# Git, GitHub, and Git LFS

( Large File Storage )



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## 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
- 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:

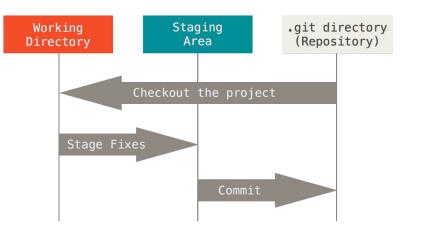
### Windows

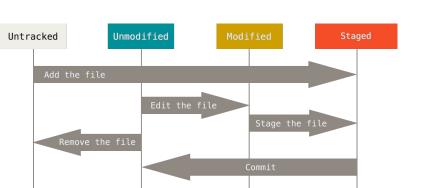
- git-for-windows.github.io Git tool, mimics a Bash<sup>™</sup> command line
- desktop.github.com Desktop client buggy: command line preferable

### 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







(!) Issues 11 Pull requests

II Graphs

- '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 to repo, e.g. to send a <> Code 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?

git remote add origin <remote URL>

5. Push to remote git push -u origin master

git init

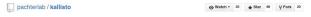
git add .

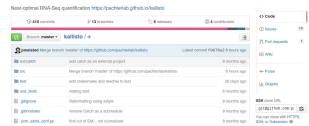
# Git workflow to **edit files in a remote repo** e.g.

Unix commands:

- 1. Clone the repo
- → 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





5 months ago

4 months ago

2 months ago

9 months ago

5 months ago

6 months ago

O Download ZIP

## kallisto

CMakeLists.txt

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 pseucoalignment for rapidly 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 miruties on a Mac desklop computer using only the read sequences and a transcriptome index that itself takes less than 10 minutes to build. 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 notbust to errors in the reads, in many benchmarks kaillate significantly outperforms existing tools.

remove note about installing tests in INSTALL

typo fix in sleuth URI

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**

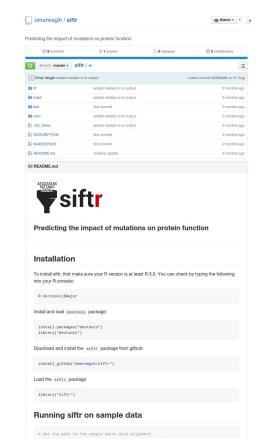
For help running kallisto, please post to the kallisto-sleuth-users Google Group.

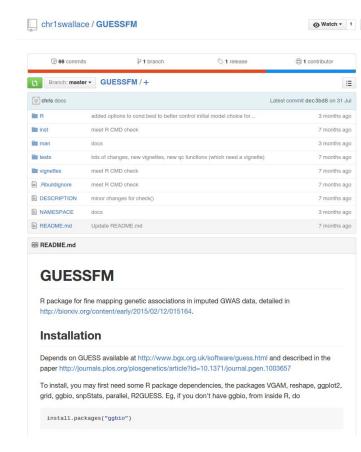
### Reporting bugs

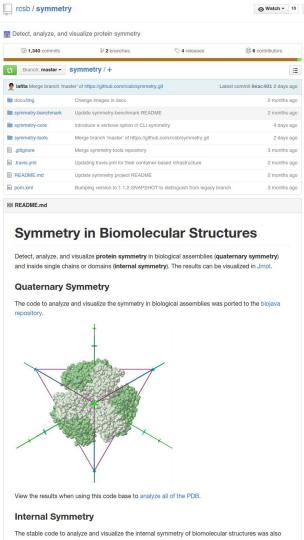
Please report bugs to the Github issues page

Development and pull requests

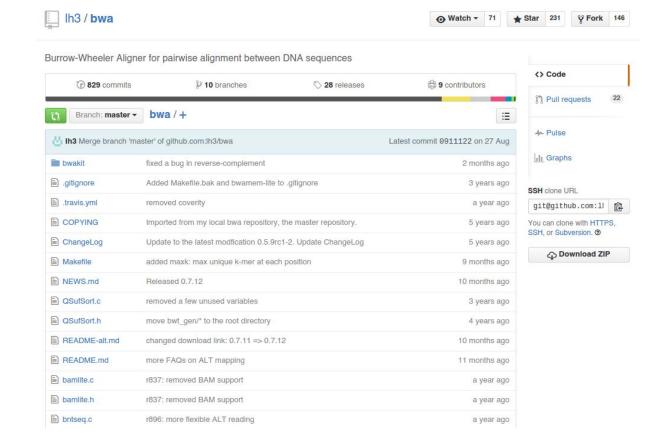
## Bioinformatics on GitHub







## Bioinformatics on GitHub

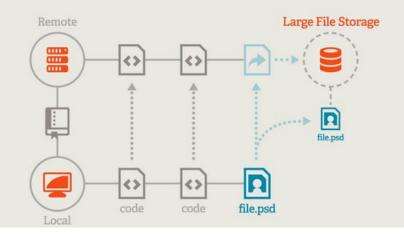




## An open source Git extension for versioning large files

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.