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Welcome to the course website for Computer Systems and Programming Tools in Fall2023 with Professor Brown.

This class meets TuTh 12:30-1:45 in library 166

This website will contain the syllabus, class notes, and other reference material for the class.

Navigating the Sections

The Syllabus section has logistical operations for the course broken down into sections. You can also read straight through by starting in the first one and navigating to the next section using the arrow navigation at the end of the page.

This site is a resource for the course. We do not follow a text book for this course, but all notes from class are posted in the notes section, accessible on the left hand side menu, visible on large screens and in the menu on mobile.

The resources section has links and short posts that provide more context and explanation. Content in this section is for the most part not strictly the material that you'll be graded on, but it is often material that will help you understand and grow as a programmer and data scientist.

Reading each page

Some pages of the syllabus and resources are also notebooks, if you want to see behind the curtain of how I manage the course information.

```
# this is a comment in a code block
command argument --option -a
```

```
command output
important line, emphasized
```

[Skip to main content](#)

Try it Yourself

Notes will have exercises marked like this

Question from Class

Questions that are asked in class, but unanswered at that time will be answered in the notes and marked with a box like this. Long answers will be in the main notes

Further reading

Notes that are mostly links to background and context will be highlighted like this. These are optional, but will mostly help you understand code excerpts they relate to.

Hint

Both notes and assignment pages will have hints from time to time. Pay attention to these on the notes, they'll typically relate to things that will appear in the assignment.

Click here!

Special tips will be formatted like this

Check your Comprehension

Questions to use to check your comprehension will looklike this

Contribute

Chances to earn community badges will sometimes be marked like this

Computer Systems and Programming Tools

About this course

In this course we will study the tools that we use as programmers and use them as a lens to study the computer system itself. We will begin with two fundamental tools: version control and the shell. We will focus on git and bash as popular examples of each. Sometimes understanding the tools requires understanding an aspect of the system, for example git uses cryptographic hashing which requires understanding number systems. Other times the tools helps us see how parts work: the shell is our interface to the operating system.

About this syllabus

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Creating an issue is also a good way to ask questions about anything in the course it will prompt additions and expand the FAQ section.

 **Should you download the syllabus and rely on your offline copy?**

No, because the syllabus changes

About your instructor

Name: Dr. Sarah M Brown Office hours: listed on communication page

Dr. Sarah M Brown is a third year Assistant Professor of Computer Science, who does research on how social context changes machine learning. Dr. Brown earned a PhD in Electrical Engineering from Northeastern University, completed a postdoctoral fellowship at University of California Berkeley, and worked as a postdoctoral research associate at Brown University before joining URI. At Brown University, Dr. Brown taught the Data and Society course for the Master's in Data Science Program. You can learn more about me at my [website](#) or my research on my [lab site](#).

You can call me Professor Brown or Dr. Brown, I use she/her pronouns.

The best way to contact me is e-mail or an issue on an assignment repo. For more details, see the [Communication Section](#)

Land Acknowledgement

 **Important**

The University of Rhode Island land acknowledgment is a statement written by members of the University community in close partnership with members of the Narragansett Tribe. For more information see [the university land acknowledgement page](#)

The University of Rhode Island occupies the traditional stomping ground of the Narragansett Nation and the Niantic People. We honor and respect the enduring and continuing relationship between the Indigenous people and this land by teaching and learning more about their history and present-day communities, and by becoming stewards of the land we, too, inhabit.

Tools and Resources

We will use a variety of tools to conduct class and to facilitate your programming. You will need a computer with Linux, MacOS, or Windows. It is unlikely that a tablet will be able to do all of the things required in this course. A Chromebook may work, especially with developer tools turned on. Ask Dr. Brown if you need help getting access to an adequate computer.

All of the tools and resources below are either:

- paid for by URI **OR**
- freely available online.

On BrightSpace, you will find links to other resources, this site and others. Any links that are for private discussion among those enrolled in the course will be available only from Brightspace.

Not

Seein
loggi
being

Prismia chat

Our class link for [Prismia chat](#) is available on Brightspace. Once you've joined once, you can use the link above or type the url: prismia.chat. We will use this for chatting and in-class understanding checks.

On Prismia, all students see the instructor's messages, but only the Instructor and TA see student responses.

! Important

Prismia is **only** for use during class, we do not read messages there outside of class time

You can get a transcript from class from Prismia.chat using the menu in the top right.

Course Website

The course website will have content including the class policies, scheduling, class notes, assignment information, and additional resources.

Links to the course reference text and code documentation will also be included here in the assignments and class notes.

GitHub

You will need a [GitHub Account](#). If you do not already have one, please [create one](#) by the first day of class. If you have one, but have not used it recently, you may need to update your password and login credentials as the [Authentication rules](#) changed in Summer 2021.

You will also need the [gh CLI](#). It will help with authentication and allow you to work with other parts of GitHub besides the core git operations.

! Important

You need to install this on Mac

Programming Environment

In this course, we will use several programming environments. In order to participate in class and complete assignments you need the items listed in the requirements list. The easiest way to meet these requirements is to follow the recommendations below. I will provide instruction assuming that you have followed the recommendations. We will add tools throughout the semester, but the following will be enough to get started.

This is not technically a programming class, so you will not need to know how to write code from scratch in specific languages, but we will rely on programming environments to apply concepts.

Requirements:

- Python with scientific computing packages (numpy, scipy, jupyter, pandas, seaborn, sklearn)
- a C compiler
- [Git](#)
- A bash shell
- A web browser compatible with [Jupyter Notebooks](#)
- nano text editor (comes with GitBash and default on MacOS)
- one IDE with git support (default or via extension)
- the [GitHub CLI](#) on all OSs

Recommendation

Windows- option A	Windows - option B	MacOS	Linux	Chrome OS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Install python via Anaconda video install• Git and Bash with GitBash (video instructions).				

Zoom

(backup only & office hours only)

This is where we will meet if for any reason we cannot be in person. You will find the link to class zoom sessions on Brightspace.

URI provides all faculty, staff, and students with a paid Zoom account. It can run in your browser or on a mobile device, but you will be able to participate in office hours and any online class sessions if needed best if you download the [Zoom client](#) on your computer. Please [log in](#) and [configure your account](#). Please add a photo (can be yourself or something you like) to your account so that we can still see your likeness in some form when your camera is off. You may also wish to use a virtual background and you are welcome to do so.

For help, you can access the [instructions provided by IT](#).

Grading

This section of the syllabus describes the principles and mechanics of the grading for the course. The course is designed around your learning so the grading is based on you demonstrating how much you have learned.

Additionally, since we will be studying programming tools, we will use them to administer the course. To give you a chance to get used to the tools there will be a grade free zone for the first few weeks.

Course Learning Outcomes

The goal is for you to learn and the grading is designed to as close as possible actually align to how much you have learned. So, the first thing to keep in mind, always is the course learning outcomes:

By the end of the semester, students will be able to:

1. Apply common design patterns and abstractions to understand new code bases, programming tools, and components of systems.
2. Apply appropriate programming workflows using context-relevant tools that enable adherence to best practices for effective code, developer time efficiency, and collaboration.
3. Differentiate the different classes of tools used in computer science in terms of their features, roles, and how they interact and justify positions and preferences among popular tools
4. Identify how information flows across levels of abstraction.
5. Discuss implications of design choices across levels of abstraction
6. Describe the social context in which essential components of computing systems were developed and explain the impact of that context on the systems.
7. Differentiate between social conventions and technical requirements in programming contexts.

These are what I will be looking for evidence of to say that you met those or not.

Principles of Grading

Learning happens through practice and feedback. My goal as a teacher is for you to learn. The grading in this course is designed to reflect how deeply you learn the material, even if it takes you multiple attempts to truly understand a topic. The topics in this course are all topics that will come back in later courses in the Computer Science major, so it is important that you understand each of them *correctly* so that it helps in the next course.

This course is designed to encourage you to work steadily at learning the material and demonstrating your new knowledge. There are no single points of failure, where you lose points that cannot be recovered. Also, you cannot cram anything one time and then forget it. The material will build and you have to demonstrate that you retained material. You will be required to demonstrate understanding of the connections between ideas from different parts of the course.

- Earning a C in this class means you have a general understanding; you will know what all the terms mean; you could follow along in a meeting where others were discussing systems concepts and use core tools for common tasks. You know where to start when looking things up.
- Earning a B means that you can apply the course concepts in other programming environments; you can solve basic common errors without looking much up.
- Earning an A means that you can use knowledge from this course to debug tricky scenarios; you can know where to start and can form good hypotheses about why uncommon errors have occurred; you can confidently figure out new complex systems.

The course is designed for you to succeed at a level of your choice. As you accumulate knowledge, the grading in this course is designed to be cumulative instead of based on deducting points and averaging. No matter what level of work you choose to engage in, you will be expected to revise work until it is correct. The material in this course will all come back in other 300 and 400 level CSC courses, so it is essential that you do not leave this course with misconceptions, as they will make it harder for you to learn related material later.

Read the suggestions and revise the work until it is correct.

Penalty-free Zone

Since learning developer tools is a core learning outcome of the course, we will also use them for all aspects of administering the course. This will help you learn these tools really well and create accountability for getting enough practice with core operations, but it also creates a high stakes situation: even submitting your work requires you understanding the tools. This would not be very fair at the beginning of the semester.

For the first three weeks we will have a low stakes penalty-free zone where we will provide extra help and reminders for how to get feedback on your work. In this period, deadlines are more flexible as well. If work is submitted incorrectly, we will still see it because we will manually go look for all activities. After this zone, we will assume you *chose* to skip something if we do not see it.

What happens if you merged a PR without feedback?

During the Penalty-Free zone, we will help you figure that out and fix it so you get credit for it. After that, you have to fix it on your own (or in office hours) in order to get credit.

Important

If there are terms in the rest of this section that do not make sense while we are in the penalty-free zone, do not panic. This zone exists to help you get familiar with the terms needed.

During the third week, you will create a course plan where you establish your goals for the course and I make sure that you all understand the requirements to complete your goals.

What happens if you're confused by the grading scheme right now?

Nothing to worry about, we will review it again in week three after you get a chance to build the right habits and learn vocabulary. We will also give you an activity that helps us to be sure that you understand it at that time.

Learning Badges

Your grade will be based on you choosing to work with the material at different levels and participating in the class community in different ways. Each of these represents different types of badges that you can earn as you accumulate evidence of your learning and engagement.

- experience: guided in class activities
- review: just the basics
- practice: a little bit more independent
- explore: posing your own directions of inquiry
- build: in depth- application of course topics

All of these badges will be tracked through PRs in your kwl repo. Each PR must have a title that includes the badge type and associated date. We will use scripts over these to track your progress.

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To earn a C you must complete:

- 22 experience badges
- 13 lab check outs

To earn a C you must complete:

- 22 experience badges
- 13 lab check outs
- 18 review badges

To earn a B you must complete:

- 22 experience badges
- 13 lab check outs
- your choice:
 - 18 practice badges
 - 12 review + 12 practice

For an A you must complete:

- 22 experience badges
- 13 lab check outs
- your choice:
 - 18 practice badges + 6 explore badges
 - 18 review badges + 3 build badges
 - 6 review badges + 12 practice badges + 4 explore badges + 1 build badges
 - 12 review badges + 6 practice badges + 2 explore badges + 2 build badges

You can also mix and match to get +/- . For example (all examples below assume 22+ experience badges and 13 lab checkouts)

- A-: 18 practice + 4 explore
- B+: 6 review + 12 practice + 4 explore
- B-: 6 review + 12 practice
- B+: 24 practice
- C+: 12 review + 6 practice

Warning

These counts assume that the semester goes as planned and that there are 26 available badges of each base type (experience, review, practice). If the number of available badges decreases by more than 2 for any reason (eg snowdays, instructor illness, etc) the threshold for experience badges will be decreased.

Important

There will be 20 review and practice badges available after the penalty free zone. This means that missing the review and practice badges in the penalty free zone cannot hurt you. However, it does not mean it is a good idea to not attempt them, not attempting them at all will make future badges harder, because reviewing early ideas are important for later ideas.

the review requirements plus some extra steps.

In the second half of the semester, there will be special *integrative* badge opportunities that have multipliers attached to them. These badges will count for more than one. For example an integrative 2x review badge counts as two review badges. These badges will be more complex than regular badges and therefore count more.

🔔 Can you do any combination of badges?



No, you cannot earn practice and review for the same date.

Experience Badges

In class

You earn an experience badge in class by:

- preparing for class
- following along with the activity (creating files, using git, etc)
- responding to 80% of inclass questions (even incorrect or `:idk:``)
- reflecting on what you learned
- asking a question at the end of class

Makeup

You can make up an experience badge by:

- preparing for class
- reading the posted notes
- completing the activity from the notes
- completeing an “experience report”
- attaching evidence as indiated in notes OR attending office hours to show the evidence

An experience report is evidence you have completed the activity and reflection questions. The exact form will vary per class, if you are unsure, reach out ASAP to get instructions. These are evaluated only for completeness/ good faith effort. Revisions will generally not be required, but clarification and additional activity steps may be advised if your evidence suggests you may have missed a step.

🔔 Do you earn badges for prepare for class?



No, prepare for class tasks are folded into your experience badges.

🔔 What do you do when you miss class?



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What if I have no questions?



Learning to ask questions is important. Your questions can be clarifying (eg because you misunderstood something) or show that you understand what we covered well enough to think of hypothetical scenarios or options or what might come next. Basically, focused curiosity.

Review and Practice Badges

The tasks for these badges will be defined at the bottom of the notes for each class session *and* aggregated to badge-type specific pages on the left hand side of the course website.

You can earn review and practice badges by:

- creating an issue for the badge you plan to work on
- completing the tasks
- submitting files to your KWL on a new branch
- creating a PR, linking the issue, and requesting a review
- revising the PR until it is approved
- merging the PR after it is approved

Where do you find assignments?



At the end of notes and on the separate pages in the activities section on the left hand side

You should create one PR per badge

The key difference between review and practice is the depth of the activity. Work submitted for review and practice badges will be assessed for correctness and completeness. Revisions will be common for these activities, because understanding correctly, without misconceptions, is important.

Important

Revisions are to help you improve your work **and** to get used to the process of making revisions. Even excellent work can be improved. The **process** of making revisions and taking good work to excellent or excellent to exceptional is a useful learning outcome. It will help you later to be really good at working through PR revisions; we will use the same process as code reviews in industry, even though most of it will not be code alone.

Explore Badges

Explore badges require you to pose a question of your own that extends the topic. For inspiration, see the practice tasks and the questions after class.

Details and more ideas are on the [explore](#) page.

You can earn an explore badge by:

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- adjusting your idea until given the proceed label
- completing your exploration
- submitting it as a PR
- making any requested changes
- merging the PR after approval

For these, ideas will almost always be approved, the proposal is to make sure you have the right scope (not too big or too small). Work submitted for explore badges will be assessed for depth beyond practice badges and correctness. Revisions will be more common on the first few as you get used to them, but typically decrease as you learn what to expect.

Important

Revisions are to help you improve your work **and** to get used to the process of making revisions. Even excellent work can be improved. The **process** of making revisions and taking good work to excellent or excellent to exceptional is a useful learning outcome. It will help you later to be really good at working through PR revisions; we will use the same process as code reviews in industry, even though most of it will not be code alone.

You should create one PR per badge

Build Badges

Build badges are for when you have an idea of something you want to do. There are also some ideas on the [build page](#).

You can earn a build badge by:

- creating an issue proposing your idea and iterating until it is given the “proceed” label
- providing updates on your progress
- completing the build
- submitting a summary report as a PR linked to your proposal issue
- making any requested changes
- merging the PR after approval

You should create one PR per badge

For builds, since they’re bigger, you will propose intermediate milestones. Advice for improving your work will be provided at the milestones and revisions of the complete build are uncommon. If you do not submit work for intermediate review, you may need to revise the complete build. The build proposal will be assessed for relevance to the course and depth. The work will be assessed for completeness in comparison to the proposal and correctness. The summary report will be assessed only for completeness, revisions will only be requested for skipped or incomplete sections.

Community Badges

Community badges are awarded for extra community participation. Both programming and learning are most effective in good healthy collaboration. Since being a good member of our class community helps you learn (and helps others learn better), some collaboration is required in other badges. Some dimensions of community participation can only be done once, for example fixing a typo on the course website, so while it’s valuable, all students cannot contribute to the course community in the same way. To

You can see some ideas as they arise by issues labeled [community](#).

Community badges can replace missed experience, review, and practice badges, upgrade a review to a practice badge, or they can be used as an alternate way to earn a + modifier on a D,C,or B (URI doesn't award A+s, sorry). Community badges are smaller, so they are not 1:1 replacements for other badges. You can earn a maximum of 14 community badges, generally one per week. Extra helpful contributions may be awarded 2 community badges, but that does not increase your limit. When you earn them, you can plan how you will use it, but they will only be officially applied to your grade at the end of the semester. They will automatically be applied in the way that gives you the maximum benefit.

Community Badge values:

- 3 community = 1 experience badge
- 4 community = 1 review
- 7 community = 1 practice.
- 3 community badges + 1 review = 1 practice.
- 10 community = add a [+](#) to a D,C, or B, **note that this is more efficient.**

You can earn community badges by:

- fixing small issues on the course website (during penalty free zone only)
- contributing extra terms or reviews to your team repo
- sharing articles and discussing them in the course discussions
- contributing annotated resources the course website

You will maintain a list of your contributions in your KWL repo in the [community_contributions.md](#) file. Every individual change to this file (representing one contribution) should be committed to a new branch and then submitted as a PR, with a review requested from @brownsarahm.

Note

Some participation in your group repo and a small number of discussions will be required for experience, review, and practice badges. This means that not every single contribution or peer review to your team repo will earn a community badge.

Example(nonexhaustive) uses:

- 22 experience + 17 review + 11 community = C (replace 2 experience, 1 review)
- 24 experience + 17 review + 5 community = C (replace 1 review)
- 24 experience + 18 review + 10 community = C+ (modifier)
- 24 experience + 18 practice + 10 community = B+ (modifier)
- 23 experience + 18 practice + 13 community = B+ (modifier, replace 1 experience)
- 24 experience + 16 practice + 2 review + 10 community = B (upgrade 2 review)
- 24 experience + 10 review + 10 community + 6 practice + 3 explore + 2 build = A (replace 2 review)
- 24 experience + 14 review + 10 community + 4 practice + 3 explore + 2 build = A (upgrade 2 review to practice)
- 24 experience + 12 review + 14 community + 4 practice + 3 build =A (replace 2 practice)

These show that community badges can save you work at the end of the semester by reducing the number of practice badges or

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Free corrections

All work must be correct and complete to earn credit. In general, this means that when your work is not correct, we will give you guiding questions and advice so that you can revise the work to be correct. Most of the time asking you questions is the best way to help you learn, but sometimes, especially for small things, showing you a correct example is the best way to help you learn.

Additionally, on rare occasions, a student can submit work that is incorrect or will have down-the-line consequences but does not demonstrate a misunderstanding. For example, in an experience badge, putting text below the `#` line instead of replacing the hint within the `< >`. Later, we will do things within the kwl repo that will rely on the title line being filled in, but it's not a big revision where the student needs to rethink about what they submitted.

In these special occasions, good effort that is not technically correct may be rewarded with a . In this case, the instructor or TA will give a suggestion, with the  emoji in the comment and leave a review as "comment" instead of "changes requested" or "approved". If the student commits the suggestion to acknowledge that they read it, the instructor will then leave an approving review. Free corrections are only available when revisions are otherwise eligible. This means that they cannot extend a deadline and they are not available on the final grading that occurs after our scheduled "exam time".

Important

These free corrections are used at the instructional team's discretion and are not guaranteed.

This means that, for example, the same mistake the first time, might get a , a second will probably be a hint, and a third or fourth time might be a regular revision where we ask you to go review prior assignments to figure out what you need to fix with a broad hint instead of the specific suggestion

IDEA

If the course response rate on the IDEA survey is about 75%,  will be applicable to final grading. **this includes the requirement of the student to reply**

Deadlines

There will be fixed feedback hours each week, if your work is submitted by the start of that time it will get feedback. If not, it will go to the next feedback hours.

We do not have a final exam, but URI assigns an exam time for every class. The date of that assigned exam will be the final due date for all work including all revisions.

Experience badges

Prepare for class tasks must be done before class so that you are prepared. Missing a prepare task could require you to do an experience report to make up what you were not able to do in class.

If you miss class, the experience report should be at least attempted/drafted (though you may not get feedback/confirmation) before the next class that you attend. This is strict, not as punishment, but to ensure that you are able to participate in the next class that you attend. Skipping the experience report for a missed class, may result in needing to do an experience report for the

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If you miss multiple classes, create a catch-up plan to get back on track by contacting Dr. Brown.

Review and Practice Badges

These badges have 5 stages:

- posted: tasks are on the course website
- planned: an issue is created
- started: one task is attempted and a draft PR is open
- completed: all tasks are attempted PR is ready for review, and a review is requested
- earned: PR is approved (by instructor or a TA) and work is merged

Tip

these badges *should* be started before the next class. This will set you up to make the most out of each class session. However, only prepare for class tasks have to be done immediately.

These badges must be *started* within one week of when they are posted (2pm) and *completed* within two weeks. A task is attempted when you have answered the questions or submitted evidence of doing an activity or asked a sincere clarifying question.

If a badge is planned, but not started within one week it will become expired and ineligible to be earned. You may request extensions to complete a badge by updating the PR message, these will typically be granted. Extensions for starting badges will only be granted in exceptional circumstances.

Expired badges will receive a comment and be closed

Once you have a good-faith attempt at a complete badge, you have until the end of the semester to finish the revisions in order to *earn* the badge.

Tip

Try to complete revisions quickly, it will be easier for you

Explore Badges

Explore badges have 5 stages:

- proposed: issue created
- in progress: issue is labeled “proceed” by the instructor
- complete: work is complete, PR created, review requested
- revision: “request changes” review was given
- earned: PR approved

Explore badges are feedback-limited. You will not get feedback on subsequent explore badge proposals until you earn the first one. Once you have one earned, then you can have up to two in progress and two in revision at any given time.

You may earn at most one build badge per month, with final grading in December. To earn three build badges, you must earn the first one by the end of October.

Ungrading Option

At the end of the semester, you have the option of submitting a final reflection that states what grade you think you deserve, and justifies it by summarizing what you have learned and providing evidence of that. Instructions for this option will be provided as we approach the end of the semester. The policy of no submitted content that was not generated by you still applies. If you take this option, you may be required to also take an oral exam by appointment to supplement the evidence provided in your reflection.

This option exists in recognition of the fact that grading schemes are not perfect and I am truly committed to your learning. If you think that the grading scheme described on this page is working out to you earning a different grade than you deserve and you can support that with strong evidence that you have learned, you can have the grade you deserve.

🔔 What do you think?

share your thoughts on this option in the discussions for the class and then

Academic Honesty Violation Penalty

All of your work must reflect your own thinking and understanding. The work that you submit must all be your own work or content that was provided to you in class, it cannot include text that was generated by an AI or plagiarized in any other way.

If you are found to submit prismia responses that do not reflect your own thinking or that of discussion with peers as directed, the experience badge for that class session will be ineligible.

If work is suspected, you will be allowed to take an oral exam in lab time to contest and prove that your work reflects your own understanding.

The first time you will be allowed to appeal through an oral exam. If your appeal is successful, your counter resets. If you are found to have violated the policy then no further work will be graded for the remainder of the semester

If you are found to submit work that is not your own for a review or prepare badge, the review and prepare badges for that date will be ineligible and the penalty free zone terms will no longer apply to the first six badges.

If you are found to submit work that is not your own for an explore or build badge, that badge will not be awarded and your maximum badges at the level possible will drop to 2/3 of the maximum possible.

Badge Deadlines and Procedures

This page includes more visual versions of the information on the badge page. You should read both, but this one is often more helpful, because some of the processes take a lot of words to explain and make more sense with a diagram for a lot of people.

```
%matplotlib inline
import os
from datetime import date, timedelta
import calendar
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
from matplotlib import style
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```

# semester settings
first_day = date(2023, 9, 5)
last_day = date(2023, 12, 12)

no_class_ranges = [(date(2023, 11, 23), date(2023, 11, 26)),
                    (date(2023, 11, 13)),
                    (date(2023, 10, 10))]

meeting_days =[1,3] # datetime has 0=Monday
spring_break = (date(2023, 3, 11), date(2023, 3, 19))
penalty_free_end = date(2023, 9, 28)

def day_off(cur_date, skip_range_list):
    """
    is the current date a day off?

    Parameters
    -----
    cur_date : datetime.date
        date to check
    skip_range_list : list of datetime.date objects or 2-tuples of datetime.date
        dates where there is no class, either single dates or ranges specified by a tuple

    Returns
    -----
    day_is_off : bool
        True if the day is off, False if the day has class
    """
    # default to not a day off
    day_is_off=False
    #
    for skip_range in skip_range_list:
        if type(skip_range) == tuple:
            # if any of the conditions are true that increments and it will never go down, flase=0, true=1
            day_is_off += skip_range[0]<=cur_date<=skip_range[1]
        else:
            day_is_off += skip_range == cur_date
    #
    return day_is_off

# enumerate weeks
meeting_days =[1,3] # spring
mtg_delta = timedelta(meeting_days[1]-meeting_days[0])
week_delta = timedelta(7)

during_sb = lambda d: spring_break[0]<d<spring_break[1]

possible = [(first_day+week_delta*w, first_day+mtg_delta+week_delta*w) for w in range(weeks)]
weekly_meetings = [[c1,c2] for c1,c2 in possible if not(day_off(c1,no_class_ranges))]
meetings = [m for w in weekly_meetings for m in w]
meetings_string = [m.isoformat() for m in meetings]
weekly_meetings

# possible = [(first_day+week_delta*w, first_day+mtg_delta+week_delta*w) for w in range(weeks)]
# weekly_meetings = [[c1,c2] for c1,c2 in possible if not(during_sb(c1))]
meetings = [m for w in weekly_meetings for m in w if not(m in skips)]

# build a table for the dates
badge_types = ['experience', 'review', 'practice']
target_cols = ['review_target', 'practice_target']
df_cols = badge_types + target_cols
badge_target_df = pd.DataFrame(index=meetings, data=[[['future'] * len(df_cols)] * len(meetings)],
                                columns=df_cols).reset_index().rename(
                                columns={'index': 'date'})

# set relative dates
todav = date.today()

```

[Skip to main content](#)

```

# mark eligible experience badges
badge_target_df['experience'][badge_target_df['date'] <= today] = 'eligible'
# mark targets, cascading from most recent to oldest to not have to check < and >
badge_target_df['review_target'][badge_target_df['date'] <= today] = 'active'
badge_target_df['practice_target'][badge_target_df['date'] <= today] = 'active'
badge_target_df['review_target'][badge_target_df['date']
                                <= start_deadline] = 'started'
badge_target_df['practice_target'][badge_target_df['date']
                                <= start_deadline] = 'started'
badge_target_df['review_target'][badge_target_df['date']
                                <= complete_deadline] = 'completed'
badge_target_df['practice_target'][badge_target_df['date']
                                <= complete_deadline] = 'completed'
# mark enforced deadlines
badge_target_df['review'][badge_target_df['date'] <= today] = 'active'
badge_target_df['practice'][badge_target_df['date'] <= today] = 'active'
badge_target_df['review'][badge_target_df['date']
                                <= start_deadline] = 'started'
badge_target_df['practice'][badge_target_df['date']
                                <= start_deadline] = 'started'
badge_target_df['review'][badge_target_df['date']
                                <= complete_deadline] = 'completed'
badge_target_df['practice'][badge_target_df['date']
                                <= complete_deadline] = 'completed'
badge_target_df['review'][badge_target_df['date']
                                <= penalty_free_end] = 'penalty free'
badge_target_df['practice'][badge_target_df['date']
                                <= penalty_free_end] = 'penalty free'

# convert to numbers and set dates as index for heatmap compatibility
status_numbers_hm = {status:i+1 for i,status in enumerate(['future','eligible','active','penalty free','star
badge_target_df_hm = badge_target_df.replace(status_numbers_hm).set_index('date')

# set column names to shorter ones to fit better
badge_target_df_hm = badge_target_df_hm.rename(columns={'review':'review(e)', 'practice':'practice(e)', 're
                                'review_target':'review(t)', 'practice_target':'practi

# build a custom color bar
n_statuses = len(status_numbers_hm.keys())
manual_palette = [sns.color_palette("pastel", 10)[7],
                  sns.color_palette("colorblind", 10)[2],
                  sns.color_palette("muted", 10)[2],
                  sns.color_palette("colorblind", 10)[9],
                  sns.color_palette("colorblind", 10)[8],
                  sns.color_palette("colorblind", 10)[3]]
# generate the figure, with the colorbar and spacing
ax = sns.heatmap(badge_target_df_hm,cmap=manual_palette,linewidths=1)
# move titles from bottom tot op
ax.xaxis.tick_top()
# pull the colorbar object for handling
colorbar = ax.collections[0].colorbar
# fix the location fo the labels on the colorbar
r = colorbar.vmax - colorbar.vmin
colorbar.set_ticks([colorbar.vmin + r / n_statuses * (0.5 + i) for i in range(n_statuses)])
colorbar.set_ticklabels(list(status_numbers_hm.keys()))
# add a title
today_string = today.isoformat()
glue('today',today_string,display=False)
glue('today_notdisplayed',"not today",display=False)
ax.set_title('Badge Status as of '+ today_string);

```

NameError Traceback (most recent call last)

```

Cell In[1], line 62
    58 week_delta = timedelta(7)
    59 during_sb = lambda d: spring_break[0]<d<spring_break[1]
--> 60 possible = [(first_day+week_delta*w, first_day+mtg_delta+week_delta*w) for w in range(weeks)]
    61 weekly_meetings = [[c1,c2] for c1,c2 in possible if not(day_off(c1,no_class_ranges))]
    62 meetings = [m for w in weekly_meetings for m in wl]

```

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Prepare work and Experience Badges Process

⚠ Warning

This was changed substantively on 2023-09-08

This is for a single example with specific dates, but it is similar for all future dates

The columns (and purple boxes) correspond to branches in your KWL repo and the yellow boxes are the things that you have to do. The “critical” box is what you have to wait for us on. The arrows represent PRs (or a local merge for the first one)

sequenceDiagram participant P as prepare Sep 12 participant E as experience Sep 12 participant M as main note over P:
complete prepare work
 between feb Sep 7 and Sep12 note over E: run experience badge workflow
 at the end of class
Sep12 P ->> E: local merge or PR you that
 does not need approval note over E: fill in experience reflection critical Badge
review by instructor or TA E ->> M: Experience badge PR option if edits requested note over E: make requested edits option when
approved note over M: merge badge PR end

In the end the commit sequence for this will look like the following:

```
gitGraph commit commit checkout main branch prepare-2023-09-12 checkout prepare-2023-09-12 commit id:  
"gitunderstanding.md" branch experience-2023-09-12 checkout experience-2023-09-12 commit id: "initexp" merge prepare-2023-  
09-12 commit id: "fillinexp" commit id: "revisions" tag:"approved" checkout main merge experience-2023-09-12
```

Where the “approved” tag represents and approving review on the PR.

Review and Practice Badge

Legend:

```
flowchart TD badgestatus{[Badge Status]} passive[/ something that has to occur<br/> not done by student /] student[Something for  
you to do] style badgestatus fill:#2cf decisionnode{Decision/if} sta[action a] stb[action b] decisionnode --> |condition a|sta  
decisionnode --> |condition b|stb subgraph phase[Phase] st[step in phase] end
```

This is the general process for review and practice badges

```
flowchart TD %% subgraph work[Steps to complete] subgraph posting[Dr Brown will post the Badge] direction TB write[/Dr Brown  
finalizes tasks after class/] post[/Dr. Brown pushes to github/] link[/notes are posted with badge steps/] posted[[Posted: on badge  
date]] write --> post post --> link post --o posted end subgraph planning[Plan the badge] direction TB create[/Dr Brown runs your  
workflow/] decide{Do you need this badge?} close{close the issue} branch{create branch} planned[[Planned: on badge date]] create  
--> decide decide -->|no| close decide -->|yes| branch create --o planned end subgraph work[Work on the badge] direction TB  
start[do one task] commit{commit work to the branch} moretasks{complete the other tasks} ccommit{commit them to the branch}  
reqreview{request a review} started[[Started <br/> due within one week <br/> of posted date]] completed[[Completed <br/>due  
within two weeks <br/> of posted date]] wait[/wait for feedback/] start --> commit commit --> moretasks commit --o started  
moretasks --> ccommit ccommit --> reqreview reqreview --> wait reqreview --o completed end subgraph review[Revise your  
completed badges] direction TB ppreview[Read review feedback] approvedq{what type of review} merge[Merge the PR]  
edit[complete requested edits] earned[[Earned <br/> due by final grading]] discuss[reply to comments] ppreview --> approvedq  
approvedq -->|changes requested|edit edit -->|last date to edit: May 1| ppreview approvedq -->|comment|discuss discuss --  
>nrreview approvedq -->|approved|merge --o earned end nostina ==> planning planning ==> work work ==> review %%
```

[Skip to main content](#)

Explore Badges

```
flowchart TD subgraph proposal[Propose the Topic and Product] issue[create an issue] proposed[[Proposed]]  
reqproposalreview[Assign it to Dr. Brown] waitp[/wait for feedback/] proceedcheck{Did Dr. Brown apply a proceed label?}  
branch[start a branch] progress[[In Progress ]] iterate[reply to comments and revise] issue --> reqproposalreview  
reqproposalreview --> waitp reqproposalreview --> proposed waitp --> proceedcheck proceedcheck -->|no| iterate proceedcheck -->|yes| branch branch --> progress iterate --> waitp end subgraph work[Work on the badge] direction TB moretasks[complete the work] ccommit[commit work to the branch] reqreview[request a review] wait[/wait for feedback/] complete[[Complete]] moretasks -->ccommit ccommit -->reqreview reqreview --o complete reqreview --> wait end subgraph review[Revise your work] direction TB prreview[Read review feedback] approvedq{what type of review} revision[[In revision]] merge[Merge the PR] edit[complete requested edits] earned[[Earned <br/> due by final grading]] prreview -->approvedq approvedq -->|changes requested|edit edit --> prreview edit --o revision approvedq -->|approved| merge merge --o earned end proposal ==> work work ==> review %% styling style proposed fill:#2cf style progress fill:#2cf style complete fill:#2cf style revision fill:#2cf style earned fill:#2cf
```

Build Badges

```
flowchart TD subgraph proposal[Propose the Topic and Product] issue[create an issue] proposed[[Proposed]]  
reqproposalreview[Assign it ] waitp[/wait for feedback/] proceedcheck{Did Dr. Brown apply a proceed label?} branch[start a branch]  
progress[[In Progress ]] iterate[reply to comments and revise] issue --> reqproposalreview reqproposalreview --> waitp  
reqproposalreview --> proposed waitp --> proceedcheck proceedcheck -->|no| iterate proceedcheck -->|yes| branch branch -->  
progress iterate --> waitp end subgraph work[Work on the badge] direction TB commit[commit work to the branch]  
moretasks[complete the work] draftpr[Open a draft PR and <br/> request a review] ccommit[incorporate feedback]  
reqreview[request a review] wait[/wait for feedback/] complete[[Complete]] commit -->moretasks commit -->draftpr draftpr -->ccommit  
moretasks -->reqreview ccommit -->reqreview reqreview --> complete reqreview --> wait end subgraph review[Revise your work] direction TB prreview[Read review feedback] approvedq{what type of review} revision[[In revision]] merge[Merge the PR] edit[complete requested edits] earned[[Earned <br/> due by final grading]] prreview -->approvedq approvedq -->|changes requested|edit edit --> prreview edit -->revision approvedq -->|approved| merge merge --o earned end proposal ==> work work ==> review %% styling style proposed fill:#2cf style progress fill:#2cf style complete fill:#2cf style revision fill:#2cf style earned fill:#2cf
```

Community Badges

These are the instructions from your `community_contributions.md` file: For each one:

- In the `community_contributions.md` file on your kwl repo, add an item in a bulleted list (start the line with -)
- Include a link to your contribution like `[text to display](url/of/contribution)`
- create an individual pull request titled “Community-shortname” where `shortname` is a short name for what you did. approval on this PR by Dr. Brown will constitute credit for your grade
- request a review on that PR from @brownsarahm

! Important

You want one contribution per PR for tracking

```
flowchart TD contribute[Make a contribution <br> *typically not in your KWL*] link[Add a link to your <br> contribution to your<br> community_contributions.md file in your KWL] note[preferably a PR for that link] review[Request a review <br> from @brownsarahm]
```

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Detailed Grade Calculations

! Important

This page is generated with code and calculations, you can view them for more precise implementations of what the english sentences mean.

► Show code cell source

Grade cutoffs for total influence are:

► Show code cell source

letter	threshold
D	44
D+	62
C-	80
C	98
C+	116
B-	134
B	152
B+	170
A-	188
A	206

The total influence of each badge is as follows:

► Show code cell source

	badge_type	badge	complexity	weight	influence
0	learning	experience	2.0	1.000000	2.000000
1	learning	review	3.0	1.000000	3.000000
2	learning	practice	6.0	1.000000	6.000000

[Skip to main content](#)

	learning	badges	complexity	weight	influence
0	badge_type	badge_plus	1.0	1.800000	1.800000
1	community	experience_makeup	1.0	0.666667	0.666667
2	community	review_makeup	1.0	0.750000	0.750000
3	community	review_upgrade	1.0	1.000000	1.000000
4	community	practice_makeup	1.0	0.857143	0.857143

▶ Show code cell source

▶ Show code cell source

⚠ Important

the labels on the horizontal axis are just example names, they do not have any meaning, I just have not figured out what I want to replace them with that might have meaning and need some sort of unique identifier there for the plot to work.

Officially what is on the [Grading](#) page is what applies if this page is in conflict with that.

The total influence of a badge on your grade is the product of the badge's weight and its complexity. All learning badges have a weight of 1, but have varying complexity. All community badges have a complexity of 1, but the weight of a community badge can vary depending on what learning badges you earn.

There are also some hard thresholds on learning badges. You must have:

- 22 experience badges to earn a D or above
- at least 18 additional badges total across review and practice to earn above C or above

Only community badges can make exceptions to these thresholds. So if you are missing learning badges required to get to a threshold, your community badges will fill in for those. If you meet all of the thresholds, the community badges will be applied with more weight to give you a step up (eg C to C+ or B+ to A-).

Community badges have the most weight if you are on track for a grade between D and B+

If you are on track for an A, community badges can be used to fill in for learning badges, so for example, at the end of the semester, you might be able to skip some the low complexity learning badges (experience, review, practice) and focus on your high complexity ones to ensure you get an A.

More precisely the order of application for community badges:

- to make up missing experience badges
- to make up for missing review or practice badge to reach a total of 18 between these two types
- to upgrade review to practice to meet a threshold
- to give a step up (highest weight)

Schedule

Overview

The following is a tentative outline of topics in an order, these things will be filled into the concrete schedule above as we go. These are, in most cases bigger questions than we can tackle in one class, but will give the general idea of how the class will go.

How does this class work?

one week

We'll spend the first two classes introducing some basics of GitHub and setting expectations for how the course will work. This will include how you are expected to learn in this class which requires a bit about how knowledge production in computer science works and getting started with the programming tools.

What tools do Computer Scientists use?

[Skip to main content](#)

aspects of a computer work in greater detail. While studying the tools and how they work, we will get to see how some common abstractions are re-used throughout the fields and it gives a window and good motivation to begin considering how the computer actually works.

Topics:

- bash
- linux
- git
- i/o
- ssh and ssh keys
- number systems
- file systems

What Happens When I run code?

Finally, we'll go in really deep on the compilation and running of code. In this part, we will work from the compilation through to assembly down to hardware and then into machine representation of data.

Topics:

- software system and Abstraction
- programming languages
- cache and memory
- compilation
- linking
- basic hardware components

Tentative Schedule

This is the planned schedule, but is subject to change in order to adapt to how things go in class or additional questions that come up.

```
import pandas as pd
pd.read_csv('schedule.csv', index_col='date').sort_index()
```

	question	keyword	conceptual	practical	social	activity
date						
2023-09-07	Welcome, Introduction, and Setup	intro	what is a system, why study tools	GitHub basics	class intros	create kwl repo in github, navigate github.com...

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	question	keyword	conceptual	practical	common vocab social	create a folder activity
2023-09-14	Bash intro & git offline	terminal start	git structure, paths and file system	bash path navigation, git terminal authentication	why developers work differently than casual users	navigate files and clone a repo locally
2023-09-19	How can I work with branches offline?	gitoffline	git branches	github flow offline, resolving merge conflicts	communication is important, git can help fix mistakes	clone a repo and make a branch locally
2023-09-21	When do I get an advantage from git and bash?	why terminal	computing mental model, paths and file structure	bash navigation, tab completion	collaboration requires shared language, shared...	work with bash and recover from a mistake with...
2023-09-26	What *is* a commit?	merge conflicts	versions, git values	merge conflicts in github, merge conflicts with...	human and machine readable, commit messages are...	examine commit objects, introduce plumbing commands
2023-09-28	How do programmers communicate about code?	documentation	build, automation, modularity, pattern matching,	generate documentation with jupyterbook, gitbook...	main vs master, documentation community	make a jupyterbook
2023-10-03	What *is* git?	git structure	what is a file system, how does git keep track...	find in bash, seeing git config, plumbing/porcelain	git workflows are conventions, git can be used...	examine git from multiple definitions and inspirations
2023-10-05	Why are these tools like this?	unix philosophy	unix philosophy, debugging strategies	decision making for branches	social advantages of shared mental model, different...	discussion with minor code examples
2023-10-12	How does git make a commit?	git internals	pointers, design and abstraction, intermediate...	inspecting git objects, when hashes are unique...	conventions vs requirements	create a commit using plumbing commands
2023-10-17	What is a commit number?	numbers	hashes, number systems	git commit numbers, manual hashing with git	number systems are derived in culture	discussion and use of hashing algorithm
2023-10-19	How can I release and share my code?	git references	pointers, git branches and tags	git branches, advanced fixing, server and conventions	advantages of data that is both human and machine readable	make a tag and release
2023-10-24	How can I automate things with bash?	bash scripting	bash is a programming language, official docs,...	script files, man pages, bash variables, bash ...	using automation to make collaboration easier	build a bash script that calculates a grade
2023-10-26	How can I work on a remote server?	server	server, hpc, large files	ssh, large files, bash head, grep, etc	hidden impacts of remote computation	log into a remote server and work with large files
2023-10-31	What is an IDE?	IDE	IDE parts	compare and contrast IDEs	collaboration features, developer communities	discussions and sharing IDE tips

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date	Programming question	languages keyword	what is PL conceptual	language for a practical	our prior experience	independent activity
2023-11-07	How can I authenticate more securely from a te...	server use	ssh keys, hpc system strucutre	ssh keys, interactive, slurm	social aspects of passwords and security	configure and use ssh keys on a hpc
2023-11-09	What Happens when we build code?	building	building C code	ssh keys, gcc compiler	file extensions are for people, when vocabulary...	build code in C and examine intermediate outputs
2023-11-14	What happens when we run code?	hardwar	von neuman architecture	reading a basic assembly language	historical context of computer architectures	use a hardware simulator to see step by step o...
2023-11-16	How does a computer represent non integer quan...	floats	float representation	floats do not equal themselves	social processes around standard developments, ...	work with float representation through fractio...
2023-11-21	How can we use logical operations?	bitwise operation	what is a bit, what is a register, how to brea...	how an ALU works	tech interviews look for obscure details somet...	derive addition from basic logic operations
2023-11-28	What *is* a computer?	architecture	physical gates, history	interpreting specs	social context influences technology	discussion
2023-11-30	How does timing work in a computer?	timing	timing, control unit, threading	threaded program with a race condition	different times matter in different cases	write a threaded program and fix a race condition
2023-12-05	How do different types of storage work together?	memory	different type of memory, different abstractions	working with large data	privacy/respect for data	large data that has to be read in batches
2023-12-07	How does this all work together	review	all	end of semester logistics	group work final	review quiz, integration/reflection questions
2023-12-12	How did this semester go?	feedback	all	grading	how to learn better together	discussion

Tentative Lab schedule

```
pd.read_csv('labschedule.csv', index_col='date').sort_index()
```

date	topic	activity
2023-09-08	GitHub Basics	syllabus quiz, setup
2023-09-15	working at the terminal	organization, setup kwl locally, manage issues

2023-09-29	topic	work on badges, self progress report
2023-10-06 date	topic	activity
2023-10-13	git plumbing	<u>git plumbing experiment</u>
2023-10-20	git plumbing	grade calculation script, self reflection
2023-10-27	scripting	releases and packaging
2023-11-03	remote, hpc	server work, batch scripts
2023-11-10	Compiling	C compiling experiments
2023-11-17	Machine representation	bits and floats and number libraries
2023-12-01	hardware	self-reflection, work, project consultations
2023-12-08	os	hardware simulation

Support

Academic Enhancement Center

Academic Enhancement Center (for undergraduate courses): Located in Roosevelt Hall, the AEC offers free face-to-face and web-based services to undergraduate students seeking academic support. Peer tutoring is available for STEM-related courses by appointment online and in-person. The Writing Center offers peer tutoring focused on supporting undergraduate writers at any stage of a writing assignment. The UCS160 course and academic skills consultations offer students strategies and activities aimed at improving their studying and test-taking skills. Complete details about each of these programs, up-to-date schedules, contact information and self-service study resources are all available on the [AEC website](#).

- **STEM Tutoring** helps students navigate 100 and 200 level math, chemistry, physics, biology, and other select STEM courses. The STEM Tutoring program offers free online and limited in-person peer-tutoring this fall. Undergraduates in introductory STEM courses have a variety of small group times to choose from and can select occasional or weekly appointments. Appointments and locations will be visible in the TutorTrac system on September 14th, FIXME. The TutorTrac application is available through [URI Microsoft 365 single sign-on](#) and by visiting [aec.uri.edu](#). More detailed information and instructions can be found on the [AEC tutoring page](#).
- **Academic Skills Development** resources helps students plan work, manage time, and study more effectively. In Fall FIXME, all Academic Skills and Strategies programming are offered both online and in-person. UCS160: Success in Higher Education is a one-credit course on developing a more effective approach to studying. Academic Consultations are 30-minute, 1 to 1 appointments that students can schedule on Starfish with Dr. David Hayes to address individual academic issues. Study Your Way to Success is a self-guided web portal connecting students to tips and strategies on studying and time management related topics. For more information on these programs, visit the [Academic Skills Page](#) or contact Dr. Hayes directly at davidhayes@uri.edu.
- The **Undergraduate Writing Center** provides free writing support to students in any class, at any stage of the writing process: from understanding an assignment and brainstorming ideas, to developing, organizing, and revising a draft. Fall 2020 services are offered through two online options: 1) real-time synchronous appointments with a peer consultant (25- and 50-minute slots, available Sunday - Friday), and 2) written asynchronous consultations with a 24-hour turn-around response time (available Monday - Friday). Synchronous appointments are video-based, with audio, chat, document-sharing, and live captioning capabilities, to meet a range of accessibility needs. View the synchronous and asynchronous schedules and book online, visit uri.mywconline.com.

GENERAL URI POLICIES

Anti-Bias Statement:

We respect the rights and dignity of each individual and group. We reject prejudice and intolerance, and we work to understand differences. We believe that equity and inclusion are critical components for campus community members to thrive. If you are a target or a witness of a bias incident, you are encouraged to submit a report to the URI Bias Response Team at www.uri.edu/brt. There you will also find people and resources to help.

Disability, Access, and Inclusion Services for Students Statement

Your access in this course is important. Please send me your Disability, Access, and Inclusion (DAI) accommodation letter early in the semester so that we have adequate time to discuss and arrange your approved academic accommodations. If you have not yet established services through DAI, please contact them to engage in a confidential conversation about the process for requesting reasonable accommodations in the classroom. DAI can be reached by calling: 401-874-2098, visiting: web.uri.edu/disability, or emailing: dai@etal.uri.edu. We are available to meet with students enrolled in Kingston as well as Providence courses.

Academic Honesty

Students are expected to be honest in all academic work. A student's name on any written work, quiz or exam shall be regarded as assurance that the work is the result of the student's own independent thought and study. Work should be stated in the student's own words, properly attributed to its source. Students have an obligation to know how to quote, paraphrase, summarize, cite and reference the work of others with integrity. The following are examples of academic dishonesty.

- Using material, directly or paraphrasing, from published sources (print or electronic) without appropriate citation
- Claiming disproportionate credit for work not done independently
- Unauthorized possession or access to exams
- Unauthorized communication during exams
- Unauthorized use of another's work or preparing work for another student
- Taking an exam for another student
- Altering or attempting to alter grades
- The use of notes or electronic devices to gain an unauthorized advantage during exams
- Fabricating or falsifying facts, data or references
- Facilitating or aiding another's academic dishonesty
- Submitting the same paper for more than one course without prior approval from the instructors

Viral Illness Precautions

The University is committed to delivering its educational mission while protecting the health and safety of our community. Students who are experiencing symptoms of viral illness should NOT go to class/work. Those who test positive for COVID-19 should follow the isolation guidelines from the Rhode Island Department of Health and CDC.

If you miss class, you do not need to notify me in advance. You can follow the makeup procedures

Absences due to serious illness or traumatic loss, religious observances, or participation in a university sanctioned event are considered excused absences. For this, contact Dr. Brown when you are ready to get caught up and she will help you make a plan for the best order to complete missed work so that you are able to participate in subsequent activities. Extensions on badges will be provided if needed.

Mental Health and Wellness:

We understand that college comes with challenges and stress associated with your courses, job/family responsibilities and personal life. URI offers students a range of services to support your mental health and wellbeing, including the [URI Counseling Center](#), [MySSP](#) (Student Support Program) App, the [Wellness Resource Center](#), and [Well-being Coaching](#).

Office Hours & Communication

⚠ Warning

Due to Indigenous People's Day:

- Amoy's Tuesday office hours on 10/10 are cancelled
- Dr. Brown's Monday office hours for 10/9 are moved to Tues 10/10

Announcements

Announcements will be made via GitHub Release. You can view them [online](#) in the releases page or you can get notifications by watching the repository, choosing "Releases" under custom see [GitHub docs](#) for instructions with screenshots. You can choose GitHub only or e-mail notification from the [notification settings page](#)

⚠ Warning

For the first few classes they will be made by BrightSpace too, but that will stop

🔔 Sign up to watch

Watch the repo and then create a file called `community.md` in your kwl repo and add a link to this section, like:

```
- [watched the repo as per announcements](https://introcompsys.github.io/spring2023/syllabus/community)
```

put this on a branch called `watch_community_badge` and title your PR "Community-Watch"

Help Hours

Day	Time	Location	Host
Monday	11-1	Zoom	Marcin
Monday	4-5	Zoom	Dr. Brown

[Skip to main content](#)

Wednesday Day	Time	Location	Marcin Host
Thursday	11:15-12:30	Tyler 140	Amoy
Friday	10-11	Zoom	Marcin
Friday	3:45-5	Tyler 140	Amoy
Friday	4-5	Tyler 134	Dr. Brown (most weeks)

Online office hours locations are linked on the GitHub Organization Page

! Important

You can only see them if you are a “member” to join, use the “Whole Class Discussion” link in prismia.

Tips

For assignment help

- **send in advance, leave time for a response** I check e-mail/github a small number of times per day, during work hours, almost exclusively. You might see me post to this site, post to BrightSpace, or comment on your assignments outside of my normal working hours, but I will not reliably see emails that arrive during those hours. This means that it is important to start assignments early.

Using issues

- use issues for content directly related to assignments. If you push your code to the repository and then open an issue, I can see your code and your question at the same time and download it to run it if I need to debug it
- use issues for questions about this syllabus or class notes. At the top right there's a GitHub logo ☒ that allows you to open a issue (for a question) or suggest an edit (eg if you think there's a typo or you find an additional helpful resource related to something)



You can submit a pull request for the typo above, but be sure to check the pull request tab of the repo before submitting to see if it has already been submitted.

For E-mail

- use e-mail for general inquiries or notifications
- Please include **[CSC392]** in the subject line of your email along with the topic of your message. This is important, because your messages are important, but I also get a lot of e-mail. Consider these a cheat code to my inbox: I have setup a filter that will flag your e-mail if you include that in subject to ensure that I see it.



Should you e-mail your work?

1. Welcome, Introduction, and Setup

1.1. Introductions

- Dr. Sarah Brown
- Please address me as Dr. Brown or Professor Brown,

You can see more about me in the about section of the syllabus.

I look forward to getting to know you all better.

1.2. Prismia

- instead of slides
- you can message us
- we can see all of your responses
- emoji!

questions can be “graded”

- this is instant feedback
- participation will be checked, not impact your final grade
- this helps both me and you know how you are doing

1.2.1. Some Background

- What programming environments do you have?
- What programming environments are you most comfortable with?
- what programming tools are you familiar with?

This information will help me prepare

1.3. This course will be different

- no Brightspace
- 300 level = more independence
- I will give advice, but only hold you accountable to a minimal set
- High expectations, with a lot of flexibility to work in a way that works for you

1.3.1. My focus is for you to learn

- that means, practice, feedback, and reflection

1.3.2. Learning comes in many forms

- different types of material are best remembered in different ways
- some things are hard to explain, but watching it is very concrete

1.4. Learning is the goal

- producing outputs as fast as possible is not learning
- in a job, you may get paid to do things fast
- your work also needs to be correct, without someone telling you it is
- in a job you are trusted to know your work is correct, your boss does not check your work or grade you
- to get a job, you have to interview, which means explaining, in words, to another person how to do something

1.5. What about AI?

Large Language Models will change what programming looks like, but understanding is always going to be more effective than asking an AI. Large language models actually do not know anything, they just know what languages look like and generate text.

if you cannot tell it when it's wrong, you can not add value for a company

learning deeply means you can actually use them effectively and add value beyond an AI

1.6. This is a college course

- more than getting you one job, a bootcamp gets you one job
- build a long (or maybe short, but fruitful) career
- build critical thinking skill that makes you adaptable
- have options

1.7. “I never use what I learned in college”

- very common saying
- it's actually a sign of deep learning
- when we have expertise, we do not even notice when we apply it
- college is not about the facts, but the processes

Note

We may not think that we use the fact that we know the order of letters in the English language very often. Most of us learned the alphabet with a song, but we do not sing that on a daily basis.

However, we do fill out forms where we have to, for example, find the state we live in, in a dropdown and knowing the

When you know things really well, you apply them without noticing.

1.8. How does this work?

1.8.1. In class:

1. Memory/ understanding check
2. Review/ clarification as needed
3. New topic demo with follow along, tiny practice
4. Review, submit questions

1.8.2. Outside of class:

1. Build your cookbook with your team
2. Read notes Notes to refresh the material, check your understanding, and find more details
3. Practice material that has been taught
4. Activate your memory of related things to what we will cover
5. Read articles/ watch videos to either fill in gaps or learn more details
6. Bring questions to class

1.9. Getting started

Your KWL chart is where you will start by tracking what you know now/before we start and what you want to learn about each topic. Then you will update it throughout the semester. You will also add material to the repository to produce evidence of your learning.

Accept the assignment to create your repo

1. click on .github, then workflows, then track.yml
2. click the 3 dots menu and select delete
3. commit directly to main with the default message
4. back to the main code tab
5. Click the pencil to edit the readme
6. Add your name
7. Add a descriptive commit message
8. Choose create a branch and open a pull request
9. name the branch

10. Click on the list of commits, now you have one more!

1.10. What is this course about?

In your KWL chart, there are a lot of different topics that are not obviously related, so what is this course really about?

[Skip to main content](#)

- design features of those tool categories
- basic knowledge of many parts of the CS core
- focus on the connections

We will use learning the tools to understand how computer scientists think and work.

Then we will use the tools to examine the field of Computer Science top to bottom (possibly out of order).

1.10.1. How it fits into your CS degree

1.11. In your degree

In CSC110, you learn to program in python and see algorithms from a variety of domain areas where computer science is applied.

Then in CSC 340 and 440 you study the algorithms more mathematically, their complexity, etc.

In CSC211, 212, you learn the foundations of computer science: general programming and data structures.

Then in 301, 305, 411, 412 you study different aspects of software design and how computers work.

In this class, we're going to connect different ideas. We are going to learn the tools used by computer scientists, deeply. You will understand why the tools are the way they are and how to use them even when things go wrong.

1.12. Git and GitHub terminology

We also discussed some of the terminology for git. We will also come back to these ideas in greater detail later.

1.12.1. Programming is Collaborative

There are two very common types of collaboration

- code review (working independently and then reviewing)
- pair programming (sitting together and discussing while writing)

We are going to build your skill in the *code review* model. This means you need to collaborate, but collaboration in school tends to be more stressful than it needs to. If students have different goals or motivation levels it can create conflict. So **you will have no group graded work** but you will get the chance to work on something together in a low stakes way.

You will have a “home team” that you work with throughout the semester to build a glossary and a “cookbook” of systems recipes.

Your contributions and your **peer reviews** will be assessed individually for your grade, but you need a team to be able to practice these collaborative aspects.

Important

Remember to fill out the [team formation survey](#)

[Skip to main content](#)

1.12.2. Class forum

This community repository “assignment” will add you to a “team” with the whole class. It allows us to share things on GitHub, for the whole class, but not the whole internet.

! Important

When you click that link join the existing team, do not make a new one

1.12.3. Get Credit for Today’s class

1. Run your Experience Reflection (inclass) action on your kwl repo
2. Complete the file.

1.13. Prepare for next class/lab

1. review notes after they are posted, both rendered and the raw markdown include links to each in your badge PR
2. map out your computing knowledge and add it to your kwl chart repo. this can be an image that you upload or a text-based outline in a file called prior-knowledge-map. (optional) try mapping out using `mermaid` syntax, we'll be using other tools that will facilitate rendering later

1.14. Review

1. Review the notes after I post them.
2. Fill in the first two columns of your KWL chart (on a branch for this badge).
3. [review git and github vocabulary](#) (include link in your badge PR)
4. Post an introduction to your classmates [on our discussion forum](#)

1.15. Practice

1. Review the notes after I post them.
2. Fill in the first two columns of your KWL chart (on a branch for this badge).
3. [review git and github vocabulary](#) be sure to edit a file and make an issue or PR (include link in your badge PR)
4. Post an introduction to your classmates [on our discussion forum](#)

2. Course Logistics and Learning

2.1. What does it mean to study Computer Systems?

“Systems” in computing often refers to all the parts that help make the “more exciting” algorithmic parts work. Systems is like the magic that helps you get things done in practice, so that you can shift your attention elsewhere. In intro courses, we typically give you an environment to hide all the problems that could occur at the systems level.

Debugging often requires understanding, in practice, of how the programming language works, how it translates that to hardware, and how the hardware works.

the first “bug” was an **actual** moth

These programmers had to know how to take apart the physical computer in order to find the insect.

our computers are a lot different, but we still need systems understanding to be efficient.

! Important

In this course, we will take the time to understand all of this stuff. This means that we will use a different set of strategies to study it than we normally see in computer science.

This is a 300 level course, so you are one step closer to being a *professional* instead of **only** a *student*.

This is still a college course, so we will be taking time to understand the theory and the *why* not only the *what* that a bootcamp or on the job training might provide.

However, instead of using a text book that is designed explicitly and primarily for a school context, we will use **primary sources**.

In our context, that means using three main types of sources:

- official reference docs
- direct research results
- first hand accounts by professional developers

Back to what a system is ...

From ACM Transactions on Computer Systems

ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS) presents research and development results on the design, specification, realization, behavior, and use of computer systems. The term “computer systems” is interpreted broadly and includes systems architectures, operating systems, distributed systems, and computer networks. Articles that appear in TOCS will tend either to present new techniques and concepts or to report on experiences and experiments with actual systems. Insights useful to system designers, builders, and users will be emphasized.

We are going to be studying aspects of computer systems, but to really understand them, we also have to think about why they are the way they are. We will therefore study in a broad way.

We will look at blogs, surveys of developers, and actually examine the systems themselves.

2.2. Mental Models and Learning

- When we know something well, it is easier to do, we can do it multiple ways,
- it is easy to explain to others and we can explain it multiple ways.
- we can do the task almost automatically and combine and create things in new ways.

! Important

We will practice and reinforce things a lot

a mental model is how you think about a concept and your way of relating it.

Novices have sparse mental models, experts have connected mental models.

2.3. Why do we need this for computer systems?

2.3.1. Systems are designed by programmers

⚠ Warning

this section is a little different than what I said in class, but it is still important and related.

Computer Science is not a natural science like biology or physics where we try to understand some aspect of the world that we live in. Computer Science as a discipline, like algorithms, mostly derives from Math.

So, when we study computer science, while parts of it are limited by physics^[1], most of it is essentially an imaginary world that is made by people. Understanding how people think, both generally, and common patterns within the community of programmers^[2] understand how things work and why they are the way they are. The why can also make it easier to remember, or, it can help you know what things you can find alternatives for, or even where you might invent a whole new thing that is better in some way.

2.3.2. Context Matters

This context of how things were developed can influence how we understand it. We will also talk about the history of computing as we go through different topics in class so that we can build that context up.

2.3.3. Optimal is relative

The “best” way to do something is always relative to the context. “Best” is a vague term. It could be most computationally efficient theoretically, fastest to run on a particular type of hardware, or easiest for another programmer to read.

We will see how the best choice varies a lot as we investigate things at different levels of abstraction.

For finding and reading this section, add a link to the heading above [Systems are designed by programmers](#) to your [community_contributions.md](#) in your KWL repo on a new branch, title the PR “Community Badge- Careful Reading” and request a review from Dr Brown ([@brownsarahm](#))

this will count for one community badge!

2.4. Let's get organized

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Open a terminal window. I am going to use `bash` commands

- if you are on mac, your default shell is `zsh` which is mostly the same as bash for casual use. you can switch to bash to make your output more like mine using the command `bash` if you want, but it is not required.
- if you are on windows, your **GitBash** terminal will be the least setup work to use `bash`
- if you have WSL (if you do not, no need to worry) you should be able to set your linux shell to `bash`

The first command we will use is `pwd` which stands for print working directory.

```
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm
```

this is called the **path** and specifically this is an **absolute path**

We can change into another directory with `cd` for **c**hange **d**irectory

```
cd Documents/
```

To see what changed, we use `pwd` again

```
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents
```

Note that the current path is the same as the old one plus the place we changed to.

I moved one step further into my `inclass` folder

```
cd inclass/
```

We can **mak** a new **directory** with `mkdir`

```
mkdir systems
```

What you want to have is a folder for class (mine is `systems`) in a place you can find it. (mine is in my `inclass` folder)

We can view what is in a folder with `ls` for **list**

```
ls
```

I have a few other folders here

```
fa22
```

```
prog4dsfa23
```

```
sp23
```

```
systems
```

[Skip to main content](#)

Not

these

And again check the path

```
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass
```

then I can do into the new folder I just made

```
cd systems/
```

and look at the path one more time

```
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems
```

We can change back to the home directory with `~`

```
cd ~
```

and confirm:

```
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm
```

just like before

Then we can use the **relative path** of where we want to go:

```
cd Documents/inclass/systems/
```

`cd` with no path also works

```
cd
```

and we can use `pwd` to see where we end up

```
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm
```

it's the home directory just like `~`

[Skip to main content](#)

```
cd Documents/inclass/systems/
```

.. stands for up one level,

```
cd ../
```

```
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/
```

2.5. Prepare for Next Class

1. Find the glossary page for the course website, link it below. Review the terms for the next class: shell, terminal, bash, git, GitHub.
2. Check your kwl repo before class and see if you have received feedback, reply or merge accordingly.
3. Make sure you have a working environment, see the list in the syllabus, including [gh](#) CLI if you use mac` . Use the discussions to ask for help.
4. Sign up for [announcements](#)

2.6. Review today's class

1. review notes after they are posted, both rendered and the raw markdown include links to each in your badge PR
2. map out your computing knowledge and add it to your kwl chart repo. this can be an image that you upload or a text-based outline in a file called prior-knowledge-map. (optional) try mapping out using [mermaid](#) syntax, we'll be using other tools that will facilitate rendering later

2.7. More Practice

1. review notes after they are posted, both rendered and the raw markdown versions. Include links to both views in your badge PR comment.
2. read Chapter 1, "Decoding your confusion while coding" in [The Programmer's Brain](#) add a file called brain.md to your kwl repo that summarizes your thoughts on the chapter and how, if at all, it changes how you think about debugging and learning to program.
3. map out your computing knowledge and add it to your kwl chart repo in a file called prior-knowledge-map.md. Use [mermaid](#) syntax, to draw your map. GitHub can render it for you including while you work using the preview button.
4. Read more about [version control in general](#) and add a "version control" row to your KWL chart with all 3 columns filled in.

2.8. Experience Report Evidence

In office hours, show us that you have a folder to work in for class.

2.9. Questions After Today's Class

[Skip to main content](#)

2.9.1. I wonder why Mac and Linux have built-in terminals but Windows, arguably the most popular OS, does not have a built-in terminal?

It does have a built in terminal, it just uses a Windows-only shell, `bash` is the most popular shell to learn, because it is used on unix and linux systems and those are most commonly used for **developers** and code **production** environments where you may only have remote, terminal only access.

2.9.2. No real questions, maybe curious about downloading github files using commands

that is what we will do Thursday

2.9.3. I've seen this type of material before so I would want to know about from other things I've seen would be how to interact with apps (google chrome) and stuff like that if that's even possible?

one step of the action that builds the course syllabus pdf launches chromium and prints the syllabus to a pdf.

2.9.4. Will we be piping things in the command line often, or are we mostly getting an introduction to the concept?

we will be working with the shell A LOT

2.9.5. I want to know more about what reverting does to github

In a few classes, we will get there!

2.9.6. Does making directories in a shell put them in the directory automatically?

it puts them where you say, nothing explicit, is an implicit relative path to your current working directory.

2.9.7. Are there any benefits to choosing either zsh or bash? Ease of use, compatibility, or anything else

`bash` is more standard `zsh` can do some things a little faster

Note

Learning more about the differences is an option for an explore badge

2.9.8. Why does `cd` and `cd~` do the same thing?

[Skip to main content](#)

2.9.9. I want to know more about how git is connected and will be applied to github and other tools we use.

we will do this over the next few classes

2.9.10. how do I make up lectures

Read the notes and complete the experience report (makeup) action

2.9.11. Should I merge the add my name to readme pull request?

yes

2.9.12. if my lab was approved can i merge the pull request~

yes

2.9.13. in what cases does the terminal file explorer get used as opposed to just navigating the file explorer/finder?

Once you know the terminal, it becomes faster than the GUI. Also, if you need to programmatically move files, bash allows you to make scripts!

2.9.14. I think I'm still just a little confused on badges, and if they're basically this class's version of assignments, or something completely different.

they're roughly like assignments, it's how we track what work you have completed. Not *all* assigned badges are required though, no matter what grade you want to earn.

[1] when we are *really* close to the hardware

[2] Of course, not *all* programmers think the same way, but when people spend time together and communicate, they start to share patterns in how they think. So, while you do **not** have to think the same way as these patterns, knowing what they are will help you reading code, and understanding things.

3. How do I use git offline?

3.1. Open a Terminal

Use the same one we used in the last class

and move to the folder we made to use as a working directory for in class

Note

we did some review, see the last notes instead of recapping that here

`..` is a special file that points to a specific relative path, of one level up.

we can use `cd` and `pwd` to illustrate what “one level up” means

```
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems
```

```
cd ..
```

```
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass
```

we move to make the current working directory the one, one step prior in the hierarchy with `cd ..`

```
cd systems/
```

3.2. A toy repo for in class

Warning

I removed the link from the public notes, but you can get it in prismia

this repo will be for *in class* work, you will not get feedback inside of it, unless you ask, but you will answer questions in your kwl repo about what we do in this repo sometimes

only work in this repo during class time or making up class, unless specifically instructed to (will happen once in a few weeks)

3.3. Connecting with GitHub

We have two choices to Download a repository:

1. clone to maintain a link using git
2. download zip to not have to use git, but have no link

we want option 1 because we are learning git

3.3.1. Authenticating with GitHub

There are many ways to authenticate securely with GitHub and other git clients. We're going to use easier ones for today, but we'll come back to the third, which is a bit more secure and is a more general type of authentication.

1. ssh keys (we will do this later)
2.  CLI / gitscm in GitBash through browser

3.3.2. Windows (gitbash)

- `git clone` and paste your URL from GitHub
- then follow the prompts, choosing to authenticate in Browser.

3.3.3. MacOS X

- GitHub CLI: enter `gh auth login` and follow the prompts.
- then `git clone` and paste your URL from github

3.3.4. If nothing else works

Create a [personal access token](#). This is a special one time password that you can use like a password, but it is limited in scope and will expire (as long as you choose settings well).

Then proceed to the clone step. You may need to configure an identity later with `git config`

3.3.5. Cloning a repo

```
git clone https://github.com/introcompsys/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm.git
```

then we get several messages back from git and GitHub (the remote)

```
Cloning into 'github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 8, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (8/8), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Total 8 (delta 0), reused 4 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (8/8), done.
```

Confirm it worked with:

```
ls
```

```
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm
```

We see the new folder that matches our repo name

[Skip to main content](#)

3.4. What is in a repo?

We can enter that folder

```
cd github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/
```

When we compare the local directory to GitHub

```
ls
```

```
README.md
```

Notice that the `.github/workflows` that we see on GitHub is missing, that is because it is *hidden*. All file names that start with `.` are hidden.

We can actually see the rest with the `-a` for **all option or flag**. Options are how we can pass non required parameters to command line programs.

```
ls -a
```

```
.          .git      README.md  
..         .github
```

We also see some special “files”, `.` the current location and `..` up one directory

3.5. How do I know what git knows?

`git status` is your friend.

Let's see how it works:

```
git satus
```

```
git: 'satus' is not a git command. See 'git --help'.  
The most similar command is  
status
```

git give you hints, when you try to use a command that doesn't exist. It is friendly, not scary!

```
git status
```

```
On branch main  
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.  
nothing to commit. working tree clean
```

[Skip to main content](#)

this command compares your working directory (what you can see with `ls -a`) and all subfolders except the `.git` directory) to the current state of your `.git` directory.

this tells us:

- the branch we are on (`On branch main`)
- that we have incorporated all changes downloaded from GitHub (`up to date with 'origin/main'`)
- that our working directory matches what it was after the repo's last commit (`nothing to commit, working tree clean`)

3.6. Making a branch with GitHub.

Note

Run the one action in the github in class repo one time to get the issues

First on an issue, create a branch using the link in the development section of the right side panel. See the [github docs](#) for how to do that.

Then it gives you two steps to do. We are going to do them one at a time so we can see better what they each do.

```
git fetch origin
```

```
fatal: 'orign' does not appear to be a git repository
fatal: Could not read from remote repository.
```

```
Please make sure you have the correct access rights
and the repository exists.
```

Since the argument after `git fetch` is the variable name of a remote, when I spelled `origin` wrong, it says that it can't find it.

First we will update the `.git` directory without changing the working directory using `git fetch`. We have to tell git fetch where to get the data from, we do that using a name of a remote.

```
git fetch origin
```

```
From https://github.com/introcompsys/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm
 * [new branch]      1-create-an-about-file -> origin/1-create-an-about-file
```

then we check status again

```
git status
```

```
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

nothing to commit. working tree clean
```

[Skip to main content](#)

Looks like nothing so far.

Next, we switch to that branch.

```
git checkout 1-create-an-about-file
```

```
branch '1-create-an-about-file' set up to track 'origin/1-create-an-about-file'.
Switched to a new branch '1-create-an-about-file'
```

and verify what happened

```
git status
```

```
On branch 1-create-an-about-file
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/1-create-an-about-file'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

3.7. Creating a file on the terminal

The `touch` command creates an empty file.

```
touch about.md
```

We can use `ls` to see our working directory now.

```
ls
```

```
README.md      about.md
```

```
git status
```

```
On branch 1-create-an-about-file
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/1-create-an-about-file'.

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    about.md

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

Now we see something new. Git tells us that there is a file in the working directory that it has not been told to track the changes in and it knows nothing.

It also tells us what we can do next. Under “Untracked files” it gives us advice for how to handle those files specifically. If we had made more than one type of change, there would be multiple subheadings each with their own suggestions.

We're going to do a bit more work first though, by adding content to the file.

We are going to use the `nano` text editor to edit the file

```
nano about.md
```

On the nano editor the `A` stands for control.

and we can look at the contents of it.

```
cat about.md
```

```
Sarah Brown  
2027
```

Now we will check again

```
git status
```

```
On branch 1-create-an-about-file  
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/1-create-an-about-file'.  
  
Untracked files:  
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)  
about.md  
  
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

In this case both say to `git add` to track or to include in what will be committed. Under untracked files it says `git add <file>...`, in our case this would look like `git add about.md`. However, remember we learned that the `.` that is always in every directory is a special “file” that points to the current directory, so we can use that to add **all** files. Since we have only one, the two are equivalent, and the `.` is a common shortcut, because most of the time we want to add everything we have recently worked on in a single commit.

`git add` puts a file in the “staging area” we can use the staging area to group files together and put changes to multiple files in a single commit. This is something we **cannot** do on GitHub in the browser, in order to save changes at all, we have to commit. Offline, we can save changes to our computer without committing at all, and we can group many changes into a single commit.

```
git add .
```

We will use status to see what has changed.

```
git status
```

```
On branch 1-create-an-about-file  
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/1-create-an-about-file'.
```

Now that one file is marked as a new file and it is in the group “to be committed”. Git also tells us how to undo the thing we just did.

Try this yourself

Try making a change, adding it, then restoring it. Use git status to see what happens at each point

Next, we will commit the file. We use `git commit` for this. the `-m` option allows us to put our commit message directly on the line when we commit. Notice that unlike committing on GitHub, we do not choose our branch with the `git commit` command. We have to be “on” that branch before the `git commit`.

```
git commit -m 'create and complete about file closes #1'
```

```
[1-create-an-about-file 693a2b5] create and complete about file closes #1
 1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 about.md
```

⚠ Warning

At this point you might get an error or warning about your identity. Follow what git says to either set or update your identity using `git config`

```
ls
```

```
README.md      about.md
```

Remember, the messages that git gives you are designed to try to help you. The developers of git know it's a complex and powerful tool and that it's hard to remember every little bit.

We again check in with git:

```
git status
```

```
On branch 1-create-an-about-file
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/1-create-an-about-file' by 1 commit.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

Now it tells us we have changes that GitHub does not know about.

We can send them to github with `git push`

```
git push
```

[Skip to main content](#)

If you
into
to en
appea
term
commi
escap
type
write

```
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.  
Delta compression using up to 8 threads  
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.  
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 347 bytes | 347.00 KiB/s, done.  
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0  
To https://github.com/introcompsys/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm.git  
 6a12db0..693a2b5 1-create-an-about-file -> 1-create-an-about-file
```

This tells us the steps git took to send:

- counts up what is there
- compresses them
- sends them to GitHub
- moves the `2-create-an-about-file` branch on GitHub from commit `3f54148` to commit `57de0cd`
- links the local `2-create-an-about-file` branch to the GitHub `2-create-an-about-file` branch

3.8. Review today's class

Any steps in a badge marked **lab** are steps that we are going to focus in on during lab time. Remember the goal of lab is to help you complete the work, not add additional work. The lab checkout will include some other tasks and then we will encourage you to work on this badge while we are there to help. Lab checkouts are checked only for completion though, not correctness, so steps of activities that we want you to really think about and revise if incorrect will be in a practice or review badge.

1. Read the notes. If you have any questions, post an issue on the course website repo.
2. Using your terminal, download your KWL repo. Include the command used in your badge PR.
3. Try using setting up git using your favorite IDE or GitHub Desktop. Make a file `gitoffline.md` and include some notes of how it went. Was it hard? easy? what did you figure out or get stuck on? Is the terminology consistent or does it use different terms?
4. **lab** Explore the difference between `git add` and `git commit`: try committing and pushing without adding, then add and push without committing. Describe what happens in each case in a file called `gitcommit.md`. Compare what happens based on what you can see on GitHub and what you can see with `git status`.

3.9. More Practice

Any steps in a badge marked **lab** are steps that we are going to focus in on during lab time. Remember the goal of lab is to help you complete the work, not add additional work. The lab checkout will include some other tasks and then we will encourage you to work on this badge while we are there to help. Lab checkouts are checked only for completion though, not correctness, so steps of activities that we want you to really think about and revise if incorrect will be in a practice or review badge.

1. Read the notes. If you have any questions, post an issue on the course website repo.
2. Using your terminal, download your KWL repo. Include the command used in your badge PR.
3. Try using setting up git using your favorite IDE or GitHub Desktop. Make a file `gitoffline.md` and include some notes of how it went. Was it hard? easy? what did you figure out or get stuck on? Is the terminology consistent or does it use different terms?
4. **lab** Explore the difference between `git add` and `git commit`: try committing and pushing without adding, then add and push without committing. Describe what happens in each case in a file called `gitcommit_tips.md`. Compare what happens based on what you can see on GitHub and what you can see with `git status`. Write a scenario with examples of how a person might make mistakes with `git add` and `git commit` and what to look for to get unstuck.

3.10. Prepare for Next Class

1. Reply below with any questions you have about using terminals so that you can bring it up in class
2. Be prepared to compare and contrast bash, shell, terminal, and git.
3. (optional) If you like to read about things before you do them, [read about merge conflicts](#). If you prefer to see them first, read this after.

3.11. Experience Report Evidence

link to your github inclass repo

3.12. Questions After Today's Class

3.12.1. Are the things we learned in the terminal available to revisit later on?

Yes, in these notes!

