



UniDive Training School Course 3.1

Git Infrastructure



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Outline

- Git for beginners
- UD GitHub repositories
- PARSEME GitLab repositories
- GitHub synchronization in Grew

Installation

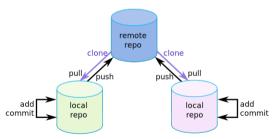
- Make sure Git is installed on your system
 - ▶ https://shorturl.at/15cf0
 - (https://github.com/UniDive/2024-UniDive-Chisinau-training-school/blob/main/ Course-3-corpus-annotation-infrastructure/git-tutorial.pdf)
- Two platforms: Microsoft Windows and Ubuntu. The latter should partly generalize to other Linux architectures and even to MacOS

Git in a nutshell

- Git is a piece of **software**, originating from the **Linux** development community
- It is a version control system: It records changes to a set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later
- Any types of files can be versioned (e.g. images, .pdf files etc.)
- The power of versioning is optimal with plain text files, because it is easy to visualize differences between different versions in such files
- Examples of plain text files:
 - software source codes (in Python, C, Java, bash, PHP, etc.)
 - ▶ web pages in HTML or Markdown (e.g. Wiki pages),
 - XML files (see FLAT in Course 2)
 - ▶ language resources (e.g. in .conllu or .cupt formats see below)
- Git is a de facto standard tool for collaborative development of software and data

Git repository

- A Git **repository** (*repo* for short) is a directory containing:
 - user's files and directories to be versioned
 - ▶ a Git database (in a hidden folder called .git) containing all the history of previous versions
- There are usually **several copies** of the same repository: one central **remote repo** on the server, and several **local repos** on the personal machines of the collaborators



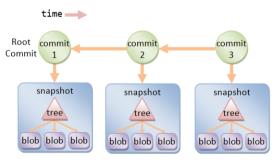
Source: https://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/howto/Git HowTo.html

Tracked and untracked files

- A working directory of a Git repo can contain:
 - tracked files versioned in the git database
 - untracked files not versioned
- An untracked file can be turned into tracked and vice-versa

Commit

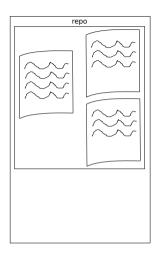
- **Snapshot** = a picture of how your files look like at a given moment
- **Blob** = a picture of a single file
- Commit = taking a snapshot of all your tracked files
- The history of file versions in repository is stored by commits in the repo's database (stored in the .git directory)

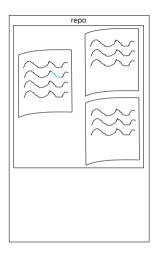


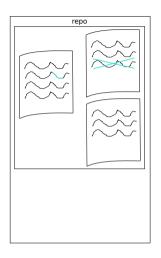
Source: https://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/howto/Git_HowTo.html

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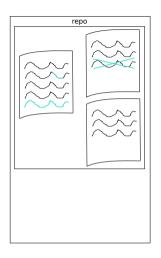


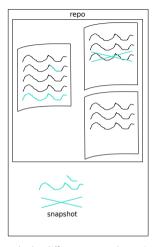






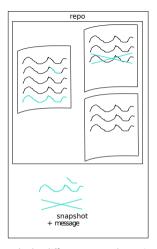






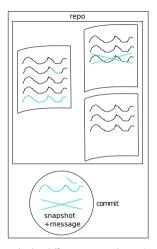
For simplicity, only the differences are shown in the snapshot.

In reality, a snapshot is taken of the whole file, not only of the changes.



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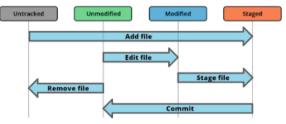
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Checksum

- Each commit has a unique identifier called a checksum
- Checksum = 40-character string composed of hexadecimal characters (0-9 and a-f) and calculated based on the contents of all tracked files
- Examples:
 - ▶ 17eac1dfa333bf9d757ed90c93a14e1fff120df1
 - df4ebd134564a52d98ead3da4e24cb689bef61d6
- The checksum is often shortened in git to the first few characters:
 - ▶ 17eac1d
 - ▶ df4ebd1

States of a file

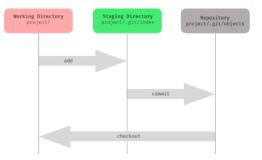
- Every file **tracked** by Git can be in one of the 3 states:
 - modified you have changed the file but have not committed it to your database yet
 - staged you have marked a modified file in its current version to go into your next commit
 - committed (or unmodified) the current version of your file is safely stored in your local database



