

# Logistics

- Pre course survey for EC, due Wed Oct 11
- - Section 1 ==> EC
- - Section 2 ==> Participation in the pedagogical experiment
- Datahub: where discussion labs and assignments will be released
- Discussion Lab:
  - SECTION DOES NOT START UNTIL Mon Oct 9
  - D1 will be posted Fri Oct 6, due Fri Oct 13
- Assignments
  - Practice Assignment, due Wed Oct 11
  - A1 will be posted Wed Oct 11, due Wed Oct 18

COGS 108 Final Projects  
Groups will be assigned Mon Oct 16

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The COGS 108 Final Project will give you the chance to explore a topic of your choice and to expand your analytical skills. By working with real data of your choosing you can examine questions of particular interest to you.

- You are encouraged to work on a topic that matters to the world (your family, your neighborhood, a state/province, country, etc).
- Taboo Topics: Movie Predictions/Recommendation System; YouTube Data Analysis, Kickstarter success prediction/analysis, prediction of what makes a song popular on Spotify  
Whatever is MOST popular EVER and whatever is HOTTEST RN on Kaggle

# Final Project: Objectives

- Identify the problems and goals of a *real* situation and dataset.
- Choose an appropriate approach for formalizing and testing the problems and goals, and be able to articulate the reasoning for that selection.
- Implement your analysis choices on the dataset(s).
- Interpret the results of the analyses.
- Contextualize those results within a greater scientific and social context, acknowledging and addressing any potential issues related to privacy and ethics.
- Work effectively to manage a project as part of a team.

# Upcoming Project Components

Groups assigned Monday of week 3

Project Review (5%) - your group will be assigned a previous COGS 108 project to review; A google form will be released to guide your thinking/discussion about and review of what a previous COGS 108 group did for their project. (due Wed Oct 25)

Project Proposal (8%) - a GitHub repo will be created for your group; 'submit' on GitHub (due Wed Nov 1)

# Project Proposal (8%)

Full project guidelines are here:

[https://github.com/COGS108/Projects/blob/master/  
FinalProject\\_Guidelines.md](https://github.com/COGS108/Projects/blob/master/FinalProject_Guidelines.md)

# Version Control

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Department of Cognitive Science

[jfleischer@ucsd.edu](mailto:jfleischer@ucsd.edu)

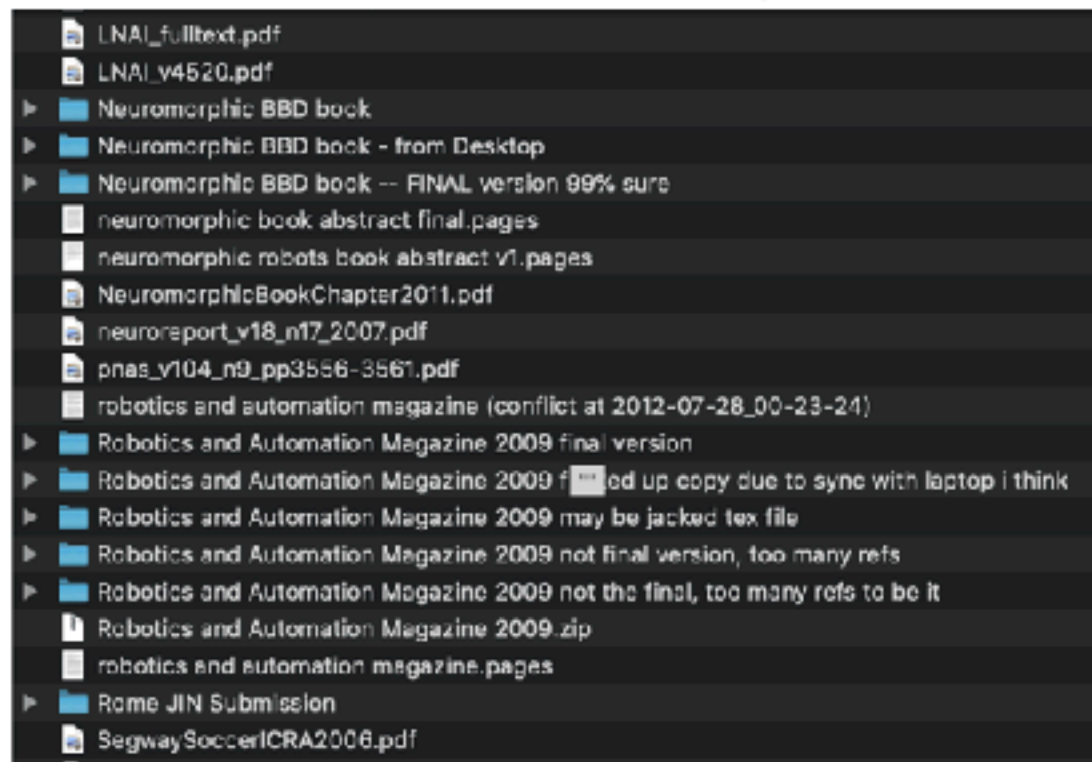
<https://jgfleischer.com>



@jasongfleischer

# This sucks

archived version of my Documents folder from ~ 2012



Several months after finishing a writing project, I wanted to keep only the final version of the many different revisions... figuring out which one was the version actually sent to the publisher was hard!



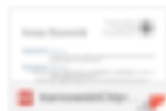
# Yup, this sucks too.

May 11



Thanks for chatting with me earlier today. I added the link to the visualization project into my resume, and attached the resume. Thanks for any connections you can make for me. I'd love to know where you send it, so I can keep track of that. Thanks again!

Best,

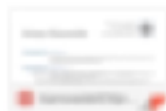


May 11



Actually, please use this one. I fixed a typo that was previously missed. Thanks!!

Best,

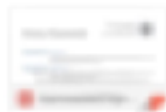


May 11



Final copy, please. Thanks for helping out.

Best,



# This is a step in the right direction

## SSSS Teacher Workshop

Considering how to incorporate data science into your high school STEM classroom?

The goal of this workshop is for you to leave with data science skills and applicable examples that can be used in your classroom.

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This workshop will answer questions like--

- What is data science?
- How can high schoolers prepare for data science courses in college?
- What does a career in data science involve?

use answer questions like--

- What is data science?
- How can high schoolers prepare for data science courses in college?
- What does a career in data science involve? what data science is, who high schoolers can do to best prepare for data science courses in college, and what a career in data science involves

We will walk through how data scientists carry out projects using RStudio, introduce the basics of the R programming language, and work with real datasets to generate visualizations and analyze data. The goal of this workshop is for you to leave with data science skills and applicable examples that can be used in your classroom.

Total: 9 edits

VERSION HISTORY

Only show named versions

MARCH

March 4, 3:27 AM

Current version

Shannon Olin

March 3, 9:47 AM

Shanna Leland

Shannon Olin

FEBRUARY

February 27, 5:29 AM

Shannon Olin

February 26, 5:46 PM

Shannon Olin

February 26, 4:57 PM

Shannon Olin

February 26, 3:50 PM

Kelly McConville

February 25, 3:53 PM

Shannon Olin

February 25, 3:38 PM

Shannon Olin

☒ Show changes

# Version Control

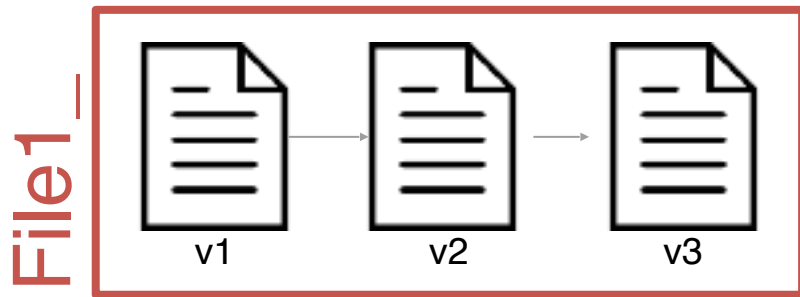
- Enables multiple people to simultaneously work on a single project.
- Each person edits their own copy of the files and chooses when to share those changes with the rest of the team.
- Thus, temporary or partial edits by one person do not interfere with another person's work

What is version control?

