

# Intro to Git and GitHub

#### What is Git?

# **Version Control** for **local machines**

Used by software programmers and data scientists to keep track of changes to their files

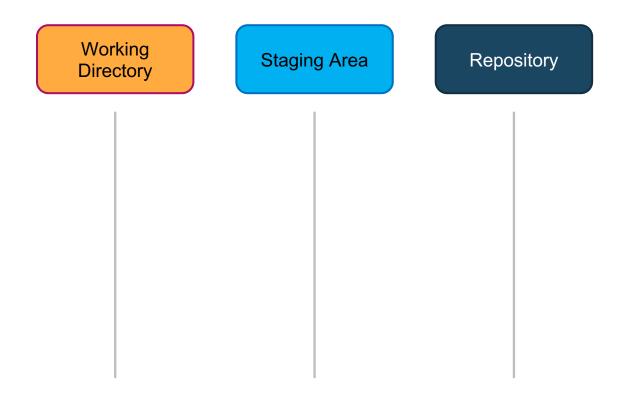


# Chapter 1: Git Repositories

# Learning Objectives

- Explain and describe the three phases of code tracking in Git, including:
  - Working Directory
  - Staging Area
  - Repository
- Explain how the command `git status` works

# Git has three phases of code tracking



# The working directory

The working directory area is our "normal" file system. This tracks the code as it exists on our computer right now.

If we've made changes, then the working directory sees all of those changes.

It doesn't track any history. It just says, "this is how my code looks right now."

Working Directory

#### Git status

The repository is where all of our checkpoints live.

Run the command `git status` to display all the files that have been modified in the working directory since the last time changes were saved. Repository



Chapter 2: Git Commits

# Learning Objectives

- Recognize that Git repos are changed using commits
- Explain the two steps when git commits happen including:
  - o git add
  - o git commit

# The staging area

The staging area is how we prepare for a **commit**.

Before making a commit, we'll tell git that we want certain files to be "staged" for the **commit**.

In non-git terms, we're telling git that we want it to check this file to see if it's changed since the last checkpoint.

Staging Area

# The repository

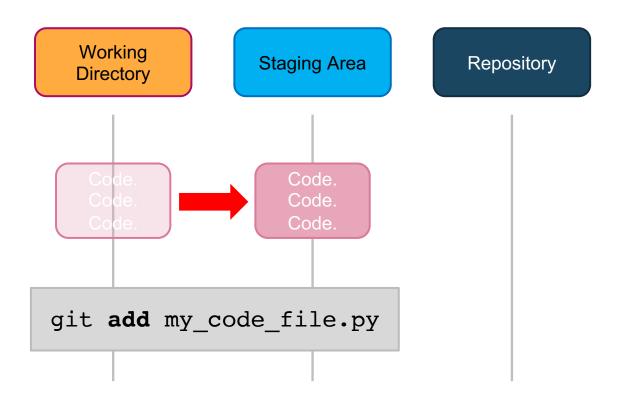
Every time we make a **commit**, all of those changes are pushed into the repository.

The repository is the holder of all knowledge about each version of a project.

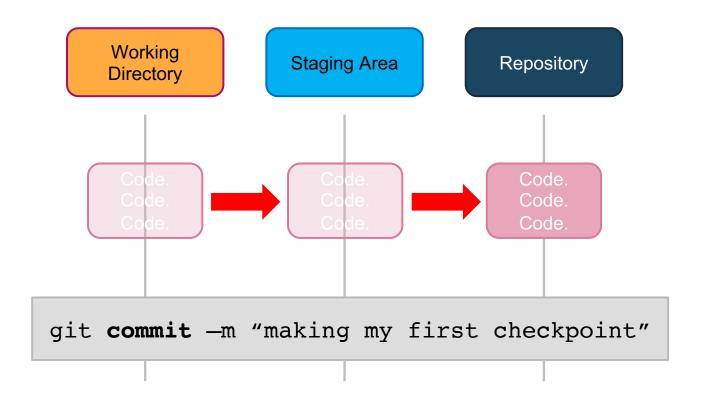
Until the code is **committed** to the repository, no checkpoints have been made.

