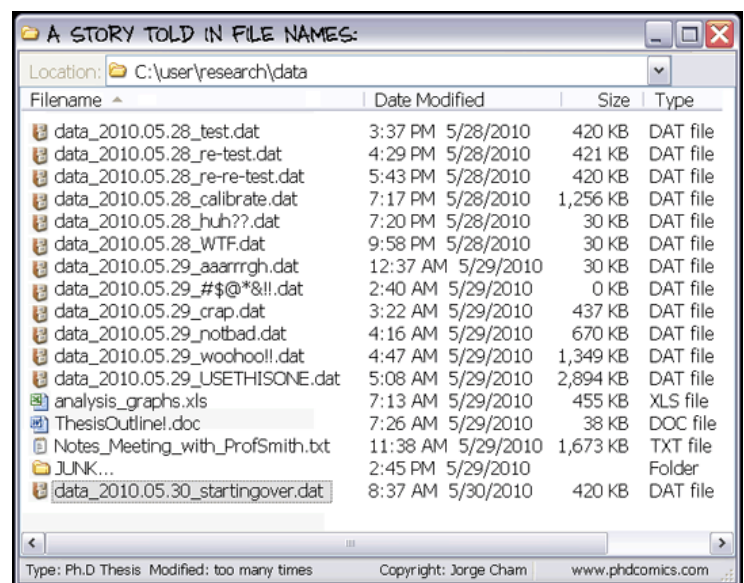
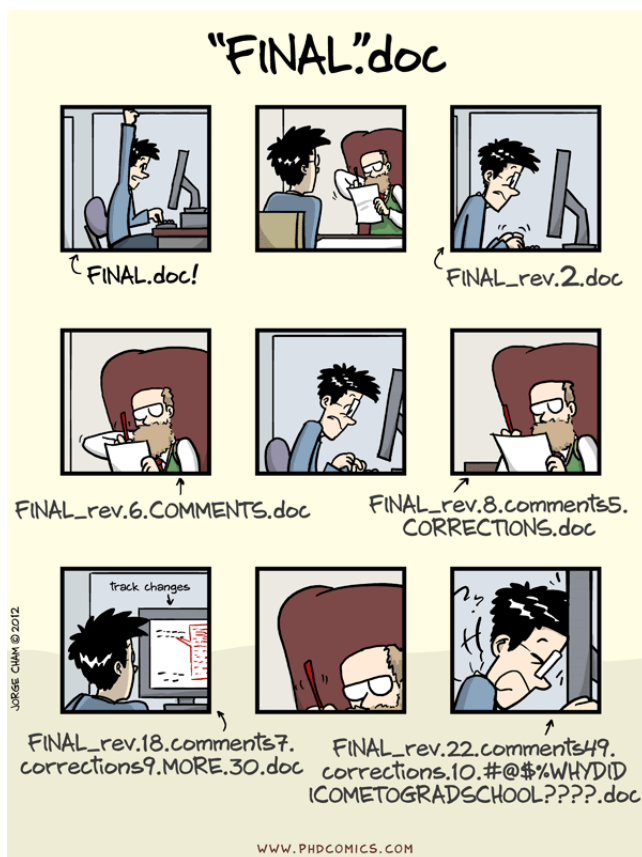


# Hints and suggestions on *Version Control*

## for the (text) files of your projects

Michele GIUGLIANO

## Does this look familiar?

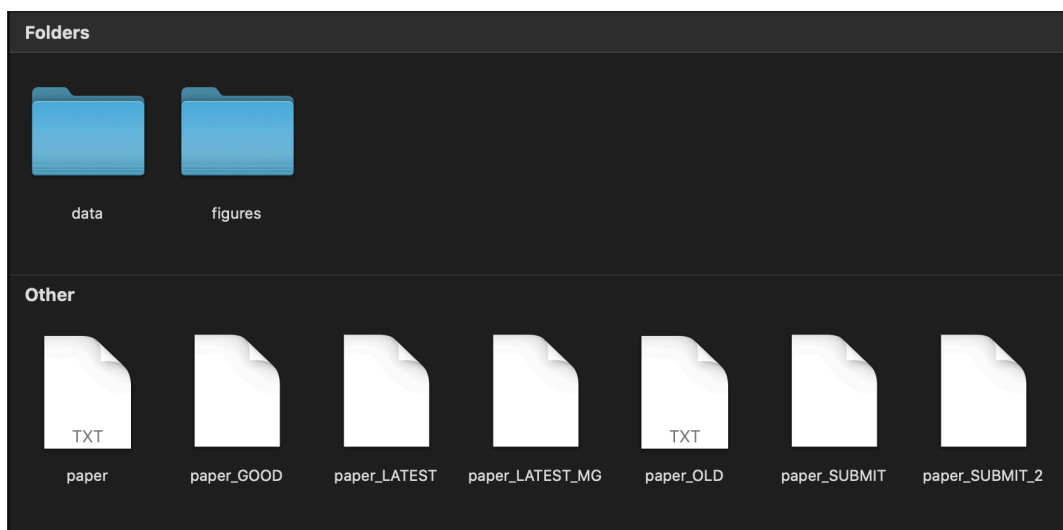


# (Ideal) Digital Lab Journaling

- Every “project” has its own, *ad hoc*, directory on your PC: **MyProjectA/\***
- **MyProjectA/** contains several (appropriate) subdirectories, e.g.
  - MyProjectA/literature/\*
  - MyProjectA/rawData/\* (organised appropriately, e.g. per day of exp.?)
  - MyProjectA/matlabCode/\*
  - MyProjectA/analyzedData/\* (with appropriate subfolders)
  - MyProjectA/figures/\* (including scripts to generate each figure from the analysed data)
  - MyProjectA/text/\*
  - MyProjectA/text/manuscript/\*
- There is a corresponding (dedicated) **notebook** on your own *personal KMS* (*Knowledge Management System* - Evernote? Microsoft OneNote? Apple Notes? Google Documents? Google Keep? Dropbox Paper? Bear? Notion?)
- They both have automated (incremental) daily/weekly backups on at least two external hard drives - each kept at a separate place - and also sync to the cloud (DropBox? OneDrive? GDrive? Box?)

## What is Version Control?

- It is a *support technology*, precious for whoever works with any type of files (especially text files, analysis code, etc. ...)
- It promotes reproducible research (logging every step)
- It helps avoiding the **mess** below...



# What is Version Control?

- A system (central or distributed) that keeps track of all changes to files, and/or of *simultaneous* changes (multiple contributors),
- and that allows to recall (any) past versions of the same files,
- to display what changed from one version to the next
- and to easily reconcile/merge concurrent modifications.
- Impractical and imprecise, if done “manually” by
  1. renaming files with clever strategies (.old, .orig, .bak, ...), adding versions (paper\_v1, paper\_v2,...), or dates (paper\_Feb14\_2020, paper\_Feb20\_2020,...). **But... what if your hard disk crashes?**
  2. storing files on DropBox to backup/share/collaborate with others. **But... ever occurred to you a “sync conflict”?**

# Why Version Control?

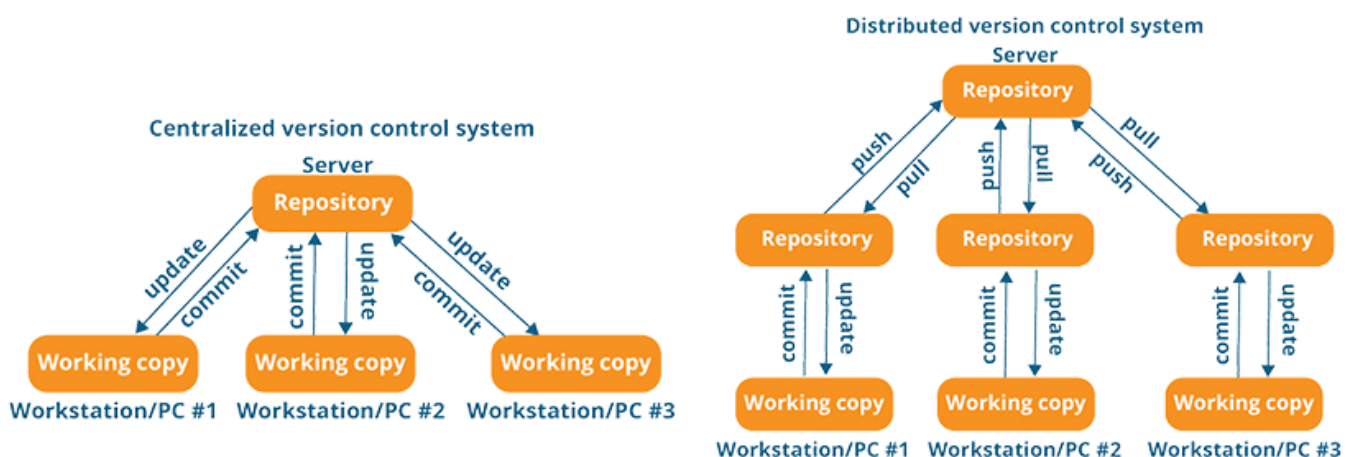
- Enforce discipline without efforts, keeping files tidy and organised
- Backup + restore, in case of a accidental deletions or edits
- Archive subsequent versions
- Maintain historical info on all versions (who did what & when)
- Update/introduce/explore new changes safely, leaving the “current” working) version untouched
- Sync to more than one computer
- Collaborate simultaneously, in a small or a large team

# Better than solely using DropBox & co.



- Cloud syncing offers no fine-grained version control over **what**, **when**, and **who** changed each file...

## Version Control



# Distributed Version Control



**Git** by Linus Torvalds  
(2005)



See

<https://git-scm.com/>  
<https://git-scm.com/doc>

<https://www.github.com>  
<https://guides.github.com/activities/hello-world/>

<http://gitkraken.com>  
<https://www.gitkraken.com/learn-git>



## Best used for

- Text files (manuscripts, grant applications, analysis code, tabular and text data, lab book notes)
- Binary files (images, raw data, etc.) are ok but with some exception are difficult to “diff” (outline differences between version)
- Large (binary) files: can be “version controlled” too, with some special support called “LFS” (Large File System)

# Some jargon: definitions

- **repository (repo)** - database where latest files + past revisions are stored
- **local** - the local computer folder that hosts the repository
- **server / remote (repository)** - a remote computer that hosts the repository
- **client(s)** - the computer(s) connecting to the server
- **working copy** - your local directories and files
- **branch/master** - the location for the files in the repository
- **head** - the current (or latest) version of the database in the repository

# More jargon: basic actions

- **add** - place a file under version control
- **check in** (or **commit**) - send local changes to the repo and annotate them
- **check out** - obtain from the repo a specific working copy
- **ignore** - allow some files to exist in the working copy but not in the repo (“not under version control”)
- **push** - upload the repo to a server
- **pull** - download the repo from a server
- **revert** - throw away the working copy and restore last version
- **update/sync** - update the working copy to the latest revisions

# Git is a *watchdog* for files (their creation/deletion/editing)



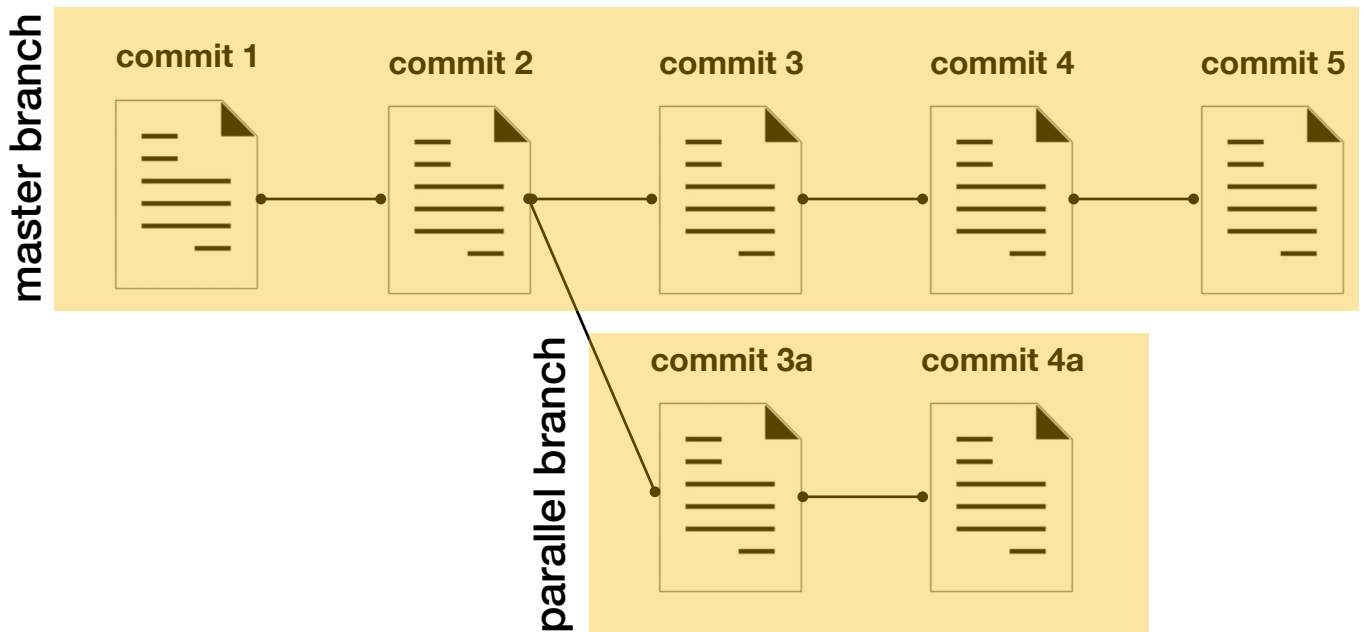
It forces you to document/comment changes, once they are committed

<http://www.konscience.de/2015/04/ksl002-digital-lab-journaling-with-git/>

## Commit messages (e.g.) show “love” for your future self!

- *Initial commit*
- *Added the Results section*
- *Moved numerical results from figure captions into the main text*
- *Included revisions by my supervisor*
- *Incorporated the suggestions from Reviewer 1*
- *Rewritten Materials and Methods for increased clarity*
- *Corrected the horizontal scale bar in Figure 3*
- *Proof-read*
- *Added relevant citations in the Discussion*
- *Moved incubation time from the Results to the Methods*

snapshots of the file(s) at a given time = commit



## github.com and GitKraken (as a *soft way* into Git revision control)

- Download **GitKraken** from <http://gitkraken.com/download> (Mac/Win/Linux)
- Create a **GitHub** account at <https://github.com/join>
- Apply for a **GitHub “education”** account:
  - navigate to <https://education.github.com>
  - select “**GitHub student development pack**”
  - Click on “Get the Pack” button and then on “Get Student Benefits”
  - Submit the requested info, i.e. **your @sisssa.it email** address, etc.



GitHub Student  
Developer Pack

Get the Pack

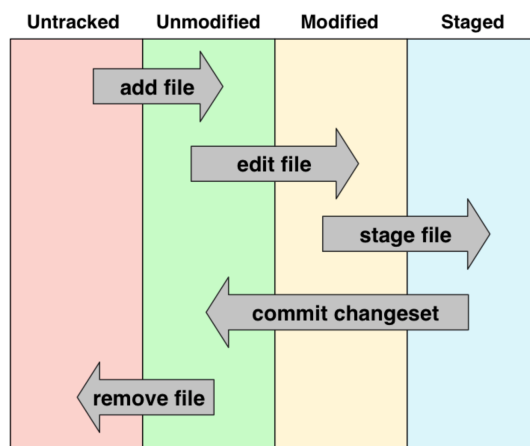


# Demo with GitKraken

## Typical git workflow 1

“work” = change / edit / modify / create new / delete

- **work** —> stage —> commit —> **work** —> stage —> ....

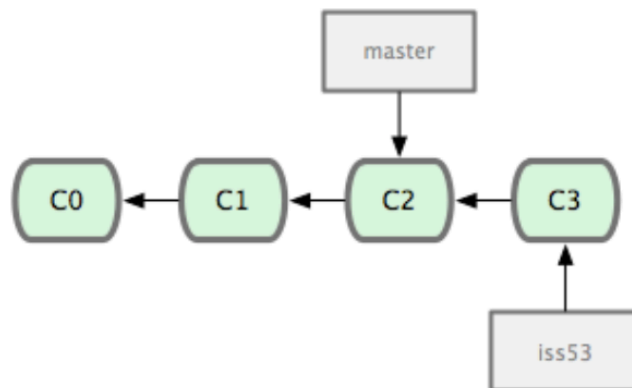


always work on **master**

# Typical git workflow 2

“work” = change / edit / modify / create new / delete

- branch → **work** → stage → commit → merge it into the master and delete the branch → branch → **work** → ...



never work on **master**

## Additional pointers

- <https://scfbm.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1751-0473-8-7>
- <https://uc3.cdlib.org/2014/05/05/github-a-primer-for-researchers/>
- <https://mollygibson.github.io/2014-08-11-wustl/lessons/git-notebook/git-for-scientists.slides.html#/>
- <https://marciovm.com/i-want-a-github-of-science>
- <http://www.konscience.de/2015/04/ksl002-digital-lab-journaling-with-git/>
- <https://software-carpentry.org/lessons/dashboard/>
- <https://youtu.be/PEoULFdSCRU>
- <https://guides.github.com/activities/hello-world/>
- <https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2>
- <https://www.git-tower.com/learn/git/ebook/en/desktop-gui/introduction>
- <http://ndpsoftware.com/git-cheatsheet.html>