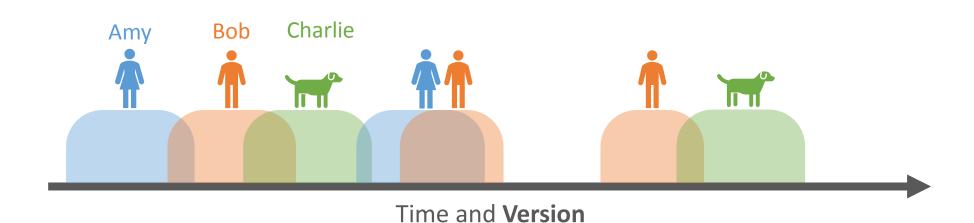


A Tutorial

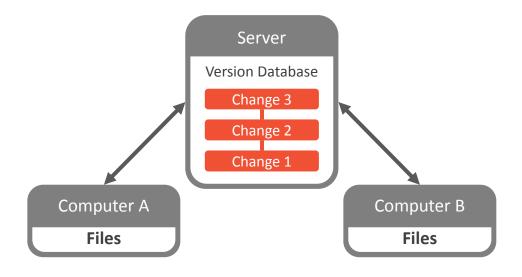


Version Control

- Tracks **changes** in computer files
- **Documentation** of project
- Efficient collaboration with colleagues

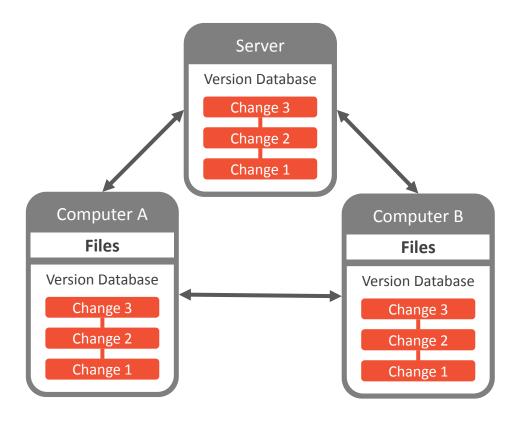


Version Control Systems



Centralized SVN, CVS, Perforce

+ manage access rights



Distributed Git, Mercurial

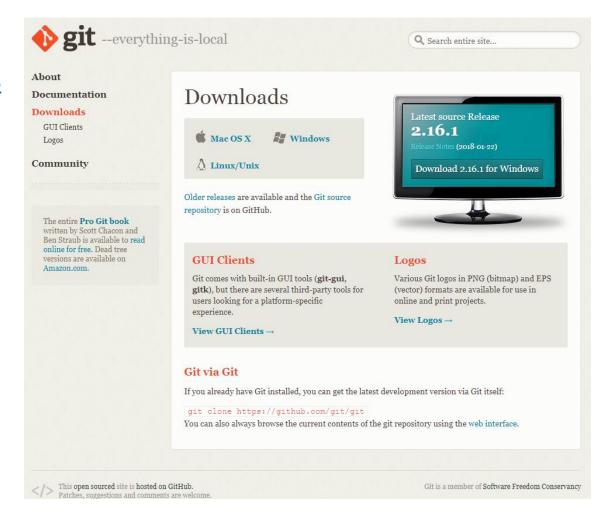
- + local version database
- + backup on collaborator machines

About Git

- Git is a distributed version control system for local and remote repositories
- Git is advertised with the following features
 - Offers **review** functionality
 - Work **offline** anywhere
 - Fast and lightweight
 - Journal of changes rather than a backup
 - Serves the needs of **beginners** and **advanced** users equally well

Installation

• **Download** at https://git-scm.com/downloads



Interfaces

Command Line Interface (CLI)

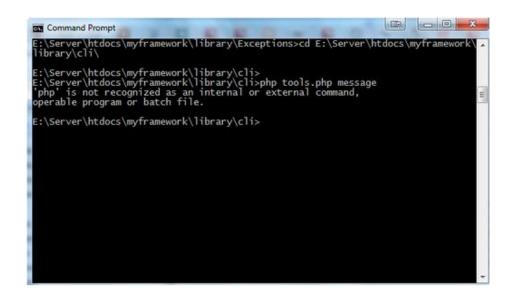
- Syntax: git [verb] [options]
- Allows for customized commands
- Commands are platform-independent

