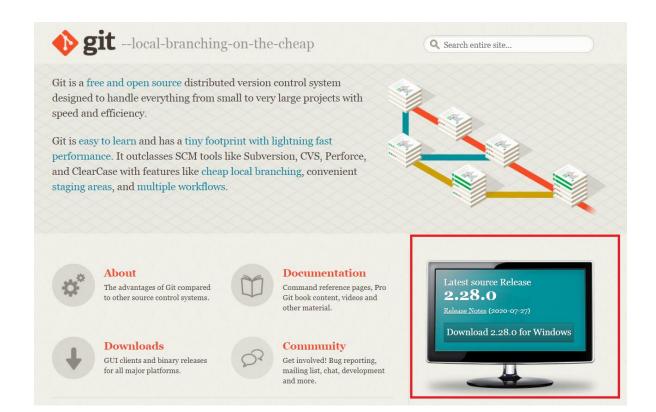
Centralized VCS



Distributed Version VCS

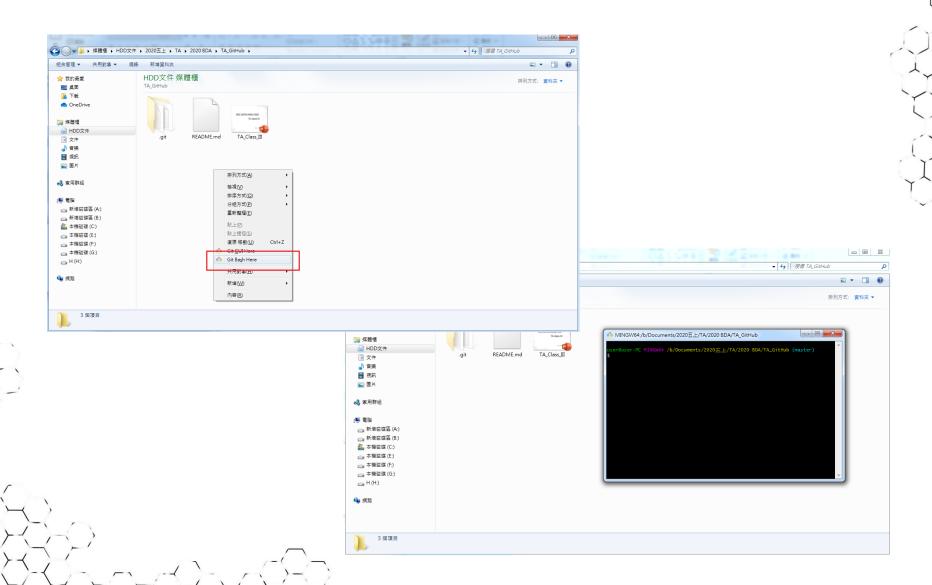


Git





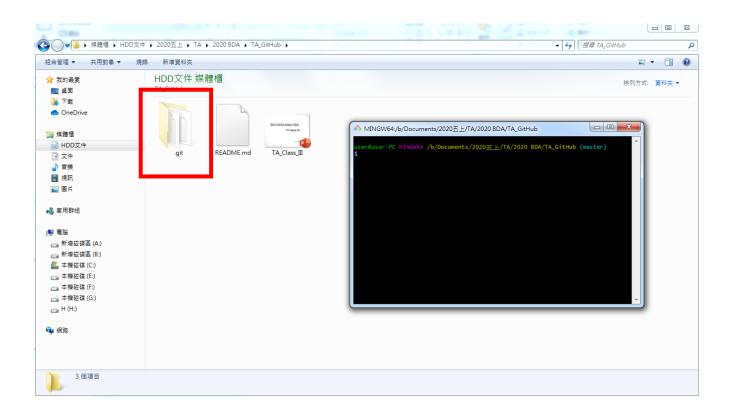
First Steps with Git



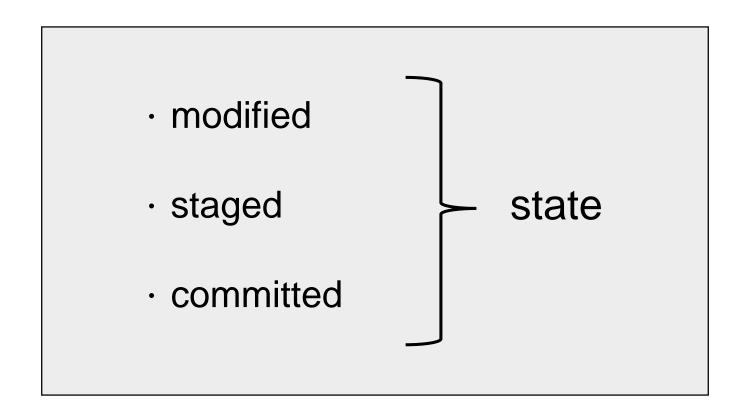
Your Identity

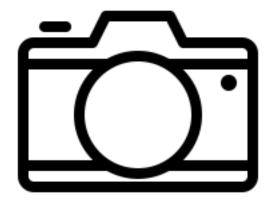
- · git config --global user.email "your_email_account.gmail.com"
- · git config --global user.name "your name"

· git init



Three state of tracking files:





Snapshotting your repository

· git status

```
♦ MINGW64:/b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub
user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (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)
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)
```

git add

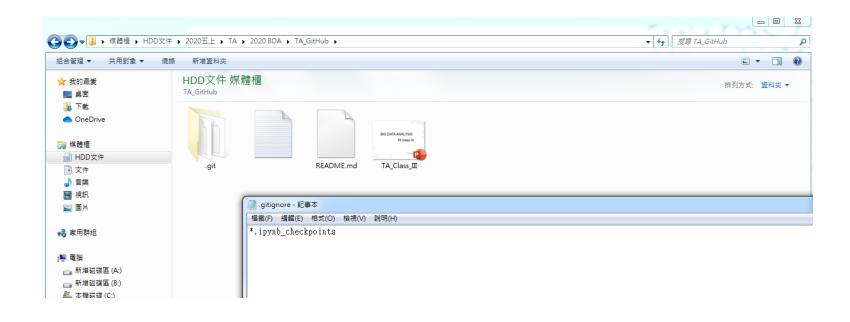
