## GHHUb with the Class Repo

And an in-depth look of how to use Github while at Metis

#### Outline:

- 1. Vocab
- 2. Using Github for class notes
- 3. Other
  - a. Aliasing in terminal
  - b. Git reset
  - c. Merge Conflicts

## Github Vocabulary

#### Fork vs. Branch

- Branch is for team members
  - Intention to apply changes to operational branch
- Fork is for everyone else
- Can function the same way

# Branch Fork

#### Git Clone

- Does a Fetch and a Merge
- Fetch
  - Updates local records of online checkpoints
  - Doesn't change any files
- Merge
  - Brings online changes into your local directory

## Github for Class Materials

#### Why are there issues pulling materials?

- Github is a version control platform
  - Meant for team contributions
  - Not intended for distribution.
- Students cannot edit class repository
  - Every student wants to save their own notes
  - Requires Forking

#### File Structure

Online

Class Repository github/thisismetis

Personal Repository github/username

Local

#### Do once:

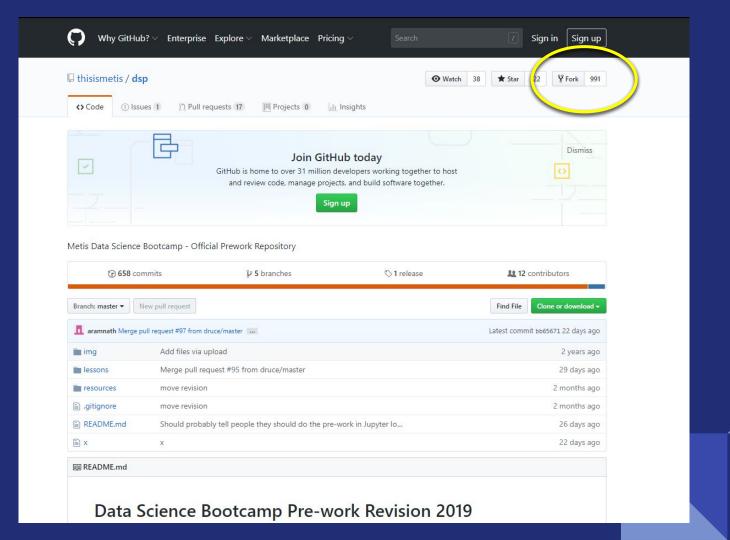
Online

Class Repository github/thisismetis

Fork

Personal Repository github/username

Local



#### Do once:

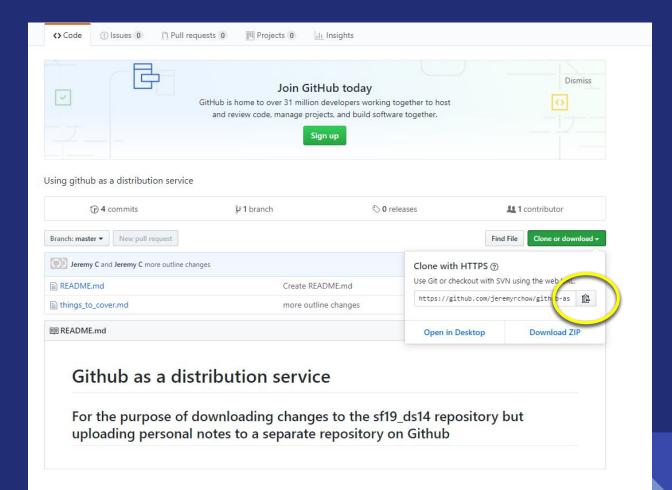
Online

Class Repository github/thisismetis

Personal Repository github/username

Clone

Local



#### Clone by command line:

- Navigate to where you want to store notes
- git clone [your\_repo\_URL]

#### Options Available After Cloning

Online

Class Repository github/thisismetis

Personal Repository github/username

git push

git pull

Local

#### Not Available After Cloning

Online

Class Repository github/thisismetis

Personal Repository github/username

No link yet

Local

#### Add upstream to your local directory

- `git remote add upstream [thisismetis\_repo]`
- git remote -v` to verify
- Upstream points to Metis, origin points to you
  - Git push and pull default to origin

