Version Control using GitHub Desktop

Helena M Constante

lenaconstante

helena-m-constante

Version Control using GitHub Desktop

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First steps

1. Create a GitHub account (https://github.com/)
2. Download and Install GitHub Desktop to your local machine
    * University laptop - Software Centre
    * Other laptops - https://desktop.github.com/download/

Github - Overview

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Type / to search

Overview | Repositories 17 | Projects | Packages | Stars 1

Helena Constante

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Researcher since 2008. Holds a MSc in Public Health (UFSC/Brazil) and a PhD in Epidemiology and Public Health (UCL/UK). #equity #healthcare #caresystems

Edit profile

1 follower · 8 following

Popular repositories

Customize your pins

datasharing — Public
Forked from jtleek/datasharing
The Leek group guide to data sharing

2021-CSCpublication — Public
Do-file corresponding to the analyses of the paper entitled "The door is open, but not everyone may enter: Racial inequities in healthcare access across three Brazilian surveys" published in the Ci...
Stata

Excel — Public

CQC — Public
Coffee, Quants & Codes

13 contributions in the last year

Contribution settings

Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
Mon
Wed
Fri

Learn how we count contributions

Less More

2024
2023
2022
2021
2020
2019

Contribution activity

Github – Why?

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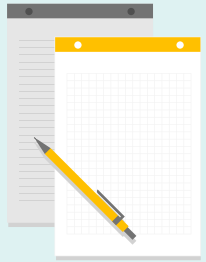
- **Platform**: A free hub for hosting, sharing, and managing code repositories that uses Git, a distributed version control system.
- **Version Control**: Tracks changes to files over time, enabling collaborative coding and rollback capabilities.
- **Community**: Millions of developers and organisations use GitHub for open-source and private projects.

Collaboration

Documentation



Integration

Community Support

Git

* University laptop - Software Centre
* Other laptops - https://desktop.github.com/download/

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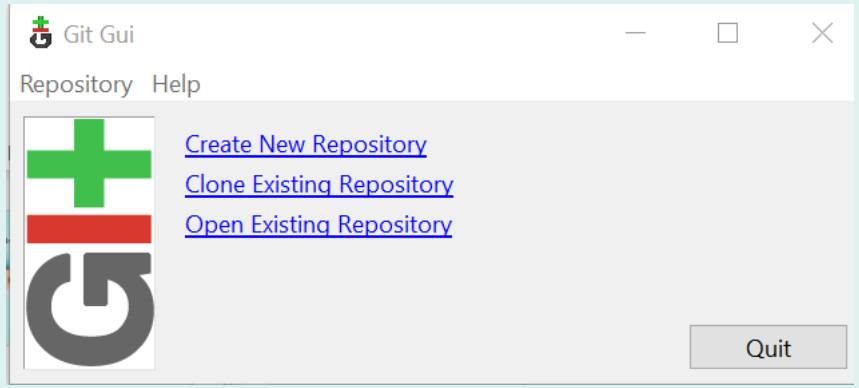
No need to download Git if you are using GitHub Desktop, as it comes with a bundled version of Git

Git Bash

- A command-line for Git operations
- Great for complex operations (file operations)
- Direct execution of Git commands (e.g. git commit).

Git GUI

- User interface for Git operations
- Simple operations and helpful with drag-and-drop options
- Visual tools (no need to memorise commands)



GitHub Desktop - Overview

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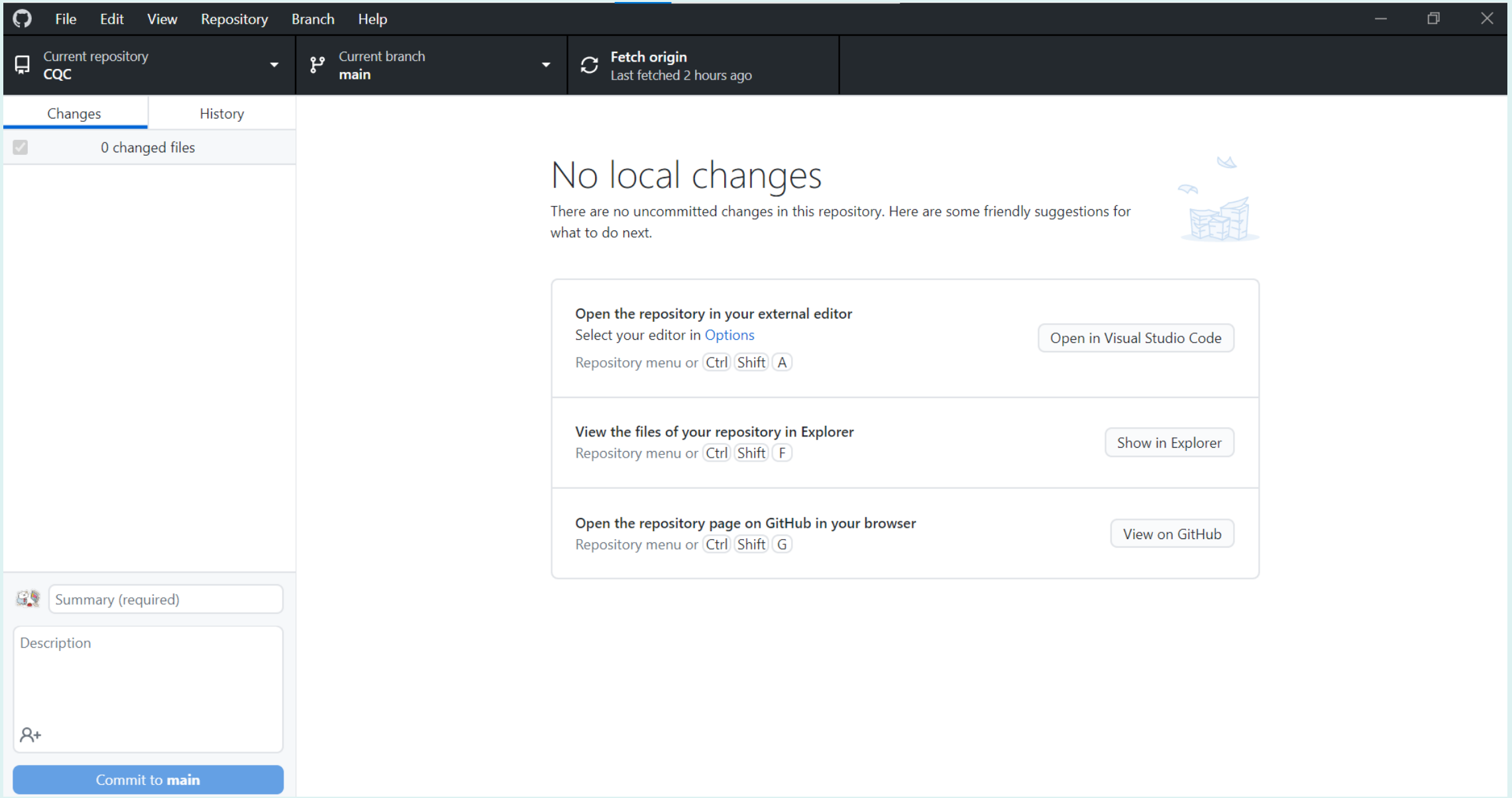