A way to manage the evolution of a set of files

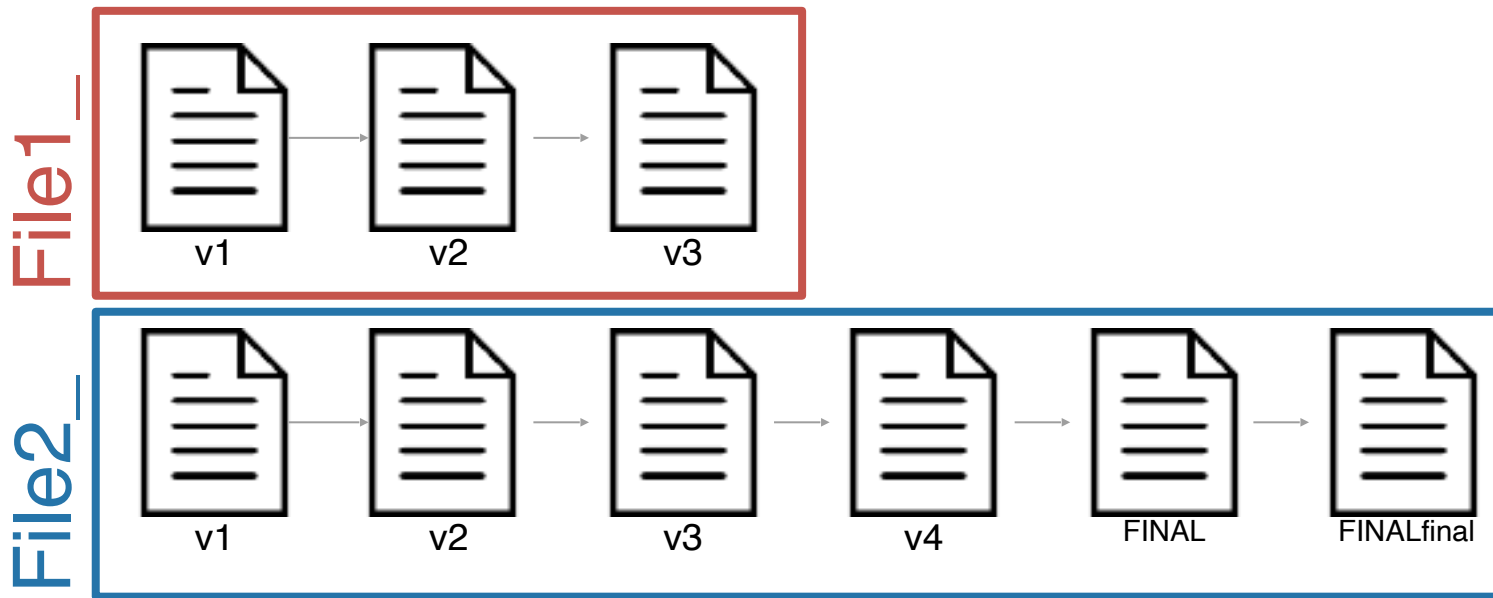
# What is version control?

## A way to manage the evolution of a set of files



# What is version control?

## A way to manage the evolution of a set of files



# What is version control?

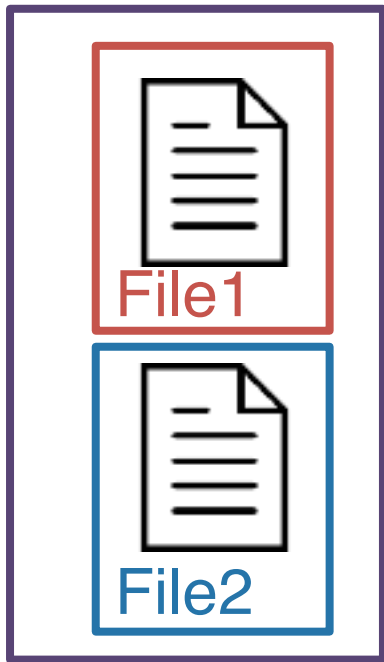
## A way to manage the evolution of a set of files



When using a version control system, you have **one copy of each file** and the *version control system tracks the changes* that have occurred over time

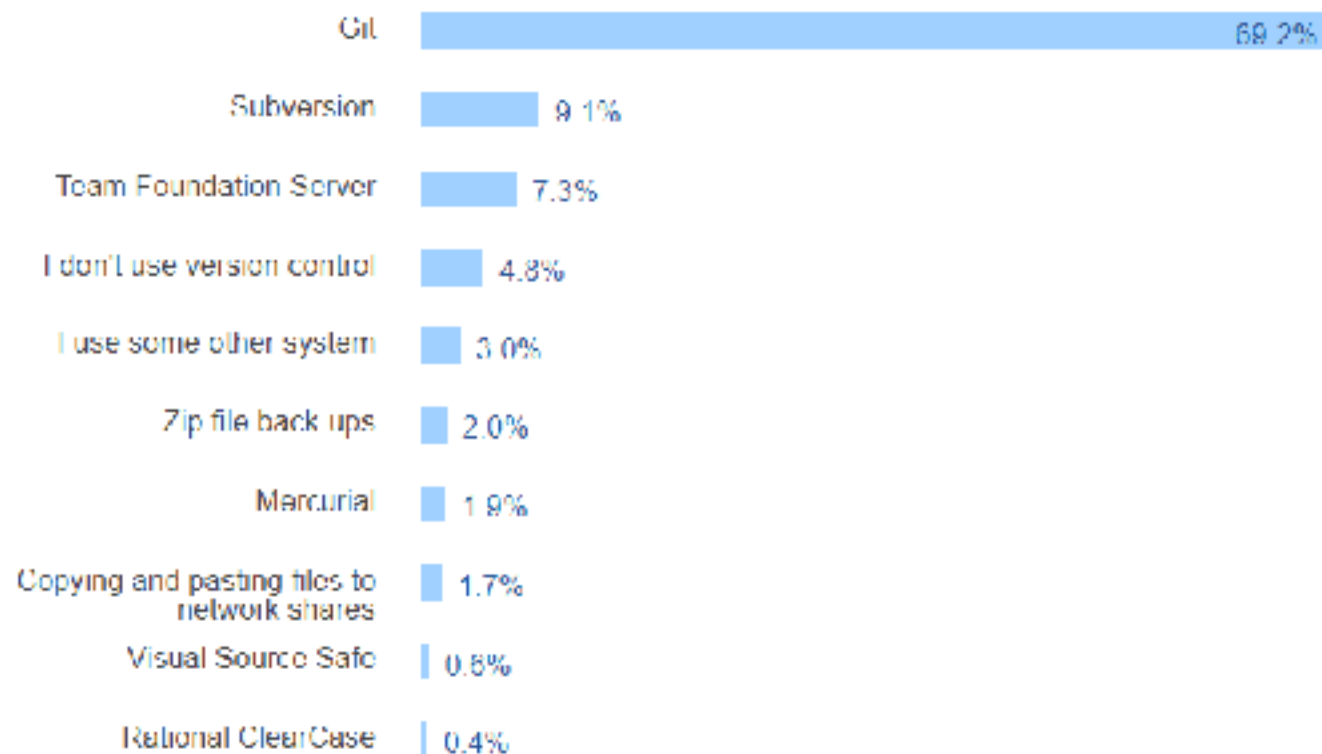
# What is version control?

## A way to manage the evolution of a set of files



The set of files is referred to as a **repository (repo)**





# git & GitHub

The word "git" in a bold, lowercase, sans-serif font.

the version control system

~ Track Changes  
from Microsoft  
Word....on  
steroids



**GitHub** (or Bitbucket or  
GitLab) is the home **where**  
**your git-based projects live**  
on the Internet.

~ Dropbox +  
social media for  
programmers

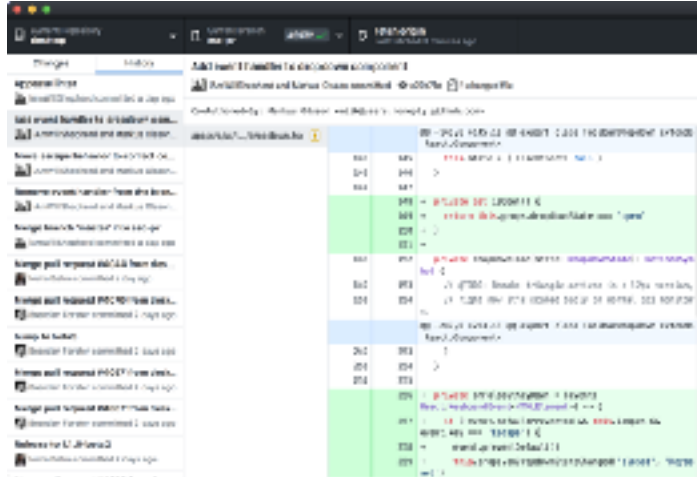
# What version control looks like

```
$ git clone https://www.github.com/username/repo.git
$ git pull
$ git add -A
$ git commit -m "informative commit message"
$ git push
```

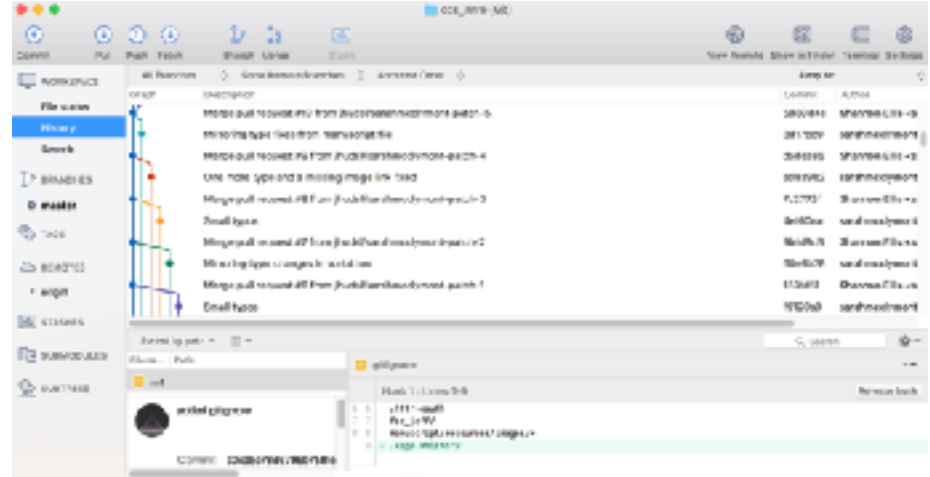
Terminal  
**git**



# GUIs can be helpful when working with version control



GitHub Desktop



SourceTree



# Version Controller

How do you typically interact with git?

