# BioinformaticsClubPresentation.final.reallyFINAL.FINALFINAL.ppt or:

#### how I learned to stop worrying and love version control

A practical introduction to git

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### Why?

- Keep a history of the files or documents as they change along time
- Avoid having many versions of scripts or documents lying around the disk
- Go back to a previous version of a script
- "Hmm, which file is the latest version?..."

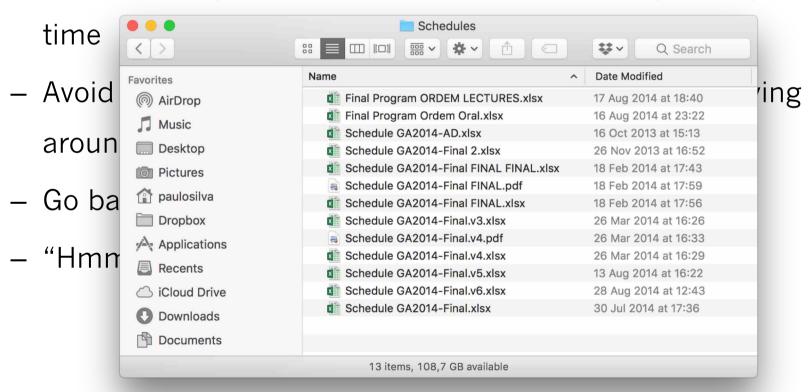






### Why?

Keep a history of the files or documents as they change along

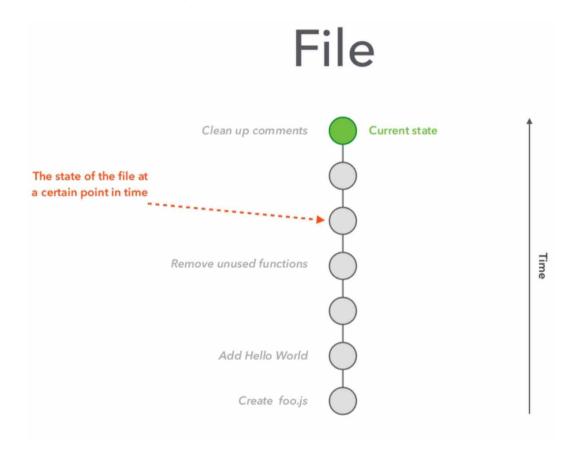








Keeping a history of a file (or files) along time:

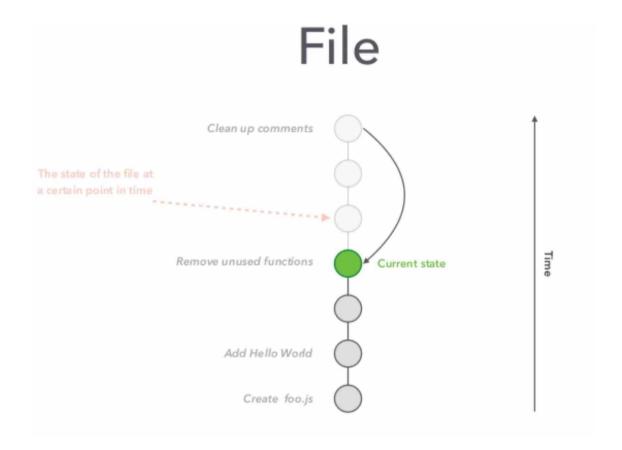








Reverting to a previous version of a file:







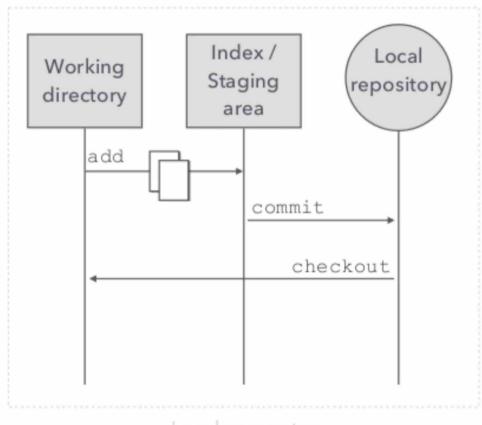


- Many different version control systems exist
  - cvs, subversion, mercurial, git
  - Track changes in Word doesn't count!
- git is currently the most widely used
  - Developed in 2005 by Linus Torvalds, the creator of Linux
  - Distributed version control system, where every user has a copy of the repository, including history
  - Can be a bit tricky sometimes (merge conflicts...)







