Git and GitHub

Announcements

- Problem set 1 due this Thursday at 10pm (submit through GitHub! – we'll demo later)
- Reminder about office hours this Wednesday 2.30-3.30pm on Zoom (usually on Tuesdays)

Learning objectives

- Re-locate your personal GitHub repo through which you'll be submitting homework and exercises for this course
- Create and edit plain text files on GitHub
- Navigate the commit history of a repository and a file on GitHub
- Clone a repository locally using RStudio
- Sync local changes to a file back to remote (and GitHub) with pull, stage, commit, push
- Describe the advantages of a project-oriented workflow in RStudio and set up a version-controlled project directory on your computer

Why Git and GitHub?

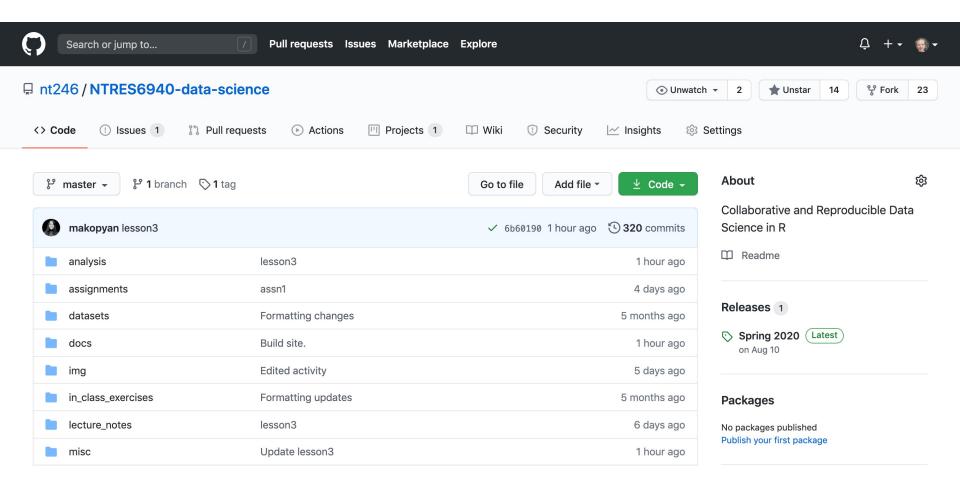
Why Git and GitHub?

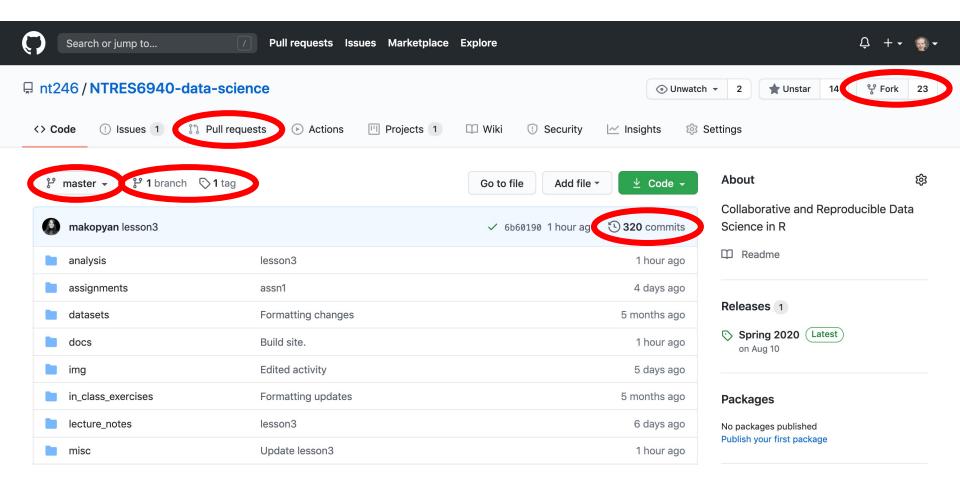
Avoiding this:

Rscript_4_21_2016.R	5/1/2016 3:03 PM	R File
Rscript_4_22_2016a.R	5/1/2016 3:03 PM	R File
Rscript_4_22_2016b.R	5/1/2016 3:03 PM	R File
Rscript_4_24_2016.R	5/1/2016 3:03 PM	R File
Rscript_final.R	5/1/2016 3:03 PM	R File
Rscript_final_final.R	5/1/2016 3:03 PM	R File
Rscript_really_final.R	5/1/2016 3:03 PM	R File
Rscript_really_really_final_final.R	5/1/2016 3:03 PM	R File

Git is the software you will use locally to record changes to a set of files

GitHub is a hosting service that provides a Git-aware home for such projects on the internet (essentially a social media platform for your Git-versioned files)







Branching

Forking

Push

Pull request

Cloning

Blame

Commit

Merge

We'll get to all of these.... But one thing at a time!

Branching Forking
Push
Pull request Cloning
Blame
Commit Merge

Key terms

Repository or repo

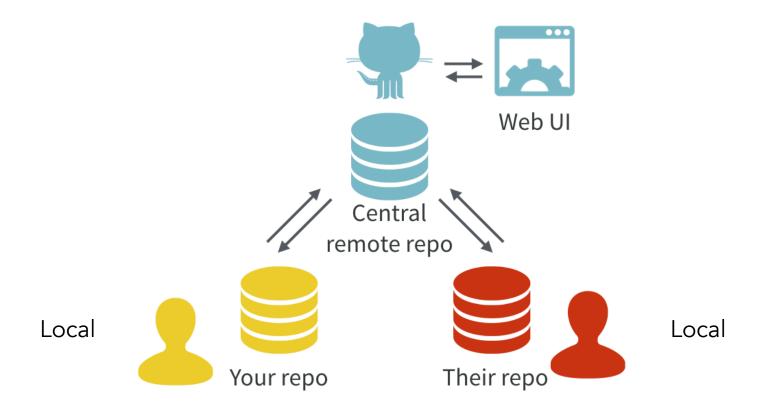
A directory of files that Git manages holistically

A commit

A snapshot of all the files in the repo, at a specific moment

Diff

Difference between two versions of a file or set of files. Associated with a commit message (summarizes and conveys the motivation for the change)



Account types

- Repositories (aka "repos"): All files must be organized into repositories. Think of these as self-contained projects. These can either be public or private.
- User accounts vs. organization accounts (aka "Org"): All repositories belong to an account:
 - A user account is your own personal account, and typically holds repositories related to your own work
 - An organization account can be owned by multiple people, and typically holds repositories relevant to a group (like therkildsen-class)

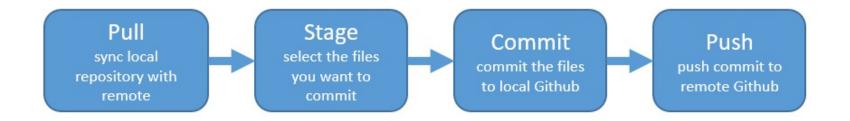
Exercise - editing navigating_github.md

- Add the URL's (with commentary) to
 - your personal class repo
 - your user account page

Commit the changes

 Next, create a new subdirectory for course notes (remember to not use spaces in names, so you can call it something like course-notes)

Sync from RStudio (local) to GitHub (remote)



File changes

- Added
- Deleted
- Modified
- Renamed
- Untracked

Exercise

Edit your README either directly on GitHub or in RStudio and practice syncing (pull, stage, commit, push). For example,

- Indicate whether you're taking the course for credit
- Add a fun fact about yourself
- Add another line of text with some styling (bolds, italics, headers, bullets etc.)
- Explore your Commit History