3.12.2. what's the difference between git checkout and git pull, i used pull in 305 a lot

`git pull` updates the **same** branch you are on. It calls `git fetch` and then does some extra stuff. `git checkout` switches branches

3.12.3. What situations would you use the terminal over something like VScode for?

really quick edits where the time spent to open and configure VSCode does not pay off

3.12.4. Will we learn how to fix mistakes in the terminal? As in commands we did not mean to run

Yes, for the things that can be fixed, we will also see what commands cannot be undone and what safeties are built into CLI tools.

3.12.5. I'm curious about the benefits to viewing files in the terminal as opposed to quick viewing them in finder, or other things that seem to be easier outside of terminal

Viewing a file in finder when we know it is really small and only text requires **context switching** which makes it more work. Using a GUI can be an easier way to start, it is less to remember, but once you know how things work you cannot make them any faster, you have to move your mouse so far, wait for things to load, etc. The terminal lets you gain speed once you learn.

You can also automate and script things.

4. How do git branches work?

4.1. Review

Recall, We can move around and examine the computer's file structure using shell commands.

```
cd Documents/inclass/systems/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/
```

To confirm our current working directory we print it with `pwd`

```
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm
```

this confirms what we expect

Now let's see what is in our folder:

```
ls
```

```
README.md      about.md
```

and check in with git

```
git status
```

```
on branch 1-create-an-about-file
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/1-create-an-about-file'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

this is as we left off.

4.2. Branches do not sync automatically

Now we will look in GitHub and see what is there.

⚠ Warning

the step below requires that you have the `gh` CLI. On windows with GitBash, you have not needed this, and it can be bit tricky to install. If you get it done and working well, and you submit instructions to this repo about how to get it set up, for either a community badge (if it's simple) or an explore badge if it takes a lot

```
Opening github.com/introcompsys/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm in your browser.
```

On Github, we see that it matches the branch we were on because we had merged in our PR in class on Thursday.

```
git status
```

```
On branch 1-create-an-about-file
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/1-create-an-about-file'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

Back on our local computer, we will go back to the main branch, using `git checkout`

```
git checkout main
```

```
Switched to branch 'main'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
```

now we look at the status of our repo:

```
ls
```

```
README.md
```

the file is missing. It said it was up to date with origin main, but that is the most recent time we checked github only. It's up to date with our local record of what is on GitHub, not the current GitHub.

Next, we will update locally, with `git fetch`

```
git fetch
```

```
remote: Enumerating objects: 1, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (1/1), done.
remote: Total 1 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (1/1), 646 bytes | 215.00 KiB/s, done.
From https://github.com/introcompsys/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm
  6a12db0..caeacb5  main      -> origin/main
```

Here we see 2 sets of messages. Some lines start with "remote" and other lines do not. The "remote" lines are what `git` on the GitHub server said in response to our request and the other lines are what `git` on your local computer said.

So, here, it counted up the content, and then sent it on GitHub's side. On the local side, it unpacked (remember git compressed the content before we sent it). It describes the changes that were made on the GitHub side, the main branch was moved from one commit to another. So it then updates the local main branch accordingly ("Updating 6a12db0...caeacb5").

[Skip to main content](#)

```
ls
```

```
README.md
```

no changes yet. `fetch` updates the .git directory so that git knows more, but does not update our local file system.

We can use git pull to fully update.

```
git pull
```

```
Updating 6a12db0..caeacb5
Fast-forward
 about.md | 2 ++
 1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 about.md
```

```
ls
```

```
README.md      about.md
```

```
git status
```

```
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

Now we will follow the instruction in the README issue, commit to a new branch with `closes #x` where x is the issue number in the comment and make PR.

Merge the PR and then the issue closes.

4.3. Pull will download and update

We will `git pull` again now all at once, this will do the work that fetch did before and the checkout.

```
git pull
```

```
remote: Enumerating objects: 6, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (6/6), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Total 4 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (4/4), 1.32 KiB | 337.00 KiB/s, done.
From https://github.com/introcompsys/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm
 * [new branch]      main      -> origin/main
 * [new branch]      add-name  -> origin/add-name
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
README.md | 4 +----  
1 file changed, 4 insertions(+)
```

We can see commits with `git log`

```
git log
```

```
commit 5c8aaa9f2a129d551b8cb2cb294676f63c4af410 (HEAD -> main, origin/main, origin/HEAD)  
Merge: caeacb5 65e9e39  
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>  
Date: Tue Sep 19 12:47:08 2023 -0400  
  
Merge pull request #5 from introcompsys/add-name  
  
closes #2  
  
commit 65e9e39935be8400ef12cc9003592f12244b50da (origin/add-name)  
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>  
Date: Tue Sep 19 12:46:00 2023 -0400  
  
closes #2  
  
commit caeacb503cf4776f075b848f0faff535671f2887  
Merge: 6a12db0 693a2b5  
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>  
Date: Thu Sep 14 13:38:54 2023 -0400  
  
Merge pull request #4 from introcompsys/1-create-an-about-file  
  
create and complete about file closes #1  
  
commit 693a2b5b9ad4c27eb3b50571b3c93dde353320a1 (origin/1-create-an-about-file, 1-create-an-about-file)  
Author: Sarah M Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>  
Date: Thu Sep 14 13:36:03 2023 -0400  
  
create and complete about file closes #1  
  
commit 6a12db0035e7c73772f7b2348b80dd0bfb3a2a2e  
Author: github-classroom[bot] <66690702+github-classroom[bot]@users.noreply.github.com>  
Date: Thu Sep 14 16:43:07 2023 +0000  
  
Add online IDE url  
  
commit cfe32e5066921ad876d8a2c74b1fcbb00c99b1cc7  
Author: github-classroom[bot] <66690702+github-classroom[bot]@users.noreply.github.com>  
Date: Thu Sep 14 16:43:05 2023 +0000  
  
Initial commit
```

this is a program, we can use enter/down arrow to move through it and then `q` to exit.

```
git status
```

```
On branch main  
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.  
  
nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

```
git pull
```

[Skip to main content](#)

4.4. making a new branch locally

We've used `git checkout` to switch branches before. To also create a branch at the same time, we use the `-b` option.

```
git checkout -b fun_fact
```

```
Switched to a new branch 'fun_fact'
```

```
git log
```

i Note

notice where each branch pointer is

```
commit 5c8aaa9f2a129d551b8cb2cb294676f63c4af410 (HEAD -> fun_fact, origin/main, origin/HEAD, main)
Merge: caeacb5 65e9e39
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>
Date:   Tue Sep 19 12:47:08 2023 -0400
```

```
Merge pull request #5 from introcompsys/add-name
```

```
closes #2
```

```
commit 65e9e39935be8400ef12cc9003592f12244b50da (origin/add-name)
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>
Date:   Tue Sep 19 12:46:00 2023 -0400
```

```
closes #2
```

```
commit caeacb503cf4776f075b848f0faff535671f2887
Merge: 6a12db0 693a2b5
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>
Date:   Thu Sep 14 13:38:54 2023 -0400
```

```
Merge pull request #4 from introcompsys/1-create-an-about-file
```

```
create and complete about file closes #1
```

```
commit 693a2b5b9ad4c27eb3b50571b3c93dde353320a1 (origin/1-create-an-about-file, 1-create-an-about-file)
Author: Sarah M Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>
Date:   Thu Sep 14 13:36:03 2023 -0400
```

```
create and complete about file closes #1
```

```
commit 6a12db0035e7c73772f7b2348b80dd0bfb3a2a2e
```

we used the `nano` text editor. `nano` is simpler than other text editors that tend to be more popular among experts, `vim` and `emacs`. Getting comfortable with nano will get you used to the ideas, without putting as much burden on your memory. This will set you up to learn those later, if you need a more powerful terminal text editor.

```
nano about.md
```

[Skip to main content](#)

type into the file right away.

Add any fun fact on the line below your content... Then, write out (save), it will prompt the file name. Since we opened nano with a file name (`about.md`) specified, you will not need to type a new name, but to confirm it, by pressing enter/return.

My file looks like this.

```
Sarah Brown  
2027  
- i skied competitively in high school
```

```
git status
```

```
on branch fun_fact  
Changes not staged for commit:  
(use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)  
(use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)  
modified:   about.md  
  
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

This is very similar to when we checked after creating the file before, but, notice a few things are different.

- the first line tells us the branch but does not compare to origin. (this branch does not have a linked branch on GitHub)
- the file is listed as “not staged” instead of untracked
- it gives us the choice to add it to then commit OR to restore it to undo the changes

We will add it to stage

```
git add about.md
```

```
git status
```

```
on branch fun_fact  
Changes to be committed:  
(use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)  
modified:   about.md
```

and commit:

⚠ Warning

here I gave an example of what to do if you commit without a message. This is not recommended, but important to know how to fix.

without a commit message it puts you in vim. Read the content carefully, then press `a` to get into ~insert~ mode. Type your message and/or uncomment the template.

When you are done use `escape` to go back to command mode, the ~insert~ at the bottom of the screen will go away. Then type `:wq` and press enter/return.

What this is doing is adding a temporary file with the commit message that git can use to compelte your commit.

```
[fun_fact 6d4dbd3] add fun fact  
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
```

Now we can look again at where our branch pointers are.

```
git log
```

fun_fact moved up to the new commit, but the other branches stayed behind.

```
commit 6d4dbd33860fcceb9c87bd3c4509deff8cecb3f45 (HEAD -> fun_fact)  
Author: Sarah M Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>  
Date: Tue Sep 19 13:06:54 2023 -0400  
  
    add fun fact  
  
commit 5c8aaa9f2a129d551b8cb2cb294676f63c4af410 (origin/main, origin/HEAD, main)  
Merge: caeacb5 65e9e39  
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>  
Date: Tue Sep 19 12:47:08 2023 -0400  
  
    Merge pull request #5 from introcompsys/add-name  
  
    closes #2  
  
commit 65e9e39935be8400ef12cc9003592f12244b50da (origin/add-name)  
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>  
Date: Tue Sep 19 12:46:00 2023 -0400  
  
    closes #2  
  
commit caeacb503cf4776f075b848f0faff535671f2887  
Merge: 6a12db0 693a2b5  
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>  
Date: Thu Sep 14 13:38:54 2023 -0400  
  
    Merge pull request #4 from introcompsys/1-create-an-about-file  
  
    create and complete about file closes #1  
  
commit 693a2b5b9ad4c27eb3b50571b3c93dde353320a1 (origin/1-create-an-about-file, 1-create-an-about-file)
```

Now we will push to github.

```
git push
```

```
fatal: The current branch fun_fact has no upstream branch.  
To push the current branch and set the remote as upstream, use  
    git push --set-upstream origin fun_fact
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
upstream, see 'push.autoSetupRemote' in 'git help config'.
```

It cannot push, because it does not know where to push, like we noted above that it did not compare to origin, that was because it does not have an “upstream branch” or a corresponding branch on a remote server. It does not work at first because this branch does not have a remote.

git stores its list of remotes in a `.git/config` file

```
cat .git/config
```

```
[core]
repositoryformatversion = 0
filemode = true
bare = false
logallrefupdates = true
ignorecase = true
precomposeunicode = true
[remote "origin"]
url = https://github.com/introcompsys/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm.git
fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
[branch "main"]
remote = origin
merge = refs/heads/main
[branch "1-create-an-about-file"]
remote = origin
merge = refs/heads/1-create-an-about-file
```

we can see our other branches have `remote = origin` but our new branch is not there.

To fix it, we do as git said.

```
git push --set-upstream origin fun_fact
```

```
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 311 bytes | 311.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
remote:
remote: Create a pull request for 'fun_fact' on GitHub by visiting:
remote:     https://github.com/introcompsys/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/pull/new/fun_fact
remote:
To https://github.com/introcompsys/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm.git
 * [new branch]      fun_fact -> fun_fact
branch 'fun_fact' set up to track 'origin/fun_fact'.
```

This time the returned message from the remote includes the link to the page to make a PR. We are not going to make the PR though

4.5. Merge conflicts

[Skip to main content](#)

Then edit it locally to also have 2 fun facts.

```
nano about.md
```

```
cat about.md
```

```
Sarah Brown  
2027  
- I skied competitively in high school  
- I went to Northeastern
```

now that we have edited in both places let's pull.

```
git pull
```

```
remote: Enumerating objects: 5, done.  
remote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.  
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.  
remote: Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0  
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), 697 bytes | 174.00 KiB/s, done.  
From https://github.com/introcompsys/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm  
  6d4dbd3..768dec8  fun_fact    -> origin(fun_fact)  
Updating 6d4dbd3..768dec8  
error: Your local changes to the following files would be overwritten by merge:  
      about.md  
Please commit your changes or stash them before you merge.  
Aborting
```

First it does not work because we have not committed.

This is helpful because it prevents us from losing any work.

```
git status
```

```
On branch fun_fact  
Your branch is behind 'origin(fun_fact)' by 1 commit, and can be fast-forwarded.  
(use "git pull" to update your local branch)  
  
Changes not staged for commit:  
(use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)  
(use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)  
  modified:   about.md  
  
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

we can add and commit at the same time using the `-a` option from the `git commit`

```
git commit -a -m 'second fun fact'
```

```
[fun_fact b378bd1] second fun fact  
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
```

```
git pull
```

```
hint: You have divergent branches and need to specify how to reconcile them.  
hint: You can do so by running one of the following commands sometime before  
hint: your next pull:  
hint:  
hint:   git config pull.rebase false  # merge  
hint:   git config pull.rebase true   # rebase  
hint:   git config pull.ff only      # fast-forward only  
hint:  
hint: You can replace "git config" with "git config --global" to set a default  
hint: preference for all repositories. You can also pass --rebase, --no-rebase,  
hint: or --ff-only on the command line to override the configured default per  
hint: invocation.  
fatal: Need to specify how to reconcile divergent branches.
```

Now it cannot work because the branches have diverged. This illustrates the fact that our two versions of the branch `fun_fact` and `origin/fun_fact` are two separate things.

```
gitGraph commit commit branch fun_fact checkout fun_fact commit branch origin/fun_fact checkout origin/fun_fact commit  
checkout fun_fact commit
```

the branches have diverged means that they do not agree and that they each have at least one commit that is different from the other.

```
git log
```

```
commit b378bd148e53dfa7195c58123362e40ae12ef3e7 (HEAD -> fun_fact)  
Author: Sarah M Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>  
Date:   Tue Sep 19 13:26:20 2023 -0400  
  
    second fun fact  
  
commit 6d4dbd33860fcceb9c87bd3c4509deff8cecb3f45  
Author: Sarah M Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>  
Date:   Tue Sep 19 13:06:54 2023 -0400  
  
    add fun fact  
  
commit 5c8aaa9f2a129d551b8cb2cb294676f63c4af410 (origin/main, origin/HEAD, main)  
Merge: caeacb5 65e9e39  
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>  
Date:   Tue Sep 19 12:47:08 2023 -0400  
  
    Merge pull request #5 from introcompsys/add-name  
  
    closes #2  
  
commit 65e9e39935be8400ef12cc9003592f12244b50da (origin/add-name)  
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>  
Date:   Tue Sep 19 12:46:00 2023 -0400  
  
    closes #2  
  
commit caeacb503cf4776f075b848f0faff535671f2887  
Merge: 6a12db0 693a2b5  
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>  
Date:   Thu Sep 14 13:38:54 2023 -0400
```

git gave us some options, we will use `rebase` which will apply our local commits *after* the remote commits.

[Skip to main content](#)

```
Auto-merging about.md
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in about.md
error: could not apply b378bd1... second fun fact
hint: Resolve all conflicts manually, mark them as resolved with
hint: "git add/rm <conflicted_files>", then run "git rebase --continue".
hint: You can instead skip this commit: run "git rebase --skip".
hint: To abort and get back to the state before "git rebase", run "git rebase --abort".
Could not apply b378bd1... second fun fact
```

Now it tells us there is a conflict.

```
nano about.md
```

We see that git marked up the conflict for us by editing the file:

```
Sarah Brown
2027
- i skied competitively in high school
<<<<<< HEAD
- i started at URI in 2020
=====
- I went to Northeastern
>>>>> "add fun fact"
```

We manually edit it to be what we want it to be. We can take one change the other or both. We will choose both, so my file looks like this in the end.

```
cat about.md
```

```
Sarah Brown
2027
- i skied competitively in high school
- i started at URI in 2020
- I went to Northeastern
```

Now, we do git add, because above it said that was the next step.

```
git add about.md
```

and then this was the next thing after that.

⚠ Warning

If you got something very different at this point, run `git --version` mine is 2.41. If yours is different, let me know as an issue.

```
[detached HEAD 756c487] second fun fact
 1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
Successfully rebased and updated refs/heads/fun_fact.
```

Once we rebase and everything is done, we can push.

```
git push
```

```
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 312 bytes | 312.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (2/2), completed with 2 local objects.
To https://github.com/introcompsys/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm.git
 768dec8..756c487  fun_fact -> fun_fact
```

4.6. Prepare for Next Class

1. Read the notes from 2023-09-19 carefully
2. Examine an open source project on GitHub. Answer the reflection questions below in [software.md](#) in your kwl repo on a branch that is linked to this issue. You do not need to make the PR, we will work with this in class on 2023-09-21.

```
## Software Reflection

1. Link and title of the project
1. What types of files are there that are not code?
1. What different types of code files are in the project? Do they serve different goals?
1. Is it all in one language or are there multiple languages?
1. Are there files that are configurations or settings?
1. Is there help for developers? users? which support is better?
1. What type of things are in the hidden files? who would need to see those files vs not?
```

Some open source projects if you do not have one in mind:

- pandas
- numpy
- GitHub CLI
- Rust language
- vs code
- Typescript
- Swift
- Jupyter book

4.7. Review today's class

1. Create a merge conflict in your github in class repo and resolve it using your favorite IDE,. Describe how you created it, show

[Skip to main content](#)

2. Read more details about [git branches](#)(you can also use other resources) add [branches.md](#) to your KWL repo and describe how branches work, in your own words. Include one question you have about branches or one scenario you think they could help you with.

4.8. More Practice

1. Create a merge conflict in your github in class repo and resolve it using your favorite IDE, then create one and resolve it on GitHub in browser(this requires the merge conflict to occur on a PR). Describe how you created it, show the files, and describe how your IDE helps or does not help in [ide_merge_conflict.md](#). Give advice for when you think someone should resolve a merge conflict in GitHub vs using an IDE. (if you do not regularly use an, IDE, try VSCode)
2. Learn about [GitHub forks](#) and more about [git branches](#)(you can also use other resources)
3. add [branches-forks.md](#) to your KWL repo and describe how branches work, what a fork is, and how they relate to one another. If you use other resources, include them in your file as markdown links.

4.9. Experience Report Evidence

Note

this is for if you miss class and need to make it up

run `git log >> inclass2023-09-19.md` and then copy that new file into your KWL repo on the branch for your experience report

4.10. Questions After Today's Class

4.10.1. How would you fix a merge conflict involving other people trying to commit on other systems?

The same way we did in class.

4.10.2. are there situations where if you accidentally make another branch, that you can merge it into the one you wanted to be working on?

yes, exactly!

4.10.3. could you fix a merge conflict in github rather than in the local terminal in some cases?

Yes, when the merge conflict arises as a result of a pull request and it is simple you can resolve it in [github.com](#)

4.10.4. What exactly does the rebase command do?

I described it in more detail above with links to git docs.

4.10.5. What point does using git locally give?

it's the only way to keep your work in git and also run code locally

4.10.6. Why were some of my command prompts different from yours?

Not sure, but it might be the version of git.

4.10.7. What website do you find the most useful to resolve issues relating to git within the terminal?

I tend to rely on using `git status` to see where it is at, thinking about where I want to get and then searching and using eg stackoverflow for things I do not know how to do.

that said `git gud` can help you visualize and we will have some other visualizations soon.

4.10.8. Would it be reasonable to never use the local Terminal and just always use github?

No, that means you would not be able to run your code to work. Even if you work on most cloud services, you still need to use the "local" terminal, on that cloud instance.

5. When do I get an advantage from git and bash?

so far we have used git and bash to accomplish familiar goals, and git and bash feel like just extra work for familiar goals.

Today, we will start to see why git and bash are essential skills: they give you efficiency gains and time traveling super powers (within your work only, sorry)

Further Reading

Use these for checking facts and resources.

- [bash](#)
- [git](#)

5.1. Setup

First, we'll go back to our github inclass folder

```
cd Documents/inclass/systems/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/
```

and we will make sure we are in sync with GitHub. We know we *can* fix it, but it is best to not break it.

```
git status
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
On branch fun_fact
Your branch is up to date with 'origin(fun_fact)'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

Since our working tree is clean, now we can get updates from GitHub

```
git pull
```

```
Already up to date.
```

Now let's go back to the main branch.

```
git checkout main
```

```
Switched to branch 'main'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
```

It tells us we are there.

Let's look at what commits are on the main branch.

```
git log
```

```
commit 5c8aaa9f2a129d551b8cb2cb294676f63c4af410 (HEAD -> main, origin/main, origin/HEAD)
Merge: caeacb5 65e9e39
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>
Date:   Tue Sep 19 12:47:08 2023 -0400

    Merge pull request #5 from introcompsys/add-name

    closes #2

commit 65e9e39935be8400ef12cc9003592f12244b50da (origin/add-name)
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>
Date:   Tue Sep 19 12:46:00 2023 -0400

    closes #2

commit caeacb503cf4776f075b848f0faff535671f2887
Merge: 6a12db0 693a2b5
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>
Date:   Thu Sep 14 13:38:54 2023 -0400

    Merge pull request #4 from introcompsys/1-create-an-about-file

    create and complete about file closes #1

commit 693a2b5b9ad4c27eb3b50571b3c93dde353320a1 (origin/1-create-an-about-file, 1-create-an-about-file)
Author: Sarah M Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>
Date:   Thu Sep 14 13:36:03 2023 -0400
```

We remember that we had added fun facts and none of our commits about those are here, so the fun_fact branch is still ahead of the main branch.

[Skip to main content](#)

gitGraph commit commit commit commit branch fun_fact checkout fun_fact commit branch origin/fun_fact commit checkout fun_fact commit merge origin/fun_fact

i Note

This
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often
idea,
every
(files,
can a
mem
them

5.2. Merging a branch offline

We can merge branches locally, without making a pull request in GitHub.

```
git merge fun_fact
```

```
Updating 5c8aaa9..756c487
Fast-forward
 about.md | 4 +++
 1 file changed, 4 insertions(+)
```

It summarizes the changes.

Now we can use `git log` to see where our branches all point.

```
git log
```

```
commit 756c4879c0447db20980f73a26bc2ba072e08a6d (HEAD -> main, origin/fun_fact, fun_fact)
Author: Sarah M Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>
Date:   Tue Sep 19 13:26:20 2023 -0400

    second fun fact

commit 768dec80c5e0734476d476ae83376c9c786b6450
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>
Date:   Tue Sep 19 13:21:31 2023 -0400

    Update about.md

commit 6d4dbd33860fcceb9c87bd3c4509deff8cecb3f45
Author: Sarah M Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>
Date:   Tue Sep 19 13:06:54 2023 -0400

    add fun fact

commit 5c8aaa9f2a129d551b8cb2cb294676f63c4af410 (origin/main, origin/HEAD)
Merge: caeacb5 65e9e39
Author: Sarah Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>
Date:   Tue Sep 19 12:47:08 2023 -0400

    Merge pull request #5 from introcompsys/add-name

    closes #2

commit 65e9e39935be8400ef12cc9003592f12244b50da (origin/add-name)
```

Visually, it is like this

gitGraph commit id:"0" commit id:"1" commit id:"2" commit id:"3" branch fun_fact checkout fun_fact commit id:"A" branch origin/fun_fact commit id:"B" checkout fun_fact merge origin/fun_fact commit id:"C" checkout main merge fun_fact

```
git status
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
on branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 3 commits.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)
```

```
nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

It is ahead by 3 commits now because there were 3 commits on the fun_fact branch.

5.3. Organizing a project (workign with files)

A common question is about how to organize projects. While our main focus in this class session is the `bash` commands to do it, the task that we are going to do is to organize a hypothetical python project

next we are going to pretend we worked on the project and made a bunch of files

```
touch abstract_base_class.py helper_functions.py important_classes.py alternative_classes.py README.md LICENSE
```

New bash lessons:

- `touch` can accept a list of files to create
- a list in bash is space separated with no brackets

```
ls
```

```
API.md          about.md          setup.py
CONTRIBUTING.md abstract_base_class.py test_alt.py
LICENSE.md       alternative_classes.py test_help.py
README.md        helper_functions.py test_imp.py
_config.yml      important_classes.py tests_abc.py
_toc.yml         overview.md
```

```
git status
```

```
On branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 3 commits.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)
```

Untracked files:
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

```
API.md
CONTRIBUTING.md
LICENSE.md
_config.yml
_toc.yml
abstract_base_class.py
alternative_classes.py
helper_functions.py
important_classes.py
overview.md
setup.py
test_alt.py
test_help.py
test_imp.py
tests_abc.py
```

```
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

[Skip to main content](#)

5.4. Echo and redirects

`cat` concatenates the contents of a file to stdout, which is a special file that our terminal reads

```
cat README.md
```

```
# GitHub Practice
```

```
Name: Sarah Brown
```

```
[![Open in Codespaces](https://classroom.github.com/assets/launch-codespace-7f7980b617ed060a017424585567c406)](https://classroom.github.com/assets/launch-codespace-7f7980b617ed060a017424585567c406)
```

`echo` allows us to send a message to stdout.

```
echo "age=35"
```

```
-bash: echo: command not found
```

For example, we can echo our age

```
echo "age=35"
```

```
age=35
```

We can also **redirect** the contents of a command from stdout to a file in `bash` like file operations while programming there is a similar concept to this mode.

There are two types of redirects, like there are two ways to write to a file, more generally:

- overwrite (`>`)
- append (`>>`)

```
echo "age=35" >> README.md
```

this command has no output, but we can use `cat` to view the file to see its impact.

```
cat README.md
```

```
# GitHub Practice
```

```
Name: Sarah Brown
```

```
[![Open in Codespaces](https://classroom.github.com/assets/launch-codespace-7f7980b617ed060a017424585567c406)](https://classroom.github.com/assets/launch-codespace-7f7980b617ed060a017424585567c406)
```

5.5. commit and add has limitations

Now we have made some changes we want, so let's commit our changes.

Last class we saw we can add and commit at the same time

```
git commit -a -m 'start organizing'
```

```
[main bc28179] start organizing
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
```

This is way fewer things than we have done recently (remember we also made all of those files with touch)

lets check `git status` again

```
git status
```

```
On branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 4 commits.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    API.md
    CONTRIBUTING.md
    LICENSE.md
    _config.yml
    _toc.yml
    abstract_base_class.py
    alternative_classes.py
    helper_functions.py
    important_classes.py
    overview.md
    setup.py
    test_alt.py
    test_help.py
    test_imp.py
    tests_abc.py

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

The `-a` option on a commit does not add untracked files

We have to explicitly add those files.

```
git add .
```

Now we can commit the content.

```
git commit -m 'start organizng for real'
```

```
[main d76bc52] start organizng for real
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
create mode 100644 CONTRIBUTING.md
create mode 100644 LICENSE.md
create mode 100644 _config.yml
create mode 100644 _toc.yml
create mode 100644 abstract_base_class.py
create mode 100644 alternative_classes.py
create mode 100644 helper_functions.py
create mode 100644 important_classes.py
create mode 100644 overview.md
create mode 100644 setup.py
create mode 100644 test_alt.py
create mode 100644 test_help.py
create mode 100644 test_imp.py
create mode 100644 tests_abc.py
```

```
git status
```

```
On branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 5 commits.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

5.6. Redirect file modes

Now, let's go back to thinking about redirects. We saw that with two `>>` we appended to the file. With just *one* what happens?

```
echo "age=35" > README.md
```

We check the file now

```
cat README.md
```

```
age=35
```

It wrote over. One `>` writes to the file in overwrite mode.

Note

mode is a good vocab term that could be added to the site glossary for a community badge

5.7. Recovering from mistakes with git restore

This would be bad, we lost content, but this is what git is for!

It is *very very* easy to undo work since our last commit.

This is good for times when you have something you have an idea and you do not know if it is going to work, so you make a commit before you try it. Then you can try it out. If it doesn't work you can undo and go back to the place where you made the



Tip

Conc...

When
use f...

[Skip to main content](#)

To do this, we will first check in with git

```
git status
```

```
On branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 5 commits.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
    modified:   README.md

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

Notice that it tells us what to do ([use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory](#)). The version of README.md that we broke is in the working directory but not committed to git, so git refers to them as “changes” in the working directory.

```
git restore README.md
```

Now lets check with git.

```
git status
```

```
On branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 5 commits.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

Our working tree is clean now.

and it looks like it did before the [>](#) line. and we can check the file too

```
cat README.md
```

```
# GitHub Practice
Name: Sarah Brown
[! [Open in Codespaces] (https://classroom.github.com/assets/launch-codespace-7f7980b617ed060a017424585567c4061)]
```

Back how we wanted it!

5.8. What are these files?

We can use a redirect to add a bunch of text to the README file.

[Skip to main content](#)

```
com | file | contents |
> > | -----| -----
> > | abstract_base_class.py | core abstract classes for the project |
> > | helper_functions.py | util functions that are called by many classes |
> > | important_classes.py | classes that inherit from the abc |
> > | alternative_classes.py | classes that inherit from the abc |
> > | LICENSE.md | the info on how the code can be reused|
> > | CONTRIBUTING.md | instructions for how people can contribute to the project|
> > | setup.py | file with function with instructions for pip |
> > | tests_abc.py | tests for constructors and methods in abstract_base_class.py|
> > | tests_helpers.py | tests for constructors and methods in helper_functions.py|
> > | tests_imp.py | tests for constructors and methods in important_classes.py|
> > | tests_alt.py | tests for constructors and methods in alternative_classes.py|
> > | API.md | jupyterbook file to generate api documentation |
> > | _config.yml | jupyterbook config for documentation |
> > | _toc.yml | jupyter book toc file for documentation |
> > | philosophy.md | overview of how the code is organized for docs |
> > | example.md | myst notebook example of using the code |
> > | scratch.ipynb | jupyter notebook from dev |" >> README.md
```

this explains each file a little bit more than the name of it does. We see there are sort of 5 groups of files:

- about the project/repository
- code that defines a python module
- test code
- documentation
- extra files that “we know” we can delete.

We can see what it does with `cat`

```
cat README.md
```

```
# GitHub Practice

Name: Sarah Brown

[! [Open in Codespaces] (https://classroom.github.com/assets/launch-codespace-7f7980b617ed060a017424585567c4061
age=35
|file | contents |
> | -----| -----
> | abstract_base_class.py | core abstract classes for the project |
> | helper_functions.py | util functions that are called by many classes |
> | important_classes.py | classes that inherit from the abc |
> | alternative_classes.py | classes that inherit from the abc |
> | LICENSE.md | the info on how the code can be reused|
> | CONTRIBUTING.md | instructions for how people can contribute to the project|
> | setup.py | file with function with instructions for pip |
> | tests_abc.py | tests for constructors and methods in abstract_base_class.py|
> | tests_helpers.py | tests for constructors and methods in helper_functions.py|
> | tests_imp.py | tests for constructors and methods in important_classes.py|
> | tests_alt.py | tests for constructors and methods in alternative_classes.py|
> | API.md | jupyterbook file to generate api documentation |
> | _config.yml | jupyterbook config for documentation |
> | _toc.yml | jupyter book toc file for documentation |

> | philosophy.md | overview of how the code is organized for docs |
> | example.md | myst notebook example of using the code |
> | scratch.ipynb | jupyter notebook from dev |
```

Note

We can see how the `"` allows us to go on multiple lines this way:

```
echo "sldkjfds
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> "
```

Not
press
more
bash
prom
still w
comm

and it will output all of the blank lines

```
sldkjfds
```

5.9. Getting organized

Recall, we have just created a bunch of files.

```
ls
```

```
API.md          about.md        setup.py
CONTRIBUTING.md abstract_base_class.py test_alt.py
LICENSE.md       alternative_classes.py test_help.py
README.md        helper_functions.py test_imp.py
_config.yml      important_classes.py tests_abc.py
_toc.yml         overview.md
```

First, we'll make a directory with `mkdir`

```
mkdir docs
```

we can use `ls` to see the files that exist

```
ls
```

```
API.md          about.md        overview.md
CONTRIBUTING.md abstract_base_class.py setup.py
LICENSE.md       alternative_classes.py test_alt.py
README.md        docs            test_help.py
_config.yml      helper_functions.py test_imp.py
_toc.yml         important_classes.py tests_abc.py
```

5.10. Moving Files

[Skip to main content](#)

We can see how to use this by getting the error when we do not pass any arguments.

```
mv
```

```
usage: mv [-f | -i | -n] [-v] source target
mv [-f | -i | -n] [-v] source ... directory
```

we get an error message that tells us how to use the command, it takes two arguments: source and target.

5.10.1. Help in GitBash

```
mv --help
```

```
mv: illegal option -- -
usage: mv [-f | -i | -n] [-v] source target
      mv [-f | -i | -n] [-v] source ... directory
```

This only give a basic version on mac, but is more on Git Bash

5.10.2. Getting help on *nix systems

`man` shows the manfile for help for a specific command

```
man mv
```

It opens in a program, then we need to use `q` to exit.

5.10.3. Back to moving.

```
mv overview.md docs/
```

what this does is change the path of the file from `.../github-inclass-brownsarahm-1/overview.md` to `.../github-inclass-brownsarahm-1/docs/overview.md`

This doesn't return anything, but we can see the effect with `ls`

```
ls
```

API.md	about.md	setup.py
CONTRIBUTING.md	abstract_base_class.py	test_alt.py
LICENSE.md	alternative_classes.py	test_help.py
README.md	docs	test_imp.py
_config.yml	helper_functions.py	tests_abc.py
_toc.yml	important_classes.py	

```
ls docs/
```

```
overview.md
```

5.10.4. Moving multiple files with patterns

let's look at the list of files again.

```
ls
```

API.md	about.md	setup.py
CONTRIBUTING.md	abstract_base_class.py	test_alt.py
LICENSE.md	alternative_classes.py	test_help.py
README.md	docs	test_imp.py
_config.yml	helper_functions.py	tests_abc.py
_toc.yml	important_classes.py	

We have lots with similar names.

We can use the `*` wildcard operator to move all files that match the pattern. We'll start with the two `.yml` (yaml) files that are both for the documentation.

```
mv *.yml docs/
```

Again, we confirm it worked by seeing that they are no longer in the working directory.

```
ls
```

API.md	abstract_base_class.py	setup.py
CONTRIBUTING.md	alternative_classes.py	test_alt.py
LICENSE.md	docs	test_help.py
README.md	helper_functions.py	test_imp.py
about.md	important_classes.py	tests_abc.py

and that they are in `docs`

```
ls docs/
```

```
_config.yml    _toc.yml      overview.md
```

Next we will work on the test files

```
mkdir tests
```

We see that most of the test files start with `test_` but one starts with `tests_`. We could use the pattern `test*.py` to move them all without conflicting with the directory `tests/` but we also want consistent names.

We can use `mv` to change the name as well. This is because “moving” a file and is really about changing its path, not actually copying it from one location to another and the file name is a part of the path.

```
mv tests
```

Here I pressed tab multiple times trying to get tab complete, but since it was not unique, it showed me the two options.

```
tests/      tests_abc.py
```

Then I added `_` and pressed tab again to get it full file name.

```
mv tests_abc.py test_abc.py
```

This changes the path from `.../tests_abc.py` to `.../test_abc.py` to. It is doing the same thing as when we use it to move a file from one folder to another folder, but changing a different part of the path.

```
ls
```

```
API.md          alternative_classes.py  test_alt.py
CONTRIBUTING.md    docs                  test_help.py
LICENSE.md        helper_functions.py   test_imp.py
README.md         important_classes.py  tests
about.md
abstract_base_class.py  test_abc.py
```

Then we can use a similar pattern to move the files.

```
mv test_*.py tests/
```

Now we can confirm that it is how we expect.

```
ls
```

```
API.md          about.md           helper_functions.py
CONTRIBUTING.md    abstract_base_class.py  important_classes.py
LICENSE.md        alternative_classes.py setup.py
README.md         docs              tests
```

```
ls tests/
```

```
test_abc.py     test_alt.py      test_help.py    test_imp.py
```



this is
import
organ
can u
yours

we check where we are

```
git status
```

```
On branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 5 commits.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add/rm <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
    modified:   README.md
    deleted:   _config.yml
    deleted:   _toc.yml
    deleted:   overview.md
    deleted:   test_alt.py
    deleted:   test_help.py
    deleted:   test_imp.py
    deleted:   tests_abc.py

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    docs/
    tests/

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

```
git add docs/
```

```
git status
```

```
On branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 5 commits.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:  docs/_config.yml
    new file:  docs/_toc.yml
    new file:  docs/overview.md

Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add/rm <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
    modified:   README.md
    deleted:   _config.yml
    deleted:   _toc.yml
    deleted:   overview.md
    deleted:   test_alt.py
    deleted:   test_help.py
    deleted:   test_imp.py
    deleted:   tests_abc.py

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    tests/
```

```
git add .
```

```
git commit -m 'begin organizing'
>
>
> '
```

```
[main 042a42e] begin organizing
8 files changed, 19 insertions(+)
rename _config.yml => docs/_config.yml (100%)
rename _toc.yml => docs/_toc.yml (100%)
rename overview.md => docs/overview.md (100%)
rename test_alt.py => tests/test_abc.py (100%)
rename test_help.py => tests/test_alt.py (100%)
rename test_imp.py => tests/test_help.py (100%)
rename tests_abc.py => tests/test_imp.py (100%)
```

ANd finally push

```
git push
```

```
Enumerating objects: 13, done.
Counting objects: 100% (13/13), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (10/10), done.
Writing objects: 100% (11/11), 1.72 KiB | 1.72 MiB/s, done.
Total 11 (delta 3), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (3/3), done.
To https://github.com/introcompsys/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm.git
  5c8aaa9..042a42e main -> main
```

5.13. experience badge with a file

1. Run the action to create the branch for today's experience badge
2. Open a PR to propose changes from your prepare work brach to the branch for today's experience badge
3. merge that PR
4. See that in your experience badge, the prepare work is now visible
5. fill in your experience badge
6. request a review from the TA that is in your group

5.14. Prepare for Next Class

1. Review your `software.md` file from last prepare
2. Review the notes from 2023-09-21
3. Bring git questions or scenarios you want to be able to solve to class on Thursday (in your mind or comment here if that helps you remember)
4. Update your `.github/workflows/experienceinclass.yml` file as to add another paramter to the last step (`Create Pull request`) `reviewers: <ta-gh-name>` where `<ta-gh-name>` is the github user name of the TA is in your group. You can see your group on the organization teams page named like "Fall 2023 Group X". Do this on a branch for this issue.

5.15. Review today's class

badge steps marked **lab** are steps that you will be encouraged to use lab time to work on.