A. I don't

B. command line

C. GUI GitHub Desktop

D. GUI: SourceTree

E. GUI: other



<https://forms.gle/8UeUL2Ux4YtG2CVr8>

# Version Controller

How do you typically interact with git?

A. I don't

B. command line

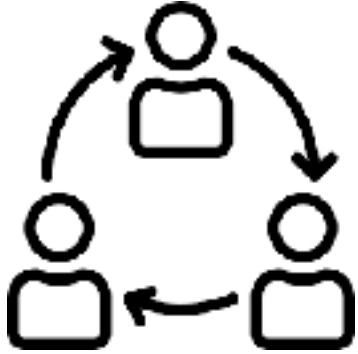
C. GUI GitHub Desktop

D. GUI: SourceTree

E. GUI: other



# Why version control with git and GitHub?



Collaboration



Returning to  
a safe state

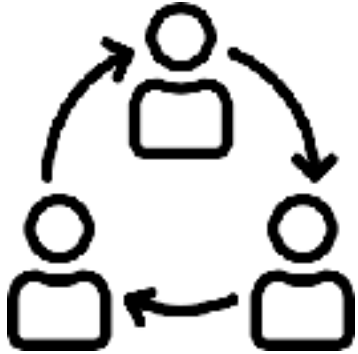


Exposure  
for your  
work

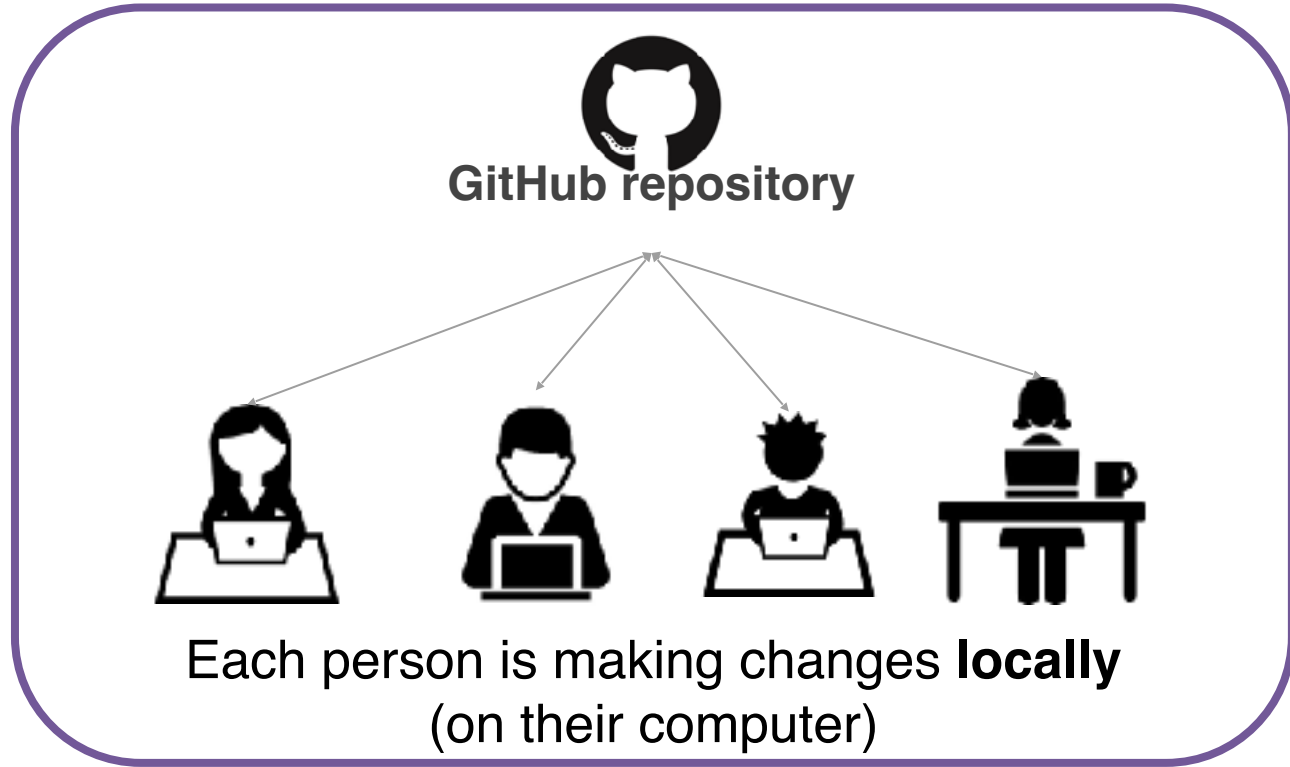


Tracking  
others' work

# Collaborate like you do with Google Docs



Collaboration





# Make changes locally, while knowing a stable copy exists



Returning to  
a safe state



You're free and safe to **try things out locally**. You'll only send changes to the repo when you're at a stable point

# Your repositories will be visible to others!



Exposure  
for your  
work



Your public GitHub repos  
are your coding social  
media

And vice versa, you can search for the code you need

For instance, this might come in handy when thinking about class projects

<https://github.com/topics/datascience-projects>

[Pull requests](#)[Issues](#)[Marketplace](#)[Explore](#)[Explore](#)[Topics](#)[Trending](#)[Collections](#)[Events](#)[GitHub Sponsors](#)

#

# april-fools

 **DuckMasterAI / rickroll-bot**

Star

5



&lt;&gt; Code



Issues



Pull requests

A simple bot to rickroll your friends on Discord!

[discord-bot](#)[discord-py](#)[april-fools](#)[rickroll](#)[never-gonna-give-you-up](#)[never-gonna-let-you-down](#)[rick-astley](#)[discord-py-bot](#)

Updated 2 hours ago

Python

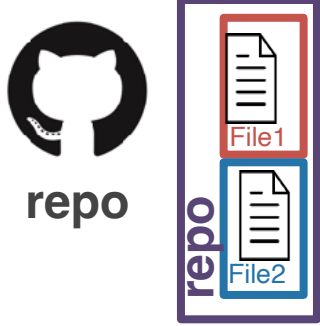
# Keep up with others' work easily



Tracking  
others' work



As a social platform, you  
can see others' work too!

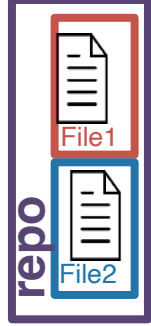


A **GitHub repo** contains all the files and folders for your project.

GitHub is a **remote host**. The files are geographically distant from any files on your computer.



repo



clone →



When you first make a copy onto your local computer (read: laptop), you **clone** the repository.



repo



clone



clone

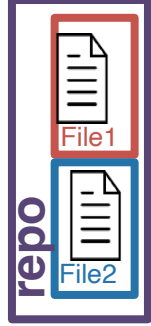


If someone else on your project cloned the repo at the same time, you would have identical copies of the project on each of your computers.





repo



clone



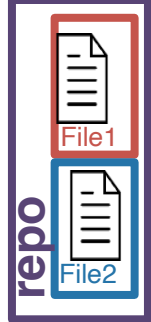
clone



Yay! Everyone can  
work on the project!



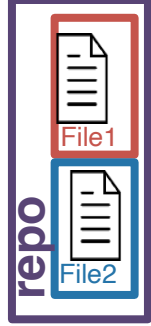
repo



You decide you want to  
change some of the text  
in the project.



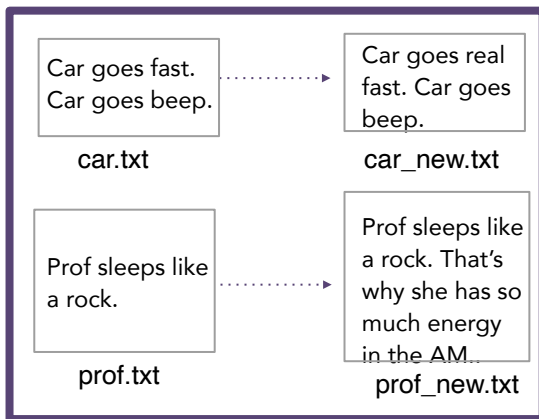
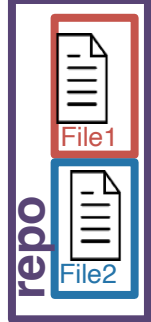
repo



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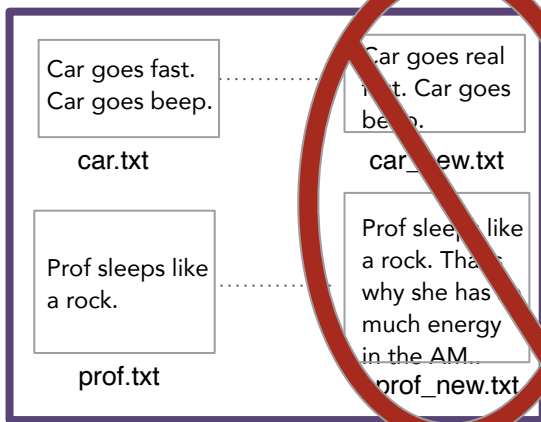
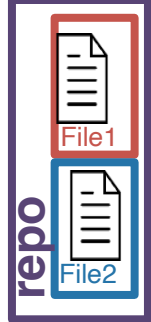
repo



without git...you'd likely rename these files....



