

Introduction to Version Control with Git

Software Carpentry

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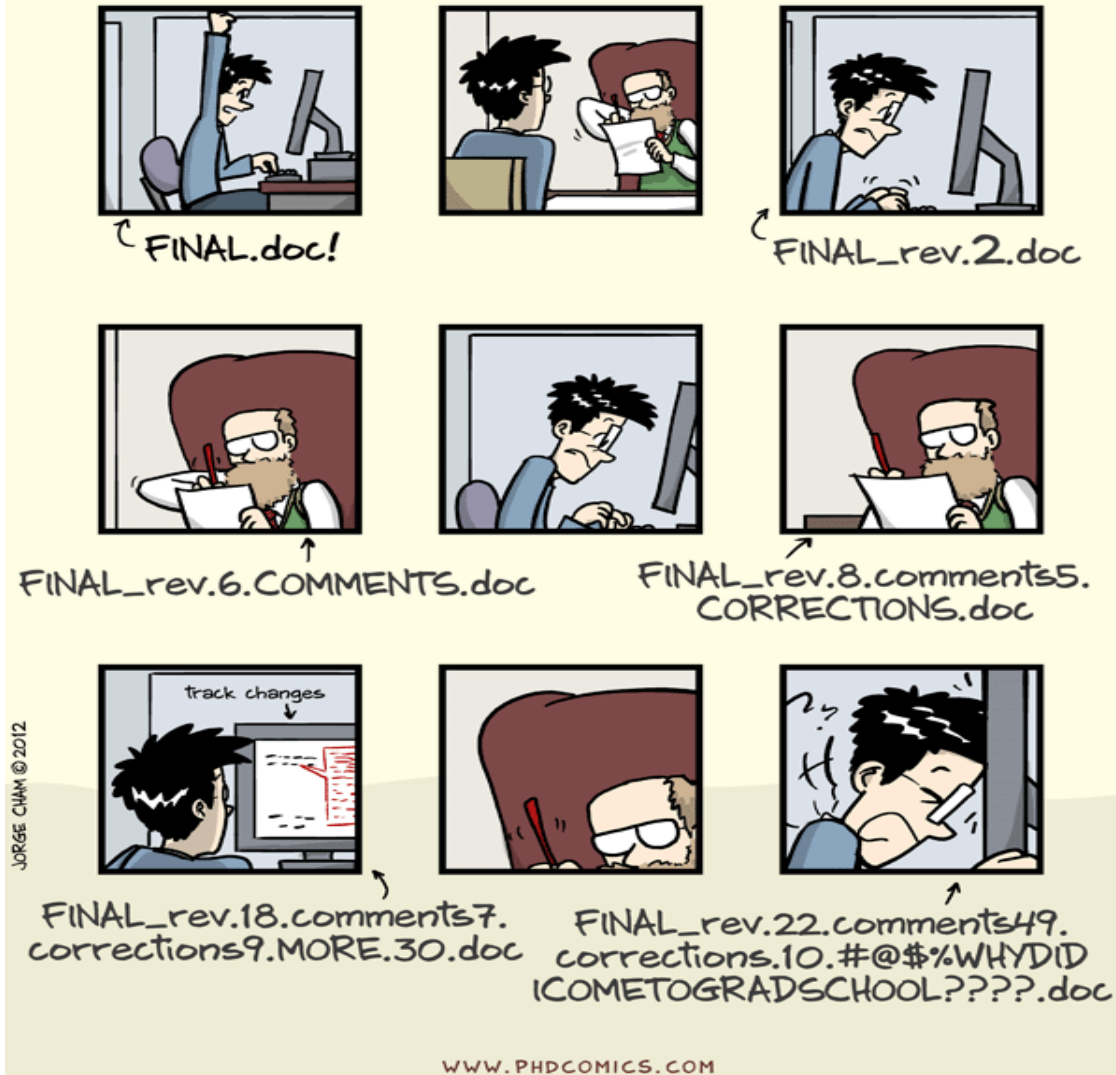
Agenda

- What is version control and why should I use it?
- What is Git and how do I use it in my work?