1. Update your KWL chart with the new items and any learned items.
2. Clone the course website. Append the commands used and the contents of your `fall2023/.git/config` to a `terminal_review.md` (hint: history outputs recent commands and redirects can work with any command, not only echo). Edit the `README.md`, commit, and try to push the changes. What happens and what GitHub concept that we have not used yet might fix it? see your `vocab-` repo for a list of key github concepts. (answer in the `terminal_review.md`)
3. **lab** Organize the provided messy folder in a Codespace (details will be provided in lab time). Commit and push the changes. Answer the questions below in your kwl repo in a file called `terminal_organization.md`
4. clone your `messy_repo` locally and append the `history.md` file to your `terminal_organization.md`
5. Find your team's repository. It will have a name like `fa23-team#` where `#` is a number 1-4. Join the discussion on that repo about naming your team. Link to your comment directly in your PR for this badge (use the 3 dots menu to get the comment specific URL).

`# Terminal File moving reflection`

1. How was this activity overall? Did this get easier toward the end?
2. When do you think that using the terminal will be better than using your GUI file explorer?
3. What questions/challenges/ reflections do you have after this exercise?

`## Commands used`

5.16. More Practice

badge steps marked **lab** are steps that you will be encouraged to use lab time to work on.

1. Update your KWL chart with any learned items.
2. Get set up so that you can pull from the introcompsyss/fall2023 repo and push to your own fork of the class website by cloning the main repo, then forking it and adding your fork as an additional `remote`. Append the commands used and the contents of your `fall2023/.git/config` to a `terminalpractice.md` (hint: `history` outputs recent commands and redirects can work with any command, not only echo). Based on what you know so far about forks and branches, what advantage does this setup provide? (answer in the `terminal_practice.md`)
3. **lab** Organize the provided messy folder (details will be provided in lab time). Commit and push the changes. Clone that repo locally.
4. For extra practice, re/organize a folder on your computer (good candidate may be desktop or downloads folder), using only a terminal to make new directories, move files, check what's inside them, etc. Answer reflection questions in a new file, `terminal_organization_adv.md` in your kwl repo. Tip: Start with a file explorer open, but then try to close it, and use only command line tools to explore and make your choices. If you get stuck, look up additional commands to do accomplish your goals.
5. Find your team's repository. It will have a name like `fa23-team#` where `#` is a number 1-4. Join the discussion on that repo about naming your team. Link to your comment directly in your PR for this badge (use the 3 dots menu to get the comment specific URL).

`# Terminal File moving reflection`

1. How was this activity overall Did this get easier toward the end?

[Skip to main content](#)

- ... which do you think that doing the command will do better than doing just the echo option?
5. What questions/challenges/ reflections do you have after this?
6. Append all of the commands you used in lab below. (not from your local computer's history, from the codes)

5.17. Experience Report Evidence

redirect the history to a file

```
history >> makeup_2023-09-21.md
```

then move the file created to your KWL repo on your experience report branch.

5.18. Questions After Today's Class

5.18.1. How can the “*” be used consistently to move a bunch of file? because we used it with the text in front of the similarity and behind it. i'm just wondering how it's used for multiple files, because it was used both before the similarity and after the similarity.

It fills in for any number of characters.

5.18.2. I have some badges from 2 weeks ago that are awaiting a second review after changes had been fixed.

 **Important**

Do not merge an unapproved badge

Re-request a review

5.18.3. can you close pull requests on the terminal?

Not with git because pull requests are not a git feature, but it is a feature of github. The  CLI can do this.

5.18.4. If you do mv * will it move all files?

In the current working directory.

5.18.5. Are there any other ways of using mv that haven't been covered yet?

No those are basically the two purposes.

5.18.6. how often should we be practicing with the terminal for git?

You could also start trying to use them for your other classes.

5.18.7. Would it be beneficial to organize files with github rather than bash?

GitHub cannot organize files and doing so in browser would be slow and difficult. We will see that GitHub code spaces give us a virtual machine that we can work with.

6. What is a commit?

⚠ Warning

Due to events beyond my control the full details for this class were lost. Below contains all of the notes and explanation, but not every command that was run and the actual output at each step.

No notes yet because I made an error and did not save my terminal output from the codespace before I left the classroom.

To produce the notes, I will have to use the commit history and the prismia log to re-do the activity in a copy of my repo that I manipulate to undo things so that I can recreate.

6.1. Housekeeping

6.1.1. In class time

reminder: you are expected to follow along with what I model in my terminal and use prismia as a backup if you miss something or get an error.

6.1.2. Notifications

reminder: I post announcements as releases

To get notified, [watch the repo](#).

6.1.3. Penalty free zone is over.

- all past badges can be submitted at any time
- all badges posted today going forward have deadlines per the syllabus

6.2. Why study what a commit is?

A commit is the most important unit of git. Later we will talk about what git as a whole is in more detail, but understanding a commit is essential to understanding how to fix things using git.

today we will continue organizing the github inclass repo as our working example.

In intro classes, we try really hard to only use one definition for each concept to let you focus.

Now we need to contend with multiple definitions.

These definitions could be based on

- what it conceptually represents
- its role in a larger system
- what its parts are
- how it is implemented

6.3. Using a GitHub Codespace

Today we will also work in GitHub codespaces.

1. Navigate to your GitHub in-class repo on [GitHub.com](#)
2. Use the link in the README or the green code button to open a new codespace on main.

You are allowed to have two active code spaces at any point in time. If you get an error, you have some still open. Use the [codespace page](#) to see all of yours.

You can deactivate any that are running that you do not want to use.

Important

Remember: codespace is a virtual machine on a cloud platform, not cloud access to [github.com](#)

- you need to commit changes
- codespace is Linux

this is why I teach bash

As developers, we will all interact with Linux/Unix at times, so Bash is the best shell to know if you only know one or do not want to switch between multiple.

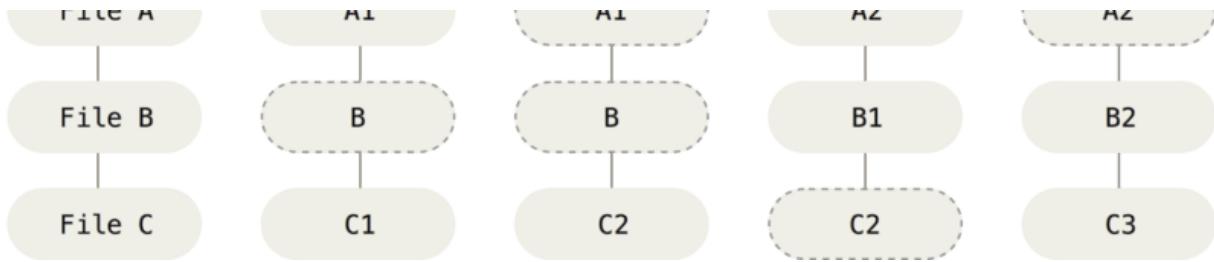
6.4. Multiple cursors are your friend

[docs](#)

We used multiple cursors to remove the  from the beginning of each line in the README file that we made last class.

6.5. Conceptually, a commit is a snapshot





6.6. A commit is the basic unit of what git manages

All other git objects are defined relative to commits

- branches are pointers to commits
- tags are pointers to commits

6.7. parts of a commit

We can use `git log` to view past commits

here we see some parts:

- hash
- (if merge)
- author
- time stamp
- message

but we know commits are supposed to represent some content and we have no information about that in this view

we can view individual commits with

`git cat-file`

Now we see more detail:

- hash (used to access)
- tree
- parent
- author with timestamp
- committer with timestamp
- message

6.8. Commit parents help us trace back

kind of like a linked list

6.9. Commit trees are the hash of the content

[Skip to main content](#)

Let's make a commit that includes changes to two files

After the commit we can use

```
git reset HEAD^
```

to put the head pointer back and reset the working directory back to how it was at that point as well.

The [git reset](#) docs describe this in great detail.

6.10. Commit messages are essential

A git commit message must exist and is *always* for people, but can also be for machines.

[the conventional commits standard](#) is a format of commits

if you use this, then you can use automated tools to generate a full change log when you release code

[Tooling and examples of conventional commits](#)

6.11. Prepare for Next Class

1. Read the 2023-09-26 notes when posted
2. Make sure that the `gh` CLI tool works by using it to create an issue called test on your kwl repo with `gh issue create`
3. Take a few minutes to think about a time you were debugging or pay attention the next time you debug something. Make note of how you think about the problem, how do you decide what to check? how do you decide what to try? what information do you look for?

6.12. Review today's class

1. create an issue on your group repo for a tip or cheatsheet item you want to contribute. Make sure that your contribution does not overlap with one that amemb
2. clone your group repo.
3. work offline and add your contribution and then open a PR
4. review a class mate's PR.
5. Export your git log for your KWL main branch to a file called `gitlog.txt` and commit that as exported to the branch for this issue. **note that you will need to work between two branchse to make this happen.** Append a blank line, `## Commands`, and another blank line to the file, then the command history used for this exercise to the end of the file.

6.13. More Practice

1. Find a resource/reference that helps explain a topic related to the course that you want to review. Make sure that your contribution does not overlap with one that another member is going to post by viewing other issues before you post your issue. Create an issue for your planned item.
2. Clone your group repo

[Skip to main content](#)

reference material will help them understand better or not. It should summarize the material and its strengths/weaknesses.

4. Complete a peer review of a class mate's PR. Use inline comments for any minor corrections, provide a summary, and either approve or request changes.
5. learn about options for how git can display commit history. Try out a few different options. Choose two, write them both to a file, [gitlog-compare.md](#). Using a text editor, wrap each log with three backticks to make them "code blocks" and then add text to the file describing a use case where that format in particular would be helpful.

6.14. Experience Report Evidence

write your [git log](#) to a file and include it with your experience report.

6.15. Questions After Today's Class

6.15.1. Can you use the terminal for any IDE that is not only VScode in Codespaces?

Yes.

6.15.2. What is the difference between using git reset and git revert?

git revert applies a new commit that is the opposite of the one that you want to "undo" reset actually resets everything back to a particular point.

6.15.3. How can I learn more neat tricks like multicursor?! Very useful and I do not know how I have never known about it.

I think most developers learn things like this from talking to one another or reading blogs/watching youtube/ following on social media.

We will have a class on IDEs later, where one of the tasks is for you all to share tips.

6.15.4. Is there always a way to return to a state of a repo, no matter how far along or how much has been committed or changed?

Yes

6.15.5. What does the commit message convention you showed us in class do? It needs a script to attach to it but what is the end goal of the scripts?

It allows a script to process the commit messages in order to produce a change log.

Important

Learning more about this or using it throughout could be an explore/build badge

6.15.6. Is there a way to write a script to automate this process so that I don't need to write as many commands?

Yes we will write scripts in a few weeks.

6.15.7. Is it more efficient to look for the commit id and create a branch off it in the terminal rather than to do it manually in github?

Often yes.

6.15.8. Do you know of some situations where restore saved the worst possible mistakes in a repo?

Yes, reverting and restoring helps fix bugs all the time. It is also how people can remove data that should have never been committed, before pushing.

7. How do programmers communicate about code?

Today we are going to pick up from where we left off talking about the conventional commits.

That is a core example of the types of detailed communication we do in programming that is embedded into the work.

7.1. Closing your Codespace

Use the [codespace](#) page to see all of yours.

Check that your github-in-class repo has no uncommitted changes. If it does you need to commit them, there are two strategies:

- start the codespace, commit and push
- from that page, export the changes to a branch, create a PR and merge it if needed

7.2. Build and Explore Ideas

I am going to put ideas in the [discussions](#) repo

I violated the instructions a little, but I thought it made the most sense.

7.3. Why Documentation

Today we will talk about documentation, there are several reasons this is important:

- **using** official documentation is the best way to get better at the tools
 - understanding how documentation is designed and built will help you use it better
 - **writing and maintaining** documentation is really important part of working on a team
- documentation building tools are a type of developer tool (and those are generally good software design)

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- source (js version)
- source (python version)

In particular documentation tools are really good examples of:

- pattern matching
- modularity
- automation
- building

By the end of today's class you will be able to:

- describe different types of documentation
- find different information in a code repo
- generate documentation as html
- ignore content from a repo
- create a repo locally and push to GitHub

7.4. What is documentation

Note

We opened this page and discussed the different types of documentation in the table in class

documentation types table

from ethnography of documentation data science

Data Science is only one type of programming, but this is still pretty representative. The main difference is that in this case the “target” users are often data scientists and more technically skilled than the “target” users of, for example, a social media app. This would mean that user-facing docs would vary.

7.5. Why is documentation so important?

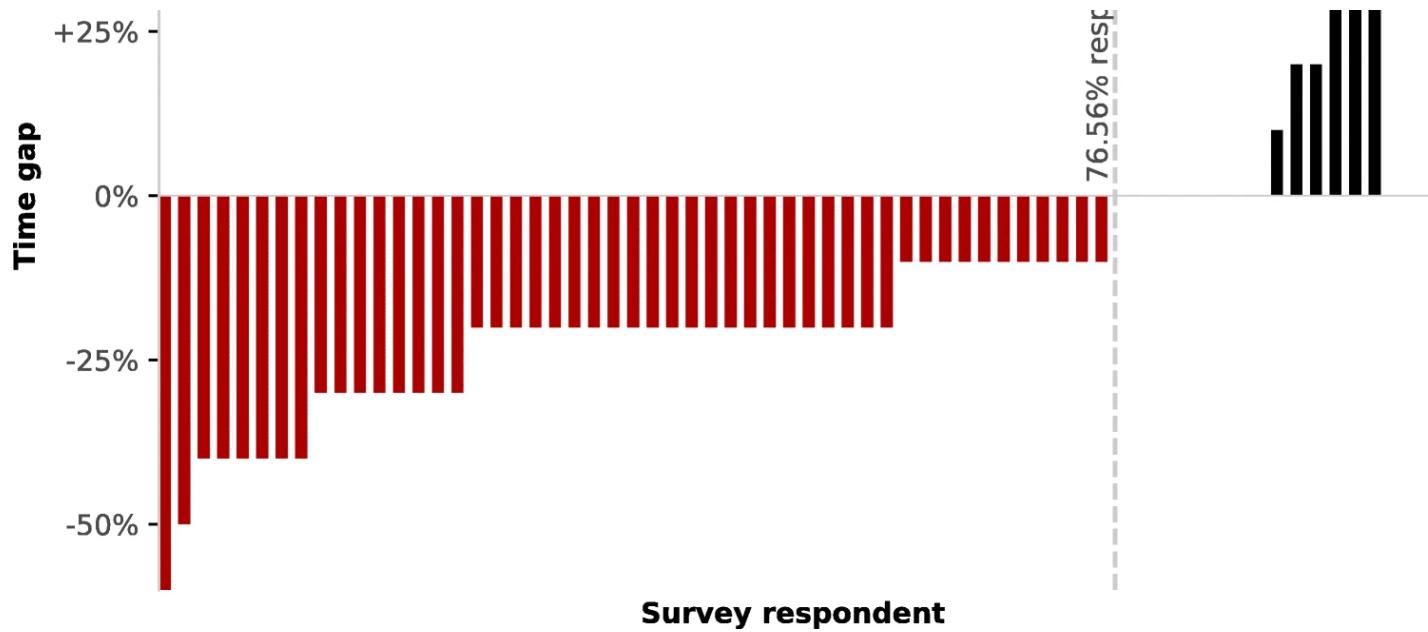
we should probably spend more time on it

Less than 25% of respondents spend as much or more time writing documentation than what they think they should.

+50%

- spend less time than they think they should
- spend as much or more time than they think they should

[Skip to main content](#)



via source

7.6. What is a docstring

python

```
Python 3.11.4 (main, Jul  5 2023, 09:00:44) [Clang 14.0.6 ] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> help(print)

>>> def ex():
...     ''' doc string
...
...     padd
...
>>> help(ex)

>>>
>>> # a comment
>>> exit()
```

7.7. So, how do we do it?

Documentation Tools

write the docs

linux kernel uses sphinx and here is [why](#) and how it works

7.8. Install Jupyter-book

Jupyterbook wraps sphinx and uses markdown instead of restructured text. The project authors note in the documentation that it

[Skip to main content](#)

install `jupyterbook` on Mac or linux those instructions will work on your regular terminal, if you have python installed. On Windows those instructions will work in the Anaconda prompt or any other terminal that is set up with python. If these steps do not make sense see the recommendations in the syllabus for more instructions including videos of the Python install process in both Mac and Windows.

```
pip install jupyter-book
```

Note

this command does a lot of stuff, it installs `jupyter-book` and all of its dependencies, which is a lot. I removed the output from the notes

the thing that matters is that near the end it will say “successfully installed”

Now we move to our inclass repo:

```
cd Documents/inclass/systems/  
ls
```

```
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm
```

And note that we can see the other folders we have made so far, but note that we are *not inside* any of them.

We can create this

```
jupyter-book create tiny-book
```

```
=====
```

Your book template can be found at

```
tiny-book/  
=====
```

and it tells us the relative path to the new folder, we can use `ls` again to see that it is there.

```
ls
```

```
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm tiny-book
```

7.9. Parts of a Jupyter book

First we go in the directory:

[Skip to main content](#)

Then look

```
ls
```

```
_config.yml      logo.png       notebooks.ipynb  
_toc.yml        markdown-notebooks.md  references.bib  
intro.md         markdown.md     requirements.txt
```

7.9.1. starting a git repo locally

Before we work with the files, let's commit the current version

```
git status
```

```
fatal: not a git repository (or any of the parent directories): .git
```

We cannot check status because we are not in a git repo.

Recall a git repo is a folder that contains a `.git` directory with the versions of our project in it. This directory is typically hidden, so to confirm it is not there we need the `-a` option on `ls`

```
ls -a
```

```
.           intro.md       notebooks.ipynb  
..          logo.png       references.bib  
_config.yml  markdown-notebooks.md  requirements.txt  
_toc.yml    markdown.md
```

We can create a new repo with `git init` and the path to where we want it. We want it at our current working directory, which is `.`

```
git init .
```

```
hint: Using 'master' as the name for the initial branch. This default branch name  
hint: is subject to change. To configure the initial branch name to use in all  
hint: of your new repositories, which will suppress this warning, call:  
hint:  
hint:   git config --global init.defaultBranch <name>  
hint:  
hint: Names commonly chosen instead of 'master' are 'main', 'trunk' and  
hint: 'development'. The just-created branch can be renamed via this command:  
hint:  
hint:   git branch -m <name>  
Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems/tiny-book/.git/
```

Here we are faced with a social aspect of computing that is *also* a good reminder about how git actually works

Historically the default branch was called master.

- derived from a master/slave analogy which is not even how git works, but was adopted terminology from other projects
- GitHub no longer does
- the broader community is changing as well
- git allows you to make your default not be master
- literally the person who chose the names “master” and “origin” regrets that choice the name main is a more accurate and not harmful term and the current convention.

we'll change our default branch to main

```
git branch -m main
```

Now, we can look at the directory to see how `git init` changed the folder.

```
ls -a
```

```
.          _toc.yml      markdown.md  
..         intro.md     notebooks.ipynb  
.git       logo.png     references.bib  
_config.yml    markdown-notebooks.md requirements.txt
```

Now we have the `.git` directory!

and

```
git status
```

```
On branch main  
No commits yet  
untracked files:  
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)  
  _config.yml  
  _toc.yml  
  intro.md  
  logo.png  
  markdown-notebooks.md  
  markdown.md  
  notebooks.ipynb  
  references.bib  
  requirements.txt  
  
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

it works!

and we will commit the template.

```
git add .
```

```
[main (root-commit) 3fcd849] init jupyterbook
 9 files changed, 341 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 _config.yml
 create mode 100644 _toc.yml
 create mode 100644 intro.md
 create mode 100644 logo.png
 create mode 100644 markdown-notebooks.md
 create mode 100644 markdown.md
 create mode 100644 notebooks.ipynb
 create mode 100644 references.bib
 create mode 100644 requirements.txt
```

7.9.3. Structure of a Jupyter book

```
ls
```

_config.yml	logo.png	notebooks.ipynb
_toc.yml	markdown-notebooks.md	references.bib
intro.md	markdown.md	requirements.txt

A jupyter book has two required files (`_config.yml` and `_toc.yml`), some for content, and some helpers that are common but not required.

- config defaults
- toc file formatting rules
- the `*.md` files are content
- the `.bib` file is bibliography information
- The other files are optional, but common. `Requirements.txt` is the format for pip to install python dependencies. There are different standards in other languages for how

the extention (`.yml`) is `yaml`, which stands for “YAML Ain’t Markup Language”. It consists of key, value pairs and is deigned to be a human-friendly way to encode data for use in any programming language.

7.9.4. Dev tools mean we do not have to write bibliographies manually

bibliographies are generated with `bibtex` which takes structured information from the references in a `bibtex` file with help from `sphinxcontrib-bibtex`

For general reference, reference managers like `zotero` and `mendeley` can track all of your sources and output the references in `bibtex` format that you can use anywhere or sync with tools like MS Word or Google Docs.

7.9.5. Configuration options

The config file template is pretty complete, including the URL of the webpage with all of the detailed setting options.

The configuration file, tells jupyter-book basic iformation about the book, it provides all of the settings that jupyterbook and sphinx need to render the content as whatever output format we want.

```

# Book settings
# Learn more at https://jupyterbook.org/customize/config.html

title: My sample book
author: The Jupyter Book Community
logo: logo.png

# Force re-execution of notebooks on each build.
# See https://jupyterbook.org/content/execute.html
execute:
  execute_notebooks: force

# Define the name of the latex output file for PDF builds
latex:
  latex_documents:
    targetname: book.tex

# Add a bibtex file so that we can create citations
bibtex_bibfiles:
  - references.bib

# Information about where the book exists on the web
repository:
  url: https://github.com/executablebooks/jupyter-book # Online location of your book
  path_to_book: docs # Optional path to your book, relative to the repository root
  branch: master # Which branch of the repository should be used when creating links (optional)

# Add GitHub buttons to your book
# See https://jupyterbook.org/customize/config.html#add-a-link-to-your-repository
html:
  use_issues_button: true
  use_repository_button: true

```

7.9.6. Content Organization

The table of contents file describe how to put the other files in order.

```
cat _toc.yml
```

```

# Table of contents
# Learn more at https://jupyterbook.org/customize/toc.html

format: jb-book
root: intro
chapters:
  - file: markdown
  - file: notebooks
  - file: markdown-notebooks

```

7.9.7. Building a book

We can transform from raw source to an output by **building** the book

Building is transforming from input to output format. In this case from markdown, yaml, and notebook files into HTML.

We will see later that building is also what we refer to the whole process from source code to executable

[Skip to main content](#)

```
jupyter-book build .
```

```
Running Jupyter-Book v0.15.1
Source Folder: /Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems/tiny-book
Config Path: /Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems/tiny-book/_config.yml
Output Path: /Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems/tiny-book/_build/html
Running Sphinx v4.5.0
making output directory... done
[etoc] Changing master_doc to 'intro'
checking bibtex cache... out of date
parsing bibtex file /Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems/tiny-book/references.bib... parsed 5 entries
myst v0.18.1: MdParserConfig(commonmark_only=False, gfm_only=False, enable_extensions=['colon_fence', 'dollar'])
myst-nb v0.17.2: NbParserConfig(custom_formats={}, metadata_key='mystnb', cell_metadata_key='mystnb', kernel='')
Using jupyter-cache at: /Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems/tiny-book/_build/.jupyter_cache
building [mo]: targets for 0 po files that are out of date
building [html]: targets for 4 source files that are out of date
updating environment: [new config] 4 added, 0 changed, 0 removed
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems/tiny-book/markdown-notebooks.md: Executing notebook using local
0.00s - Debugger warning: It seems that frozen modules are being used, which may
0.00s - make the debugger miss breakpoints. Please pass -Xfrozen_modules=off
0.00s - to python to disable frozen modules.
0.00s - Note: Debugging will proceed. Set PYDEVD_DISABLE_FILE_VALIDATION=1 to disable this validation.
0.00s - Debugger warning: It seems that frozen modules are being used, which may
0.00s - make the debugger miss breakpoints. Please pass -Xfrozen_modules=off
0.00s - to python to disable frozen modules.
0.00s - Note: Debugging will proceed. Set PYDEVD_DISABLE_FILE_VALIDATION=1 to disable this validation.
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems/tiny-book/markdown-notebooks.md: Executed notebook in 1.89 seconds
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems/tiny-book/notebooks.ipynb: Executing notebook using local CWD [my]
0.00s - Debugger warning: It seems that frozen modules are being used, which may
0.00s - make the debugger miss breakpoints. Please pass -Xfrozen_modules=off
0.00s - to python to disable frozen modules.
0.00s - Note: Debugging will proceed. Set PYDEVD_DISABLE_FILE_VALIDATION=1 to disable this validation.
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems/tiny-book/notebooks.ipynb: Executed notebook in 2.56 seconds [my]

looking for now-outdated files... none found
pickling environment... done
checking consistency... done
preparing documents... done
writing output... [100%] notebooks
generating indices... genindex done
writing additional pages... search done
copying images... [100%] _build/jupyter_execute/137405a2a8521f521f06724f6d604e5a5544cce7bd94d903975cee58b060
copying static files... done
copying extra files... done
dumping search index in English (code: en)... done
dumping object inventory... done
build succeeded.

The HTML pages are in _build/html.
[etoc] missing index.html written as redirect to 'intro.html'

=====
Finished generating HTML for book.
Your book's HTML pages are here:
    _build/html/
You can look at your book by opening this file in a browser:
    _build/html/index.html
Or paste this line directly into your browser bar:
    file:///Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems/tiny-book/_build/html/index.html

=====
```

Try it yourself

Which files created by the template are not included in the rendered output? How could you tell?

[Skip to main content](#)

```
ls
```

```
_build           logo.png      references.bib  
_config.yml     markdown-notebooks.md requirements.txt  
_toc.yml        markdown.md  
intro.md        notebooks.ipynb
```

we note that this made a new folder called `_build`. we can look inside there.

```
ls _build/
```

```
html          jupyter_execute
```

and in the html folder:

```
ls _build/html/
```

```
_images         index.html    objects.inv  
_sources        intro.html    search.html  
_sphinx_design_static markdown-notebooks.html searchindex.js  
_static          markdown.html  
genindex.html   notebooks.html
```

We got HTML, CSS, and javascript files without having to write them manually.

We can also copy the path to the file and open it in our browser

we can change the size of a browser window or use the screen size settings in inspect mode to see that this site is responsive.

We didn't have to write any html and we got a responsive site!

If you wanted to change the styling with sphinx you can use built in themes which tell sphinx to put different files in the `_static` folder when it builds your site, but you don't have to change any of your content! If you like working on front end things (which is great! it's just not always the goal) you can even build `your own theme` that can work with sphinx.

7.10. Ignoring Built files

The built site files are completely redundant, content wise, to the original markdown files.

We do not want to keep track of changes for the built files since they are generated from the source files. It's redundant and makes it less clear where someone should update content.

```
git status
```

```
On branch main  
Untracked files:  
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)  
build/
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
ls
```

```
_build           logo.png      references.bib  
_config.yml     markdown-notebooks.md requirements.txt  
_toc.yml        markdown.md  
intro.md        notebooks.ipynb
```

Git helps us with this with the `.gitignore`

```
echo "_build/" >> .gitignore
```

```
git status
```

```
On branch main  
Untracked files:  
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)  
  .gitignore  
  
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

now that's the only new file as far as git is concerned, so we will track this,

```
git add .
```

```
git commit -m 'ignores build'
```

```
[main 9c4157f] ignores build  
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)  
 create mode 100644 .gitignore
```

We can look at the file's contents

```
cat .gitignore
```

```
_build/
```

What it does is, when git goes to add, it skips any specific files that match both the `git add <path>` AND any of the paths listed in `.gitignore`

7.11. How do I push a repo that I made locally to GitHub?

Right now, we do not have any remotes

```
git remote
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
cd ../github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/  
git remote
```

```
origin
```

Typically they all use the default name `origin`

Back to our `tiny-book`

```
cd ../tiny-book/
```

For today, we will create an empty github repo shared with me using the link shared on prismia.

More generally, you can [create a repo](#)

That default page for an empty repo if you do not initiate it with any files will give you the instructions for what remote to add.

Now we add the remote, following the instructions from the blank repo page.

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/introcompsys/f23-tiny-book-brownsarahm.git
```

```
git branch -M main
```

and finally we can push!

```
git push -u origin main
```

```
Enumerating objects: 14, done.  
Counting objects: 100% (14/14), done.  
Delta compression using up to 8 threads  
Compressing objects: 100% (12/12), done.  
Writing objects: 100% (14/14), 16.45 KiB | 8.23 MiB/s, done.  
Total 14 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0  
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), done.  
To https://github.com/introcompsys/f23-tiny-book-brownsarahm.git  
 * [new branch]      main -> main  
branch 'main' set up to track 'origin/main'.
```

