



Version Control

with Git

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Lesson Plan

- What is version control?
- Why use it?
- Why “Git”?
- How does it work?

What is Version Control?

What is Version Control?

Revision control, also known as version control and source control (and an aspect of software configuration management), is the management of changes to documents, computer programs, large web sites, and other collections of information. Changes are usually identified by a number or letter code, termed the "revision number", "revision level", or simply "revision". For example, an initial set of files is "revision 1". When the first change is made, the resulting set is "revision 2", and so on. Each revision is associated with a timestamp and the person making the change. Revisions can be compared, restored, and with some types of files, merged.



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What is Version Control?

Think “Time-capsule”,
but... “with benefits”.

push

add

branch

pull

revert

commit



archer

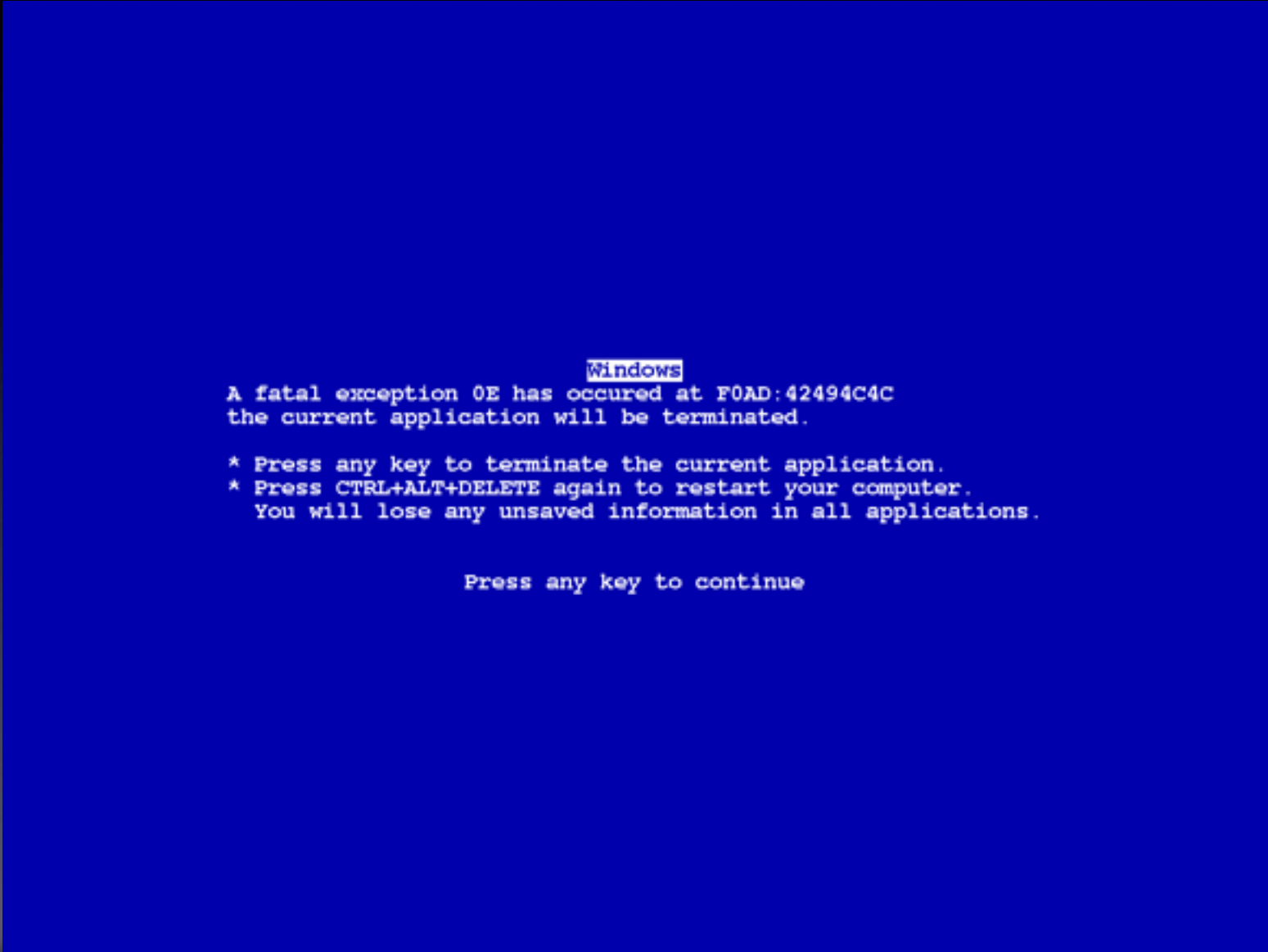
epcc



software carpentry

Why use it?