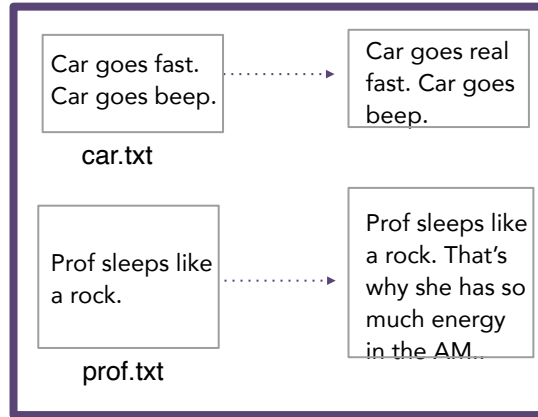
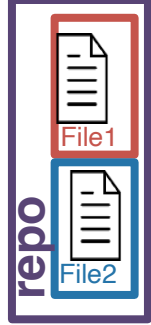
repo



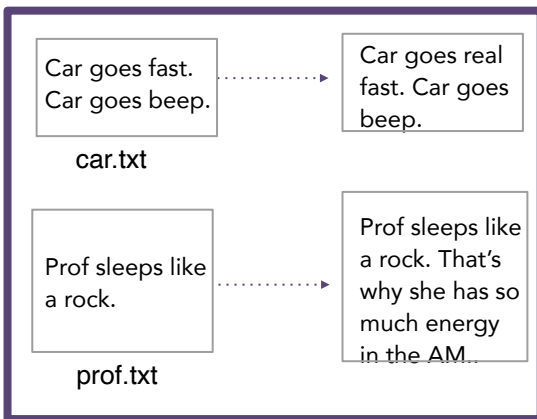
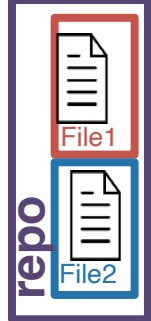
Thank  
goodness those  
days are over!



repo



Instead, you tell git which files you'd like to keep track of using **add**. This process is called *staging*.



|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>git add file</code>  | stages specified file (or folder)       |
| <code>git add .</code>     | stages new and modified files           |
| <code>git add -u</code>    | stages modified and deleted files       |
| <code>git add -A</code>    | stages new, modified, and deleted files |
| <code>git add *.csv</code> | Stages any files with .csv extension    |
| <code>git add *</code>     | Use with caution: stages everything     |

Instead, you tell git which files you'd like to keep track of using **add**. This process is called *staging*.



repo



Car goes fast.  
Car goes beep.

car.txt

Prof sleeps like  
a rock.

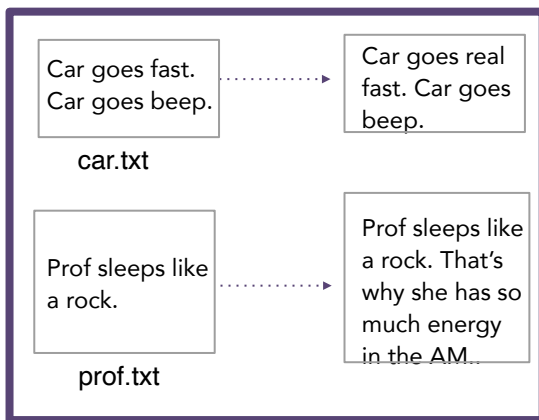
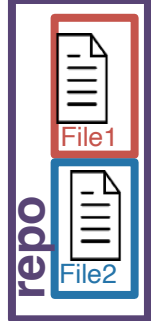
prof.txt

Car goes real  
fast. Car goes  
beep.

Prof sleeps like  
a rock. That's  
why she has so  
much energy  
in the AM.

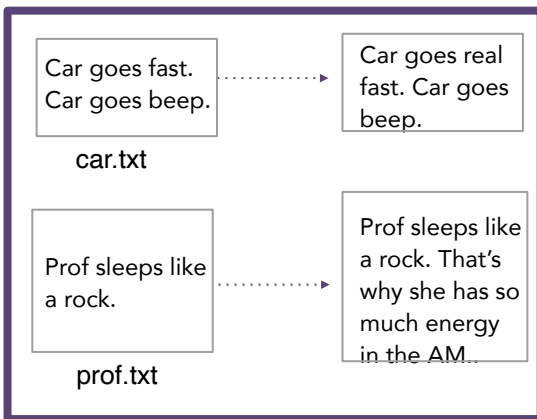
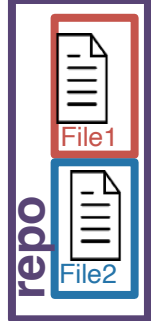
Then, you create a snapshot of  
your files at this point. This  
snapshot is called a **commit**.





Then, you create a snapshot of your files at this point. This snapshot is called a **commit**.

A **commit** tracks who, what, and when



You can make commits more informative by adding a **commit message**.

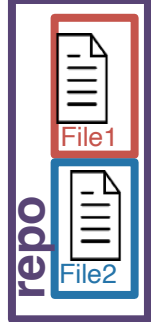
Example: `git commit -m 'fix typos in car and prof'`

Then, you create a snapshot of your files at this point. This snapshot is called a **commit**.

A **commit** tracks who, what, and when



repo

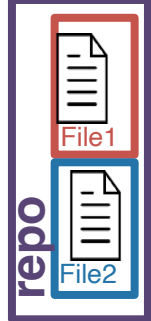


Shannon Ellis  
3/28/21 3:28pm

*fix typos in car and prof*



repo



push

Remember, you're not the only one working on this project though! You want your teammates to have access to these changes! You **push** these changes back to the remote.

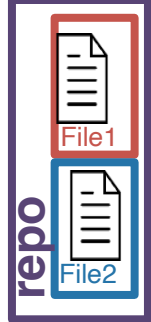


Shannon Ellis  
3/28/21 3:28pm

*fix typos in car and prof*



repo



Shannon Ellis  
3/28/21 3:28pm

*fix typos in car and prof*



Your teammate is still  
working with the (out-  
of-date) copy he  
cloned earlier!

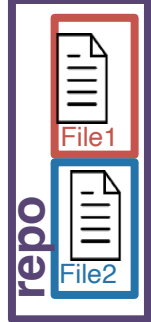


Shannon Ellis  
3/28/21 3:28pm

*fix typos in car and prof*



repo



To catch up, your teammate will have to **pull** the changes from GitHub (remote)



Shannon Ellis  
3/28/21 3:28pm

*fix typos in car and prof*



Your teammate is still  
working with the (out-  
of-date) copy he  
cloned earlier!

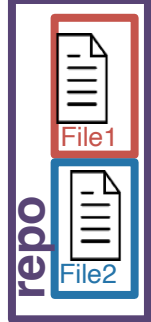


Shannon Ellis  
3/28/21 3:28pm

*fix typos in car and prof*



repo



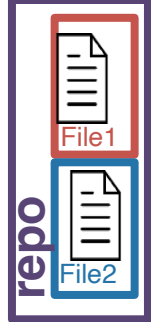
Your teammate pulls  
from remote and is  
now up-to-date!



Shannon Ellis  
3/28/21 3:28pm  
*fix typos in car and prof*



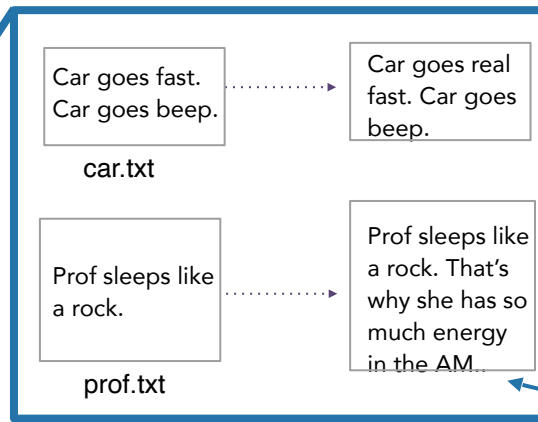
repo



pull



Your teammate pulls  
from remote and is  
now up-to-date!