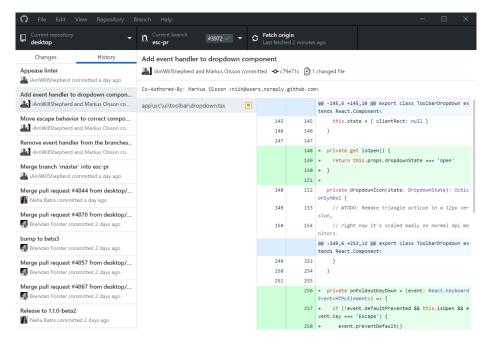
Graphical User Interface (GUI)

- Saves typing
- Lower barrier-of-entry
- Graphically represents collaboration

Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

Integrates version control with projects





Configure Git

Verify installed git version

```
git --version
```

Configure git

```
git config --global user.name "your name"
git config --global user.email "my@mail.nl"
git config --list
```

Open documentation of verb

```
git help [verb]
git [verb] --help
```

Local Repositories

The local repository is the project folder under version control. It contains the .git subfolder and all project related files and subfolders.

Initialize local repository

```
git init [project-name]
```

Check status of local repository

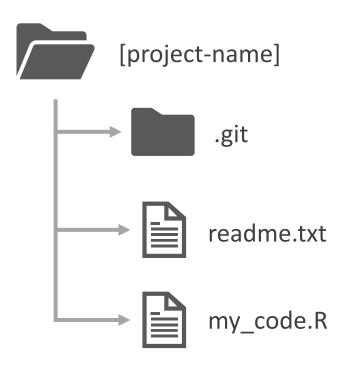
git status

Create empty file on Windows

copy NUL [file-name]

Create empty file on MacOs, Linux

touch [file-name]



File Status Lifecycle

Stage untracked/modified file

git add [file-name]

Commit staged files

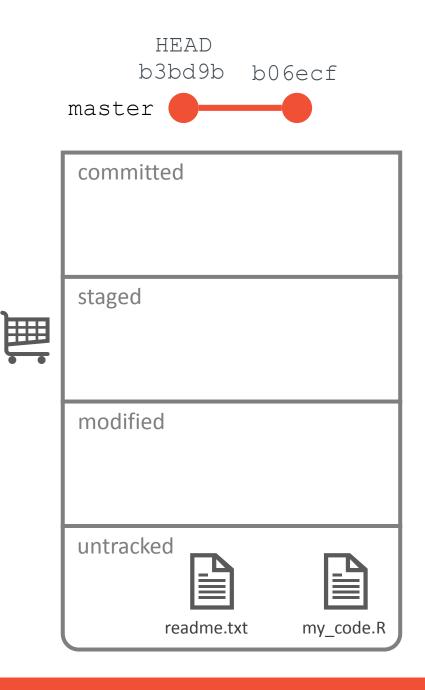
git commit -m "[message]"

Show modification

git diff HEAD

Stage all files

git add -A



Log



Show **logged** commits

git log

Show command options

git help log

Show formatted log message and graph

git log --graph --oneline

Restore previous version

git checkout [commit-hash]

Commit message

- Use imperative mode for summary line. Start with "Fix", "Add", instead of "Fixed", "Added".
- Leave the second line blank
- Line break the commit message (at about 72 characters)
- Don't end the summary line with a period, as it is a title

Short (50 chars or less) summary of changes

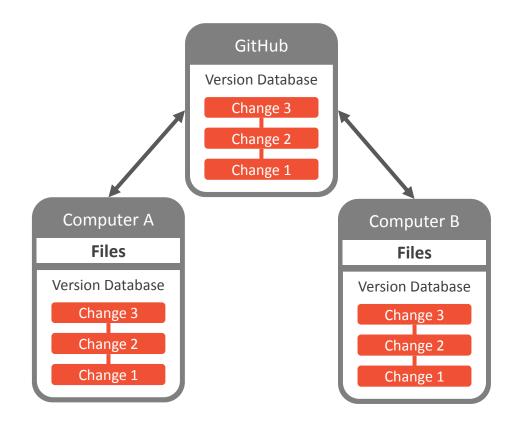
More detailed explanatory text, if necessary. Wrap it to about 72 characters or so. In some contexts, the first line is treated as the subject of an email and the rest of the text as the body. The blank line separating the summary from the body is critical (unless you omit the body entirely); tools like rebase can get confused if you run the two together.

