# GitHub for Fisheries Scientists

**AFS-AK Chapter Workshop** 

February 23, 2022

12:00-1:30 PM

Instructors: Justin Priest and Sara Miller

https://github.com/justinpriest/github\_demo\_adfg





#### Welcome! Your Instructors:



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ADF&G Biometrician 3

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ADF&G Fisheries Biologist 3





- 1 What is GitHub
- 2 Why use GitHub?
- 3 How to use GitHub
- 4 Show me the demo!
- 5 Concluding Thoughts /
  Best Practices / Resources



### 1 – What is GitHub?



### 1 — What is GitHub?



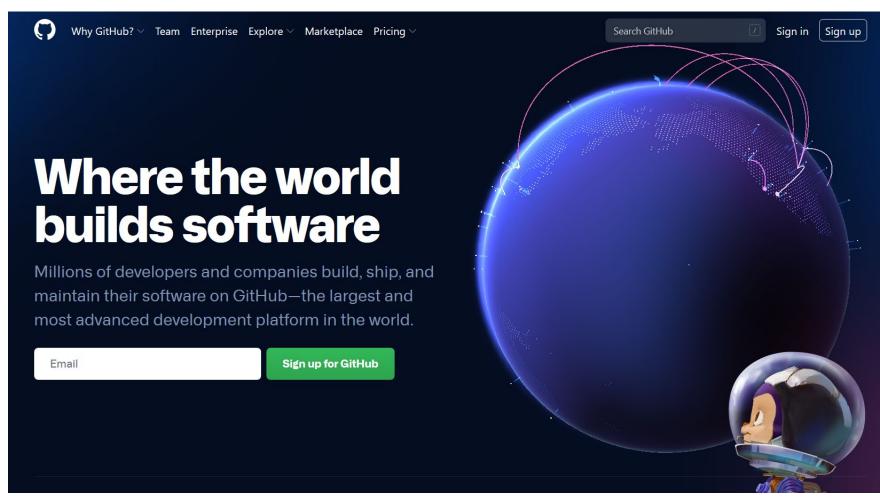
# GitHub

- Git is the underlying tech
  - Integrates a version control program into other programs
- Backend (behind the scenes)

- GitHub is a specific site
  - Other sites too (e.g., GitLab and BitBucket)
- Front end (website interface)

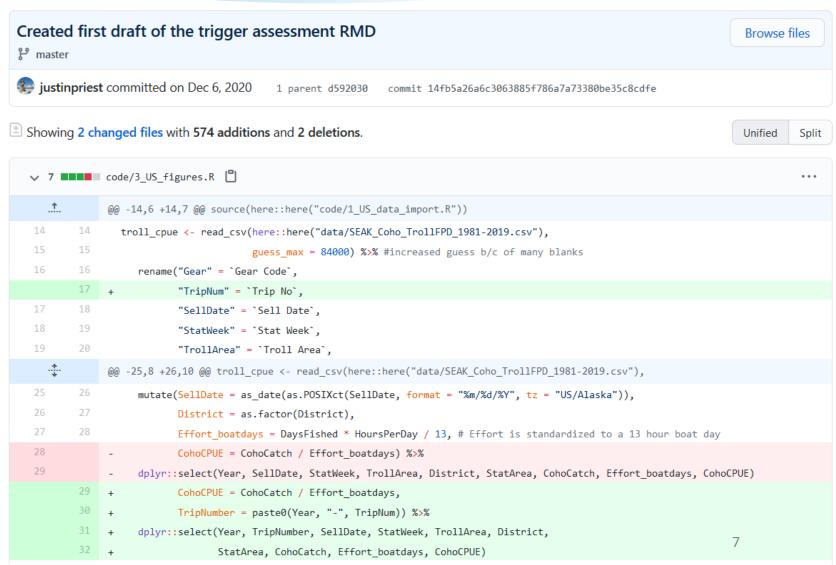


GitHub is a website that syncs with software on your computer to upload your files to github.com





- Git is versioning control software
- This means we can keep track of new additions (in green) and deletions (in red)
- Later, we'll cover more about benefits





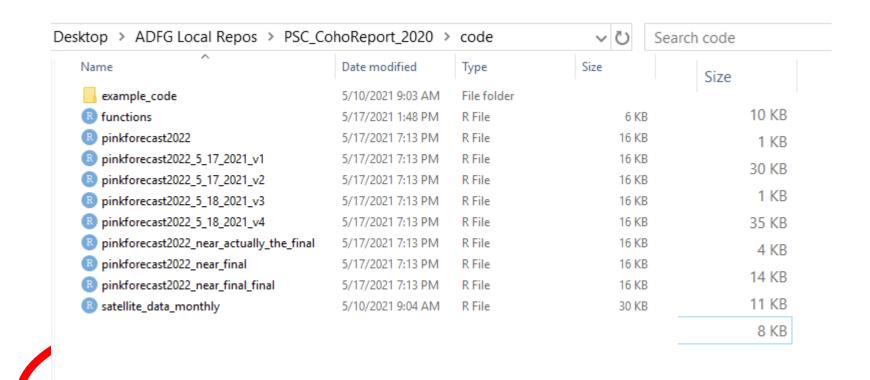
# 2 – Why Use GitHub??



