

# Cambridge Summer 2022 Data Science

## Feb 26 - Week 2

- Class Schedule
- One-on-Ones
- Terminal
- Git
- Jupyter Notebook

# Class-Schedule

- 6:00 - 6:20 Canvas Time
  - Assist with any issues
- 6:20 - 7:25 Lecture
- 7:25 ->      Canvas Time

# One-on-Ones

- Me-You
- Zoom
- Help/Guidance/Check-in
- Weekly/?

# Canvas

General Resources			
	<a href="#">Class GitHub Page</a>		
	<a href="#">Class Lectures</a>		
	<a href="#">Office Hours Link</a>		

# Gitbash/Terminal

Canvas lessons are all in Gitbash!

Mac/Linux

- Gitbash is in native OS
- All is OK

# Gitbash/Terminal

Windows PC

- **Gitbash** is NOT in native OS

- Does not know where conda is installed
- DOES know where git is installed

- **Command Prompt** is in native OS

- Conda and git easily found b/c they are installed by local OS

- **Solutions:**

1. Use command-line for everything

2. Fix gitbash

- Tell it where conda is

3. Use command line for conda

Gitbash/Mac and Windows PC Commands		
Gitbash/ Mac	Windows PC	Description
ls	dir	List contents of a directory
cd	cd	Change working directory
cp	copy	copy a file to a new place and/or name
mv	move	move a file or directory to a new location
pwd	cd	Prints name of working directory; On PC, cd with no input parameters returns working directory
clear	cls	Clear the screen
man --all	help	Prints all commands
mkdir	mkdir	Create a directory
rm	del	Delete one or more files
rmdir	rmdir	Remove a directory.. and all contents
<a href="https://www.lemoda.net/windows/windows2unix/windows2unix.html">Comprehensive List: https://www.lemoda.net/windows/windows2unix/windows2unix.html</a>		
Note: Most of the commands on the comprehensive list are fairly benign, however some can be destructive. Here are a few to be careful with: rmdir -> remove directory (and maybe contents) rm -> Delete file(s) regedit/edit /etc/* -> DO NOT USE THESE		