Workshop setup

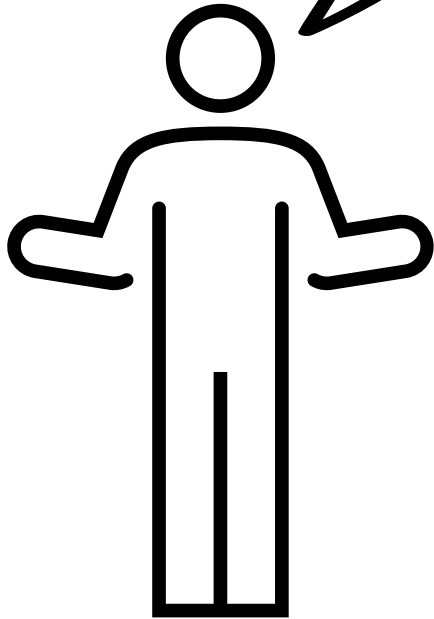
- Concepts: slides, demos
- Hands-on: type along, exercises

"FINAL".doc



```
code-1.2.4_18.3.07.zip
code-1.2.4_27.7.07.zip
code-1.2.4_29.4.08.zip
code-1.2.4_6.10.07.zip
code-1.2.5_23.4.08.zip
code-1.2.5_25.5.07.zip
code-1.2.5_6.6.07.zip
code-1.2.5_bexc.zip
code-1.2.5_d0.zip
code-1.3.0_4.4.08.zip
code-1.3.1_4.4.08.zip
...
```

Which is the working version of the code?



```
code-1.2.4_18.3.07.zip  
code-1.2.4_27.7.07.zip  
code-1.2.4_29.4.08.zip  
code-1.2.4_6.10.07.zip  
code-1.2.5_23.4.08.zip  
code-1.2.5_25.5.07.zip  
code-1.2.5_6.6.07.zip  
code-1.2.5_bexc.zip  
code-1.2.5_d0.zip  
code-1.3.0_4.4.08.zip  
code-1.3.1_4.4.08.zip  
...
```

Version control

- Principal idea
 - Record snapshots of your work
 - Record incremental changes on top of base version
- Implementation
 - Version control system/tools