```
MINGW64:/b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub
user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)
$ git add TA_Class_III.pptx
user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)
```

· git commit -m '...'

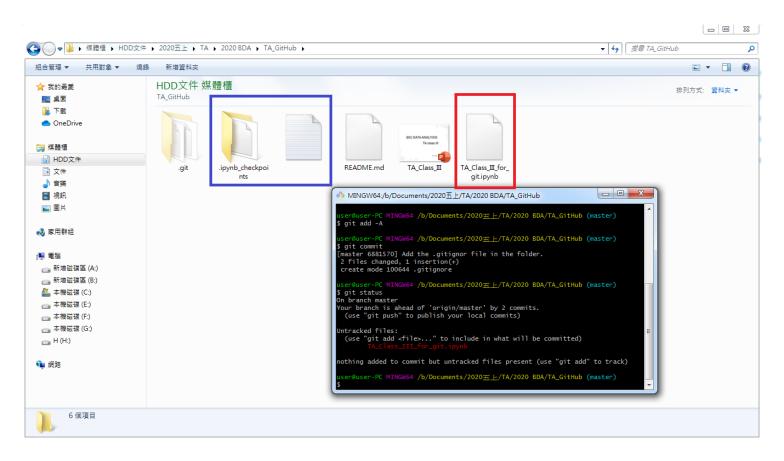
```
MINGW64:/b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub

user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020开 ト/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (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)
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)
$ git add TA_Class_III.pptx
user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)
$ git commit -m 'Modify the PPT'
[master 283eeeb] Modify the PPT
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)
```