### 2 – Why use GitHub: Version Control

Versioning: The bane of digital file storage

Enter Version Control!



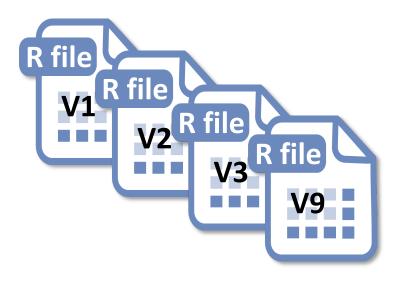
credit: Julie Lowrues & Allison Horst

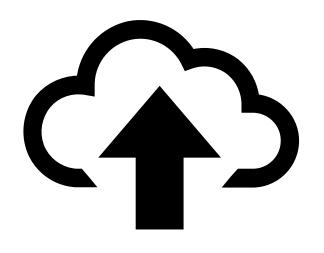


## 2 — Why use GitHub?

#### GitHub helps scientists with:

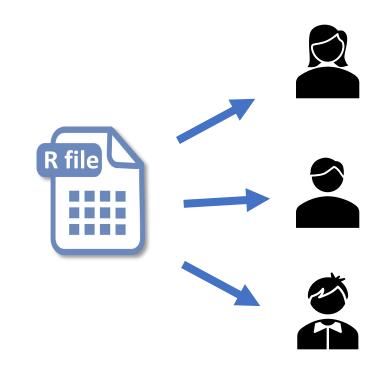
#### Version control helper





Project & data analysis storage

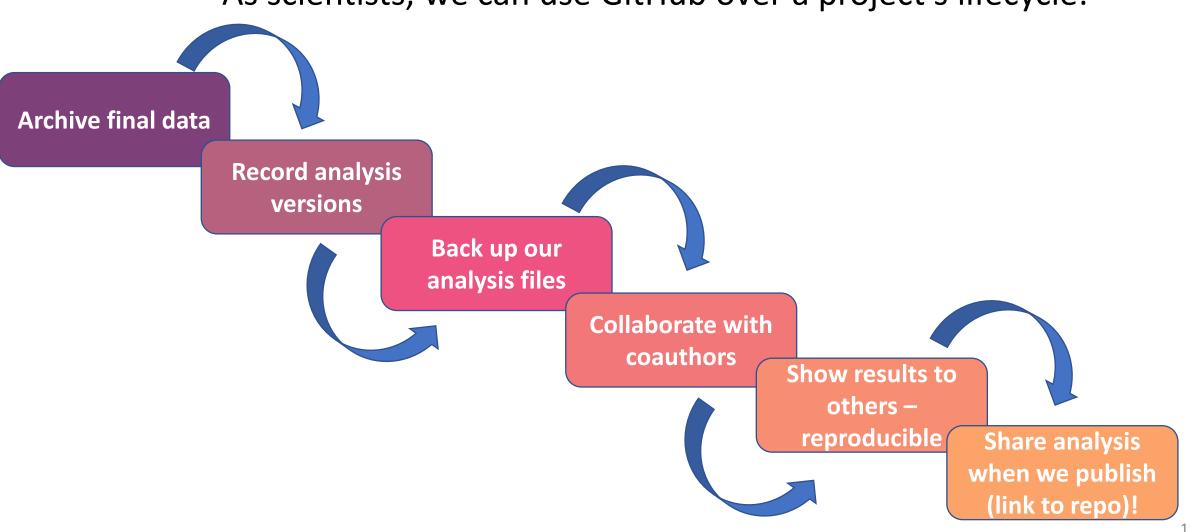
#### Code sharing



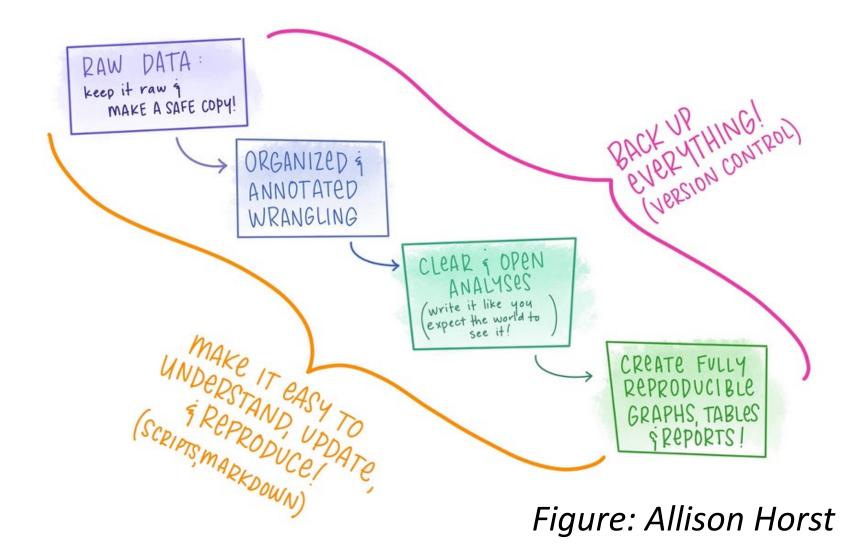


#### 2 — Why use GitHub?

As scientists, we can use GitHub over a project's lifecycle:









