Essential Research Toolkit for the Humanities

Week 14: Git(Hub) basics

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Psycholinguistics and Cognitive Modeling Lab

Homework

Use the terminal not R.

Find the changes I made in the big project Unpack files and compare them in pairs Look also in subfolders

How many times does the word "verhalten" appear in the corpus files?

```
grep "verhalten" -c corpus1.TXT corpus2.TXT corpus3.TXT
corpus1.TXT:90
corpus2.TXT:145
corpus3.TXT:146
```

- -i = ignore case
- -o = (print) only matching

Homework

```
How many times (not where/list of cases) does "Berlin" appear in corpus files? BeRlIn ✓, Berliner ★

grep -w -c -i "Berlin" corpus1.TXT corpus2.TXT corpus3.TXT corpus1.TXT:8

corpus2.TXT:4

corpus3.TXT:4

What are the differences between corpus2.txt and corpus3.txt?

diff corpus2.txt corpus3.txt (no quotation marks) 6 changes
```

telnet ateraan.com 4002 → command not found and other issues



Sharing

Data Understand Communicate Share

clean, transform, export, visualize, model create clean and beautiful reports

connect, collaborate, backup

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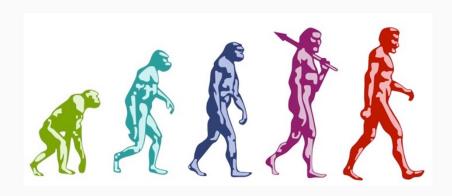
Version control

Does this look familiar?

Name
Press release for approval.doc
Press release final.doc
Press release FINAL VERSION.doc
Press release FINAL FINAL VERSION.doc
MPROVED FINAL PRESS RELEASE.doc
REVISED APPROVED FINAL PRESS RELEASE.doc
REVISED APPROVED FINAL PRESS RELEASE v. 2.doc
!! NEW REVISED APPROVED FINAL PRESS RELEASE v. 2.doc
III REVISED NEW REVISED APPROVED FINAL PRESS RELEASE v. 2.doc
🔃 !!!! Press release as sent.doc

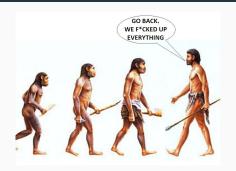
Popular choices include: date, name, version nr, final, copy, reviewed.

Version control



Version control helps you track changes over time.

Version control



When you mess up you can go back to when things worked.

Renaming, saving as, adding dates and initials etc. to file names may work for a small project but breaks down fast with big projects.

Version control is commonly used in (software) development, in fast-paced work environments, and big teams.

Allows you to save stages of your project.

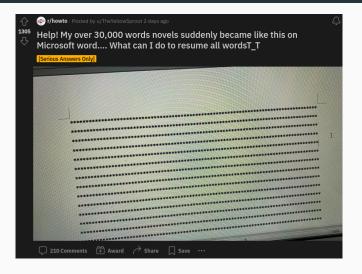
Tracking changes

diff is great locally and you can use DiffChecker
https://www.diffchecker.com/ → paid + online

Multiple people working on the same project in parallel makes files messy, fast:

- · Collaborator 1 is writing the intro
- · Collaborator 2 is adding the statistics
- · Collaborator 3 is summarizing the results
- · Proofreader is checking for errors
- ...

Backup



Remember to backup important files locally and in the cloud!

Git and GitHub

Why learn Git?

- · Keep track of your data
- Synchronize across devices
- Collaborate effectively
- · Resolve errors and fix mistakes
- · Parallelize processes
- Backup and store files
- Remember, revert, and restore (short- and long-term)
- · Be more employable as (data) scientists and developers
- · It's free and open source

THIS IS GIT. IT TRACKS COLLABORATIVE WORK ON PROJECTS THROUGH A BEAUTIFUL DISTRIBUTED GRAPH THEORY TREE MODEL. COOL. HOU DO WE USE IT? NO IDEA. JUST MEMORIZE THESE SHELL COMMANDS AND TYPE THEM TO SYNC UP. IF YOU GET ERRORS, SAVE YOUR WORK ELSEWHERE, DELETE THE PROJECT, AND DOWNLOAD A FRESH COPY.

