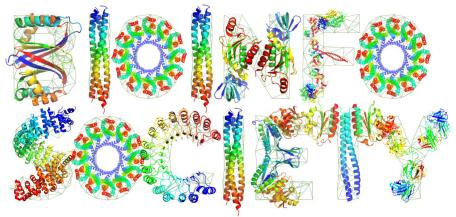
Git, GitHub, and Git LFS

(Large File Storage)





Louis Maddox





In today's workshop we will:

- outline what git is, why it's so useful, and [vaguely] how it works
- introduce GitHub and how to get student freebies
- create a local repository, commit to it, and push to a remote copy
- create a remote repo with the GitHub web interface, *clone* this repo locally, then *push* some *committed* changes back to the website
- take a look at bioinformatics code on GitHub
- introduce the Git Large File Storage (LFS) system

(these words will make sense by the end!)

GitHub's glossary: help.github.com/articles/github-glossary

To install Git:

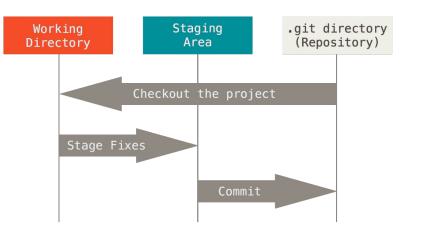
Windows

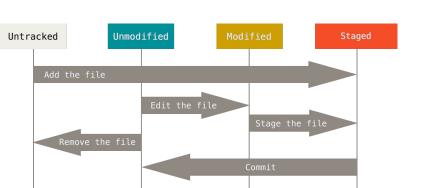
- git-for-windows.github.io Git tool, mimics a Bash command line
- desktop.github.com
 Desktop client buggy: command line preferable

Mac OS X

- run git in Terminal for an Xcode install prompt OS X 10.9 Mavericks or later
- git-scm.com/download/mac
 Download a binary
- git-scm.com/downloads/guis Various GUI clients as above: CLI preferable

Git is a file versioning system with 3 file states





a "commit" is a snapshot of code

- → a committed file has been stored safely in your local database
- → commits have descriptive messages, e.g. "I fixed
 a bug in the program" annotates a file's history

modified files get staged marked "to commit"

- → git add <file> stages all changes in <file>
- → git commit -m "Fixed bug in <file>"

GitHub is an online Git repo hosting service

- ⇒ GitHub.com
- free bonuses for students GitHub
 Student Developer Pack





<> Code

(1) Issues 11 Pull requests

- 'Micro plan' (5 private repos) for free: request discount here
- doesn't require command line
 - web interface, show history clearly, and even mobile apps
 - simplifies things like pull requests ("request" to merge code into repo, e.g. a patch)
- Issues for bug tracking
- In-browser handling of pull requests
- Project wikis for technical documentation (sometimes used)

Git workflow to send local files to remote e.g. GitHub

Unix commands:

- 1. Initialise a local repo
- 2. Add files (track/stage for commit)
- 3. Commit files git commit -m "Commit message here"
- 4. Set remote origin

Create a new repo on GitHub to get this URL.
Use HTTPS unless you have already set up SSH keys?

5. Push to remote git push -u origin master

git init

git add .

committe in committe message here

git remote add origin <remote URL>

Git workflow to edit files in a remote repo e.g. GitHuk

Note: if using this example, "fork" the repository – make a copy under your own account \rightarrow qithub.com/UoMBioinfoSoc/cfl1-qit-workshop \rightarrow Click **Y** Fork in the top right)

Unix commands:

git clone

1. Clone the repo

https://github.com/{your-username}/cfl1-git-workshop.git

→ repo URL with .git on the end

- 2. Edit the downloaded files
- 3. Stage edited files

git add .

4. Commit files

git commit -m "Commit message here"

5. Push to remote git push -u origin master

The remote origin is already set as where you 'cloned' it from.





