### Workshop materials

- Repository: <a href="https://github.com/nuitrcs/CoDEx-Github-Gui-Workshop/">https://github.com/nuitrcs/CoDEx-Github-Gui-Workshop/</a>
- Consult request form: <u>bit.ly/rcdsconsult</u>
- RCDS listserv
  signup: <a href="https://listserv.it.northwestern.edu/scripts/wa.exe?SUBED1=N">https://listserv.it.northwestern.edu/scripts/wa.exe?SUBED1=N</a>
  UIT-research&A=1



# Version Control Using GitHub

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April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2024



### Today we're going to cover:

- What is version control?
- What is git?
- Version control using GitHub
- Collaboration in GitHub





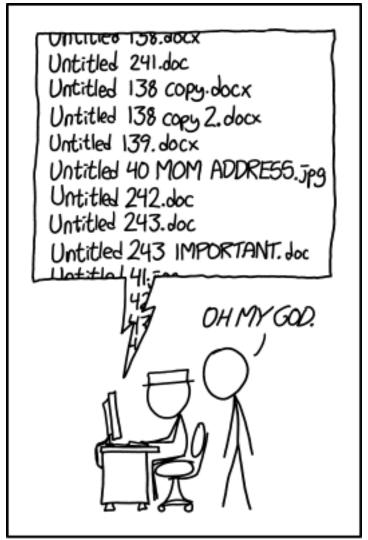
### How to get help after today's talk

- bit.ly/rcdsconsult
- We provide free consultations for programming, data science, and data management issues that are related to research

### **Manual Version Control**

### "Renaming files"

- Creates many files
- Relies on your ability to name files consistently
- Not designed for collaboration



PROTIP: NEVER LOOK IN SOMEONE. ELSE'S DOCUMENTS FOLDER.

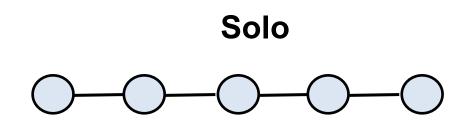
https://xkcd.com/1459/



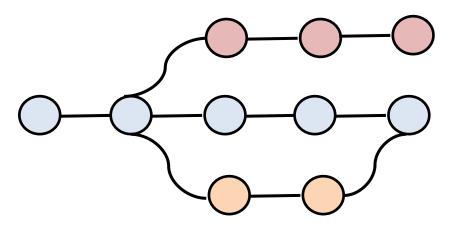
### Version Control Systems

#### "Unlimited undo"

- One file, many versions
- Records who made what change when
- Good for collaboration: identifies and helps resolve conflicting changes

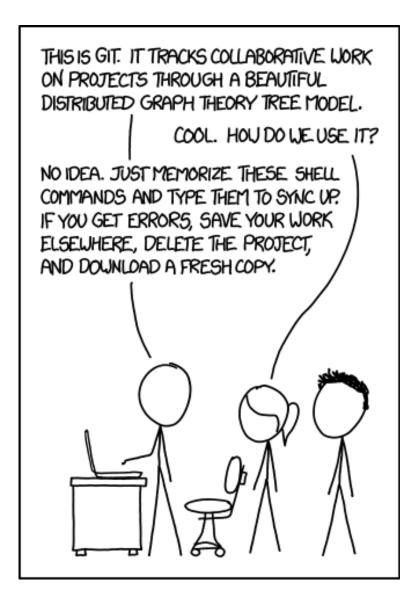


#### **Collaborative**



# Today we're using git

- Built for large software development projects
- Can get complicated, but the basics are simple
- Free, open source
- Many online resources/tutorials

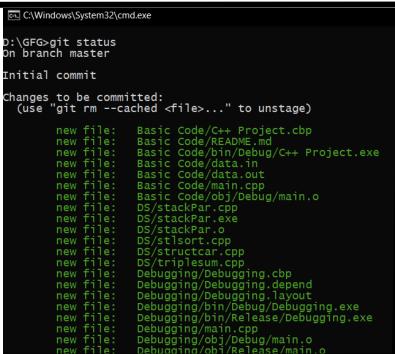


https://xkcd.com/1597/

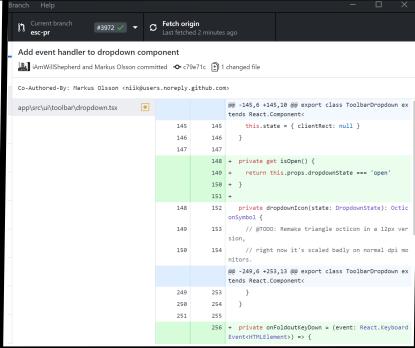


# Ways to use Git

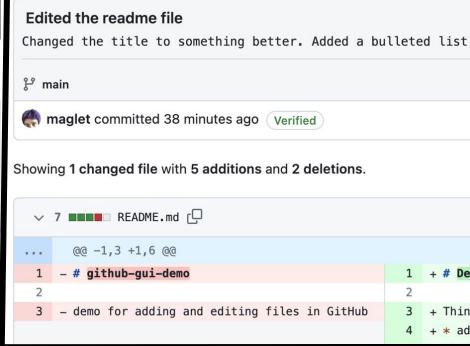
#### **Command line**



#### **Desktop Clients**



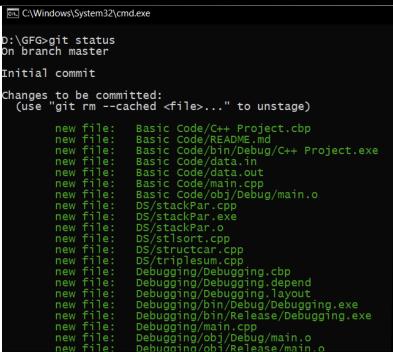
#### **GitHub Website**



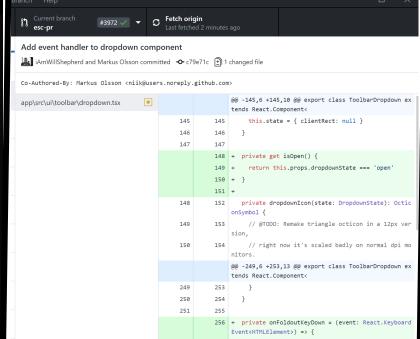


# Ways to use Git

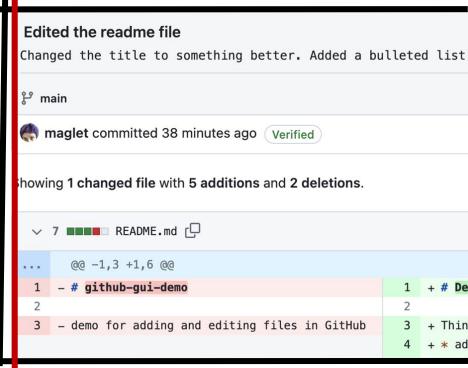
#### **Command line**



#### **Desktop Clients**



#### **GitHub Website**





### GitHub is a place to

- Store your work remotely
  - Free public repositories
  - Unlimited private repositories with Northwestern GitHub Org
- Edit files in the web browser
- Collaborate