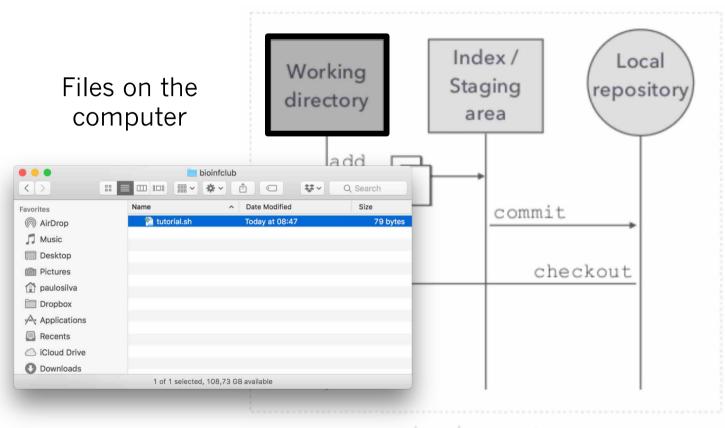


Local computer







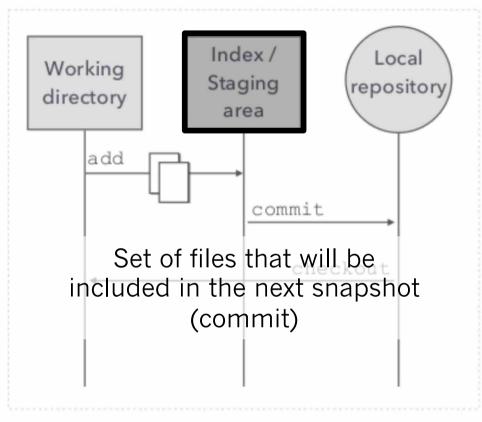


Local computer







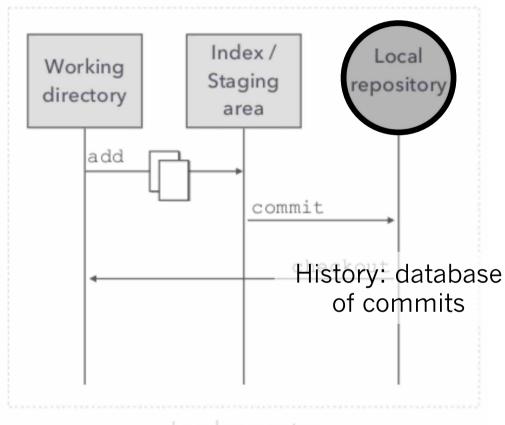


Local computer









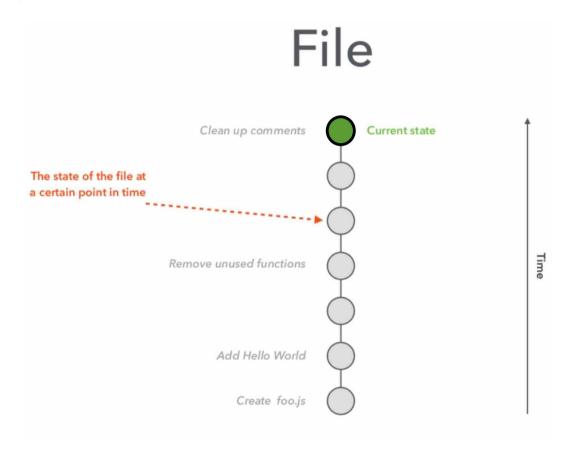
Local computer







History: database of commits

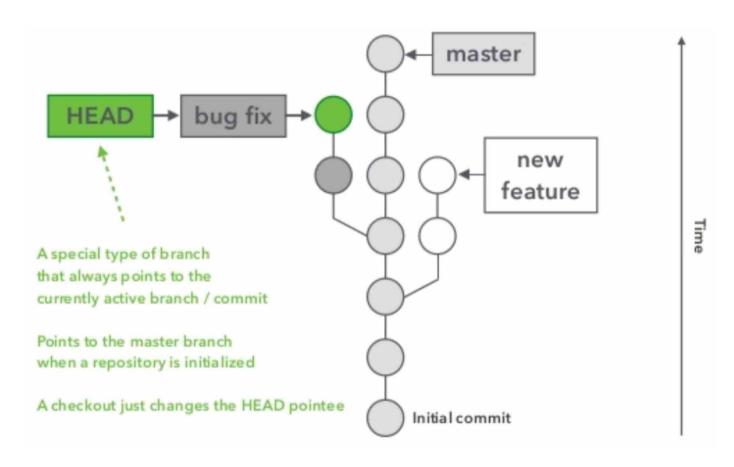








### Branching

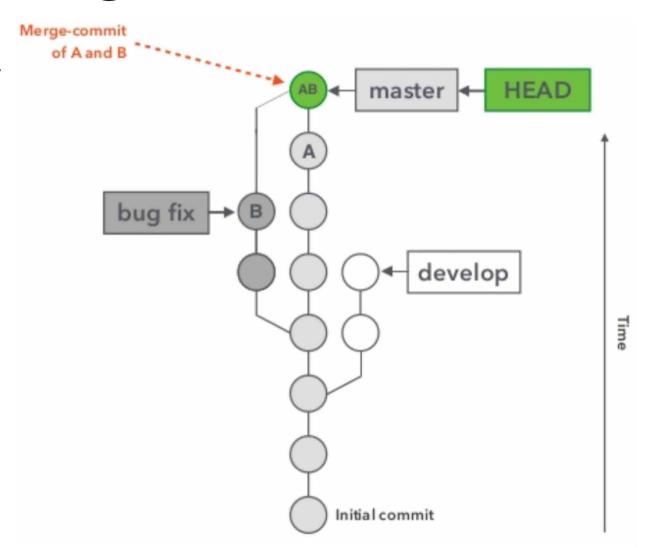








Merging









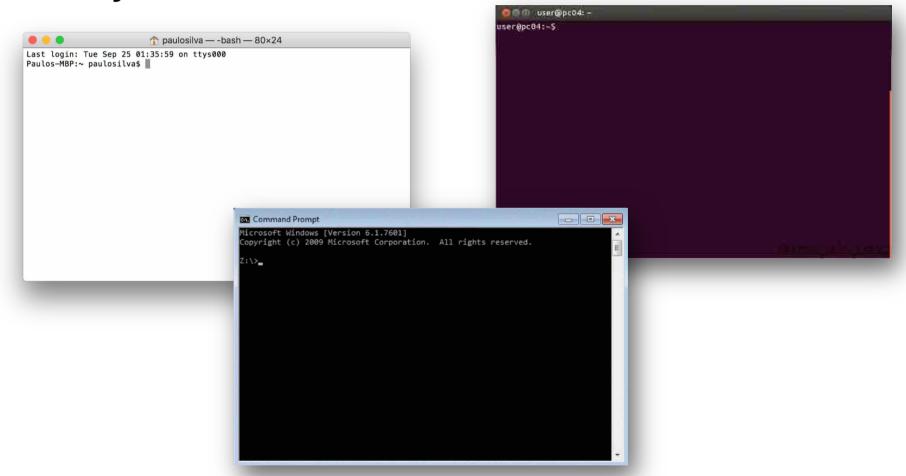
Open your laptops or follow on-screen!







Start your terminals









Create a folder to hold a local repository

```
mkdir bioinfclub
```

cd bioinfclub

Now initialize a repository in the new folder git init

 You have created your first repository! Now let's add something to it







Create a text file or script and add content, e.g.:

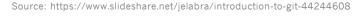
```
#!/bin/sh
echo "Hello World!"
```

- Try something in your favorite language! Or copy that script you were working on just before you came to this talk
- Save it in the bioinfclub folder (mine is tutorial.sh)









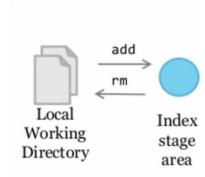


Check the status of the local repository:

```
git status
```

 Now add the file to the index and check the status. again:

```
git add tutorial.sh
git status
```



Source: https://www.slideshare.net/jelabra/introduction-to-git-44244608

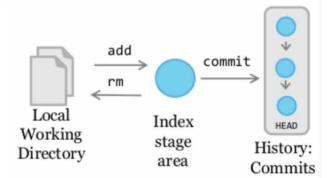






 You're now ready to make your first commit! Think of an inspiring commit message, or use the following: git commit -m 'My first commit'