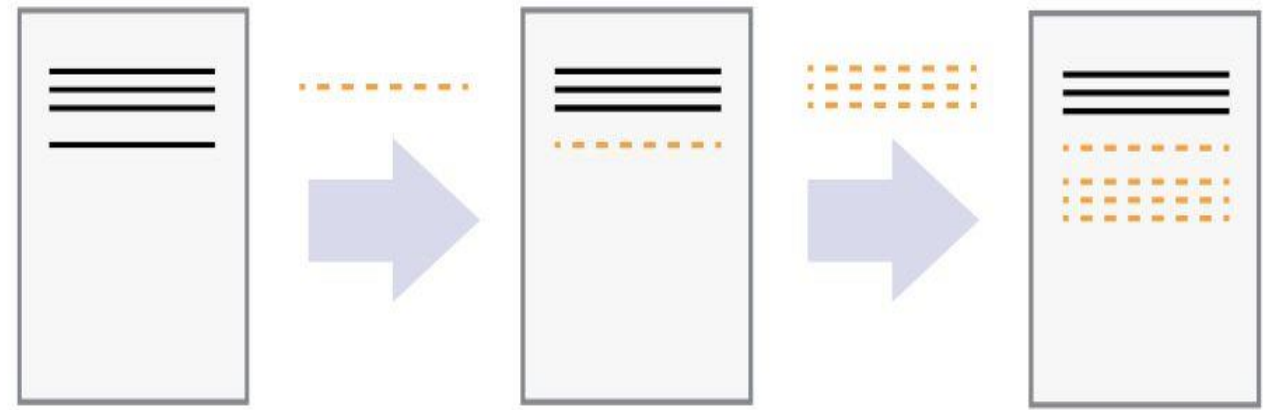


Image source: <https://swcarpentry.github.io/git-novice/01-basics.html>

Git

- Version control system
- Software
- Command-line interface



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Goals for today

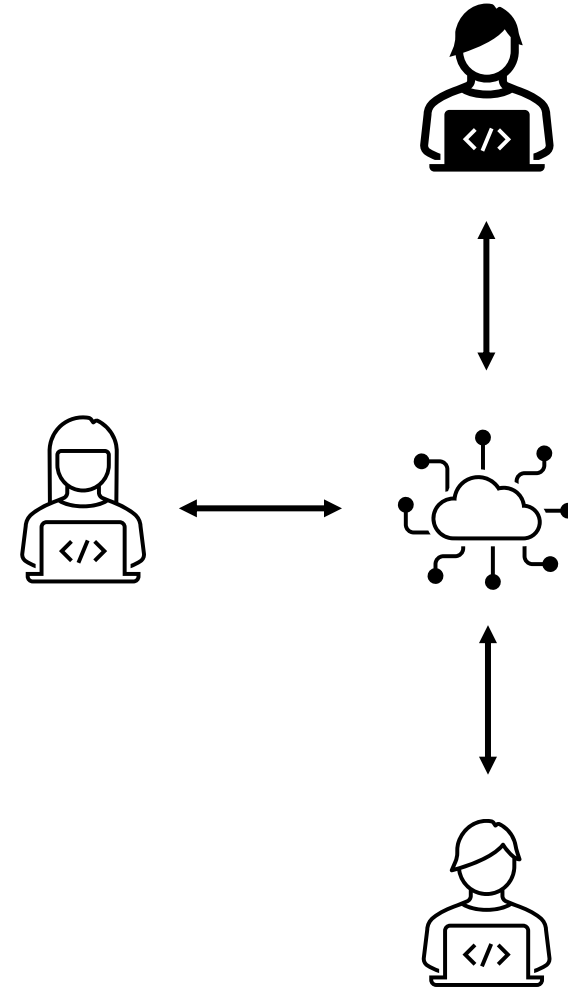
Goal 1

```
code-1.2.4_18.3.07.zip  
code-1.2.4_27.7.07.zip  
code-1.2.4_29.4.08.zip  
code-1.2.4_6.10.07.zip  
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code-1.2.5_25.5.07.zip  
code-1.2.5_6.6.07.zip  
code-1.2.5_bexc.zip  
code-1.2.5_d0.zip  
code-1.3.0_4.4.08.zip  
code-1.3.1_4.4.08.zip  
...
```

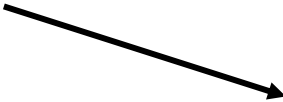


Goal 2

- Share your work with others on the internet
- Collaborating



Roadmap

1. Version control your work locally on your computer

(Python code snippet)

 - a) Setup Git
 - b) Tracking changes
 - c) Exploring history
2. Sharing your work with others and collaborating