https://services.northwestern.edu/TDClient/30/Portal/Requests/ServiceDet?ID=55

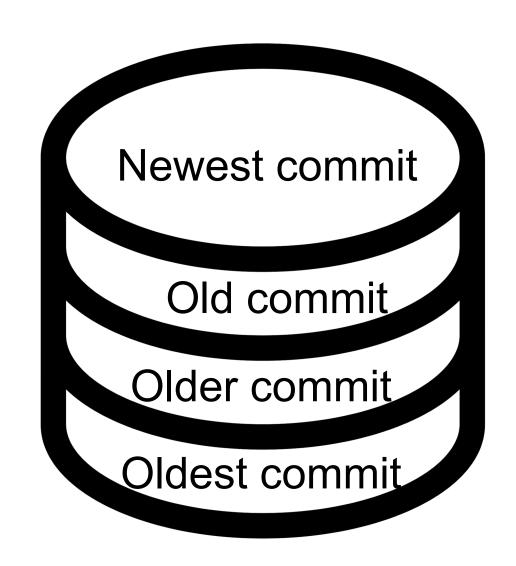
### GitHub best practices

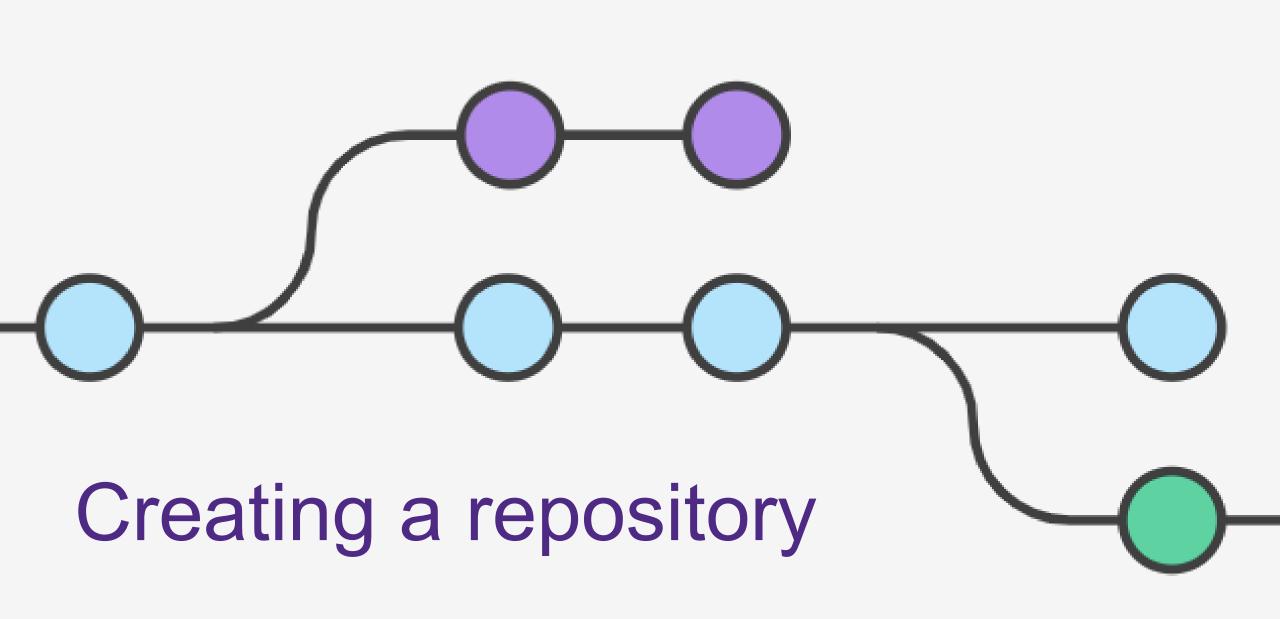
- GitHub is for code and documentation, not data
- No protected or personal data on GitHub, even in a private repo
- Don't store credentials in your code. Store private keys or tokens a separate file outside of your repository
- Add a personal email to your GitHub account, so you can use it when you leave Northwestern



### GitHub jargon

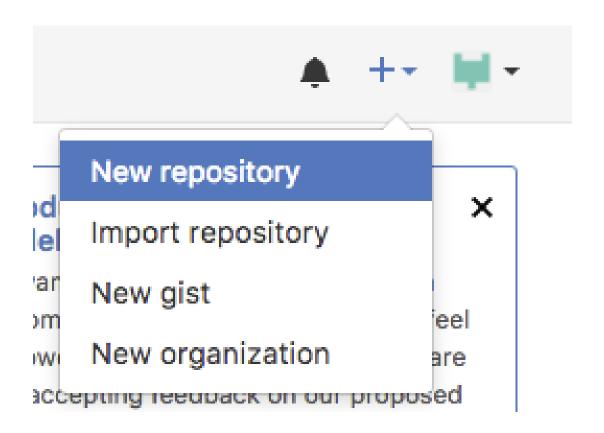
- Commit save your changes to the files in the repository – each has a unique id
- Repository ("repo") a running log of changes that were committed - all you see is the most recent version
- History a list of commits
- Diff compare what has changed between versions line by line





### Make an empty GitHub repo

- Go to <a href="http://github.com">http://github.com</a>
- Click the plus sign on the upper right hand side of the screen
- Select New repository