Why use it?

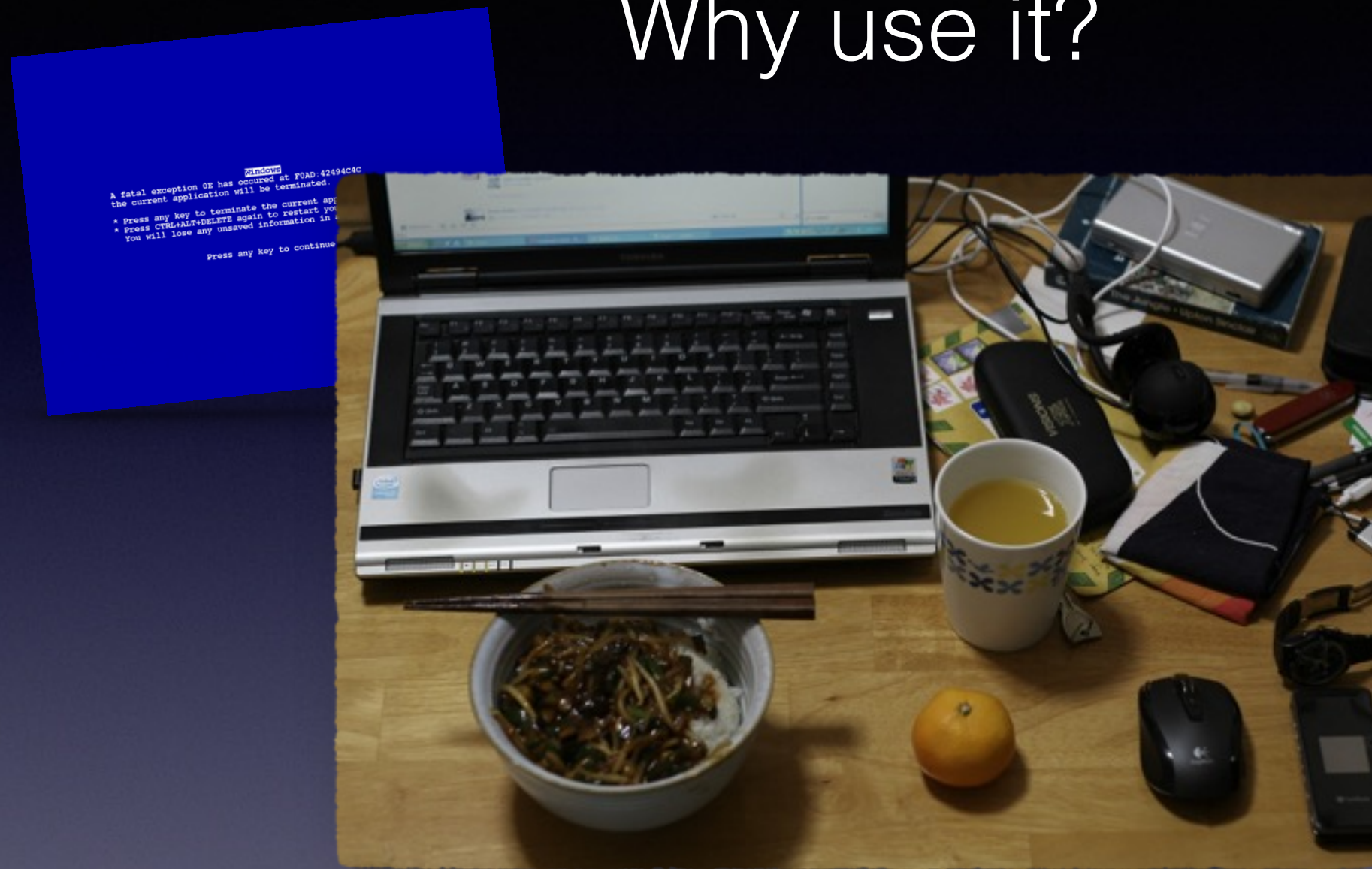


Windows
A fatal exception 0E has occurred at F0AD:42494C4C
the current application will be terminated.

- * Press any key to terminate the current application.
- * Press CTRL+ALT+DELETE again to restart your computer.
You will lose any unsaved information in all applications.

Press any key to continue

Why use it?



Why use it?