### 3 – How To Use GitHub

One time setup & daily usage

# 3 – A bit of Jargon

```
repo (repository) = a "folder" containing an individual project
```

remote = the repo on github.com

local = the repo on your computer

clone = copy the remote repo to your computer

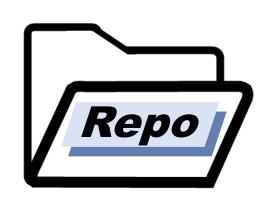
pull = fetching in changes or merging them

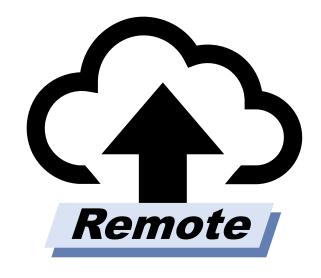
push = send changes to a remote repo

commit = individual change to a file



# 3 – A bit of Jargon















# 3 – How to use GitHub: Setup

#### One Time Setup, part 1

Get a free account from github.com

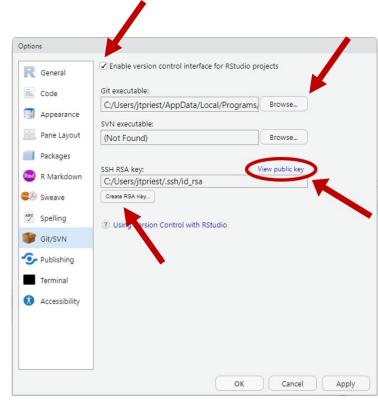
- Download & install the program "git"
  - Note the folder where this installs. In Windows common places are
     C:\Users\jtpriest\AppData\Local\Programs\Git (change to your username)
     C:\Program Files\Git
  - Accept all default settings and click through until installed.



### 3 – How to use GitHub: Setup

One Time Setup, part 2

- In RStudio, under Tools, -> Global Options -> "Git/SVN"
  - In the window that pops up, select "Enable version control interface for RStudio projects".
  - Under "Git executable" click browse and select the correct folder noted before. Select the git.exe file, typically found in folder "bin".
  - Next click "Create RSA Key". Note folder location. Give it a memorable password, then click Create. Once it is done, you'll see some random art and file info. Click Close.
  - Now you'll want to open up and view this key. Click the small blue "View public key". At this point you'll see some random text that starts with "ssh-rsa". Copy this!
- Open up github.com and go to your <u>profile settings</u>
  - Click on "SSH and GPG keys" on the left. Click the green "New SSH key" button. Paste the key from RStudio in the key section. Give this key a unique title describing which computer you're using.





# 3 – How to use GitHub: Setup

#### One Time Setup, part 3

• In RStudio, install and load package "usethis". Run this code

```
library(usethis)
use_git_config(user.name = "Your Name", user.email =
"your.email@alaska.gov")
git_sitrep() # This shows current name, directory, and other settings
```

Yes, you do have to change these!



#### Setup complete!

Only a little painful and you'll never have to do that again!



# 3 – How to use GitHub: New proj

#### How to set up a new project to work in

Step 1 – Create/choose repo on github.com

- Project already exists on GitHub ("clone" it to your computer)
  - Go to repo webpage on GitHub and copy entire URL at the top (e.g., <u>https://github.com/commfish/Chilkat\_Sockeye</u>); or
  - Click on green code button in the repo (<a href="https://...">https://...</a>) OR
- Create a new project
  - While logged in, click green "New" repo button or go to <a href="https://github.com/new">https://github.com/new</a>
  - Give it a name, chose public/private, add readme, (optional license & gitignore)
  - Copy entire URL at top

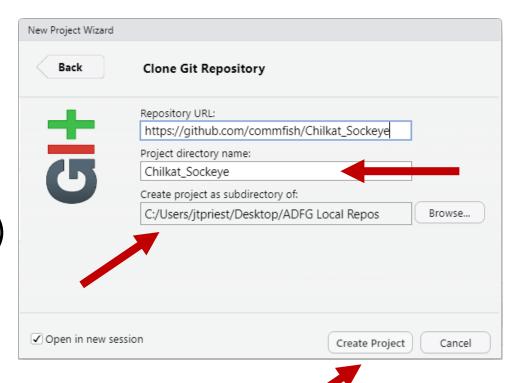


# 3 – How to use GitHub: New proj

### How to set up a new project to work in (cloned project)

Step 2 – Connect RStudio Rproject to the repo

- Open RStudio. Click File -> New Project -> Version Control -> Git. Paste in the github.com address into the Repository URL (<a href="https://github.com/commfish/Chilkat Sockeye">https://github.com/commfish/Chilkat Sockeye</a>)
- It auto fills Project Directory Name (this will be local folder name; change if you like). Set the directory where this folder will be. Open in a new RStudio session (or not).
- Click Create Project and all files on GitHub repowill sync. If large project, might take a few min.