### Make an empty repository

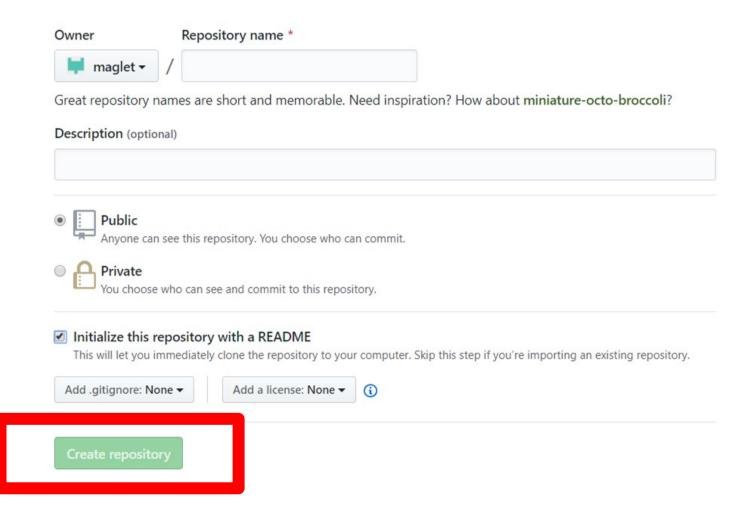
Name your repository

Provide a description

Keep it public

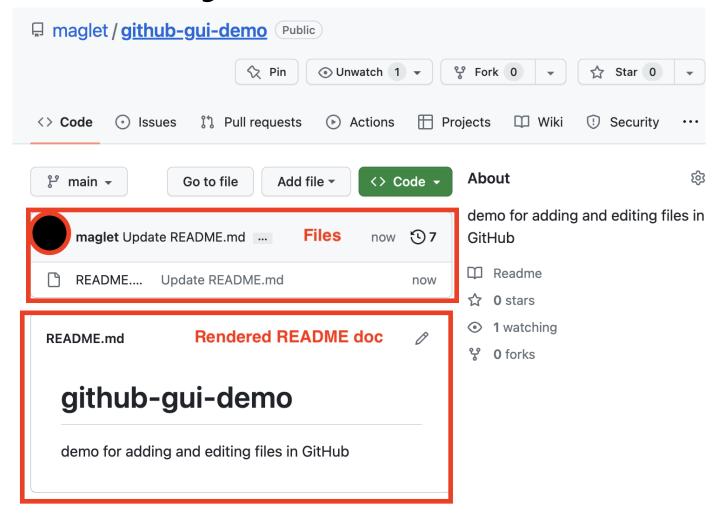
Initialize with a README

Create a repo

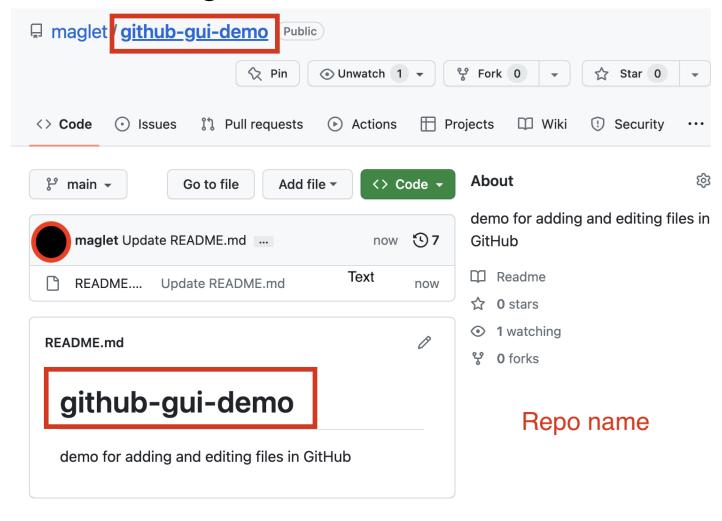




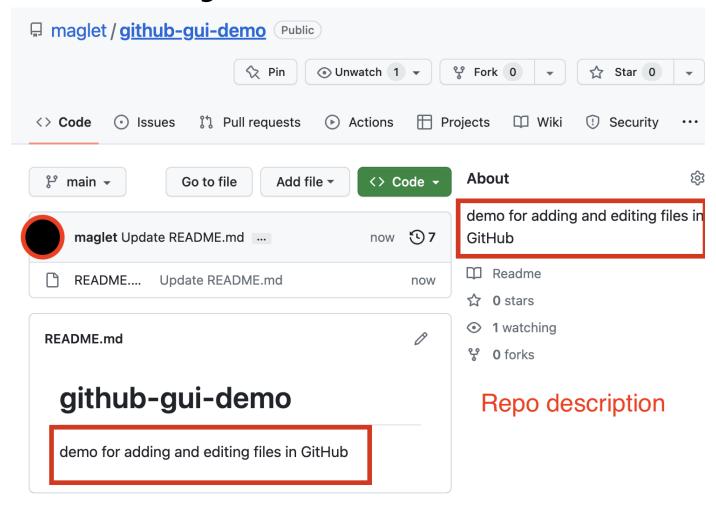
# What you should see

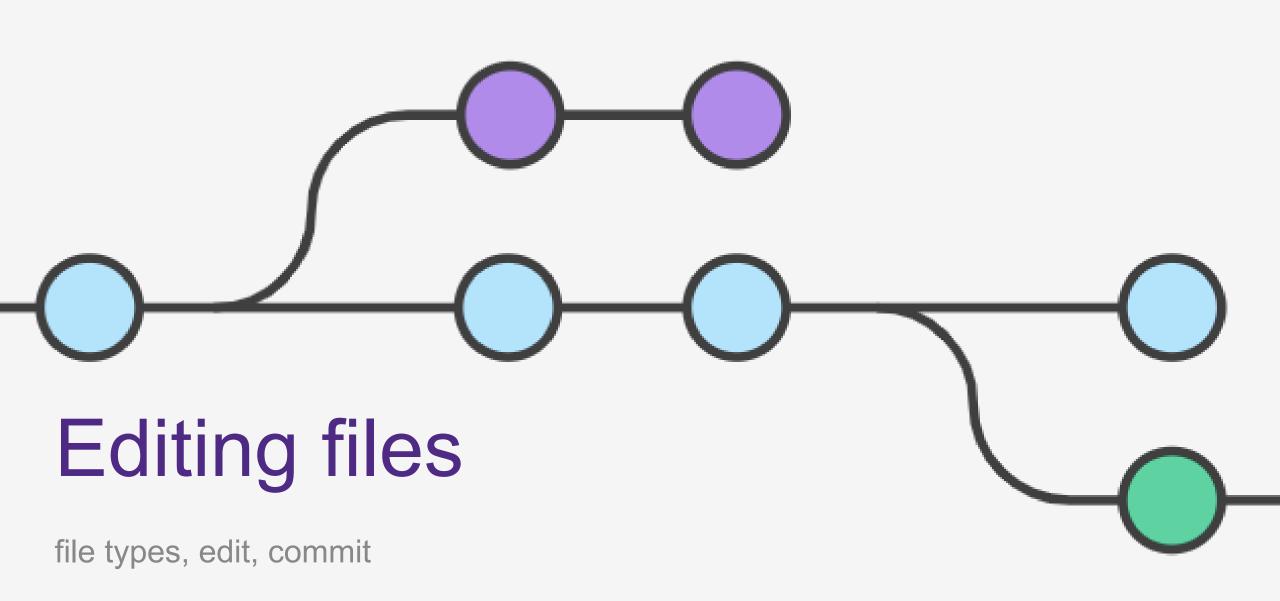


# What you should see



# What you should see





### Types of files git works best with

#### "Good" formats (text based)

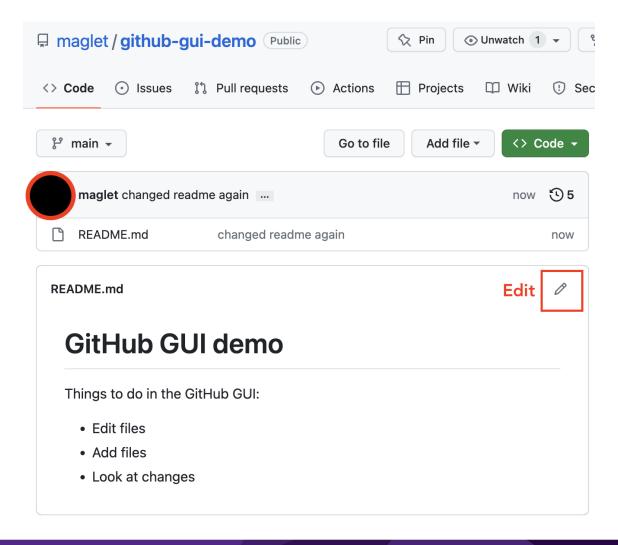
- Documents (.txt, .tex, .rtf, .md)
- Tabular Data (.csv)
- Source code (.R, .py, .c, .sh)

#### "Bad" formats (binary files)

- Documents (.docx, .pdf, .ppt)
- Excel spreadsheets (.xlsx)
- Media (.jpg, .mp3, .mp4)
- Databases (.mdb, .sqlite)

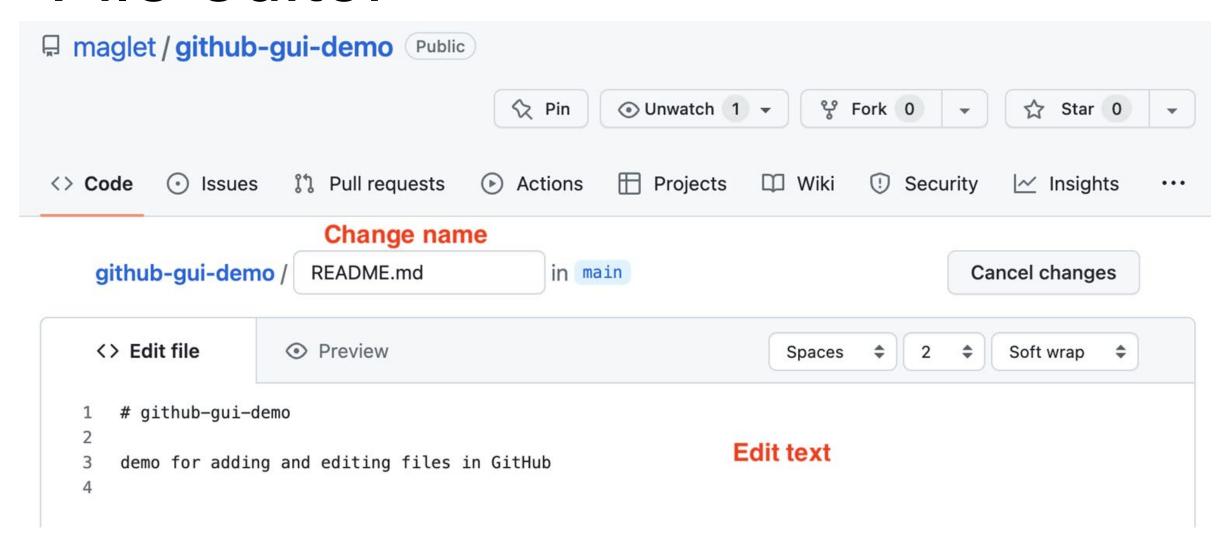
https://www.nayuki.io/page/what-are-binary-and-text-files