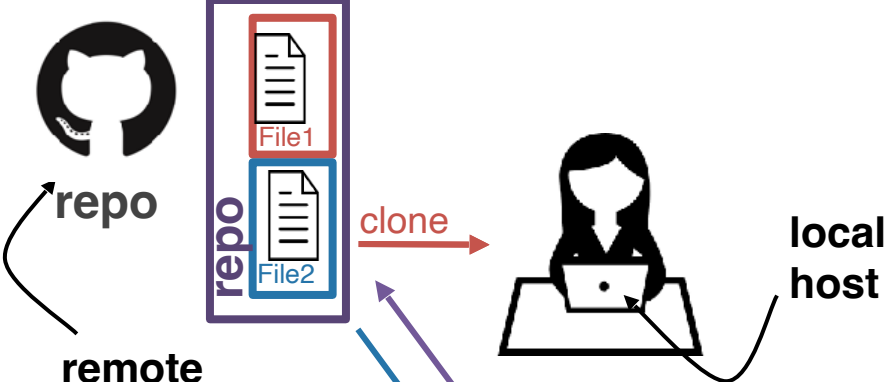


The files in his project  
locally will now have  
the updated files

Shannon Ellis  
3/28/21 3:28pm

*fix typos in car and prof*





# Let's recap real quick!

**repo** - set of files and folders for a project

**remote** - where the repo lives

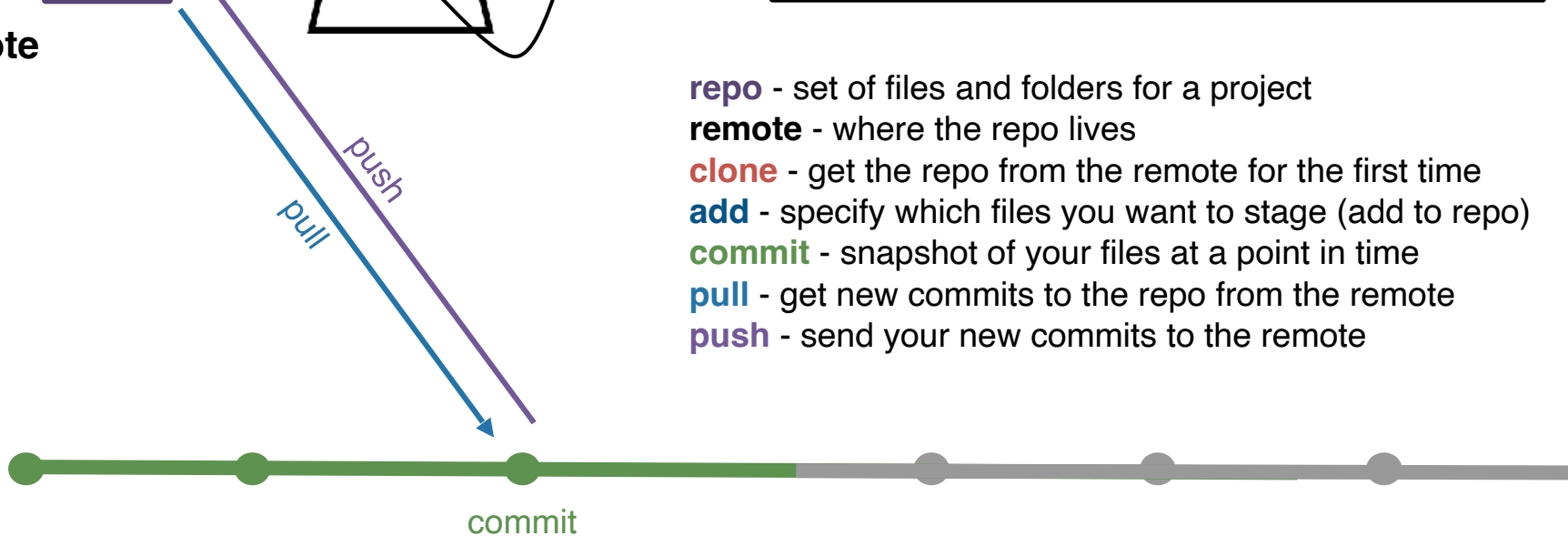
**clone** - get the repo from the remote for the first time

**add** - specify which files you want to stage (add to repo)

**commit** - snapshot of your files at a point in time

**pull** - get new commits to the repo from the remote

**push** - send your new commits to the remote



```
(base) jasonfleischer@rabona COGS108 % cd Lectures-Fa23
(base) jasonfleischer@rabona Lectures-Fa23 % git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    Week_01/.ipynb_checkpoints/
    Week_01/01_03_and_04_version_control.pdf

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
(base) jasonfleischer@rabona Lectures-Fa23 % git add Week_01/01_03_and_04_version_control.pdf
(base) jasonfleischer@rabona Lectures-Fa23 % git commit -m "lectures 3 and 4"
[main 08fae3a] lectures 3 and 4
 1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 Week_01/01_03_and_04_version_control.pdf
(base) jasonfleischer@rabona Lectures-Fa23 % git push
Enumerating objects: 6, done.
Counting objects: 100% (6/6), done.
Delta compression using up to 16 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Writing objects: 100% (4/4), 973.36 KiB | 24.96 MiB/s, done.
Total 4 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/COGS108/Lectures-Fa23.git
   a6d9a0e..08fae3a  main -> main
(base) jasonfleischer@rabona Lectures-Fa23 %
```

Review & Question Time

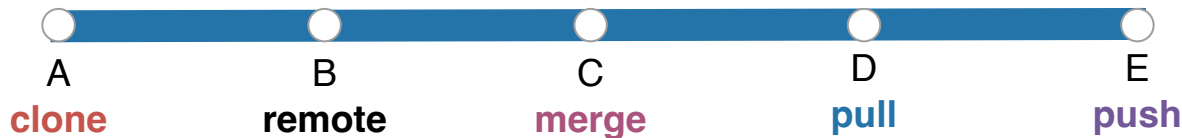


# Version Controller I

<https://forms.gle/wHA2GSyuycFre5qr6>

You've been working with a team on a project in a repo. You've made changes locally and you want to see them on the remote.

**What do you do to get them on the remote?**





## Version Controller II

Your teammate has given you access to a GitHub repository to work on a project together. You want to get them for the first time on your computer locally.

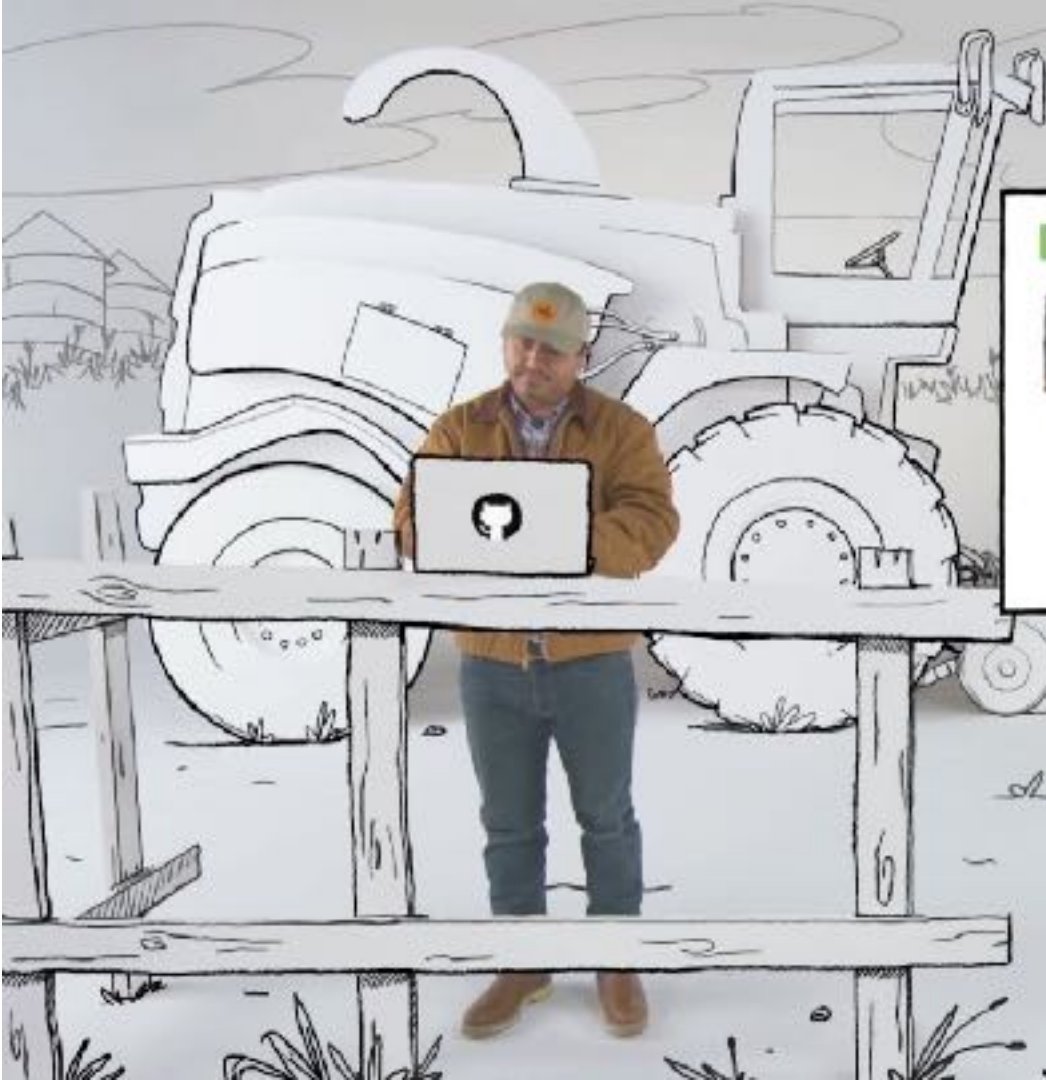
**What do you do to get the repo on your computer?**





Link for the video on the next slide so you can watch it on your own:

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=w3jLJU7DT5E>



< > Code

! Issue

🔗 Pull Request

🔓 Open

## Moisture data sharing



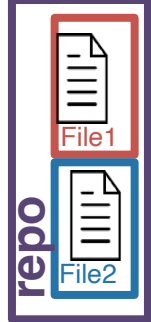
What if farmers could share moisture data?!