# Welcome to Git

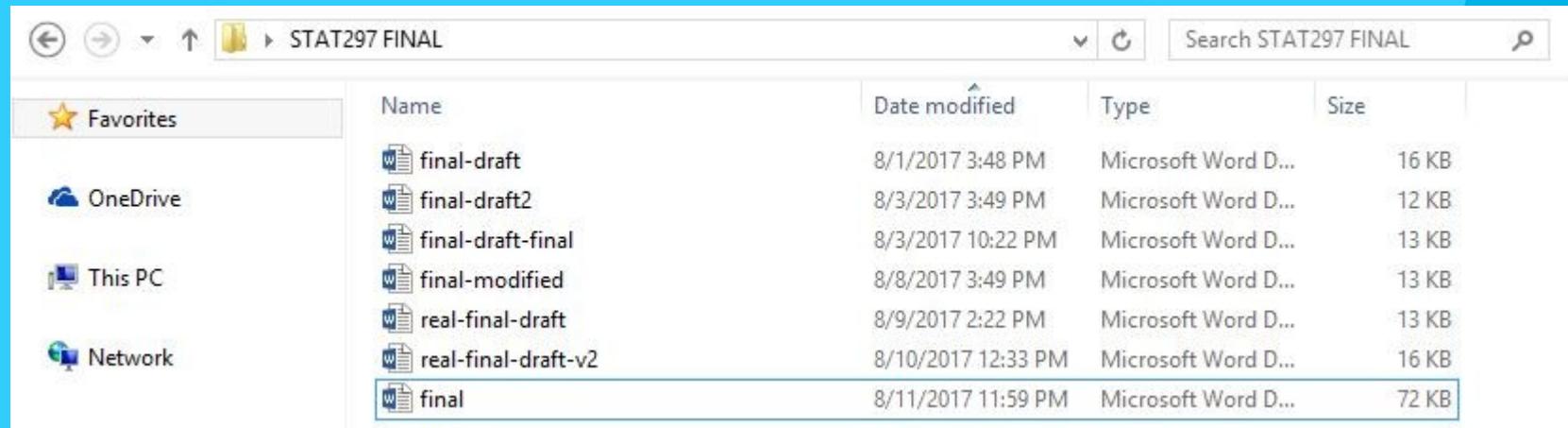
Intro to Git and Git Fundamentals



## Objectives

- / Fork a repo on GitHub
- / Clone a repo from GitHub
- / Use **git add**
- / Use **git commit** (with meaningful messages)
- / Use **git push**
- / Use **git pull** to incorporate remote changes

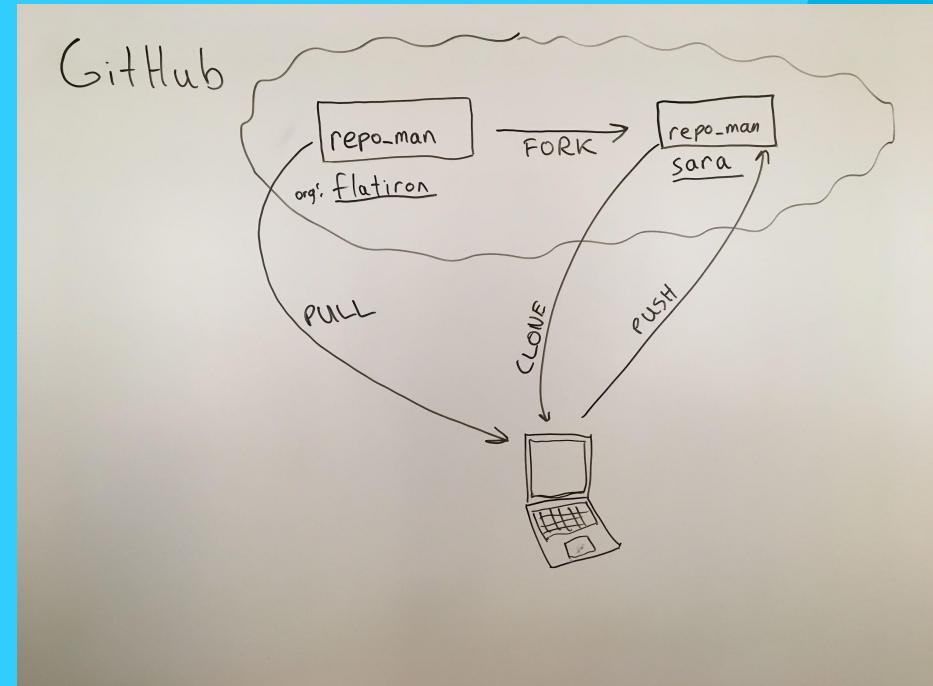
# How many of you have seen a folder like this?



A screenshot of a Windows File Explorer window. The title bar says 'STAT297 FINAL'. The left sidebar shows 'Favorites' (empty), 'OneDrive' (empty), 'This PC' (empty), and 'Network' (empty). The main area is a grid of files:

	Name	Date modified	Type	Size
	final-draft	8/1/2017 3:48 PM	Microsoft Word D...	16 KB
	final-draft2	8/3/2017 3:49 PM	Microsoft Word D...	12 KB
	final-draft-final	8/3/2017 10:22 PM	Microsoft Word D...	13 KB
	final-modified	8/8/2017 3:49 PM	Microsoft Word D...	13 KB
	real-final-draft	8/9/2017 2:22 PM	Microsoft Word D...	13 KB
	real-final-draft-v2	8/10/2017 12:33 PM	Microsoft Word D...	16 KB
	final	8/11/2017 11:59 PM	Microsoft Word D...	72 KB