Repository

Step 1: Add files to staging area



Step 2: Commit all files in staging area



# Git commit messages should be clear

git commit —m "making my first checkpoint"

#### **Commit messages should:**

- Clearly state what's changed since the last commit
- Tell what bugs were fixed, and what new code was added

# Git commit messages should be clear

git commit -m "making my first checkpoint"

If we remove the **-m** "message here" part from the previous example, we will be taken to a text editor to make our commit messages instead and can make it more specific.

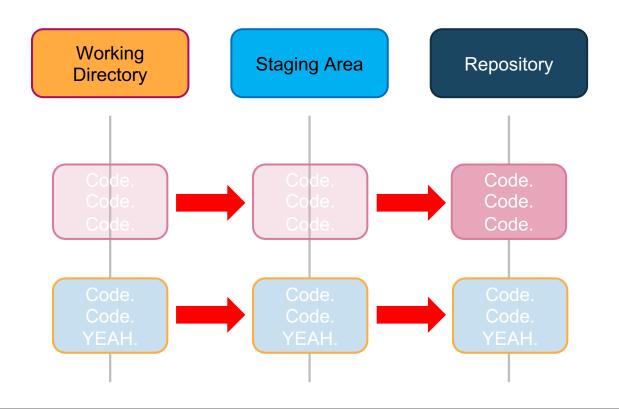


Chapter 3: Git Reset

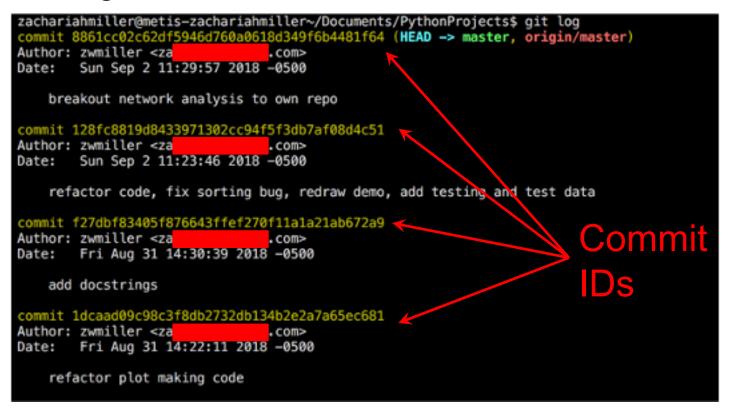
# Learning Objectives

- Describe how to revert to a previous Git stage using Git reset
- Explain what git log can be used for

# How can we revert to a previous commit?



# Use Git Log



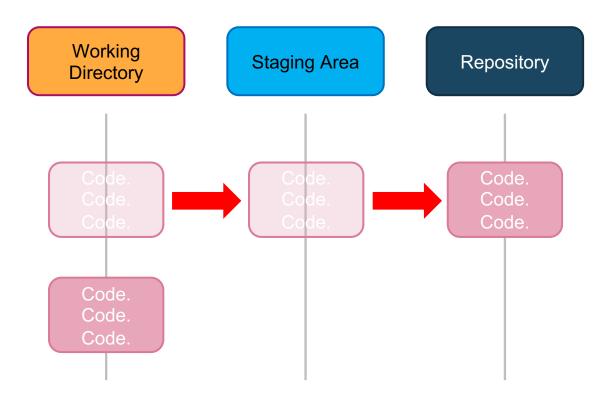
# Use Git Log

```
zachariahmiller@metis-zachariahmiller~/Documents/PythonProjects$ git log
commit 8861cc02c62df5946d760a0618d349f6b4481f64 (HEAD -> master, origin/master)
Author: zwmiller <za
                               .com>
       Sun Sep 2 11:29:57 2018 -0500
Date:
   breakout network analysis to own repo
commit 128fc8819d8433971302cc94f5f3db7af08d4c5
Author: zwmiller <za
                               . com>
       Sun Sep 2 11:23:46 2018 -0500
Date:
    refactor code, fix sorting bug, redraw demo, add testing and test data
commit f27dbf83405f876643ffef270f11a1a21ab672a9
Author: zwmiller <za
                               .com>
                                                             Commit
Date:
       Fri Aug 31 14:30:39 2018 -0500
   add docstrings
                                                             Messages
commit 1dcaad09c98c3f8db2732db134b2e2a7a65ec681
Author: zwmiller <za
                               .com>
       Fri Aug 31 14:22:11 2018 -0500
Date:
    refactor plot making code
```