Comment

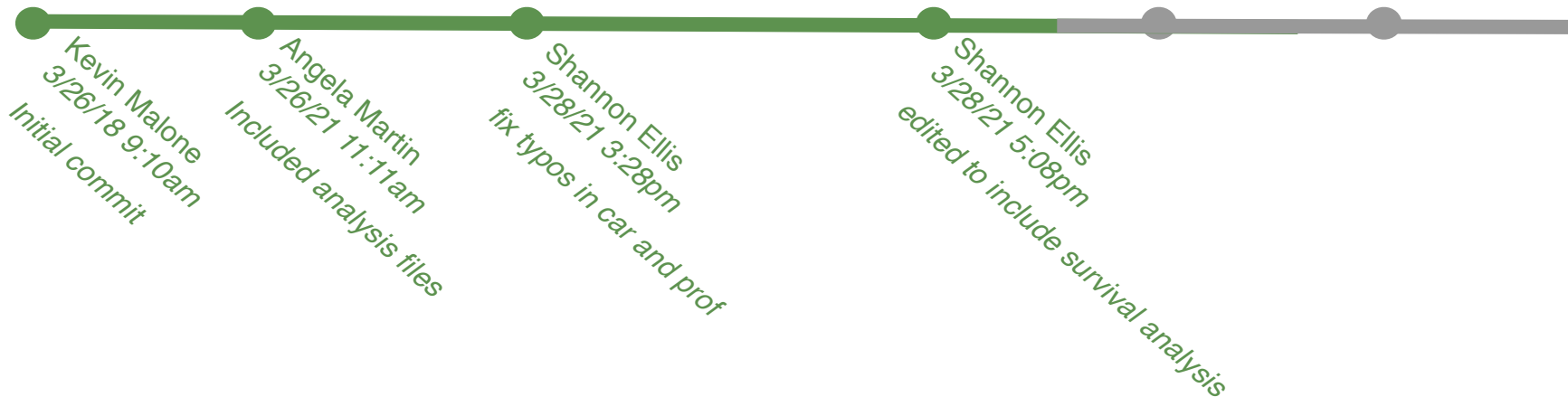




repo

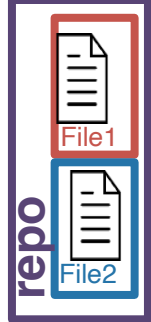


Each time you create a commit, git tracks the changes made automatically.



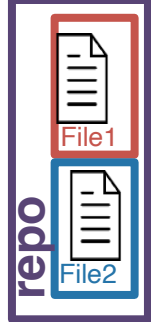


repo



By committing each time you make changes, git allows you to time travel!





By committing each time you make changes, git allows you to time travel!

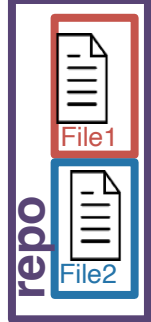


377dfcd00dd057542b112cf13be6cf1380b292ad

439301fe69e8f875c049ad0718386516b4878e22

456722223e9f9e0ee0a92917ba80163028d89251

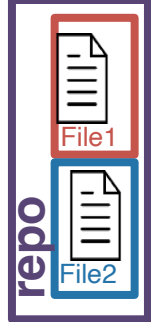
There's a unique id, known as a **hash**, associated with each commit.



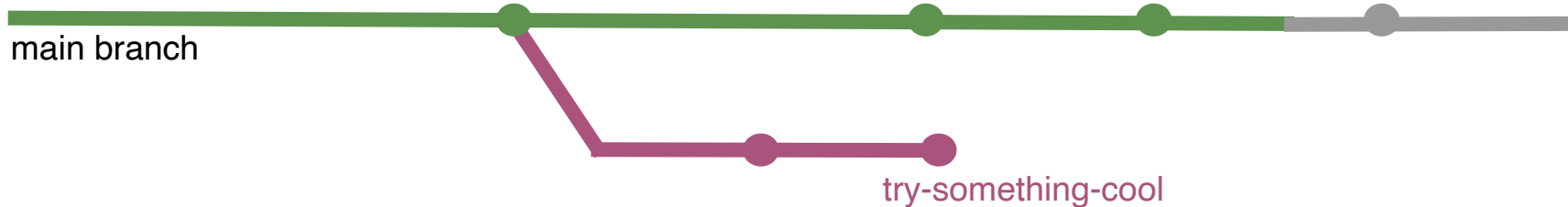
You can return to the state of the repository at any commit. Future commits don't disappear. They just aren't visible when you **check out** an older commit.

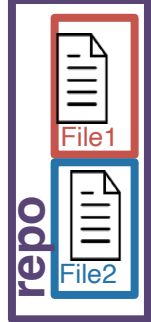


377dfcd00dd057542b112cf13be6cf1380b292ad

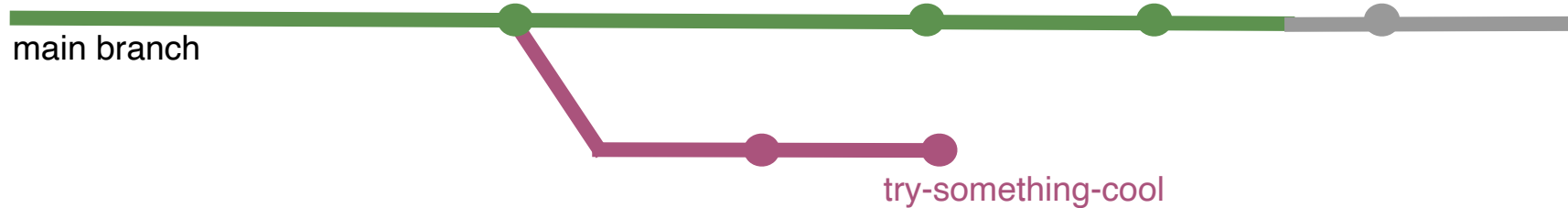


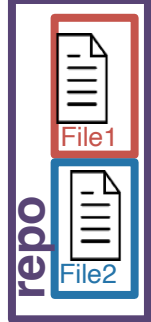
But...not everything is always linear.  
Sometimes you want to try something out  
and you're not sure it's going to work.  
This is where you'll want to use a **branch**.



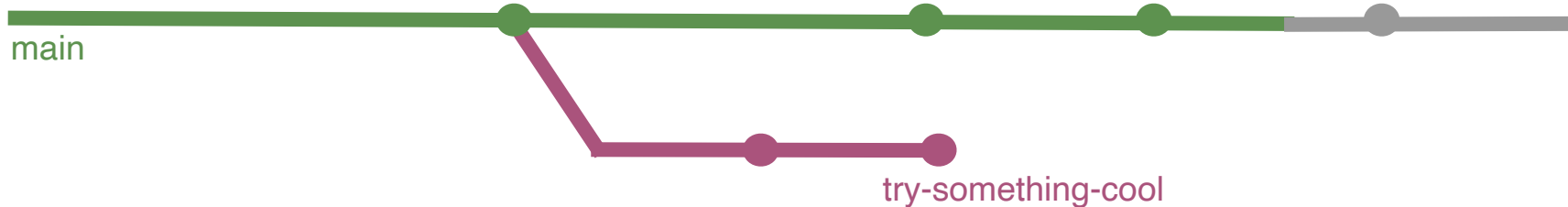


It's a good way to experiment. It's pretty easy to get rid of a branch later on should you not want to include the commits on that branch.





But...what if you DO want to include the changes you've made on your try-something-cool branch into the **main** branch?