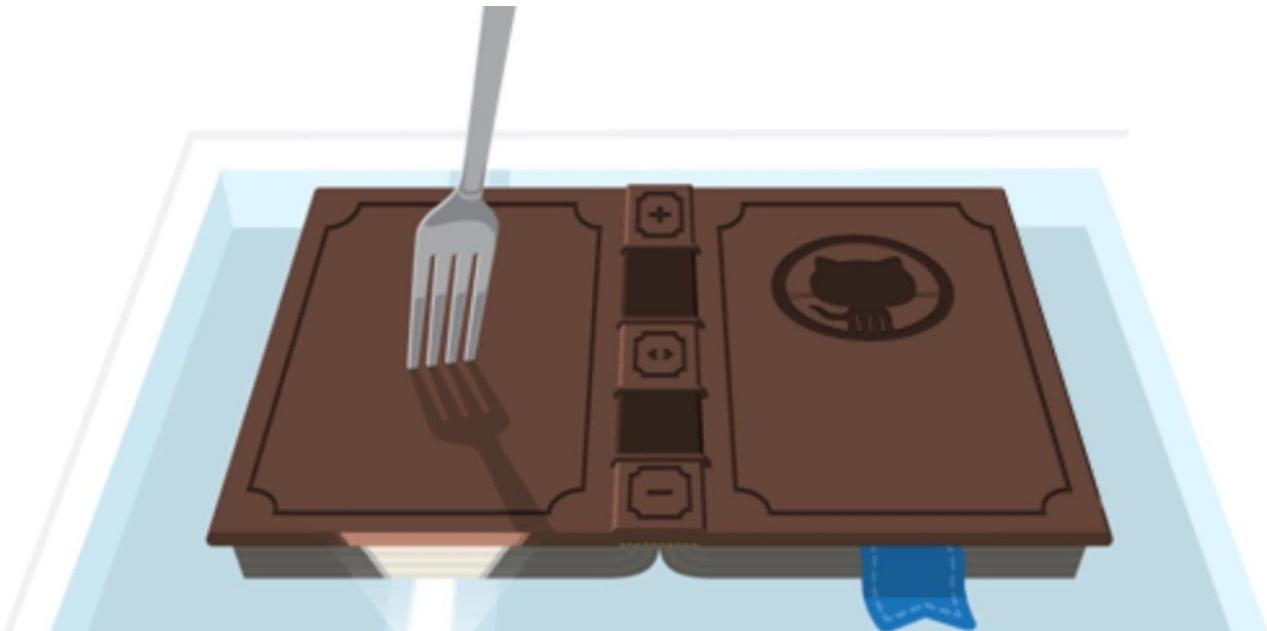
Version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later



# Fork a repository

Forking a repository allows you to freely experiment with changes without affecting the original project

<https://github.com/trending>



# Clone a repository

You can clone your repository to create a *local* copy on your computer. Then you can set up a sync between the remote version on GitHub and your newly created version on your local machine

```
$ git clone <URL>
```

# Make local changes

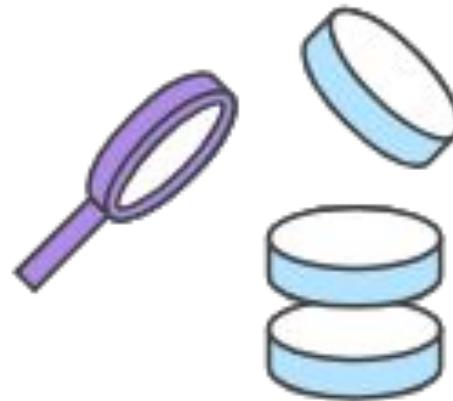
Modifying files on your fork of the project will not affect the original line of the project!