#### Use Git Reset

git reset 128fc8819d8433971302cc94f5f3db7af08d4c51

### After Git Reset





# Chapter 4: GitHub

# Learning Objectives

- Recognize that GitHub extends Git online
- Recognize the components of a GitHub repository
- Explain how to import a GitHub repository onto a local machine using the git clone command

#### What is GitHub?

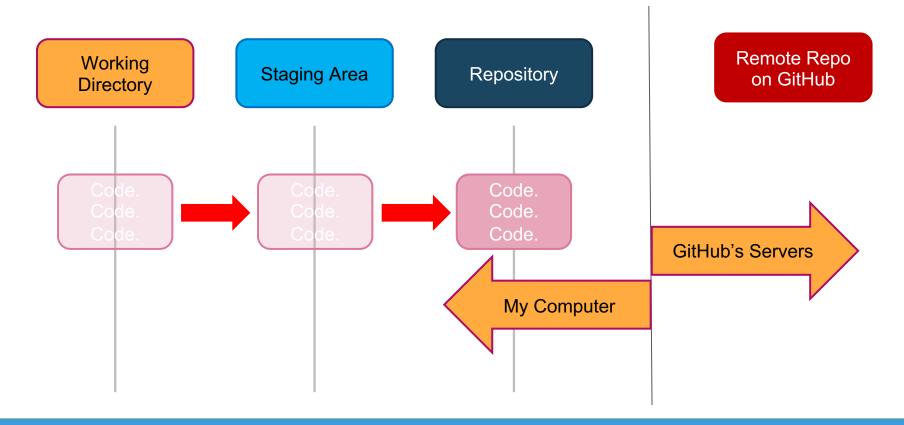
#### **Online Version Control**

Back up Git local machine changes

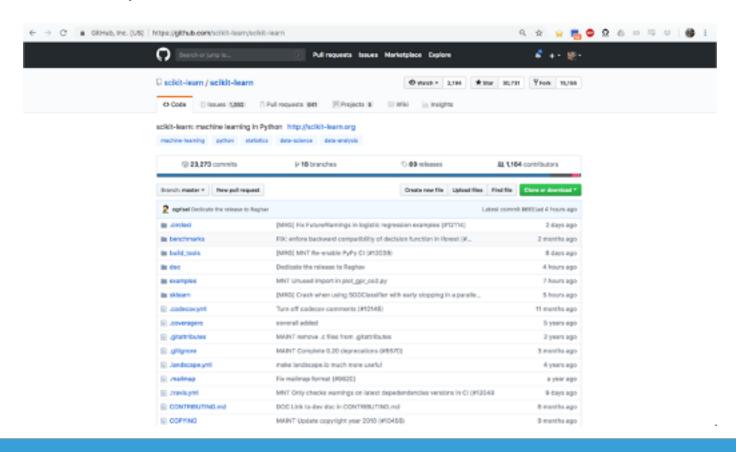
