VERSION CONTROL

OUTLINE

- Brief overview
 - What it is
 - Why to use it
- What (not) to save
- Discussion

VERSION CONTROL

- Maintain different *versions* of your project, e.g.,
 - Stable
 - Development
- Maintain a *history* of your project
- Standard: git
- Note: git is separate from github
- git = MS Word, github = a shared google doc

VERSION CONTROL IS FOR YOU

Our goals:

- 1. Exactly reproducible
- 2. User friendly
- 3. Transparent
- 4. Reusable
- 5. Archived
- 6. Version controlled

Most of these are for *sharing* your analysis

Version control is mainly for you

IT'S WORTH IT

- Git is powerful, and so also fairly complex
- But the basic functionality is pretty simple
- It is well worth learning, and using regularly
- Many, many tutorials online
 - See, e.g., Karl Broman's: https://kbroman.org/github_tutorial/

A MINIMAL TUTORIAL

```
git init -b main

**edit hello.R**
git status
git add hello.R
git status
git commit -m "added init hello.R"
git status

**edit hello.R**
git status
git add hello.R
git status
git add hello.R
git status
git commit -m "updated hello.R"
git status
git commit -m "oneline --graph
```

less hello.R

GRAPHICAL INTERFACES

If you don't like command-line interfaces, there are lots of graphical interfaces out there, e.g.

- GitHub Desktop
- GitKraken
- Sourcetree

WHAT (NOT) TO SAVE

AN INHERENT TRADE-OFF

You don't normally save every file in your git repository.

- If you saved everything you did every edit, every plot, etc. your git archive would balloon in size
- This happens because git works off files differences (diffs)
- If you don't save enough, you may not be able to piece together what you did

What should you keep?

Note:

- A .gitignore file lets you specify what (not) to save
- It is important to set this up at the outset of your project.

 Once a file has been committed to your repository, it generally can't be removed.

GIT – DESIGNED FOR TEXT FILES

- When editing text files, git only saves differences
 This makes archiving simple text files very space efficient
- Other files get completely re-saved at each commit
- git is designed for code, not other assets (output, figures, data, ...)

WHAT TO KEEP (TRACK)

- markdown files
- scripts
- makefiles
- simple text documentation
- etc.

WHAT TO IGNORE

- binary files
 - pdf, jpg, etc.
- data
- automatically generated text files
 - latex .aux, .log, etc.
- unless we're careful: notebook files that include output
 - .ipynb
 - .html
- Can **use jupytext** to mirror to other formats
- e.g. .R or .py or quarto .qmd files are fine to track
- if you really want to track .ipynb then strip output using nbstripout beforehand
 - look up: clean/smudge filters

BUT DO SAVE YOUR NOTEBOOKS!

- Notebooks save code and output together (.ipynb or .html)
- It is *highly valuable* to archive notebooks (or some display version of them)
- Just not with every git commit!
- Develop some other strategy for saving notebooks,
 - e.g., a special directory where you put copies of "milestone" notebooks
 - e.g. some back-up scheme
- Include helpful archival information within your notebook, e.g.,
 - date()
 - file.info(list.files(recursive=T))
 - installed.packages()

GITHUB

Github is a collaborative site for sharing version-controlled projects (that are VC with git).

- Allows you to share your code/project.
- Allow you to collaborate on code/project.

Note:

• Don't have to use github, ever. Can just VC local files with git.

DISCUSSION

- What strategy would work for you to archive "milestone notebooks"?
- Examples:
 - Have a special directory where you put notebooks (when?)
 - Instead of sending plots by email, send a notebook
- Realistically, what would be your biggest obstacle to actually following that strategy?
- What might you do to lessen that obstacle?

EXERCISE

Make a **local** git repo for your EDA project. Go back to our minimal example and re-run those commands replacing hello.R with your EDA script. Be sure to edit your file and commit an updated version as we did in the example.