

Git and R Markdown

Why they are useful and how to get started

What is Git?

- Distributed version control
- Manages changes without overwriting them

	COMMENT	DATE
○	CREATED MAIN LOOP & TIMING CONTROL	14 HOURS AGO
○	ENABLED CONFIG FILE PARSING	9 HOURS AGO
○	MISC BUGFIXES	5 HOURS AGO
○	CODE ADDITIONS/EDITS	4 HOURS AGO
○	MORE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
○	HERE HAVE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
○	AAAAAAAAA	3 HOURS AGO
○	ADKFJSLKDFJSDKLFJ	3 HOURS AGO
○	MY HANDS ARE TYPING WORDS	2 HOURS AGO
○	HAAAAAAAAAANDS	2 HOURS AGO

AS A PROJECT DRAGS ON, MY GIT COMMIT
MESSAGES GET LESS AND LESS INFORMATIVE.



What is Git?

- Distributed version control
- Shell software and GUIs

```
MINGW32:~/git
Welcome to Git (version 1.8.3-preview20130601)

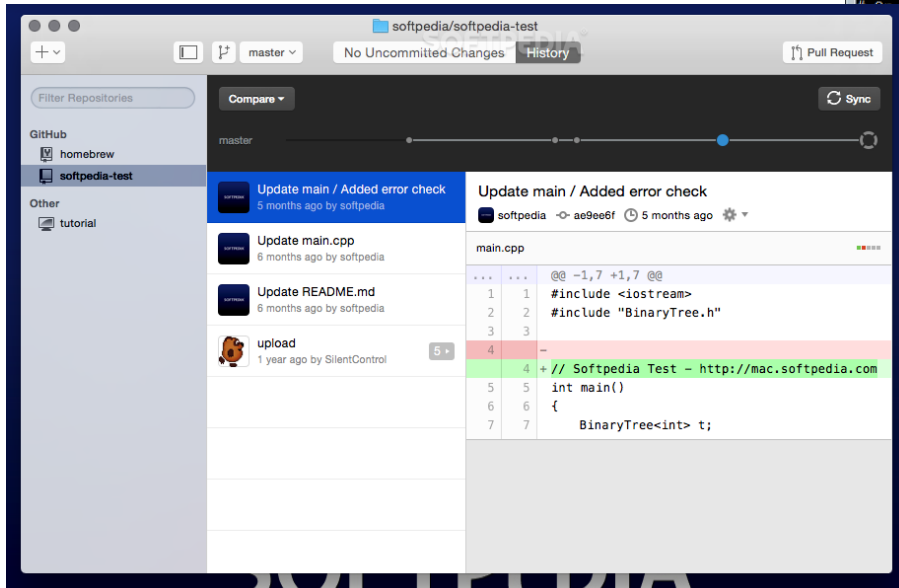
Run 'git help git' to display the help index.
Run 'git help <command>' to display help for specific commands.

Bacon@BACON ~
$ git clone https://github.com/msysgit/git.git
Cloning into 'git'...
remote: Counting objects: 177468, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (52057/52057), done.
remote: Total 177468 (delta 133396), reused 166093 (delta 123576)
Receiving objects: 100% (177468/177468), 42.16 MiB | 1.84 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (133396/133396), done.
Checking out files: 100% (2576/2576), done.

Bacon@BACON ~
$ cd git

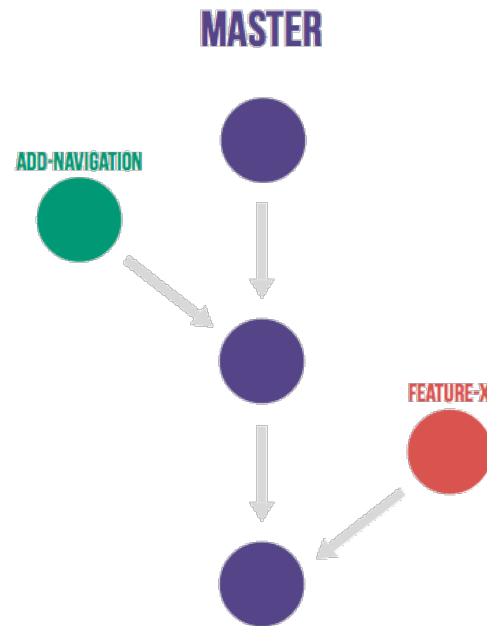
Bacon@BACON ~/git (master)
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working directory clean

Bacon@BACON ~/git (master)
```