Allow for shared collaboration



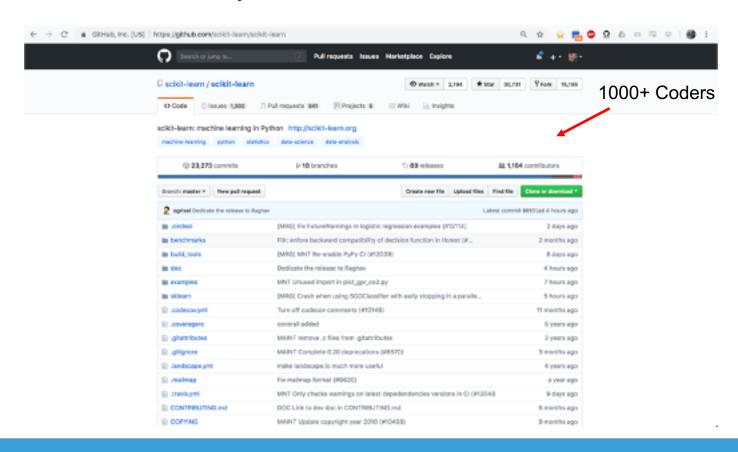
#### GitHub extends Git online



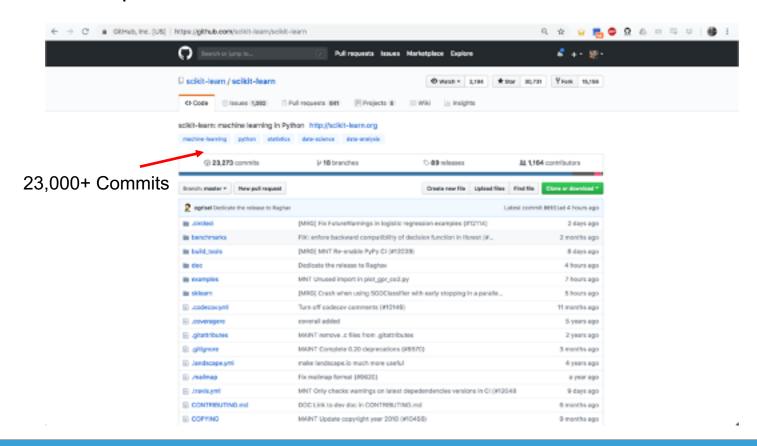
# GitHub Example: Scikit-learn



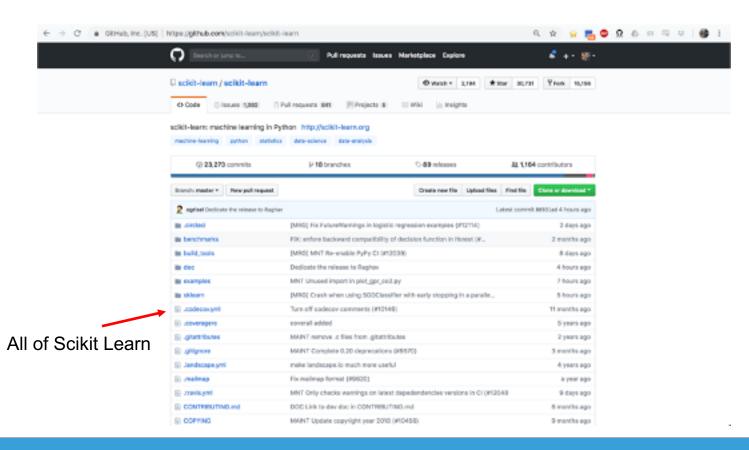
# Scikit-learn has many contributors



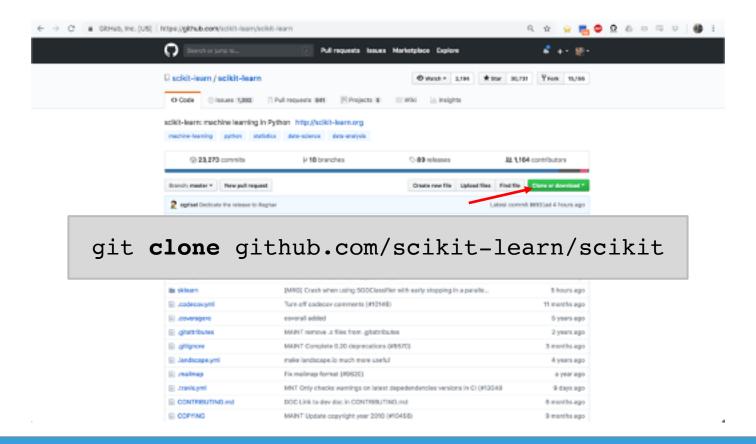
# GitHub keeps track of all contributors' commits



# GitHub stores every file that has been committed



#### Git Clone





# Chapter 5: Git Push and Git Pull

# Learning Objectives

- Describe how to move changes from Git to GitHub using git push