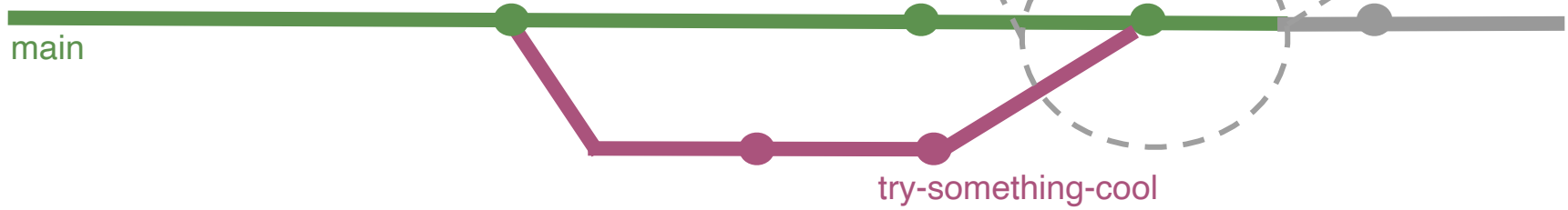
repo



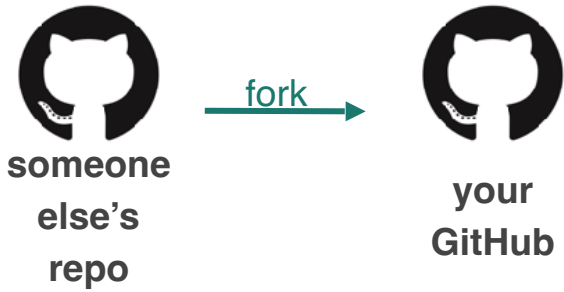
main

try-something-cool

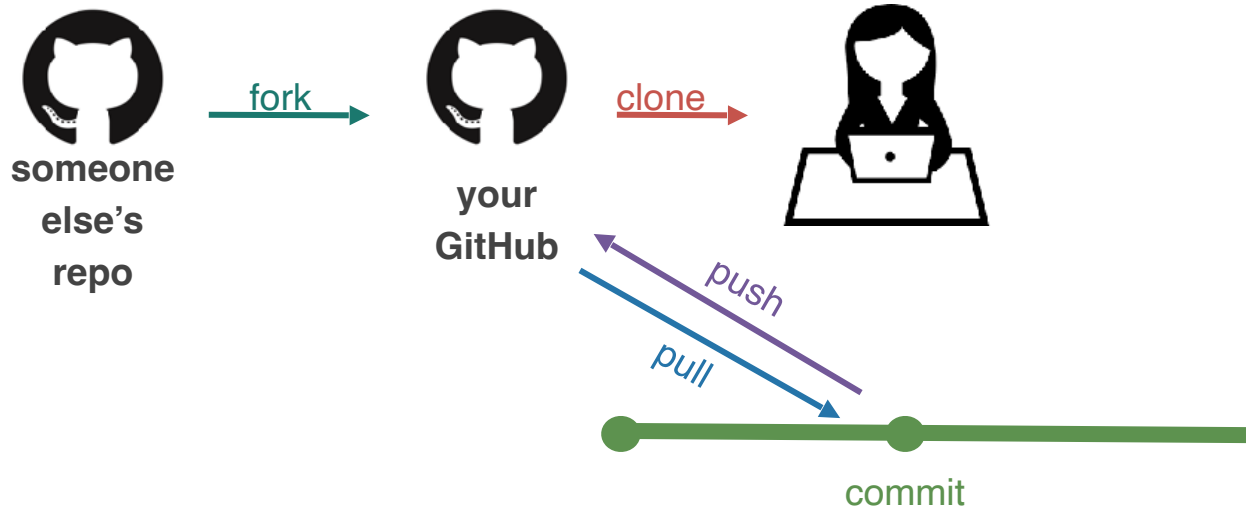
A **merge** allows you to combine the commits from a branch back into the main.



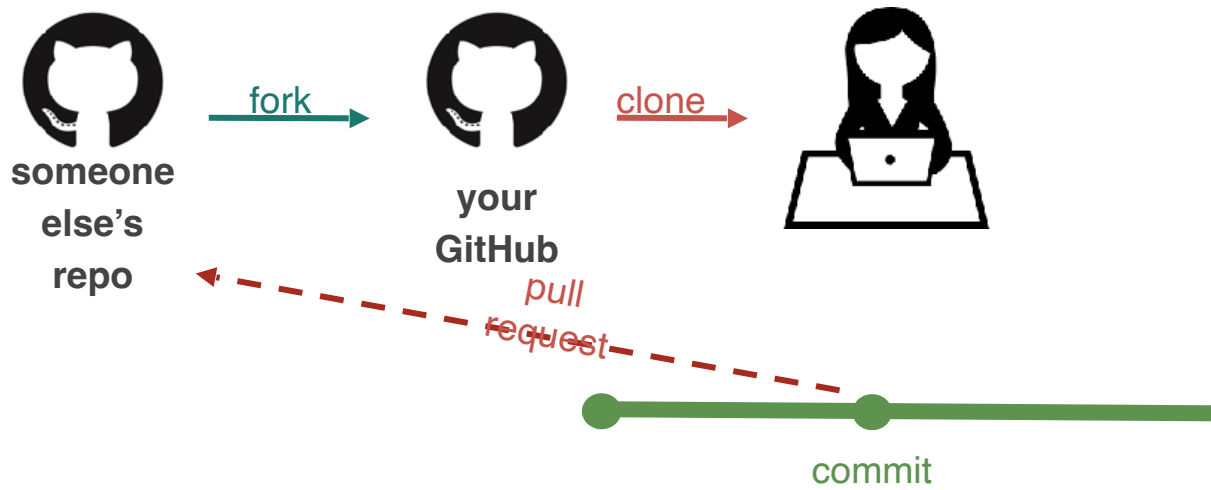




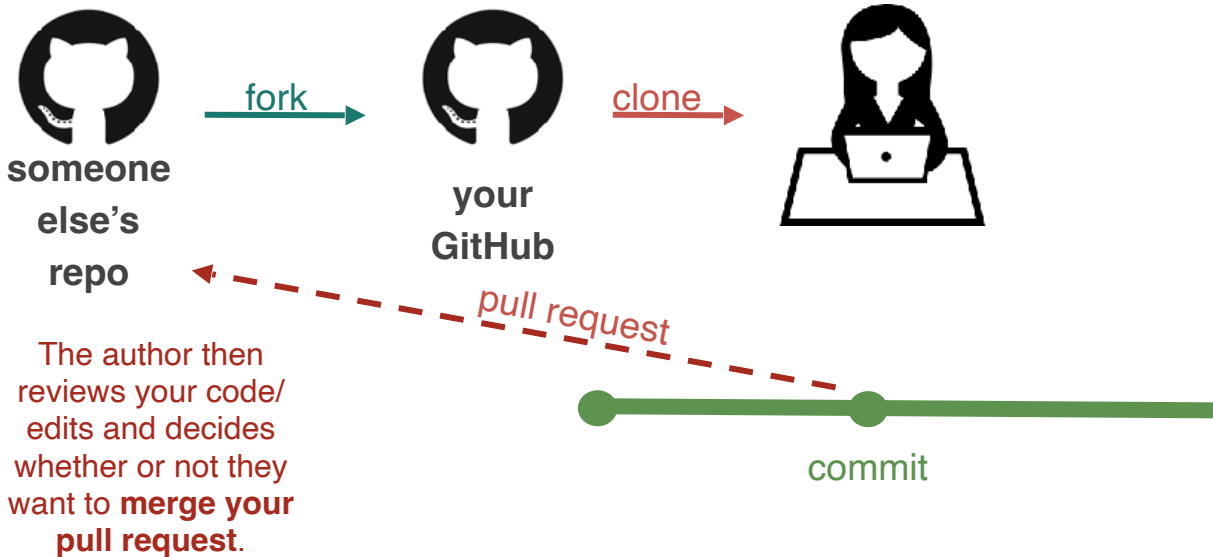
What if someone else is working on something cool and you want to play around with it? You'll have to **fork** their repo.



After you fork their repo, you can play around with it however you want, using the workflow we've already discussed.



But what if you think you've found a bug in their code, a typo, or want to add a new feature to their software? For this, you'll submit a **pull request** (aka **PR**).



But what if you think you've found a bug in their code, a typo, or want to add a new feature to their software? For this, you'll submit a **pull request** (aka **PR**).



someone  
else's  
repo

Last but not least...what if you find a bug in someone else's code OR you want to make a suggestion but aren't going to submit a suggestion with a PR. For this, you can file an **issue** on GitHub.



someone  
else's  
repo

Last but not least...what if you find a bug in someone else's code OR you want to make a suggestion but aren't going to submit a suggestion with a PR. For this, you can file an **issue** on GitHub.

**Issues** are *bug trackers*.

While, they can include bugs, they can also include feature requests, to-dos, whatever you want, really!

They can be assigned to people.

They can be closed once addressed ....or if the software maintainer doesn't like the suggestion



One more git recap...



One more git recap...





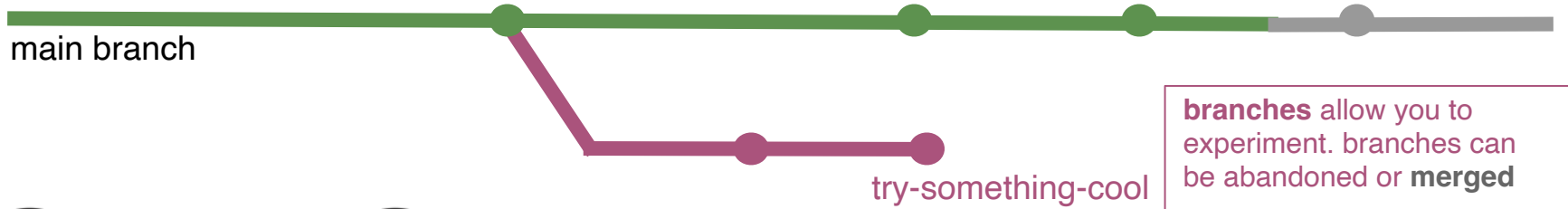
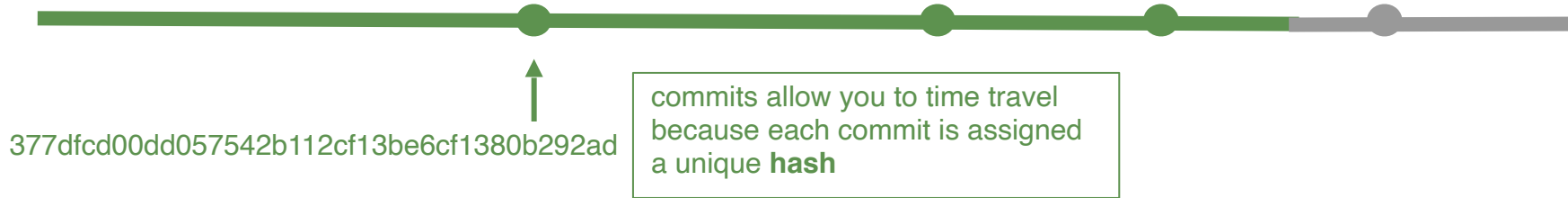
  
someone  
else's  
repo

fork →

  
your  
GitHub

You can work on others' repos by first **forking** their repository onto your GitHub

One more git recap...



fork →



You can work on others' repos by first **forking** their repository onto your GitHub

**Pull requests** allow you to make specific edits to others' repos

**Issues** allow you to make general suggestions to your/others' repos

One more git recap...