git command-line syntax

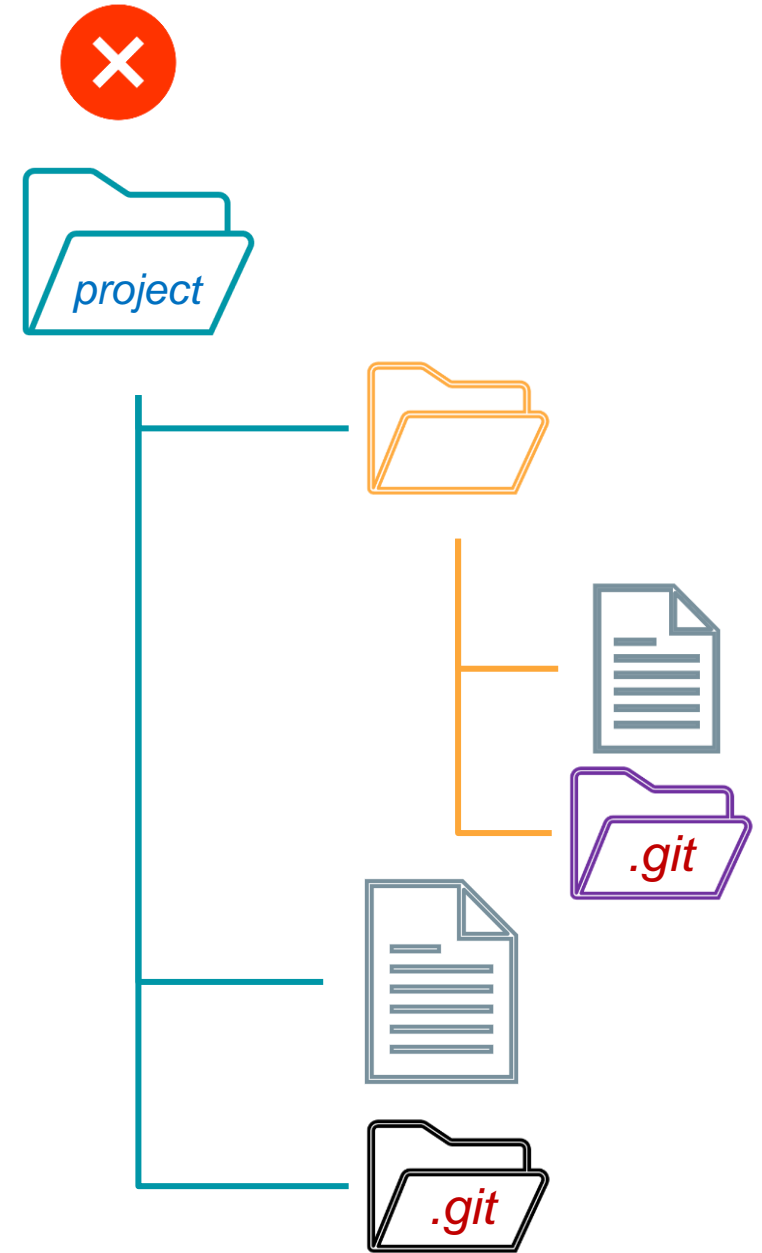
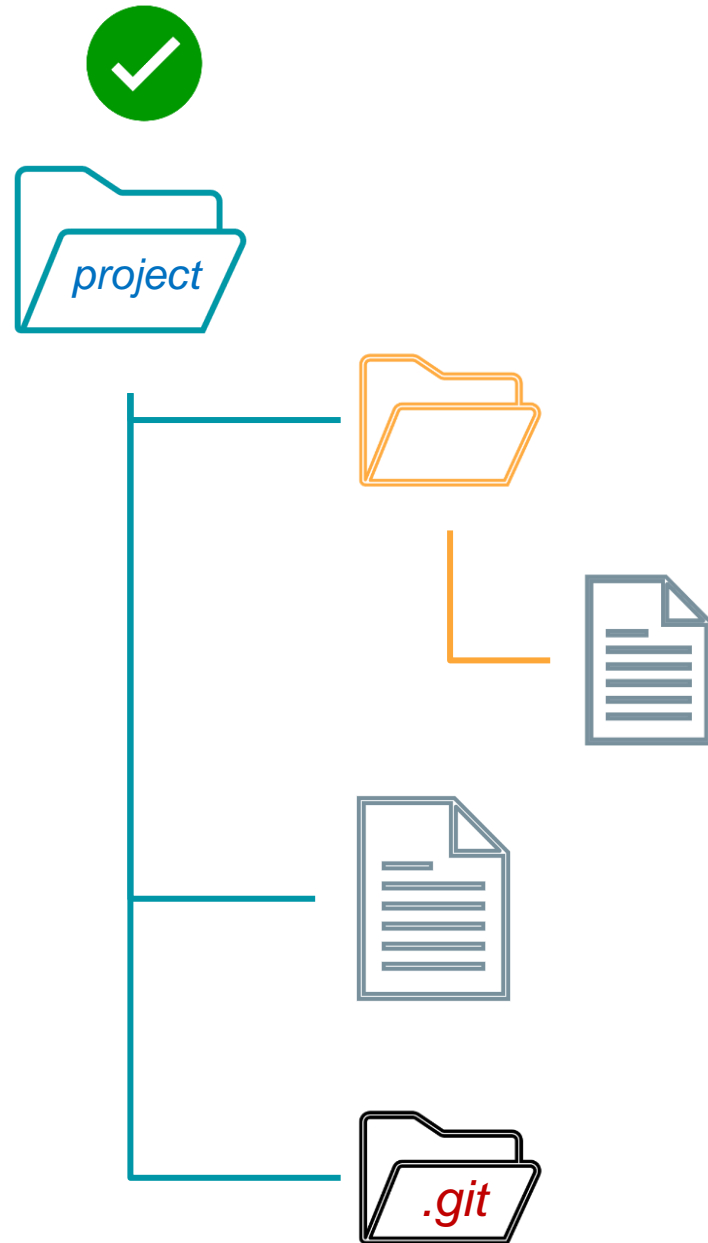
`git <command> [options]`