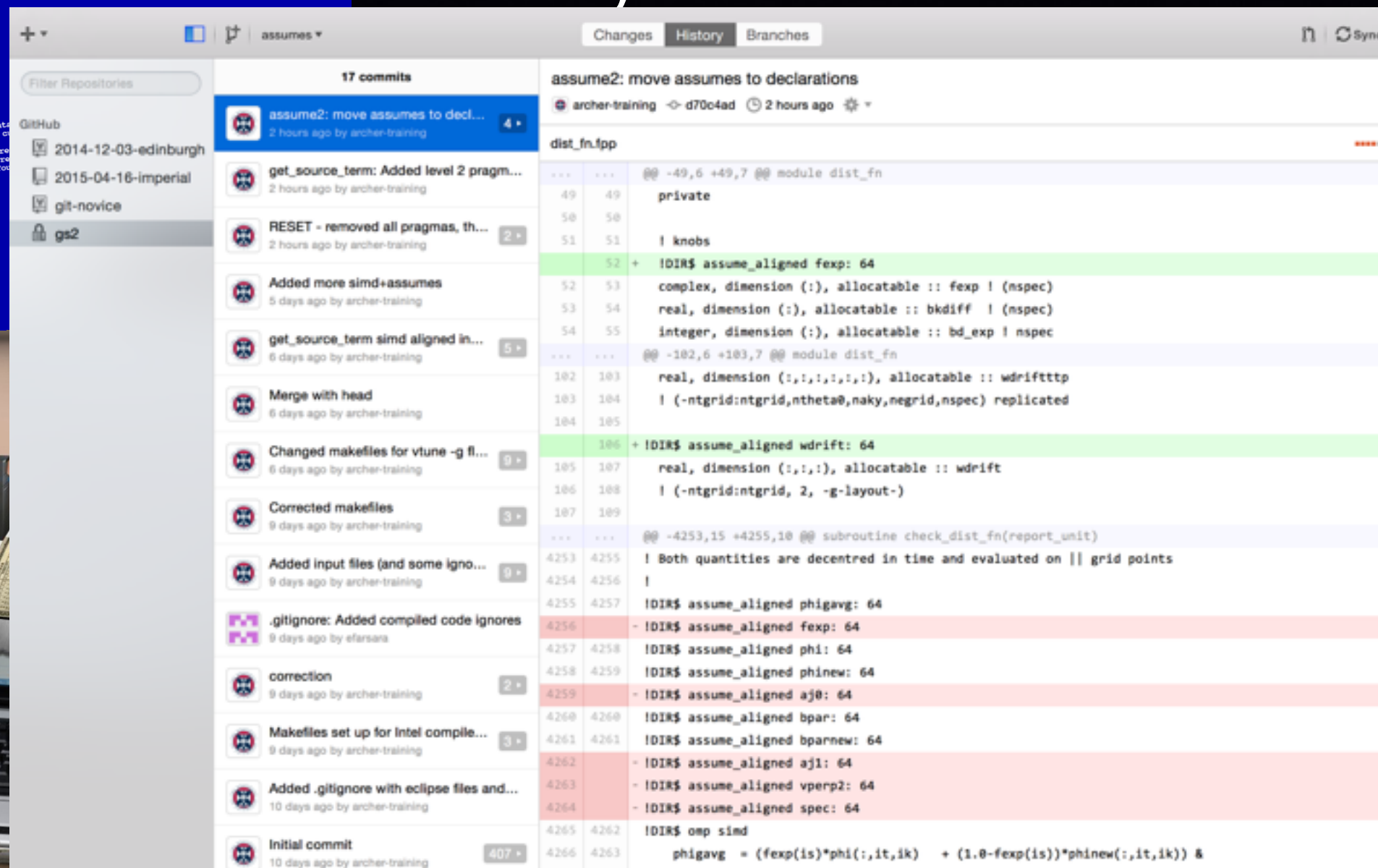


Version Control with Git

Why use it?



Why use it?