# Edit the README file



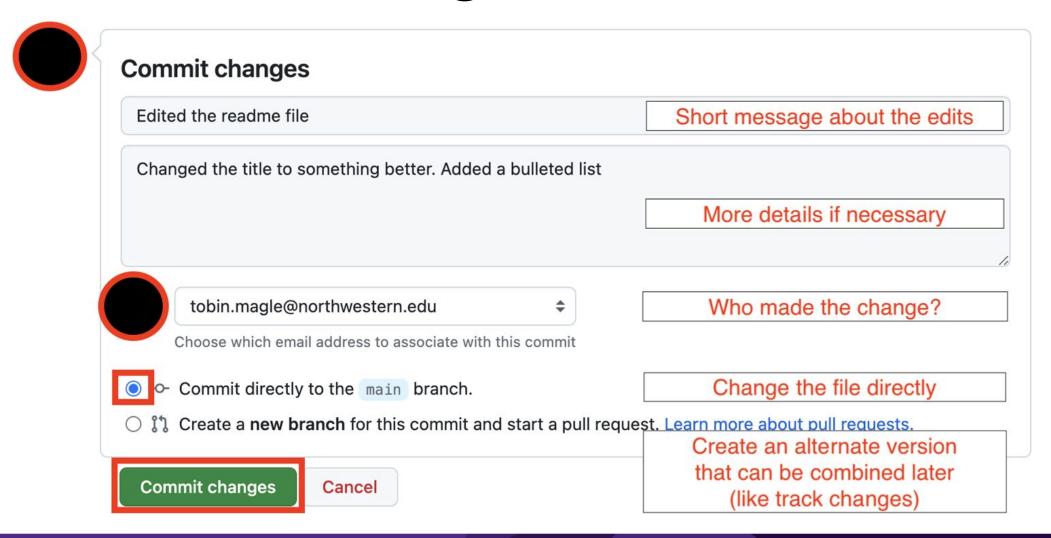


# File editor

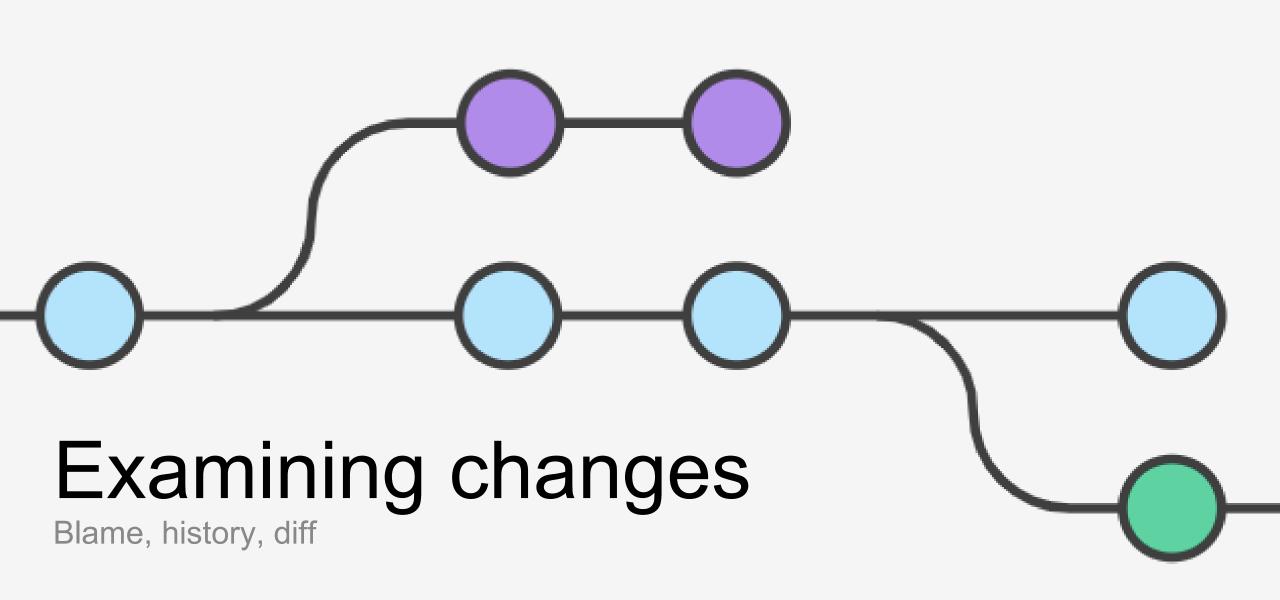




# Commit Changes

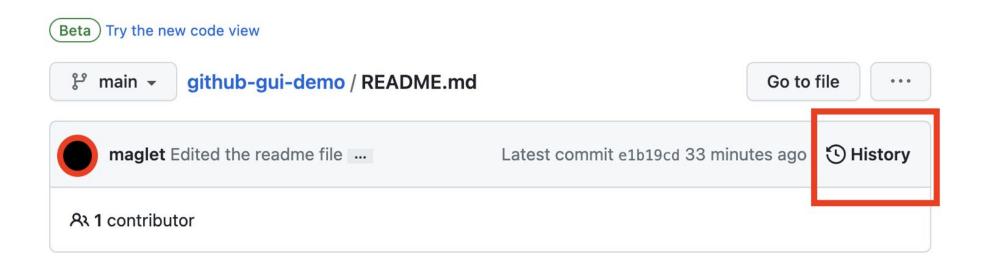






# View File History

See all commits that have been made





# View File History

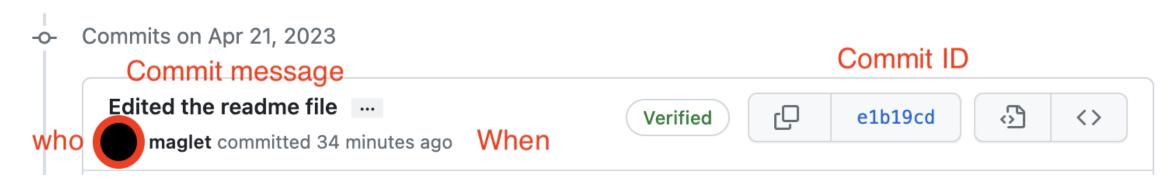
History for github-gui-demo / README.md

Commits on May 8, 2023 Added collab things to do to readme S Verified ec63244 aGitHasNoName committed 10 hours ago Commits on Apr 21, 2023 Edited the readme file ... Verified e1b19cd maglet committed 2 weeks ago Update README.md Q S Verified 20225f0 <> maglet committed 2 weeks ago Update README.md Q Verified 596c419 <> maglet committed 2 weeks ago changed readme again Q S Verified dcd9cb8 <> maglet committed 2 weeks ago Update README.md ... S Q Verified c42588e <> maglet committed 2 weeks ago