Review & Question Time

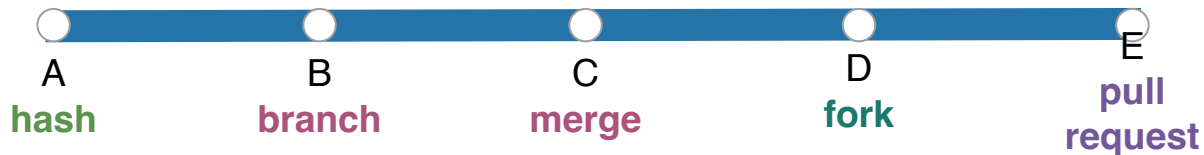


# Version Controller III

<https://forms.gle/eyxgHB3wvqmy17uR9>

To experiment within your own repo (test out a new feature, make some changes you're not sure will work)...

what should you do?

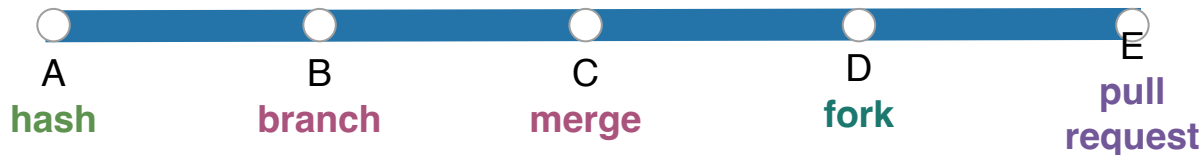




# Version Controller IV

<https://forms.gle/eyxgHB3wvqmy17uR9>

If you've made edits to someone else's repo that you're not a collaborator on...  
what would *they* have to do to incorporate your changes?

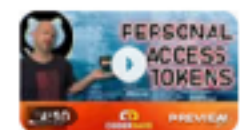




About 282009 results (0.44 seconds)

www.youtube.com › watch

## How to Create a Personal Access Token in GitHub - YouTube



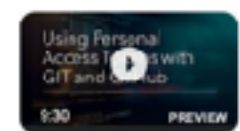
Personal access tokens (PATs) are an alternative to using passwords for authentication to GitHub when using ...

YouTube · CoderDave · Mar 11, 2021

7 key moments in this video

www.youtube.com › watch

## Using Personal Access Tokens with GIT and GitHub - YouTube



A short walk through of how to use Personal Access Tokens to work with GitHub. With instructions can be ...

YouTube · Ec Goad · Feb 9, 2021

3 key moments in this video

www.youtube.com › watch

## Git lab password no longer works? Gitlab Personal Access ...



Enroll to the 23-hours long Git and GitHub course ... how for proper interaction with GitHub you need to ...

YouTube · Braden Shashchuk · Sep 2, 2021

7 key moments in this video

Tokens are

- More secure (no dictionary attacks)
- Unique per person or per device
- You can have lots of them, different PATs for different roles in different projects

Our Scott Yang wrote this great HOWTO

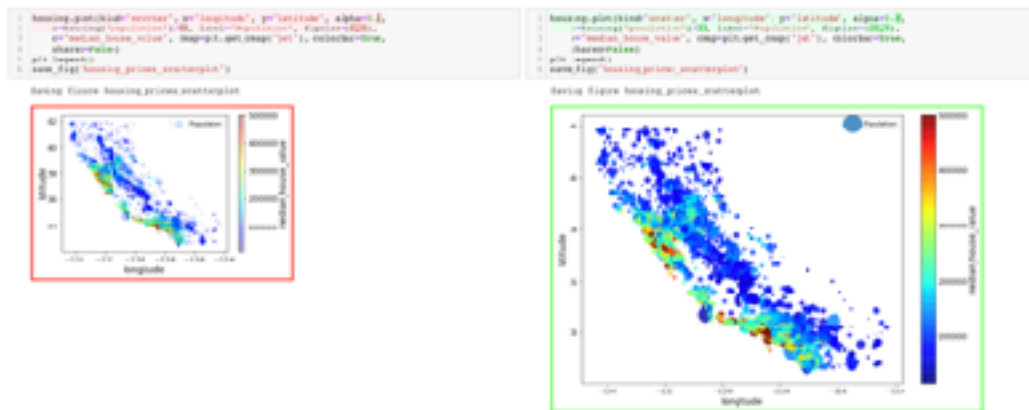
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Sb6tQwUVBhzcmBGWw4UnhGIYcMDdyUy3gaRKcQzYur4/edit>

# Jupyter notebooks suck to version control

<https://nextjournal.com/schmudde/how-to-version-control-jupyter>

## ReviewNB

ReviewNB is a GitHub app that also offers visual diffing with an interface that looks similar to the traditional Jupyter IDE. Because the outputs are visualized, problems associated with committing binary blobs disappear.



ReviewNB example courtesy of the ReviewNB website

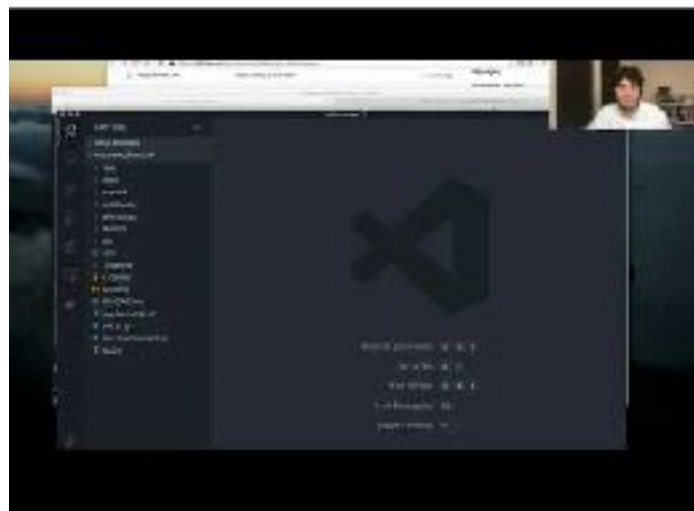


# More options

nbautoexport

docs: stable | py3 v0.5.0 | conda-forge v0.5.0 | tests: passing | coverage: 99%

Making it easier to code review Jupyter notebooks, one script at a time.



- jupy  
+ text

## Using text notebooks

Done

- nbautoexport makes it easy to code review Jupyter notebooks
  - For this approach, it is recommended to use the JupyterLab interface
  - Finally, this tool (jupyterlab) also has the ability to export notebooks to a single file (e.g. PDF, HTML, or JSON)
  - nbautoexport also has the ability to export notebooks to a single file (e.g. PDF, HTML, or JSON)
  - nbautoexport also has the ability to export notebooks to a single file (e.g. PDF, HTML, or JSON)
- (1) If you're not familiar with the JupyterLab interface, you can find the JupyterLab interface in the JupyterLab documentation.
- (2) If you're not familiar with the JupyterLab interface, you can find the JupyterLab interface in the JupyterLab documentation.
- (3) If you're not familiar with the JupyterLab interface, you can find the JupyterLab interface in the JupyterLab documentation.



Please do not  
put assignments  
on GitHub.

## Version Control: Practice

- Discussion Lab 1: Part 3
- Assignment 1: Part 1
  - This will get you practice with git & GitHub
  - Understand what you're doing in the assignment!
  - You may have to google, ask others, spend some time with this!
  - Part II is a Python review; each part of this assignment is self-contained
  - Do this part of the assignment ASAP
- git & Github == How to get the course lectures/materials
  - Assignment 1 will have you fork the Lectures and Project repos
  - You can keep the lectures up-to-date throughout the quarter
- you'll be using GitHub for your final projects

# Even more practice

You need to learn by doing. Listening to me blah blah is only going to go so far. Here's some choices that seem to me like they would be good for beginner to intermediate levels, but note I have not actually used them.

- Free 16 hour Coursera course by Google covering common Git usage patterns <https://www.coursera.org/learn/introduction-git-github>
- Katas for Git <https://github.com/eficode-academy/git-katas>
- If you have other suggestions please let me know!
- If you use these and like or hate them please give me feedback!