Source: https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4842-6270-2 2

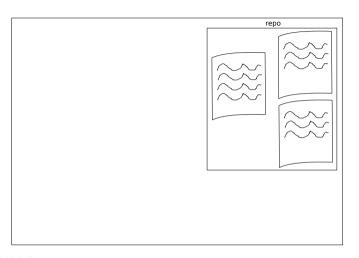
Areas for a file

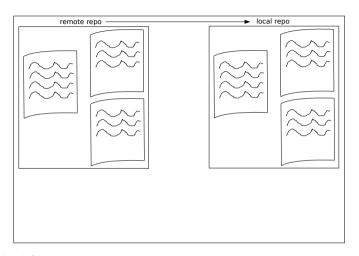
- working directory the actual location of your files
- staging area a temporary area where changes are prepared for committing
- **Git database** stores the history of commits

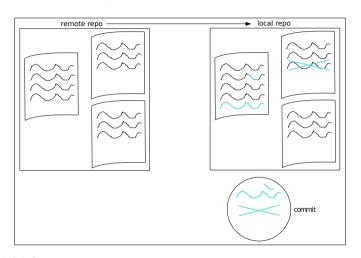


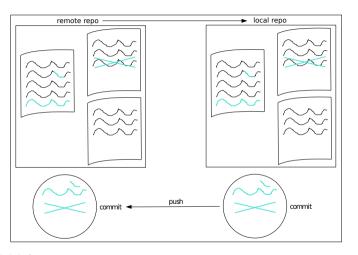
Source: https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/git-interview-questions/

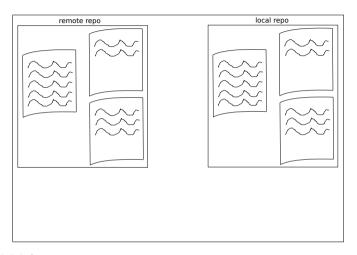




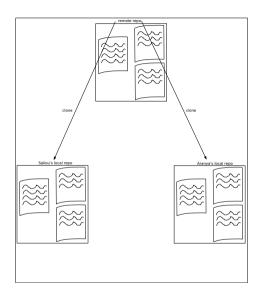


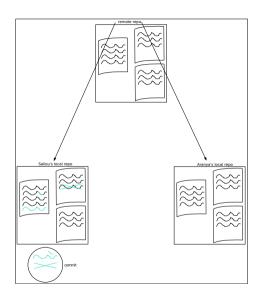




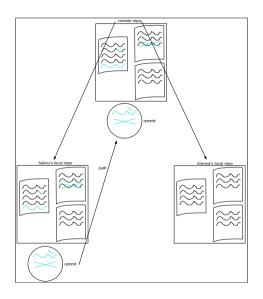


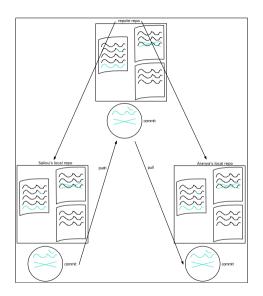




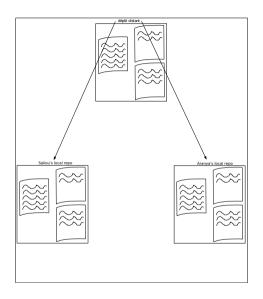


Chişinău, 8.-12.7.2024



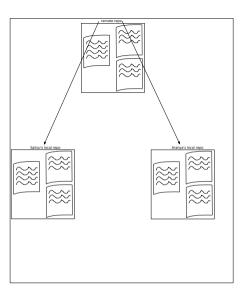


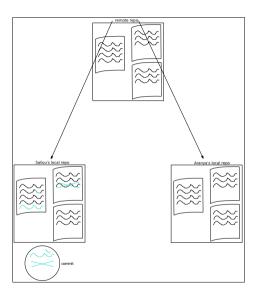
Chişinău, 8.-12.7.2024

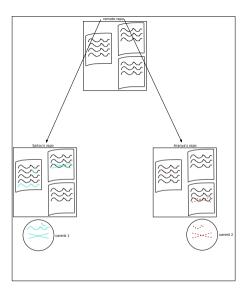


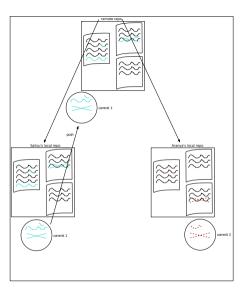
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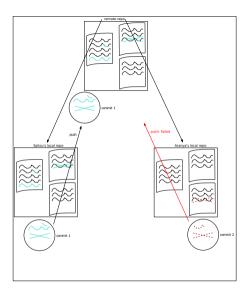