# View File History

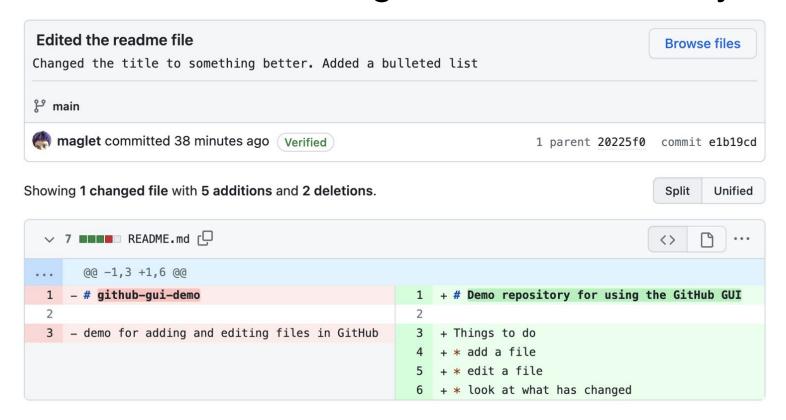
See who made the commit, when, and the commit message

History for github-gui-demo / README.md





### See what changed in the file line by line



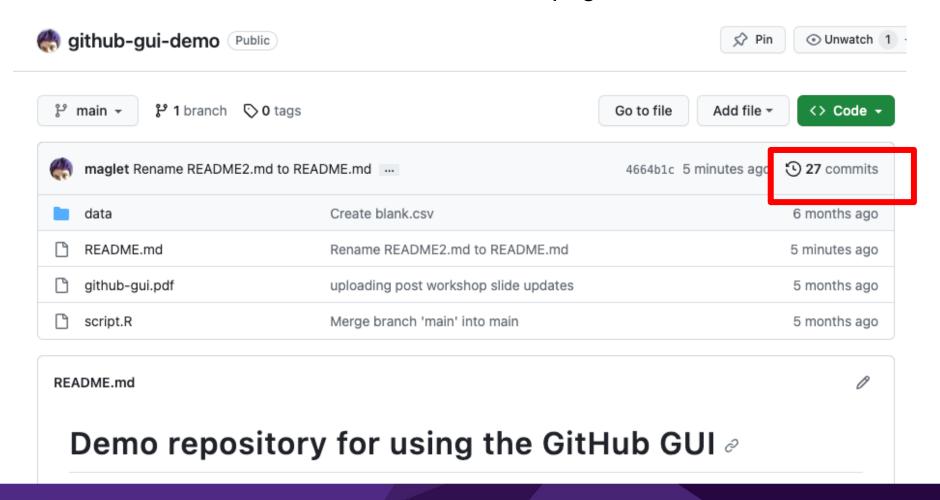
Red = deleted

Green = added



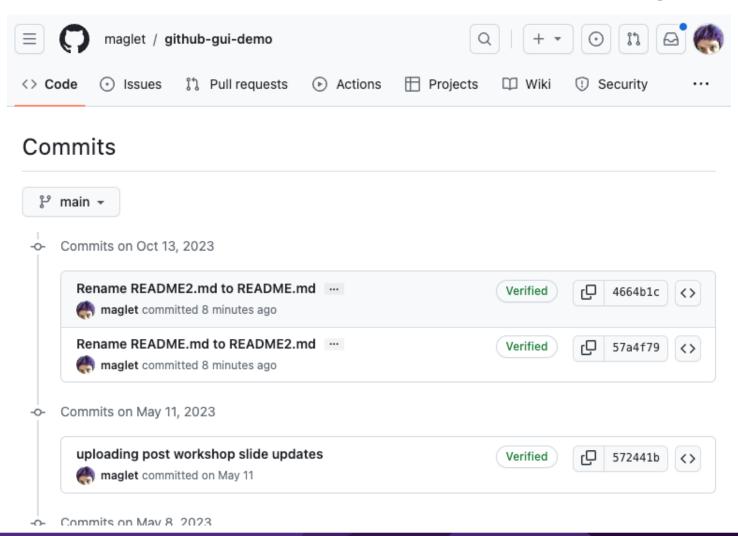
# View Repo History

#### From the main page

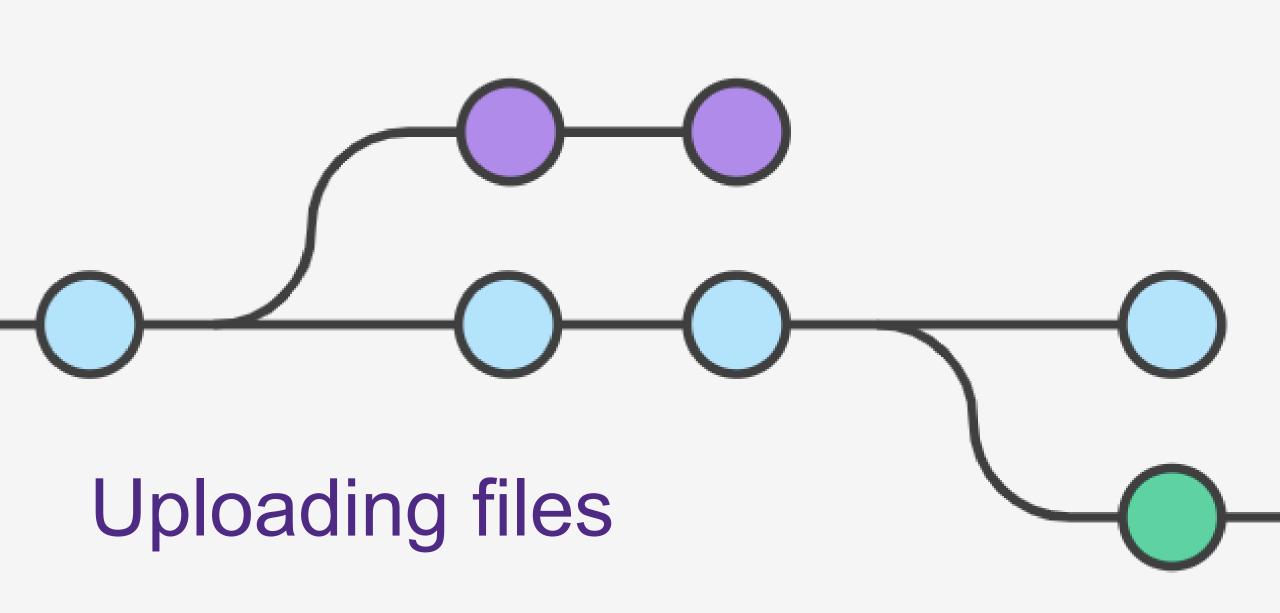




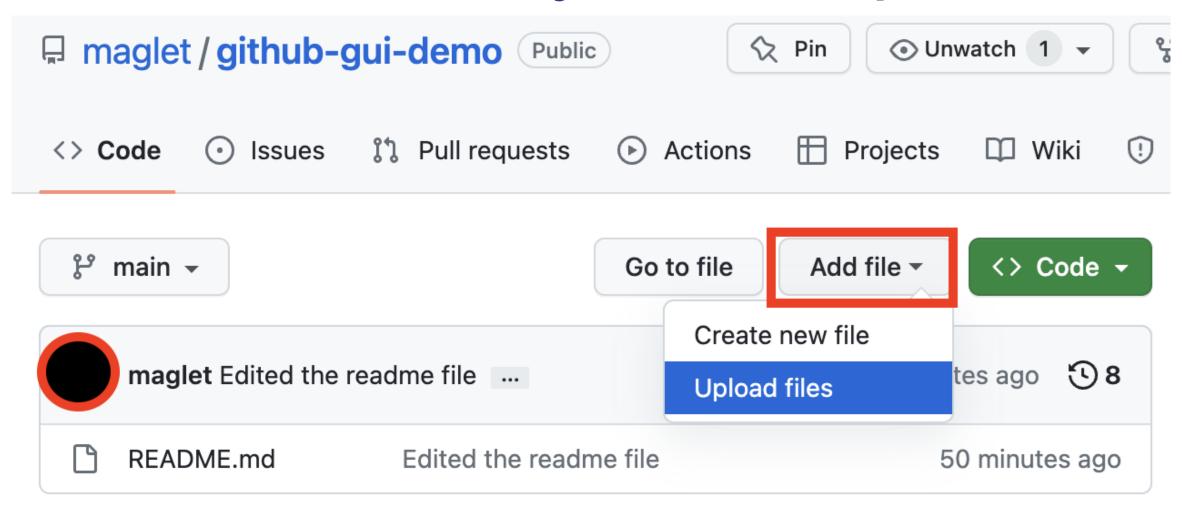
# View Repo History







# Add a file from your computer





# Choose files

github-gui-demo / Drag files here to add them to your repository Or choose your files



# Commit



#### **Commit changes**

Added an R script

Add an optional extended description...