.gitignor



...after adding an ipynb file(the ipynb_checkpoints is ignored)



· git add -A

```
MINGW64:/b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub
$ git commit
[master 6881570] Add the .gitignor file in the folder.
2 files changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 .gitignore
user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020<u>五上</u>/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 2 commits.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)
$ git add -A
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in TA_Class_III_for_git.ipynb.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory
 user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)
```

· git commit

```
MINGW64:/b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub
$ git commit
[master 6881570] Add the .gitignor file in the folder.
2 files changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 .gitignore
user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 2 commits.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)
$ git add -A
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in TA_Class_III_for_git.ipynb.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory
user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)
  git commit
```

vim

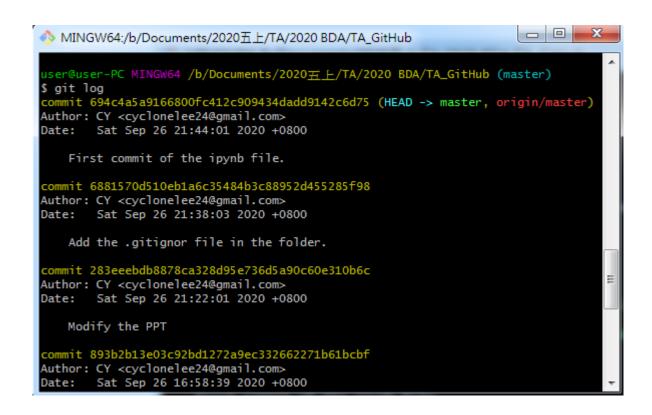
- · press 'i'
- · write your commit message
- · press 'Esc'
- type ':wq'

```
- - X

♦ MINGW64:/b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub

Finish the 'status' part of the PPT.
# Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting
# with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit.
# On branch master
# Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
# Changes to be committed:
       modified: TA_Class_III.pptx
<TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub/.git/COMMIT_EDITMSG[+] [unix] (22:05 26/09/2020)1,36 全部</p>
```

· git log



git checkout <sha1>
 to check out a particular commit
 (detached HEAD !)

git revert <sha1>to revert a particular commit



<sha1>

```
commit 6881570d510eb1a6c35484b3c88952d455285f98
Author CY cyclonelec240gmail.com
Date: Sat Sep 26 21:38:03 2020 +0800

Add the .gitignor file in the folder.
```

branch

The default branch git create for you when a new git repo is initialized is called "master".

Branches enable changes to be worked on without disruption the most current working state,

git branch branch_name

user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master) \$ git branch working_on_py

