



A quick tour of **Git** and **GitHub**

(for researchers)

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Overview of the next 10-15 min

- ❏ What is Git and what is it for?
- ❏ GitHub: a quick tour of the cumulative ELS score repository
- ❏ The big 5 (basic commands)
- ❏ Mini demo

Disclaimer

- I am a baby!

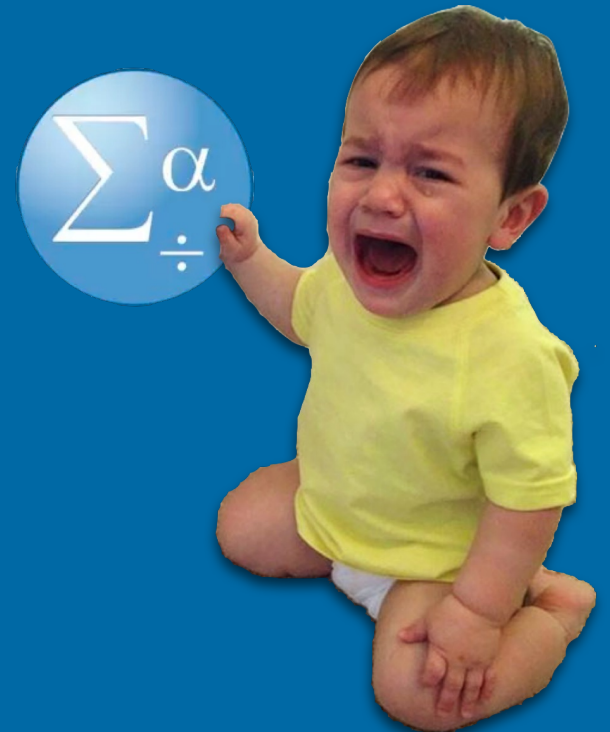


Eloy Geenjaar

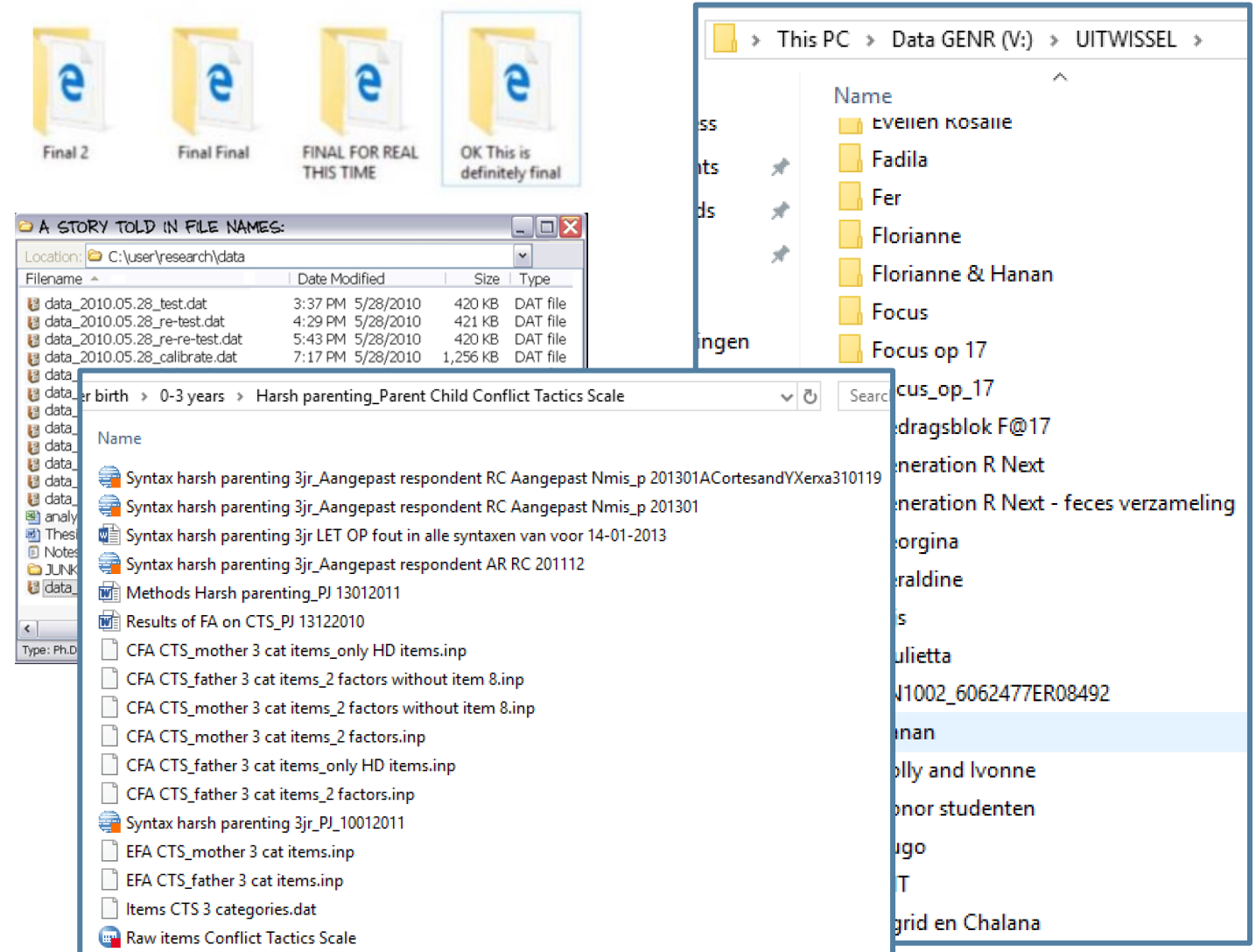
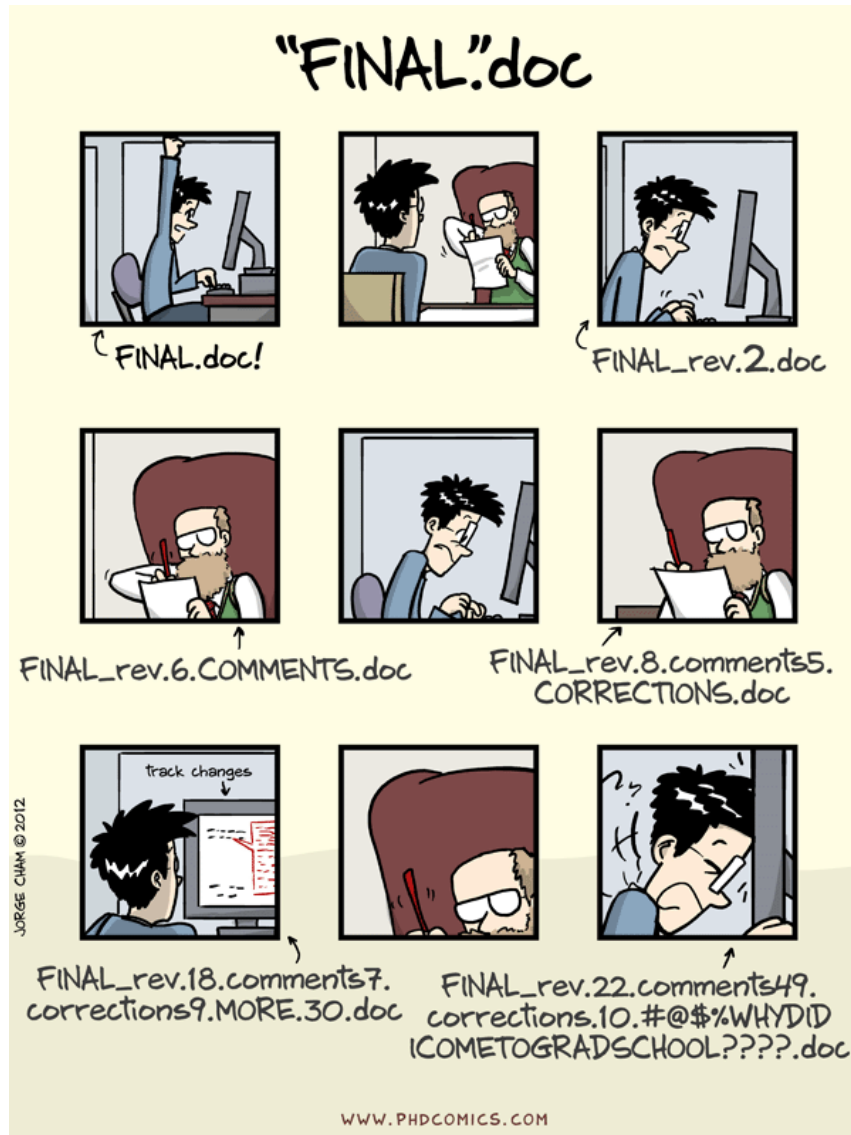
Introduction to Github