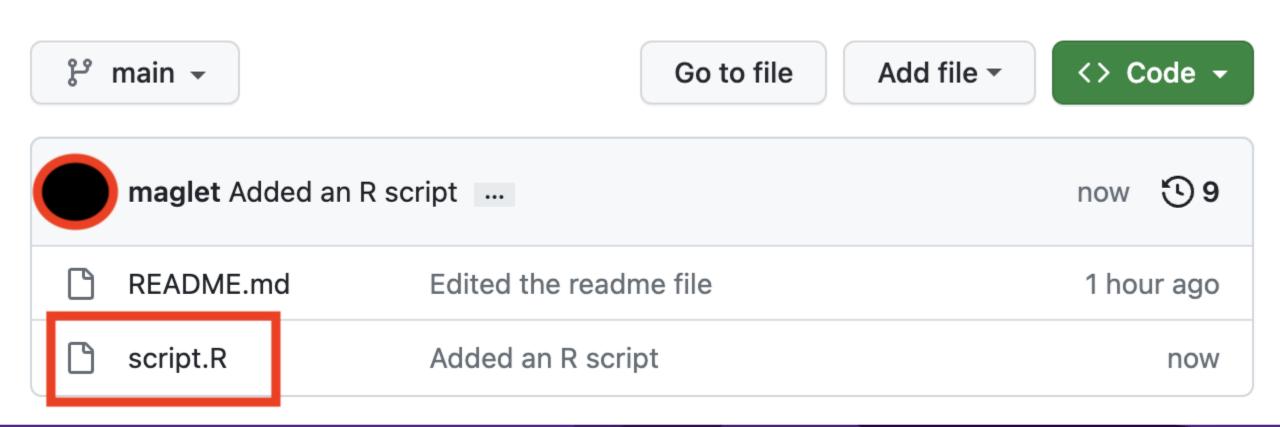
- O Commit directly to the main branch.
- Create a new branch for this commit and start a pull request. Learn more about pull requests.

Commit changes

Cancel

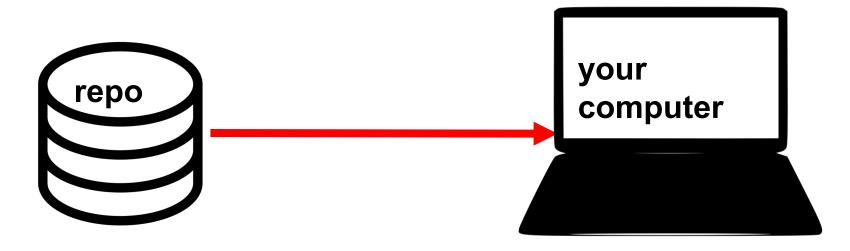


# File was added



### Running code

- Copy and paste take the lines of code you need to run locally
- Download download most recent version of files
- Clone downloads the whole repository to do version control on your computer

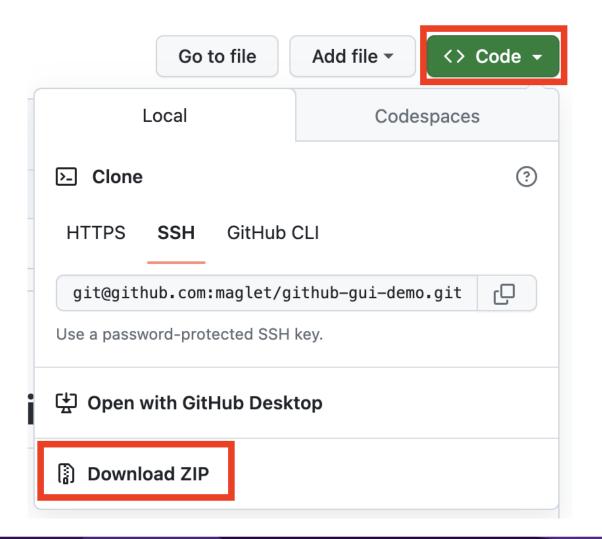


#### Download

- Click the green code button
- Click download ZIP

 Extract files using a program on your computer

Open your files

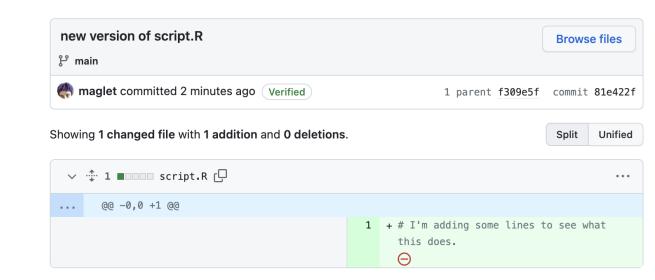




### Save changes

Add file > upload file

- Select the file you changed
- Commit with a message
- File is updated







# SO MUCH JARGON with Git

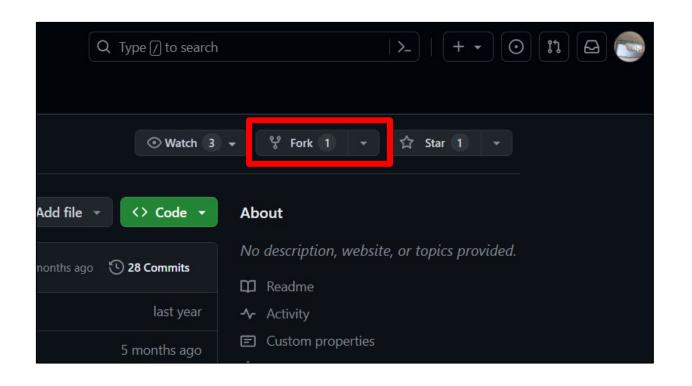
#### STEP ONE: CREATE A FORK

Link: <a href="https://github.com/nuitrcs/CoDEx-Github-Gui-Workshop">https://github.com/nuitrcs/CoDEx-Github-Gui-Workshop</a>

# Create a Fork from this workshop's repo

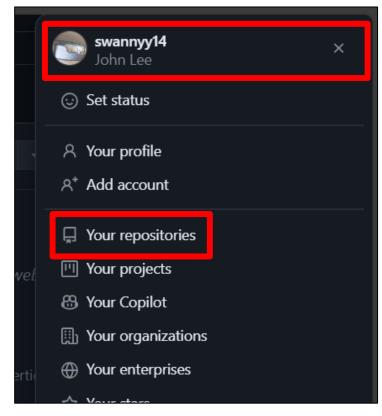
this creates a copy of the repounder your own github account (that's all a fork is)

You can now play around the repository as if it was yours without having to worry about affecting the original code.

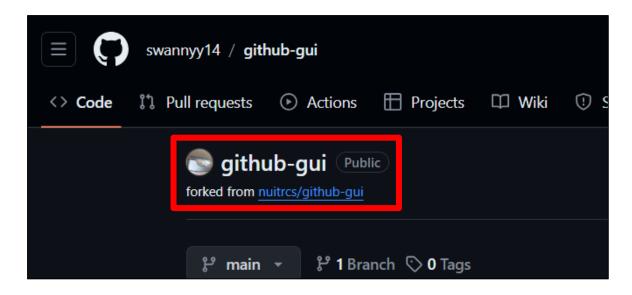




#### STEP TWO: **OPEN** your version of the repo



Click on your account in the top right corner of your screen. Then click on Your repositories. Choose the forked repo.