# git status

You want to obsessively use it to track your files and make sure things worked

Green represents files that are staged for commit

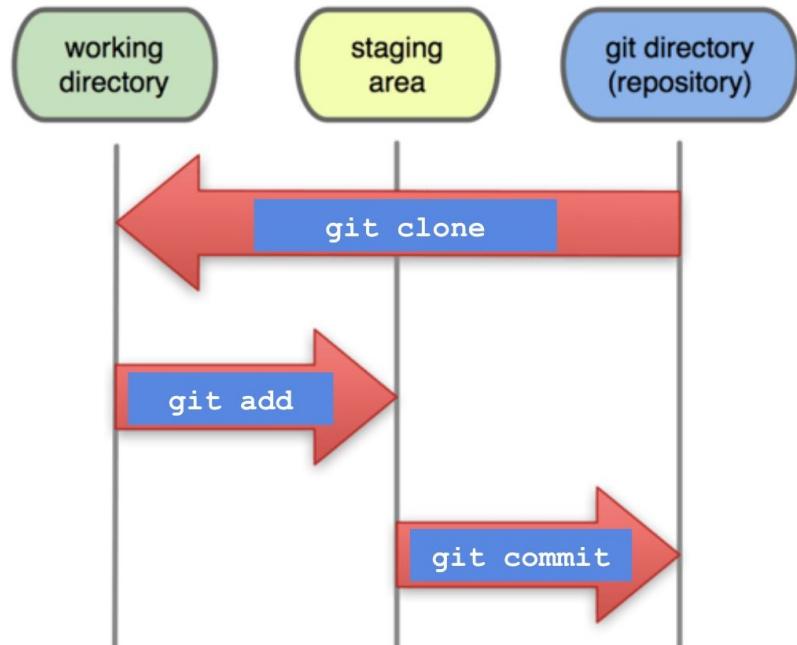
Red represents unstaged files



# git add [FILE]

Tells git to track (pay attention to) [FILE]

## Local Operations



# git commit -m "put meaningful stuff here or else"

Saves the tracked changes

Commit messages should...:

- Start with a verb in the present tense, imperative mood
- First line is the most important line, high-level summary
- If I apply this commit, it will X
  - “Add spell check feature”
  - “Fix super awful bug written by Cristian”
  - “Refactor for loop logic to be more efficient”
  - “Add my personal information”
  - “Update URLs in README.md”

	COMMENT	DATE
○	CREATED MAIN LOOP & TIMING CONTROL	14 HOURS AGO
○	ENABLED CONFIG FILE PARSING	9 HOURS AGO
○	MISC BUGFIXES	5 HOURS AGO
○	CODE ADDITIONS/EDITS	4 HOURS AGO
○	MORE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
○	HERE HAVE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
○	AAAAAAA	3 HOURS AGO
○	ADKFJSLKDFJSOKLFJ	3 HOURS AGO
○	MY HANDS ARE TYPING WORDS	2 HOURS AGO
○	HAAAAAAAAANDS	2 HOURS AGO

AS A PROJECT DRAGS ON, MY GIT COMMIT MESSAGES GET LESS AND LESS INFORMATIVE.

# git push [origin main]

Publishes the changes in your local repository to a remote repository (on GitHub) that you specify