Further paragraphs come after blank lines.

- Bullet points are okay, too
- Typically a hyphen or asterisk is used for the bullet, preceded by a single space, with blank lines in between, but conventions vary here

Remote Repositories

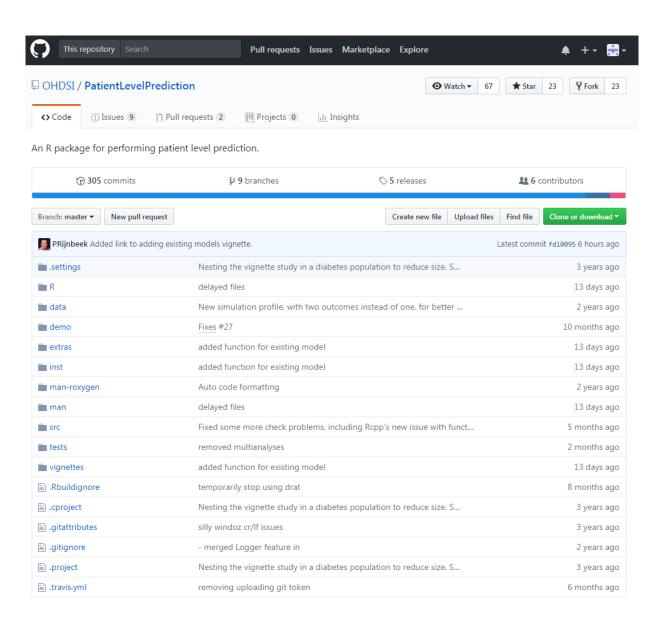
- Bare repository only contains version database
- Working repository generates working directory from version database



Distributed Version Control System

GitHub

- Repositories store all files of a particular project
- Visualize changelogs
- Social network infrastructure



Remote Repositories

A project copy, which is hosted on a remote server: github.com/mi-erasmusmc/GitTutorial

Clone a remote repository

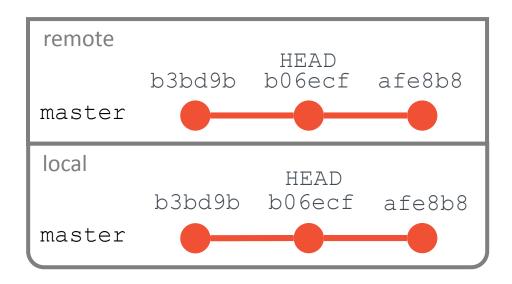
```
git clone [url] [where-to-clone]
```

Lists remote repository Information

```
git remote -v
git branch -a
```

Push changes to remote repository

```
git pull origin master git push origin master
```



Branches

Diverge from the main line of development to work independently.

List local branches

git branch

Create a branch

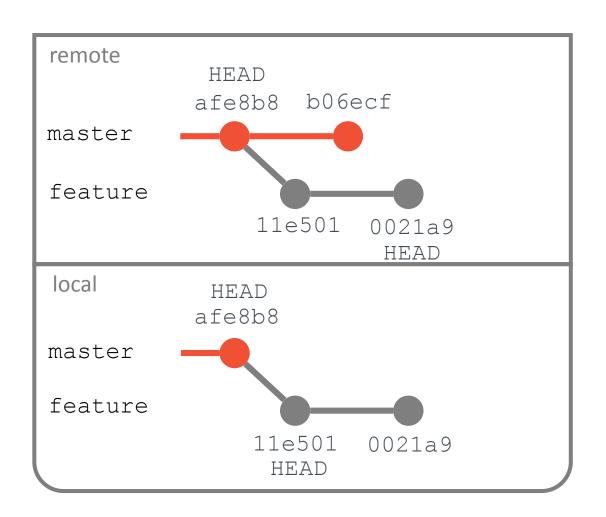
git branch [branch-name]

Enter a branch

git checkout [branch-name]

Push branch to remote repository

git push -u origin [branch-name]



Merging

Combine two lines of development after independent work is completed.

