

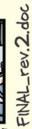
"FINAL"doc



FINAL. doc!



FINAL_rev.2.doc











FINAL_rev.8.comments5. CORRECTIONS.doc

FINAL_rev.6.COMMENTS.doc





FINAL_rev.18.comments7. FINAL_rev.22.comments49. corrections9.MORE.30.doc corrections.10.#@#%WHYDID ICOMETOGRADSCHOOL????.doc

JORGE CHAM @ 2012

WWW. PHDCOMICS. COM

Learning objectives



USE VERSION CONTROL TO TRACK CHANGES IN WORK



CREATE, SHARE AND MERGE CONTENT WITH GITHUB



INTEGRATE GITHUB WITH RSTUDIO

VERSION CONTROL

What is version control and what does it do?

Version control

- Think about a recent group assignments that you have done prior to today ...
 - How does your group keep track of who has written / edited what?
 - How does your group keep track of which is the most up to date version?
 - How does your group manage with accepting/rejecting then merging changes made by different people?
 - What happens if the group loses access to the server?

Version control

- Now imagine if you had to manage a large data science or epidemiology research project, with multiple team members and large amounts of data ...
 - The data, the analysis and the models might all be changing over time
 - Not just one document but multiple documents and very many code fragments
 - Complex and critical dependencies between functions, packages, etc.
 - Your client demands all work to be fully auditable and always verifiable

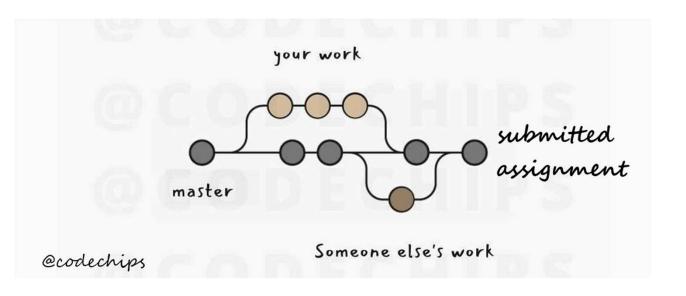
What is version control?

- Version control is a class of "quality management" system that is responsible for documenting all changes to computer code, documents, web sites, ...
- i.e. any form of information collection (data version control), AND
- any means of processing that information collection in order to yield new information (analysis version control).
- Originally developed for teams of software developers but it is now widely used in data science.
- A good version control system must enable many people to simultaneously collaborate on the same piece of analysis.

No version control for me - I work alone!



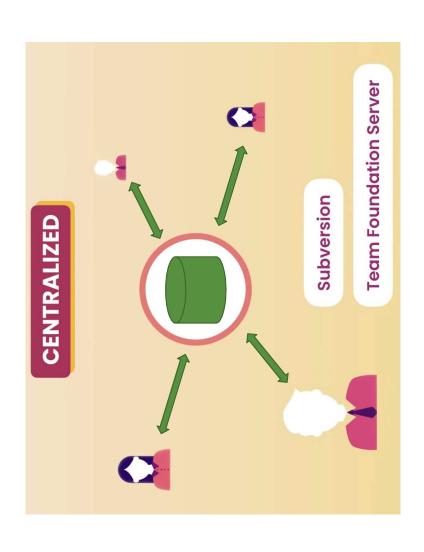
Yes, this is in the exam!