git branch

```
user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)

$ git branch

# master
    working_on_py

user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)

$ git checkout working_on_py

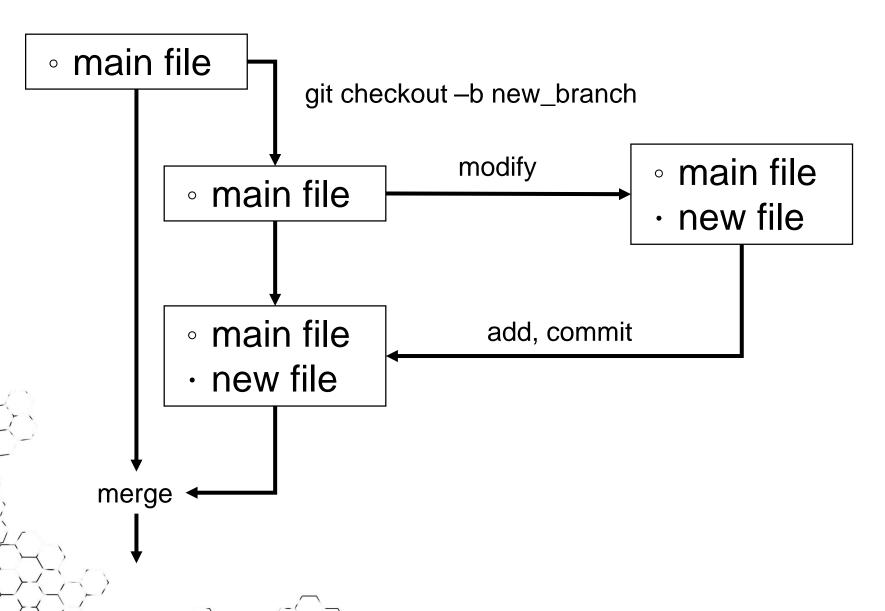
Switched to branch 'working_on_py'

user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (working_on_py)

$ git branch
    master

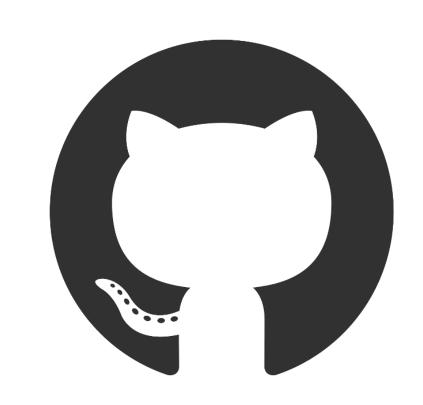
# working_on_py
```

* master



- · history of diff. branches are diff.
- git branch –d branch_name
- git merge branch_name
- fast-forward merge (when no diverge)
- three-way merge (diverge but no conflict)
- · conflict ? Fix it, add, and commit

GitHub



 A web-based Git repository hosting service.

On top of Git's functions,
 it includes extra features.

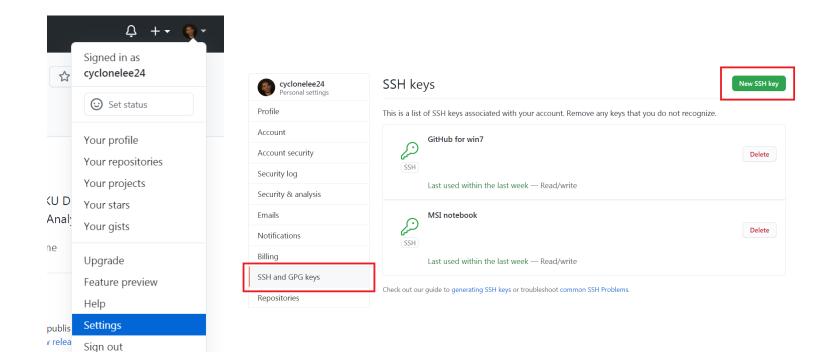


- ssh-key: let GitHub know your identity
- · \$ ssh-keygen
- you can skip entering the passphrase
- \$ cat /directory of your key/id_rsa.pub

user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020<u>五上</u>/TA/2020 BDA/TA_GitHub (master)

\$ cat C:/Users/user/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAACAQDJyLE34zC+gdEpnde1JE1pWztHoPEP+QzmkxkZMnLY
36uFXtF9nmUe+ymzKj+bTvh/qZgQDr0toiuFYNHb8uxxoKhtgqFU09BV6nr+eNWfHvLZdEI6fd4iJ1Yo
HRzYPdzmUg00NmGsLJdBUnuxhbxow/Rm1hQZWYhV3iPUPVuzCdZq4L6ohHz4M75z/5/0Df+Mg08cXg3/
NJ5ViqD4ID82BiioF0mICppvPdypHxLkH5KkjYFRdx1IK8qLwX0VkIBUuFZnJ5sLXgvxDBDIAOTu6Ekx
6/bXrNZp6zqeTzu9pJW3YGTkCEK5nP14fH9B2PcomSn6RY0t/7Q+K/26ueSaefYkF0Z8YCi1BEAShdvE
LWKn1zmHW0gyVyZ5kznbdCbTCNZkRN3URLVUGWvh+RkUqDbTA/KhTi4TVqPXwApyaCHSM2rpCHsxMbJw
Az7v1RsLQIVFP6xxd91FNgcC14eS7T2wYcdhKtoDEkK2vRPrA1DdsXmRmnY1+L6CnsPmE1VvVU6ESXMc
ygEweYS5pjouCNw54G7N7p5vPt3MaUNKdweio/kSM6RzE14Ay9d7DJzk1/hDgqA506aMfGrzcoh24N0x
WbBHKyf06k6pH+Hx7wY5fcHWPzw1Dh/m1RC9cwEKxMavRUaorvBkJzbKkEKB0AP0H7HXR2xghFedNnTQ
9Q== cyclonelee24@gmail.com

