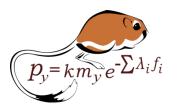
Introduction to Version Control with a focus on Git



HELLO

my name is

Dan McGlinn



Weecology Lab $p_{y=km_y}e^{-\sum \lambda_i f_i}$ @danmcglinn



danmcglinn@gmail.com

http://mcglinn.web.unc.edu

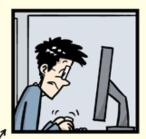
"FINAL".doc



 $^{ au}$ FINAL.doc!



FINA



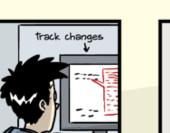
FINAL_rev.2.doc

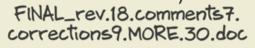


FINAL_rev.6.COMMENTS.doc



FINAL_rev.8.comments5. CORRECTIONS.doc







FINAL_rev.22.comments49. corrections.10.#@\$%WHYDID ICOMETOGRADSCHOOL????.doc

Outline

What is Version Control

• Why we need it in science

• Git as a version control system

• System to manage different versions of a single file

Working Copy

my_code.txt

History of Edits

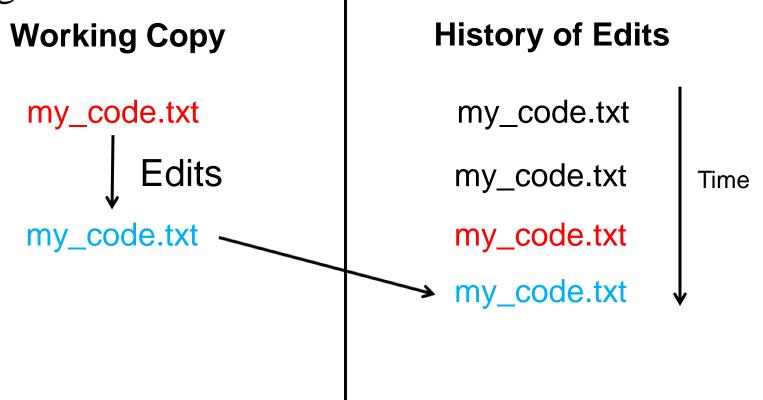
my_code.txt

my_code.txt

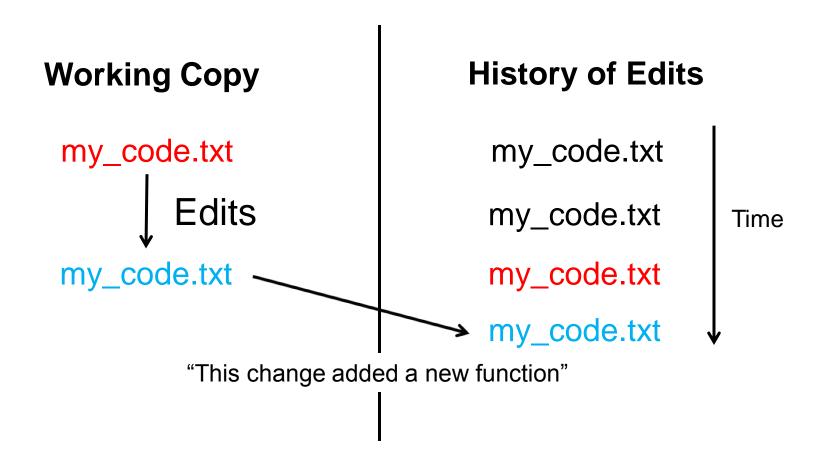
my_code.txt

Time

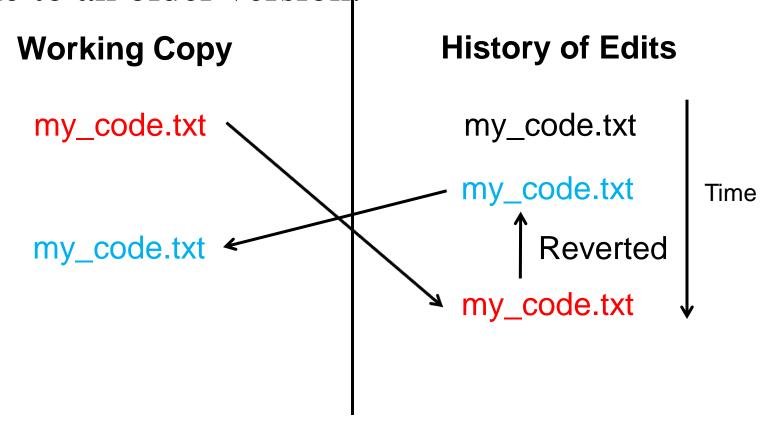
• System to manage different versions of a single file



• Ability to annotate changes (e.g., Lab Notebook)



• Enables the ability to retrace edits to revert the file to an older version.