Online

Class Repository github/thisismetis

Personal Repository github/username

git pull upstream master

Local

#### git pull upstream master

Terminal uses git package

#### git **DUII** upstream master

Download updates online to your computer

#### git pull **upstream** master

- Points to repository set as 'upstream'
  - In our case -> thisismetis repo

#### git pull upstream **master**

- Specifies which branch to pull
- Master is default branch of every repo

#### New Files



Online

Class Repository github/thisismetis

Personal Repository github/username

Local

#### Every morning:

Online

Class Repository github/thisismetis

Personal Repository github/username

git pull upstream master

Local

Online

Class Repository github/thisismetis

Personal Repository github/username

Take notes



Local Directory ~/path-to-notes

Local

#### Often:

Online

Class Repository github/thisismetis

Personal Repository github/username

git push

Local

#### Oh no!

Online

Class Repository github/thisismetis

Personal Repository github/username

Local



#### Only if catastrophe:

Online

Class Repository github/thisismetis

Personal Repository github/username

git pull

Local

#### Daily Workflow

- In Morning: git pull upstream master
- While taking notes / end of day:
  - `Git status` to see files that have changed since last commit
  - Git add [files to be added]
  - Git commit -m "what did I add for this commit"
  - Git push

## Other

## Terminal Aliasing

#### What is Aliasing?

- Can set up terminal shortcuts in bash\_profile
  - May be called bash\_rc if on linux
- Run multiple commands using one terminal command
- Run '. ./.bash\_profile` to update

```
.bash_profile
__conda setup="$(CONDA REPORT ERRORS=false '/anaconda3/bin/conda' shell.bash hook 2> /dev/null)"
if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
    \eval "$ conda setup"
else
    if [ -f "/anaconda3/etc/profile.d/conda.sh" ]; then
        . "/anaconda3/etc/profile.d/conda.sh"
        CONDA_CHANGEPS1=false conda activate base
    else
        \export PATH="/anaconda3/bin:$PATH"
    fi
fi
unset __conda_setup
alias metis="cd ~/Work/MetisCode/sf19ds14_git/sf19_ds14; git pull upstream master"
```

#### This is not python - spacing and quote types matter!

#### Terminal Input/Output

### Git reset

#### Git reset [-soft, -mixed, or -hard] [commit\_id]

- -soft resets 'head', but changes will be staged
  - Reset 'path' of commits, but keep all working changes
- -mixed resets 'head' AND index to commit, but changes will not be staged
- –hard means reset <u>local files</u> as well

## Merge Conflicts

#### Merge Conflicts

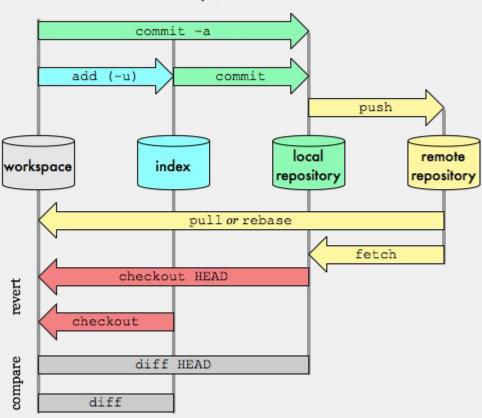
- If two users edit same file in different way
  - Easily reproducible by one person editing, one deleting same file
- Look for `< === head ` in conflicting file(s)</li>
- Manually delete / fix

## Thank you!

And thanks to the TA's!

## Appendix

#### Git Data Transport Commands



#### Head vs. Index

- Head refers to the last commit or checkpoint your files are based on
  - When you make a new commit, Head points to that new commit
  - Points to the end of the branch you are working on

#### Head vs. Index

- Index refers to the changes from the head
- Equivalent to 'Stage'

#### Helpful Links

- https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/merging-vs-rebasing
- https://help.github.com/en/articles/resolving-a-merge-conflict-using-t he-command-line