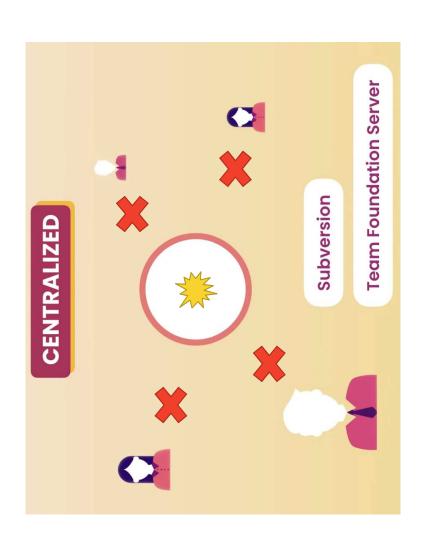


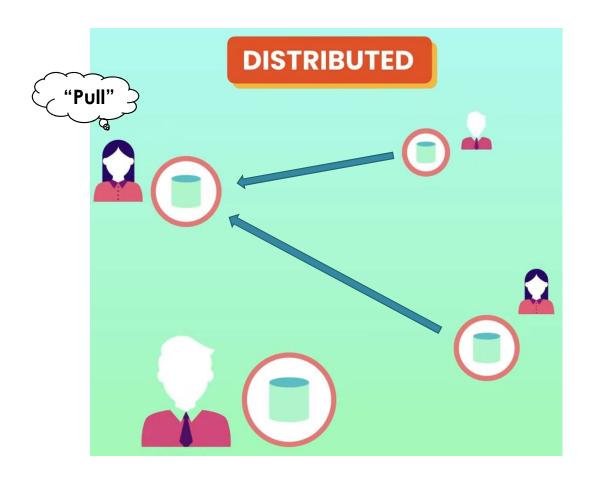


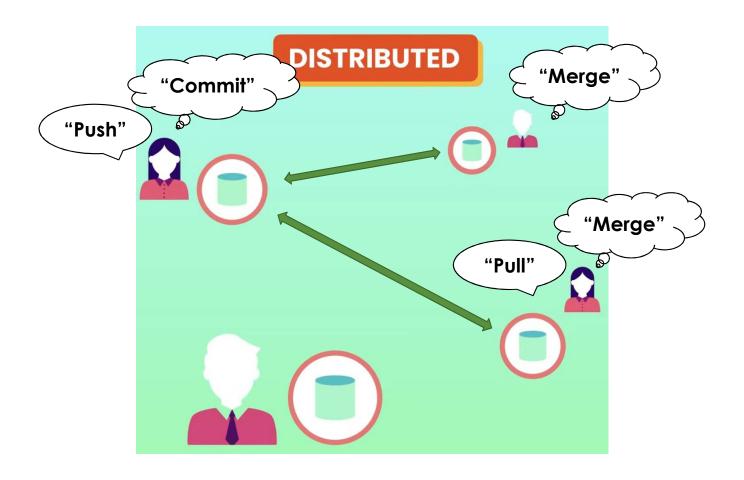
GIT & GITHUB

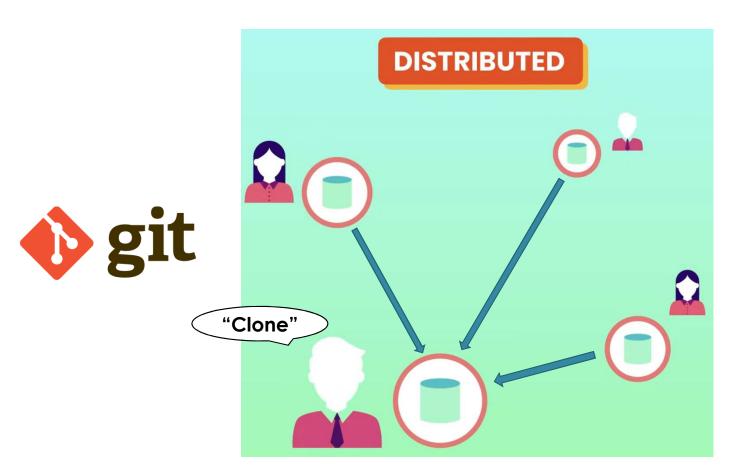
What are these and what is the difference?











Trick question:

Where is "the project" being saved?



Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

Git is easy to learn and has a tiny footprint with lightning fast performance. It outclasses SCM tools like Subversion, CVS, Perforce, and ClearCase with features like cheap local branching, convenient staging areas, and multiple workflows. Q Search entire site...



- Free
- Open source
- Fast
- Cheap to locally merge/branch

- Scalable
- Distributed
- Complex workflows allowed
- Extremely popular





- Web-based hosting platform (mirror) for files you choose to share from your local device
- Packages all of git's version control features with graphical user interface, user account levels etc
- Adds extra project and team management features, such as issues board, notifications, etc etc
- Opportunities for forming groups, networking and social coding.
- Point your favourite web browser to GitHub: https://github.com/join
- Set up a <u>FREE</u> and personal account in your own name
- Make note of your GitHub username or "handle"
- Tell the teaching team your Github username so we can assign you to the EPI4932 repository.