- You now have a local repository with one file committed
- Check the status again



Source: https://www.slideshare.net/jelabra/introduction-to-git-44244608







 Let's change the file. Open the file you created previously and add or delete something:

```
echo 'echo "Hello again!"' >> tutorial.sh
```

Now add the file to the index and do another commit:

```
git add tutorial.sh
git commit -m 'Update for my project'
```







 The changed file has been added to the history of your local repository, which has now two commits. You can check the history with:

git log

 Oh no! My previous version of my file was working and this one doesn't! How do I get it back?







 You can get a previous commit back by doing a checkout with the commit hash code:

git checkout <commithash>

 You can also examine the differences between the current and previous versions of the file:

git diff <commithash>







 A colleague has asked for help on a task and adapting your script might just work, but you also want to keep your existing script. Let's create a branch:

```
git branch adapted
git checkout adapted
```

Open the script and add or delete something:

```
echo 'echo "Help for my colleage" '>>> tutorial.sh
```







Save the script and add the file to the index and commit:
 git add tutorial.sh
 git commit -m 'Update to help my colleague'

- You can go back to the previous version by doing:
   git checkout master
- And switch again to the friend-helping-version with:
   git checkout adapted



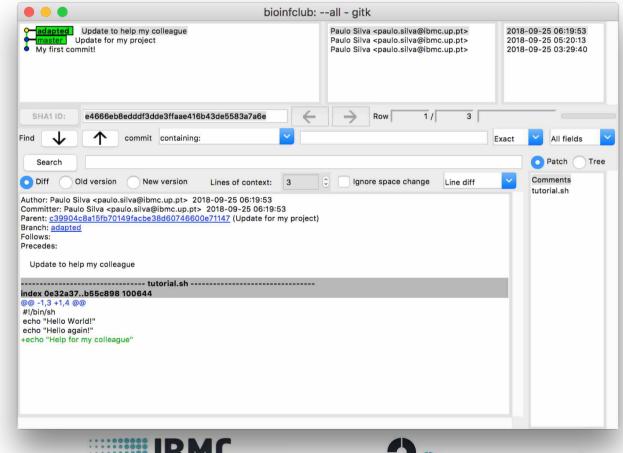




To help visualize what we've been doing during this exercise, there are many git GUIs available, but git comes with one.

Run:

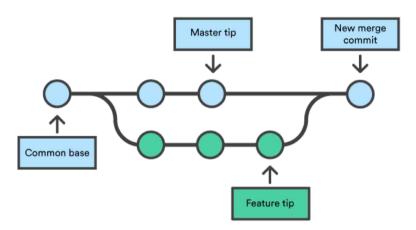
gitk





## Advanced git

- Merging
  - Fast-forward
  - 3-way merge
- Rebasing



Source: https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/using-branches/git-merge

- Pushing, pulling and fetching from remote repositories
- Reset, revert, clean, tag, reflog
- git cheat sheet:
  - http://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/files/git\_cheat\_sheet.pdf







## More info on using git

- Official documentation: <a href="https://git-scm.com/doc">https://git-scm.com/doc</a>
- Tutorials and guides:
  - Atlassian git tutorials: <a href="https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials">https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials</a>
  - DataCamp Introduction to Git for Data Science:
     <a href="https://www.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-git-for-data-science">https://www.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-git-for-data-science</a>
  - git the simple guide: <a href="http://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/">http://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/</a>
- Presentations:
  - Introduction to git Universidad de Oviedo:
     <a href="https://www.slideshare.net/jelabra/introduction-to-git-44244608">https://www.slideshare.net/jelabra/introduction-to-git-44244608</a>
  - An Introduction to Git Hiroyuki Vincent Yamazaki:
     <a href="https://www.slideshare.net/HiroyukiVincentYamaz/an-introduction-to-git-59148054">https://www.slideshare.net/HiroyukiVincentYamaz/an-introduction-to-git-59148054</a>
- There are papers!
  - Ten Simple Rules for Taking Advantage of Git and GitHub (PMID:27415786)
  - A Quick Introduction to Version Control with Git and GitHub (PMID: 26785377)