Pull Master branch changes

git checkout master
git pull origin master

Show Merged branches

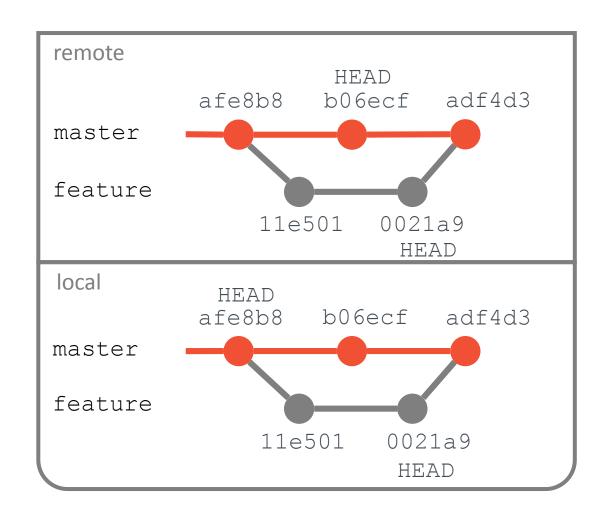
git branch --merged

Merge branch into master

git merge [branch-name]

Push merge to remote repository

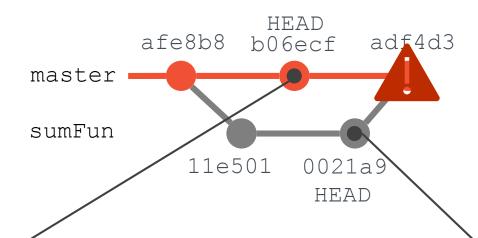
git push origin master



Merge Conflicts

```
# Take sum of vector
sum <- function(x){</pre>
  sum < -0
# Takeanymisfnaextor{
<<<f+EADion(x) {
  sumtop ("x has NA values")
  ifs (any (is.nanx))n NA")
>>>> stopsum ruhas NA values")
  for (val in x) {
    sum <- sum + val
  sum
```





git merge sumFun

```
Auto-merging sum.R

CONFLICT (content): merge conflict in sum.R

Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
```

```
git mergetool
```

```
# Take sum of vector
sum <- function(x) {
   sum <- 0

if (any(is.na(x)) {
   stop ("x contains NA")
}

for (val in x) {
   sum <- sum + val
}
   sum
}</pre>
```



Removing Branch

Show Merged branches

git branch --merged

Remove branch

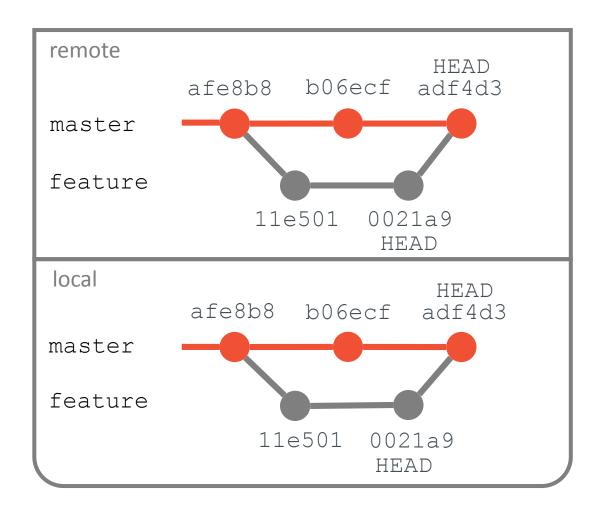
git branch -d [branch-name]

List **remote** branches

git branch -a

Remove branch from **remote** repository

git push origin -delete [branch-name]



Rebase

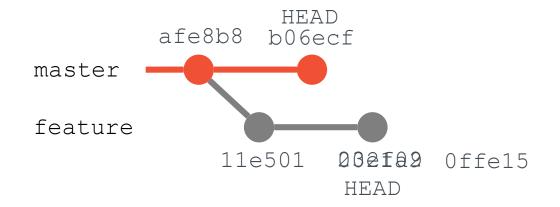
Changes base of a branch from one commit to another. *Moved* branch is composed of entirely new commits.

Rebase branch

```
git checkout [branch-name]
git rebase master
```

Fast-Forward merge

```
git checkout master
git merge [branch-name]
```



Useful

Stage and commit all files

```
git commit -am "[message]"
```

Tag a commit

git tag

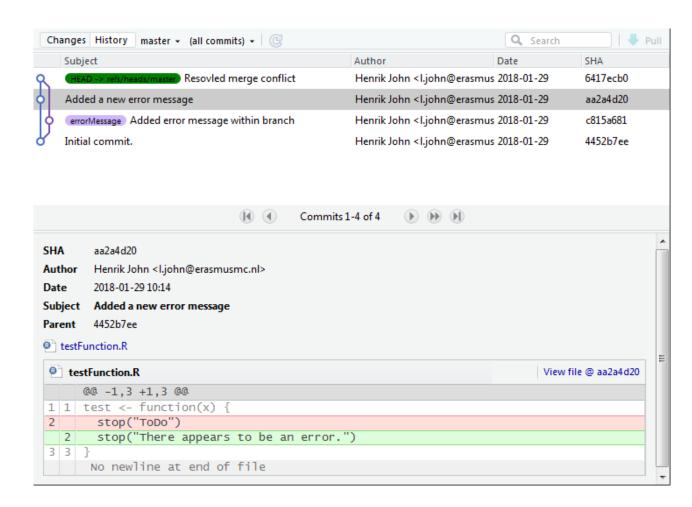
Set editor for commit messages - default vim

git config --global core.editor [editor]

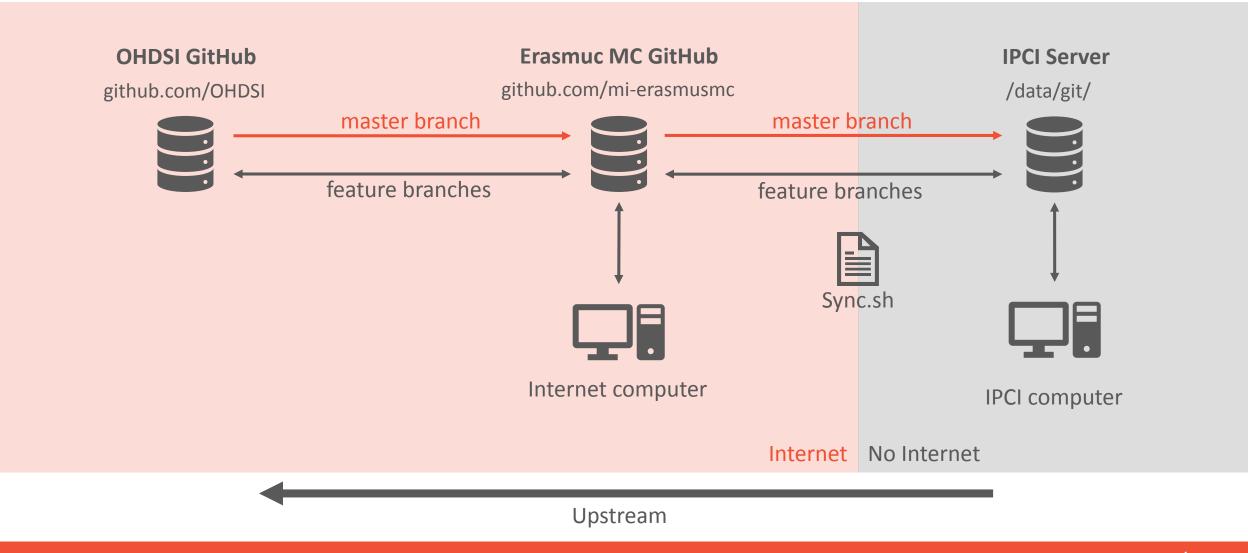


RStudio GUI

- Visualize branches and changes
- Merging functionality <u>not</u> available



Medical Informatics Workflow



Assignment

- 1. Clone the project from https://github.com/mi-erasmusmc/GitTutorial
- 2. Create a new branch
- 3. Within the new branch modify participants.txt by adding your first name to the list
- 4. Commit the change to your branch
- 5. Merge your branch into the master
- **6. Push** the master to the remote

Documentation

- Installation files https://git-scm.com/downloads
- Official documentation https://git-scm.com/documentation
- DataCamp course https://www.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-git-for-data-science
- Crash course https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SWYqp7iy To
- **RStudio** course
 - Part 1: https://www.datacamp.com/courses/working-with-the-rstudio-ide-part-1
 - Part 2: https://www.datacamp.com/courses/working-with-the-rstudio-ide-part-2