The screenshot displays the GitHub interface for the 'archer-training' repository. The left sidebar shows a list of repositories, with 'gs2' selected. The main area is divided into two panels: '17 commits' and 'Changes'. The '17 commits' panel lists recent commits, including 'assume2: move assumes to decl...', 'get_source_term: Added level 2 prag...', 'RESET - removed all pragmas, th...', 'Added more simd+assumes', 'get_source_term simd aligned in...', 'Merge with head', 'Changed makefiles for vtune -g fl...', 'Corrected makefiles', 'Added input files (and some igno...', '.gitignore: Added compiled code ignores', 'correction', 'Makefiles set up for intel compile...', 'Added .gitignore with eclipse files and...', and 'Initial commit'. The 'Changes' panel shows a diff for the 'dist_fn.fpp' file, highlighting changes in the 'private' section and the 'check_dist_fn' subroutine. The diff shows additions and deletions of code lines, with line numbers on the left and right sides of the diff.



on Control with Git

Why it?



her

epcc

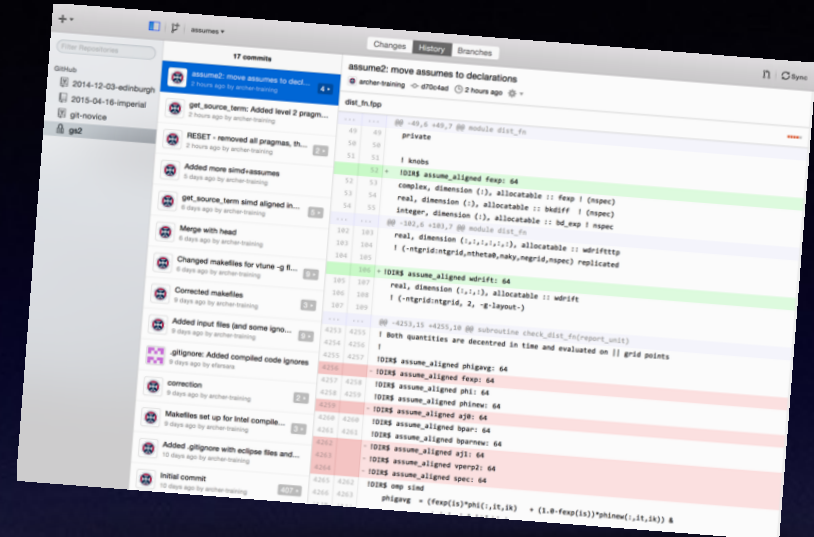


software

Version Control with Git

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Why Git?

Why Git?

...and not
subversion?

...or mercurial?

Why Git?

- Some may prefer other VC systems

BUT

- Knowing Git WILL help you use any other VC system.
- Git Hub is becoming increasingly popular

Why Bitbucket?

Why Bitbucket?

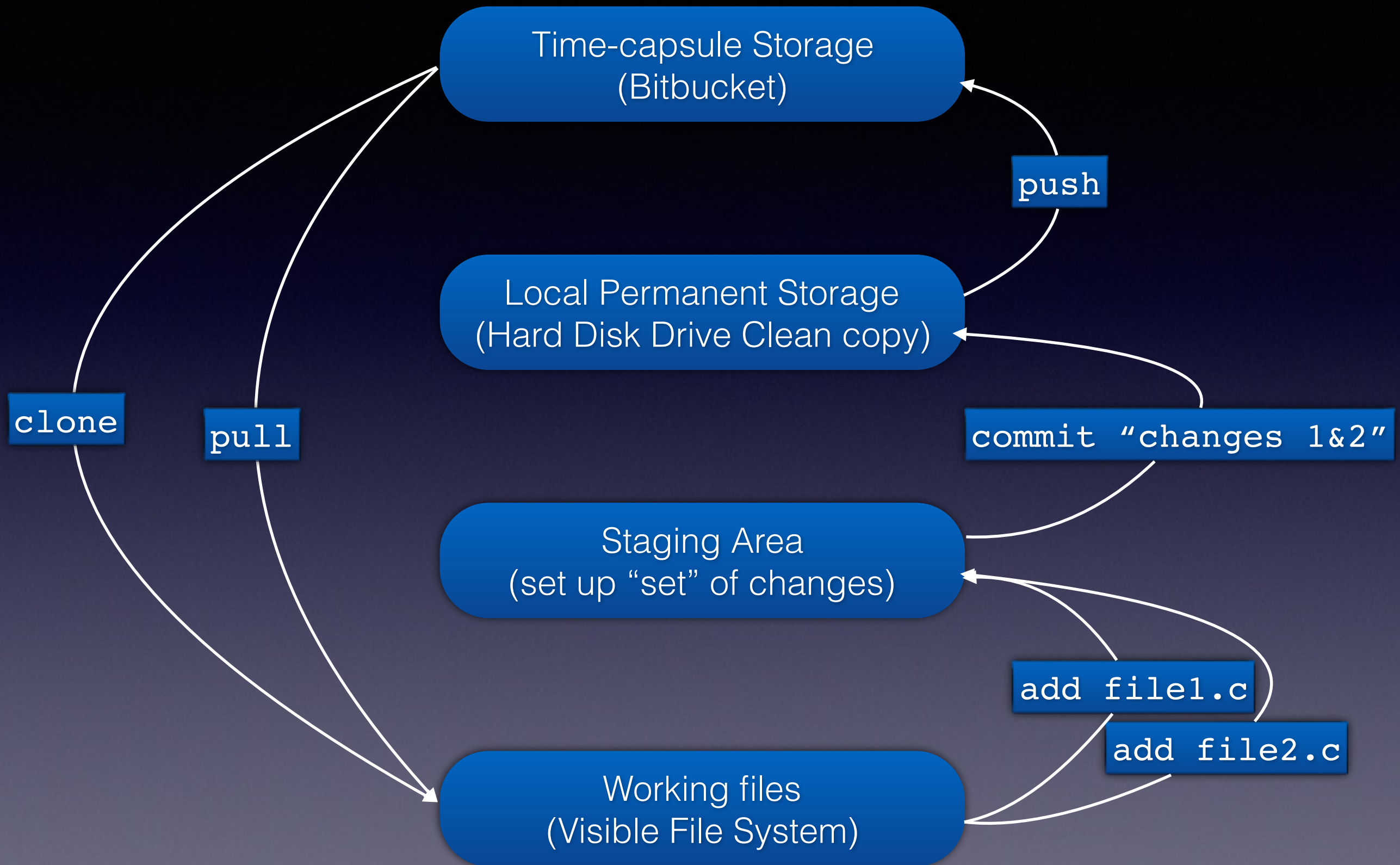
- It offers PRIVATE repositories by default

