MISSY ELLIOT SAYS:



GET UR GIT ON

Version control systems (like Git) allow you to retain your



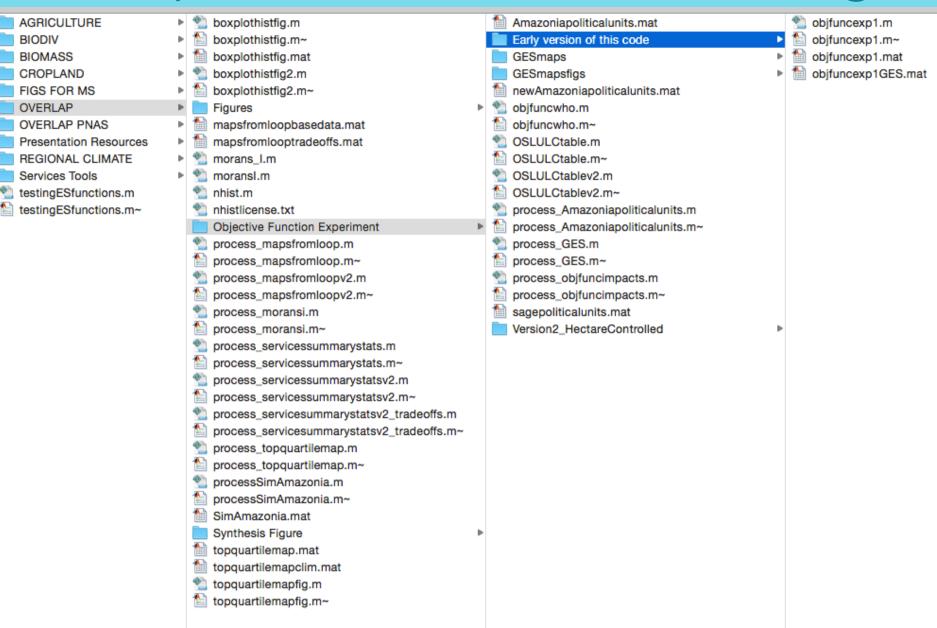
science karma (!) over the course of a project

Goals for today:

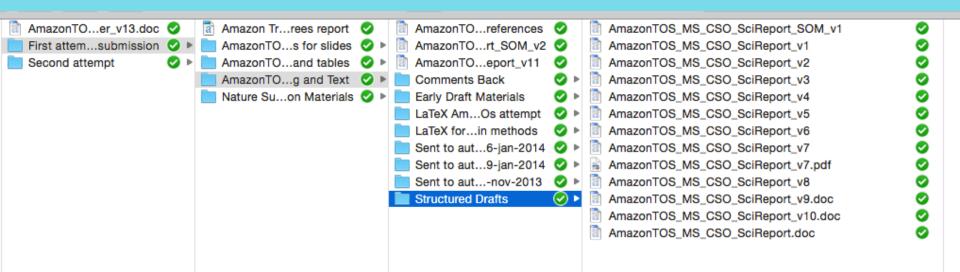
- Understand what these tools are for
- Create a repository ("repo") online
- Create a repo from your desktop
- Push a commit
- Fork a repo
- Push an edit to a forked repo
- Done!



The problem that needs solving:



And it doesn't apply only to code!





What is my PhD on again????

I WANT COOKIE
DOUGH

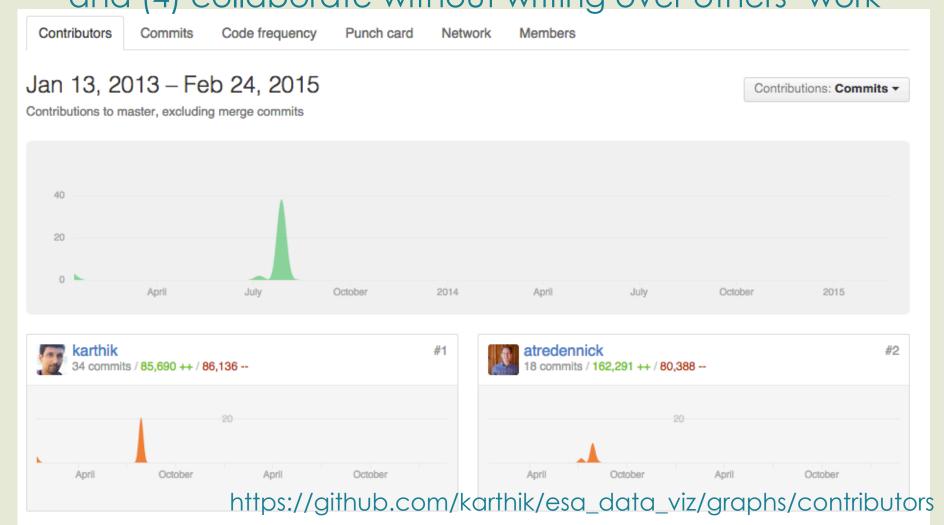
Git, a revision control system, lets you:

- (1) track the history of changes you've made
 (2) keeps your work reproducible (even to you!)
 (3) helps you keep good documentation
 and (4) collaborate without writing over others' work
- Commits on Jan 9, 2013 Added a link to issues (makes it easier for someone to submit feedback) 70a7399 waithis authored on Jan 9, 2013 updated a rough outline of topics to address in full manuscript 21934ca karthik authored on Jan 9, 2013 updated README, added links to sources, updated formatting. a79d445 karthik authored on Jan 9, 2013 Drafted first iteration of abstract for approval by smb eic via lain 8290cc5 karthik authored on Jan 8, 2013 Commits on Jan 8, 2013 First commit with a really rough draft of the abstract for source cod... 987214c karthik authored on Jan 8, 2013

Newer Older

Git, a revision control system, lets you:

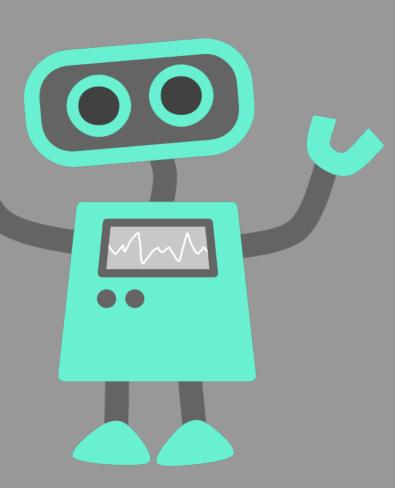
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and (4) collaborate without writing over others' work



Links:

- https://github.com/
- github.com/coconn
- Let's see an example of where PastChristine locked it down for FutureChristine

https://github.com/coconn/ cso011code_TanguroN2OLosses/ commits/master





Task 1!

- Log in to your Github profile
- Click "Repositories"
- Click "New"
- Click "Initialize with a README" (best practice)
- Repo to make: A storage area for a personal hero!
- Click "Clone in desktop"
 - Save your repo wherever you like on your computer
- Use google images to download a rad image
- Put it in your personal hero folder on your computer
- "Commit and sync"
- Click refresh on your repo online
- You should see the change!

Turn to your neighbor and take 2 minutes to think of a project at work you want to use this system for...

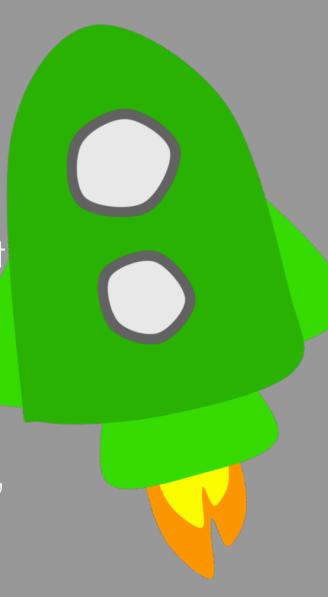
Task 2!

- Create a new folder on your computer for that project (OR find that folder if it exists)
- Go to your Github program
- Click "Add a repo" (or "+", etc.)
- Find that folder!
- Push that folder to Github!
- Click refresh on your Github landing page online
- You should see the new repo!



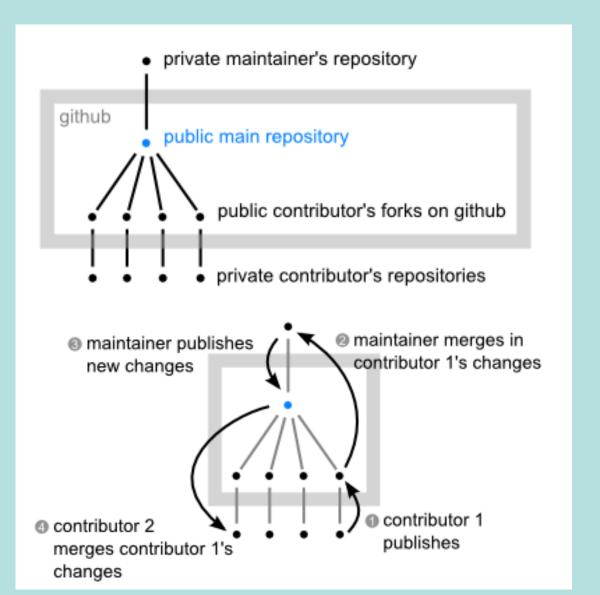
Task 3! Collaboration!

- Go to https://github.com/ coconn/Friday-Noon-Seminar-Git-Github
- "Fork" my FNS repository
- "Clone" it to your desktop
- Make a file that has your best git Github pun in it (.txt, .r, .doc, .pd whatever), and push it as a commit to your fork within the Task3-Puns folder
- Click "pull request" (you're requesting that I, Christine, "pull" your edit into the original repo)
- Done!



Some other slides that I might use as reference follow...

Collaborating with others



Branches

Advanced topic branch workflow

If your topic is long-lived then you can use "git rebase" to keep it up to date and massage it into shape. Imagine that the remote master has three commits at the time you start working:

You make a topic branch with three new cor

Meanwhile, the remote "master" continues to commits of its own:

Without "git rebase", the only way to get your changes into the "master" branch is for the integrator to perform a merge, creating a new merge commit, M:

With "git rebase" your changes can be "rebased" on top of the current remote "master". Git actually removes your three commits (X, Y and Z), "fast forwards" your topic branch to incorporate the latest commits from upstream (D, E and F) and then replays your commits on top of the new HEAD.

In this way when you submit your patches they can be applied using a simple "fast forward" merge which yields a nice, linear history: