

# A Brief Introduction to GitHub for Social Scientists using Stata and Dropbox\*

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## 1 Introduction

GitHub is a widely used online platform that computer scientists use to keep track of their codes and to collaborate in their projects. The word GitHub is the combination of Git with Hub. Git is a version control system that stores all the history of a code. With Git, programmers can check what they changed their codes, when they changed their codes, and they can also restore previous versions of their projects. GitHub is a web-based repository that keeps all the history of a code on a cloud using the Git system. Since everything is in a cloud, it allows many researchers to collaborate in a project.

### 1.1 Why should I use GitHub+Dropbox instead of just using Dropbox?

Dropbox is a great resource for teamwork. It allows many people to work on the same project and everything is automatically synchronized across computers. However, as projects multiply, become larger and gain many collaborators, one may run into problems. First, if you have used Dropbox to work with many collaborators you probably noticed the generation of “conflict” copies. This happens when Dropbox is not sure which version it should use because there is more than one synchronization happening at the same time. As I explain below, GitHub tends to avoid this problem because files are not automatically synchronized. Second, Dropbox lacks a more sophisticated system to track what changes in each version of a code. If something changes, we do not know who changed a code and what exactly changed in it. GitHub has an interface that makes it easy

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\*The purpose of this material is to serve just as an introduction to Github. I hope that this material can be useful for Social Scientists who are trying to integrate Github with Dropbox for the first time. This document should not be considered as representative of high standards of project management! For an advanced template of project management using GitHub, see the material that Pr. Jesse Shapiro shared in his Github ([click here](#)).

to identify these changes. Third, if you want to bring back previous versions of a project, GitHub can do it quickly, but with Dropbox, we can only bring back specific files one at a time. While some of these problems may be more likely to appear in large projects (imagine writing the codes for facebook for example...), as big empirical projects become more frequent in Economics, I believe that the use of Github will inevitably become more frequent as well. The main cost of using GitHub is that you have to be much more systematic about the way how you work since you have to manually synchronize your changes with the cloud.

## 1.2 What is the difference between Dropbox and GitHub?

For me, the main difference between Dropbox and GitHub is that now we have an intermediary step for the synchronization of files called “*commit*”. In Dropbox, we have

Master Repo (on the web)  $\Longleftrightarrow$  Local Repo (in your computer),

where Master Repository is the cloud where the codes are and local repository is a copy of the Master Repository that you keep in your computer. If someone changes something in their Local Repository, things are automatically synchronized with the Master Repository and across all the Local Repositories of other researchers working on the project. Therefore, if someone makes a mistake, this mistake spreads across the project and there is no straightforward way of identifying this mistake and going back to previous versions of the project. Now, with Git, we have an intermediary step

Master Repo (on the web)  $\Longleftrightarrow$  Commit  $\Longleftrightarrow$  Local Repo (in your computer),

The way how synchronization works with Github is as follows. You first download all the repository containing the codes for the project to your computer using a process called “*clone*” if it is the first time that you are downloading the project and a process called “*Pull*” if you are just updating the project to your local repo. Both are essentially downloading the files from the cloud. After you make your changes to the files, you can upload them to this intermediary step called commit using a process called “*add*”. You can upload these changes to the cloud using a process called “*Push*”. GitHub keeps track of all the versions of the project. If someone makes a mistake, we can easily go back to the version of the project that existed before the mistake.

## 1.3 Can I use GitHub as a repository for my datasets?

GitHub is a tool for keeping track of codes, but it is not supposed to be a repository for datasets. This is where an integration of Dropbox with Github is useful. GitHub can keep track of all the

codes that are written for a project, and we can leave the datasets and output of the project (figures, tables and pdfs) untracked. For example, a researcher can keep track of do-files that clean the data, but only keep the final version of the cleaned dataset. The idea is that, by keeping track of the code, we can always go back to previous versions of the project and re-obtain previous versions of the cleaned dataset.

## 1.4 Prerequisites for this manual

Before you move forward, make sure that you do the following

- Go to Github and set up an account.
- Follow their introduction guide.
- Go to Git website and install git.

## 2 Sincronization using GitHub

There are two ways to sincronize your files with the master repository. First, you can use a software called GitHub Desktop. This is a software where you can “point-and-click” your way through sincronization. I found this software quite user friendly. Second, you can use the Terminal in Mac<sup>1</sup> (or the command line in windows). They may seem scary at first, but, in practice, you do not have to be a sophisticated programmer to use it. There are just a few commands that you have to use for your daily work. I see two main benefits in learning how to actually type the commands in Terminal. First, whenever you want to do something specific and you google about it, the answers that you get are mostly based on command lines. Therefore, to understand the answers that are given by the online community, you need to have a basic understanding of the language that they use. Second, there are some functionalities that I was not able to obtain with the graphical interface.

### 2.1 Basic commands (MAC)

- *ls* (this command will **list** the files in the current directory)
- *cd Dropbox* (this command will change the **current directory** and enter the folder called “Dropbox”)
- *cd ..* (this will go a folder back in the hierarchy of folders)

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<sup>1</sup>If you are using a Mac computer and do not know what Terminal is, read this website [here](#).

- *mkdir projects-git* (this command will **make a directory** called projects-git)
- *git clone https://github.com/hpellegrina/hello\_world* (this command will make a clone of this repository into your machine)
- *git add table\_1\_summary\_stat.do* (this command will add to the branch the do.file called *table\_1\_summary\_stat.do*)
- *git add -A -m "Adding all files"* (this command just **adds** to the branch all the new files you have and creates a **message**)
- *git commit -m "Adding table\_1\_summary\_stat.do"* (this command will commit the changes that you made to the folder, the phrase inside the quotation marks is the comment that you are going to attach to your commit)
- *git push* (this command will **push** the changes that you made to the git cloud, you will see that github asks for you authentication here)
- *git pull* (this command will **pull** any changes that you made to the git cloud)

## 2.2 How a typical day of work looks like?

- You start by going to the directory where the project is in your terminal. Type *git pull* to update the directory with everything that everybody else may have changed.
- You make all the changes in the directory related to your task.
- You type *git add -A* to add all the changes that you made to your branch.
- You commit the changes using *git commit -m "Issue 7: added table\_1\_summary\_stat.do"*
- You type *git push*.

## 3 Hello-World! I'm an Economist!

Following the tradition in computer science. Below you will have your first commit using GitHub, Stata and Dropbox. I taylorred this commit to include some of the tricks to integrate Dropbox with GitHub.

1. Before you start, make sure that you have a GitHub account and that you have installed Git into your machine. To double check if it is properly installed, go to terminal and type "git". If it is already installed, it will show a list of commands that you can use.

2. Create a repository called “projects-my-hello-world-econ” using the website.
3. Create a folder in Dropbox or GoogleDrive called “projects-my-hello-world-data-repo”.
4. Open the terminal. Connect your computer to your online account using by typing *git config --global user.email “email@example.com”*.
5. Go to your Dropbox folder in the terminal using the commands *cd* and *ls*.
6. Type *git clone https://github.com/hpellegrina/projects-hello-world-econ* . This makes a copy of my repository into your computer.
7. Manually copy “macro\_indicators.dta” that is inside the folder “datastorage-for-practice” into “projects-my-hello-world-data-repo”.<sup>2</sup>
8. Type *git clone https://github.com/yourusername/projects-my-hello-world-econ*. This makes a copy of the repository where you are going to commit to your own project.
9. Type *cd projects-my-hello-world-econ*.
10. Create a “fake” link to the Dropbox folder. To do so, type *ln -s /Users/putyournamehere/Dropbox/projects-my-hello-world-econ-data-repo /Users/puyournamehere/Dropbox/projects-my-hello-world-econ/datastorage*.<sup>3</sup>
11. Manually copy all the documents from “projects-hello-world-econ” into “projects-my-hello-world-econ”.
12. Run the do-file from your folder and create the new figure. You may have to change the location of the directory inside the .do file.
13. Go back to terminal and type *git add -A*. With this command we add our changes to the commit.
14. Type *git status*, check if everything that you changed is actually there for you to commit.
15. Type *git commit -m “Added first figure for Hello-World! I’m an Economist!”*
16. It’s done! You can check your repository on the web in your account. It should contain all the additional files.

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<sup>2</sup>In a real project, we will avoid keeping any data file in “git” folders. I’m keeping this .dta file here only for demonstration purposes.

<sup>3</sup>For PC users, you have to type *mklink /J datastore “C:\Users\ USERNAME\ Dropbox\projects-my-hello-world-econ-data-repo”*

## **4 Additional Features for Teamwork**

### **4.1 Adding collaborators**

To add collaborators into your GitHub repository, you can just use the website.

- Click on the repository of the project.
- Click on the settings of the repository (one of the tabs on the top).
- Click on collaborators.
- Type the email of you collaborator and add him there.

### **4.2 Issues**

A useful tool for the organization of tasks in GitHub is the use of “Issues”. Any collaborator in a project can create a new issue on the website associated with a repository and link their commits with these issues. For example, one can go to a repository and create an issue such as “Add clustered standard errors in table 1”. When the issue is created it comes with a number. Let’s say this number is 1. When someone in project commits something related to the issue, this person can directly link his commit with the issue by writing in the beginning of the message #1. When you do so, the website will display a small notification under the issue with the user who updated the issue and also what was added there. You can also assign issues to specific people in the project.