copy from ssh-rsa... to ...@gmail.com(or to ...@pc-name)

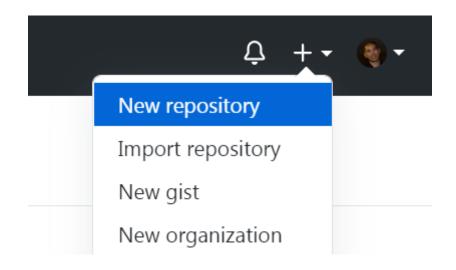


Identify yourself with id_rsa.pub to GitHub

SSH keys / Add new	
Title	
Key	
Begins with 'ssh-rsa', 'ssh-ed25519', 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp256', 'ecdsa-sha2-n	nistp384', or 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp521'

Add SSH key

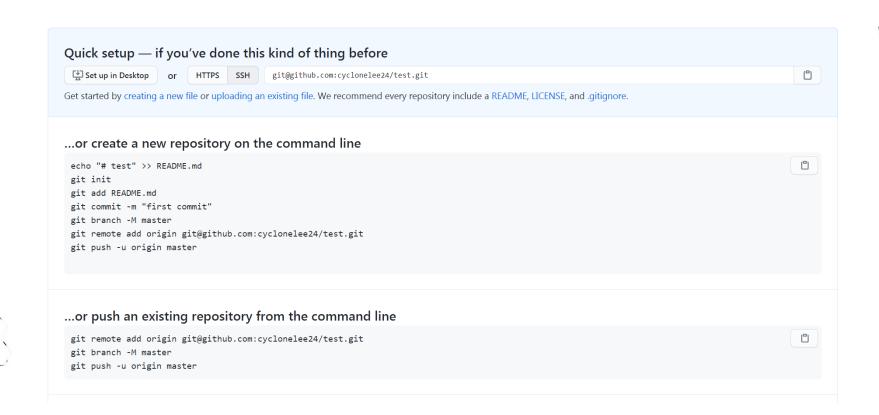
push your repository to GitHub



Create a new repository

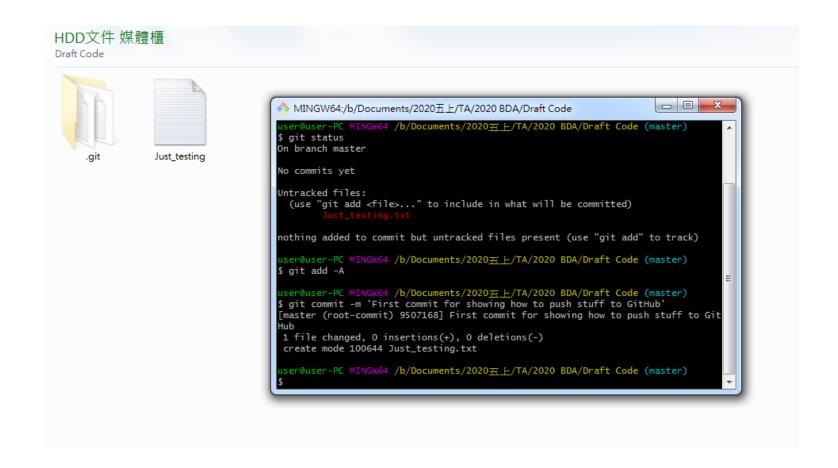
A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? Import a repository.