February 12th, 15.00-16.00h CET

[Read more](#)

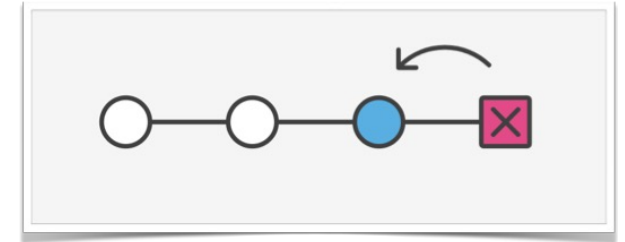


A world without *version control*...



What is **Git**?

Git is a *version control software*: it *tracks* and *merges* changes in your *files*.

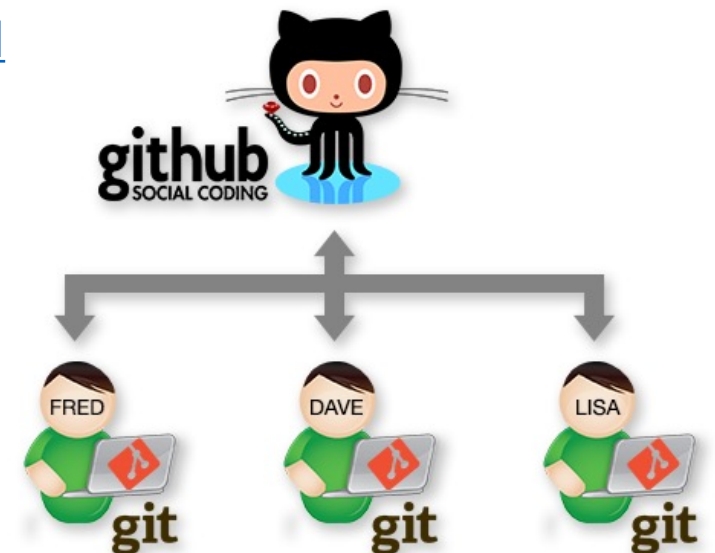


What is it for?

Primarily (?) software development (**code**), but... *not only*:

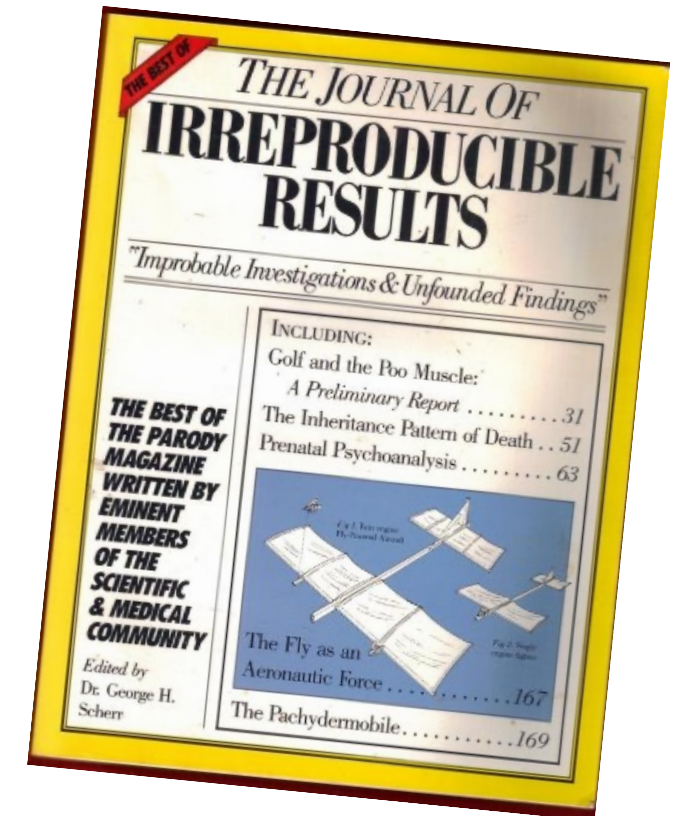
- Dissertation: <https://github.com/blahah/phd>
- Trip Planning: <https://github.com/stephwright/CampingWeekend>
- CV: <https://github.com/smythp/cv>
- To Do List: <https://github.com/zee-moz/zannahplan>

What is **GitHub** then?