Why Do We Need This?

• Reproducibility → like a lab notebook

- Personal workflow
 - Final.doc example

- Collaborative workflow
 - Allows a team of scientists contribute simultaneously to a project without fear of overwriting each other or breaking something

Why Git?

- Free Open Source
- Popular with active user-base
- Decentralized and distributed
- Requires only infrequent connection to server

Ram, K. - Git can facilitate greater reproducibility and increased transparency in science. http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.153821

Local Git Structure

Working

my_code.txt

Staging

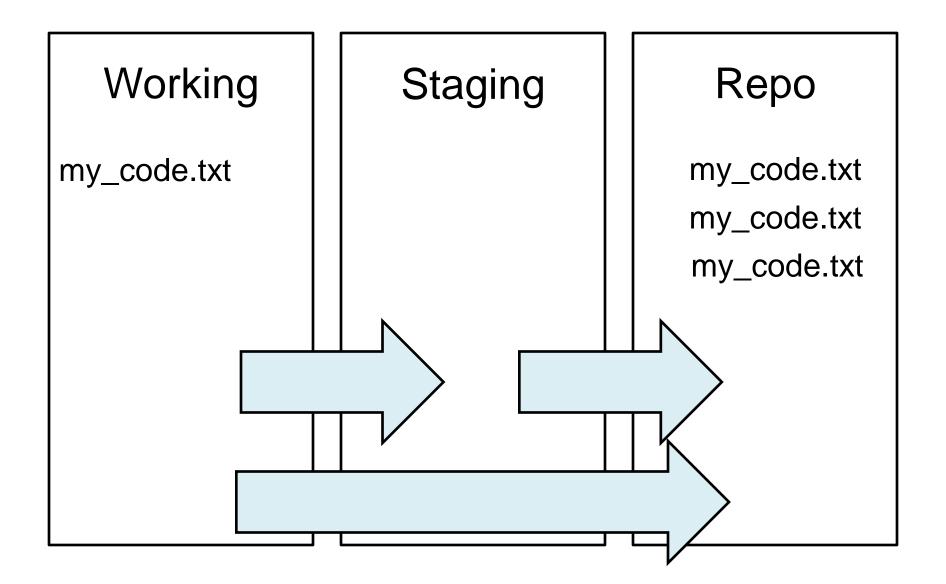
Repo

my_code.txt

my_code.txt

my_code.txt

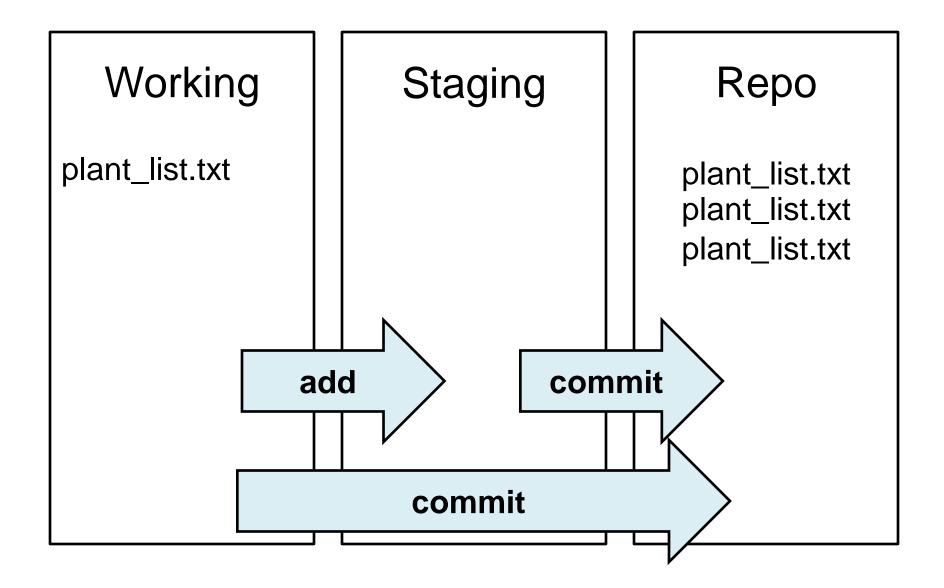
Local Git Workflow



First Commit: Follow Along Demo



Local Git Workflow



Staging Files

- \$ git add.
 - Stages all new or modified files in the working directory
- \$ git add <file_name>
 - Stages a specific new or modified file

Committing Files

- \$ git commit -m "Description of changes"
 - Save a snapshot of all staged files to the repo
- \$ git commit <file_name> -m "Description of changes"
 - Save a snapshot of a specific file to the repo

Meaningful Commit Messages

- First line should be a short description
 - 50 characters
 - Informative → what the commit does
 - Like a subject of an email
- Additional text should:
 - include motivation for the change
 - contrast its implementation with previous behavior
- Should be in present tense

Where you don't want to be...

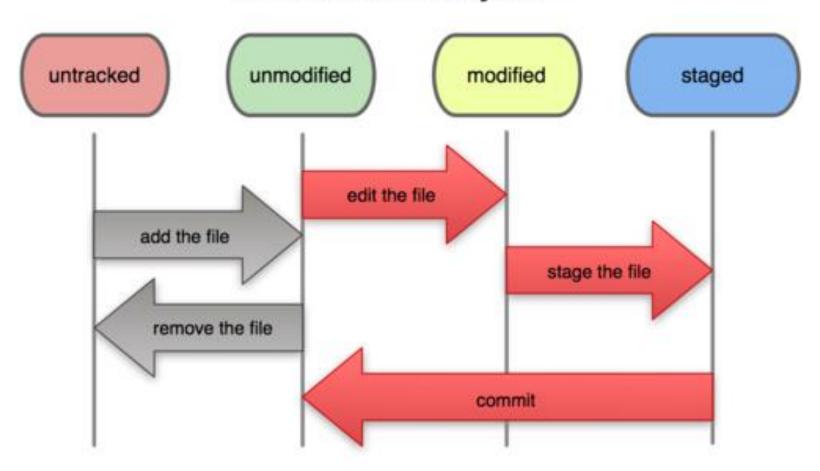




Bookkeeping

- \$ git init <repo_name>
 - Creates git repo
- \$ git status
 - Describes current status of any files in the git repo
 - Untracked
 - Modified
 - Staged
- \$ git log
 - Provides history of commits to the repo

File Status Lifecycle



First Commit: Do It Yourself



Add new observations to plant_list.txt

- Create a new file called **site_list.txt**
 - Add this to the repo

Move and Remove Files: Follow Along Demo



Moving and Removing Files

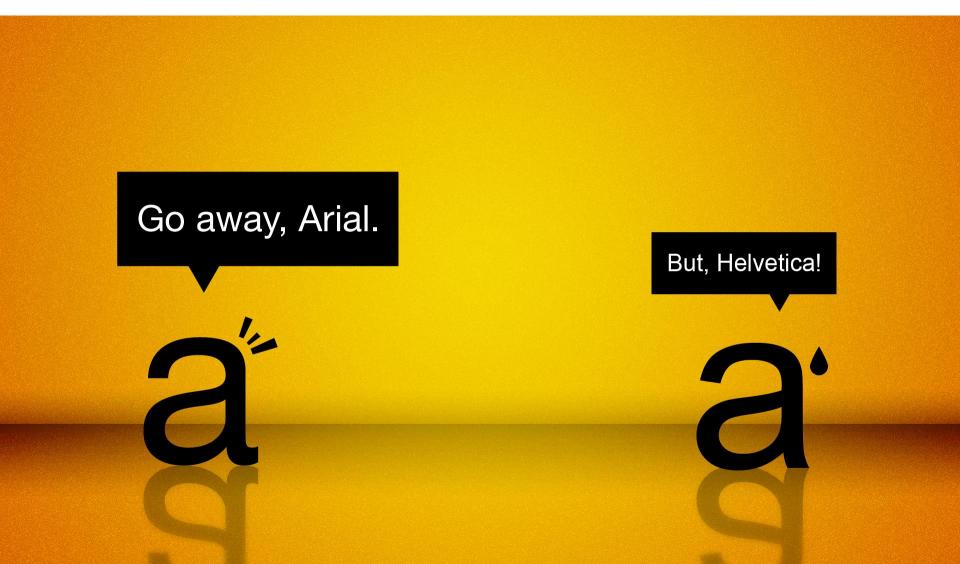
- \$ git mv <old_file_name> <new_file_name>
 - Renames or moves a file in the repo to a new location
- \$ git rm <file_name>
 - Removes a file from the repo