# 3 – How to use GitHub: Review

#### Review. We just:

- Created a GitHub account
- Connected our RStudio to this GitHub account
- Synced an RProject with a github.com repo

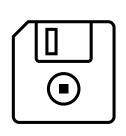
This. Is. huge! Now onto daily usage



## 3 – A bit (more) Jargon



from github.com

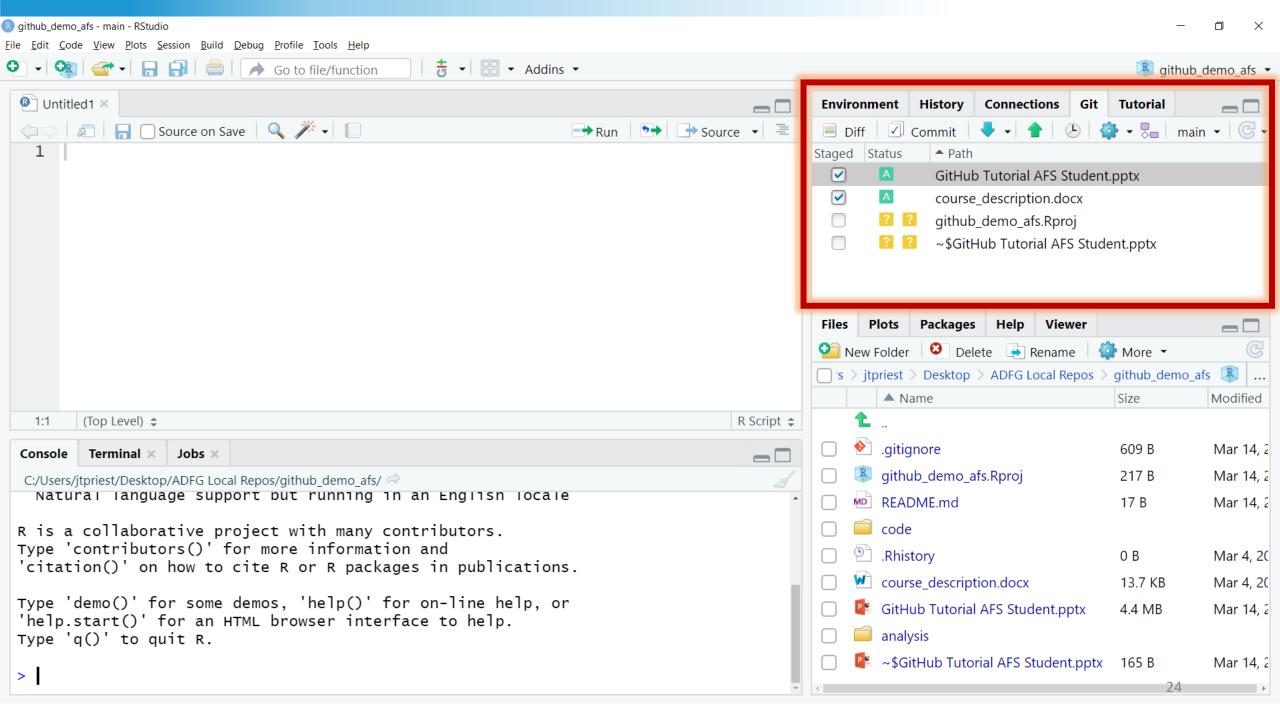


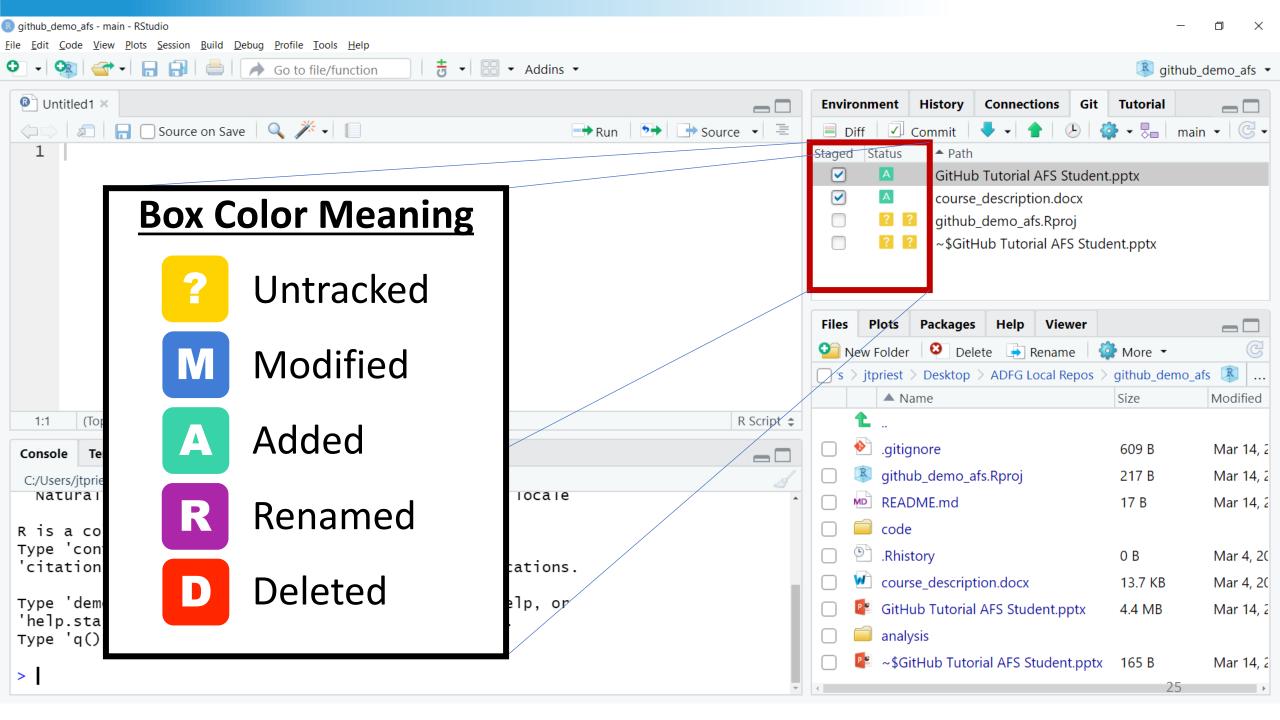
Commit

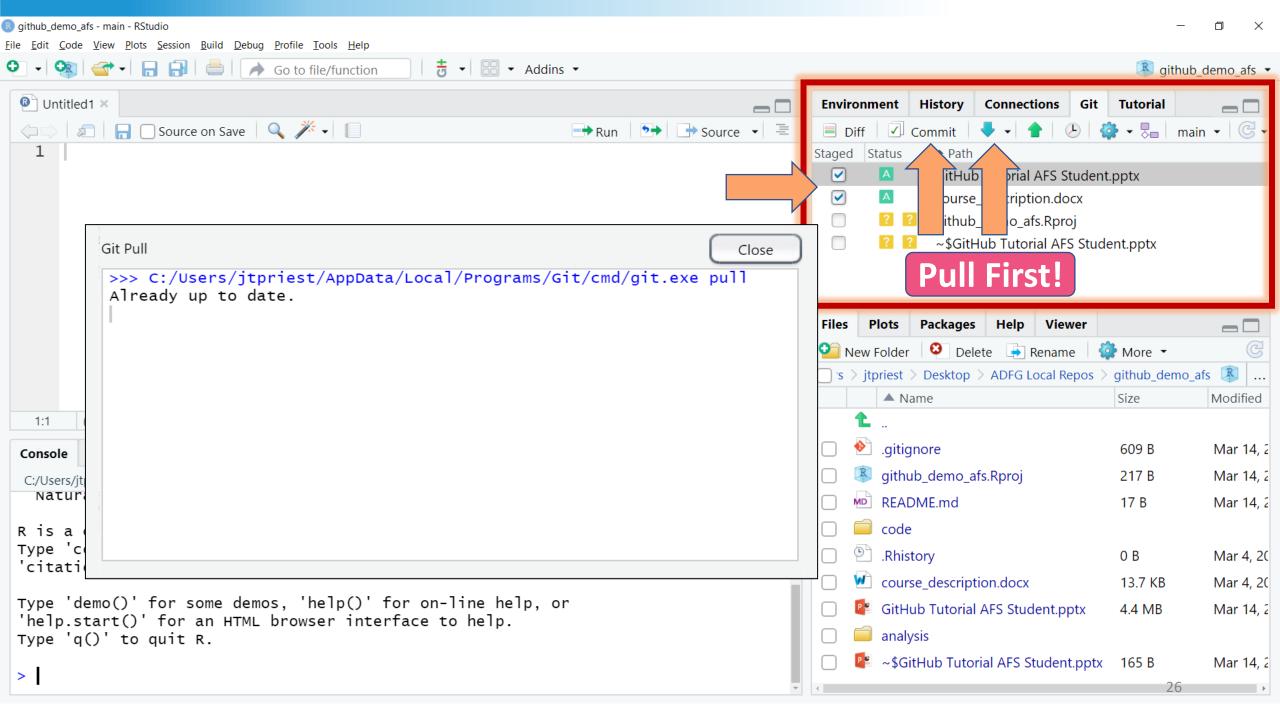
Prepping your changes for upload

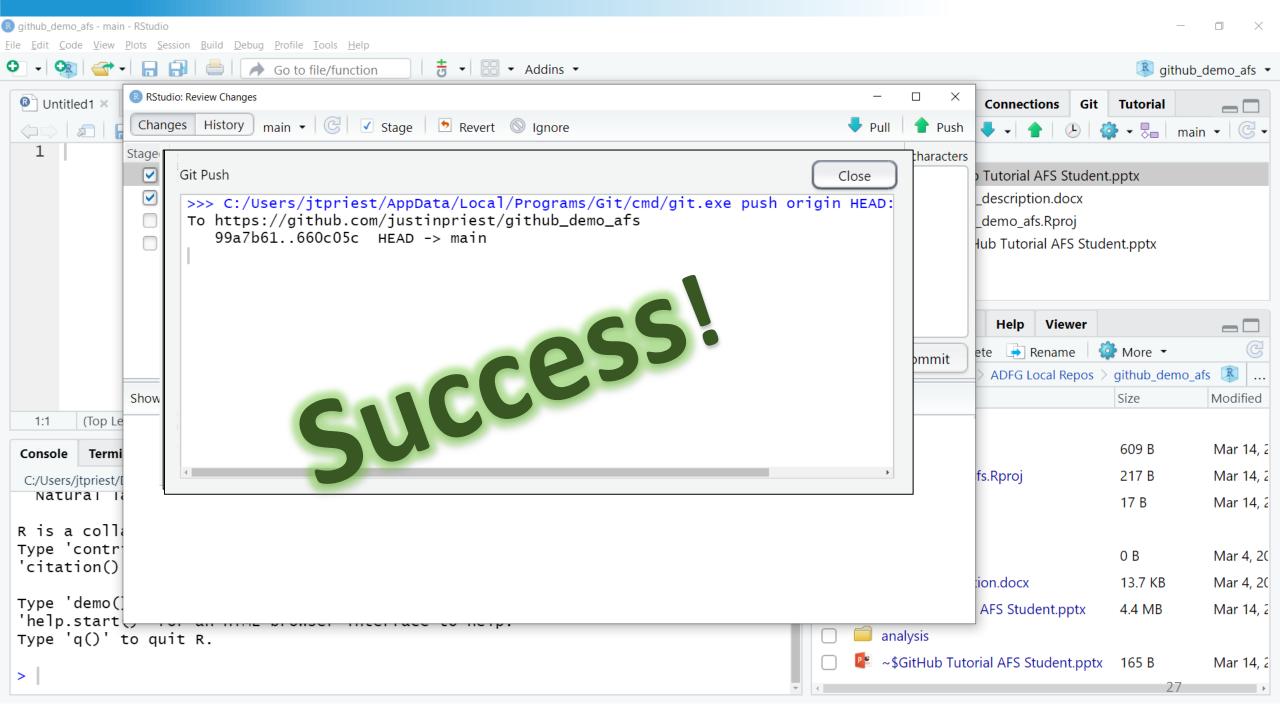


Upload commits to github.com