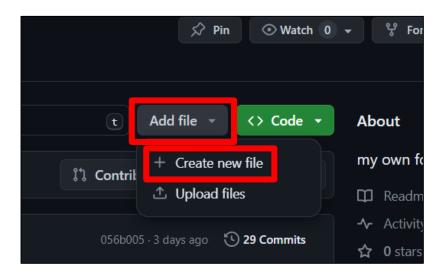
You can see it's your version of the repo in the top left of your screen.



#### STEP THREE: Create a file in data/ folder

Navigate to the data/ folder in the repository, and create a new file named <your-name.txt>.

Inside the file, write a question you have about Git or Github.

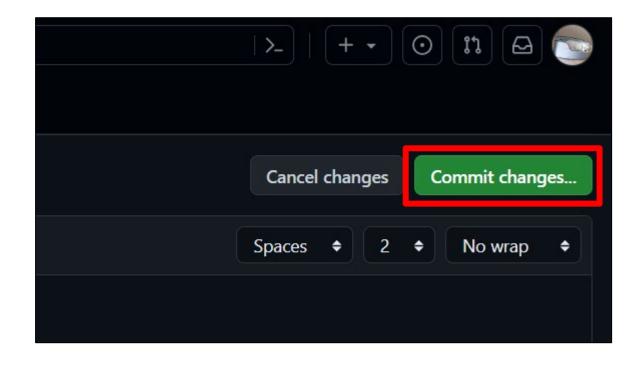






# STEP FOUR (a): COMMIT your changes

The "Commit changes" button will light up once you've made a change to the file.



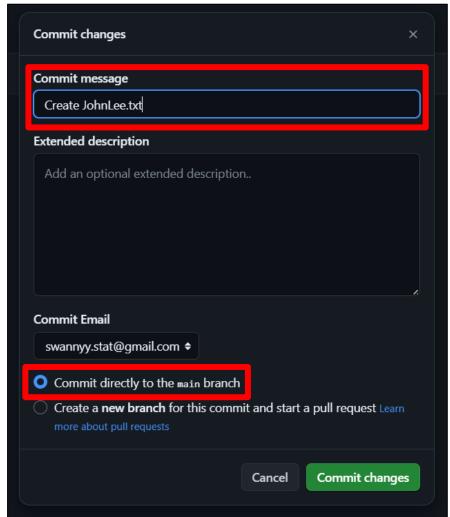


# STEP FOUR (b): **COMMIT** your changes

Name your commit.

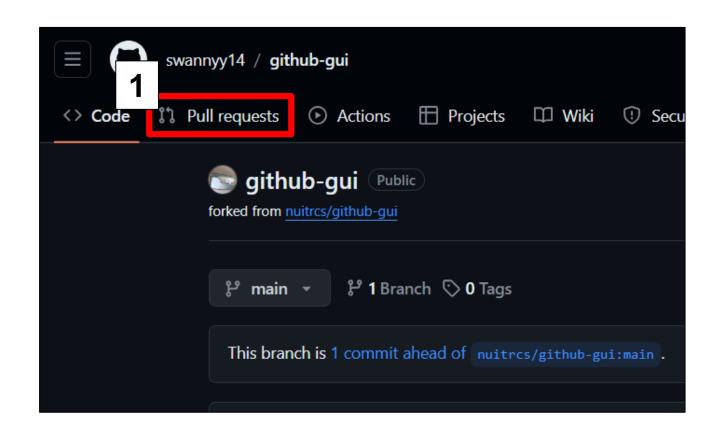
You can commit directly to the **main branch** (that's the main branch in YOUR version of the repo).

This lets you keep working on this file or on other files too before sending all your changes to your friend.





# STEP FIVE (a): Create a PULL request





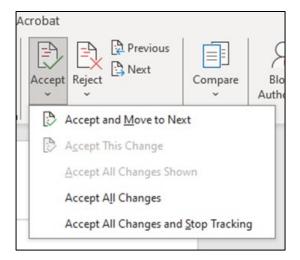


#### **PUSH**

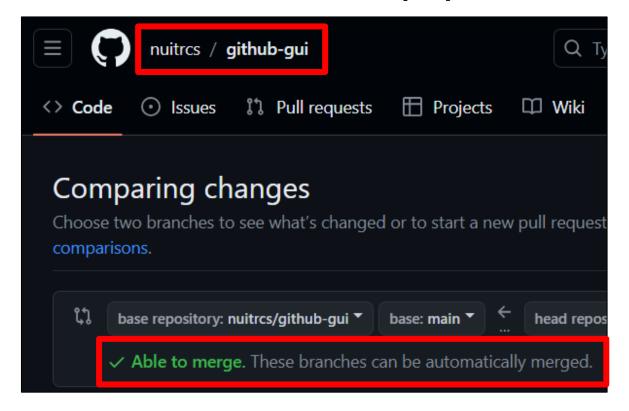
- AKA "Create a pull request" when working with someone else's repo
- Make changes (AKA commits) to your version of the repo and ask them to accept those changes into their version of the repo
- Remember, your friend won't lose their previous version if they accept your changes – all versions are saved!

#### **PULL**

 Like "Accept all changes" in Microsoft Word when you let someone else review and make suggestions to your doc



# STEP FIVE (b): Create a PULL request



It will now list original version of the repo.

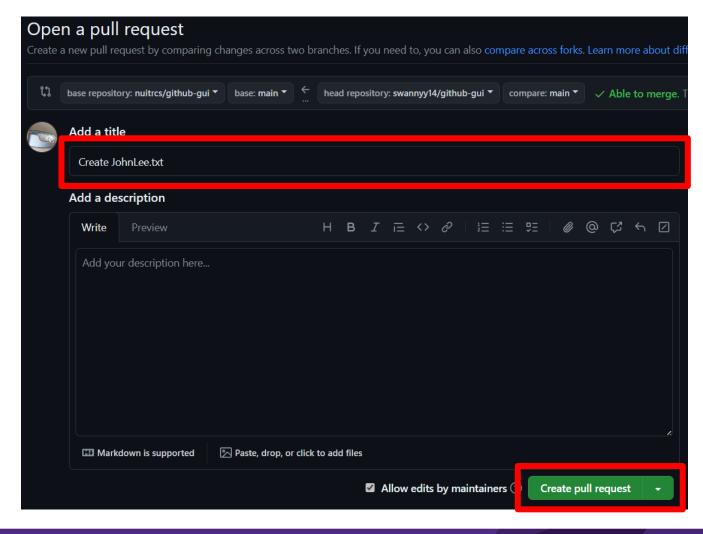
If it says "Able to merge", click the green "Create pull request" button.



⚠ Oftentimes when you are working on some file that's also being worked on in the original repo, it might say "Can't automatically merge". This is a result of what is called merge conflict, which we might go over if we have time.



# STEP FIVE (c): Create a PULL request



Give the pull request a name. You can also write a comment to your friend.

Click the green button.

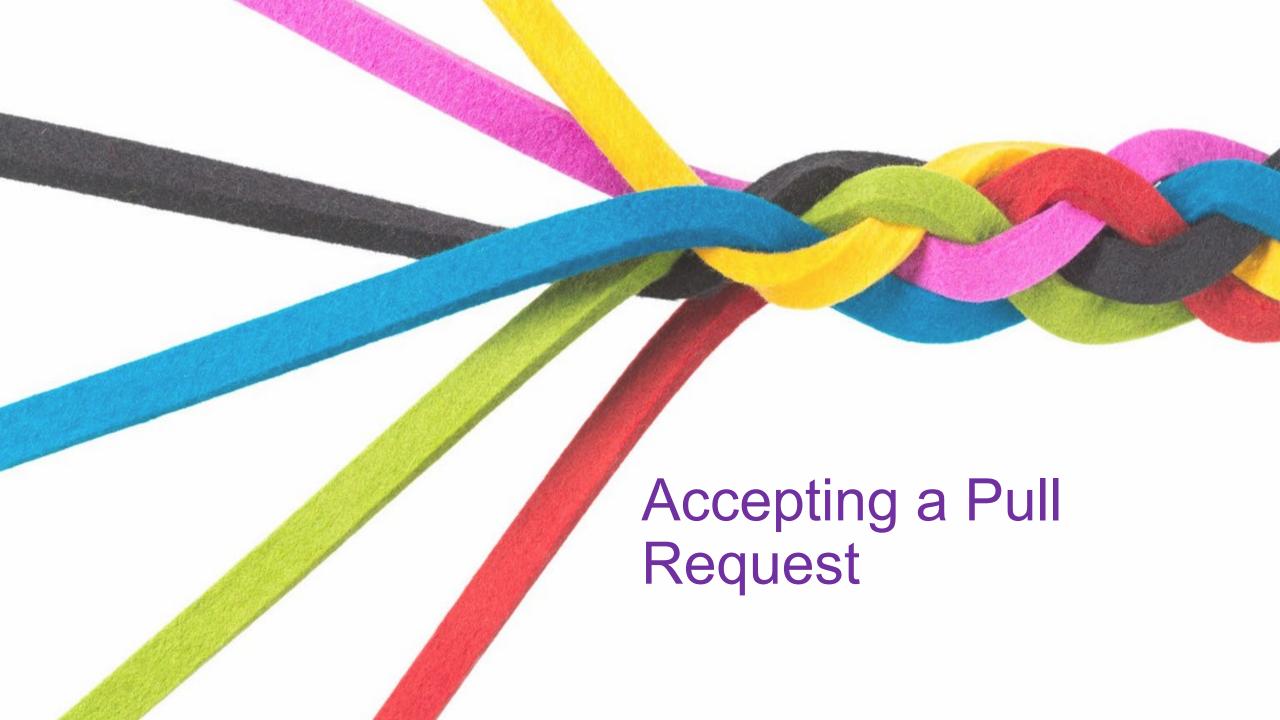


# STEP FIVE (d): WAIT

Wait for your friend to accept your pull request.

NOTE: "Close a pull request" means CANCEL the pull request.





Since only the owner and collaborator of the repository can accept pull requests, you can sit back and watch us accept a pull request.

# STEP ONE: Open the pull request





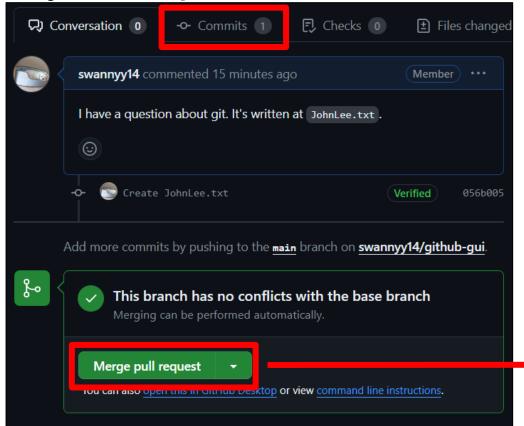
Click on "Pull requests" in your repo.

Choose the appropriate pull request from the menu.

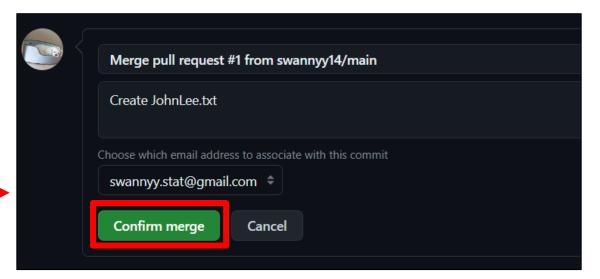


#### STEP TWO: MERGE your friend's changes into

your repo



- You can check what changes have been committed in the "Commits" tab.
- Click on "Merge pull request", then "Confirm merge"



NOTE: You can reject a pull request by "Closing" it.



# STEP TWO: MERGE your friend's changes into your repo



It worked!





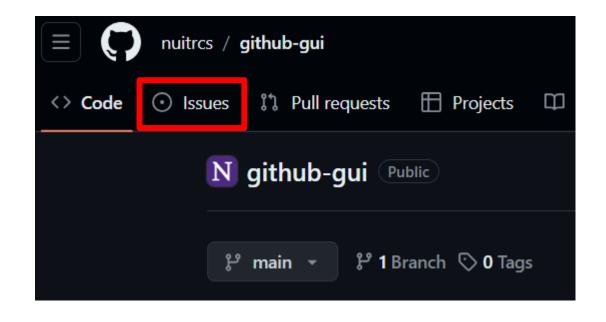
#### **OPEN AN ISSUE**

#### Issues are a great way to

- track what still needs to be done on a project
- report bugs that need to get fixed
- have discussions about the what, why, how, and who of your code and documentation

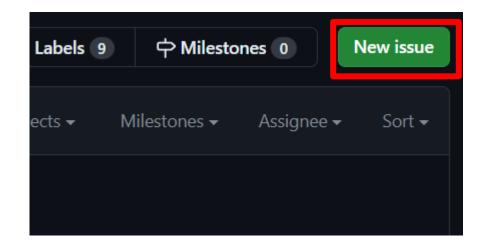


#### **OPEN AN ISSUE**



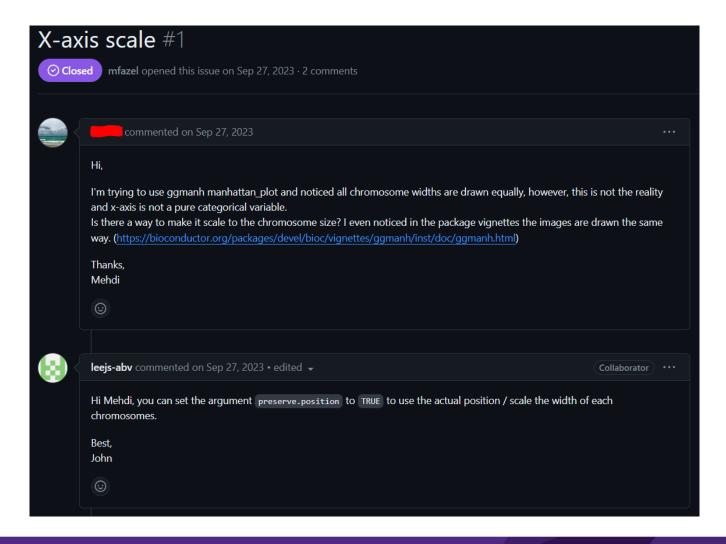
On your friend's repo, click Issues.

Then click New issue.





#### **OPEN AN ISSUE**



Submitting an issue will start a discussion thread.



# Interested in learning more?

#### Resources

This repository provides additional examples of why you should Git in your scientific workflow

https://github.com/mikecroucher/Git Academic Benefits

Git is also very powerful when using it from a command line. To learn how to use Git from the command line, take a look at a tutorial from Software Carpentry

https://swcarpentry.github.io/git-novice/

If you would like to use Git from your local computer without having to worry about using command line, here are some additional options

- GitHub Desktop: <a href="https://desktop.github.com/">https://desktop.github.com/</a>
- You can also perform many Git operations in R Studio: <a href="https://happygitwithr.com/rstudio-git-github.html">https://happygitwithr.com/rstudio-git-github.html</a>
- Using Git from VS Code: <a href="https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/sourcecontrol/github">https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/sourcecontrol/github</a>



# Questions?