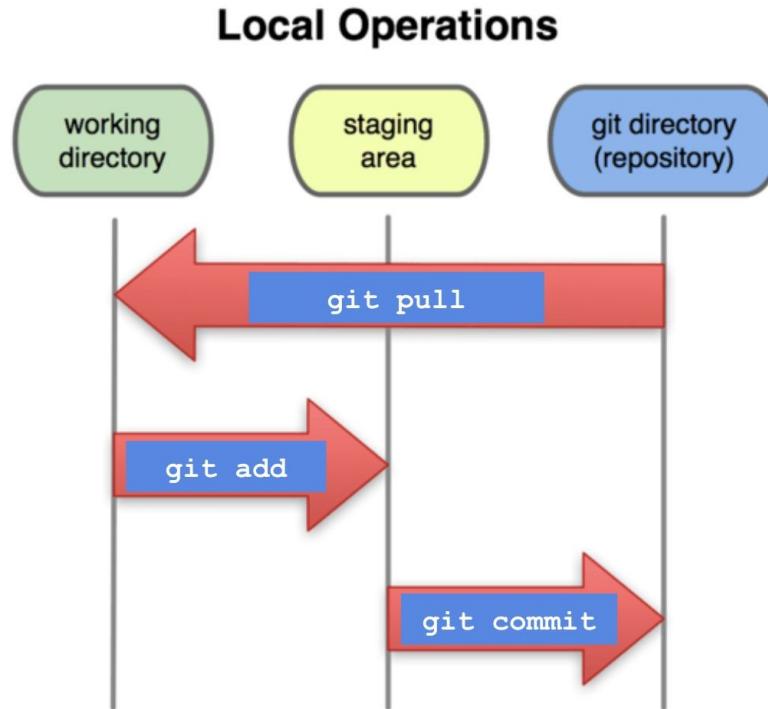
In case of fire 

1.  git commit
2.  git push
3.  leave building

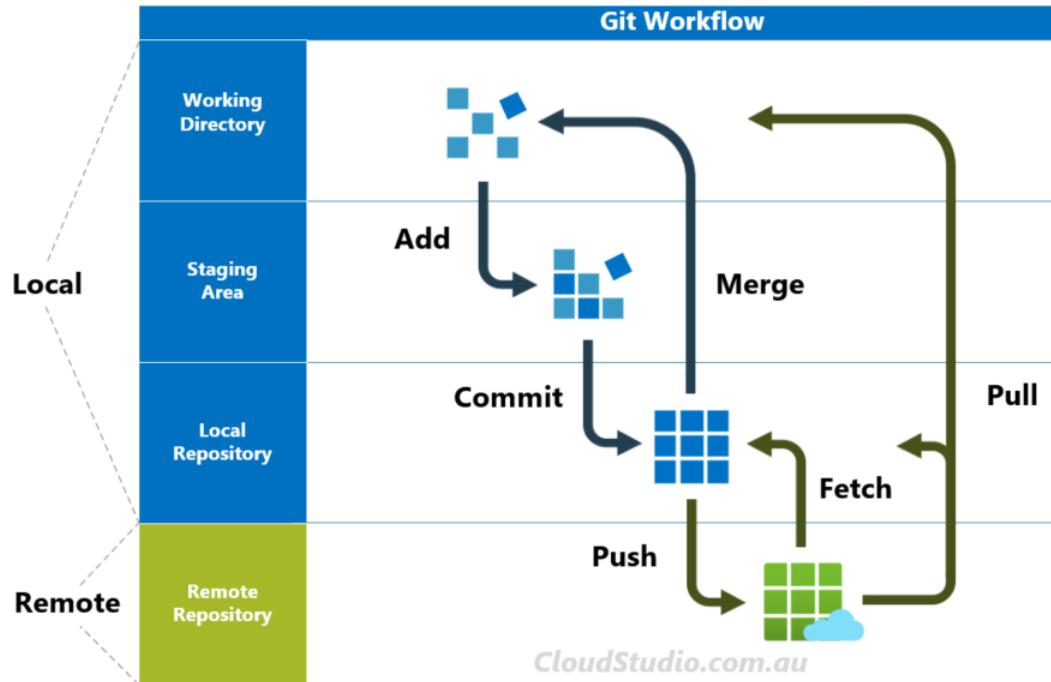
Programmers protocol

# git pull [origin main]

- Grabs online updates and merges them with your local work
- Combination of git fetch and git merge



# git summary



# Git Workflow

- Create repo on Github
  - git clone <https://github.com/Best/Repo/Ever>
- 



1. Do some work locally
2. git add \*
3. git commit -m "Added function to read data"
4. git push
5. Rinse and repeat

- 
- Local working directory out of sync
  - git pull