You can use
others (as do we):

- Bitbucket
- GitHub
- GitLab

A quick overview before we get started

Version Control with Git



Open Science. *Basics!*

(or... “I’m not a lawyer”.)



The old way:

A scientist:

- Collects data on local machine
- Writes or modifies a program to analyse that data
- From results, writes and submits paper (may include data - probably not code)
- Time passes.....
- The journal sends her reviews -anonymous handful of people in her field
- She makes changes accordingly - resubmits
- More time.....
- The paper is eventually published

The old way:

In the end...

- The paper may include a link to an online copy of her data
- The paper is behind a paywall
 - Only users with personal or institutional access will be able to read it
- Where is her code? How can I build on this?

A new way:

A scientist:

- Stores data in open access repo like figshare or Dryad - gets DOI (digital object identifier).
- Creates an online repo on GitHub (or the like) for her work.
- As she does analysis, she pushes changes and some results to her repo. She also uses the repo for her paper. The repo becomes a hub for collaboration.
- When she's happy with the paper, she submits it to arXiv (or other pre-print server) and invites feedback from peers.
- Feedback may lead to several revisions before paper is submitted to journal.
- Published paper includes links to preprint, repo and figshare.

A new way:

This way:

- Other scientists can use her work as a starting point for their own research.
- Discovery is accelerated.
- Open work is more widely cited and re-used.

But...

- What does “Open” mean exactly?

Licenses

Software:

- GPL
- MIT
- BSD

Unrestricted sharing and
modification of code

Licenses

Software:

- **GPL**

Modified code must reuse GPL

- Re-contribution to community
 - Using many codes gets complicated
 - Necessary to force this?
- MIT
 - BSD

Licenses

Software:

- **GPL**

- MIT

U.S. Law -> May be important to you.

- BSD

Licenses

Software:

Most important of all:

- Use a license: State it in a file in your project's home directory named LICENSE or LICENSE.TXT
- **Don't write your own license!** (unless maybe you ARE a lawyer...)

Licenses

Data and publications:

Six “Creative Commons” (CC) licenses available.

They use combinations of these four basic restrictions:

- BY: Attribution
- ND: No Derivatives
- SA: Share Alike
- NC: NonCommercial

Example: Software Carpentry

Software (code): MIT

Data (lessons): CC-BY

...with the purpose of encouraging the
widest possible re-use.

Example: This lesson



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Citation note

CITATION or CITATION.txt

To reference Software Carpentry in publications, please cite both of the following:

Greg Wilson: "Software Carpentry: Lessons Learned". arXiv:1307.5448, July 2013.

```
@online{wilson-software-carpentry-2013,  
  author      = {Greg Wilson},  
  title       = {Software Carpentry: Lessons Learned},  
  version     = {1},  
  date        = {2013-07-20},  
  eprinttype  = {arxiv},  
  eprint      = {1307.5448}  
}
```


Thank you!