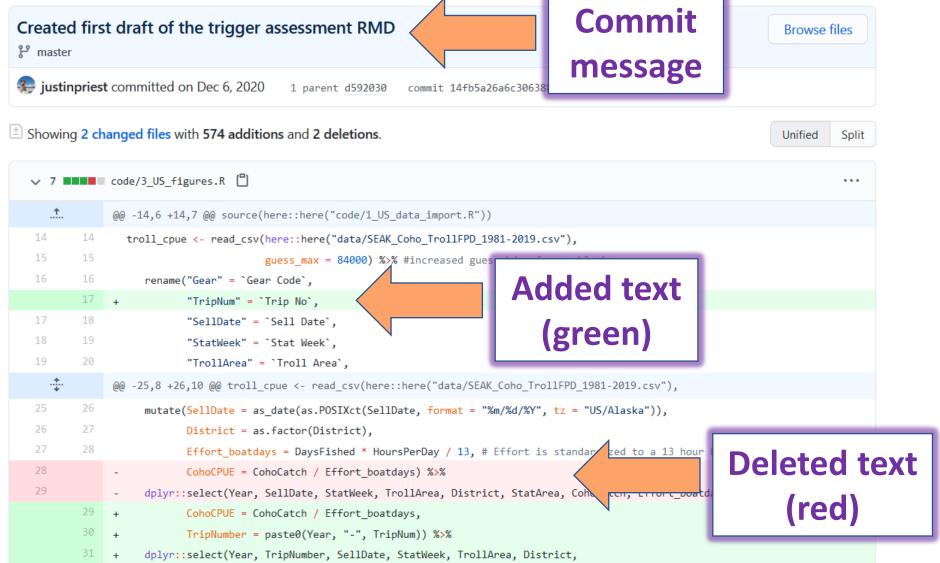






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#### 3 – How to use GitHub: Commits



StatArea, CohoCatch, Effort\_boatdays, CohoCPUE)



#### 3 - How to use GitHub: Private data

#### How to deal with confidential data

- Private repository (only invited individuals can see it)
- Summarize data
- Add to gitignore file
  - Don't upload and add a readme file to the data folder ("Confidential data is not stored publicly. Contact someone@alaska.gov for access")

```
📵 preseason_SEAK_pink_salmon_forecast - master - RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help

→ Go to file/function

           🚇 functions.R 🗶 👂 .gitignore 🗶 👂 .gitignore 🗶 👂 .gitignore 🗶 👂 2_age12_models.R
        # specific pdf and csv file
        *.CSV
        # History files
        .Rhistory
        .Rapp.history
       # Session Data files
       # User-specific files
        .Ruserdata
       # Example code in package build process
       # Output files from R CMD build
       # Output files from R CMD check
       /*.Rcheck/
       # RStudio files
        .Rproj.user/
   28 *.Rproi
```