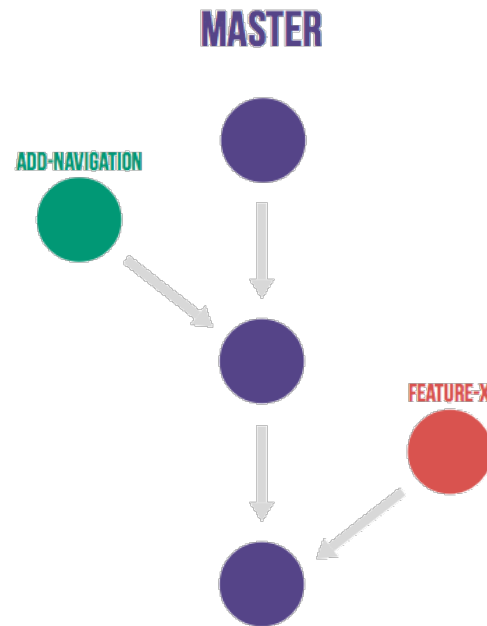
What is Git?

- Distributed version control
- Manages changes without overwriting them
- Local and remote copies



What is Git?

- Distributed version control
- Manages changes without overwriting them
- Local and remote copies
- GitHub: Collaborative platform and hosting service



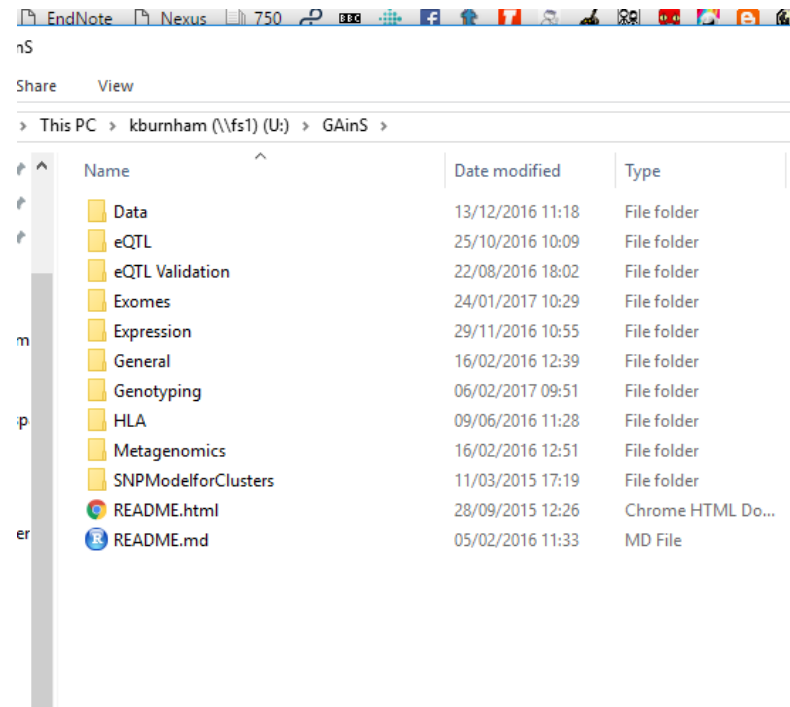
Why use Git?

- Code sharing and publishing, a programmer's Linked In?
- Or: Word track changes + Dropbox shared folders
- Not just for code: any type of file
- Not just for coders: GUIs available
- Manages and stores revisions: filing system for drafts
- Joint projects
- Public repositories are helpful e.g. [ATAC-seq QC](#)



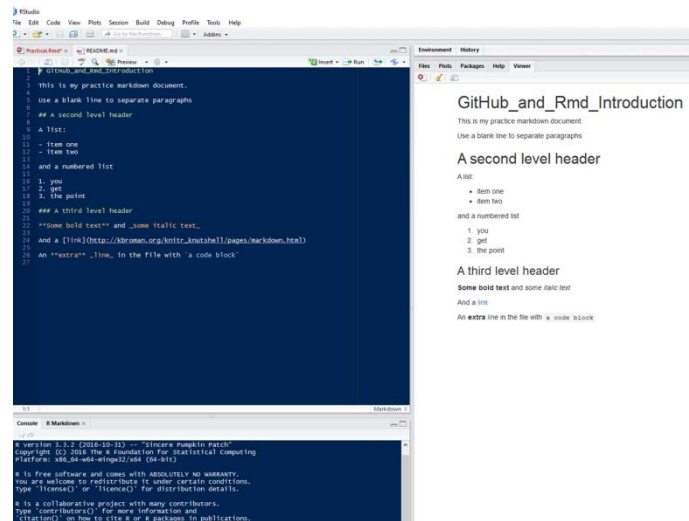
How do you use Git?