GitHub Desktop – Setting up

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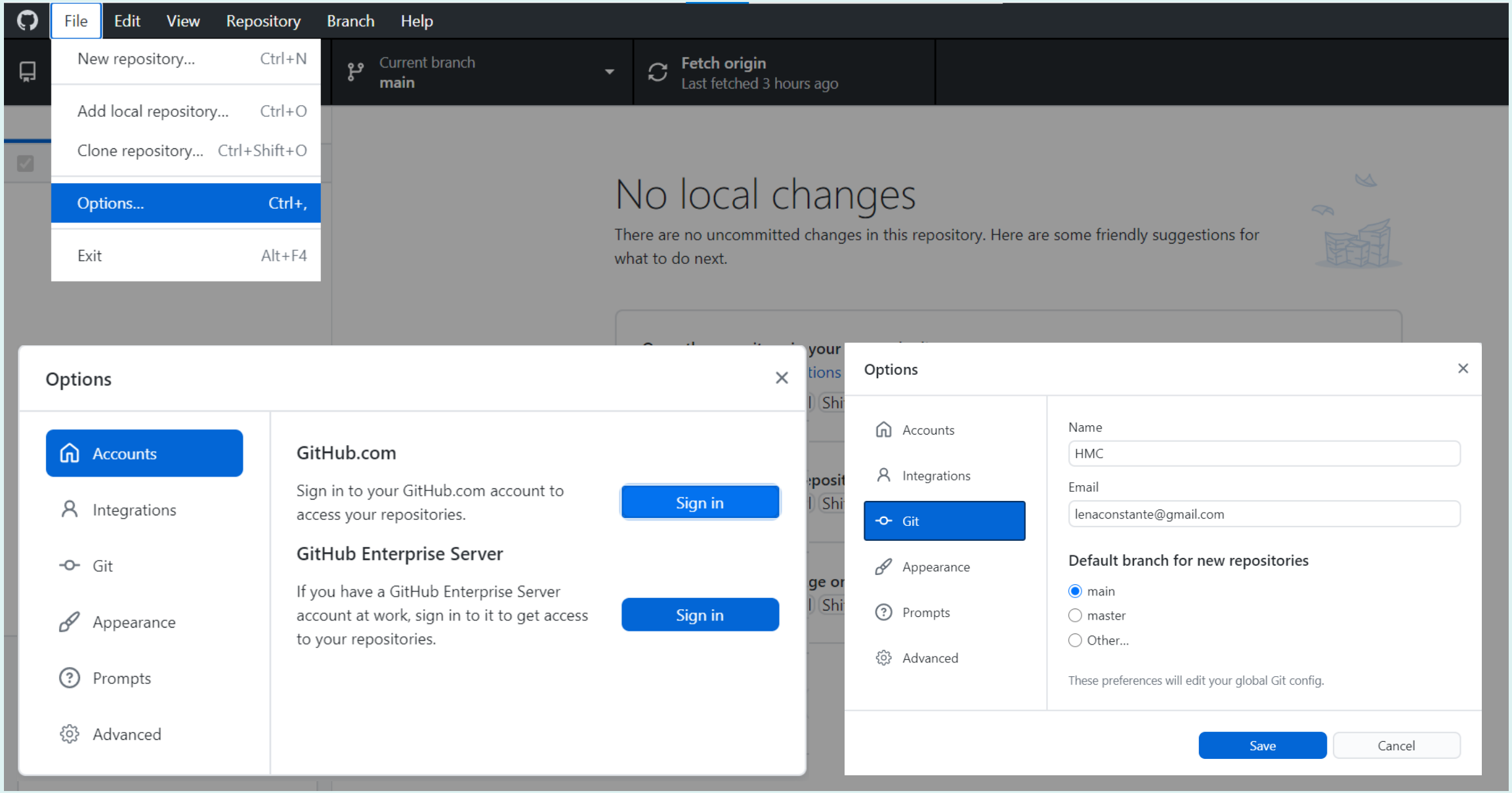

Working on your own repository

Git Workflow - Simplified

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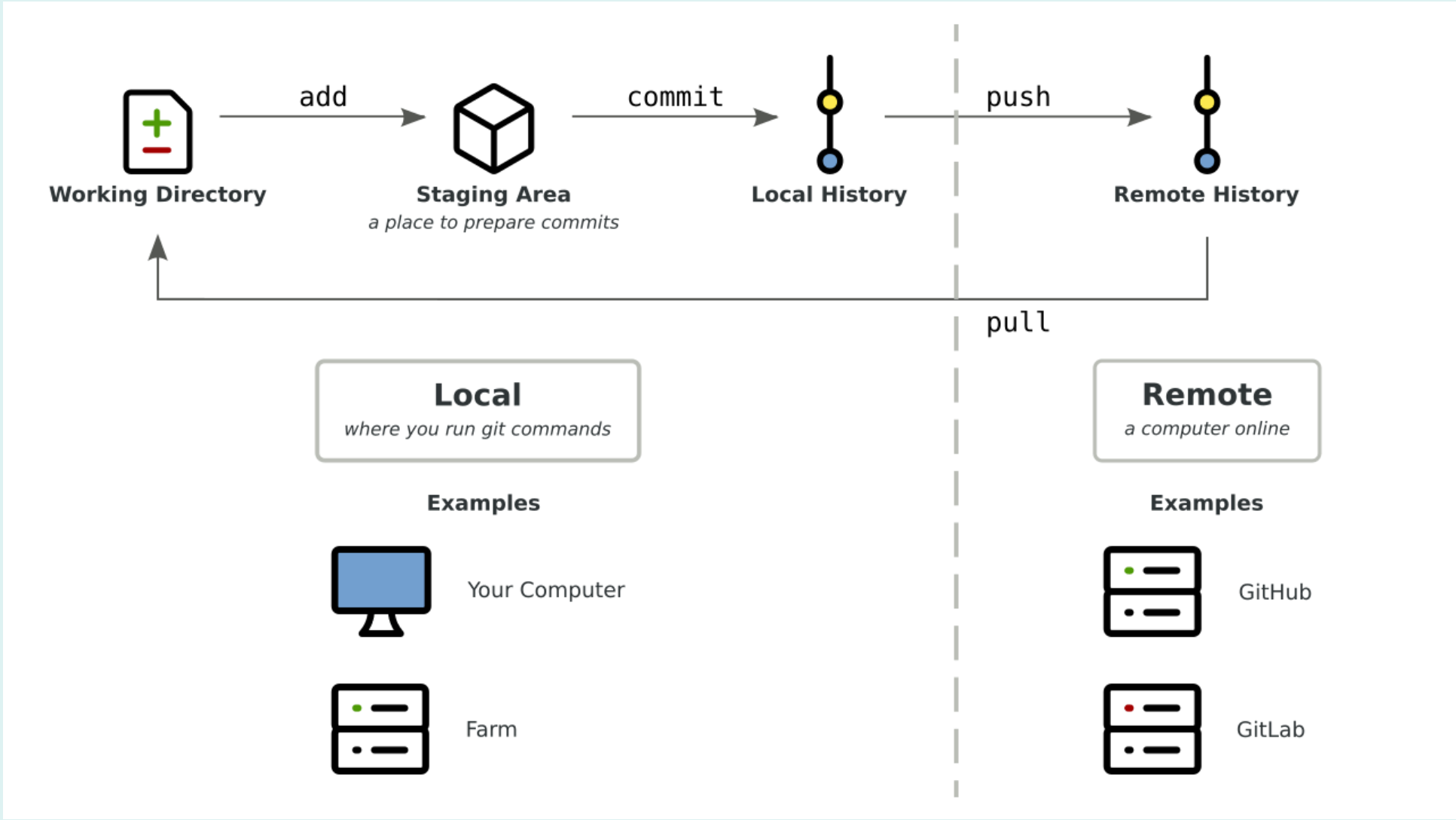

https://ngs-docs.github.io/2021-august-remote-computing/keeping-track-of-your-files-with-version-control.html

