

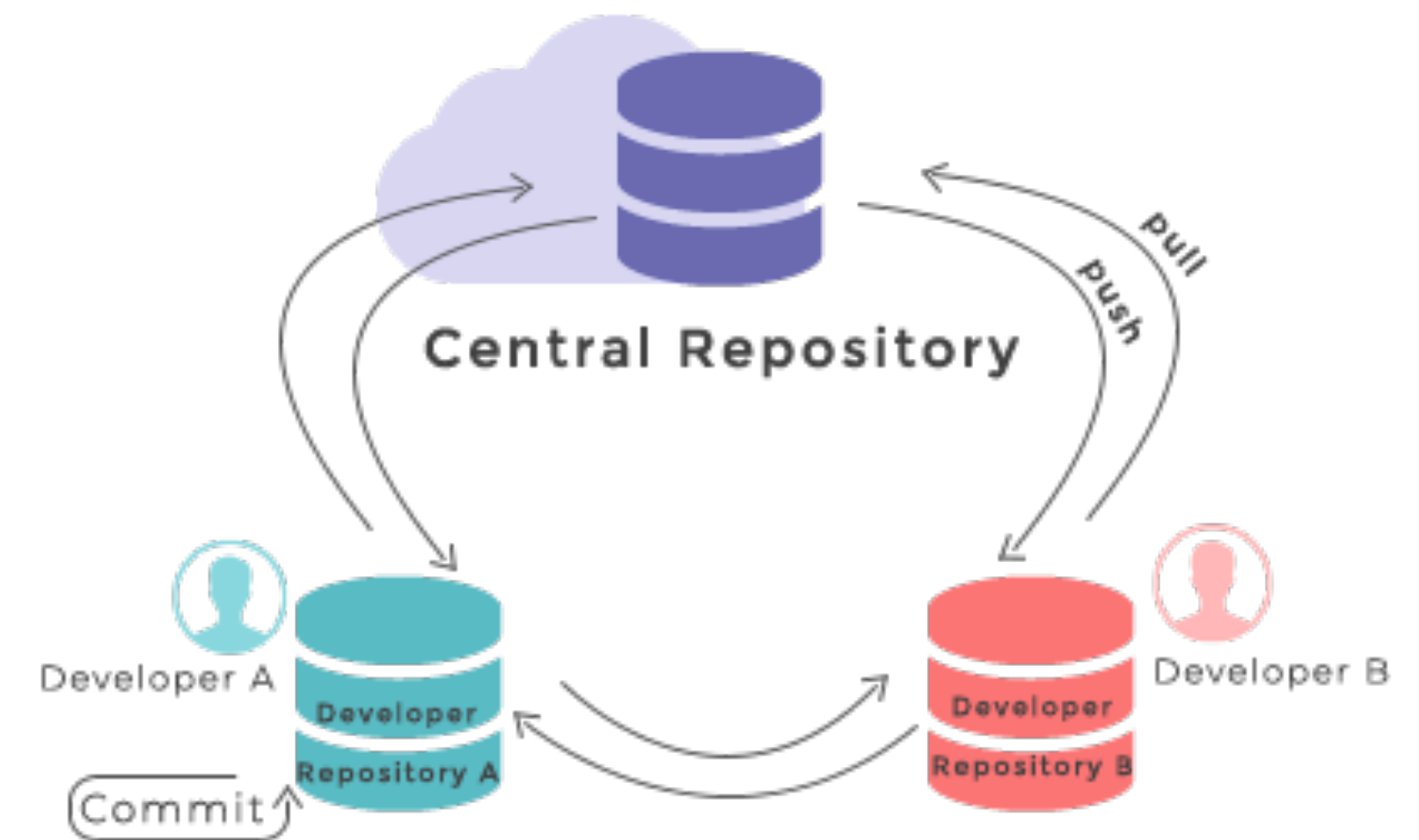
# An introduction to git

and why you should care about it