4 months ago

2 months ago

9 months ago

5 months ago

6 months ago

README.md

INSTALL.md

README.md

gen_release.sh

kallisto is a program for quantifying abundances of transcripts from RNA-Seq data, or more generally of target sequences using high-troughput sequencing reads. It is based on the novel idea of pseudoalignment for papidly determining the compatibility of reads with targets, without the need for alignment. On benchmarks with standard RNA-Seq data, kallisto can quantify 30 million human reads in less than 3 minutes on a Mac desktop computer using only the read sequences and a transcriptome index that itself takes less than 10 minutes to builci. Pseudoalignment of reads preserves the key information needed for quantification, and kallisto is therefore not only fast, but also as accurate than existing quantification tools. In fact, because the pseudoalignment procedure is obsulted to errors in the reads, in many benchmarks faultitudes objectively outperforms existing tools.

remove note about installing tests in INSTALL

typo fix in sleuth URL

Reformatting using astyle

add static to gen_release

format license to 80 chars per line

kallisto quantified RNA-Seq can be analyzed with sleuth.

Manual

Please visit http://pachterlab.github.io/kallisto/manual.html for the manual.

License

Please read the license before using kallisto. The license is distributed with **kallisto** in the file license.txt also viewable here.

Announcements

There is a low traffic Google Group, kallisto-sleuth-announcements where we make announcements about new releases. This is a read-only mailing list.

Getting help

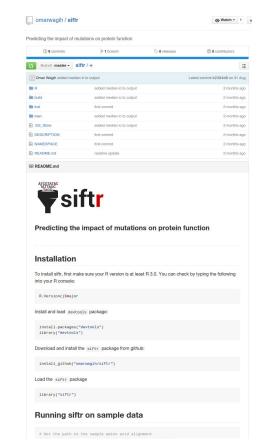
For help running kallisto, please post to the kallisto-sleuth-users Google Group.

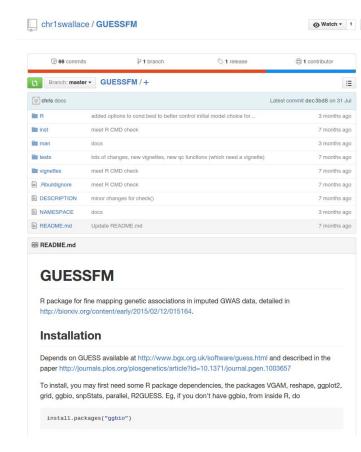
Reporting bugs

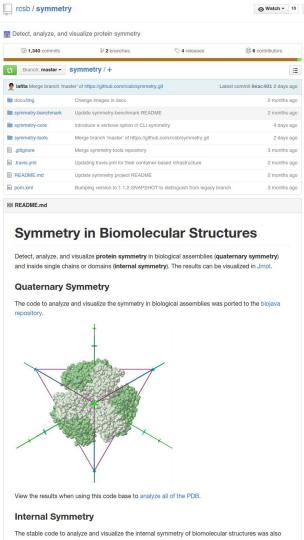
Please report bugs to the Github issues page