GitHub Desktop – Creating a repo

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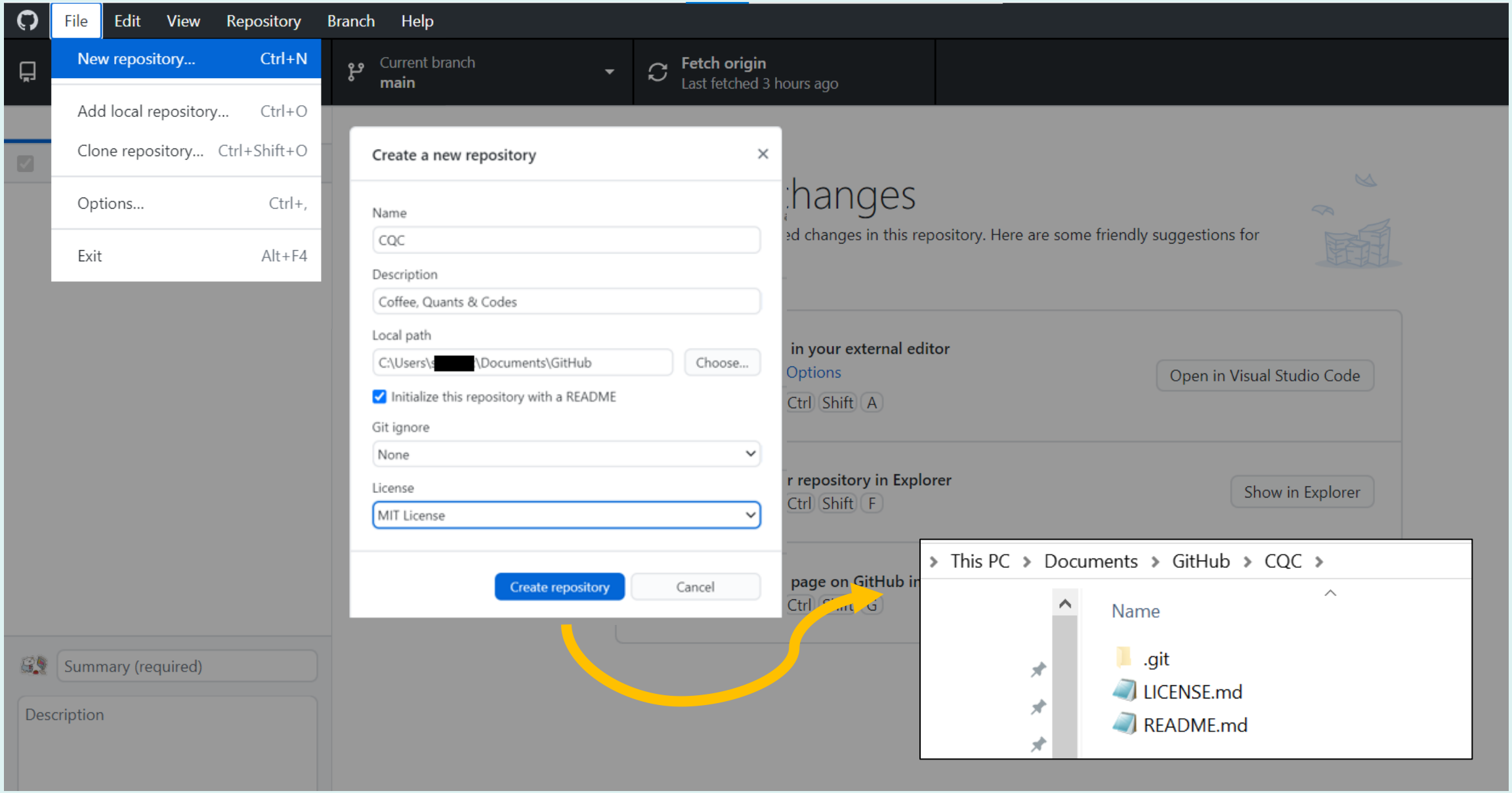