- Explain how to move changes from GitHub to Git using git pull

# Syncing between Git and GitHub

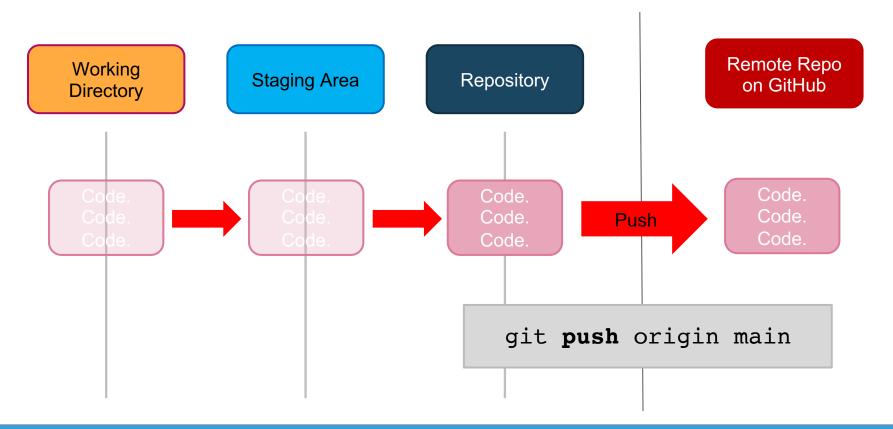
#### Git push:

"Make the remote version look like my code" and update any files that changed in the last commits

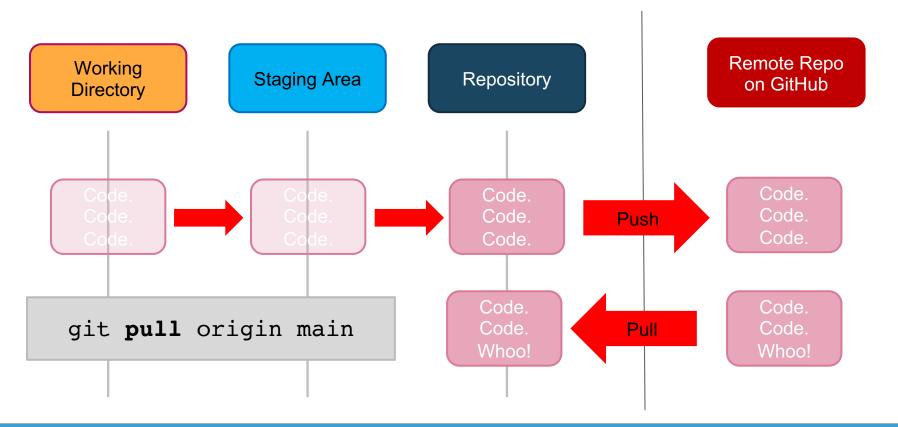
#### Git pull:

"Bring in any changes that have occurred on the remote version of the repo and make my code match those"