Move and Remove Files: Do It Yourself



- Remove the file habitat_list.txt
- Create a directory called **data**
- Move the file plant_list.txt to the directory data

Finding What's Different: Follow Along Demo



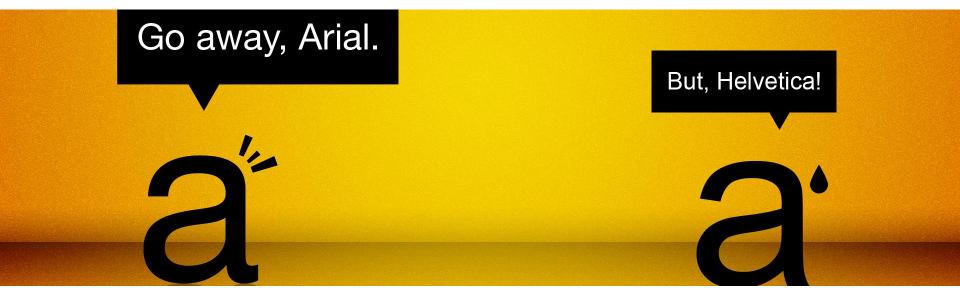
Finding Differences

- \$ git diff
 - Describes all differences for all modified files with respect to the last commit

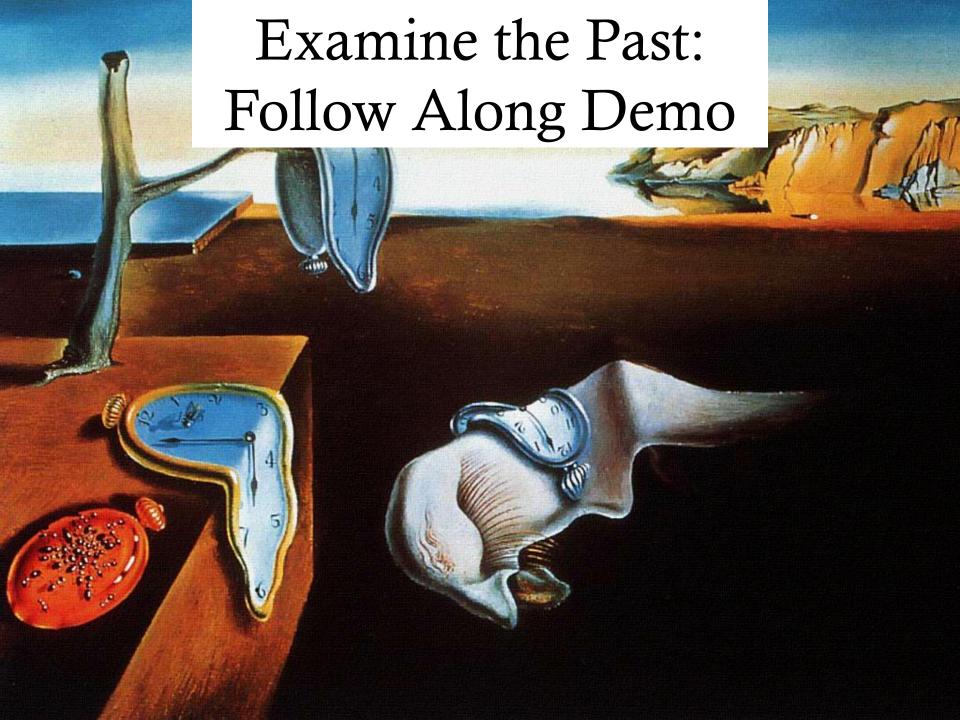
```
$ git diff <file_name>
```

\$ git diff <commit_hash_id>

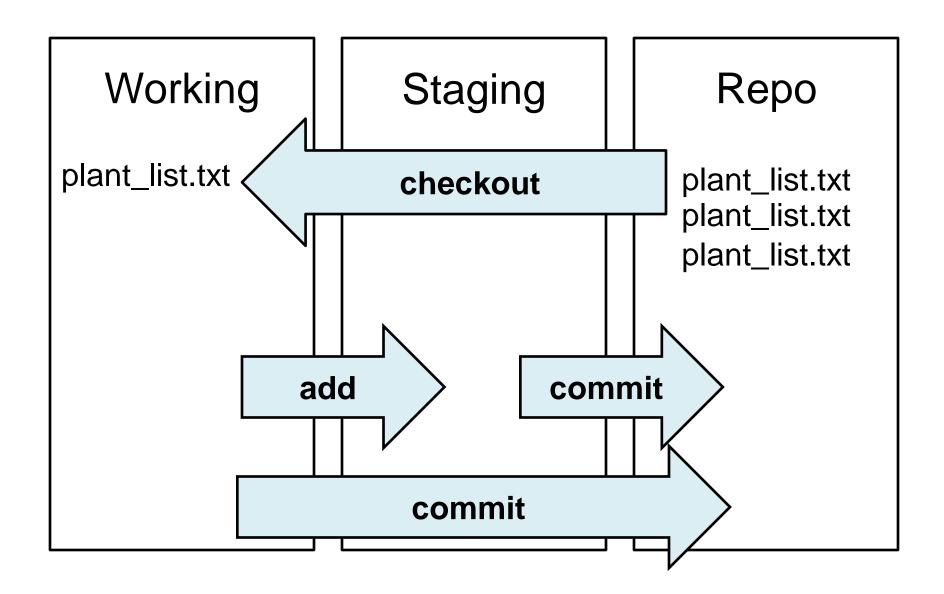
Finding What's Different: Do It Yourself



- Modify plant_list.txt by adding a species to it
- Examine using git diff to examine what you changed
- Examine how your changes differ from the initial creation of **plant_list.txt**

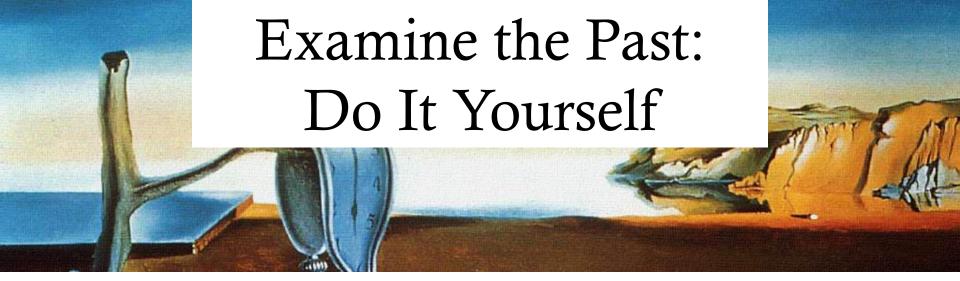


Local Git Workflow



Checkout

- \$ git checkout <commit_hash_id>
 - Superficially returns the working directory to its state from a previous commit
 - Visibly rolls back all intermediate commits, but does not delete those changes
 - Detaches HEAD
- \$ git checkout master
 - Returns HEAD to the master branch and returns the working directory to the state of the last commit



- Change habitat_list.txt and commit your change.
- You decide you would like to see the old habitat_list.txt
- Checkout the commit just prior to when you removed it
- Examine the status of your repo and habitat_list.txt
- Return to the master branch



Recovering Previous File States

- \$ git checkout <file_name>
 - Rolls back any unstaged changes to the last commit state
- \$ git reset <file_name>
 - Unstages changes but does not omit them
- \$ git reset -hard <file_name>
 - Unstages changes and omits them
- \$ git reset <commit_hash_id>
 - Rolls back committed changes but does not omit them for all files to a specific version of the repo