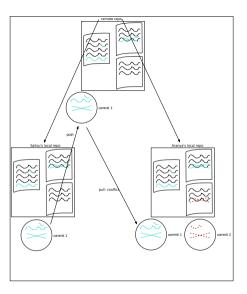


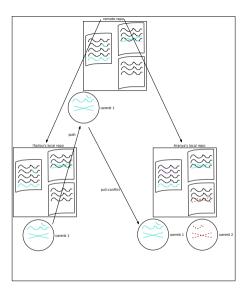


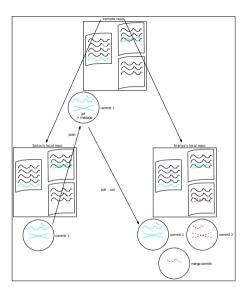


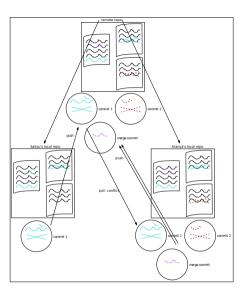


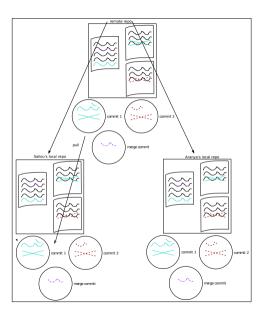




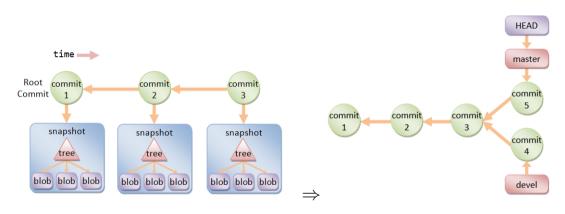








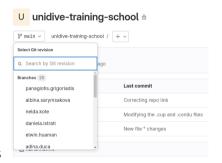
Working with branches



Source: https://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/howto/Git_HowTo.html

Simple Git exercise

- Follow the link: https://gitlab.com/parseme/unidive-training-school
- Examine the files



- Examine the branches
- Follow the steps in README

Further reading

• Git reference and manual https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2

Git vs. GitHub vs. GitLab

like two different cars with the same engine (except that you can use Git ('the engine') without GitHub and GitLab, just on your local system or with your own server





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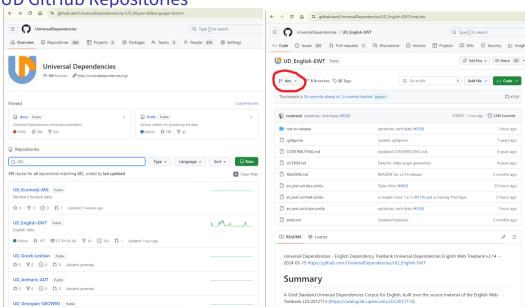








UD GitHub Repositories



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7 years ago

3 months ago

2 hours ago

1 hour ago

0 =

+ Add file

UD GitHub Branches

- UD GitHub: master and dev branches
 - master is for users, not for data maintainers
 - ★ It always matches the last official release (treebank data-wise, not 100% file-wise)
 - ★ dev merged into master automatically at release tim
 - ★ You do not have permission to push to master
 - ★ Do not create Pull Requests (GitHub may offer them when you cannot push directly)
 - ★ Do not contaminate your history from master (do not pull the eval.log file)
- Local copies of remote branches: orig/dev
- Local copy of the dev branch

• Create repository or clone a repository from GitHub / GitLab

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- git commit -a
 - ▶ Equivalent to git add ; git commit

Git Workflow (with Remote Repo)

 Pull (download) the new changes from the remote repo: git pull (possibly with --no-edit