```
git remote
```

```
origin
```

7.12. Prepare for Next Class

1. Follow up on your grade plan PR and self reflection that you complete in lab

[Skip to main content](#)

7.13. Review Today's Class

1. Review the notes, [jupyterbook docs](#), and experiment with the `jupyter-book` CLI to determine what files are required to make `jupyter-book build` run. Make your kwl repo into a jupyter book. Set it so that the `_build` directory is not under version control.
2. Add `docs.md` to your KWL repo and explain the most important things to know about documentation in your own words using other programming concepts you have learned so far. Include in a markdown (same as HTML `<!-- comment -->`) comment the list of CSC courses you have taken for context while we give you feedback.

7.14. More Practice

1. Review the notes, [jupyterbook docs](#), and experiment with the `jupyter-book` CLI to determine what files are required to make `jupyter-book build` run. Make your kwl repo into a jupyter book. Set it so that the `_build` directory is not under version control.
2. Learn about the documentation ecosystem in another language that you know using at least one official source and additional sources as you find helpful. In `docs.md` include a summary of your findings and compare and contrast it to jupyter book/sphinx. Include a [bibtex based bibliography](#) of the sources you used. You can use [this generator](#) for informal sources and [google scholar](#) for formal sources.

7.15. Experience Report Evidence

Tiny book repo should exist. Append your terminal output or this repo's git log to your experience report.

7.16. Questions After Today's Class

7.16.1. Why would one experience missing .exe files within their python library, even after reinstalling python?

it is probably a missing path

7.16.2. If I want to track the _build file will it automatically be tracked now or do I have to remove it from .gitignore?

To track the files in the build directory you would need to delete it from the `.gitignore` file.

Also, of note, git does not track folders, it tracks files, but listing folder paths can help

7.16.3. Will jupyter book look for a universal syntax for documentation or will it look for a language dependent syntax?

Default it works with Python, but the [sphinx docs](#) describe how to work with other languages. The jupyter book docs include a page on how [sphinx](#) and [jupyter-book](#) are related and a page on [how to use other sphinx features in a jupyter book](#).

7.16.4. Can you create an entire repository with only git?

By definition git is what makes a git repository.

7.16.5. What is jupyter used for

Jupyter is a large software project designed to support computational sciences.

it includes the notebook file format specification, the lab interface for working with them, the hub for hosting it on a server.

Jupyter-book is a separate, but related, project that is highly compatible.

7.16.6. My question is related to hooking up to remote. It might be irrelevant now but could be a learning experience, I had trouble setting up my xcode local git repo with github, it kept giving an error about needing a ssh, eventually I got it working using some tutorials online but I'm wondering what would have made that happen.

This sounds like you may have copied the ssh url to the remote instead of the https version?

7.16.7. So pip3 install jupyter-book ended up not working up on Git Bash so I had to install Anaconda.Navigator. Now I am using the powershell prompt there. Should I expect massive differences even though I managed to catch up via the commands you posted in Prismia?

Python things do not work in GitBash by default, but do work in Anaconda Prompt, where git operations do not work. You may need to use two terminals, but should be able to do everything you need.

7.16.8. Is it possible to edit the Jupyter Book website on a web front site or does it have to be in the files?

You have to edit the source files not the built ones to keep the changes.

You can however, add custom HTML and/or CSS.

7.16.9. Are their alternatives to Jupyterbook that have similar functionality?

Yes, this is the practice badge.

7.16.10. If I want to track the _build file will it automatically be tracked now or do I have to remove it from gitignore?

It has to not be in .gitignore to be tracked.

By default it looks for Python, but you can configure it to work with other languages.

Important

This is one thing you could do for a build badge.

7.17. Good Questions for Explore Badges

7.17.1. What other platforms/libraries are used to generate similar webpages?

Learning about the landscape of static site generators is a great topic.

8. What is git?

8.1. Admin

- I will be using [captioning](#) in classes going forward. This is not a persistent transcript, but instead an ephemeral, live, AI generated caption of all of what I say. At the start of each class, I will send the link to the page with the connection information for you to join the broadcast.
- To get credit for the course toward your major, use the [!\[\]\(081bfc4124a9991fc9649c9fa057c433_img.jpg\) provided template for the curriculum modification form. Complete the form with your personal information and send it to \[Professor DiPippo\]\(#\) to sign.](#)
- Reminder: [how to makeup experience badges](#)
- Notice: [minor revision to that process](#)

Note

Notice, since the course website is a Jupyter book, if you look in the raw markdown for this page, the link to the form is the relative path. One of the advantages of using a static site generator of any kind is that you can create references like variables to refer to other parts of the document and the static site generator can

8.2. Today's goals

last week we learned about what a commit is and then we took a break from how git works, to talk more about how developers communicate

Today, we are going to learn *what* git is, next we will learn about *why* git and bash are designed the way they are designed and next week we will learn *how* git creates a commit

Study Tip

We will go in an out of topics at times, in order to provide what is called *spaced repetition* repeating material or key

[Skip to main content](#)

Using git correctly is a really important goal of this course because git is an opportunity for you to demonstrate a wide range of both practical and conceptual understanding.

So, I have elected to interleave other topics with git to give core git ideas some time to simmer and give you time to practice them before we build on them with more depth at git.

Also, we are both learning git and *using* git as a motivating example of other key important topics.

8.3. Why are we defining git in week 5 of using it?

[git book](#) is the official reference on git.

Note

this includes other spoken languages as well if that is helpful for you.

From here, we have the full definition of git by the git developers:

git is fundamentally a content-addressable filesystem with a VCS user interface written on top of it.

—[git scm book]](<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Internals-Plumbing-and-Porcelain>)

We do not start from that point, because these documents were written for target audience of working developers who are familiar with other version control systems and learning an *additional* one.

Today, however, other version control systems are barely in use and this course is for computer science *students* and part of the goal is to learn what a Version Control System is.

8.4. Git is a File system

Let's break down the definition

Content-addressable filesystem means a key-value data store. What this means is that you can insert any kind of content into a Git repository, for which Git will hand you back a unique key you can use later to retrieve that content.

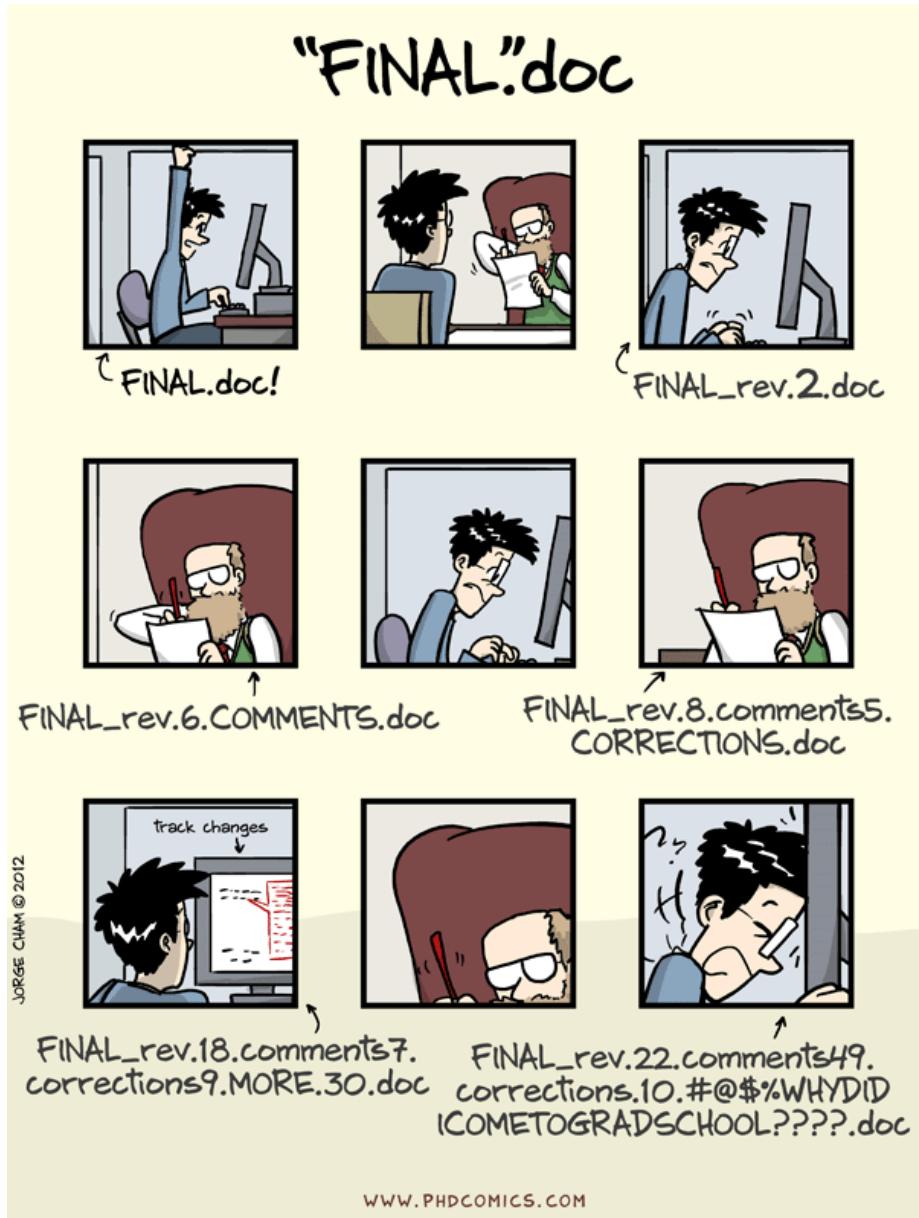
Other examples of key-value pairs you may have seen before include:

- python dictionaries
- pointers (address,content)
- parameter, passed values
- yaml files (from jupyter-book last week)

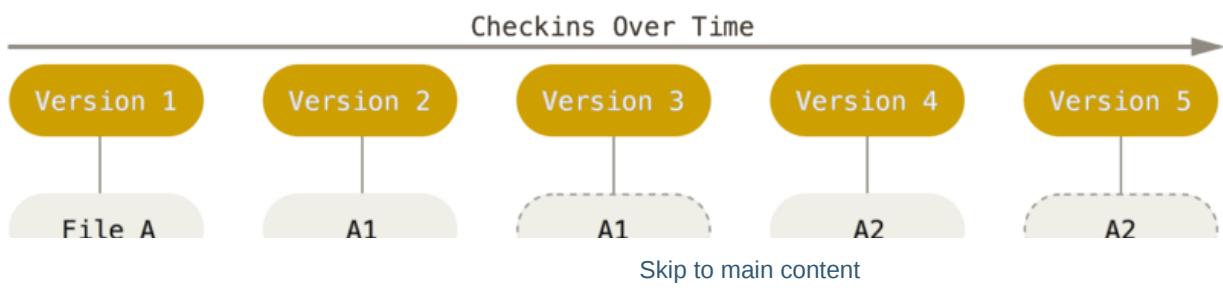
Again, we see that studying the developer tools is a good way to reinforce other concepts in computer science. Modularity and Abstraction are the core foundations of the field, and while they do have their limits of applicability, it means that if you get a really good understanding of the core abstractions, that makes learning other things in CS faster.

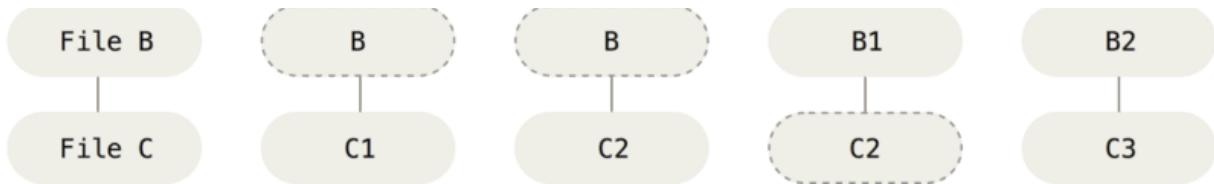
8.5. Git is a Version Control System

In the before times

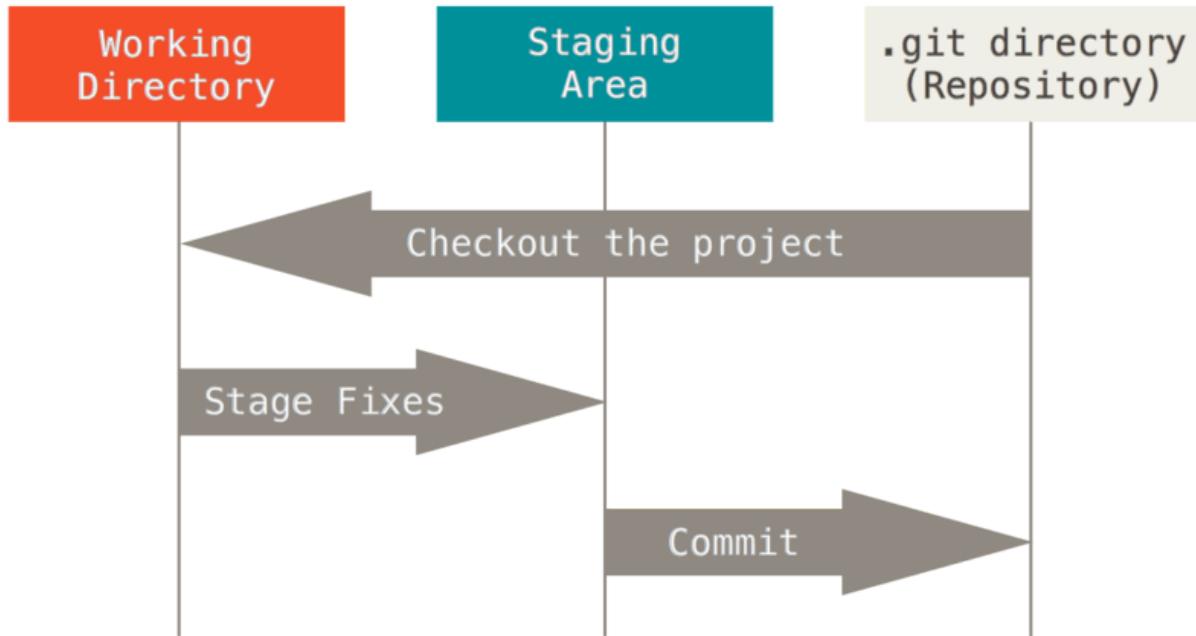


git stores **snapshots** of your work each time you commit.





it uses 3 stages:



8.6. Git has two sets of commands

Porcelain: the user friendly VCS

Plumbing: the internal workings- a toolkit for a VCS

We have so far used git as a version control system. A version control system, in general, will have operations like commit, push, pull, clone. These may work differently under the hood or be called different things, but those are what something needs to have in order to keep track of different versions.

The plumbing commands reveal the way that git performs version control operations. This means, they implement file system operations for the git version control system.

You can think of the plumbing vs porcelain commands like public/private methods. As a user, you only need the public methods (porcelain commands) but those use the private ones to get things done (plumbing commands). We will use the plumbing

commands over the next few classes to examine what git *really* does when we call the porcelain commands that we will typically use.

8.7. Git is distributed

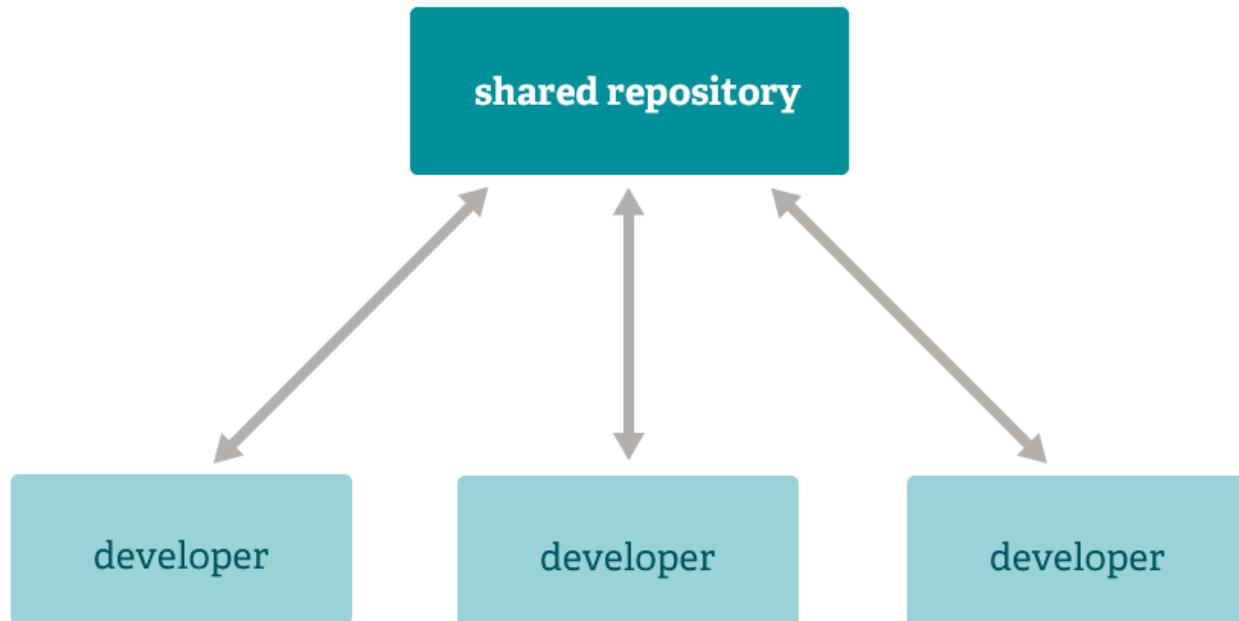
Git runs locally. It can run in many places, and has commands to help sync across remotes, but git does not require one copy of the repository to be the “official” copy and the others to be subordinate. git just sees repositories.

For human reasons, we like to have one “official” copy and treat the others as local copies, but that is a social choice, not a technological requirement of git. Even though we will typically use it with an official copy and other copies, having a tool that does not care, makes the tool more flexible and allows us to create workflows, or networks of copies that have any relationship we want.

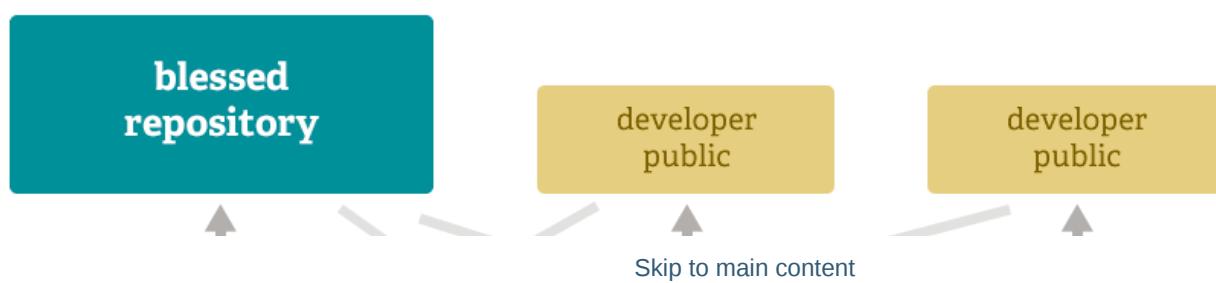
It's about the workflows, or the ways we socially *use* the tool.

Some example workflows include:

8.7.1. Subversion Workflow

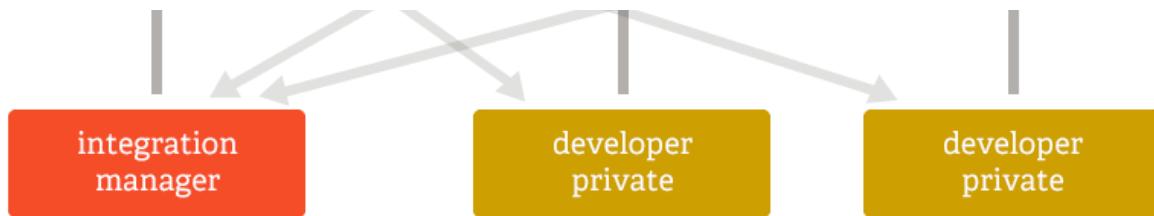


8.7.2. Integration Manager

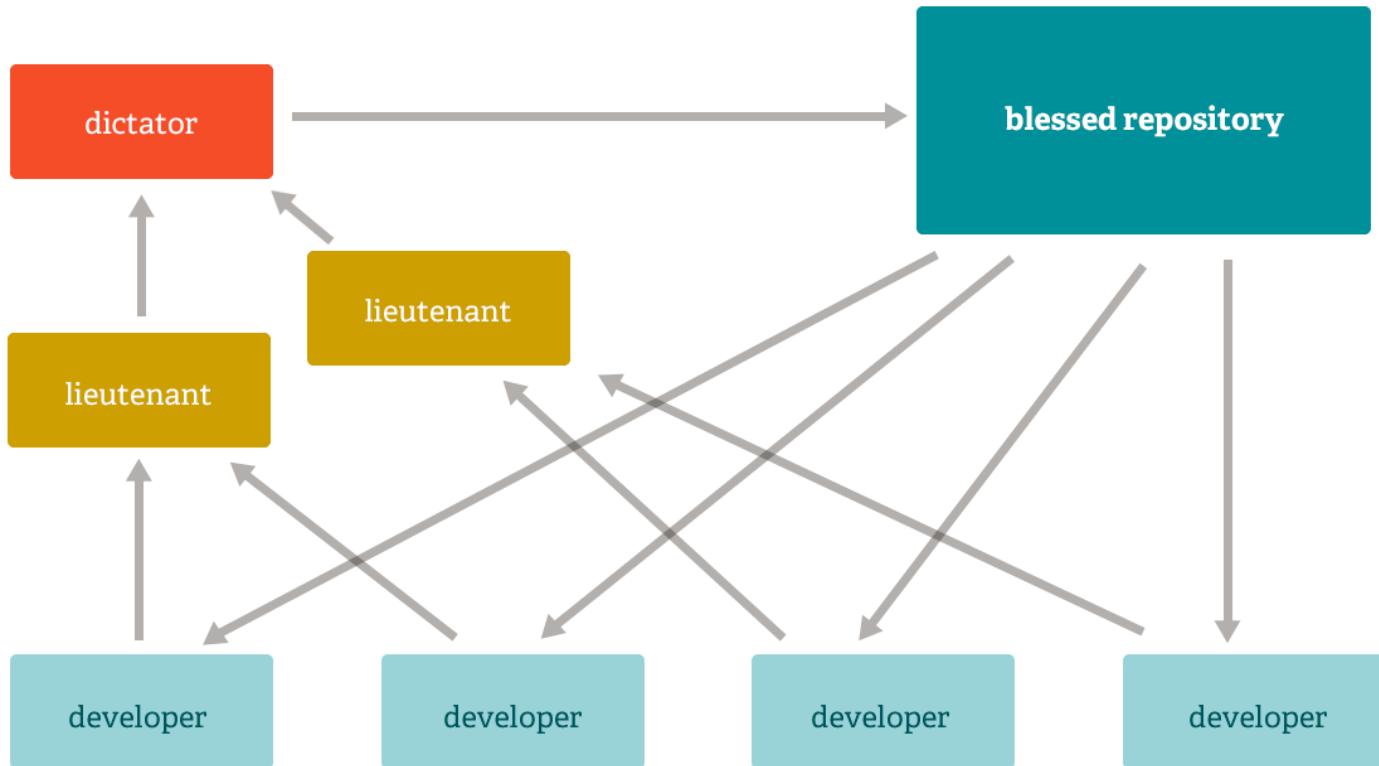


[Skip to main content](#)

Not
In cla
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8.7.3. dictator and lieutenants



8.8. How does git do all these things?

Let's look at git again in our `github-inclass` repo.

I was still in my `tiny-book` repo so I went up one level, then used `ls` to remember the exact name of the `github-inclass` repo

```
cd ../
ls
```

```
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm tiny-book
```

We will change to the github inclass repo and use `pwd` to view the current working directory.

```
cd github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/
pwd
```

We can use the bash command `find` to search the file system note that this does not search the contents of the files, just the names.

```
find .git/objects/ -type f
```

and we get this output:

```
.git/objects//04/2a42eb47c33ee43d793feb4d891a93e7460527  
.git/objects//04/ab89e167ed77bc2a95710f69f68d91a6219471  
.git/objects//69/3a2b5b9ad4c27eb3b50571b3c93dde353320a1  
.git/objects//93/4c15dc2655c988c981d9a836783afebda77355  
.git/objects//5a/a1ed29b82e1cebb8527019b0e594ba71dda214  
.git/objects//5f/e5a9821625fad2cca4c500e497e6694132c303  
.git/objects//d7/6bc523443bda5a5daae2fe7fcfbf6fb71ae6d  
.git/objects//b3/78bd148e53dfa7195c58123362e40ae12ef3e7  
.git/objects//bc/281792d6ab62b153d7bf44f7985ec7cf3b850  
.git/objects//ca/eacb503cf4776f075b848f0faff535671f2887  
.git/objects//ca/feca302e31c65139b4a5294356e1ea8595dcb1  
.git/objects//pack/pack-8631fedd908bc07c0b64786e9a83f5bf7a4de110.rev  
.git/objects//pack/pack-8631fedd908bc07c0b64786e9a83f5bf7a4de110.pack  
.git/objects//pack/pack-8631fedd908bc07c0b64786e9a83f5bf7a4de110.idx  
.git/objects//11/d53c24bb5d2bf2e3f645ef188f8bc75fa9c911  
.git/objects//45/fcb1dd311e5e45af759cb3627dca5f47f58f04  
.git/objects//75/6c4879c0447db20980f73a26bc2ba072e08a6d  
.git/objects//44/3f164cdde5059d78df6a61ca3f07bc6a605eb0  
.git/objects//43/a1267370f1af98071d53f8508abbc56fa3abde  
.git/objects//88/5588412d138cce89f06ffed5e83c316c2b593  
.git/objects//5c/8aaa9f2a129d551b8cb2cb294676f63c4af410  
.git/objects//65/e9e39935be8400ef12cc9003592f12244b50da  
.git/objects//3a/cf0fb1c2febd24561294bfb966e1ad1f033eb8  
.git/objects//98/96f7a7000a7b9d2fdb12047a141524358286c3  
.git/objects//37/0e04ba4f62d1e62f4949208bc5e4d33af5336  
.git/objects//6d/4dbd33860fce89c87bd3c4509def8cecb3f45  
.git/objects//39/f1c5eabb1458fa6cf9042611599b69665cf288  
.git/objects//55/56d17391aeee9b2b86d2821c011d7ed5377aa  
.git/objects//b8/6eb90ba1ae5504edfdc9ef8879e1c6d7a1b75  
.git/objects//b6/2d570421c3096d8c80c7df56357ddd3203fd3a  
.git/objects//ea/c84c8320a3ab4f37a441a332b828c45ecedcc9  
.git/objects//e1/82616690a91a8d0e363f4143e68dd9e136ccee  
.git/objects//e6/9de29bb2d1d6434b8b29ae775ad8c2e48c5391  
.git/objects//8c/7cefb877c62a46a3b71c68a858c24075b379fe  
.git/objects//76/8dec80c5e0734476d476ae83376c9c786b6450  
.git/objects//2b/cb5d446129df427a1ce09e8ba658a5bb8ceca3
```

⚠️ War...
Your
mine.
conte...
(nam...
the co...
have
made

This is a lot of files! It's more than we have in our working directory.

```
ls
```

API.md	about.md	helper_functions.py
CONTRIBUTING.md	abstract_base_class.py	important_classes.py
LICENSE.md	alternative_classes.py	setup.py
README.md	docs	tests

This is a consequence of git taking snap shots and tracking both the actual contents of our working directory **and** our commit messages and other meta data about each commit. The content of the `.git/objects` is *everything* git knows about our project.

8.9. Git HEADS

[Skip to main content](#)

```
ls .git/
```

COMMIT_EDITMSG	ORIG_HEAD	description	info	packed-refs
FETCH_HEAD	REBASE_HEAD	hooks	logs	refs
HEAD	config	index	objects	

the program `git` does not run continuously the entire time you are using it for a project. It runs quick commands each time you tell it to, its goal is to manage files, so this makes sense. This also means that important information that `git` needs is also saved in files.

the files in all caps are like git's variables. Lets look at the one called `HEAD` we have interacted with `HEAD` before when resolving merge conflicts.

```
cat .git/HEAD
```

```
ref: refs/heads/main
```

`HEAD` is a pointer to the currently checked out branch.

the other `*HEAD` files are other "heads" or "tips" of the tree of commits. For example, I have one lingering from the last time I used `rebase` in my repo.

i Note

You may or may not have the same heads that I do, because you may have missed a step or I may have done an extra thing in my repo to demo something to answer a question in office hours

```
cat .git/REBASE_HEAD
```

```
b378bd148e53dfa7195c58123362e40ae12ef3e7
```

This points to a specific commit, not a branch, because rebase occurs at a pair of specific commits, and does not move forward, this is sort of like a temporary variable, that does not get destroyed.

We should all have `ORIG_HEAD` which is `origin/head`

```
cat .git/ORIG_HEAD
```

```
5c8aaa9f2a129d551b8cb2cb294676f63c4af410
```

that points to a specific commit, instead of a branch.

We can see that git status matches what branch the `HEAD` file shows.

```
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

that matches the `HEAD` as expected. Lets switch and look again.

first, get the options,

```
git branch
```

```
1-create-an-about-file
fun_fact
* main
```

then `checkout` one of the existing branches

```
git checkout fun_fact
```

```
Switched to branch 'fun_fact'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin(fun_fact)'.
```

and we can confirm that one of the things `checkout` does is updates the head file:

```
cat .git/HEAD
```

```
ref: refs/heads/fun_fact
```

8.10. Branches are pointers to commits

Branches are implemented as files in `.git/refs/heads/` that contain the hash of the most recent commit “on” that branch. It’s useful to think of branches having multiple commits, and a tree like structure:

gitGraph commit commit branch fun_fact checkout fun_fact commit commit checkout main commit merge fun_fact commit
but literally, they are a pointer to a single commit. (remember each commit has a pointer to its “parent” or preceding commit)

We can see what commit a branch points to:

```
cat .git/refs/heads/fun_fact
```

```
756c4879c0447db20980f73a26bc2ba072e08a6d
```

`git branch` reads from the `.git/refs/heads` directory. It has some other options that make it more powerful, but its default

[Skip to main content](#)

```
ls .git/refs/heads
```

```
1-create-an-about-file fun_fact main
```

⚠ Warning

This was an answer to a question, but I do not remember the question

```
cat .git/config
```

```
[core]
repositoryformatversion = 0
filemode = true
bare = false
logallrefupdates = true
ignorecase = true
precomposeunicode = true
[remote "origin"]
url = https://github.com/introcompsys/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm.git
fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
[branch "main"]
remote = origin
merge = refs/heads/main
[branch "1-create-an-about-file"]
remote = origin
merge = refs/heads/1-create-an-about-file
[branch "fun_fact"]
remote = origin
merge = refs/heads/fun_fact
```

8.11. Git Objects

Lets go back to the objects.

There are 3 types:

- blob objects: the content of your files (data)
- tree objects: stores file names and groups files together (organization)
- Commit Objects: stores information about the sha values of the snapshots

```
classDiagram
    title git object types
    class tree{
        List:
            - hash: blob
            - string: type
            - string: file name
    }
    class commit{
        hash: parent
        hash: tree
        string: message
        string: author
    }
```

ⓘ Note

this d
You c
with r

```

class blob{
    binary: contents
}
class object{
    hash: name
}
object <|-- blob
object <|-- tree
object <|-- commit

```

Again we can look at the list of objects:

```
find .git/objects/ -type f
```

```

.git/objects//04/2a42eb47c33ee43d793feb4d891a93e7460527
.git/objects//04/ab89e167ed77bc2a95710f69f68d91a6219471
.git/objects//69/3a2b5b9ad4c27eb3b50571b3c93dde353320a1
.git/objects//93/4c15dc2655c988c981d9a836783afebda77355
.git/objects//5a/a1ed29b82e1cebb8527019b0e594ba71dda214
.git/objects//5f/e5a9821625fad2cca4c500e497e6694132c303
.git/objects//d7/6bc523443bda5a5daae2fe7fcfbf6fb71ae6d
.git/objects//b3/78bd148e53dfa7195c58123362e40ae12ef3e7
.git/objects//bc/281792d6ab62b153d7bf44f7985ec7cfc3b850
.git/objects//ca/eacb503cf4776f075b848f0faff535671f2887
.git/objects//ca/feca302e31c65139b4a5294356e1ea8595dc1
.git/objects//pack/pack-8631fedd908bc07c0b64786e9a83f5bf7a4de110.rev
.git/objects//pack/pack-8631fedd908bc07c0b64786e9a83f5bf7a4de110.pack
.git/objects//pack/pack-8631fedd908bc07c0b64786e9a83f5bf7a4de110.idx
.git/objects//11/d53c24bb5d2bf2e3f645ef188f8bc75fa9c911
.git/objects//45/fcb1dd311e5e45af759cb3627dca5f47f58f04
.git/objects//75/6c4879c0447db20980f73a26bc2ba072e08a6d
.git/objects//44/3f164cdde5059d78df6a61ca3f07bc6a605eb0
.git/objects//43/a1267370f1af98071d53f8508abb56fa3abde
.git/objects//88/5588412d138cce89f06ffed5e83c316c2b593
.git/objects//5c/8aaa9f2a129d551b8cb2cb294676f63c4af410
.git/objects//65/e9e39935be8400ef12cc9003592f12244b50da
.git/objects//3a/cf0fb1c2feb2d4561294bfb966e1ad1f033eb8
.git/objects//98/96f7a7000a7b9d2fdb12047a141524358286c3
.git/objects//37/0e04baf4f62d1e62f4949208bc5e4d33af5336
.git/objects//6d/4dbd33860fce9c87bd3c4509def8cecb3f45
.git/objects//39/f1c5eabb1458fa6cf9042611599b69665cf288
.git/objects//55/56d17391aeee9b2b86d2821c011d7ed5377aa
.git/objects//b8/6eb90ba1ae5504edfc9ef8879e1c6d7a1b75
.git/objects//b6/2d570421c3096d8c80c7df56357cdd3203fd3a
.git/objects//ea/c84c8320a3ab4f37a441a332b828c45ecedcc9
.git/objects//e1/82616690a91a8d0e363f4143e68dd9e136ccee
.git/objects//e6/9de29bb2d1d6434b8b29ae775ad8c2e48c5391
.git/objects//8c/7cef877c62a46a3b71c68a858c24075b379fe
.git/objects//76/8dec80c5e0734476d476ae83376c9c786b6450
.git/objects//2b/cb5d446129df427a1ce09e8ba658a5bb8ceca3

```

I am going to look at my alphabetically last object:

⚠ Warning

you cannot copy my path here, you have to use **your** last path

I copied the last line from my output above to make the next command.

```
++ )JMU040g01????$??x^?}#]??}????kW?ch` `fb?????o'??u?,o?}Ln?t)TQbR~i H?????s+?g%?gF?0?.{
```

This looks like nonsense. That is because the object files are stored in a binary, not human-readable format. When we use cat, our terminal takes every 8 bits and turns it into an ascii character and that is what we see.

Question from class

Is that they are binary files why the files in git do not have extensions?

The answer is no. Actually *no* file strictly requires a file extension. file extensions are mostly for people

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Now, we can use `git cat-file` which is the first plumbing command we have seen so far to look at the git object associated with the the last hash in the list above.

Remember git commands that take a hash as input do not need the whole hash. They need at least 4 characters and enough to unique.

With the `-t` option `git cat-file` tells you the type of object.

```
git cat-file -t 2bcb
```

```
tree
```

⚠ Warning

at this point we all got different object types, (well out of the 3)

Then I looked at the *contents* of that same objects.

```
git cat-file -p 2bcb
```

```
040000 tree 95b60ce8cdec1bc4e1df1416e0c0e6ecbd3e7a8c .github
100644 blob b86eb90ba1ae5504edfcde9ef8879e1c6d7a1b75 README.md
100644 blob 443f164cdde5059d78df6a61ca3f07bc6a605eb0 about.md
```

Since mine is a tree we can see that it has a list of items and each item in the list includes:

- mode
- type (tree or blob)
- the hash
- the file name

Then for the README blob, I looked at the contents:

[Skip to main content](#)

```
# GitHub Practice  
Name: Sarah Brown  
[![Open in Codespaces](https://classroom.github.com/assets/launch-codespace-7f7980b617ed060a017424585567c4061
```

I can use `cat` to see the file and currently it matches.

```
cat README.md
```

```
# GitHub Practice  
Name: Sarah Brown  
[![Open in Codespaces](https://classroom.github.com/assets/launch-codespace-7f7980b617ed060a017424585567c4061
```

If I switch back to the main branch

```
git checkout main
```

```
Switched to branch 'main'  
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
```

Now it no longer matches:

```
cat README.md
```

```
# GitHub Practice  
Name: Sarah Brown  
[![Open in Codespaces](https://classroom.github.com/assets/launch-codespace-7f7980b617ed060a017424585567c4061  
age=35  
|file | contents |  
> | ++++++| +++++- |  
> | abstract_base_class.py | core abstract classes for the project |  
> | helper_functions.py | utilty funtions that are called by many classes |  
> | important_classes.py | classes that inherit from the abc |  
> | alternative_classes.py | classes that inherit from the abc |  
> | LICENSE.md | the info on how the code can be reused|  
> | CONTRIBUTING.md | instructions for how people can contribute to the project|  
> | setup.py | file with function with instructions for pip |  
> | tests_abc.py | tests for constructors and methods in abstract_base_class.py|  
> | tests_helpers.py | tests for constructors and methods in helper_functions.py|  
> | tests_imp.py | tests for constructors and methods in important_classes.py|  
> | tests_alt.py | tests for constructors and methods in alternative_classes.py|  
> | API.md | jupyterbook file to generate api documentation |  
> | _config.yml | jupyterbook config for documentation |  
> | _toc.yml | jupyter book toc file for documentation |  
> | philosophy.md | overview of how the code is organized for docs |  
> | example.md | myst notebook example of using the code |  
> | scratch.ipynb | jupyter notebook from dev |
```



[Skip to main content](#)

If your object was a blob, look at the type of the next one up in your find output until you find a tree or commit, then trace out one step like I did above.

If your object was a blob, look at the type of the next one up in your find output until you find a tree or commit, then trace out one step like I did above.

8.12. Prepare for Next Class

1. Review the notes from past classes
2. Think through and make some notes about what you have learned about design so far. Try to answer the questions below in [design_before.md](#). If you do not now know how to answer any of the questions, write in what questions you have.

- What past experiences with making decisions about or studying design do you have?
- What processes, decisions, and practices come to mind when you think about designing software?
- From your experiences as a user you would describe the design of command line tools vs other GUI based tools

8.13. Review today's class

1. Read about different workflows in git and describe which one you prefer to work with and why in favorite_git_workflow.md in your kwl repo. Two good places to read from are [Git Book](#) and the [atlassian Docs](#)
2. Update your kwl chart with what you have learned or new questions in the want to know column
3. In commit_contents.md, redirect the content of your most recent commit, its tree, and the contents of each tree and blob in that tree to the same file. Edit the file or use [echo](#) to put markdown headings between the different objects. Add a title [# Complete Commit](#) to the file and at the bottom of the file add [## Reflection](#) subheading with some notes on how, if at all this excercise helps you understand what a commit is.

8.14. More Practice

1. Read about different workflows in git and add responses to the below in a workflows.md in your kwl repo. Two good places to read from are [Git Book](#) and the [atlassian Docs](#)
2. Update your kwl chart with what you have learned or new questions in the want to know column
3. Find the hash of the blob object that contains the content of your gitislike.md file and put that in the comment of your badge PR for this badge.

```
## Workflow Reflection
```

1. Why is it important that git can be used with different workflows?
1. Which workflow do you think you would like to work with best and why?
1. Describe a scenario that might make it better for the whole team to use a workflow other than the one you

8.15. Experience Report Evidence

Append the contents of one of your trees or commits and one blob or tree inside of that first one to the bottom of your experience report.

8.16.1. Are the contents of one item of a tree stored in key-value pairs or are they like a tuple of information?

A tree can be thought of like a list of tuples.

Recall the one that we looked at was like:

```
040000 tree 95b60ce8cdec1bc4e1df1416e0c0e6ecbd3e7a8c .github  
100644 blob b86eb90ba1ae5504edfcde9ef8879e1c6d7a1b75 README.md  
100644 blob 443f164cdde5059d78df6a61ca3f07bc6a605eb0 about.md
```

This tree has 3 items. Each item has a type of file (that number), a type of object, the hash of the object and the name of the content.

The 040000 type is for folder and 100644 is for a file.

8.16.2. How often does the ordinary developer need to use plumbing commands?

Only when you make a mistake, but they are really helpful for getting a better understanding.

8.16.3. Why do we need to know about our objects file?

Buiding up a better understanding of what git is, sets us up to study how it works in greater detail. This understanding helps you use git more effectively, both to not make mistakes as often and to fix them if you (or a coworker/team mate) still do make one.

8.16.4. Can the hashes be decoded?

No these are cryptographic hashes, so they are not reversible.

8.16.5. How to learn the commands?

Practice!

8.16.6. Why would anyone ever want to use a GUI once they learn Terminal commands? Would there still be benefits to a GUI?

Some tools have helpful utility and no command line interface to them. When using a touchscreen device?

Really, most people that get comfortable with a terminal, do use it a lot.

8.16.7. What command to find specific type, such as commits, or trees, or blobs?

You can get a list of all objects with `find` and then check the type.

You can also trace through following the pointers. So starting from `git log` to get the commit hashes, and then using one of those to get the tree, then the tree to get blobs.

8.16.8. What defines a VCS?

A version control system has to keep track of different versions of code in a systematic way. A more detailed answer for this is a good explore badge topic.

8.16.9. Does the commit hash account for just the email and time or does it use other data?

The commit hash is produced using the hashing function with the inputs:

- a header
- the tree
- the author with time stamp
- the committer with time stamp
- a blank line
- the commit message

8.16.10. What are the practical uses of finding the git object types for developers?

This is how you can trace out and manually recover something you thought was lost.

More importantly undersanding what happens under the hood prepares you to learn more advanced porcelain commands.

8.16.11. Will we see this in future classes?

Yes!

8.17. Questions Good for Explore badges

8.17.1. Version control systems generally

- What other version control systems are there besides git?
- what features do they have in common?

9. Why are these tools organized this way?

Today we're going to do a bit more practical stuff, but we are also going to start to get into the philosophy of how things are organized.

Understanding the context and principles will help you:

- remember how to do things
- form reliable hypotheses about how to fix problems you have not seen before
- help you understand when you should do things as they have always been done and when you should challenge and change things

9.1. Admin

Note

last class notes were posted and announced, but not linked

Important

An issue or PR is always welcome and worth a community badge if I make a release and the website does not update

Note

community badge opp

I used multiple cursors to type out that checklist by copying from the `_toc.yml` file and then editing each line to start `- [] fix` instead of `- file`

9.2. Why should we study design?

- it is easy to get distracted by implementation, syntax, algorithms
- but the core *principles* of design organize ideas into simpler rules

9.3. Why are we studying developer tools?

Recall:

The best way to learn design is to study examples [Schon1984, Petre2016], and some of the best examples of software design come from the tools programmers use in their own work.

Software design by example

note

- we will talk about some history in this course
- I will not take a “great men of history” approach

This is because:

- I think that history is important context for making decisions
- Many of these “great men” are actually, in many ways, Not Great™
- It *is* important to remember that all of this work was done by *people*
- all people are imperfect
- when people are deeply influential, ignoring their role in history is not effective, we cannot undo what they did
- we do not have to admire them or even say their names to acknowledge the work

[Skip to main content](#)

9.4. Unix Philosophy

sources:

- [wiki](#)
- [a free book](#)
- composability over monolithic design
- social conventions

The tenets:

1. Make it easy to write, test, and run programs.
2. Interactive use instead of batch processing.
3. Economy and elegance of design due to size constraints ("salvation through suffering").
4. Self-supporting system: all Unix software is maintained under Unix.

For better or [worse](#) this is dominant, so understanding this is important.

Also, this critique is written that unix is not a good system for "normal folks" not in its effectiveness as a context for *developers* which is where *nix (unix, linux) systems remain popular.

"normal folks" is the author's term presumably attempting to describe a typical, nondeveloper computer user

If you have the  CLI installed and working locally, open the terminal that it works in and navigate to your KWL repo.

If you do not have that working locally, open a codespace on the main branch of your KWL repo

(I have it working locally and working locally lets me save my terminal output for the notes more easily)

cat the action file that posts your badges

```
cd Documents/inclass/systems/fa23-kwl-brownsarahm/
```

then check the repo's status

```
git status
```

```
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

```
cat .github/workflows/getassignment.yml
```

```
name: Create badge issues (Edit before Running)
on:
  workflow_dispatch
```

```

JOBS:
check-contents:
  runs-on: ubuntu-latest
  steps:
    - uses: actions/checkout@v2

# Install dependencies
- name: Set up Python 3.9
  uses: actions/setup-python@v1
  with:
    python-version: 3.9

- name: Install Utils
  run: |
    pip install git+https://github.com/introcompsys/courseutils@main

- name: Get badge requirements
  run: |
    pretitle="prepare-\"$(date +"%Y-%m-%d")"
    sysgetassignment | gh issue create --title $pretitle --label prepare --body-file -
    rtitle="review-\"$(date +"%Y-%m-%d")"
    sysgetassignment --type review | gh issue create --title $rtitle --label review --body-file -
    pratitle="practice-\"$(date +"%Y-%m-%d")"
    sysgetassignment --type practice | gh issue create --title $pratitle --label practice --body-file -
    env:
      GH_TOKEN: ${{ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }}

# edit the run step above for the level(s) you want.
# You should keep the prepare, because they are required for experience badges
#   You may choose to get only the review or only the practice (and change this any time)

```

gh

Work seamlessly with GitHub from the command line.

USAGE

`gh <command> <subcommand> [flags]`

CORE COMMANDS

auth:	Authenticate gh and git with GitHub
browse:	Open the repository in the browser
codespace:	Connect to and manage codespaces
gist:	Manage gists
issue:	Manage issues
org:	Manage organizations
pr:	Manage pull requests
project:	Work with GitHub Projects.
release:	Manage releases
repo:	Manage repositories

GITHUB ACTIONS COMMANDS

cache:	Manage Github Actions caches
run:	View details about workflow runs
workflow:	View details about GitHub Actions workflows

EXTENSION COMMANDS

classroom:	Extension classroom
------------	---------------------

ALIAS COMMANDS

co:	Alias for "pr checkout"
-----	-------------------------

ADDITIONAL COMMANDS

alias:	Create command shortcuts
api:	Make an authenticated GitHub API request
completion:	Generate shell completion scripts
config:	Manage configuration for gh
extension:	Manage gh extensions
gpg-key:	Manage GPG keys
label:	Manage labels
ruleset:	View info about reno rulesets

[Skip to main content](#)

```
ssh-key: Manage SSH keys
status: Print information about relevant issues, pull requests, and notifications across repositories
variable: Manage GitHub Actions variables

HELP TOPICS
actions: Learn about working with GitHub Actions
environment: Environment variables that can be used with gh
exit-codes: Exit codes used by gh
formatting: Formatting options for JSON data exported from gh
mintty: Information about using gh with MinTTY
reference: A comprehensive reference of all gh commands

FLAGS
--help Show help for command
--version Show gh version

EXAMPLES
$ gh issue create
$ gh repo clone cli/cli
$ gh pr checkout 321

LEARN MORE
Use 'gh <command> <subcommand> --help' for more information about a command.
Read the manual at https://cli.github.com/manual
```

gh

Work seamlessly with GitHub from the command line.

USAGE
gh <command> <subcommand> [flags]

CORE COMMANDS

```
auth: Authenticate gh and git with GitHub
browse: Open the repository in the browser
codespace: Connect to and manage codespaces
gist: Manage gists
issue: Manage issues
org: Manage organizations
pr: Manage pull requests
project: Work with GitHub Projects.
release: Manage releases
repo: Manage repositories
```

GITHUB ACTIONS COMMANDS

```
cache: Manage Github Actions caches
run: View details about workflow runs
workflow: View details about GitHub Actions workflows
```

EXTENSION COMMANDS

```
classroom: Extension classroom
```

ALIAS COMMANDS

```
co: Alias for "pr checkout"
```

ADDITIONAL COMMANDS

```
alias: Create command shortcuts
api: Make an authenticated GitHub API request
completion: Generate shell completion scripts
config: Manage configuration for gh
extension: Manage gh extensions
gpg-key: Manage GPG keys
label: Manage labels
ruleset: View info about repo rulesets
search: Search for repositories, issues, and pull requests
secret: Manage GitHub secrets
ssh-key: Manage SSH keys
status: Print information about relevant issues, pull requests, and notifications across repositories
```

[Skip to main content](#)

HELP TOPICS

```
actions: Learn about working with GitHub Actions
environment: Environment variables that can be used with gh
exit-codes: Exit codes used by gh
formatting: Formatting options for JSON data exported from gh
mintty: Information about using gh with MinTTY
reference: A comprehensive reference of all gh commands
```

FLAGS

```
--help Show help for command
--version Show gh version
```

EXAMPLES

```
$ gh issue create
$ gh repo clone cli/cli
$ gh pr checkout 321
```

LEARN MORE

Use 'gh <command> <subcommand> --help' for more information about a command.
Read the manual at <https://cli.github.com/manual>

```
cd fa23-kwl-brownsarahm/
```

```
-bash: cd: fa23-kwl-brownsarahm/: No such file or directory
```

```
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems/fa23-kwl-brownsarahm
```

```
cat .github/workflows/getassignment.yml
```

```
name: Create badge issues (Edit before Running)
on:
  workflow_dispatch

# once you edit, change the name

jobs:
  check-contents:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v2

    # Install dependencies
    - name: Set up Python 3.9
      uses: actions/setup-python@v1
      with:
        python-version: 3.9

      - name: Install Utils
        run: |
          pip install git+https://github.com/introcompsys/courseutils@main

      - name: Get badge requirements
        run: |
          pretitle="$(date +"%Y-%m-%d")"
          sysgetassignment | gh issue create --title $prettitle --label prepare --body-file -
          rttitle="$(date +"%Y-%m-%d")"
          sysgetassignment --type review | gh issue create --title $rttitle --label review --body-file -
          pratitle="$(date +"%Y-%m-%d")"
          sysgetassignment --fvne practice | gh issue create --title $pratitle --label practice --body-file -
          svsngetassignment --fvne practice | gh issue create --title $svsngetassignment --label practice --body-file -
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
# edit the run step above for the level(s) you want.  
# You should keep the prepare, because they are required for experience badges  
#     You may choose to get only the review or only the practice (and change this any time)
```

```
history | gh issue create --title example --body-file -
```

```
Creating issue in introcompsys/fa23-kwl-brownsarahm  
https://github.com/introcompsys/fa23-kwl-brownsarahm/issues/32
```

We can use `gh` commands without an option to get the help for how to use them.