- Find a release for your personal device OS: https://git-scm.com/download/
- Follow the installer instructions.
- [MacOS test if works] Terminal window, type : git version
- [Windows test if works] Command line or powershell window, type : git version

CONNECTING RSTUDIO TO GITHUB

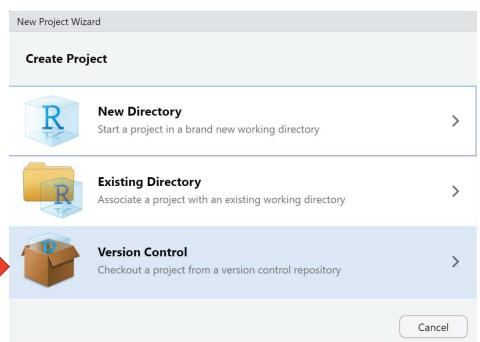
How to work with GitHub

- □ First pull from a main version or clone a project
- □Checkout a branch of the main repo to do some edits
- Make your edits
- □Commit and push to the branch version
- □Review changes, pull request and merge back into main version.
- □Close down all the merged branches
- □Pull from the main repo again before starting a new cycle of work





- Start up your local Rstudio app
- ∘ File >> New project
- Create project using Version Control option







 Clone an existing project from a Git repository.

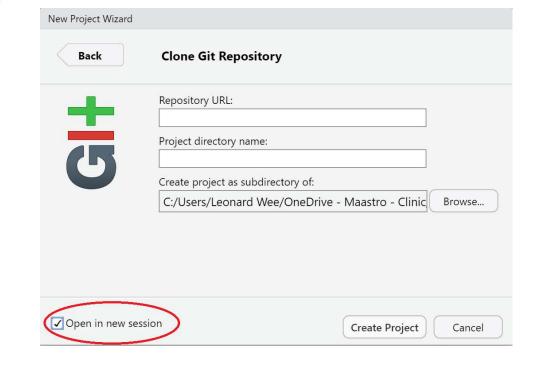


New Project Wizard			
Back	Create Project from Version Control		
±	Git Clone a project from a Git repository	>	
SVN	Subversion Checkout a project from a Subversion repository	>	
		Cancel	



ACTION TIME!

- Enter the github web link that your teaching team provides.
- Click the "Browse" button, please note well where you save this project.
- Check Open in "New Session"
- RStudio will ask for your Github username and password*
 - *If you set multi-factor authentication in GitHub, all next steps will ask for a Personal Access Token instead of password – ask the teaching team for help with this!





Personal access token setup (!)

- Read the docs
- https://docs.github.com/en/authentication/keeping-your-account-and-data-secure/creating-a-personal-access-token
- Personal settings -> Dev settings
- Personal Access Token (PAT) -> make a "classic" token
- Save the PAT as a text object somewhere safe you'll need to copy-paste it!
- Github username as usual
- Paste in the PAT in place of your password!

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Setting up a branch

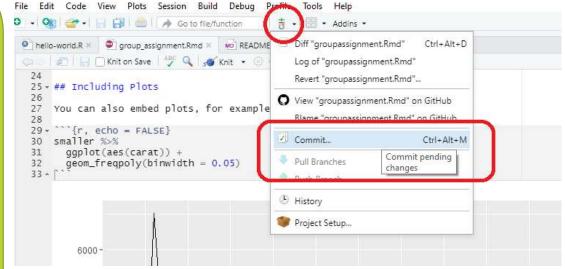
- Terminal tab in RStudio
- Can you see that you are working in "main" branch at the moment?
- git checkout -b [choose_name_for_new_branch] (eg Len_18012022)
- Note that you just switched to your "branch" of the repo
- git branch
- Warning! I do not trust Rstudio entirely to tell me which branch I am on
 ... I always use "git branch" to double check before I start working.

D Type here to search

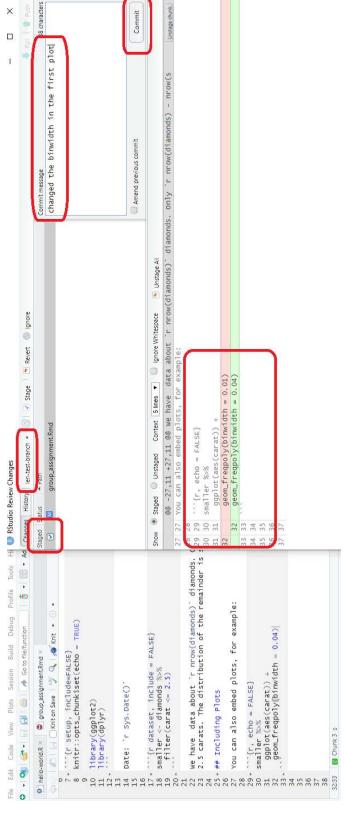




- Make some edits in <u>your branch</u> of git_basics_dummy_test.Rmd
 - Eg Change the name at the top
- Committing your changes :
 - Stage a file for commit (checkbox)
 - Incl a decent comment on edits
 - Click "commit" below
 - git push --set-upstream origin [the_name_of_your_branch]