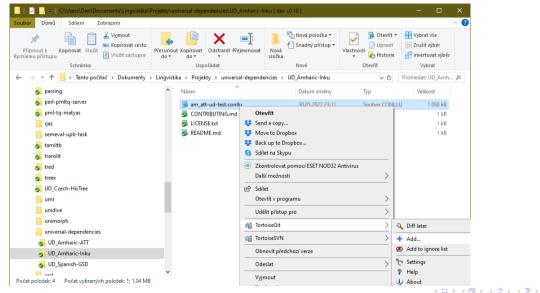
Git Workflow (with Remote Repo)

- Pull (download) the new changes from the remote repo: git pull (possibly with --no-edit
- Local editing cycle (see previous slide)

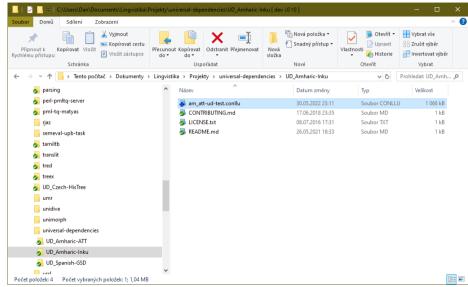
Git Workflow (with Remote Repo)

- Pull (download) the new changes from the remote repo: git pull (possibly with --no-edit
- Local editing cycle (see previous slide)
- After commit, push (upload) your changes to the remote repo: git push
- Still possible that there are new changes: pull again
- If unlucky, there are edit conflicts on the same lines, which you must resolve, then commit
 and push again

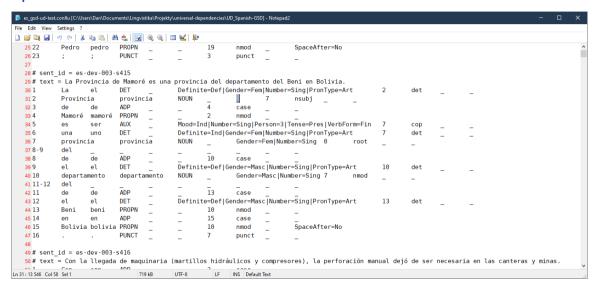
Select Files for Version Control (git add)



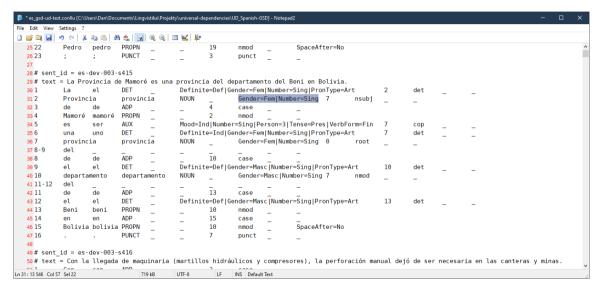
Select Files for Version Control (git add)



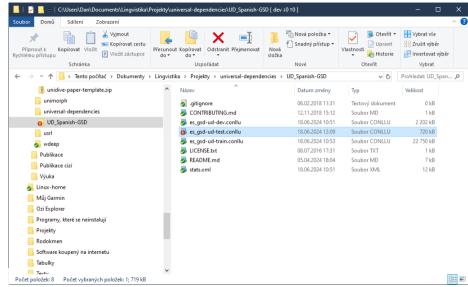
Open a File to Edit



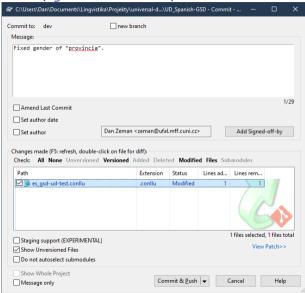
Edit and Save the File



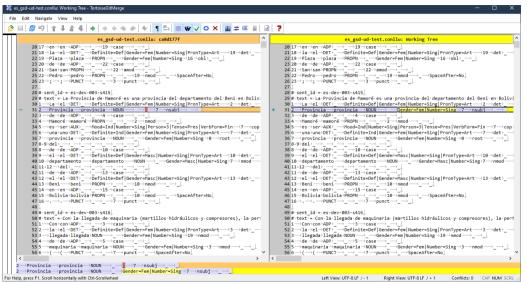
Working Folder Now Differs from Last Git Revision



Save ('git commit') New Revision to the History



View diff before Committing





17010a96dc95e1ce1ce356664fd8091a5cef6a92 2024-06-17 8:54:32

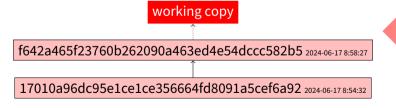
EDIT and SAVE file(s)