### Git Push



#### Git Push

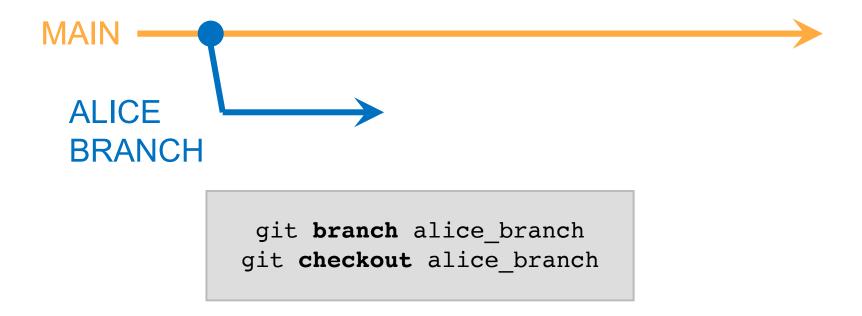


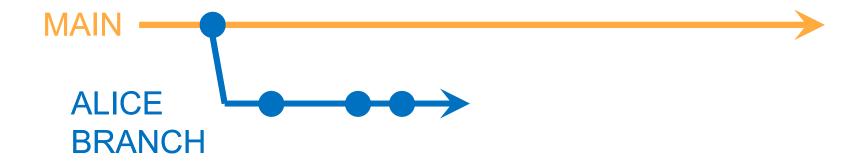


# Chapter 6: Git Branches

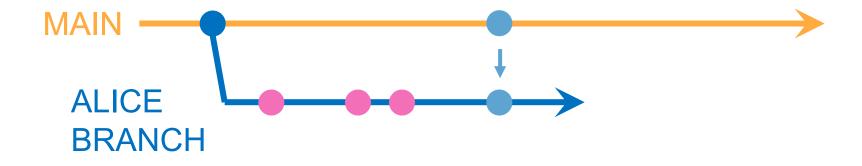
# Learning Objectives

- Recognize the main branch of a Git repo
- Create new branches using git branch
- Switch between branches using git checkout

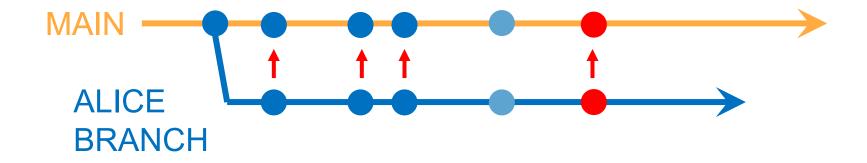




Alice can make whatever changes she wants on her own branch. She can make commits to her branch.

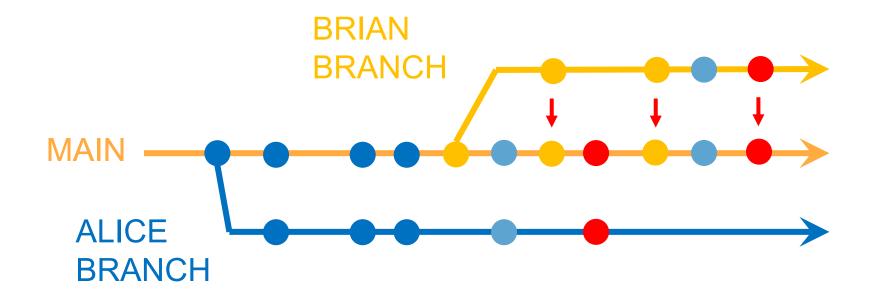


If someone changes the main branch, Alice can keep up with other changes to the main branch using "merges".



Alice's code changes are added to the main branch, with all of the commit history via a merge.

# Git branches support simultaneous code edits



# Git branches support simultaneous code edits



Alice's and Brian's changes made it back to the main branch. They were working on different pieces at the same time, but were able to contribute to the project in a cohesive way.