## 4 – Show Me the Demo!



# 4 – Demo 1: Creating a repo

Follow along as I share my screen



# 4 – Demo 2: Cloning an existing repo

Follow along as I share my screen



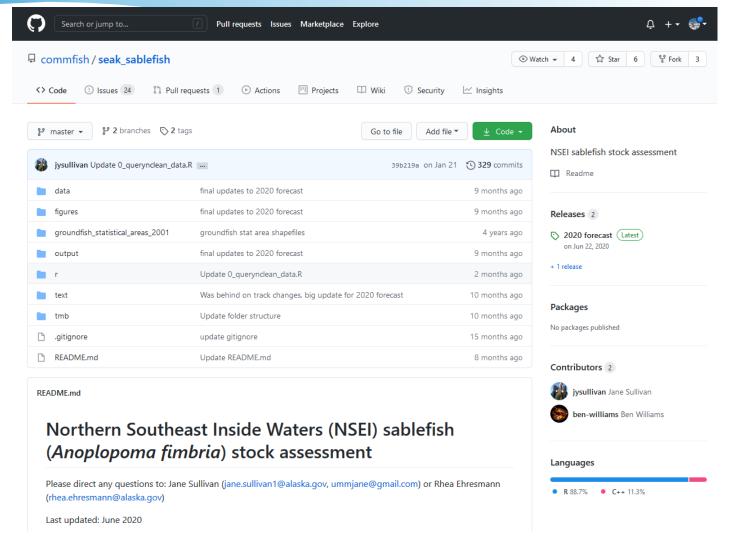
# 4 – Demo 3: Collaboration!



Follow along as I share my screen



#### 4 – Demo 4: Issues



https://github.com/commfish/seak\_sablefish



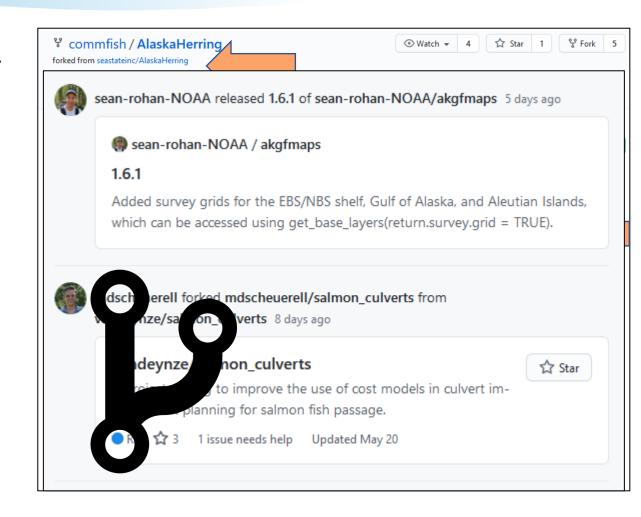
# 5 – Concluding Thoughts / Best Practices



#### 5 – What else can GitHub do?

#### We've barely shown the capabilities of GitHub

- Issues can be assigned to people
- "Fork" an existing repo to modify it to your purposes
- Create a project website
- Build and store an R package
- Follow / learn others' code
- Add a "branch" to explore test features without modifying the main analysis





# 5 – Best Practices: CSVs

• Git works best with "raw" or scriptbased files: R scripts, RMD presentations, CSV files, etc.

 It works with MS Word, PowerPoint, .XLSX files, but difficult to compare changes

Takeaway: If you can, use CSV files!









# 5 – Best Practices: Reading Data

It's common to manipulate your data in Excel, save this file, then import/analyze in R



#### It's MUCH better to do all cleanup in R

Saves steps for cleanup that are performed each time









### 5 – Best Practices: Naming

- If possible, don't use spaces, mixed cases, or periods in filenames or directories
- Name data and R files descriptively
  - If you are **changing** files, then adding a date can be beneficial
  - Be consistent across projects
- Use variables / column names that are:
  - Easy to understand
  - Short yet descriptive

#### **Example:**

X10\_20.16\_T\_AND\_Y410.csv versus taku\_sockeye\_age\_comp.csv

#### **Example:**

sablefish\_chathamsurvey\_bio\_1988\_2016.csv secm survey cpue 1988 2016.csv

#### Example:

year, catch instead of c cohocatch 2016

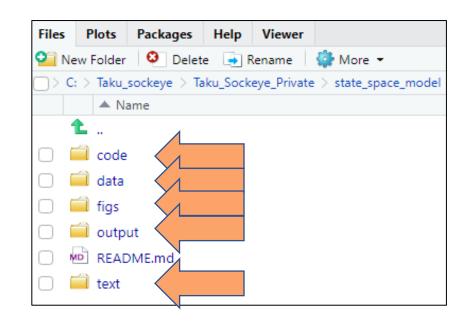
Source: ADF&G Biometrics Best Practices



#### 5 – Best Practices: Folders

#### Folder structure

- code
  - All scripts go here (use separate folders for R code, admb, etc.)
- data
  - Use raw data treat as a read only file; never adjust the contents of this file, access/modify via code only
  - Create a metadata text file describing all fields within the data files
- figs
  - Output charts as .png here
- output
  - results of analyses
- text
  - if writing a document it is easier to keep separate