Owner *	Repository name *
cyclonelee24 → /	
Great repository names are s	hort and memorable. Need inspiration? How about fluffy-spork?
Description (optional)	
Public Anyone on the interne	t can see this repository. You choose who can commit.
Private You choose who can s	ee and commit to this repository.
nitialize this repository with Skip this step if you're impor	
Add a README file This is where you can write a I	ong description for your project. Learn more.
Add .gitignore Choose which files not to trace	k from a list of templates. Learn more.
Choose a license A license tells others what the	y can and can't do with your code. Learn more.

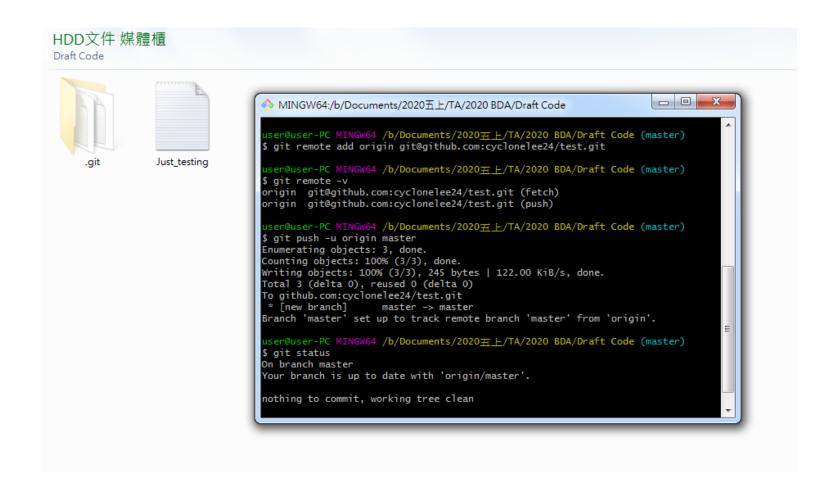


HDD文件 媒體櫃 Draft Code - 0 X ♦ MINGW64:/b/Documents/2020五上/TA/2020 BDA/Draft Code user@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020<u>五上</u>/TA/2020 BDA/Draft Code Just_testing Initialized empty Git repository in B:/Documents/2020<u>五上</u>/TA/2020 BDA/Draft Code /.git/ ser@user-PC MINGW64 /b/Documents/2020<u>五上</u>/TA/2020 BDA/Draft Code (master)