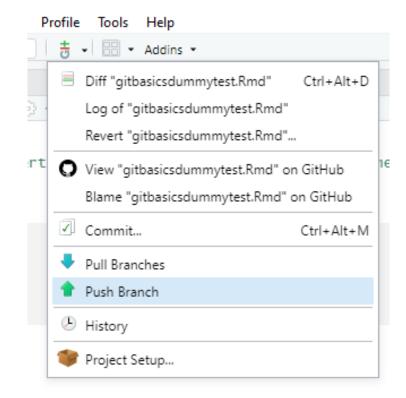






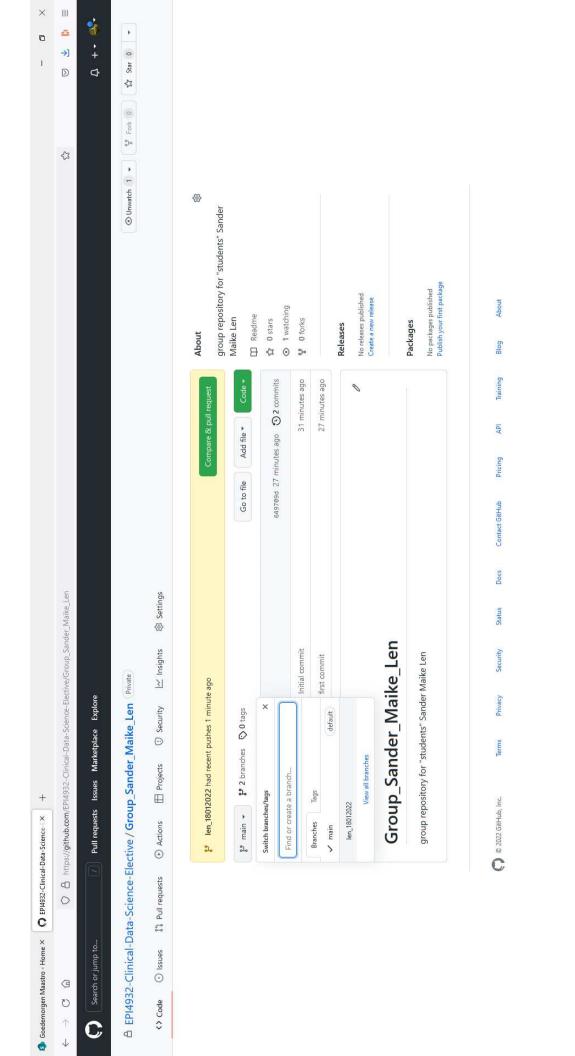


- Make MORE edits in <u>your branch</u> of the file : group_assignment.Rmd
 - Change the bin width in the plot
- Or add a new script file, or anything!
- Committing and push your changes :
 - Stage a file for commit (checkbox)
 - Incl a comment on edits
 - Click commit
 - (shortcut now available) click green up-arrow for "PUSH"



How to work with GitHub

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github.com/EPI4932-Clinical-Data-Science-Elective/Group_Sander_Maike_

D Type here to search

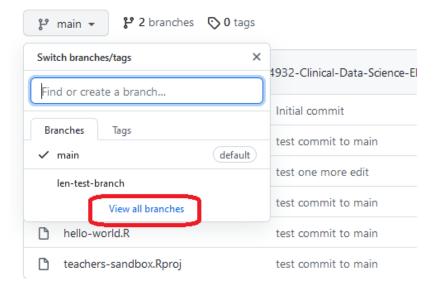
#





위 len-test-branch ▼	2 branches 🚫 0 tags	Go to file Add file ▼ Code	
Switch branches/tags	× ind main.	17 Contribute •	
Find or create a branch			
Branches Tags		fa5e32d 2 minutes ago 🍎 67 commit	
main ✓ len-test-branch	default Initial commit	last mont	
View all branches	test commit to main	2 days ag	
group_assignment.Rmd	test one more edit	2 minutes ag	
group_assignment.html	test commit to main	2 days ago	
hello-world.R	test commit to main	2 days ago	
teachers-sandbox.Rproj	test commit to main	2 days ag	