Source: ADF&G Biometrics Best Practices



#### 5 - Best Practices: Other

```
# inputs
year.forecast <- "2022_forecast"
year.data <- 2021
year.data.one <- year.data - 1
sample_size <- 24 # number of data points in model
forecast2021 <- 28 # input last year's forecast for the forecast plot
data.directory <- file.path(year.forecast, 'data', '/')
results.directory <- file.path(year.forecast,'results', '/')
source('2022_forecast/code/functions.r')
# STEP 1: DATA
# read in data
read.csv(file.path(data.directory, 'var2021_final.csv'), header=TRUE, as.is=TRUE, strip.white=TRUE) -> variables # update file names
# restructure the data
variables CPUE <- variables CPUEcal # Use CPUEcal as CPUE index
n <- dim(variables)[1] # number of years including forecast year
variables %>%
 mutate (SEAKCatch_log = log(SEAKCatch)) %>% # log catch variable
  dplyr::select(-c(SEAKCatch, CPUEcal)) -> log_data
# STEP #2: HARVEST MODELS AND SUMMARY STATS
# define model names and formulas
model.names <- c(m1='CPUE',
               m2='CPUE + ISTI20_MJJ')
model.formulas <- c(SEAKCatch_log ~ CPUE,
                 SEAKCatch_log ~ CPUE + ISTI20_MJJ)
```



# If you are already a GitHub user and got this email:

- In RStudio: Update packages "usethis", "gh", and "gitcreds"
- In Email: Click "Regenerate your personal access token"
- On GitHub.com: Click Regenerate token, copy text on next screen! (starts with "ghp\_")
- In RStudio: Run "gitcreds::gitcreds\_set()", select "2: Replace these credentials", paste in new token text
- In RStudio: Run "usethis::gh\_token\_help()" to double check that everything looks good

#### Hi @justinpriest,

We noticed your personal access token, git: <a href="https://github.com/">https://github.com/</a> on DFGDOUDCF115007 at 15-Aug-2019 12:24, has an outdated format and was used to access the GitHub API on May 23rd, 2021 at 00:35 (UTC) with a user-agent header of git-credential-manager (Microsoft Windows NT 6.2.9200.0; Win32NT; x64) CLR/4.0.30319 git-tools/1.19.0.

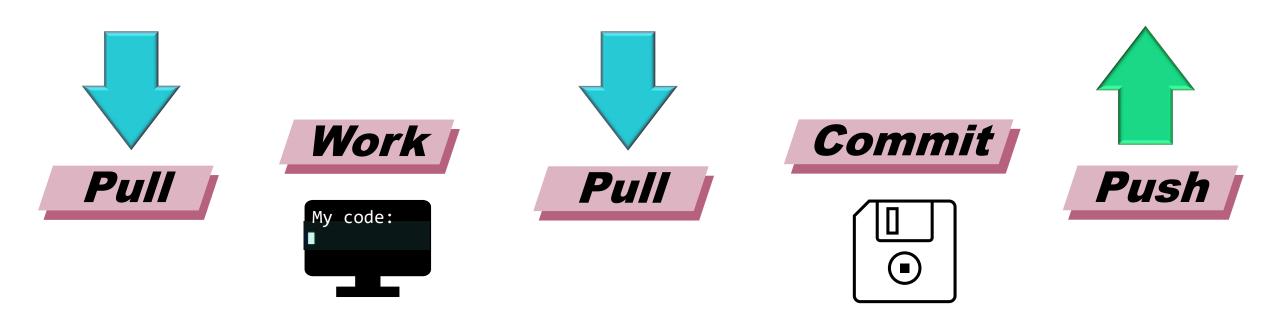
We recently updated the format of our API authentication tokens, providing additional security benefits to all our customers.

In order to benefit from this new format, please regenerate your personal access token, git: <a href="https://github.com/">https://github.com/</a> on DFGDOUDCF115007 at 15-Aug-2019 12:24, using the button below.

Regenerate your personal access token



Pull -> Do your work -> Pull -> Commit -> Push





- GitHub course for new users
- Library "Usethis" Config and Setup for GitHub
- Happy Git with R
- GitHub for Advanced Ecological Data Analysis
- R for Excel Users Github brief intro



#### What if I have an existing RProject that I want to push to GitHub?

 Technically it's possibly to push an existing RProject to GitHub, but it gets tricky (requiring command line git). It's simplest to create a new RProject, copy over files, and delete the old project.

#### I can't push to GitHub!

 Pull first. A collaborator probably made edits to the remote (GitHub.com) version and you need to grab that before you make any edits

#### How do I add a collaborator?

Go to the repo page on github.com and click settings -> Manage Access.
 Now they can push code to this same repo! Remember to work in the file separately and push/pull often!!