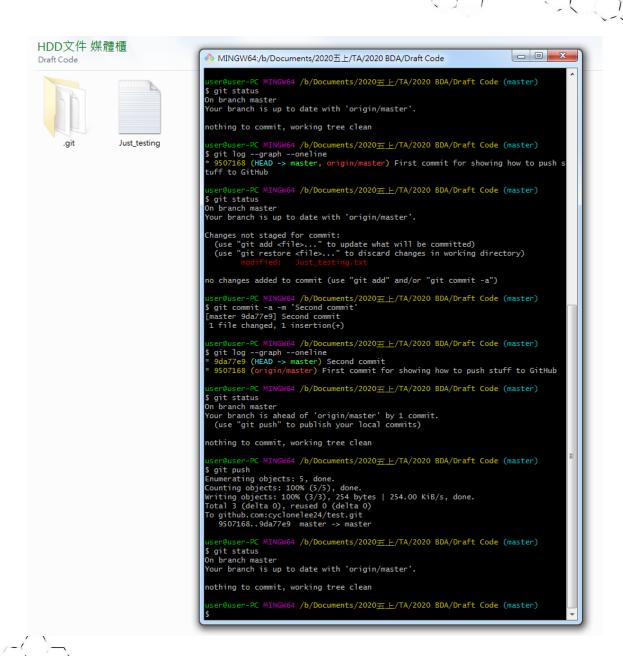
· local

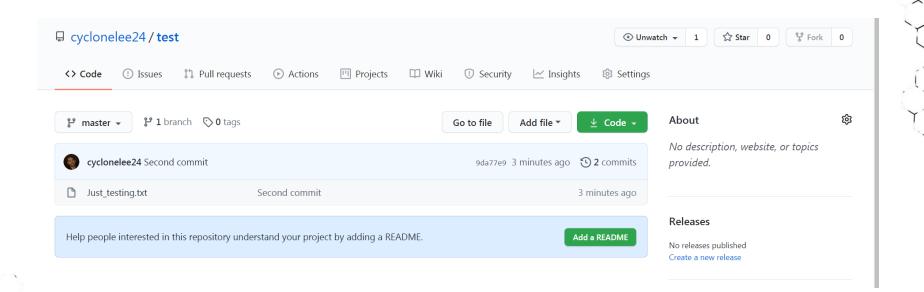


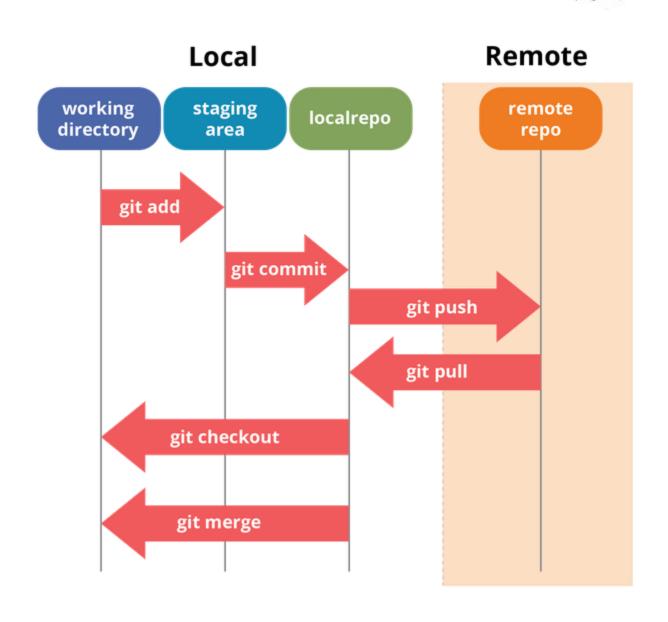
· remote



push



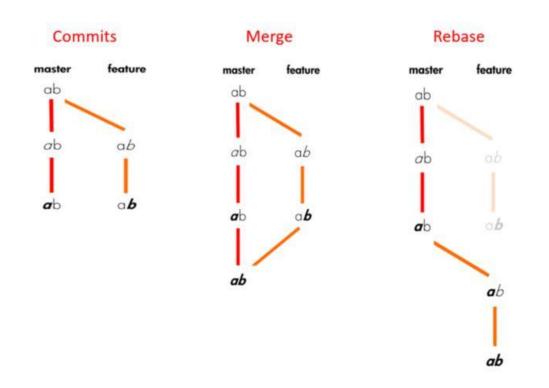




- git fetch: copy the commit done with the remote repository to your branch
- · git merge
- git pull = git fetch + git merge
- case: if origin/master is ahead
 - → git merge origin/master

- if remote repository has changes local repository does not have :
 cannot push (can't fast-forward merge)
 - → sync your local repository first

 git rebase: move current branch on top of the rebased branch



- rebase keep the history linear
- · use it when the changes are minor
- be careful when using rebase
- rebase = rewrite the history of commits