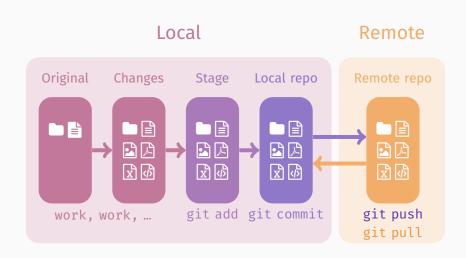
Git, GitHub, and GitLab

Git (** slang: worthless, foolish, unpleasant person) is an OS version control software that works locally on your computer. Great for individual use.

GitHub is the most popular code hosting platform that makes collaborating using git easier. LinkedIn and Twitter for developers, owned by Microsoft. Uni Stuttgart has their own GitHub server https://github.tik.uni-stuttgart.de/

GitLab is an alternative code hosting platform that has somewhat different user permissions and includes Continuous Integration (no need to pull) \rightarrow this will be explained soon.

Workflow



Glossary: Setup

Repository (repo) a place where something (e.g. data) is stored and managed.

Server the computer storing the repository.

Client the computer connecting to the repository.

Working set/copy local directory/place where you make changes.

Trunk/main/master the main location for the data in the repository.

Fork is a copy of a repository that you can change to your liking.

Branch a parallel version of the repository at this time.

Merge combine a (feature) branch with the main branch/trunk.

Tree structure



Source: Sitepoint

Glossary: Actions (must know)

Add tell git to track untracked files.

Commit change to tracked files. Has a unique ID (\approx save as) and keeps record of changes. Usually contains a message, i.e. description of changes.

Status what are the changes since the last commit?

Push send changes to a remote repository.

Pull get changes from a remote repository.

Glossary: Actions

Changelog list of all changes.

Branch (make a) parallel version of a repository.

Diff difference in changes between files.

Merge combining changes from two branches.

Reset undo/rollback the last commit (move backwards).

Revert undo/cancel a change but make a new commit (move forwards).

Getting started

Install git and set it up

- 1. Download git e.g.
 https://github.com/git-guides/install-git
- 2. Open a terminal
- 3. Give yourself a name:

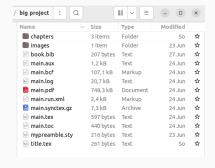
```
git config --global user.name "Your Name"
```

- · which program
- · (topic) do what and where
- · (variable) details please
- · your name or alias
- 4. Insert your email address:

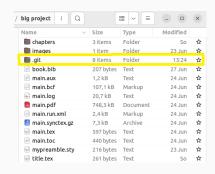
```
git config --global user.email "mail@example.com"
```

First repo

Navigate via command line (cd) or open in terminal.



Initialize git: **git init**



What's going on

git status

```
anna@AP-UniSTR-Laptop:~/Desktop/ERT4H/big project$ git status
On branch master
No commits yet
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

What to track

git add FILE

```
anna@AP-UniSTR-Laptop:~/Desktop/ERT4H/big project$ git add main.tex
anna@AP-UniSTR-Laptop:~/Desktop/ERT4H/big project$ git status
On branch master
No commits yet
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
```

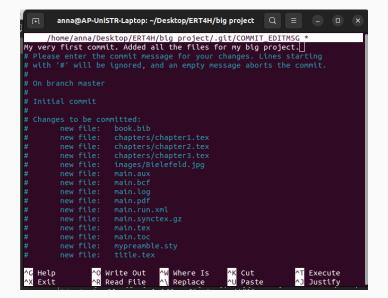
Keep all records

git add .

```
anna@AP-UniSTR-Laptop:~/Desktop/ERT4H/big project$ git add .
anna@AP-UniSTR-Laptop:~/Desktop/ERT4H/big project$ git status
On branch master
No commits yet
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
```

What have I done?

git commit



Changes

```
anna@AP-UniSTR-Laptop:~/Desktop/ERT4H/big projectS git commit
[master (root-commit) 0cf6617] My very first commit. Added all the files fo
r mv bia project.
15 files changed, 3244 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 book.bib
create mode 100644 chapters/chapter1.tex
create mode 100644 chapters/chapter2.tex
create mode 100644 chapters/chapter3.tex
create mode 100644 images/Bielefeld.jpg
create mode 100644 main.aux
create mode 100644 main.bcf
create mode 100644 main.log
create mode 100644 main.pdf
create mode 100644 main.run.xml
create mode 100644 main.synctex.qz
create mode 100644 main tex
create mode 100644 main.toc
create mode 100644 mypreamble.sty
create mode 100644 title.tex
```

git commit -m "My very first commit. Added all the
files for my big project."

What's going on

```
anna@AP-UniSTR-Laptop:~/Desktop/ERT4H/big project$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean
```



Round 2. Fight!

git status

git add .