Jonathan Colen

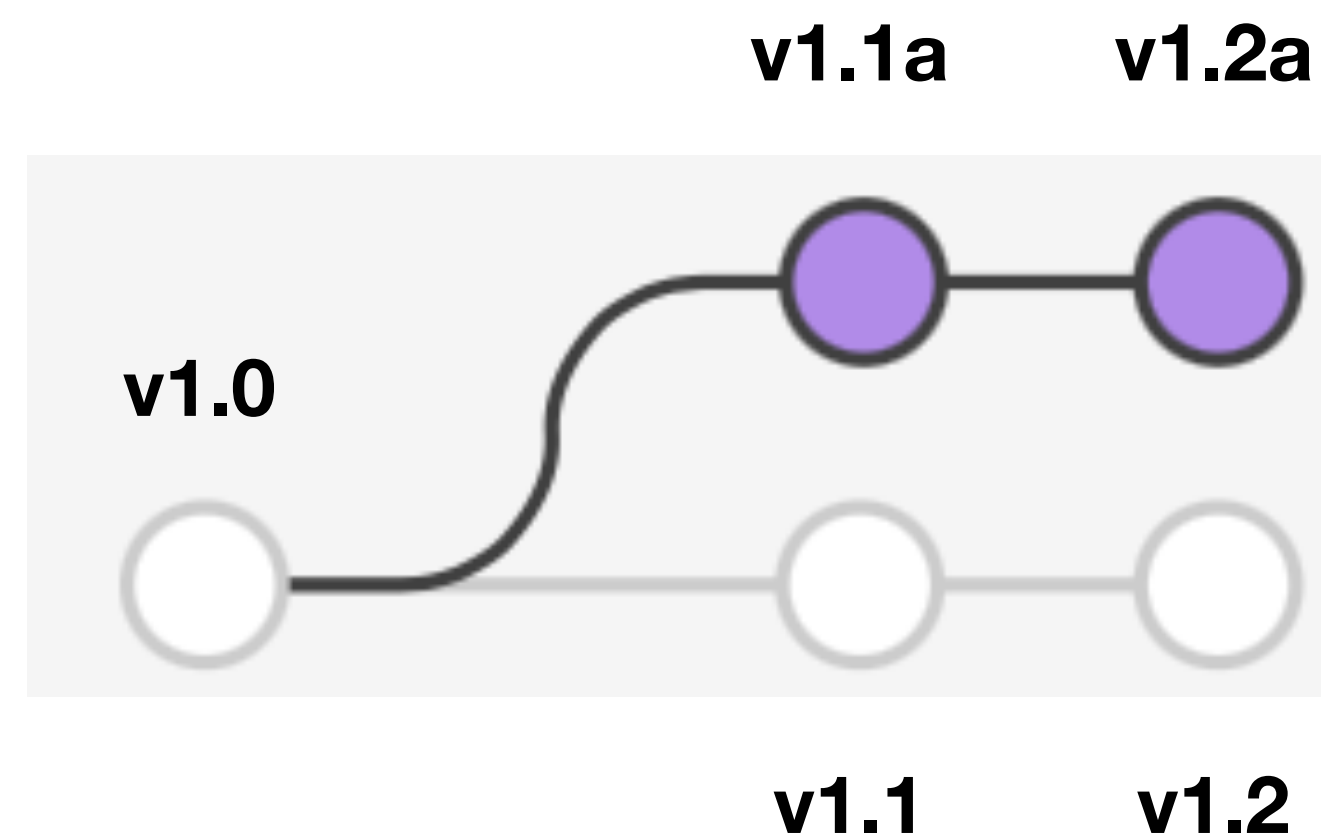
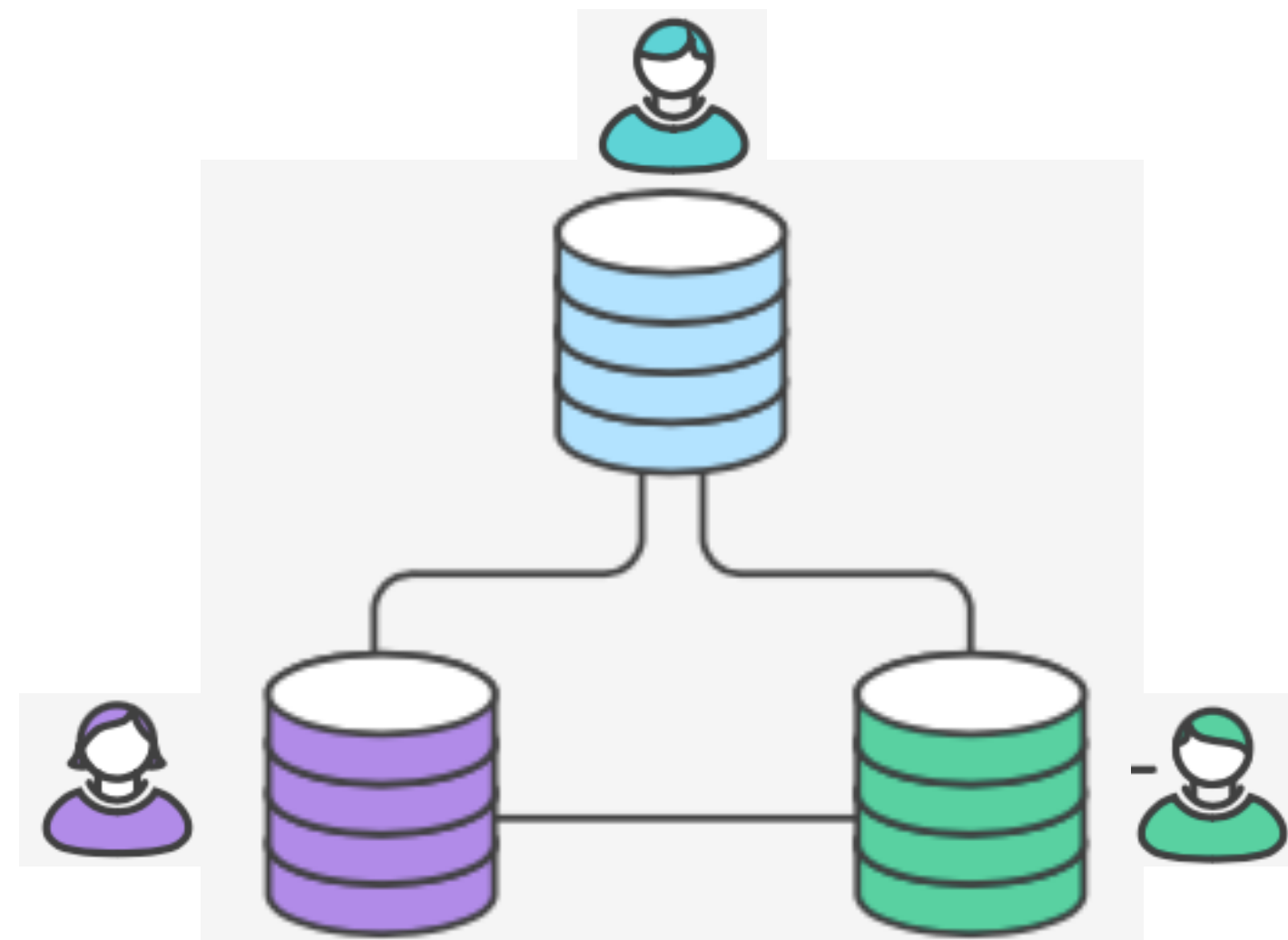
# What is git?