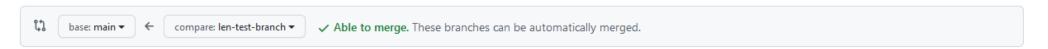




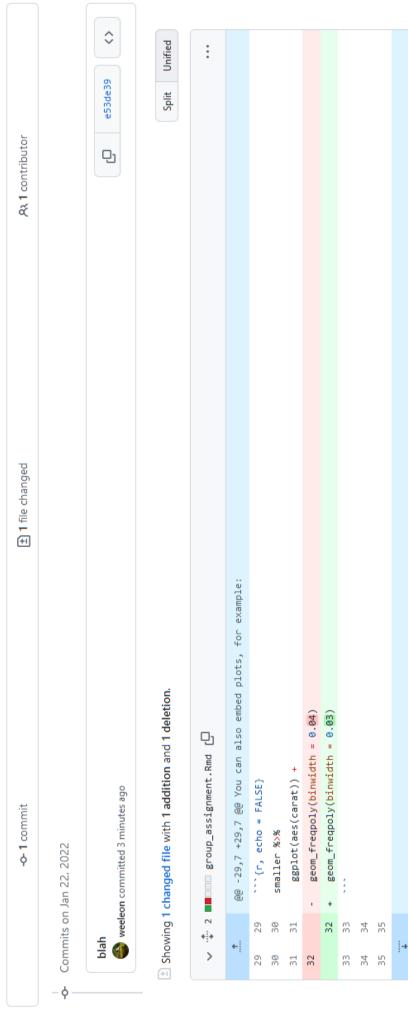
- View all branches
- Review changes you made
- Create a pull request to merge these changes to MAIN.

Open a pull request

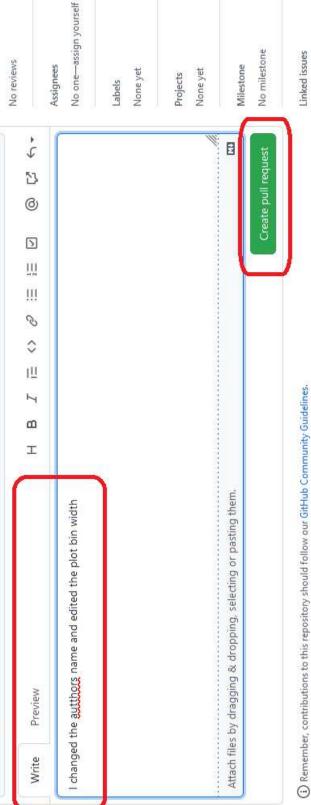
Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also compare across forks.











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Use Closing keywords in the description to

automatically close issues

Len 18012022 #1



11 Open weeleon wants to merge 2 commits into main from 1en_18012022 [



Conversation 0

weeleon commented now

CVI Commits þ

I changed the autthors name and edited the plot bin width

Weeleon added 2 commits 17 minutes ago

🍨 Len changed the bin width

þ

Name change

þ

- 0 Checks 巴
- Files changed +1

0



No reviews

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+19 -2

GitHub

- ÷
- No one—assign yourself

Assignees

€

- Labels

e3ae04f

41e48dd

₩

- None yet
- Projects

None yet

Add more commits by pushing to the 1en_18012022 branch on EPI4932-Clinical-Data-Science-Elective/Group_Sander_Maike_Len.

GitHub Actions and several other apps can be used to automatically catch bugs and enforce style.

Continuous integration has not been set up

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Milestone

No milestone

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Linked issues

None yet

issues.

- This branch has no conflicts with the base branch Merging can be performed automatically.
- Merge pull request

You can also open this in GitHub Desktop or view command line instructions.

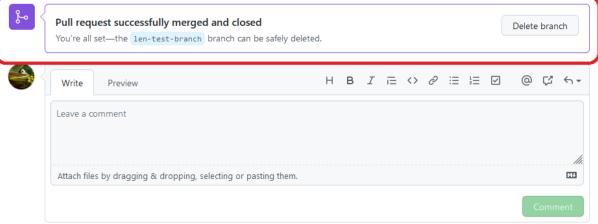
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Successfully merging this pull request may close these



- Check and resolve differences
- Merge branches into main
- DELETE the merged branches from GitHub!





