# GitHub Business Analytics

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## Intro to Git(Hub)

Motivation

Source: Phdeconomics

#### "FINAL".doc







FINAL.doc!

FINAL\_rev.2.doc







FINAL\_rev.6.COMMENTS.doc

FINAL\_rev.8.comments5. CORRECTIONS.doc







FINAL\_rev.18.comments7. corrections9.MORE.30.doc

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## Intro to Git(Hub)

- Motivation
- Git:
- 1. Git is a distributed version control system
- It is Optimized for the things that economists and data analyst/scientists spend a lot of time working on (e.g. code).
- GitHub

It's important to realize that Git and GitHub are distinct things.

- 1. GitHub is an online hosting platform built on top of the Git system. (Like Bitbucket and GitLab)
- 2. Just like we do not need RStudio to run R code, we don't need GitHub to use Git.

## Lets get hands on



Source: http://phdcomics.com/comics/archive\_print.php?comicid=1531

- ► This is what I want you to do
  - ▶ Partner 1: Invite Partner 2 to join you as a collaborator on the GitHub repo that you created earlier. (See the Settings tab of your repo.)
  - ▶ Partner 2: Clone Partner 1's repo to your local machine. Make some edits to the README (e.g. delete lines of text and add your own). Stage, commit and push these changes. Make sure you change into a new directory first, with a different name so you don't have conflicts with your own
  - ▶ Partner 1: Make your own changes to the README on your local machine. Stage, commit and then try to push them (\*after\* pulling from the GitHub repo first).

... and we are back

▶ Did Partner 1 encounter a 'merge conflict' error?

... and we are back

- ▶ Did Partner 1 encounter a 'merge conflict' error?
- Check what is going on

```
$ gitstatus
Unmerged paths:
  (use "git add <file>..." to mark resolution)
  * both modified: README.md
```

▶ Git is protecting P1 by refusing the merge. It wants to make sure that you don't accidentally overwrite all of your changes by pulling P2's version of the README.

```
# README
Some text here.
<<<<<< HEAD
Text added by Partner 2.
======
Text added by Partner 1.
>>>>>> 814e09178910383c128045ce67a58c9c1df3f558.
More text here.
```

- ▶ Fixing these conflicts is a simple matter of (manually) editing the README file.
  - Delete the lines of the text that you don't want.
  - Then, delete the special Git merge conflict symbols.
- Once that's done, you should be able to stage, commit, pull and finally push your changes to the GitHub repo without any errors.
  - ▶ P1 gets to decide what to keep because they fixed the merge conflict.
  - ▶ The full commit history is preserved, so P2 can always recover their changes if desired.
  - Another solution is using branches

### If Things go Wrong

Q: What happens when something goes wrong?

A: Think: "Oh shit, Git!" - Seriously: http://ohshitgit.com/.

Q: What happens when something goes horribly wrong?

A: Burn it down and start again. - http://happygitwithr.com/burn.html - This is a great advantage of Git's distributed nature. If something goes horribly wrong, there's usually an intact version somewhere else.

THIS IS GIT. IT TRACKS COLLABORATIVE LYORK ON PROJECTS THROUGH A BEAUTIFUL DISTRIBUTED GRAPH THEORY TREE MODEL. COOL. HOU DO WE USE IT? NO IDEA. JUST MEMORIZE THESE SHELL COMMANDS AND TYPE THEM TO SYNC UP. IF YOU GET ERRORS, SAVE YOUR WORK ELSEWHERE, DELETE THE PROJECT, AND DOUNLOAD A FRESH COPY.