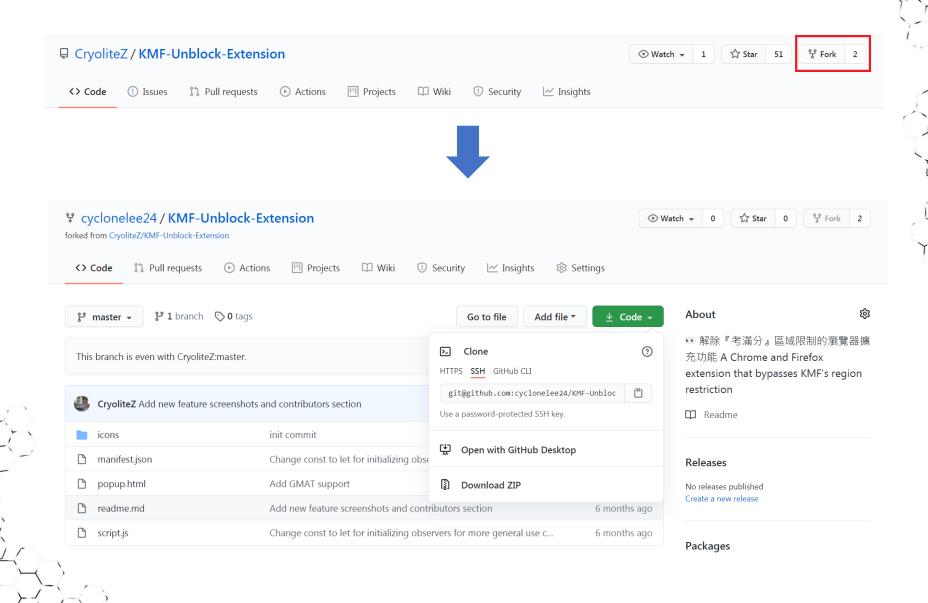
Some remarks

- Use remote repository to incorporate with others.
- Always synchronize your branch before starting any work on you own.
- Avoid large change that modify a lot of different things.

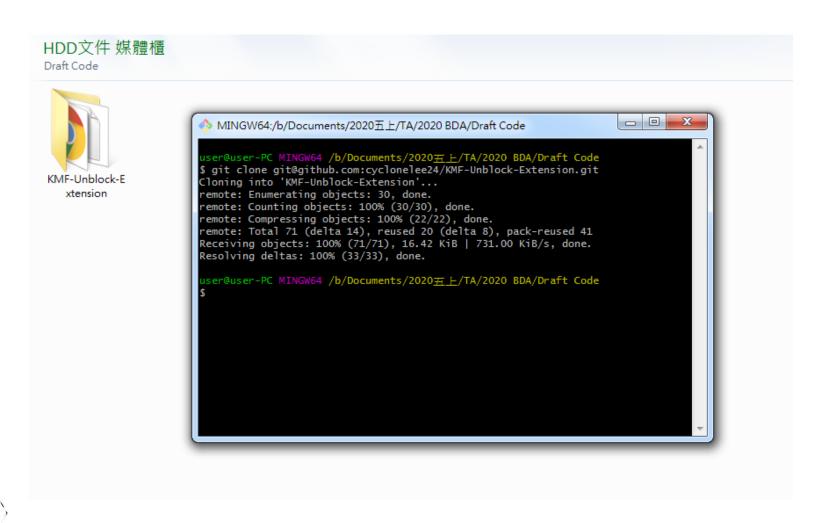
- push/pull often to reduce conflict.
- Regularly merge changes made on the master branch back to your branch.
- Should not rebase changes that have been pushed to remote repository.

- Forking: A way of creating a copy of the given repository so that this copy belongs to you.
- you can push changes to your forks
- pull request : commit(s) that you send
 to the owner of the original repository
 so that they incorporate it into their tree

- proposed file change : commit on your fork → then create pull request
- same branch → same pull request
 different branch → different pull request
- different projects may have different pull request guidelines



· fork vs. clone?



More questions?