```
gh issue
```

Work with GitHub issues.

USAGE

```
gh issue <command> [flags]
```

GENERAL COMMANDS

```
create:      Create a new issue  
list:        List issues in a repository  
status:      Show status of relevant issues
```

TARGETED COMMANDS

```
close:       Close issue  
comment:    Add a comment to an issue  
delete:     Delete issue  
develop:    Manage linked branches for an issue  
edit:       Edit issues  
lock:       Lock issue conversation  
pin:        Pin a issue  
reopen:     Reopen issue  
transfer:   Transfer issue to another repository  
unlock:     Unlock issue conversation  
unpin:     Unpin a issue  
view:      View an issue
```

FLAGS

```
-R, --repo [HOST/]OWNER/REPO  Select another repository using the [HOST/]OWNER/REPO format
```

INHERITED FLAGS

```
--help  Show help for command
```

ARGUMENTS

An issue can be supplied as argument in any of the following formats:
- by number, e.g. "123"; or
- by URL, e.g. "<https://github.com/OWNER/REPO/issues/123>".

EXAMPLES

```
$ gh issue list  
$ gh issue create --label bug  
$ gh issue view 123 --web
```

LEARN MORE

Use 'gh <command> <subcommand> --help' for more information about a command.
Read the manual at <https://cli.github.com/manual>

```
gh issue view
```

```
gh issue view 32
```

```
example #32
Open • brownsarahm opened about 2 minutes ago • 0 comments
```

```
762 gh
763 gh
764 cd fa23-kwl-brownsarahm/
765 pwd
766 cat .github/workflows/getassignment.yml
767 history | gh issue create --title example --body-file -
```

View this issue on GitHub: <https://github.com/introcompsys/fa23-kwl-brownsarahm/issues/32>

We can see how this group of commands work with

```
gh issue
```

Work with GitHub issues.

USAGE

```
gh issue <command> [flags]
```

GENERAL COMMANDS

```
create:      Create a new issue
list:        List issues in a repository
status:      Show status of relevant issues
```

TARGETED COMMANDS

```
close:       Close issue
comment:    Add a comment to an issue
delete:     Delete issue
develop:    Manage linked branches for an issue
edit:       Edit issues
lock:       Lock issue conversation
pin:        Pin a issue
reopen:    Reopen issue
transfer:  Transfer issue to another repository
unlock:    Unlock issue conversation
unpin:     Unpin a issue
view:      View an issue
```

FLAGS

```
-R, --repo [HOST/]OWNER/REPO  Select another repository using the [HOST/]OWNER/REPO format
```

INHERITED FLAGS

```
--help  Show help for command
```

ARGUMENTS

An issue can be supplied as argument in any of the following formats:
- by number, e.g. "123"; or
- by URL, e.g. "<https://github.com/OWNER/REPO/issues/123>".

EXAMPLES

```
$ gh issue list
$ gh issue create --label bug
$ gh issue view 123 --web
```

LEARN MORE

Use 'gh <command> <subcommand> --help' for more information about a command.
Read the manual at <https://cli.github.com/manual>



the m

```
gh issue close 32
```

✓ Closed issue #32 (example)

```
cat .github/workflows/getassignment.yml
```

```
name: Create badge issues (Edit before Running)
on:
  workflow_dispatch

# once you edit, change the name

jobs:
  check-contents:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v2

    # Install dependencies
    - name: Set up Python 3.9
      uses: actions/setup-python@v1
      with:
        python-version: 3.9

    - name: Install Utils
      run: |
        pip install git+https://github.com/introcompsys/courseutils@main

    - name: Get badge requirements
      run: |
        pretitle="prepare-$(date +"%Y-%m-%d")"
        sysgetassignment | gh issue create --title $pretile --label prepare --body-file -
        rtitle="review-$(date +"%Y-%m-%d")"
        sysgetassignment --type review | gh issue create --title $rtitle --label review --body-file -
        pratitle="practice-$(date +"%Y-%m-%d")"
        sysgetassignment --type practice| gh issue create --title $pratitle --label practice --body-file -
        env:
          GH_TOKEN: ${{ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }}

    # edit the run step above for the level(s) you want.
    # You should keep the prepare, because they are required for experience badges
    #     You may choose to get only the review or only the practice (and change this any time)
```

```
gh issue list
```

Showing 28 of 28 open issues in introcompsys/fa23-kwl-brownsarahm

```
#31  practice-2023-10-04  practice  about 1 day ago
#30  review-2023-10-04   review   about 1 day ago
#29  prepare-2023-10-04  prepare   about 1 day ago
#28  Lab 4                prepare   about 5 days ago
#27  practice-2023-09-29  practice  about 5 days ago
#26  review-2023-09-29   review   about 5 days ago
#25  prepare-2023-09-29  prepare   about 5 days ago
#24  practice-2023-09-27  practice  about 8 days ago
#23  review-2023-09-27   review   about 8 days ago
#22  prepare-2023-09-27  prepare   about 8 days ago
#21  Lab 3                prepare   about 12 days ago
#20  practice-2023-09-22  practice  about 13 days ago
#19  review-2023-09-22   review   about 13 days ago
#18  prepare-2023-09-22  prepare   about 13 days ago
#17  practice-2023-09-20  practice  about 15 days ago
#16  review-2023-09-20   review   about 15 days ago
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
#13 practice-2023-09-15 practice about 20 days ago
#12 review-2023-09-15 review about 20 days ago
#11 prepare-2023-09-15 prepare about 20 days ago
#10 practice-2023-09-13 practice about 22 days ago
#9 review-2023-09-13 review about 22 days ago
#8 prepare-2023-09-13 prepare about 22 days ago
#7 practice-2023-09-07 practice about 26 days ago
#6 review-2023-09-07 review about 26 days ago
#5 prepare-2023-09-08 prepare about 26 days ago
#4 Lab 1 about 26 days ago
```

! Important

This part did not happen in class due to time, but is still important.

We will see these commands again, but this reference will be useful in lab

9.4.1. Processing issues on the terminal

We can use a pipe to also get a count of the issues using the `wc` command which is for word count and its `-l` option to count lines instead.

```
gh issue list | wc -l
```

28

Or we can filter to get a subset of them using `grep` to filter. By default `grep` searches std in, so when we use it with a pipe it works well.

```
gh issue list | grep 'prepare'
```

```
29      OPEN    prepare-2023-10-04      prepare 2023-10-04 02:38:50 +0000 UTC
25      OPEN    prepare-2023-09-29      prepare 2023-09-29 17:52:35 +0000 UTC
22      OPEN    prepare-2023-09-27      prepare 2023-09-27 03:25:47 +0000 UTC
18      OPEN    prepare-2023-09-22      prepare 2023-09-22 11:11:52 +0000 UTC
15      OPEN    prepare-2023-09-20      prepare 2023-09-20 02:00:07 +0000 UTC
11      OPEN    prepare-2023-09-15      prepare 2023-09-15 02:06:05 +0000 UTC
 8      OPEN    prepare-2023-09-13      prepare 2023-09-13 01:42:24 +0000 UTC
 5      OPEN    prepare-2023-09-08      prepare 2023-09-08 22:11:50 +0000 UTC
```

! Important

You should have fewer prepare than me, in this list because by default we only see the open ones

we can use `gh issue list --help` to see more options

List issues in a GitHub repository.

The search query syntax is documented here:
<https://docs.github.com/en/search-github/searching-on-github/searching-issues-and-pull-requests>

```

usage: gh issue list [flags]

FLAGS
      --app string            Filter by GitHub App author
      -a, --assignee string   Filter by assignee
      -A, --author string    Filter by author
      -q, --jq expression    Filter JSON output using a jq expression
      --json fields          Output JSON with the specified fields
      -l, --label strings    Filter by label
      -L, --limit int         Maximum number of issues to fetch (default 30)
      --mention string       Filter by mention
      -m, --milestone string Filter by milestone number or title
      -S, --search query     Search issues with query
      -s, --state string     Filter by state: {open|closed|all} (default "open")
      -t, --template string  Format JSON output using a Go template; see "gh help formatting"
      -w, --web               List issues in the web browser

INHERITED FLAGS
      --help                  Show help for command
      -R, --repo [HOST/]OWNER/REPO Select another repository using the [HOST/]OWNER/REPO format

EXAMPLES
$ gh issue list --label "bug" --label "help wanted"
$ gh issue list --author monalisa
$ gh issue list --assignee "@me"
$ gh issue list --milestone "The big 1.0"
$ gh issue list --search "error no:assignee sort:created-asc"

LEARN MORE
Use 'gh <command> <subcommand> --help' for more information about a command.
Read the manual at https://cli.github.com/manual

```

and then we can use the `-s` flag set to all to see all to make yours match mine.

9.5. How do we Study (computer) Systems

When we think of something as a system, we can study it different ways:

- input/output behavior
- components
- abstraction layers

These basic ideas apply whether a computer system or not. We can probe things in different ways.

In a lot of disciplines people are taught one or the other, or they divide professionally into theorists or experimentalists along the lines.

People are the most effective at working with, within, and manipulating systems when they have multiple ways to achieve the same goal.

These are not mutually exclusive, we will use them all together and trade off.

When we study a system we can do so in two main ways. We can look at the input/output behavior of the system as a whole and we can look at the individual components. For each component, we can look at its behavior or the subcomponents. We can take what we know from all fo the components and piece that together. However, for a complex system, we cannot match individual components up to the high level behavior. This is true in both computers and other complex systems. In the first computers in the 1940s, the only things they did was arithmetic and you could match from their components al the way up pretty easily. Modern computers connect to the internet, send signals, load complex graphics, play sounds and many other things that are harder to

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same across mammals and other species (eg squid) but we do not understand how the whole brain of a mammal works, not even smaller mammals with less complex social lives than humans. Understanding the parts is not always enough to understand all of the complex ways the parts can work together. Computers are much less complicated than brains. They were made by brains.

But that fact motivates another way to study a complex system, across levels of abstraction. You can abstract away details and focus on one representation. This can be tied literally to components, but it can also be conceptual. For example, in CSC211 you use a model of stack and heap for memory. It's useful for understanding programming, but is not exactly what the hardware does. At times, it is even more useful though than understanding exactly what the hardware does. These abstractions also serve a social, practical purpose. In computing, and society at large really, we use *standards* these are sets of guidelines for how to build things. Like when you use a function, you need to know its API and what it is supposed to do in order to use it. The developers could change how it does that without impacting your program, as long as the API is not changed and the high level input/output behavior stays the same.

9.5.1. Behavior

Try something, see what happens

This is probably how you first learned to use a computer. Maybe a parent showed you how to do a few things, but then you probably tried other things. For most of you, this may have been when you were very young and much less afraid of breaking things. Over time you learned how to do things and what behaviors to expect. You also learned categories of things. Like once you learned one social media app and that others were also *social media* you then looked for similar features. Maybe you learned one video game had the option to save and expected it in the next one.

Video games and social media are *classes* or *categories* of software and each game and app are *instances*. Similarly, an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) is a category of software and VS Code, ... are instances. Also, version control is a category of software and git is an instance. A git host is also a category and GitHub is an instance. Just as before you were worried about details you transferred features from one instance to another within categories, I want you to think about what you know from one IDE and how that would help you learn another. We will study the actual features of IDE and what you might want to know about them so that you can choose your own. Becoming a more independent developer you'll start to have your own opinions about which one is better. Think about a person in your life who finds computers and technology overall intimidating or frustrating. They likely only use one social media app if at all, or maybe they only know to make documents in Microsoft word and they think that Google Docs is too much to learn, because they didn't transfer ideas from one to the other.

We have focused on the behavior of individual applications to this point, but there is also the overall behavior of the system in broad terms, typing on the keyboard we expect the characters to show (and when they don't for example in a shell password, we're surprised and concerned it is not working).

9.5.2. Components

Take it apart, assess the pieces

We have the high level parts: keyboard, mouse, monitor/screen, tower/computer. Inside we also tend to know there is a power supply, a motherboard, graphics card, memory, etc.

We can study how each of these parts works while not worrying about the others but having them there. This is probably how you learned to use a mouse. You focused your attention on the mouse and saw what else happened.

attached its output is not very visible. To do this, we would need additional tools to interpret its output and examine it. Most computer components actually would need additional tools, to measure the electrical signals, but we could examine what happens at each part one at a time to then build up what they do.

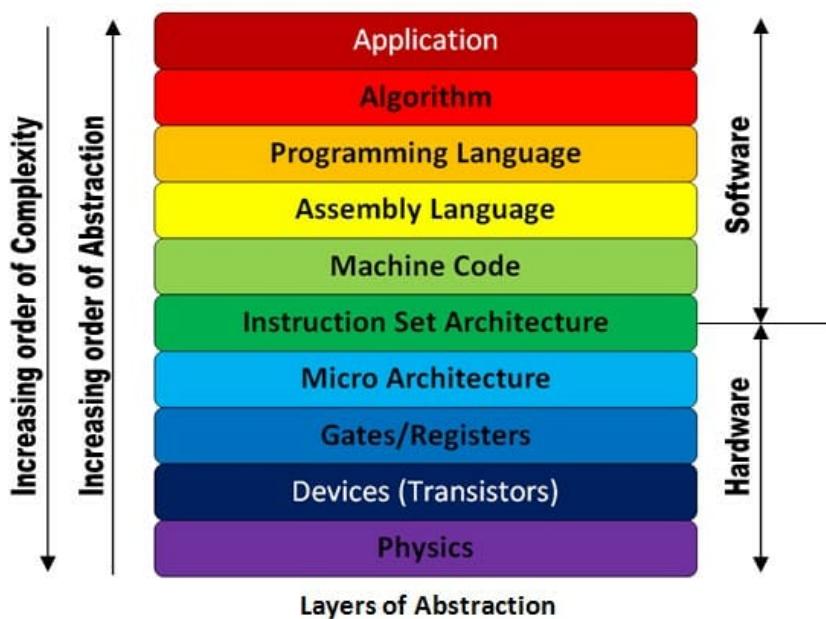
This idea, however that we can use another tool to understand each component is an important one. This is also a way to again, take care and study each piece even within a software-alone system without worrying about the hardware.

9.5.3. Abstraction

use a model

As we talked about the behavior and abstraction, we talked some about software and some about hardware. These are the two coarsest ways we can think about a computer system at different levels of abstraction. We can think about it only in physical terms and examine the patterns of electricity flow or we can think about only the software and not worry about the hardware, at a higher level of abstraction.

However, two levels is not really enough to understand how computer systems are designed.



- Application - the software you run.
- Algorithm - the way that it is implemented, in mathematical level
- Programming language - the way that it is implemented for a computer.
- Machine code translates to binary from assembly.

After the Programming language level, there is assembly. The advantage to assembly is that it is hardware independent and human readable. It is low level and limited to what the hardware *can* do, but it is a version of that that can be run on different hardware. It is much lower level. When you compile a program, it is translated to assembly. At this level, programs written in different level become indistinguishable. This has much lower level operations. We can do various calculations, but not things like compare. Things that were one step before, like assign become two, choose a memory location, then write to memory. This level of abstraction is the level of detail we will think about most. We'll look at the others, but spend much less time below here.

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THE INSTRUCTION SET ARCHITECTURE IS, HENCE, WHERE THE LINE BETWEEN SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE LIVES. THIS IS BECAUSE THESE ARE SPECIFIC TO THE ACTUAL HARDWARE, THIS IS THE LEVEL WHERE THERE ARE DIFFERENT INSTRUCTIONS IF YOU HAVE AN INTEL CHIP VS AN APPLE CHIP. THIS LEVEL REDUCES DOWN THE INSTRUCTIONS EVEN MORE SPECIFICALLY TO THE SPECIFICS THINGS THAT AN INDIVIDUAL PIECE OF HARDWARE DOES AND HOW THEY DIT.

The microarchitecture is the specific circuits: networks of smaller individual components. Again, we can treat the components as blocks and focus on how they work together. At this level we still have calculations like add, multiply, compare, negate, and we can store values and read them. That is all we have at this point though. At this level there are all binary numbers.

The actual gates (components that implement logical operations) and registers (components that hold values) break everything down to logical operations. Instead of adding, we have a series of `and`, `nand`, `or`, and `xor` put together over individual bits. Instead of numbers, we have `registers` that store individual zeros or ones. In a modern digital, electrical computer, at this level we have to actually watch the flow of electricity through the circuit and worry about things like the number of gates and whether or not the calculations finish at the same time or having other parts wait so that they are all working together. We will see later that when we try to allow multiple cores to work independently, we have to handle these timing issues at the higher levels as well. However, a register and gate can be implemented in different ways at the device level.

The device (or transistor in modern electrical digital computers) level, is where things transition between analog and digital. The world we live in is actually all analog. We just pay attention to lots of things at a time scale at which they appear to be digital. Over time devices have changed from mechanical switches to electronic transistors. Material science innovations at the physics level have improved the transistors further over time, allowing them to be smaller and more heat efficient. Because of abstraction, these changes could be plugged into new hardware without having to make any changes at any software levels. However, they do enable improvements at the higher levels.

9.6. Prepare for Next Class

note this is posted on 2023-10-05 because October 10th is a “Monday” for URI classes

1. Read the notes from October 5 and October 3. We will build on both of them on October 12. Make sure you have completed all of the steps in the github inclass repo from September too.
2. Start recording notes on *how* you use IDEs for the next couple of weeks using the template file below. We will come back to these notes in class later, but it is best to record over a time period instead of trying to remember at that time. Store your notes in your kwl repo in idethoughts.md on an `ide_prep` branch. **This is prep for much later, it does not go in the October 12 experience branch**

9.7. Review today's class

1. Read today's notes when they are posted.
2. Add to your software.md a section about if that project does or does not adhere to the unix philosophy.
3. create methods.md and answer the following:

- which of the three methods for studying a system do you use most often when debugging?
- do you think using a different strategy might help you debug faster sometimes? why or why not?

9.8. More Practice

2. create methods.md and answer the following:

- which of the three methods for studying a system do you use most often when debugging?
- which do you use when you are trying to understand something new?
- do you think the ones you use most often are consistently effective? why or why not? When do they work or not?
- what are you most interested in trying that might be different?

9.9. Experience Report Evidence

Give examples of how you have used different ways of understanding things.

9.10. Questions After Today's Class

9.10.1. Why would we need to know about the lower layers of hardware and software if there are abstractions in place for us?

This is a great question!

Most of the time that is exactly the advantage to the abstractions, but you typically need to know about the things at least in the adjacent levels. Some times knowing about more layers can help you make better design choices or understand edge case behavior. We will see some of those through the rest of the semester.

Another part of why we teach these things in a CS degree is so that you can make a more informed choice about what you want to specialize in later, too.

9.10.2. what an example of Instruction set architecture

the x86 isa is an example.

9.10.3. How to install gh?

from their docs

9.10.4. How often do software engineers touch machine code?

Software engineers is a very broad category. If you write drivers, that might be very different than if you write front ends.

If you write compilers, again another very different amount.

9.10.5. how physics play into abstraction

The actual physics of how electricity works is the lowest level of abstraction, or most concrete/least abstract way to describe how a computer works.

This might be a setting somewhere in your system that erases or resets things? If you find the answer to this and add it as an FAQ, that is worth a community badge.

9.10.7. Should I install the CLI?

You can, it's a little harder on Windows, but possible.

9.10.8. What is a GUI based tool?

GUI stands for graphical user interface. Everything on a modern computer except the terminal is a GUI.

9.10.9. Is it useful to create models during the process of development, or is it mostly useful after the fact?

Models are often made before things are built. Sometimes they are refined after, but usually they are used to guide the development.

9.10.10. How deep should we really understand abstraction layers and how useful is it as a developer to know it?

We will see them again and they will come up at least implicitly in other classes as well. It is important to know that they exist and what they are for sure. How much you directly interact with them will vary though.

9.10.11. How will our view on memory change with abstraction as we get to the higher level classes?

We will talk about the physical device that implements memory later and you will learn more about it again in 411 if you take that.

10. How does git create a commit?

Today we will dig into how git really works. This will be a deep dive and provide a lot of details about how git creates a commit. It will conceptually reinforce important concepts and practically give you some ideas about how you might fix things when things go wrong.

Later, we will build on this more on the practical side, but these **concepts** are very important for making sense of the more practical aspects of fixing things in git.

This deep dive in git is to help you build a correct, flexible understanding of git so that you can use it independently and efficiently. The plumbing commands do not need to be a part of your daily use of git, but they are the way that we can dig in and see what *actually* happens when git creates a commit.

Inspecting a system's components is a really good way to understand it and correctly understanding it will impact your ability to ask good questions and even look up the right thing to do when you need to fix things.

Also, looking at the parts of git is a good way to reinforce specific design patterns that are common in CS in a practical way. This

- get more practice with bash
- see a practical example of hashing
- reinforce through examples what a pointer does

10.1. Review to set the stage

Let's look at the github inclass repo.

```
cd Documents/inclass/systems/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/
```

Recall: git stores important content in *files* that it uses like variables.

All of git's files, that it uses to perform the version control system actions are in the `.git` directory. Since this starts with a `.` it is "hidden" so to see it we use the `-a` option on `ls`.

```
ls -a
```

```
.
..
.git
.github
API.md
CONTRIBUTING.md
LICENSE.md
README.md
about.md
abstract_base_class.py
alternative_classes.py
docs
helper_functions.py
important_classes.py
setup.py
tests
```

Inside there we can see the files:

```
ls .git
```

```
COMMIT_EDITMSG  REBASE_HEAD      index          packed-refs
FETCH_HEAD      config           info           refs
HEAD           description       logs           objects
ORIG_HEAD       hooks
```

For example:

```
cat .git/HEAD
```

```
ref: refs/heads/main
```

holds the current branch and points to another file that holds the commit value

```
cat .git/refs/heads/main
```

```
042a42eb47c33ee43d793feb4d891a93e7460527
```

We also see the config file

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```
cat .git/config
```

```
[core]
repositoryformatversion = 0
filemode = true
bare = false
logallrefupdates = true
ignorecase = true
precomposeunicode = true
[remote "origin"]
url = https://github.com/introcompsys/github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm.git
fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
[branch "main"]
remote = origin
merge = refs/heads/main
[branch "1-create-an-about-file"]
remote = origin
merge = refs/heads/1-create-an-about-file
[branch "fun_fact"]
remote = origin
merge = refs/heads/fun_fact
```

that stores information about the different branches and remotes.

```
ls -a
```

```
.
..
.git
.github
API.md
CONTRIBUTING.md
LICENSE.md
README.md
about.md
abstract_base_class.py
alternative_classes.py
docs
helper_functions.py
important_classes.py
setup.py
tests
```

.`gitignore` is a file in the working directory that contains a list of files and patterns to not track.

```
cd ../tiny-book/
ls -a
```

```
.
..
.git
.gitignore
_build
_config.yml
_toc.yml
intro.md
logo.png
markdown-notebooks.md
markdown.md
notebooks.ipynb
references.bib
requirements.txt
```

```
cat .gitignore
```

```
_build/
```

Remember the `.gitignore` file lives **outside** of the `.git` directory because it is intended to be manually edited by the user, instead of written to by the `git` program.

10.2. Creating a repo from scratch

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```
cd ..
```

```
ls
```

```
fa23-kwl-brownsarahm      tiny-book
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm
```

Yours should also have your group repo, your messy folder, etc.

We can create an empty repo from scratch using `git init <path>`

Last time we used an existing directory like `git init .`

We will make a new directory for our repo:

```
git init test
```

```
hint: Using 'master' as the name for the initial branch. This default branch name
hint: is subject to change. To configure the initial branch name to use in all
hint: of your new repositories, which will suppress this warning, call:
hint:
hint:   git config --global init.defaultBranch <name>
hint:
hint: Names commonly chosen instead of 'master' are 'main', 'trunk' and
hint: 'development'. The just-created branch can be renamed via this command:
hint:
hint:   git branch -m <name>
Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems/test/.git/
```

We can see what happened:

```
ls
```

```
fa23-kwl-brownsarahm      test
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm tiny-book
```

we see the new directory

then we can enter it

```
cd test/
```

and then rename the branch

```
git branch -m main
```

As usual, we will look at the status

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```
On branch main  
No commits yet  
nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git add" to track)
```

Notice that there are no commits, and no origin.

```
ls .git
```

HEAD	description	info	refs
config	hooks	objects	

10.3. Searching the file system

We can use the bash command `find` to search the file system note that this does not search the **contents** of the files, just the names.

```
find .git/objects/
```

```
.git/objects/  
.git/objects//pack  
.git/objects//info
```

we have a few items in that directory and the directory itself.

We can limit by type, to only files with the `-type` option set to `f`

```
find .git/objects/ -type f
```

And we have no results. We have no objects yet. Because this is an empty repo

10.4. Creating Git Blob Objects Directly

There are 3 types:

- blob objects: the content of your files (data)
- tree objects: stores file names and groups files together (organization)
- Commit Objects: stores information about the sha values of the snapshots

```
classDiagram class tree{ List< - hash: blob - string: type - string:file name } class commit{ hash: parent hash: tree string: message string: author string: time } class blob{ binary: contents } class object{ hash: name } object <|-- blob object <|-- tree object <|-- commit
```

All git objects are files stored with the name that is the hash of the content in the file

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returns us the hash as the reference to that object. We can also write to our .git directory with this.

The `git hash-object` function works on files, but we do not have any files yet. We can create a file, but we do not have to. Remememer, **everything** is a file.

We can put content into the stdout file with `echo`

```
echo "test content"
```

```
test content
```

which shows on our terminal. We can us a pipe to connect the stdout of on command to the stdin of the next.

and we can use a pipe to connect std out of one command to stdin of the next command. Then we can use the `--stdin` option to tell git hash-object to read from there.

```
echo "test content" | git hash-object -w --stdin
```

We can break down this command:

- `git hash-object` would take the content you handed to it and merely return the unique key
- `-w` option tells the command to also write that object to the database
- `--stdin` option tells git hash-object to get the content to be processed from stdin instead of a file
- the `|` is called a pipe (what we saw before was a redirect) it pipes a process output into the next command
- `echo` would write to stdout, with the pip it passes that to std in of the `git-hash`

```
d670460b4b4aece5915caf5c68d12f560a9fe3e4
```

and we can check if it wrote to the directory.

```
find .git/objects/ -type f
```

```
.git/objects//d6/70460b4b4aece5915caf5c68d12f560a9fe3e4
```

and we see a file that it was supposed to have!

This file contains binary content that is hard to read. Fortunately, git provides a utility. We can use `cat-file` to use the object by referencing at least 4 characters that are unique from the full hash, not the file name.

`cat-file` requires an option, we have used 2 so far:

- `-p` is for pretty print
- `-t` is for type

We can then view the type of this object

```
git cat-file -t d670
```

[Skip to main content](#)

! Imp
pipes
we're
uses,
Pipes
comm

```
blob
```

and its actual content

```
git cat-file -p d670
```

```
test content
```

This is the content that we put in, as expected.

10.4.1. Hashing a file

To hash content that corresponds to a file, we have to have a file first. We can use a redirect `>` to send content from echo to a different file.

```
echo "version 1" > test.txt
```

and store it, by hashing it

```
git hash-object -w test.txt
```

```
83baae61804e65cc73a7201a7252750c76066a30
```

we can look at what we have.

```
find .git/objects/ -type f
```

```
.git/objects//d6/70460b4b4aece5915caf5c68d12f560a9fe3e4  
.git/objects//83/baae61804e65cc73a7201a7252750c76066a30
```

Now this is the status of our repo.

```
classDiagram class d67046{ + "test content" +(blob) } class 83baae{ + Version 1 + (blob) }
```

We can check the type of files with `-t` and `git cat-file`

```
git cat-file -t 83ba
```

```
blob
```

```
git cat-file -t d670
```

```
blob
```

[Skip to main content](#)

We have hashed content, but our git status is still saying no commits and only one untracked file.

```
git status
```

```
On branch main
No commits yet
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    test.txt
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

So far, even though we have hashed the object, git still thinks the file is untracked, because it is not in the tree and there are no commits that point to that part of the tree.

the working directory and the git repo are not strictly the same thing, and can be different like this. Mostly they will stay in closer relationship than we currently have unless we use plumbing commands, but it is good to build a solid understanding of how the `.git` directory relates to your working directory.

Notice, that we only have one file in the working directory.

```
ls
```

```
test.txt
```

10.5. Writing a tree

We can write a tree with the `write-tree` command

```
git write-tree
```

```
4b825dc642cb6eb9a060e54bf8d69288fbee4904
```

we can see the object exists

```
find .git/objects/ -type f
```

```
.git/objects//d6/70460b4b4aece5915caf5c68d12f560a9fe3e4
.git/objects//4b/825dc642cb6eb9a060e54bf8d69288fbee4904
.git/objects//83/baae61804e65cc73a7201a7252750c76066a30
```

we can verify that it is a tree

```
git cat-file -t 4b82
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
tree
```

and look at the tree contents

```
git cat-file -p 4b82
```

but it is empty.

We have a file that was created, `git write-tree` did *something* but we told it to write a file without putting anything in the index, or staging area, that it reads from.

```
classDiagram class d67046{ +"test content" +(blob) } class 83baae{ +Version 1 +(blob) } class 4b825d{ +(tree) }
```

Now, we can add our file and its hashed object as it is to the index.

```
git update-index --add --cacheinfo 100644 \
83baae61804e65cc73a7201a7252750c76066a30 test.txt
```

the  lets us wrap onto a second line.

- this the plumbing command `git update-index` updates (or in this case creates an index, the staging area of our repository)
- the `--add` option is because the file doesn't yet exist in our staging area (we don't even have a staging area set up yet)
- `--cacheinfo` because the file we're adding isn't in your directory but is in the database.
- in this case, we're specifying a mode of 100644, which means it's a normal file.
- then the hash object we want to add to the index (the content) in our case, we want the hash of the first version of the file, not the most recent one.
- finally the file name of that content

10.6. A staging and snapshot edge case

Let's check git status again:

```
git status
```

```
On branch main
No commits yet
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   test.txt
```

Now the file is staged.

Let's edit it further.

```
echo "version 2" >> test.txt
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
cat test.txt
```

```
version 1  
version 2
```

Now check status again.

```
git status
```

```
On branch main  
No commits yet  
  
Changes to be committed:  
(use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)  
  new file:   test.txt  
  
Changes not staged for commit:  
(use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)  
(use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)  
  modified:   test.txt
```

We added the first version of the file to the staging area, so that version is ready to commit but we have changed the version in our working directory relative to the version from the hash object that we put in the staging area so we *also* have changes not staged.

We can hash and store this version too.

```
git hash-object -w test.txt
```

```
0c1e7391ca4e59584f8b773ecdbbb9467eba1547
```

and verify a new object was created?

```
find .git/objects/ -type f
```

```
.git/objects//0c/1e7391ca4e59584f8b773ecdbbb9467eba1547  
.git/objects//d6/70460b4b4aece5915caf5c68d12f560a9fe3e4  
.git/objects//4b/825dc642cb6eb9a060e54bf8d69288fbee4904  
.git/objects//83/baae61804e65cc73a7201a7252750c76066a30
```

visually we now have 4 objects:

- plain content
- 2 versions of the file
- an empty tree

```
classDiagram class d67046{ +"test content" +(blob) } class 83baae{ +Version 1 +(blob) } class 4b825d{ +(tree) } class 0c1e73{  
+Version 1 +Verson 2 +(blob) }
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
git status
```

```
On branch main  
No commits yet  
Changes to be committed:  
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)  
    new file: test.txt  
Changes not staged for commit:  
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)  
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)  
    modified: test.txt
```

Hashing the content does not change the status here at all, because `git status` only traces from the `HEAD` pointer, compares that commit's tree to the index and the current working directory. We have no commits still and the index has not changed by hashing the content and creating a blob for it.

10.7. Writing a tree

Now we can write a tree and it will have content.

```
git write-tree
```

```
d8329fc1cc938780ffdd9f94e0d364e0ea74f579
```

Lets examine the tree, first check the type

```
git cat-file -t d832
```

```
tree
```

and now we can look at its contents

```
git cat-file -p d832
```

```
100644 blob 83baae61804e65cc73a7201a7252750c76066a30 test.txt
```

it tells us the mode of the single file is a regular file, that it is a blob, the hash where the file's content is snapshotted and the file name.

```
classDiagram class d67046{ +"test content" +(blob) } class 83baae{ +Version 1 +(blob) } class 4b825d{ +(tree) } class d8329f{ +blob: 83baae +filename: test.txt +(tree) } class 0c1e73{ +Version 1 +Verson 2 +(blob) } d8329f --> 83baae
```

This only keeps track of the objects, there are also still the HEAD that we have not dealt with and the index.

[Skip to main content](#)

happend when we make a commit with a porcelain command.

```
git status
```

```
On branch main  
No commits yet  
  
Changes to be committed:  
(use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)  
  new file:   test.txt  
  
Changes not staged for commit:  
(use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)  
(use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)  
  modified:   test.txt
```

10.8. Creating a commit manually

We can echo a commit message through a pipe into the commit-tree plumbing function to commit a particular hashed object.

```
echo "first commit" | git commit-tree d8329
```

```
0ec6f39c964a3149d426ae45bef4385e14444b2c
```

and we get back a hash. But notice that this hash is unique for each of us. Because the commit has information about the time stamp and our user.

The above hash is the one I got during class, but if I rerun I will get a different hash even though I have the same name and e-mail because the time changed.

! Important

You can find the hash of your commit object later by comparing to mine and getting the one that is unique or by checking the type of all of your objects until you find the one that is a commit.

We can also look at its type

```
git cat-file -t 0ec6
```

```
commit
```

and we can look at the content

```
git cat-file -p 0ec6
```

```
tree d8329fc1cc938780ffdd9f94e0d364e0ea74f579
```

```
first commit
```

Now we check the final status of our repo

```
git status
```

```
On branch main
No commits yet
changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
    new file: test.txt

changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
    modified: test.txt
```

we see it is “on main” this is because we set the branch to main , but since we have not written there, we have to do it directly. Notice that when we use the porcelain command for commit, it does this automatically; the porcelain commands do many things.

! Important

Check that you also have 6 objects and 5 of them should match mine, the one you should not have is the `0ec6f` one but you should have a different hash for your commit.

```
classDiagram class d67046{ test content (blob) } class 83baae{ Version 1 (blob) } class 4b825d{ (tree) } class d8329f{ blob: 83baae
filename: test.txt (tree) } class 0c1e73{ Version 1 Verson 2 (blob) } class 0ec6f{ tree d8329f author name commit time } d8329f -->
83baae 0ec6f --> d8329f
```

It still says no commits, even though we just verified that it has one.

10.9. Git references

Remember git status compares the working directory to the current state of the active branch

- we can see the working directory with: `ls`
- we can see the active branch in the `HEAD` file
- what is its status?

Notice, git said we have no commits yet even though we have written a commit.

In our case because we made the commit manually, we did not update the branch.

This is because the main branch does not *point* to any commit.

We can verify by looking at the `HEAD` file

```
cat .git/HEAD
```

and see that:

```
cat .git/refs/heads/main
```

```
cat: .git/refs/heads/main: No such file or directory
```

which does not even exist!

we can see the objects though:

```
find .git/objects/ -type f
```

```
.git/objects//0c/1e7391ca4e59584f8b773ecdbbb9467eba1547  
.git/objects//0e/c6f39c964a3149d426ae45bef4385e14444b2c  
.git/objects//d6/70460b4b4aece5915caf5c68d12f560a9fe3e4  
.git/objects//d8/329fc1cc938780ffdd9f94e0d364e0ea74f579  
.git/objects//4b/825dc642cb6eb9a060e54bf8d69288fbee4904  
.git/objects//83/baae61804e65cc73a7201a7252750c76066a30
```

and we can create that file by putting the full hash of the commit into the file

```
echo 0ec6f39c964a3149d426ae45bef4385e14444b2c > .git/refs/heads/main
```

so that

```
cat .git/refs/heads/main
```

shows the hash:

```
0ec6f39c964a3149d426ae45bef4385e14444b2c
```

Now we check status and we are all set!

```
git status
```

```
On branch main
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
      modified:   test.txt

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

10.10. Prepare for Next Class

[Skip to main content](#)

from September too.

2. Start recording notes on *how* you use IDEs for the next couple of weeks using the template file below. We will come back to these notes in class later, but it is best to record over a time period instead of trying to remember at that time. Record which IDE(s) you use, what tasks you do, what features you use, what extensions, etc. Store your notes in your kwl repo in idethoughts.md on an `ide_prep` branch. **This is prep for much later, it does not go in the October 17 experience badge branch**

10.11. Review today's class

1. Make a table in gitplumbingreview.md in your KWL repo that relates the two types of git commands we have seen: plumbing and porcelain. The table should have two columns, one for each type of command. Each row should have one git plumbing command and at least one of the corresponding git porcelain command(s). Include two rows: `add` and `commit`.
2. Contribute to your group repo and review a classmate's contribution. Include a link to your contribution and review in your badge PR comment using markdown link syntax. Your contribution can be a short how to with a code excerpt or a resource. Include a link to your contribution and review in your badge PR comment using markdown link syntax:

[text to display](url/of/link)

10.12. More Practice

2. Read more details about [git internals](#) to review what we did in class in greater detail. Make a file gitplumbingdetail.md and create a visualization that is compatible with version control (eg can be viewed in plain text and compared line by line, such as table or mermaid graph) that shows the relationship between at least three porcelain commands and their corresponding plumbing commands.
3. Create gitislike.md and explain main git operations we have seen (add, commit, push) in your own words in a way that will either help you remember or how you would explain it to someone else at a high level. This might be analogies or explanations using other programming concepts or concepts from a hobby.
4. Contribute to your group repo and review a classmate's contribution. Include a link to your contribution and review in your badge PR comment using markdown link syntax. Your contribution can be a short how to with a code excerpt or a resource. (view the raw version of this issue page for the git internals link above for an example)

10.13. Experience Report Evidence

Put your list of objects in your `test` repo into a file `test_repo_objects.txt` in your Experience report branch.

10.14. Questions After Today's Class

10.14.1. Can a pointer to an old file exist as an object in the git objects?

a tree will have a pointer to the previous version of the file yes.

10.14.2. Is there a manual way to do other commands like git push and git add?

the practice badge.

10.14.3. Why you are allowed to create empty trees if it is basically a wasted file?

Because it does not hurt anything.

10.14.4. How are pipes and redirect different?

Pipes connect stdout to stdin, to connect commands. Redirect just changes the source.

10.14.5. When do people manually create git objects and commits?

Manually exploring is not a common scenario. These commands exist primarily for git itself, remember modular code gives more power.

We went through doing it manually to see and understand. You can end up in edge case scenarios in other ways, but using the plumbing commands is the best way to see that.

10.14.6. Why are these commands so easy to confuse and mix up with each other? I have a hard time remembering some of the longer commands.

Some of the commands we have used are detailed low frequency use commands that you do not need to memorize.

10.14.7. Is there a quicker way to find the object type if you get lost. Instead of going through each of them with the “git cat-file -t” command?

For this activity, you can compare to mine. In a normal use scenario, you would not do this manually, so you would have some other way to know what commit or object you were looking for.

10.14.8. What are hashes?

A hash is a fixed length representation of variable length input. We will see more about them in the coming weeks.

10.14.9. What are trees?

Trees are one type of git object, that contains information about the directory at a given moment. It contains pointers to the blob objects and information about each file.

10.14.10. How do I change my inclass branch from master to main??

```
git branch -m main
```

these are options on `git cat-file`. They're defined above and at the link.

10.14.12. Would there be any reason to use these commands rather than relying on the porcelain commands?

Not if things are going well, but they could be used to try to figure out what went wrong if you find a repo in a weird state.

10.14.13. When would we use this over doing it on GitHub itself aside from offline?

We cannot run these detailed steps on GitHub in browser. Recall, we do not even directly "add" files there. In browser, we have to commit in order to save a file.

10.14.14. Why does the file still have untracked changes?

We hashed the file, but did not put the second hash into the tree or create a second commit.

11. What is a commit number?

11.1. Announcements

! Important

Follow the prepare for 10/19 to get announcements from the repo commit messages

11.2. What is a hash?

A hash is:

- a fixed size value that can be used to represent data of arbitrary sizes
- the *output* of a hashing function
- often fixed to a hash table

Common examples of hashing are lookup tables and encryption with a cryptographic hash.

A hashing function could be really simple, to read off a hash table, or it can be more complex.

For example:

Hash	content
0	Success
1	Failure

a single bit of information that corresponds to the outcomes.

This lookup table hash works here.

In a more complex scenario, imagine trying to hash all of the new terms you learn in class.

A table would be hard for this, because until you have seen them all, you do not know how many there will be. A more effective way to hash this, is to derive a *hashing function* that is a general strategy.

A *cryptographic* hash is additionally:

- unique
- not reversible
- similar inputs hash to very different values so they appear uncorrelated

What are some ways a hash could be used?

Hashes can then be used for a lot of purposes:

- message integrity (when sending a message, the unhashed message and its hash are both sent; the message is real if the sent message can be hashed to produce the same hash)
- password verification (password selected by the user is hashed and the hash is stored; when attempting to login, the input is hashed and the hashes are compared)
- file or data identifier (eg in git)

11.3. Hashing in passwords

Passwords can be encrypted and the encrypted information is stored, then when you submit a candidate password it can compare the hash of the submitted password to the hash that was stored. Since the hashing function is nonreversible, they cannot see the password.

Some sites are negligent and store passwords unencrypted, if your browser warns you about such a site, proceed with caution and definitely do not reuse a password you ever use. (you *should never* reuse passwords, but especially do not if there is a warning)

An attacker who gets one of those databases, cannot actually read the passwords, but they could build a lookup table. For example, "password" is a bad password because it has been hashed in basically every algorithm and then the value of it can be reversed. Choosing an uncommon password makes it less likely that your password exists in a lookup table.

```
echo "password" | git hash-object --stdin
```

```
f3097ab13082b70f67202aab7dd9d1b35b7ceac2
```

11.4. Hashing in Git

In git we hash both the content directly to store it in the database (.git) directory and the commit information.

Recall, when we were working in our toy repo we created an empty repository and then added content directly, we all got the same hash, but when we used git commit our commits had different hashes because we have different names and made the commits at

11.4.1. Git hashes are cryptographic

This is a Secure Hashing Algorithm that is derived from cryptography. Because it is secure, no set of mathematical options can directly decrypt an SHA-1 hash. It is designed so that any possible content that we put in it returns a unique key. It uses a combination of bit level operations on the content to produce the unique values.

We can use the git hashing algorithm without writing to the repo too:

```
echo "what's up" | git hash-object --stdin
```

```
bd26a07a5f7b350d3bce48721cdc5a8c51f65306
```

```
echo "what's up " | git hash-object --stdin
```

```
1b0095f6628174ff6b4c9341e19230db33071fce
```

```
echo "what up " | git hash-object --stdin
```

```
d562044d1a61d1b86e3b15e70d6c7f5922e54498
```

```
echo "password" | git hash-object --stdin
```

```
f3097ab13082b70f67202aab7dd9d1b35b7ceac2
```

```
echo "passworksjfwklsjfd" | git hash-object --stdin
```

```
251c2d02f1fcbe5230648f4c386ba7d9afdd2cbe
```

```
echo "passworksjfwklsjfd" | git hash-object --stdin
```

```
251c2d02f1fcbe5230648f4c386ba7d9afdd2cbe
```

11.4.2. Git hashing algorithm

Git was originally designed to use SHA-1.

The SHA-1 Algorithm hashes content into a fixed length of 160 bits.

This means it can produce 2^{160} different hashes. Which makes the probability of a collision very low.

i Note

I change
easier
output

about 2^{80} (the formula for determining collision probability is $p = (n(n - 1)/2) * (1/2^{160})$). 2^{80} is 1.2×1024 or 1 million billion billion. That's 1,200 times the number of grains of sand on the earth.

—A SHORT NOTE ABOUT SHA-1 in the Git Documentation

git uses the SHA hash primarily for uniqueness, not privacy

It does provide some *security* assurances, because we can check the content against the hash to make sure it is what it matches.

Then the [SHA-1 collision attack](#) was discovered

Git switched to hardened HSA-1 in response to a collision.

In that case it adjusts the SHA-1 computation to result in a safe hash. This means that it will compute the regular SHA-1 hash for files without a collision attack, but produce a special hash for files with a collision attack, where both files will have a different unpredictable hash. [from](#).

[they will change again soon](#)

GitHub uses git, it is not an alternative implementation or a fork, so yes it will switch too. The developers at GitHub and other git hosts are among the most impacted by the change since they write code that directly interacts with git objects.

11.4.3. Remember we have many more git objects than commits

```
find github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects -type f
```

```
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/04/2a42eb47c33ee43d793feb4d891a93e7460527
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/04/ab89e167ed77bc2a95710f69f68d91a6219471
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/69/3a2b5b9ad4c27eb3b50571b3c93dde353320a1
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/93/4c15dc2655c988c981d9a836783afebda77355
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/5a/a1ed29b82e1cebb8527019b0e594ba71dda214
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/5f/e5a9821625fad2cca4c500e497e6694132c303
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/d7/6bc523443bda5a5daae2fe7fcfbf6fb71ae6d
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/b3/78bd148e53dfa7195c58123362e40ae12ef3e7
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/bc/281792d6ab62b153d7bf44f7985ec7cf3b850
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/ca/eacb503cf4776f075b848f0faff535671f2887
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/ca/feca302e31c65139b4a5294356e1ea8595dc1
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/pack/pack-8631fedd908bc07c0b64786e9a83f5bf7a4de110.rev
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/pack/pack-8631fedd908bc07c0b64786e9a83f5bf7a4de110.pack
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/pack/pack-8631fedd908bc07c0b64786e9a83f5bf7a4de110.idx
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/11/d53c24bb5d2bf2e3f645ef188f8bc75fa9c911
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/45/fcb1dd311e5e45af759cb3627dca5f47f58f04
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/75/6c4879c0447db20980f73a26bc2ba072e08a6d
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/44/3f164cdde5059d78df6a61ca3f07bc6a605eb0
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/43/a1267370f1af98071d53f8508abbc56fa3abde
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/88/5588412d138ccceb89f06ffed5e83c316c2b593
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/5c/8aaa9f2a129d551b8cb2cb294676f63c4af410
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/65/e9e39935be8400ef12cc9003592f12244b50da
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/3a/cf0fb1c2febcd4561294bf966e1ad1f033eb8
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/98/96f7a7000a7b9d2fdb12047a141524358286c3
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/37/0e04baf4f62d1e62f4949208bc5e4d33af5336
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/6d/4dbd33860fcebc9c87bd3c4509deff8cecb3f45
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/39/f1c5eabb1458fa6cf9042611599b69665cf288
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/55/56d17391aeee9b2b86d2821c011d7ed5377aa
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/h8/6eh90ha1ae5504edfcfc9ef8879e1c6d7a1h75
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/e1/82616690a91a8d0e363f4143e68dd9e136ccee  
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/e6/9de29bb2d1d6434b8b29ae775ad8c2e48c5391  
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/8c/7cefb877c62a46a3b71c68a858c24075b379fe  
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/76/8dec80c5e0734476d476ae83376c9c786b6450  
github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/.git/objects/2b/cb5d446129df427a1ce09e8ba658a5bb8ceca3
```

```
echo "passworksjfwklsjfd" | git hash-object --stdin
```

```
251c2d02f1fcbe5230648f4c386ba7d9afdd2cbe
```

```
python
```

```
Python 3.11.4 (main, Jul 5 2023, 09:00:44) [Clang 14.0.6 ] on darwin  
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.  
>>> 16*16  
256  
>>> exit()
```

```
python
```

```
Python 3.11.4 (main, Jul 5 2023, 09:00:44) [Clang 14.0.6 ] on darwin  
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.  
>>> len('251c2d02f1fcbe5230648f4c386ba7d9afdd2cbe')  
40  
>>> exit()
```

11.4.4. Working with git hashes

Mostly, a shorter version of the commit is sufficient to be unique, so we can use those to refer to commits by just a few characters:

- minimum 4
- must be unique

Git log by default shows us the full length

```
cd github-inclass-fa23-brownsarahm/
```

```
git log
```

```
commit 042a42eb47c33ee43d793feb4d891a93e7460527 (HEAD -> main, origin/main, origin/HEAD)  
Author: Sarah M Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>  
Date: Thu Sep 21 13:26:59 2023 -0400  
  
begin organizing  
  
commit d76bc523443bda5a5daae2fe7fcfbf6fba71ae6d  
Author: Sarah M Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>  
Date: Thu Sep 21 12:53:14 2023 -0400
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
commit bc281792d6ab62b153d7bt44f7985ec7ctc3b850
Author: Sarah M Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>
Date: Thu Sep 21 12:51:22 2023 -0400

    start organizing

commit 756c4879c0447db20980f73a26bc2ba072e08a6d (origin/fun_fact, fun_fact)
Author: Sarah M Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu>
Date: Tue Sep 19 13:26:20 2023 -0400

    second fun fact

commit 768dec80c5e0734476d476ae83376c9c786b6450
```

For most project 7 characters is enough and by default, git will give you 7 digits if you use `--abbrev-commit` and git will automatically use more if needed.

```
git log --abbrev-commit --pretty=oneline
```

```
042a42e (HEAD -> main, origin/main, origin/HEAD) begin organizing
d76bc52 start organizng for real
bc28179 start organizing
756c487 (origin/fun_fact, fun_fact) second fun fact
768dec8 Update about.md
6d4dbd3 add fun fact
5c8aaa9 Merge pull request #5 from introcompsys/add-name
65e9e39 (origin/add-name) closes #2
caeacb5 Merge pull request #4 from introcompsys/1-create-an-about-file
693a2b5 (origin/1-create-an-about-file, 1-create-an-about-file) create and complete about file closes #1
6a12db0 Add online IDE url
cfe32e5 Initial commit
```

```
git checkout bc28179
```

Note: switching to 'bc28179'.

You are in 'detached HEAD' state. You can look around, make experimental changes and commit them, and you can discard any commits you make in this state without impacting any branches by switching back to a branch.

If you want to create a new branch to retain commits you create, you may do so (now or later) by using -c with the switch command. Example:

```
git switch -c <new-branch-name>
```

Or undo this operation with:

```
git switch -
```

Turn off this advice by setting config variable advice.detachedHead to false

```
HEAD is now at bc28179 start organizing
```

Then we can check and the `HEAD` is moved to that commit

```
git log --abbrev-commit --pretty=oneline
```

```
bc28179 (HEAD) start organizing
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
git status and run fast
5c8aaa9 Merge pull request #5 from introcompsys/add-name
65e9e39 (origin/add-name) closes #2
caeacb5 Merge pull request #4 from introcompsys/1-create-an-about-file
693a2b5 (origin/1-create-an-about-file, 1-create-an-about-file) create and complete about file closes #1
6a12db0 Add online IDE url
cfe32e5 Initial commit
```

```
git checkout main
```

```
Previous HEAD position was bc28179 start organizing
Switched to branch 'main'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
```

```
git cat-file -p 6d4dbd3
```

```
tree 370e04baf4f62d1e62f4949208bc5e4d33af5336
parent 5c8aaa9f2a129d551b8cb2cb294676f63c4af410
author Sarah M Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu> 1695143214 -0400
committer Sarah M Brown <brownsarahm@uri.edu> 1695143214 -0400
```

```
add fun fact
```

11.5. How do we get to the alphanumeric hashes we see?

Let's build this up with some review

11.5.1. What is a Number ?

a mathematical object used to count, measure and label

11.6. What is a number system?

While numbers represent **quantities** that conceptually, exist all over, the numbers themselves are a cultural artifact. For example, we all have a way to represent a single item, but that can look very different.

for example I could express the value of a single item in different ways:

- 1
- I

11.6.1. Hindu Arabic

In modern, western cultures, our number system is called the hindu-arabic system, it consists of a set of **numerals**: 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 and uses a **place based** system with **base 10**.

- invented by Hindu mathematicians in India 600 or earlier
- called “Arabic” numerals in the West because Arab merchants introduced them to Europeans
- slow adoption

11.6.1.2. Numerals

are the visual characters used to represent quantities

11.6.1.3. Place based

We use a **place based** system. That means that the position or place of the symbol changes its meaning. So 1, 10, and 100 are all different values. This system is also a decimal system, or base 10. So we refer to the places and the ones (10^0), the tens (10^1), the hundreds (10^2), etc for all powers of 10.

Number systems can use different characters, use different strategies for representing larger quantities, or both.

11.6.2. Roman Numerals

is a number system that uses different numerals and is not a place based system

There are symbols for specific values: I=1, V=5, X=10, L=50, C=100, D=500, M=1000.

Not all systems are place based, for example Roman numerals. In this system the subsequent symbols are either added or subtracted, with no (nonidentity) multipliers based on position. Instead if the symbol to right is the same or smaller, add the two together, if the left symbol is smaller, subtract it from the one on the right.

Then

- III = $1+1+1 = 3$
- IV = $-1 + 5 = 4$
- VI = $5+1 = 6$
- XLIX = $-10 + 50 -1 +10 = 49$.

This feel hard because it is unfamiliar

11.7. Different Bases

11.7.1. Decimal

To represent larger numbers than we have digits on we have a base (10) and then.

$$10 = 10 * 1 + 1 * 0$$

$$22 = 10 * 2 + 1 * 2$$

we have the ones (10^0) place, tens (10^1) place, hundreds (10^2) place etc.

11.7.2. Binary

Binary is any base two system, and it can be represented using any different characters.

Binary number systems have origins in ancient cultures:

- Egypt (fractions) 1200 BC
- China 9th century BC
- India 2nd century BC

In computer science we use binary because mechanical computers began using relays (open/closed) to implement logical (boolean) operations and then digital computers use on and off in their circuits.

We represent binary using the same hindu-arabic symbols that we use for other numbers, but only the 0 and 1(the first two). We also keep it as a place-based number system so the places are the ones(2^0), twos (2^1), fours (2^2), eights (2^3), etc for all powers of 2.

so in binary, the number of characters in the word binary is 110.

$$10 \Rightarrow 2 * 1 + 1 * 0 = 2$$

so this 10 in binary is 2 in decimal

$$1001 \Rightarrow 8 * 1 + 4 * 0 + 2 * 0 + 1 * 1 = 9$$

11.7.3. Octal

Is base 8. This too has history in other cultures, not only in computer science. It is rooted in cultures that counted using the spaces between fingers instead of counting using fingers.

This numbering system was popular in 6 bit and 12 bit computers, but is has origins before that. Native Americans using the Yuki Language (based in what is now California)used an octal system because they count using the spaces between fingers and speakers of the Pamean languages in Mexico count on knuckles in a closed fist. Europeans debated using decimal vs octal in the 1600-1800s for various reasons because 8 is better for math mostly. It is also found in Chinese texts dating to 1000BC.

$$10 \Rightarrow 8 * 1 + 1 * 0 = 8$$

so 10 in octal is 8 in decimal

$$401 \Rightarrow 64 * 4 + 8 * 0 + 1 * 1 = 257$$

As in binary we use hindu-arabic symbols, 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7 (the first eight). Then nine is 11.

In computer science we use octal a lot because it reduces every 3 bits of a number in binary to a single character. So for a large number, in binary say **101110001100** we can change to **5614** which is easier to read, for a person.

11.7.4. Hexadecimal

This is commonly used for representing colors



This is how the git hash is 160 bits, or 20 bytes (one byte is 8 bits) but we represent it as 40 characters. $160/4=40$.

11.8. Prepare for Next Class

1. Review [the course website releases](#) to get familiar with what content appears there
2. Review the GitHub Action files in your KWL repo and make note of what if any syntax in there is unfamiliar. (note that link may not work on the rendered website, but will work on issues)
3. Use quote reply or edit to see how I made a relative path to a location within the repo in this issue.
4. Use [git log](#) to view recent updates to the course website from the [October 12 class](#) to the October 17 class release
5. review the open PR about a build badge if you are interested in that option and comment if anything is unclear or approve if it is helpful.

11.9. Review today's class

1. find 2 more real world examples of using other number systems (either different bases or different symbols and bases) that are current. Describe them in [numbers.md](#). Include links to your sources and be sure that the sources are trustworthy.
2. Calculate the maximum number of git objects that a repo can have without needing to use more than the minimum number of characters to refer to any object and include that number in gitcounts.md with a title [# Git counts](#). Describe the scenario that would get you to that number of objects with the maximum or minimum number of commits in terms of what types of objects would exist. Assume normal git use with porcelain commands, not atypical cases with plumbing commands. *If you get stuck, outline what you know and then request a review.*

11.10. More Practice

1. Read about the Learn more about the [SHA-1 collision attack](#)
2. Learn more about how git is working on changing from SHA-1 to SHA-256 and answer the transition questions below [gittransition.md](#)
3. find 2 more real world examples of using other number systems (either different bases or different symbols and bases) that are current. Describe them in [numbers.md](#)
4. Calculate the maximum number of git objects that a repo can have without needing to use more than the minimum number of characters to refer to any object and include that number in [gitcounts_scenarios.md](#) with a title [# Git counts](#). Describe 3 scenarios that would get you to that number of objects in terms of what types of objects would exist. For example, what is the maximum number of commits you could have without exceeding that number, how many files could you have? How could you get to that number of objects in the fewest number of commits? What might be a typical way to get there? Assume normal git

use with porcelain commands, not atypical cases with plumbing commands. *If you get stuck, outline what you know and then request a review.*

11.11. gittransition

1. Why make the switch?
2. What impact will the switch have on how git works?
3. Which developers will have the most work to do because of the switch?

11.12. Experience Report Evidence

none

11.13. Questions After Today's Class

11.13.1. What might the password table looklike?

You can check your own passwords against a collection of breech-revealed passwords, or download such a table at [haveibeenpwned](#)

Conceptually it could be as simmpel as 2 columns:

password	hash
...	...

11.13.2. Will we have to keep creating bigger and bigger number systems when computers get too fast at brute forcing hashes?

Most systems lock people out after a few tries to try to contol this, but potentially.

This is also why we typically have 2 factors now.

11.13.3. Are the letters used in hexadecimal representation global? Like if all countries that may not use english have to use the english characters in hex A,B,C,D,E,F?

The letters we use are not limited to English. The English alphabet descends largely from the latin alphabet, as do many other European languages. Further, since globalization, even some languages that historically had their own alphabets have adopted the English alphabet or one that is very similar.

Historically people may have used others for hex, but in programming contexts we all use the same latin alphabet .

11.13.4. Why are numbers so complicated?

Fundamentally, counting can happen in many different ways. What we talked about today is abstractions and representations that have been developed over 1000s of years over the entire planet.

People are complicated and vary a alot

Strictly speaking, a hash function could be used to produce a hash table, a hash table is sort of a special case.

A hash function tells how to produce the hash from the input. A hash table could assign hashes to content arbitrarily.

11.13.6. If the word “password” hash has been easily reversed, couldn’t that just be done with every word in a language?

Yes, it could, that is why we have rules about what makes a good password. That increases the possible options.

There are a lot of words in a language, but it’s a lot less than the total number of valid pass words, which do not have to be meaningful and typically can be any mix of letters in upper (26) or lower (+26) case, numbers (+10), or special characters (maybe another +20 or more). This means a password of length d can be $26 * 2 + 10 + 20 = 82^d$ options. Even for just length 2 there are then 6724 possible options. For length 4 there are over 45 million. So once you allow long passwords that are 30+ characters, it becomes really hard to store all of those options.

11.13.7. What exactly is a relay?

We will see this later when we talk more about hardware. It is an electrically operated switch.



the wikipedia article also has an animation

11.13.8. Are there any hashing algorithms that use numerical systems greater than base 16?

The hashing algorithm does not necessarily select a specific base. For example the SHA-1 algorithm is defined using a series of bitwise and mathematical operations on the binary representation of the content:

- split the messages into batches of length 512 bits
- break into 32 bit words
- xor
- and
- comparisons (if statements)
- bit shifts
- add
- or

you can see the [full psuedocode](#) for the algorithm

Any base can be used to write out the strings. 16 is the highest commonly used, but for example the [wikipedia article on SHA-1 uses both base 64 and 16 in the examples](#)

11.13.9. How would a developer create a function to hash passwords and store them securely?

standards or using other authentication tools are common.

11.14. Questions that are a good explore badge

🔔 Where to collate these?

Ideas for where/how to collate questions like this are welcome and worth a community badge

11.14.1. What are good practices for adding authentication to my program?

This could be a good explore badge or potentially even a build on this topic

11.14.2. I want to learn more about encryption

If you make this a little more specific it could be a great explore badge. You could try out an encryption library or read and write a summary or something else that makes sense to you.

11.14.3. Hashing and Quantum computing

- Once quantum computing is more prominent, will hashing algorithms change because now it will can be both 0 and 1?
- Will current hashing algorithms be safe against quantum computing?

A good answer to this would rely on multiple sources and some independent reasoning.

🔔 Where to collate these

Ideas for where/how to collate questions like this are welcome and worth a community badge

KWL Chart

Working with your KWL Repo

❗ Important

The `main` branch should only contain material that has been reviewed and approved by the instructors.

1. Work on a specific branch for each activity you work on
2. when it is ready for review, create a PR from the item-specific branch to `main`.
3. when it is approved, merge into main.

💡 Tip

You can

KWL Chart

<!-- replace the _ in the table or add new rows as needed -->

Topic	Know	Want to Know	Learned
Git	_	_	_
GitHub	_	_	_
Terminal	_	_	_
IDE	_	_	_
text editors	_	_	_
file system	_	_	_
bash	_	_	_
abstraction	_	_	_
programming languages	_	_	_
git workflows	_	_	_
git branches	_	_	_
bash redirects	_	_	_
number systems	_	_	_
merge conflicts	_	_	_
documentation	_	_	_
templating	_	_	_
bash scripting	_	_	_
developer tools	_	_	_
networking	_	_	_
ssh	_	_	_
ssh keys	_	_	_
compiling	_	_	_
linking	_	_	_
building	_	_	_
machine representation	_	_	_
integers	_	_	_
floating point	_	_	_
logic gates	_	_	_
ALU	_	_	_
binary operations	_	_	_
memory	_	_	_
cache	_	_	_
register	_	_	_
clock	_	_	_
Concurrency	_	_	_

Required Files

This lists the files for reference, but mostly you can keep track by badge issue checklists.

Team Repo

Contributions

Your team repo is a place to build up a glossary of key terms and a “cookbook” of “recipes” of common things you might want to do on the shell, bash commands, git commands and others.

For the glossary, follow the [jupyterbook](#) syntax.

For the cookbook, use standard markdown.

```
to denote code inline `use single backticks`
```

to make a code block use 3 back ticks

```
```  
to make a code block use 3 back ticks
```
```

To nest blocks use increasing numbers of back ticks.

To make a link, [\[show the text in squarebrackets\]\(url/in/parenthesis\)](#)

Collaboration

You will be in a “team” that is your built in collaboration group to practice using Git Collaboratively.

There will be assignments that are to be completed in that repo as well. These activities will be marked accordingly. You will take turns and each of you is required to do the initialization step on a recurring basis.

This is also where you can ask questions and draft definitions to things.

Peer Review

If there are minor errors/typos, suggest corrections inline.

In your summary comments answer the following:

- Is the contribution clear and concise? Identify any aspect of the writing that tripped you up as a reader.
- Are the statements in the contribution verifiable (either testable or cited source)? If so, how do you know they are correct?
- Does the contribution offer complete information? That is, does it rely on specific outside knowledge or could another CS student not taking our class understand it?
- Identify one strength in the contribution, and identify one aspect that could be strengthened further.

Choose an action:

- If the suggestions necessary before merging, select **request changes**.
- If it is good enough to merge, mark it **approved** and open a new issue for the broader suggestions.
- If you are unsure, post as a **comment** and invite other group members to join the discussion.

Review Badges

Review After Class

After each class, you will need to review the day's material. This includes reviewing prismia chat to see any questions you got wrong and reading the notes. Most days there will be specific additional activities and questions to answer. These should be in your KWL repo. Review activities will help you to reinforce what we do in class and guide you to practice with the most essential skills of this class.

2023-09-07

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. Review the notes after I post them.
2. Fill in the first two columns of your KWL chart (on a branch for this badge).
3. review git and github vocabulary (include link in your badge PR)
4. Post an introduction to your classmates [on our discussion forum](#)

2023-09-12

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. review notes after they are posted, both rendered and the raw markdown include links to each in your badge PR
2. map out your computing knowledge and add it to your kwl chart repo. this can be an image that you upload or a text-based outline in a file called prior-knowledge-map. (optional) try mapping out using [mermaid](#) syntax, we'll be using other tools that will facilitate rendering later

2023-09-14

[related notes](#)

Activities:

Any steps in a badge marked **lab** are steps that we are going to focus in on during lab time. Remember the goal of lab is to help you complete the work, not add additional work. The lab checkout will include some other tasks and then we will encourage you to work on this badge while we are there to help. Lab checkouts are checked only for completion though, not correctness, so steps of activities that we want you to really think about and revise if incorrect will be in a practice or review badge.

1. Read the notes. If you have any questions, post an issue on the course website repo.
2. Using your terminal, download your KWL repo. Include the command used in your badge PR.
3. Try using setting up git using your favorite IDE or GitHub Desktop. Make a file gitoffline.md and include some notes of how it went. Was it hard? easy? what did you figure out or get stuck on? Is the terminology consistent or does it use different terms?
4. **lab** Explore the difference between git add and git commit: try committing and pushing without adding, then add and push without committing. Describe what happens in each case in a file called gitcommit.md. Compare what happens based on what you can see on GitHub and what you can see with git status.

2023-09-19

[related notes](#)

Activities:

[Skip to main content](#)

someone should resolve a merge conflict manually vs using an IDE. (if you do not regularly use an, IDE, try VSCode)

2. Read more details about [git branches](#)(you can also use other resources) add [branches.md](#) to your KWL repo and describe how branches work, in your own words. Include one question you have about branches or one scenario you think they could help you with.

2023-09-21

related notes

Activities:

badge steps marked **lab** are steps that you will be encouraged to use lab time to work on.

1. Update your KWL chart with the new items and any learned items.
2. Clone the course website. Append the commands used and the contents of your [fall2023/.git/config](#) to a [terminal_review.md](#) (hint: history outputs recent commands and redirects can work with any command, not only echo). Edit the [README.md](#), commit, and try to push the changes. What happens and what GitHub concept that we have not used yet might fix it? see your [vocab-](#) repo for a list of key github concepts. (answer in the [terminal_review.md](#))
3. **lab** Organize the provided messy folder in a Codespace (details will be provided in lab time). Commit and push the changes. Answer the questions below in your kwl repo in a file called [terminal_organization.md](#)
4. clone your [messy_repo](#) locally and append the [history.md](#) file to your [terminal_organization.md](#)
5. Find your team's repository. It will have a name like [fa23-team#](#) where <#> is a number 1-4. Join the discussion on that repo about naming your team. Link to your comment directly in your PR for this badge (use the 3 dots menu to get the comment specific URL).

Terminal File moving reflection

1. How was this activity overall? Did this get easier toward the end?
2. When do you think that using the terminal will be better than using your GUI file explorer?
3. What questions/challenges/ reflections do you have after this exercise?

Commands used

2023-09-26

related notes

Activities:

1. create an issue on your group repo for a tip or cheatsheet item you want to contribute. Make sure that your contribution does not overlap with one that amemb
2. clone your group repo.
3. work offline and add your contribution and then open a PR
4. review a class mate's PR.
5. Export your git log for your KWL main branch to a file called [gitlog.txt](#) and commit that as exported to the branch for this issue. **note that you will need to work between two branchse to make this happen.** Append a blank line, [## Commands](#), and another blank line to the file, then the command history used for this exercise to the end of the file.

2023-09-28

related notes

Activities:

1. Review the notes, jupyterbook docs, and experiment with the `jupyter-book` CLI to determine what files are required to make `jupyter-book build` run. Make your kwl repo into a jupyter book. Set it so that the `_build` directory is not under version control.
2. Add `docs.md` to your KWL repo and explain the most important things to know about documentation in your own words using other programming concepts you have learned so far. Include in a markdown (same as HTML `<!-- comment -->`) comment the list of CSC courses you have taken for context while we give you feedback.

2023-10-03

related notes

Activities:

1. Read about different workflows in git and describe which one you prefer to work with and why in favorite_git_workflow.md in your kwl repo. Two good places to read from are [Git Book](#) and the [atlassian Docs](#)
2. Update your kwl chart with what you have learned or new questions in the want to know column
3. In commit_contents.md, redirect the content of your most recent commit, its tree, and the contents of each tree and blob in that tree to the same file. Edit the file or use `echo` to put markdown headings between the different objects. Add a title `# Complete Commit` to the file and at the bottom of the file add `## Reflection` subheading with some notes on how, if at all this excercise helps you understand what a commit is.

2023-10-05

related notes

Activities:

1. Read today's notes when they are posted.
2. Add to your software.md a section about if that project does or does not adhere to the unix philosophy.
3. create methods.md and answer the following:

- which of the three methods for studying a system do you use most often when debugging?
- do you think using a different strategy might help you debug faster sometimes? why or why not?

2023-10-12

related notes

Activities:

command and at least one of the corresponding git porcelain command(s). Include two rows: `add` and `commit`.

- Contribute to your group repo and review a classmate's contribution. Include a link to your contribution and review in your badge PR comment using markdown link syntax. Your contribution can be a short how to with a code excerpt or a resource. Include a link to your contribution and review in your badge PR comment using markdown link syntax:

```
[text to display](url/of/link)
```

2023-10-17

related notes

Activities:

- find 2 more real world examples of using other number systems (either different bases or different symbols and bases) that are current. Describe them in `numbers.md`. Include links to your sources and be sure that the sources are trust worthy.
- Calculate the maximum number of git objects that a repo can have without needing to use more than the minimum number of characters to refer to any object and include that number in `gitcounts.md` with a title `# Git counts`. Describe the scenario that would get you to that number of objects with the maximum or minimum number of commits in terms of what types of objects would exist. Assume normal git use with porcelain commands, not atypical cases with plumbing commands. *If you get stuck, outline what you know and then request a review.*

2023-10-19

related notes

Activities:

- Use git bisect to find the first bad commit in the [toy bug repo](#), save the command history and the bad commit hash to `git_debug.md`
- Create `tagtypeexplore.md` with the template below. Determine how many of the tags in the course website are annotated vs lightweight using `git cat-file` to inspect the tags and the `git tag` help to determine which tags are of each type.

```
# Tags
<!-- short defintion/description in your own words of what a tag is and what it is for -->

## Inspecting tags
Course website tags by type:
- annotated:
- lightweight:
```

Prepare for the next class

These tasks are not always based on things that we have already done. Sometimes they are to have you start thinking about the topic that we are *about* to cover. Getting whatever you know about the topic fresh in your mind in advance of class will help what we do in class stick for you when we start.

evaluated on completion only, but we may ask you questions or leave comments if appropriate, in that event you should reply and then we'll approve.

2023-09-12

Activities:

1. (for lab) Read the syllabus section of the course website carefully and explore the whole course [website](#)
2. Bring questions about the course to lab
3. (for class) Think about one thing you've learned really well (computing or not). Be prepared to discuss the following: How do you know that you know it? What was it like to first learn it?

2023-09-14

Activities:

1. Find the glossary page for the course website, link it below. Review the terms for the next class: shell, terminal, bash, git, GitHub.
2. Check your kwl repo before class and see if you have received feedback, reply or merge accordingly.
3. Make sure you have a working environment, see the list in the syllabus, including [gh](#) CLI if you use mac`. Use the discussions to ask for help.
4. Sign up for [announcements](#)

2023-09-19

Activities:

1. Reply below with any questions you have about using terminals so that you can bring it up in class
2. Be prepared to compare and contrast bash, shell, terminal, and git.
3. (optional) If you like to read about things before you do them, [read about merge conflicts](#). If you prefer to see them first, read this after.

2023-09-21

Activities:

1. Read the notes from 2023-09-19 carefully
2. Examine an open source project on GitHub. Answer the reflection questions below in [software.md](#) in your kwl repo on a branch that is linked to this issue. You do not need to make the PR, we will work with this in class on 2023-09-21.

`## Software Reflection`

1. Link and title of the project
1. What types of files are there that are not code?
1. What different types of code files are in the project? Do they serve different goals?
1. Is it all in one language or are there multiple languages?
1. Are there files that are configurations or settings?
1. Is there help for developers? users? which support is better?

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Some open source projects if you do not have one in mind:

- pandas
- numpy
- GitHub CLI
- Rust language
- vs code
- Typescript
- Swift
- Jupyter book

2023-09-26

Activities:

1. Review your `software.md` file from last prepare
2. Review the notes from 2023-09-21
3. Bring git questions or scenarios you want to be able to solve to class on Thursday (in your mind or comment here if that helps you remember)
4. Update your `.github/workflows/experienceinclass.yml` file as to add another parameter to the last step (`Create Pull request`) `reviewers: <ta-gh-name>` where `<ta-gh-name>` is the github user name of the TA in your group. You can see your group on the [organisation teams page](#) named like “Fall 2023 Group X”. Do this on a branch for this issue.

2023-09-28

Activities:

1. Read the 2023-09-26 notes when posted
2. Make sure that the `gh` CLI tool works by using it to create an issue called test on your kwl repo with `gh issue create`
3. Take a few minutes to think about a time you were debugging or pay attention the next time you debug something. Make note of how you think about the problem, how do you decide what to check? how do you decide what to try? what information do you look for?

2023-10-03

Activities:

1. Follow up on your grade plan PR and self reflection that you complete in lab

2023-10-05

Activities:

1. Review the notes from past classes
2. Think through and make some notes about what you have learned about design so far. Try to answer the questions below in

[Skip to main content](#)

- What past experiences with making decisions about or studying design do you have?
- What processes, decisions, and practices come to mind when you think about designing software?
- From your experiences as a user you would describe the design of command line tools vs other GUI based tools

2023-10-12

Activities:

note this is posted on 2023-10-05 because October 10th is a “Monday” for URI classes

1. Read the notes from October 5 and October 3. We will build on both of them on October 12. Make sure you have completed all of the steps in the github inclass repo from September too.
2. Start recording notes on *how* you use IDEs for the next couple of weeks using the template file below. We will come back to these notes in class later, but it is best to record over a time period instead of trying to remember at that time. Store your notes in your kwl repo in idethoughts.md on an `ide_prep` branch. **This is prep for much later, it does not go in the October 12 experience branch**

2023-10-17

Activities:

1. Read the notes from October 12. We will build on these directly in the future. **You need to have the `test` repo with the same status for lab on 10/13 and class on 10/17** Make sure you have completed all of the steps in the github inclass repo from September too.
2. Start recording notes on *how* you use IDEs for the next couple of weeks using the template file below. We will come back to these notes in class later, but it is best to record over a time period instead of trying to remember at that time. Record which IDE(s) you use, what tasks you do, what features you use, what extensions, etc. Store your notes in your kwl repo in idethoughts.md on an `ide_prep` branch. **This is prep for much later, it does not go in the October 17 experience badge branch**

2023-10-19

Activities:

1. Review [the course website releases](#) to get familiar with what content appears there
2. Review the GitHub Action files in your KWL repo and make note of what if any syntax in there is unfamiliar. (note that link may not work on the rendered website, but will work on issues)
3. Use quote reply or edit to see how I made a relative path to a location within the repo in this issue.
4. Use [git log](#) to view recent updates to the course website from the [October 12 class](#) to the [October 17 class](#) release
5. review the open PR about a build badge if you are interested in that option and comment if anything is unclear or approve if it is helpful.

2023-10-24

2. If you have not already or right before class, review the GitHub Action files in your KWL repo and make note of what if any syntax in there is unfamiliar. (note that link may not work on the rendered website, but will work on issues)
3. Use quote reply or edit to see how I made a relative path to a location within the repo in this issue.
4. Check out the [github action marketplace](#) to see other actions that are available and try to get a casual level of understanding of the types of things that people use actions for.

More Practice Badges

Note

these are listed by the date they were *posted*

More practice exercises are a chance to try new dimensions of the concepts that we cover in class.

Note

Activities will appear here once the semester begins

2023-09-07

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. Review the notes after I post them.
2. Fill in the first two columns of your KWL chart (on a branch for this badge).
3. [review git and github vocabulary](#) be sure to edit a file and make an issue or PR (include link in your badge PR)
4. Post an introduction to your classmates [on our discussion forum](#)

2023-09-12

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. [review notes after they are posted](#), both rendered and the raw markdown versions. Include links to both views in your badge PR comment.
2. [read Chapter 1, “Decoding your confusion while coding” in \[The Programmer’s Brain\]\(#\)](#) add a file called brain.md to your kwl repo that summarizes your thoughts on the chapter and how, if at all, it changes how you think about debugging and learning to program.
3. [map out your computing knowledge](#) and add it to your kwl chart repo in a file called prior-knowledge-map.md. Use mermaid syntax, to draw your map. GitHub can render it for you including while you work using the preview button.

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2023-09-14

[related notes](#)

Activities:

Any steps in a badge marked **lab** are steps that we are going to focus in on during lab time. Remember the goal of lab is to help you complete the work, not add additional work. The lab checkout will include some other tasks and then we will encourage you to work on this badge while we are there to help. Lab checkouts are checked only for completion though, not correctness, so steps of activities that we want you to really think about and revise if incorrect will be in a practice or review badge.

1. Read the notes. If you have any questions, post an issue on the course website repo.
2. Using your terminal, download your KWL repo. Include the command used in your badge PR.
3. Try using setting up git using your favorite IDE or GitHub Desktop. Make a file gitoffline.md and include some notes of how it went. Was it hard? easy? what did you figure out or get stuck on? Is the terminology consistent or does it use different terms?
4. **lab** Explore the difference between git add and git commit: try committing and pushing without adding, then add and push without committing. Describe what happens in each case in a file called gitcommit_tips.md. Compare what happens based on what you can see on GitHub and what you can see with git status. Write a scenario with examples of how a person might make mistakes with git add and commit and what to look for to get unstuck.

2023-09-19

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. Create a merge conflict in your github in class repo and resolve it using your favorite IDE, then create one and resolve it on GitHub in browser(this requires the merge conflict to occur on a PR). Describe how you created it, show the files, and describe how your IDE helps or does not help in ide_merge_conflict.md. Give advice for when you think someone should resolve a merge conflict in GitHub vs using an IDE. (if you do not regularly use an, IDE, try VSCode)
2. Learn about [GitHub forks](#) and more about [git branches](#)(you can also use other resources)
3. add [branches - forks .md](#) to your KWL repo and describe how branches work, what a fork is, and how they relate to one another. If you use other resources, include them in your file as markdown links.

2023-09-21

[related notes](#)

Activities:

badge steps marked **lab** are steps that you will be encouraged to use lab time to work on.

1. Update your KWL chart with any learned items.
2. Get set up so that you can pull from the introcompsyss/fall2023 repo and push to your own fork of the class website by cloning the main repo, then forking it and adding your fork as an additional [remote](#). Append the commands used and the contents of your [fall2023/.git/config](#) to a terminalpractice.md (hint: [history](#) outputs recent commands and redirects can work with

[Skip to main content](#)

provide? (answer in the [terminal_practice.ma](#))

3. **lab** Organize the provided messy folder (details will be provided in lab time). Commit and push the changes. Clone that repo locally.
4. For extra practice, re/organize a folder on your computer (good candidate may be desktop or downloads folder), using only a terminal to make new directories, move files, check what's inside them, etc. Answer reflection questions in a new file, terminal_organization_adv.md in your kwl repo. Tip: Start with a file explorer open, but then try to close it, and use only command line tools to explore and make your choices. If you get stuck, look up additional commands to do accomplish your goals.
5. Find your team's repository. It will have a name like [fa23-team#](#) where `#` is a number 1-4. Join the discussion on that repo about naming your team. Link to your comment directly in your PR for this badge (use the 3 dots menu to get the comment specific URL).

[# Terminal File moving reflection](#)

1. How was this activity overall Did this get easier toward the end?
2. How was it different working on your own computer compared to the Codespace from?
3. Did you have to look up how to do anything we had not done in class?
4. When do you think that using the terminal will be better than using your GUI file explorer?
5. What questions/challenges/ reflections do you have after this?
6. Append all of the commands you used in lab below. (not from your local computer's history, from the codespace)

2023-09-26

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. Find a resource/reference that helps explain a topic related to the course that you want to review. Make sure that your contribution does not overlap with one that another member is going to post by viewing other issues before you post your issue. Create an issue for your planned item.
2. Clone your group repo.
3. Work offline to add your contribution and then open a PR. Your reference review should help a classmate decide if that reference material will help them understand better or not. It should summarize the material and its strengths/weaknesses.
4. Complete a peer review of a class mate's PR. Use inline comments for any minor corrections, provide a summary, and either approve or request changes.
5. Learn about options for how git can display commit history. Try out a few different options. Choose two, write them both to a file, [gitlog-compare.md](#). Using a text editor, wrap each log with three backticks to make them "code blocks" and then add text to the file describing a use case where that format in particular would be helpful.

2023-09-28

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. Review the notes, [jupyterbook docs](#), and experiment with the [jupyter-book](#) CLI to determine what files are required to make [jupyter-book build](#) run. Make your kwl repo into a jupyter book. Set it so that the [_build](#) directory is not under version control.
2. Learn about the documentation ecosystem in another language that you know using at least one official source and additional

[Skip to main content](#)

book/springer. include a bibtex based bibliography of the sources you used. You can use this generator for informal sources and google scholar for formal sources.

2023-10-03

related notes

Activities:

1. Read about different workflows in git and add responses to the below in a workflows.md in your kwl repo. Two good places to read from are [Git Book](#) and the [atlassian Docs](#)
2. Update your kwl chart with what you have learned or new questions in the want to know column
3. Find the hash of the blob object that contains the content of your gitislike.md file and put that in the comment of your badge PR for this badge.

```
## Workflow Reflection
```

1. Why is it important that git can be used with different workflows?
1. Which workflow do you think you would like to work with best and why?
1. Describe a scenario that might make it better for the whole team to use a workflow other than the one you

2023-10-05

related notes

Activities:

1. Add to your software.md a section about if that project does or does not adhere to the unix philosophy and why. You can see what badge it was previously assigned in and the instructions on the [KWL file list](#).
2. create methods.md and answer the following:

```
- which of the three methods for studying a system do you use most often when debugging?  
- which do you use when you are trying to understand something new?  
- do you think the ones you use most often are consistently effective? why or why not? When do they work or  
- what are you most interested in trying that might be different?
```

2023-10-12

related notes

Activities:

2. Read more details about [git internals](#) to review what we did in class in greater detail. Make a file gitplumbingdetail.md and create a visualization that is compatible with version control (eg can be viewed in plain text and compared line by line, such as table or mermaid graph) that shows the relationship between at least three porcelain commands and their corresponding plumbing commands.
3. Create gitislike.md and explain main git operations we have seen (add, commit, push) in your own words in a way that will either help you remember or how you would explain it to someone else at a high level. This might be analogies or explanations

[Skip to main content](#)

4. Contribute to your group repo and review a classmate's contribution. Include a link to your contribution and review in your badge PR comment using markdown link syntax. Your contribution can be a short how to with a code excerpt or a resource. (view the raw version of this issue page for the git internals link above for an example)

2023-10-17

related notes

Activities:

1. Read about the Learn more about the [SHA-1 collision attack](#)
2. Learn more about how git is working on changing from SHA-1 to SHA-256 and answer the transition questions below [gittransition.md](#)
3. find 2 more real world examples of using other number systems (either different bases or different symbols and bases) that are current. Describe them in [numbers.md](#)
4. Calculate the maximum number of git objects that a repo can have without needing to use more than the minimum number of characters to refer to any object and include that number in [gitcounts_scenarios.md](#) with a title [# Git counts](#). Describe 3 scenarios that would get you to that number of objects in terms of what types of objects would exist. For example, what is the maximum number of commits you could have without exceeding that number, how many files could you have? How could you get to that number of objects in the fewest number of commits? What might be a typical way to get there? Assume normal git use with porcelain commands, not atypical cases with plumbing commands. *If you get stuck, outline what you know and then request a review.*

gittransition

```
## transition questions
1. Why make the switch?
2. What impact will the switch have on how git works?
3. Which developers will have the most work to do because of the switch?
```

2023-10-19

related notes

Activities:

1. Use your github-inclass repo to create a scenario where you can fix a problem using a git command from the [patching or debugging section of the docs](#). Create a log of what you did using the history or git log into a file [gitstory.md](#). If you have a

project in another class or another badge in this class that causes you to use one in a real scenario, that can count. If not, for example, you could create a "bug" and then use bisect to find it.

2. Create [tagtypes.md](#) with the template below. Include an experiment that shows which if either type of tag creates a new git object. There are two types, try creating one of each a lightweight tag (provide only the tag name- what we did in class) and an annotated (provide a name and a message with [-m](#)). Determine many of the tags in the course website are annotated vs lightweight using what you learned about how tags are represented and [git tag -l](#) to see which is which

[Skip to main content](#)

```
# Tags  
<!-- short defintion/description in your own words of what a tag is and what it is for -->  
  
## Comparing tag types  
<!-- include your experiment terminal history and interpretation -->  
  
## Inspecting tags  
  
Course website tags by type:  
- annotated:  
- lightweight:
```

KWL File List

Explore Badges

⚠ Warning

Explore Badges are not required, but an option for higher grades. The logistics of this could be streamlined or the instructions may become more detailed during the penalty free zone.

Explore Badges can take different forms so the sections below outline some options. This page is not a cumulative list of requirements or an exhaustive list of options.

💡 Tip

You might get a lot of suggestions for improvement on your first one, but if you apply that advice to future ones, they will get approved faster.

How do I propose?

Create an issue on your kwl repo, label it explore, and “assign” @brownsarahm.

In your issue, describe the question you want to answer or topic to explore and the format you want to use.

If you propose something too big, you might be advised to consider a build badge instead. If you propose something too small, you will get ideas as options for how to expand it and you pick which ones.

Where to put the work?

- If you extend a more practice exercise, you can add to the markdown file that the exercise instructs you to create.
- If its a question of your own, add a new file to your KWL repo.

What should the work look like?

It should look like a blog post, written tutorial, graphic novel, or visual aid with caption. It will likely contain some code excerpts the way the class notes do. Style-wise it can be casual, like how you may talk through a concept with a friend or a more formal, academic tone. What is important is that it clearly demonstrates that you understand the material.

The exact length can vary, but these must go beyond what we do in class in scope

Explore Badge Ideas:

- Extend a more practice:
 - for a more practice that asks you to describe potential uses for a tool, try it out, find or write code excerpts and examine them
 - for a more practice that asks you to try something, try some other options and compare and contrast them. eg “try git in your favorite IDE” -> “try git in three different IDEs, compare and contrast, and make recommendations for novice developers”
- For a topic that left you still a little confused or their was one part that you wanted to know more about. Details your journey from confusion or shallow understanding to a full understanding. This file would include the sources that you used to gather a deeper understanding. eg:
 - Describe how cryptography evolved and what caused it to evolve (i.e. SHA-1 being decrypted)
 - Learn a lot more about a specific number system
 - compare another git host
 - try a different type of version control
- Create a visual aid/memory aid to help remember a topic. Draw inspiration from [Wizard Zines](#)
- Review a reference or resource for a topic
- write a code tour that orients a new contributor to a past project or an open source tool you like.

Examples from past students:

- Scripts/story boards for tiktoks that break down course topics
- Visual aid drawings to help remember key facts

For special formatting, use [jupyter book's documentation](#).

i Note

These are examples of what these badges could look like. These are just structures and the student can add their own content.

Build Badges

Build may be individual or in pairs.

Proposal Template

If you have selected to do a project, please use the following template to propose a build

```
## < Project Title >
```

```
.... objectives  
      <!-- in this section describe the overall goals in terms of what you will learn and the problem you will solve-->  
      ### Method  
      <!-- describe what you will do , will it be research, write & present? will there be something you build? what will you deliver-->  
      ### Deliverables  
      <!-- list what your project will produce with target deadlines for each-->  
      ### Milestones
```

The deliverables will depend on what your method is, which depend on your goals. It must be approved and the final submitted will have to meet what is approved. Some guidance:

- any code or text should be managed with git (can be GitHub or elsewhere)
- if you write any code it should have documentation
- if you do experiments the results should be summarized
- if you are researching something, a report should be 2-4 pages, plus unlimited references in the 2 column ACM format.

This guidance is generative, not limiting, it is to give ideas, but not restrict what you *can* do.

Updates and work in Progress

These can be whatever form is appropriate to your specific project. Your proposal should indicate what form those will take.

Summary Report

This summary report will be added to your kwl repo as a new file `build_report_title.md` where `title` is the (title or a shortened version) from the proposal.

This summary report have the following sections.

1. **Abstract** a one paragraph “abstract” type overview of what your project consists of. This should be written for a general audience, something that anyone who has taken up to 211 could understand. It should follow guidance of a scientific abstract.
2. **Reflection** a one paragraph reflection that summarizes challenges faced and what you learned doing your project
3. **Artifacts** links to other materials required for assessing the project. This can be a public facing web resource, a private repository, or a shared file on URI google Drive.

Collaborative Build rules/procedures

- Each student must submit a proposal PR for tracking purposes. The proposal may be shared text for most sections but the deliverables should indicate what each student will do (or be unique in each proposal).
- the proposal must indicate that it is a pair project, if iteration is required, I will put those comments on both repos but the students should discuss and reply/edit in collaboration
- the project must include code reviews as a part of the workflow links to the PRs on the project repo where the code reviews

unique.

Build Ideas

- make a [vs code extension](#) for this class or another URI CS course
- port the courseutils to rust. [crate clap](#) is like the python click package I used to develop the course utils
- build a polished documentation website for your CSC212 project with [sphinx](#) or another static site generator
- use version control, including releases on any open source side-project and add good contributor guidelines, README, etc

Syllabus and Grading FAQ

How much does activity x weigh in my grade?

There is no specific weight for any activities, because your grade is based on earning the badges. Everything at a level must be complete and correct.

How do I keep track of my earned badges?

You will have several options. You will have a project board that you can track assigned work, in progress work and earned badges with in one place. This is quite different than checking your grade in BrightSpace, but using tools like this represents the real tools used by developers.

You will be able to use provided command line tools and github actions to produce a report of your status at any time from your PR list, starting in the third week. Additionally, at particular points in the course, an in class or class preparation activity will be for you to review a “progress report” that we help you create and update your success plan for the course.

Also, when are each badge due, time wise?

Review and practice must start within a week, but I recommend starting before the next class. Must be a good faith completion within 2 weeks, but again recommend finishing sooner.

Experience reports for missing class is on a case by case basis depending on why you missed class. You must have a plan by the next class.

Explore and build, we'll agree to a deadline when you propose.

Who should I request to review my work?

- Experience badge (inclass): TA in your group
- Experience report(makeup) `@brownsarahm`
- Review badge: [@instructors](#) team (it will convert to one of the three of us)
- Explore Proposal: [@brownsarahm](#)
- Explore Badge: [@brownsarahm](#)

- Build Badge: [@brownsaranm](#)

Will everything done in the penalty free zone be approved even if there are mistakes?

No. In the penalty-free zone I still want you to learn things, but we will do extra work to make sure that you get credit for all of your effort even if you make mistakes in how to use GitHub. We will ask you to fix things that we have taught you to fix, but not things that we will not cover until later.

The goal is to make things more fair while you get used to GitHub. It's a nontrivial thing to learn, but getting used to it is worth it.

I want this class to be a safe place for you to try things, make mistakes and learn from them without penalty. A job is a much higher stakes place to learn a tool as hard as GitHub, so I want this to be lower stakes, even though I cannot promise it will be easy.

Once we make revisions on a pull request, how do we notify you that we have done them?

You do not have to do anything, GitHub will automatically notify whichever one of us who reviewed it initially when you make changes.

What should work for an explore badge look like and where do I put it?

It should be a tutorial or blog style piece of writing, likely with code excerpts or screenshots embedded in it.

[an example that uses mostly screenshots](#)

[an example of heavily annotated code](#)

They should be markdown files in your KWL repo. I recommend myst markdown.

Git and GitHub

I can't push to my repository, I get an error that updates were rejected

If your error looks like this...

```
! [rejected] main -> main (fetch first)
error: failed to push some refs to <repository name>
hint: Updates were rejected because the remote contains work that you do
hint: not have locally. This is usually caused by another repository pushing
hint: to the same ref. You may want to first integrate the remote changes
hint: (e.g., 'git pull ...') before pushing again.
hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.
```

Your local version and github version are out of sync, you need to pull the changes from github to your local computer before you can push new changes there.

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```
git pull
```

You'll probably have to resolve a merge conflict

My command line says I cannot use a password

GitHub has [strong rules about authentication](#). You need to use SSH with a public/private key; HTTPS with a [Personal Access Token](#) or use the [GitHub CLI auth](#).

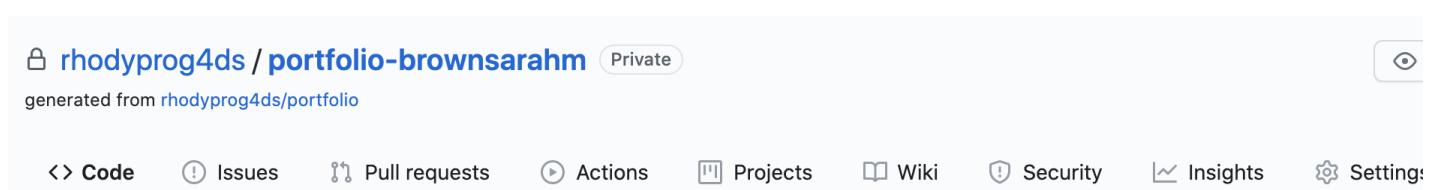
Help! I accidentally merged the Badge Pull Request before my assignment was graded

That's ok. You can fix it.

note: these instructions use the main branch the way we use the badge branches and the feedback branch the way we use the main branch in this course

You'll have to work offline and use GitHub in your browser together for this fix. The following instructions will work in terminal on Mac or Linux or in GitBash for Windows. (see [Programming Environment](#) section on the tools page).

First get the url to clone your repository (unless you already have it cloned then skip ahead): on the main page for your repository, click the green "Code" button, then copy the url that's shown



[Skip to main content](#)

brownsarahm update toc to include notebook

.github correct path for jupytext conversion

about move notebook

template_files convert notebooks to md

.gitignore merge gh changes and ignore

README.md Initial commit

Clone with HTTPS ⓘ Use SSH
Use Git or checkout with SVN using the web URL.
<https://github.com/rhodyprog4ds/portfolio-brownsarahm.git>

Open with GitHub Desktop

Download ZIP

Next open a terminal or GitBash and type the following.

```
git clone
```

then past your url that you copied. It will look something like this, but the last part will be the current assignment repo and your username.

```
git clone https://github.com/rhodyprog4ds/portfolio-brownsarahm.git
```

When you merged the Feedback pull request you advanced the `feedback` branch, so we need to hard reset it back to before you did any work. To do this, first check it out, by navigating into the folder for your repository (created when you cloned above) and then checking it out, and making sure it's up to date with the `remote` (the copy on GitHub)

```
cd portfolio-brownsarahm
git checkout feedback
git pull
```

Now, you have to figure out what commit to revert to, so go back to GitHub in your browser, and switch to the feedback branch there. Click on where it says `main` on the top right next to the branch icon and choose feedback from the list.

rhodyprog4ds / portfolio-brownsarahm Private

generated from rhodyprog4ds/portfolio

Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

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Switch branches/tags

Find or create a branch...

Branches Tags

- ✓ main default
- feedback
- gh-pages
- someOtherBranch

Commit	Time Ago
correct path for jupytext conversion	17 hours ago
mvoe notebook	17 minutes ago
convert notebooks to md	17 hours ago
merge gh changes and ignore	3 days ago
Initial commit	3 days ago

Now view the list of all of the commits to this branch, by clicking on the clock icon with a number of commits

rhodyprog4ds / portfolio-brownsarahm Private

generated from rhodyprog4ds/portfolio

Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

↳ feedback had recent pushes 15 minutes ago Compare & pull request

↳ feedback 5 branches 1 tag Go to file Add file Code

This branch is 1 commit ahead of main.

Pull request Compare

Commit	Time Ago
brownsarahm Merge pull request #1 from rhodyprog4ds/main ...	f301d90 16 minutes ago
.github correct path for jupytext conversion	17 hours ago
about mvoe notebook	20 minutes ago
template_files convert notebooks to md	17 hours ago

On the commits page scroll down and find the commit titled “Setting up GitHub Classroom Feedback” and copy its hash, by clicking on the clipboard icon next to the short version.

more examples

brownsarahm committed 3 days ago

9427c13

convert notebooks to md

brownsarahm committed 3 days ago

e2f5b79

Update iuvptext ipvnb md.vml

Skip to main content

solution		fbe6613
brownsarahm committed 3 days ago ✓		
Setting up GitHub Classroom Feedback		822cf5
brownsarahm committed 3 days ago ✗		
GitHub Classroom Feedback		f3e0297
brownsarahm committed 3 days ago ✗		
Initial commit		66c21c3
brownsarahm committed 3 days ago ✓		

Newer Older

Now, back on your terminal, type the following

```
git reset --hard
```

then paste the commit hash you copied, it will look something like the following, but your hash will be different.

```
git reset --hard 822cf51a70d356d448bcaede5b15282838a5028
```

If it works, your terminal will say something like

```
HEAD is now at 822cf5 Setting up GitHub Classroom Feedback
```

but the number on yours will be different.

Now your local copy of the `feedback` branch is reverted back as if you had not merged the pull request and what's left to do is to push those changes to GitHub. By default, GitHub won't let you push changes unless you have all of the changes that have been made on their side, so we have to tell Git to force GitHub to do this.

Since we're about to do something with forcing, we should first check that we're doing the right thing.

```
git status
```

and it should show something like

```
On branch feedback
Your branch is behind 'origin/feedback' by 12 commits, and can be fast-forwarded.
  (use "git pull" to update your local branch)
```

Your number of commits will probably be different but the important things to see here is that it says `On branch feedback` so that you know you're not deleting the `main` copy of your work and `Your branch is behind origin/feedback` to know that reverting worked.

Now to make GitHub match your reverted local copy.

[Skip to main content](#)

and you'll get something like this to know that it worked

```
Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/rhodyprog4ds/portfolio-brownsarahm.git
 + f301d90...822cfe5 feedback -> feedback (forced update)
```

Again, the numbers will be different and it will be your url, not mine.

Now back on GitHub, in your browser, click on the code tab. It should look something like this now. Notice that it says, "This branch is 11 commits behind main" your number will be different but it should be 1 less than the number you had when you checked [git status](#). This is because we reverted the changes you made to main (11 for me) and the 1 commit for merging main into feedback. Also the last commit (at the top, should say "Setting up GitHub Classroom Feedback").

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'rhodyprog4ds / portfolio-brownsarahm'. The 'Code' tab is selected. At the top, there's a message: 'This branch is 11 commits behind main.' Below this, a list of commits is shown:

Author	Commit Message	Date	Commits
brownsarahm	Setting up GitHub Classroom Feedback	3 days ago	3 commits
	.github	3 days ago	
	about	3 days ago	
	template_files	3 days ago	
	.gitignore	3 days ago	
	README.md	3 days ago	

Now, you need to recreate your Pull Request, click where it says pull request.

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'rhodyprog4ds / portfolio-brownsarahm'. The 'Code' tab is selected. At the bottom right, there's a link: 'Skip to main content'.

This branch is 11 commits behind main.

[Pull request](#) [Compare](#)

 brownsarahm	Setting up GitHub Classroom Feedback	X 822cf5 3 days ago	🕒 3 commits
 .github	GitHub Classroom Feedback	3 days ago	
 about	Initial commit	3 days ago	
 template_files	Initial commit	3 days ago	
 .gitignore	Initial commit	3 days ago	
 README.md	Initial commit	3 days ago	

It will say there isn't anything to compare, but this is because it's trying to use [feedback](#) to update [main](#). We want to use [main](#) to update [feedback](#) for this PR. So we have to swap them. Change base from [main](#) to [feedback](#) by clicking on it and choosing [feedback](#) from the list.

[rhodyprog4ds / portfolio-brownsarahm](#) (Private)

generated from rhodyprog4ds/portfolio

[Unwatch](#)

[Code](#) [Issues](#) [Pull requests](#) [Actions](#) [Projects](#) [Wiki](#) [Security](#) [Insights](#) [Settings](#)

Comparing changes

Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new pull request. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).

base: [main](#) ▾ ← compare: [feedback](#) ▾

Choose a base ref

Find a branch

Branches Tags

✓ [main](#) default

[feedback](#)

gh-pages

someOtherBranch

There isn't anything to compare.

up to date with all commits from feedback. Try [switching the base](#) for your comparison.

Then change the compare [feedback](#) on the right to [main](#). Once you do that the page will change to the "Open a Pull Request" interface.

Open a pull request

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).

[Skip to main content](#)



Feedback

[Write](#) [Preview](#)

[H](#) [B](#) [I](#) [≡](#) [↔](#) [♂](#) [☰](#) [☒](#) [✉](#) [@](#) [↗](#) [↶](#)

Leave a comment

Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them.

Make the title “Feedback” put a note in the body and then click the green “Create Pull Request” button.

Now you're done!

If you have trouble, create an issue and tag [@rhodyprog4ds/fall20instructors](#) for help.

For an Assignment, should we make a new branch for every assignment or do everything in one branch?

Doing each new assignment **in its own branch** is best practice. In a typical software development flow once the

Other Course Software/tools

Courseutils

This is how your badge issues are created. It also has some other utilities for the course. It is open source and questions/issues should be posted to its [issue tracker](#)

Jupyterbook

Glossary

 **Tip**

We will build a glossary as the semester goes on. When you encounter a term you do not know, create an issue to ask for help, or contribute a PR after you find the answer.

add (new files in a repository)

the step that stages/prepares files to be committed to a repository from a local branch

bitwise operator

an operation that happens on a bit string (sequence of 1s and 0s). They are typically faster than operations on whole integers.

bitwise operator

an operation that happens on a bit string (sequence of 1s and 0s). They are typically faster than operations on whole integers.

Compiled Code

code that is put through a compiler to turn it into lower level assembly language before it is executed. must be compiled and re-executed everytime you make a change.

directory

a collection of files typically created for organizational purposes

floating point number

the concept that the decimal can move within the number (ex. scientific notation; you move the decimal based on the exponent on the 10). can represent more numbers than a fixed point number.

fixed point number

the concept that the decimal point does not move in the number (the example in the notes where if we split up a bit in the middle and one half was for the decimal and the other half was for the whole number. Cannot represent as many numbers as a floating point number.

.gitignore

a file in a git repo that will not add the files that are included in this .gitignore file. Used to prevent files from being unnecessarily committed.

git

a version control tool; it's a fully open source and always free tool, that can be hosted by anyone or used without a host, locally only.

git objects

something (a file, directory) that is used in git; has a hash associated with it

GitHub

a hosting service for git repositories

Git Plumbing commands

low level git commands that allow the user to access the inner workings of git.

Git Workflow

a recipe or recommendation for how to use Git to accomplish work in a consistent and productive manner

HEAD

merge

putting two branches together so that you can access files in another branch that are not available in yours

hash function

the actual function that does the hashing of the input (a key, an object, etc.)

hashing

putting an input through a function and getting a different output for every input (the output is called a hash; used in hash tables and when git hashes commits).

interpreted code

code that is directly executed from a high level language. more expensive computationally because it cannot be optimized and therefore can be slower.

integrated development environment

also known as an IDE, puts together all of the tools a developer would need to produce code (source code editor, debugger, ability to run code) into one application so that everything can be done in one place. can also have extra features such as showing your file tree and connecting to git and/or github.

Linker

a program that links together the object files and libraries to output an executable file.

path

the “location” of a file or folder(directory) in a computer

pull (changes from a repository)

download changes from a remote repository and update the local repository with these changes.

push (changes to a repository)

to put whatever you were working on from your local machine onto a remote copy of the repository in a version control system.

relative path

the path defined **relative** to another file or the current working directory

repository

a project folder with tracking information in it in the form of a .git file

ROM (Read-Only Memory)

Memory that only gets read by the CPU and is used for instructions

SHA 1

the hashing function that git uses to hash its functions (found to have very serious collisions (two different inputs have same hashes), so a lot of software is switching to SHA 256)

shell

a command line interface; allows for access to an operating system

allows computers to safely connect to networks (such as when we used an SSH key to clone our GitHub repos)

templating

templating is the idea of changing the input or output of a system. For instance, the Jupyter book, instead of outputting the markdown files as markdown files, displays them as HTML pages (with the contents of the markdown file).

terminal

a program that makes shell visible for us and allows for interactions with it

tree objects

type of git object in git that helps store multiple files with their hashes (similar to directories in a file system)

yml

see YAML

YAML

a file specification that stores key-value pairs. It is commonly used for configurations and settings.

General Tips and Resources

This section is for materials that are not specific to this course, but are likely useful. They are not generally required readings or installs, but are options or advice I provide frequently.

on email

- how to e-mail professors

How to Study in this class

In this page, I break down how I expect learning to work for this class.

Being a great programmer does not require memorizing all of the specific commands, but instead knowing the common patterns and how to use them to interpret others' code and write your own. Being efficient requires knowing how to use tools and how to let the computer do tedious tasks for you. This is how this course is designed to help you, but you have to get practice with these things.

Using reference materials frequently is a built-in part of programming; most languages have built-in help as a part of the language for this reason. These tools can help you when you are writing code and forget a specific bit of syntax, but these tools will not help you *read* code or debug environment issues. You also have to know how to effectively use these tools.

Knowing the common abstractions we use in computing and recognizing them when they look a little bit differently will help you with these more complex tasks. Understanding what is common when you move from one environment to another or to This course is designed to have you not only learn the material, but also to build skill in learning to program. Following these guidelines will help you build habits to not only be successful in this class, but also in future programming.

Why this way?

[Skip to main content](#)

first experience with the material. The goal is that each class is a chance to learn by engaging with the ideas, it is to be a guided inquiry. Some classes will have a bit more lecture and others will be all hands on with explanation, but the goal is that you *experience* the topics in a way that helps you remember, because being immersed in an activity helps brains remember more than passively watching something. Then you have to practice with the material

Preparing for class will be activities that help you bring your prior knowledge to class in the most helpful way, help me meet

You will be making a lot of documentation of bits, in your own words. You will be directed to try things and make notes. This based on a recommended practices from working devs to [keep a notebook](<https://blog.nelhage.com/2010/05/software-and-lab-notebooks/>) or keep a blog and notebook.

Learning in class

! Important

My goal is to use class time so that you can be successful with *minimal frustration* while working outside of class time.

Programming requires both practical skills and abstract concepts. During class time, we will cover the practical aspects and introduce the basic concepts. You will get to see the basic practical details and real examples of debugging during class sessions. Learning to debug something you've never encountered before and setting up your programming environment, for example, are *high frustration* activities, when you're learning, because you don't know what you don't know. On the other hand, diving deeper into options and more complex applications of what you have already seen in class, while challenging, is something I'm confident that you can all be successful at with minimal frustration once you've seen basic ideas in class. My goal is that you can repeat the patterns and processes we use in class outside of class to complete assignments, while acknowledging that you will definitely have to look things up and read documentation outside of class.

Each class will open with some time to review what was covered in the last session before adding new material.

To get the most out of class sessions, you should have a laptop with you. During class you should be following along with Dr. Brown. You'll answer questions on Prismia chat, and when appropriate you should try running necessary code to answer those questions. If you encounter errors, share them via Prismia chat so that we can see and help you.

After class

After class, you should practice with the concepts introduced.

This means reviewing the notes: both yours from class and the annotated notes posted to the course website.

When you review the notes, you should be adding comments on tricky aspects of the code and narrative text between code blocks in markdown cells. While you review your notes and the annotated course notes, you should also read the documentation for new modules, libraries, or functions introduced in that class.

If you find anything hard to understand or unclear, write it down to bring to class the next day or post an issue on the course website.

GitHub Interface reference

[more detail...](#)

Top of page

The very top menu with the GitHub logo has GitHub level menus that are not related to the current repository.

Repository specific page

[Code](#) [Issues](#) [Pull Requests](#) [Actions](#) [Projects](#) [Security](#) [Insights](#) [Settings](#)

This is the main view of the project

Branch menu & info, file action buttons, download options (green code button)

About has basic facts about the repo, often including a link to a documentation page

File panel

the header in this area lists who made the last commit, the message of that commit, the short hash, date of that commit and the total number of commits to the project.

If there are actions on the repo, there will be a red x or a green check to indicate that if it failed or succeeded on that commit.

Releases, Packages, and Environments are optional sections that the repo owner can toggle on and off.

[Releases](#) mark certain commits as important and give easy access to that version. They are related to [git tags](#)

[Packages](#) are out of scope for this course. GitHub helps you manage distributing your code to make it easier for users.

[Environments](#) are a tool for dependency management. We will cover things that help you know how to use this feature indirectly, but probably will not use it directly in class. This would be eligible for a build badge.

The bottom of the right panel has information about the languages in the project

the header in this area lists who made the last commit, the message of that commit, the short hash, date of that commit and the total number of commits to the project.

If there are actions on the repo, there will be a red x or a green check to indicate that if it failed or succeeded on that commit. ^^^ file list: a table where the first column is the name, the second column is the message of the last commit to change that file (or folder) and the third column is when is how long ago/when that commit was made

README file

[Skip to main content](#)

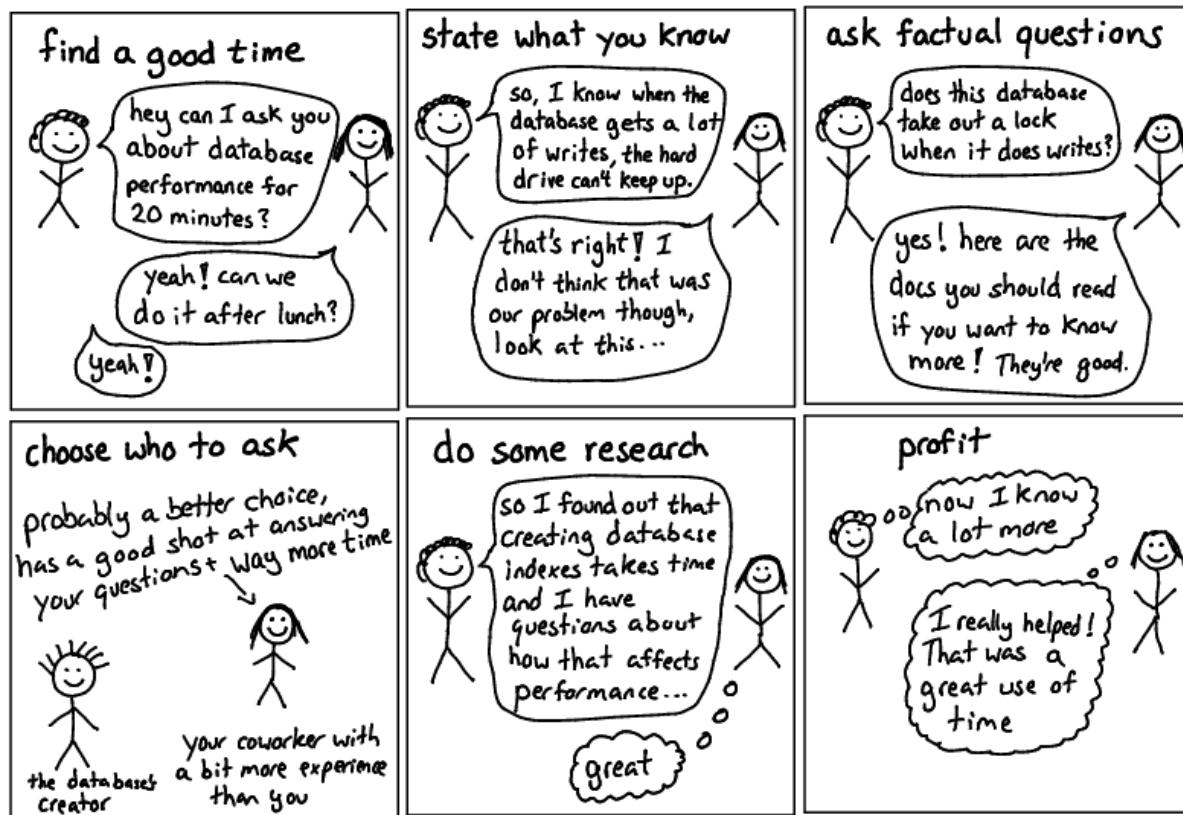
- bash
- C
- Python

Getting Help with Programming

This class will help you get better at reading errors and understanding what they might be trying to tell you. In addition here are some more general resources.

Asking Questions

JULIA EVANS
@b0rk



One of my favorite resources that describes how to ask good questions is [this blog post](#) by Julia Evans, a developer who writes comics about the things she learns in the course of her work and publisher of wizard zines.

Describing what you have so far

Stackoverflow is a common place for programmers to post and answer questions.

As such, they have written a good [guide](#) on creating a minimal, reproducible example.

Creating a minimal reproducible example may even help you debug your own code, but if it does not, it will definitely make it easier

[Skip to main content](#)

i Not

A fun

debuc

Getting Organized for class

The only **required** things are in the Tools section of the syllabus, but this organizational structure will help keep you on top of what is going on.

Your username will be appended to the end of the repository name for each of your assignments in class.

File structure

I recommend the following organization structure for the course:

```
CSC310
|- notes
|- portfolio-username
|- 02-accessing-data-username
|- ...
```

This is one top level folder will all materials in it. A folder inside that for in class notes, and one folder per repository.

Please **do not** include all of your notes or your other assignments all inside your portfolio, it will make it harder to grade.

Finding repositories on github

Each assignment repository will be created on GitHub with the [rhodyprog4ds](#) organization as the owner, not your personal account. Since your account is not the owner, they do not show on your profile.

Your assignment repositories are all private during the semester. At the end, you may take ownership of your portfolio[^pttrans] if you would like.

If you go to the main page of the organization you can search by your username (or the first few characters of it) and see only your repositories.

⚠ Warning

Don't try to work on a repository that does not end in your username; those are the template repositories for the course and you don't have edit permission on them.

More info on cpus

Resource	Level	Type	Summary
What is a CPU, and What Does It Do?	1	Article	Easy to read article that explains CPUs and their use. Also touches on "buses" and GPUs.

[Skip to main content](#)

Resource	Level	Type	Summary
The Central Processing Unit	1	Video	Video by Crash Course that explains what the Central Processing Unit (CPU) is and how it works.

Windows Help & Notes

CRLF Warning

This is GitBash telling you that git is helping. Windows uses two characters for a new line `CR` (carriage return) and `LF` (line feed). Classic Mac Operating system used the `CR` character. Unix-like systems (including MacOS X) use only the `LF` character. If you try to open a file on Windows that has only `LF` characters, Windows will think it's all one line. To help you, since git knows people collaborate across file systems, when you check out files from the git database (`.git/` directory) git replaces `LF` characters with `CRLF` before updating your working directory.

When working on Windows, when you make a file locally, each new line will have `CRLF` in it. If your collaborator (or server, eg GitHub) runs not a unix or linux based operating system (it almost certainly does) these extra characters will make a mess and make the system interpret your code wrong. To help you out, git will automatically, for Windows users, convert `CRLF` to `LF` when it adds your work to the index (staging area). Then when you push, it's the compatible version.

[git documentation of the feature](#)