Let's 'Git' started: An introduction to version control

Luke & Daiva

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Welcome to our Data-related workshop

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To teach a few tips and tricks for more efficiently managing your data, tracking your computer files, understanding appropriate analytical approaches, and speeding up the process from code to tables.

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Significance:

Topics we cover will help you get more comfortable with data, reduce the chance of overlooked errors, and give you more control over your work. They are also all important parts of a science movement gaining increasing attention – Reproducible Research.

Caveat: We aren't here to teach statistics

Need help with stats? Use these resources!

- U of T Statistical Consulting Services (click here)
- http://www.stackoverflow.com
- http://stats.stackexchange.com

Overview of some future workshops

- Let's "Git" started! An introduction to version control
- Know your data and how to handle it correctly: Statistical assumptions
- Fighting chaos: Coding tricks to keep your analysis and mind – sane
- Visual exploration (of data): Techniques and code to better understand your data using plots and graphs

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- Visual exploration (of data): Techniques and code to better understand your data using plots and graphs
- Code Review Club...?

Notes and help during this workshop

Go to this website:

https://etherpad.mozilla.org/dnsWorkshops

Reproducible research

Essay

Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

John P. A. loannidis

- http: //www.nature.com/nature/focus/reproducibility/
- http: //ropensci.org/blog/2014/06/09/reproducibility/

Reproducible research





Community Page

Best Practices for Scientific Computing

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by Greg Wilson, founder of Software Carpentry (click here)

Version control

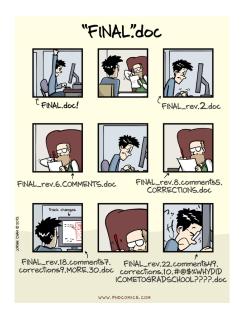


Figure 1.

What is version control (VC)

- Keeps history of all changes done to files in a folder
- Like a big track changes
- Like your experiment logbook/journal (basic science)
- Can revert to previous change
- Don't have to worry about losing what you wrote!

¹See the Git website (click here) for more detail.

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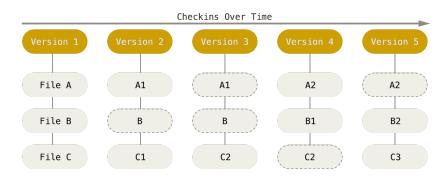
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Importance of VC!

- Future of journals and retractions
- Requests for data and code
- Transparency, scientific rigor
- Protect against accusations of fraud

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Visualization of VC²



²Taken from the Git site (click here)

Brief tangent: Filenaming rules

- 1 Keep names short, meaningful. Remove "the", "and", "a", etc.
- 2 Don't include spaces.
- 3 Use hyphens to separate important parts of the filename.
- Avoid redundancy in file names and folder names (e.g. folderName/fileName-folderName.txt, instead use folderName/fileName.txt).
- 6 If a number is included, such as for the version number, use two digits not one (e.g. V01, not V1).
- When including a date, include it at the end of the filename and in the international standard format YYYY-MM-DD.

Using Git

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Open up your terminal (Mac or Linux) or Git-Bash (Windows).

```
git config --global user.name "Your Name"
git config --global user.email "you@some.domain"
git config --global color.ui "auto"
git config --global core.editor "your_editor"
git config --list
```

Download our GitHub repository

GitHub³ is a place to store your git repo for several reasons:

- As a backup
- 2 To use across computers
- 3 To share with others

³Or http://BitBucket.org

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In your terminal/Git-Bash, run:

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cd ~
git clone
   https://github.com/codeasmanuscript/gitWorkshop.git
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Check out the cheatsheet.html file.

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Live coding

Main Exercise

- Oreate a git repository in a new folder to practice in
- 2 Create a SAS (or R) file to run analyses on the dataset sashelp.fish (SAS) or airquality (R)
- 3 Output the dataset into a csv file
- 4 Save your work to the git repository
- 5 Find the means and run an ANOVA on the dataset
- 6 Commit your changes to git
- Make a fake report on your findings
- 8 Commit
- Make a change to your report
- 10 Commit
- Revert to the older version
- 12 Make a branch to experiment