- Git is a *distributed version control* tool for file repositories
- Enables users to track changes to files
- Multiple users can have access to a repository
- Users can share changes to code



# Why should I use git?

- Collaboration
- Documentation
- Fear



```
for i, label in enumerate(labels):
    process_data(ax, folder, label, stride, time)

#ax[0].set_ylabel('$K_1 / K_3$')
#ax[1].set_ylabel('$K_2 / K_3$')
#ax[2].set_ylabel(r'$\alpha / K_3 \times a^2$')
#ax[0].set_ylim([0.9, 1.0])
#ax[0].set_yticks([0.9, 0.95, 1])
#ax[0].set_yticks([0.105, 0.11, 0.115])
#ax[1].set_ylim([0, 1])
#ax[1].set_yticks([0, 0.5, 1])
#ax[1].set_yticks([0, 0.06, 0.12])
#ax[2].set_ylim([0.2, 0.6])
#ax[2].set_yticks([0.2, 0.4, 0.6])
#for i in range(len(ax)):
#    ax[i].set_xlabel('Time (s)')
#    ax[i].set_xlim([200, 1200])

ax.set_ylabel(r'$\alpha / K_3 \times a^2$')
ax.set_ylim([0.2, 0.6])
ax.set_yticks([0.2, 0.4, 0.6])
ax.set_xlabel('Time (s)')
ax.set_xlim([200, 1200])
```

# Overview

1. Creating a git repository
2. Managing and committing files
3. Branching and merging
4. Github, pushing, and pulling
5. “Best” practices

# Takeaways

- 3 reasons to use git

1. Collaboration
2. Documentation
3. Fear

- 5 git commands

1. git pull
2. git status
3. git add
4. git commit
5. git push