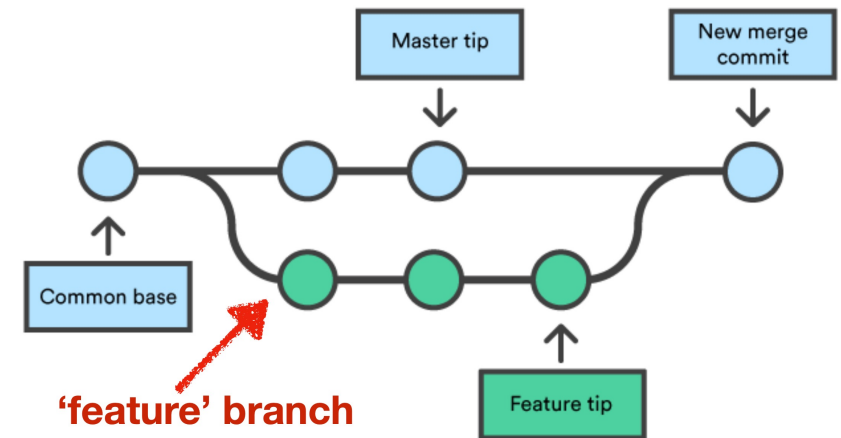
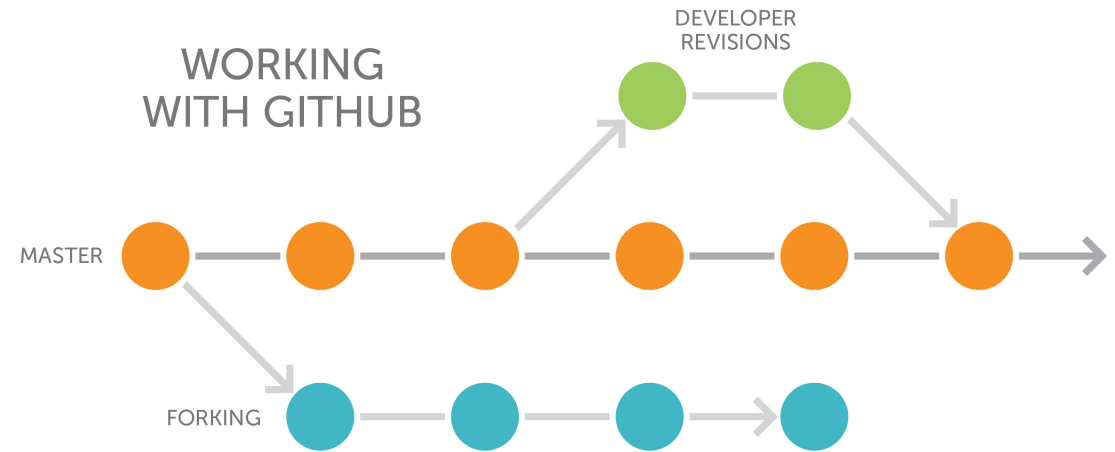
Why bother with all of this?

- ✓ Open and reproducible science / code / research
- ✓ Easy collaborations
- ✓ Sanity



GitHub basic lingo

- ▶ Repository
- ▶ README
- ▶ Fork & clone
- ▶ Master
- ▶ Branch
- ▶ Collaborator / Contributor
- ▶ Issues



The big five

1. `git clone`
2. `git status`
3. `git add`
4. `git commit -m “ ”`
5. `git push`

Or... clicky clacky ...



Desktop

Summing up



How to use GitHub

- Step 1 ➤ Sign up for GitHub
- Step 2 ➤ Create repository
- Step 3 ➤ Install and set up Git
- Step 4 ➤ Clone the remote repository
- Step 5 ➤ Make changes to files
- Step 6 ➤ Add changes to the staging area
- Step 7 ➤ Commit changes
- Step 8 ➤ Push changes to the remote

- ✓ You can roll back if you mess up
- ✓ Looks good on your resume
- ✓ Thank your past self in 4 years

*And you don't *have* to learn command line tools.

Takes a bit of practice to learn Git's workflow ...

... buuut you will get:

- ✓ Automated backups
- ✓ Easy sharing of code with collaborators
- ✓ An open science badge of honour