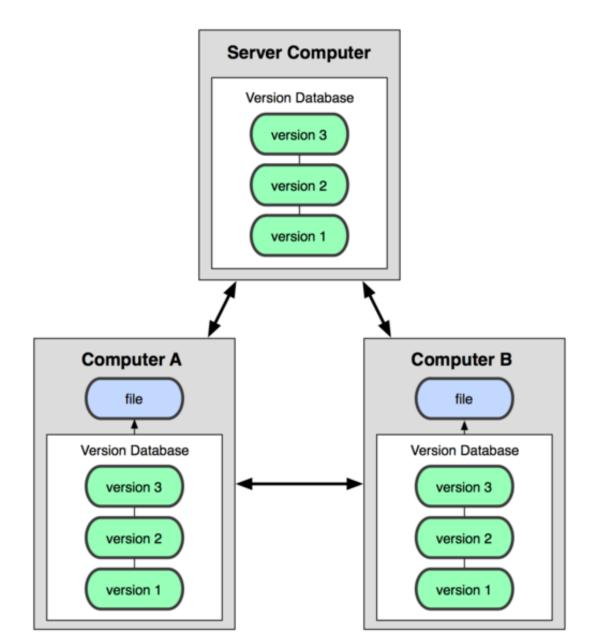


- Modify plant_list.txt
- Return **plant_list.txt** to the last commit state

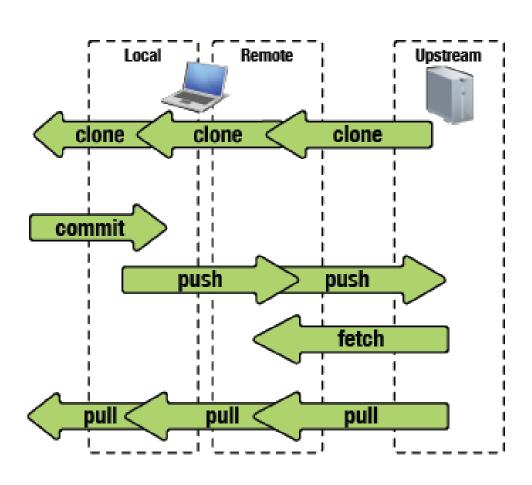
- Modify **plant_list.txt** and stage it
- Return **plant_list.txt** to the last commit state

 Return the working directory to when habitat_list.txt existed

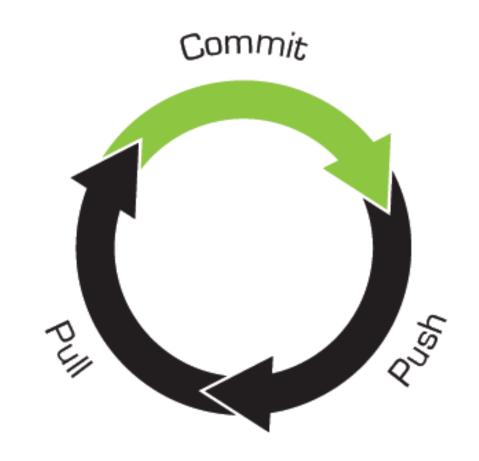
Git Local & Remote Structure



Git Remote Workflow

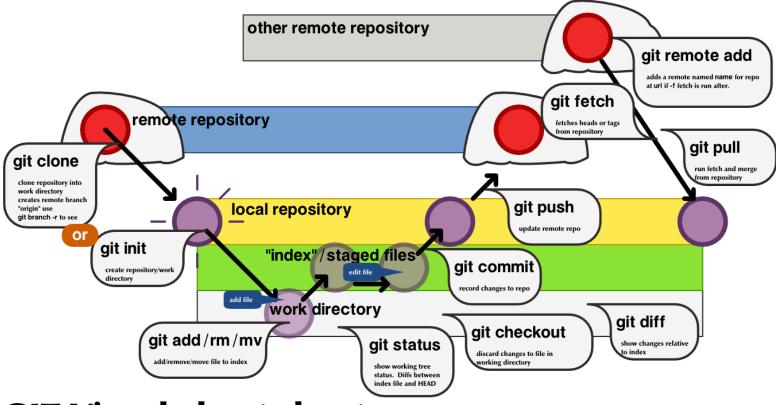


Git Workflow Cyle

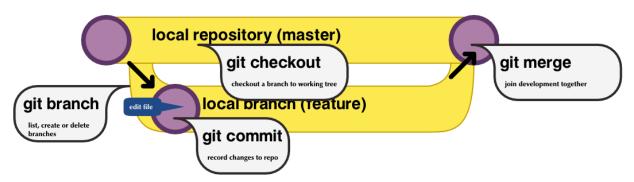


Git Hub Demo





GIT Visual cheat sheet



https://raw.github.com/mattharrison/Git-Supervisual-Cheatsheet/master/gitcheat.png