17010a96dc95e1ce1ce356664fd8091a5cef6a92 2024-06-17 8:54:32

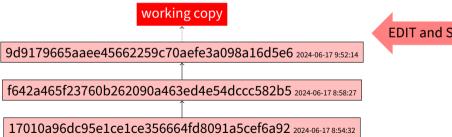
git commit -a

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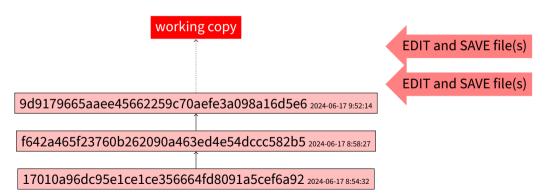


EDIT and SAVE file(s)

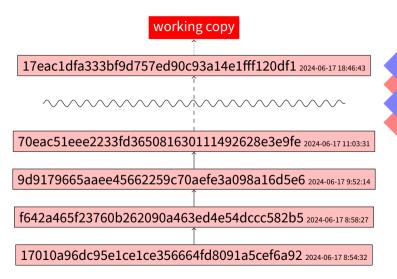




EDIT and SAVE file(s)





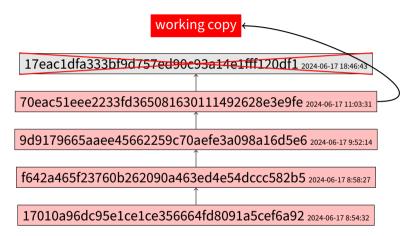


git commit -a
EDIT and SAVE file(s)
git commit -a
EDIT and SAVE file(s)

Revert Changes in Working Copy



Revert Changes Introduced in Commit X



Revert to a Previous Commit in Terminal

- git log... see commit numbers and messages
- git checkout d95cb61bbd
- cp x.conllu x-old.conllu... temporarily copy as an unversioned file!
- git checkout dev... back to the newest commit of the dev branch
- mv x-old.conllu x.conllu...replace the new file with the old one
- \bullet git commit -a -m "Reverted x.conllu to the version from last Tuesday (d95cb61bbd)"

More on Branches

- UD GitHub: master and dev branches
 - ▶ Recall: You only work with dev
- You may want to create your own additional branches
 - ► Big change, e.g. visit all instances of PronType=Dem and manually re-tag them as either PRON or DET
 - It takes time and you do not want to release it until it is done in the entire corpus: create a branch called demonstratives
 - ▶ In the meantime, fix a small bug in the dev branch and have it released in the next UD release
 - ▶ When the work in demonstratives is done, merge it back into dev

PARSEME Gitlab repositories

Language	Working version	Latest release - version 1.3	Previous releases - version 1.2
Arabic (AR)	[Repo] [Consistency check] [Grew-match]	Grew-match	NA
Basque (EU)	[Repo] [Consistency check] [Grew-match]	Grew-match	Grew-match
Bulgarian (BG)	[Repo] [Consistency check] [Grew-match]	Grew-match	NA

h	ttps://	gitlab.com/	parseme/	corpora/	-/wikis/home
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Reannotating morphosyntax with UD 2.13 hadj med najet authored 2 months ago				
Name	Last commit			
not_to_release	Reannotating morphosyntax with			
⊌ .gitlab-ci.yml	check corpus files in CI			
M+ README.md	Adding reference to statistics scr			
h dev.cupt	correct source_sent_id and remo			
h test.cupt	correct source_sent_id and remo			
htrain.cupt	correct source_sent_id and remo			

https://gitlab.com/parseme/parseme_corpus_ar

GitHub and GitLab synchronization in Grew-match



Grew-match

- Online interface for corpus exploration and visualization (see next courses)
- Available on versioned treebanks and on GitHub or GitLab latest data (open projects)
- ▶ The **Grew-match** backend is updated automatically after a push on the treebank repository
 - ★ **UD**: around 15 treebanks are available. Ex: UD_English-EWT@dev (more on demand)
 - ★ **SUD**: all SUD native treebanks. Ex: SUD_French-GSD@latest
 - **★ Parseme**: all Parseme treebanks. Ex: PARSEME-FR@master

GitHub synchronization in Arborator-Grew



Arborator-Grew

- Online interface for exploration annotation and maintenance (see next courses)
- ► Projects in **Arborator-Grew** can be synchronized with a GitHub repository
 - ★ You can **push** annotation done in **Arborator-Grew** to GitHub
 - ★ You can **pull** updates from GitHub in **Arborator-Grew** project