- Usual folder structure on your computer



How do you use Git?

- Usual folder structure on your computer
- Do some work (the hardest part)



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a file named 'GitHub_and_Rmd_Introduction.md'. The left pane shows the raw markdown code, and the right pane shows the rendered HTML output. The code includes various markdown features like headers, lists, bold text, italics, links, and code blocks. The rendered output shows these elements formatted correctly, such as bold text becoming bold and code blocks being enclosed in a pre-tag.

```
1 this is my practice markdown document.  
2  
3 use a blank line to separate paragraphs  
4  
5 ## A second level header  
6  
7 A list:  
8  
9 - item one  
10 - item two  
11  
12 and a numbered list  
13  
14 1. you  
15 2. get  
16 3. the point  
17  
18 ### A third level header  
19  
20 "some bold text" and "some italic test."  
21  
22 And a [link](http://kbroman.org/knitr_knitshell/pages/markdown.html)  
23  
24 An "extra" line in the file with a code block  
25  
26  
27
```

Rendered output:

GitHub_and_Rmd_Introduction

This is my practice markdown document.

Use a blank line to separate paragraphs

A second level header

A list:

- item one
- item two

and a numbered list

1. you
2. get
3. the point

A third level header

Some bold text and some italic test

And a link

An extra line in the file with a code block



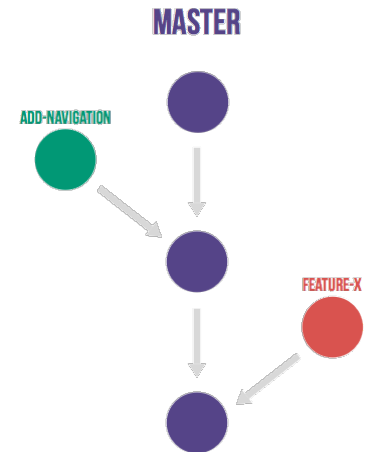
How do you use Git?

- Usual folder structure on your computer
- Do some work
- Save your changes locally; Git notices and tracks them
- Confirm that you want these changes to be remembered
- Synchronise with a central copy of your folder on GitHub



How do you use Git?

- Download from the central copy to another computer (this could be you, or someone else)
- Do some work
- Synchronise (*push*) the changes to GitHub
- *Pull* them down to the first computer



Some terms you will come across

- **Repository** - a directory
- **Remote** - the online copy (also called the **origin**)
- **Clone** - download a whole repository
- **Add** - changes that you **add** are waiting (**staged**) to be stored
- **Commit** - store a snapshot
- **Push** - upload changes
- **Pull** - download changes and merge all together



Some terms you might come across

- **Revert** – reverse previous changes (but still store them)
- **Branch** - a parallel copy of the repository
- **Master** – the main/default branch
- **Fetch** - download changes
- **Checkout** – switch branches or discard changes
- **Merge** - combine branches
- **Fork** – duplicate a repository



What is R Markdown?

- Lightweight markup for interactive documents
- Instruction tags e.g. HTML, LaTeX
 - Word: WYSIWYG
- Readable markup + conversion tool
- Include code (R, Python, SQL) in your text
- Reproducible dynamic documents



Why use Markdown?

- Word + figures = Yuck.
- Generate nice HTML/PDFs/Word docs
- Good integration with GitHub
- REALLY useful for R(/python/bash/SQL) users: integrate code and generate summary docs all in one
- Reproducible and dynamic analysis
- ([Parameters, slideshows, notebooks, websites...](#))



Why use Markdown?

```
<html>  
<body>  
<h1>Title</h1>  
</head>  
</html>
```

Title

```
\documentclass[a4paper,12pt]  
{report}  
\textheight=23.5cm  
\textwidth=15cm
```

```
\section{Title}
```



How do you use R Markdown?

- Open an R Markdown file in R Studio
- *Type as normal*
- Add code in chunks
- Click “Knit” to generate the document
- Open the file created in the same directory