```
anna@AP-UniSTR-Laptop:~/Desktop/ERT4H/big project$ git add chapters/chapter4.tex
anna@AP-UniSTR-Laptop:~/Desktop/ERT4H/big project$ git status
On branch master
Changes to be committed:
   (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
        new file: chapters/chapter4.tex
```

git commit

Captain's log. Stardate 202207.11

git log

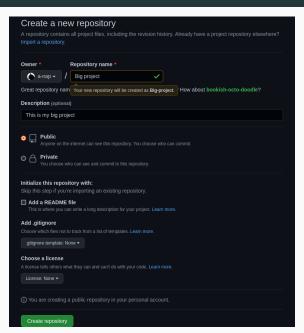
```
anna@AP-UniSTR-Laptop:~/Desktop/ERT4H/big project$ git log
commit 0cac2880b8bb89a4eb9eac482705bd250ed9c6f5 (HEAD -> master)
Author: ac140358 <anna.pryslopska@ling.uni-stuttgart.de>
Date: Sat Jul 9 21:48:05 2022 +0200

Added chapter 4

commit 0cf6617eb06dd6c513f2965b452ad76650544195
Author: ac140358 <anna.pryslopska@ling.uni-stuttgart.de>
Date: Sat Jul 9 21:33:30 2022 +0200

My very first commit. Added all the files for my big project.
```

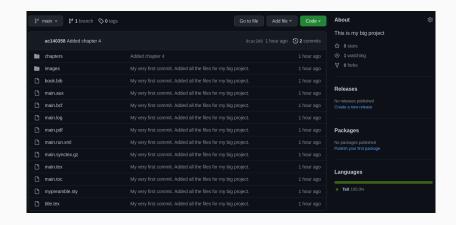
Taking it off the ground



Pre-boarding

```
Passanger/owner name (e.g. "GitHub Username" = "e.shellstrop"):
git config --global user.username "GitHub Username"
Add your remote repository (e.g. URL =
https://github.com/e.shellstrop/shrimp):
git remote add origin URL
Rename branch to something a bit less racist:
git branch -M main
Send it on its way:
git push -u origin main
```

You did it!



Staging



Remote changes

Add some information about your project

Help people interested in this repository understand your project by adding a README.

Add a README



Pulling your weight

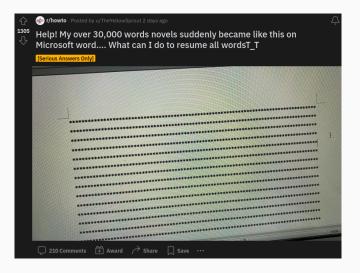
git pull

It may be confusing at first...





...but it's worth it.



Read more

```
Git guide: https://github.com/git-guides/
Another git guide:
http://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/
Git tutorial: http://git-scm.com/docs/gittutorial
Another git tutorial: https://www.w3schools.com/git/
Git cheat sheets: https://training.github.com/
Ask questions: https://stackoverflow.com
```

Homework assignment

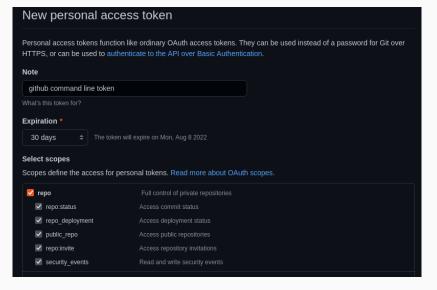
Homework assignment due July 16

Complete the Git It tutorial: https://github.com/jlord/git-it-electron/releases

Send me a link to your GitHub repository.

Earlier deadline because I will need time and internet to check it Troubleshooting the Git It tutorial:

- For solutions and known issues, see https://github.com/jlord/git-it-electron/issues
- Can't log in? Did you set git config --global user.username GITHUB USERNAME correctly?
- Still can't log in? You might need to log in using NOT a password but a personal access token. To make one:
 GitHub Account Settings → Developer settings → Personal access tokens → Generate new token → Generate token



Save it somewhere safe and use as a password for logging in via terminal.