

# Version Control Workshop: Git and GitHub

Cyrus Vandrevala <sup>1</sup> Nicolás Guarín-Zapata<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Physics Department

<sup>2</sup> Civil Engineering Department October 30-31, 2014



#### Overview

- Introduction to Version Control
- Workflow in Computational Science
- Learning Git
  - Setting Up Git On Your Machine
  - Basic Git Cycle
  - Git Branches
  - Git Delete Commands
- Git and GitHub
- Collaborated Summary



### What is Version Control?

Version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later.



- Keep Track of Code History
- 2 Concurrent Teamwork
- Ocordinate Coding Environments
- ① Due Diligence Checks
- Share Code

- Meep Track of Code History
- 2 Concurrent Teamwork
- 3 Coordinate Coding Environments
- ① Due Diligence Checks
- Share Code

- Keep Track of Code History
- 2 Concurrent Teamwork
- Occident Coding Environments
- ① Due Diligence Checks
- Share Code

- Meep Track of Code History
- 2 Concurrent Teamwork
- Coordinate Coding Environments
- Oue Diligence Checks
- Share Code



- Meep Track of Code History
- 2 Concurrent Teamwork
- Occident Coding Environments
- Oue Diligence Checks
- Share Code

- Keep Track of Code History
- 2 Concurrent Teamwork
- Coordinate Coding Environments
- Oue Diligence Checks
- Share Code



### What Options Are Available?

### Option #1: Client-Server Version Control Systems

#### **Advantages**

- A Single Admin Keeps Track of the Project
- 2 There is a Single Master Version of the Code
- 3 It is Relatively Easy to Learn

#### **Disadvantages**

- There Is Only One Admin/Server
- You Need a Network Connection to Work
- Operations Can Be Slow

Examples include Concurrent Versions System (CVS) and Subversion (SVN).



### What Options Are Available?

### Option #2: Distributed Version Control Systems

#### **Advantages**

- You Don't Need a Network Connection
- Multiple Coding Environments
- It Encourages Collaboration and Modularity

#### Disadvantages

- Can Be Difficult to Learn
- 2 Teams Need to Talk About Conventions
- It is Really Easy To Create Unorganized Code

Examples include Git/GitHub and Bazaar.



### Why Git and GitHub?

- It Keeps Track of Detailed Metadata (More Than Others)
- Branching is Encouraged (Which Modularizes Development)
- GitHub Has a Great Social Community

### Why Git and GitHub?

Full Disclosure...

- 1 It Isn't the Best for Binary Files
- GitHub Distinguishes Between Public and Private Repos



# Setting Up Git - Linux

You can use the package management tool that comes with your distribution (use sudo):

- yum install git
- apt-get install git



### Setting Up Git - Mac

There are three main ways to install Git:

- Install the Xcode Command Line Tools and Type "git" Into the Terminal
- Binary Installer: http://git-scm.com/download/mac
- Git/GitHub GUI: https://mac.github.com/



### Setting Up Git - Windows

There are three main ways to install Git:

- Binary Installer: http://git-scm.com/download/win
- msysGit: http://msysgit.github.io/
- Git/GitHub GUI: https://windows.github.com/

Thank you for your attention.