Development and pull requests

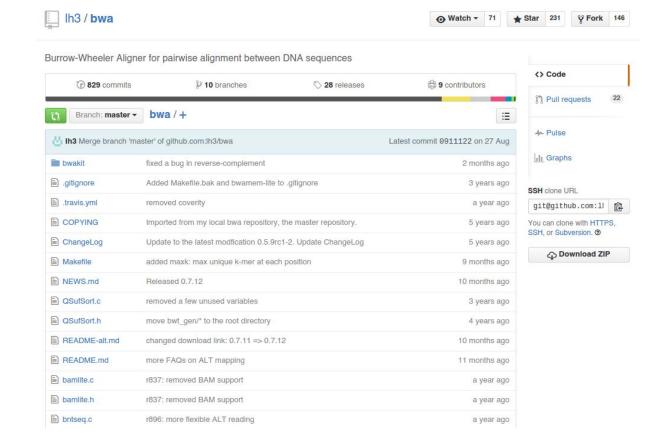
Bioinformatics on GitHub







Bioinformatics on GitHub





DOI: 10.7287/peerj.preprints.1460v1



TDMresults

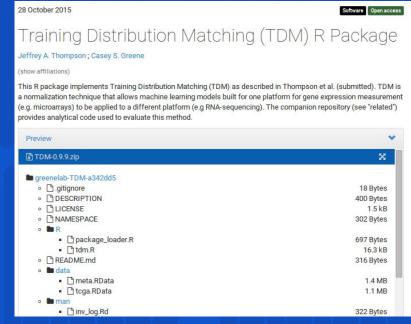




Bioinformatics on GitHub ...and Zenodo

Journal (or preprint server like PeerJ Preprints or BioRxiv) gives article a DOI,

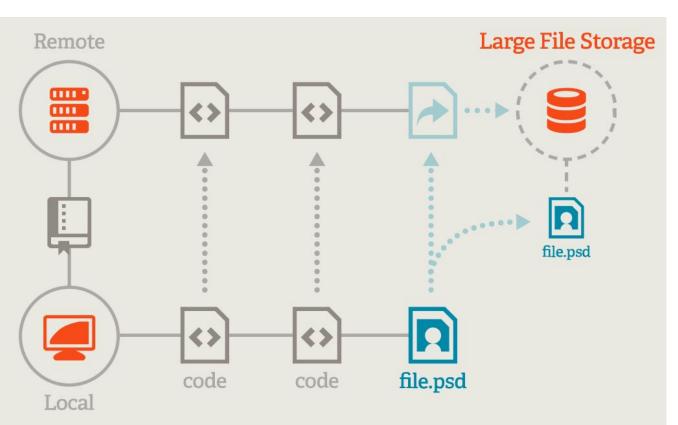
...its associated dataset gets one that points to Zenodo.org



Scripts and data for re-creating TDM results.

Use run_experiments.R to regenerate the analyses

Git Large File Storage



Storage (≥) can be GitHub.com, Amazon S3 "bucket" etc.

Files appear to be handled as normal



Same Git workflow

Work like you always do on Git—no need for additional commands, secondary storage systems, or toolsets.

File types must be tracked

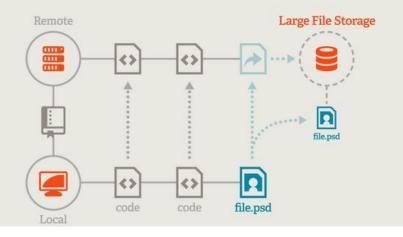
```
git lfs track *.extension
e.g.
      git lfs track *.mp3
then just
       git add .
       git commit -m "Added some mp3s"
       git push origin master
```



An open source Git extension for versioning large files

Git Large File Storage (LFS) replaces large files such as audio samples, videos, datasets, and graphics with text pointers inside Git, while storing the file contents on a remote server like GitHub.com or GitHub Enterprise.

← Install v1.0.2 via PackageCloud (Linux)



Git stores the full version of each file in "loose" format and uses compressed incremental diffs (originally based on xdiff) in packfiles (after "git gc") without distinguishing text vs binary in either case. The issue is that binary files are often compressed themselves (so a one-byte semantic change has nonlocal effect) or have positional references (like jump targets in an executable, causing small changes to cascade).

These factors explain the inefficient handling of binary files, but improving efficiency requires changing the semantics. LFS follows in the path of a few other tools (based on smudge/clean filters) that try to hide the semantic difference from the casual user, though that difference seems to bite people more frequently than we'd like.

Extras and links

- GitHub "cheat sheets":
 - official: training.github.com/kit/downloads/github-git-cheat-sheet.pdf
 - long list of pro tips: git.io/sheet
- GitHub gists (gist.github.com)
 - Example using it as a to-do list: bit.ly/1076k6t
 - Ruby program to generate gists on the command line: github.com/defunkt/gist
- GitHub pages: site generator for repo named {url-prefix}.github.io
 - our site made with Jekyll + GitHub Pages
- git.io: free short URL service for GitHub (including gists)
- GitHub now renders PDF, Word, Excel, PowerPoint