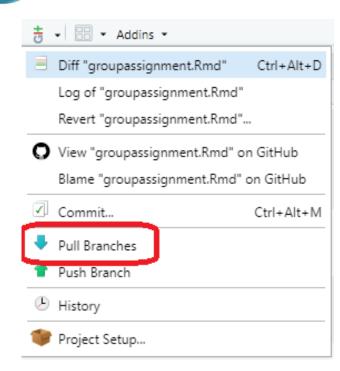
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- ✓ Checkout a branch of the main repo to do some edits
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- ✓ Commit and push to the branch version
- ✓ Review changes, pull request and merge back into main version
- ✓ Delete obsolete branches in GitHub and on RStudio
- □Pull from the main repo again before starting a new cycle of work





- git checkout main
- Git button -> blue arrow
- PULL the recently solved main
- git branch –d [your_obsolete_branch]
- git checkout -b [a_new_branch]
- Make changes to your project!
- Rinse repeat etc.



How to work with GitHub

- √ First pull from a main version or clone a project
- ✓ Checkout a branch of the main repo to do some edits
- ✓ Make your edits
- ✓ Commit and push to the branch version
- ✓ Review changes, pull request and merge back into main version
- ✓ Delete obsolete branches in GitHub and on Rstudio
- ✓ Pull from updated MAIN again when starting a new cycle of work

Remember the git cycle

- 1. RStudio: git checkout main (if first time on a project, get new project from GitHub)
- 2. RStudio : First PULL (blue down arrow) from the MAIN branch, unless cloning new project
- 3. RStudio: git branch –d [a_old_merged_branch] (delete obsolete old branch, if any)
- 4. RStudio : git checkout -b [the_new_branch] (makes a new branch for current round of edits)
- 5. RStudio: Make whatever changes as you wish, commit and push (green up arrow)
 - git push --set-upstream origin [the_new_branch] (first time push of new branch, the green arrow may be greyed out)
- 6. GitHub: Create a pull request to merge your changes into main.
- 7. GitHub: Discuss and review changes in each branch then merge into the main.
- 8. GitHub: Delete all branches from GitHub leaving ONLY THE MAIN.
- 9. Repeat again from Step 1.

Some DO's and DON'Ts

- DO use branches
 - It seems like a chore until something goes wrong and then you wished you used branches
- DON'T edit in main branch directly!
 - It seems like a pain until something goes wrong and you badly mess up your colleagues
- DO develop the habit of working in RStudio with GitHub version control
 - RStudio integration with GitHub seems a little weird at times, but it is improving
 - Group Git repo MUST SHOW AN AUDIT TRAIL of individual contribution(s) plus group abstract.
- DO keep things relatively simple for now
 - We have not touched on reverts and many other (quite complicated) git actions.
- DO look up the internet and ask for help
 - GitHub and R are very popular, so someone somewhere knows how to do what you want

KNOWLEDGE CHECK



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USE VERSION CONTROL TO TRACK CHANGES IN WORK



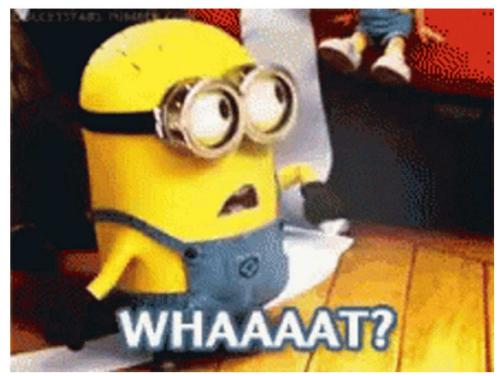
CREATE, SHARE AND MERGE CONTENT WITH GITHUB



INTEGRATE GITHUB WITH RSTUDIO

Quesiions?

You will be using GitHub and RStudio to complete your group assignment.











Definition of *git* (Entry 1 of 2)

British

: a foolish or worthless person

git

Definition of *git* (Entry 2 of 2)

dialectal variant of GET

Synonyms for git

Synonyms: Noun

berk [British], booby, charlie (also charley) [British], cuckoo, ding-a-ling, ding-dong, dingbat, dipstick, doofus [slang], featherhead, fool, goose, half-wit, jackass, lunatic, mooncalf, nincompoop, ninny, ninnyhammer, nit [chiefly British], nitwit, nut, nutcase, simp, simpleton, turkey, yo-yo

Extra lesson: **English slang for** non-native speakers

Just for fun only ...