GitHub Desktop – Publishing the repo

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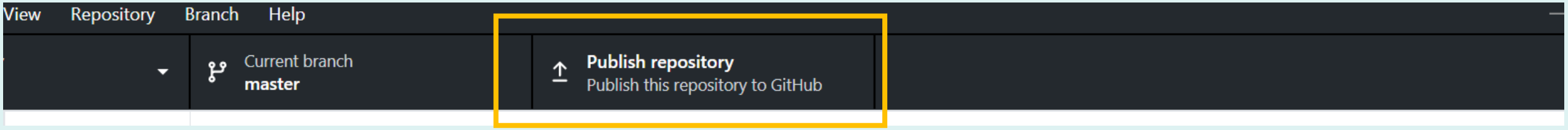
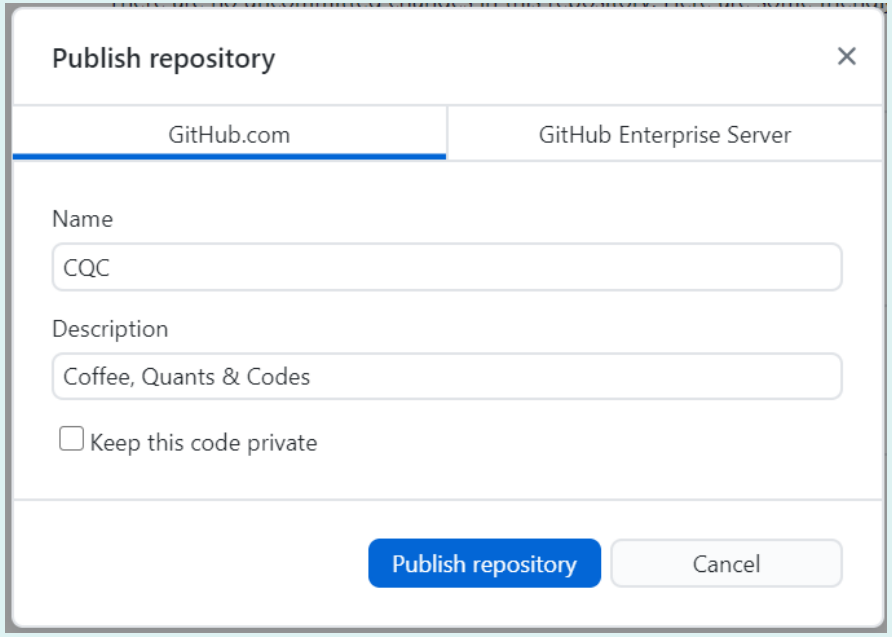
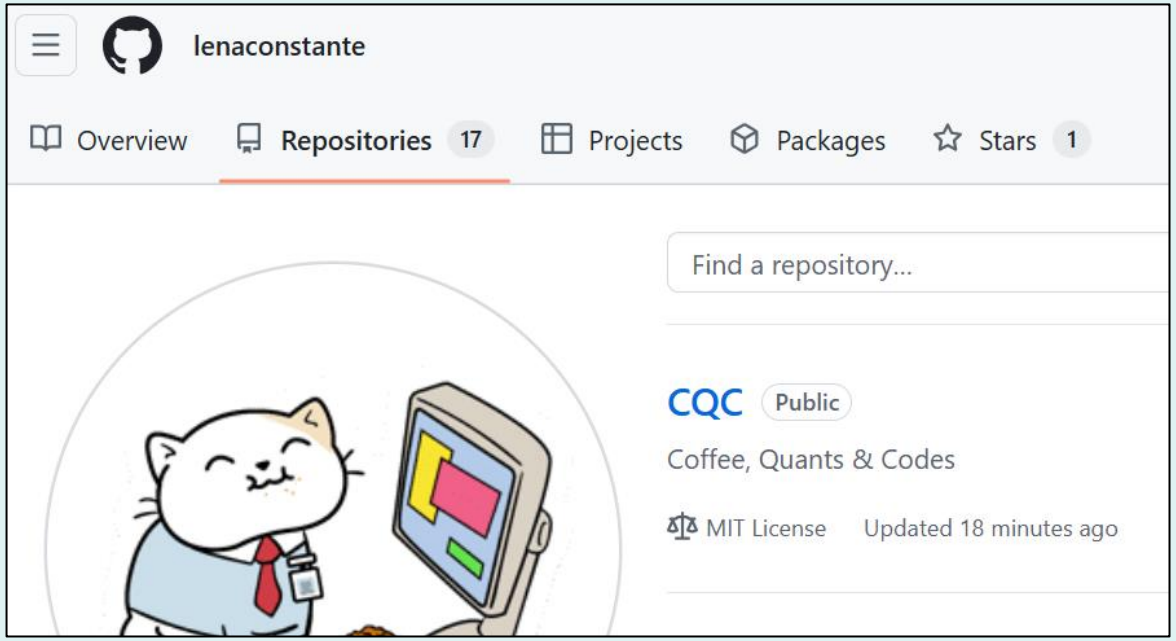




On github.com….



GitHub Desktop – Creating a file

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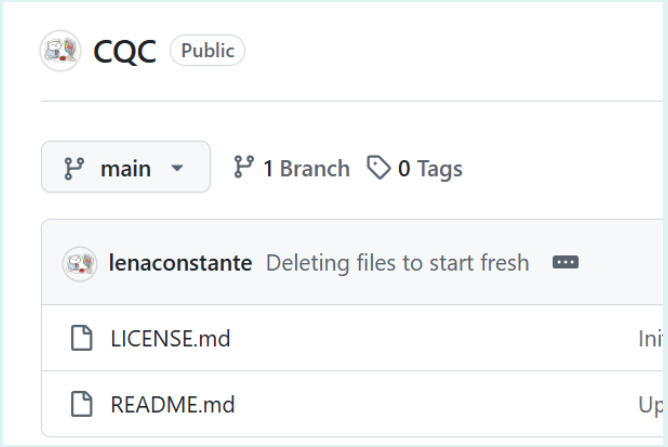
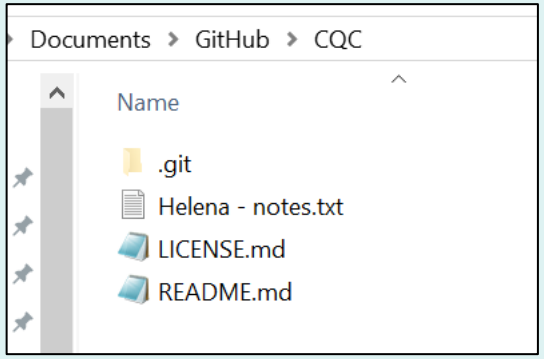
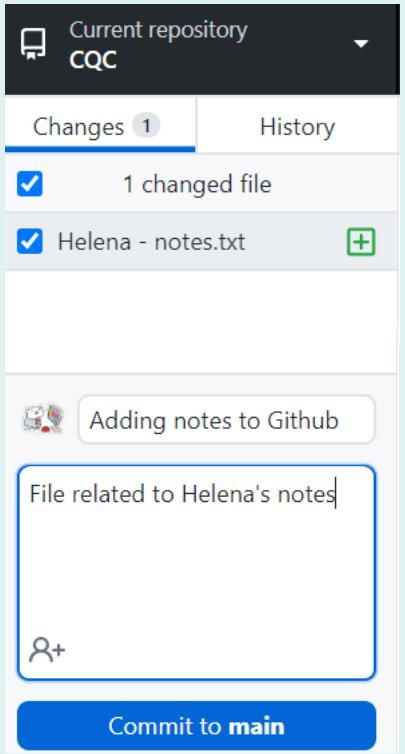
Before this is what it will look like in your GitHub repo



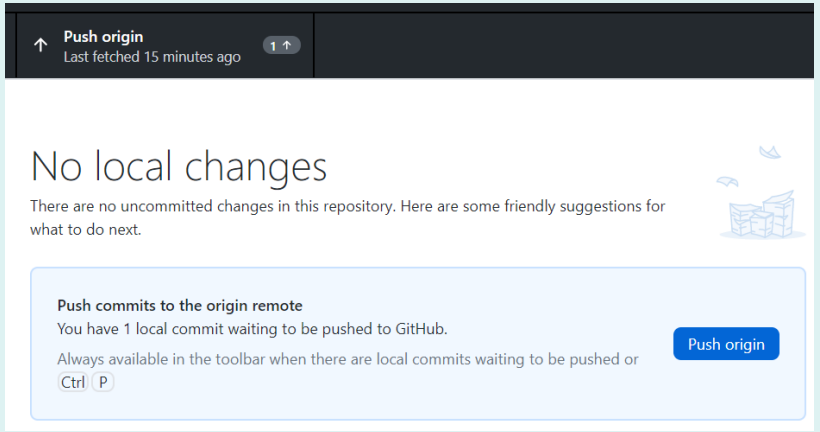
In your PC, create a .txt file (e.g. Helena- notes.txt)



Your file will appear right away on your GitHub Desktop. When you are ready, **COMMIT** it to your local machine (GitHub Desktop) – **you will be adding this version to your file's history**



A file here means anything from R Scripts, Stata do-files, PDFs, etc.



After **commit**, GitHub Desktop will ask if you want to **PUSH** this file to your GitHub (online). You can do many **commits** and not **push** your file to GitHub, but all **commits** will appear on GitHub once you **push**.

GitHub Desktop – Deleting a file

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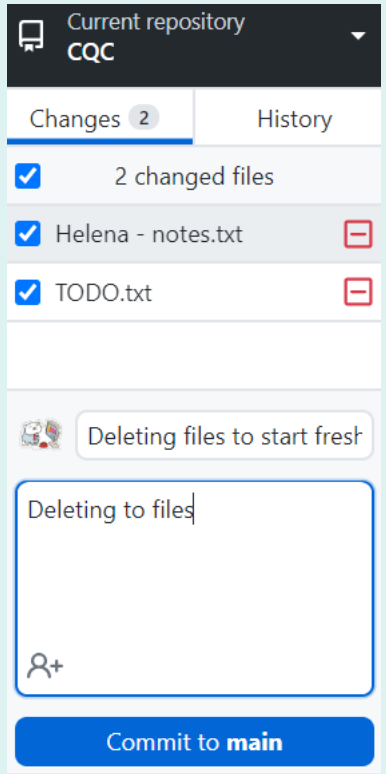
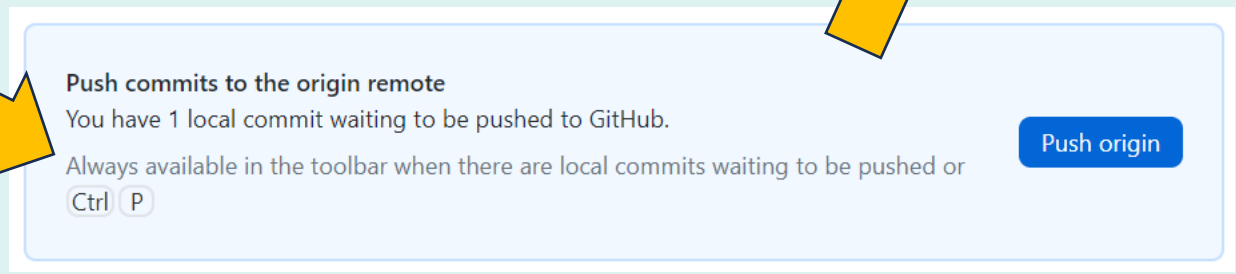
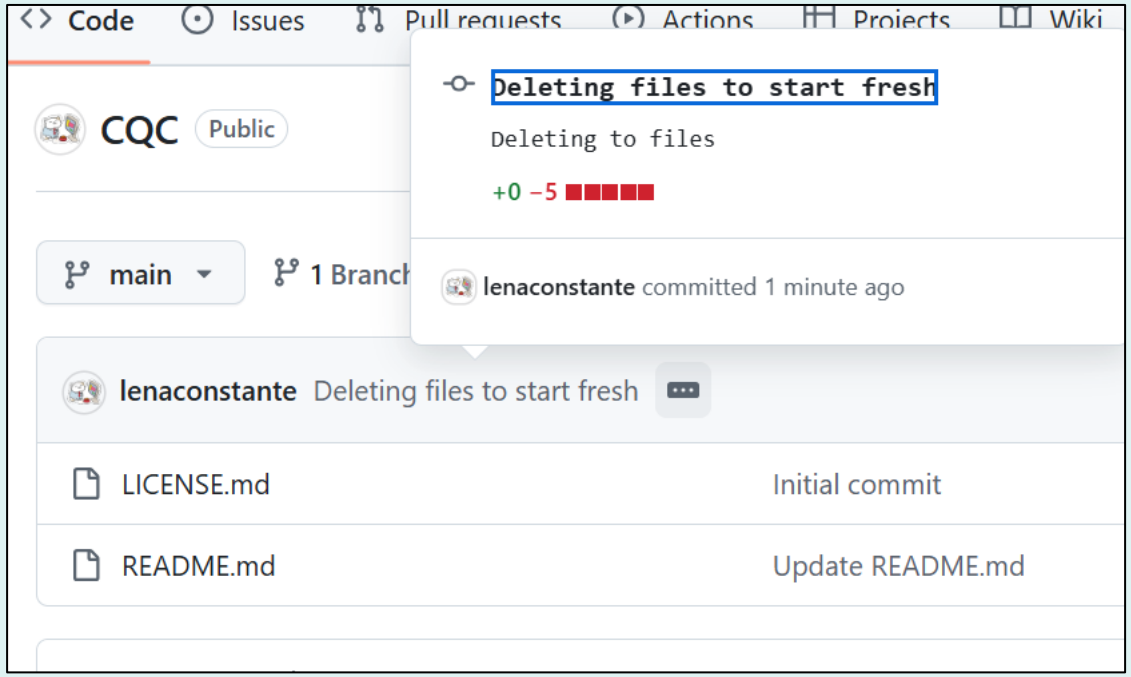
Here you can see I deleted from the folder (on my PC) two files. Then, I **COMMIT** this changes to my local machine



… and PUSH them to my online repo



Github.com….



+0 – no modifications in the original repository
-5 – 5 rows removed (TODO.txt had 5 lines)

Contributing to someone else's repository

Git Workflow - Contribution

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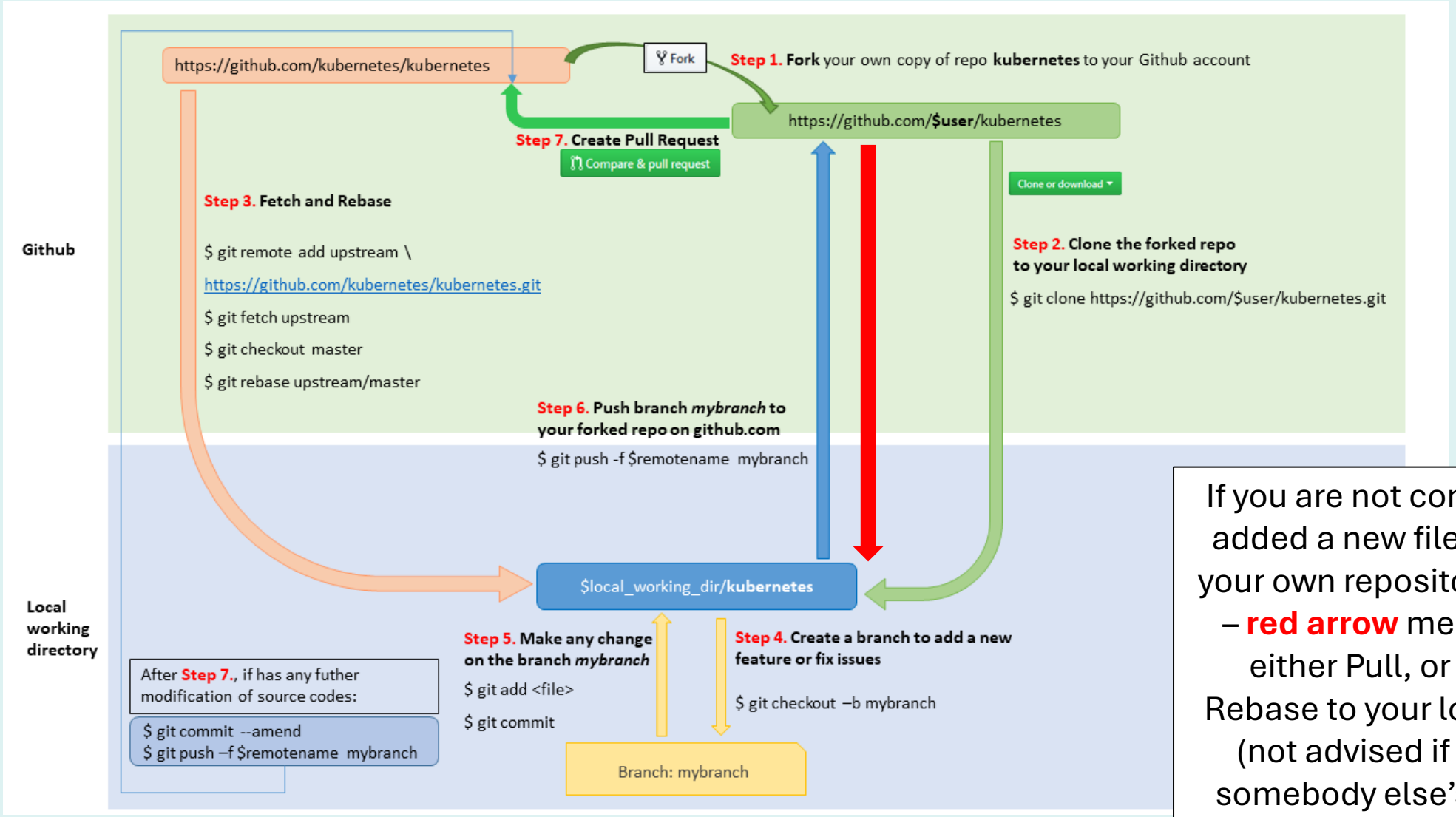

If you are not contributing but added a new file directly into your own repository on GitHub – **red arrow** means you can either Pull, or Fetch and Rebase to your local machine (not advised if working on somebody else's repository)

https://vietkubers.github.io/2018-16-16-github-workflow.html

GitHub – Fork a repo

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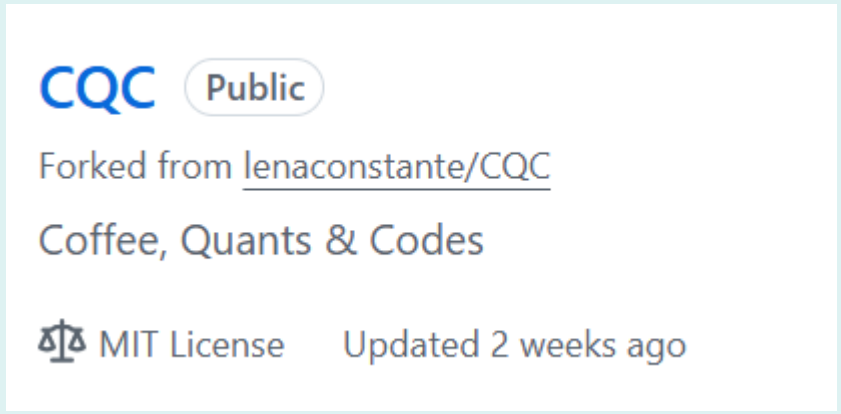

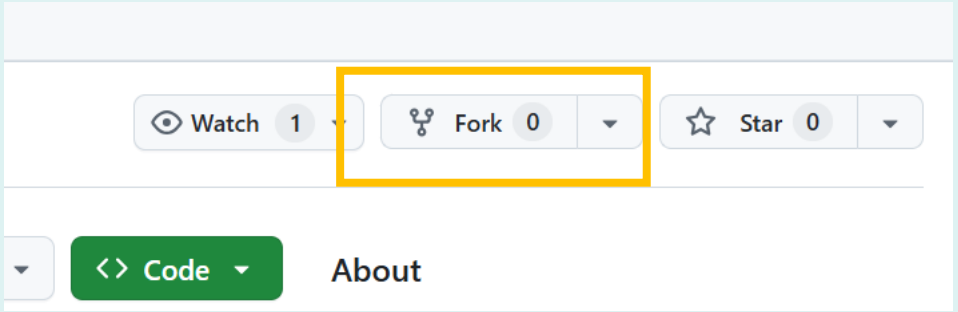

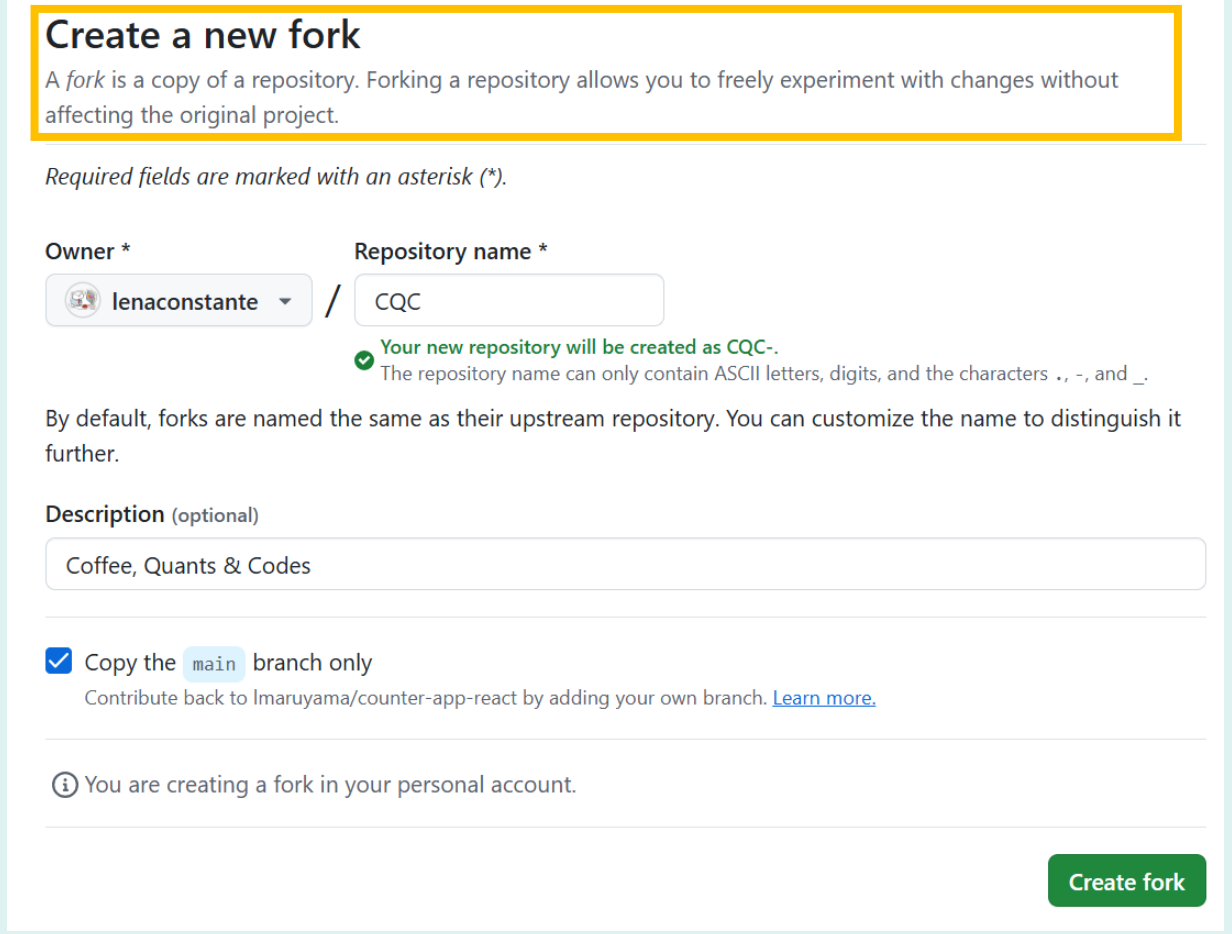

GitHub Desktop – Clone a repo

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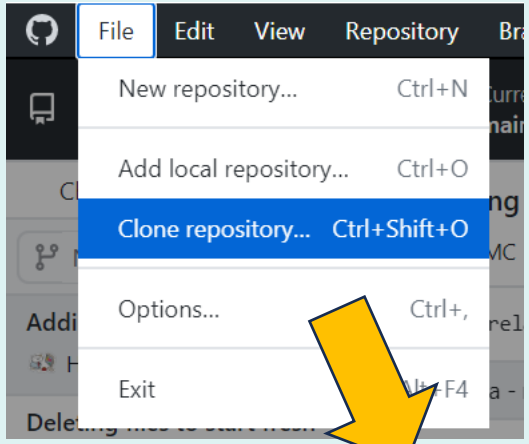
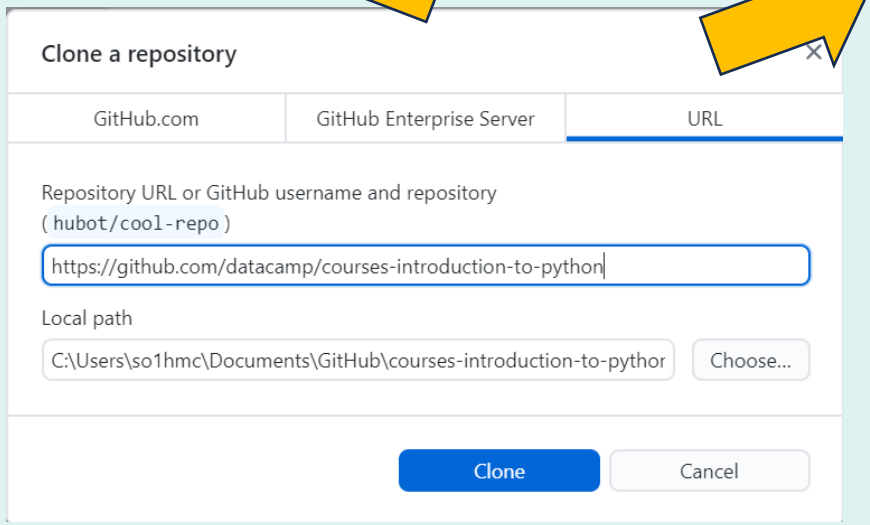
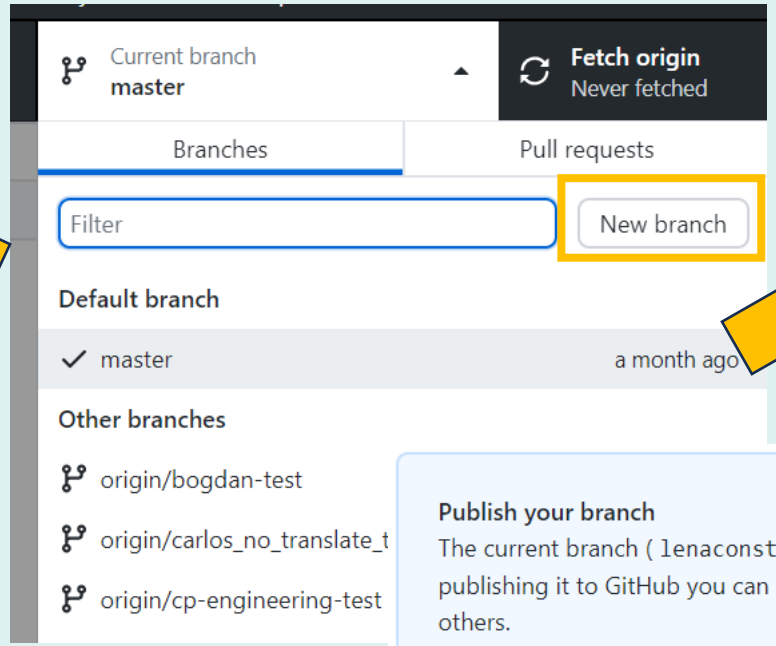
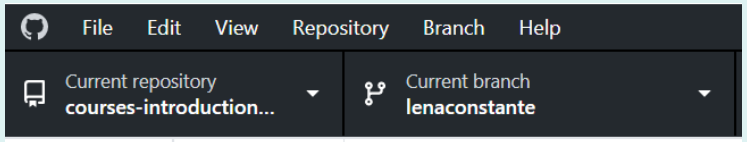
Cloning downloads the repository to your computer so you can work on it locally.

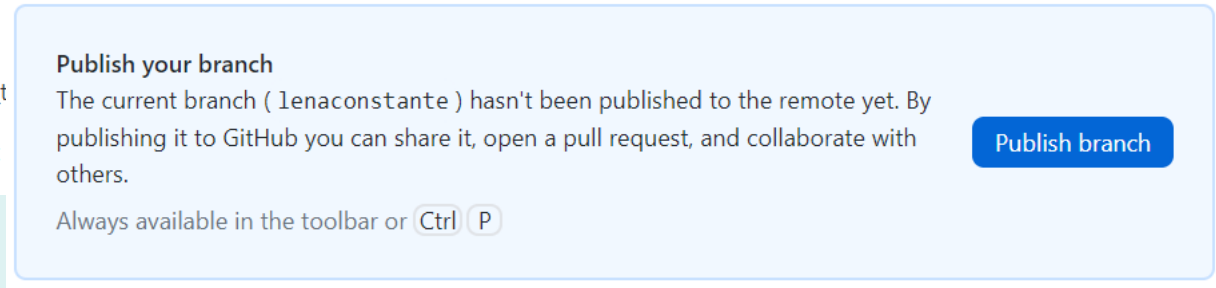




Before making changes to the project, you should create a new branch. Creating a branch separates your changes from the main code so you can work without affecting the original project – it will keep all changes in one's branch – good practice in the GitHub world







GitHub Desktop – Make changes

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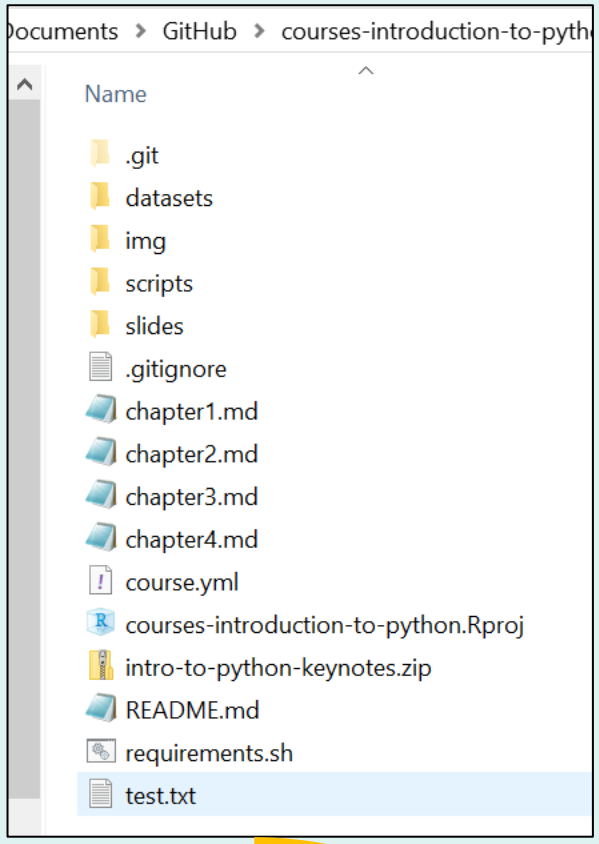
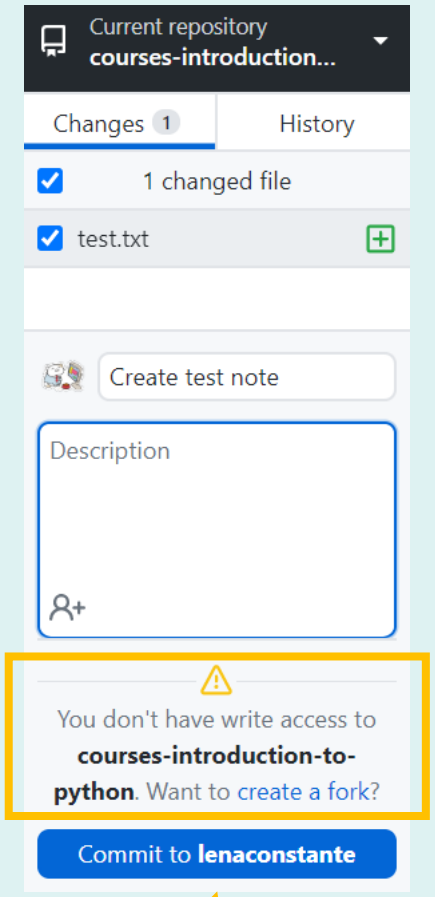
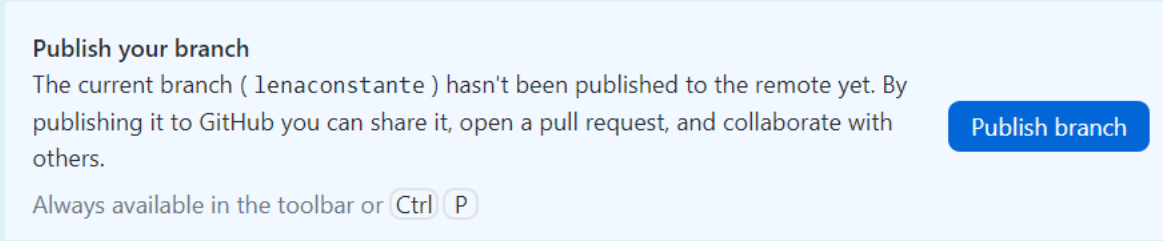




For some reason, even after forking the repository on GitHub online, when I clone the repository on my GitHub Desktop and try to commit changes, it asks to fork again – not sure why, but we need to Fork it.



GitHub Desktop – Pull request

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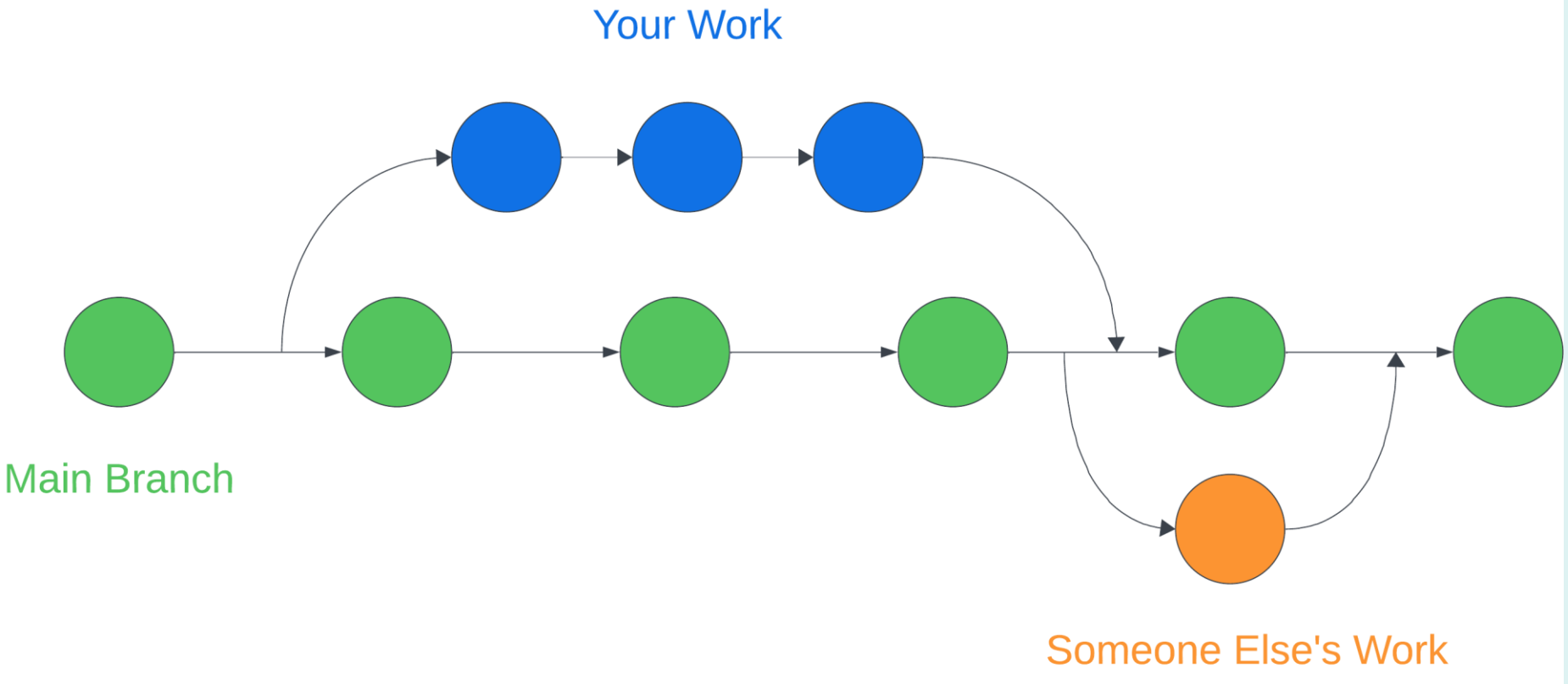
A **PULL REQUEST** asks the original repository owner to review and merge your changes into their project



Thanks! Questions?

Helena M Constante

lenaconstante

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