`git --help`

Git repository

- Git stores snapshots and version history in `.git` folder
- `.git` is a hidden folder
- Must be manually created
- `git init` creates a `.git/` folder to store information about tracked files and history

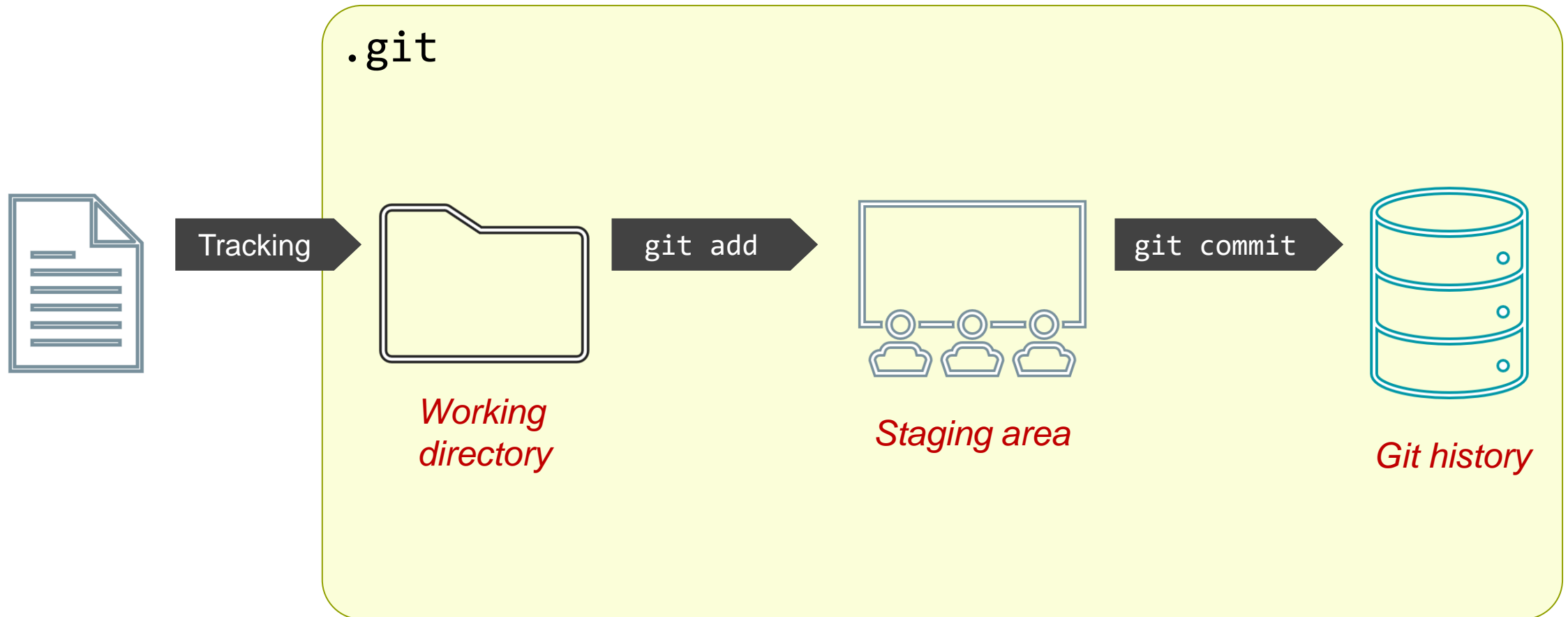
Git Repository



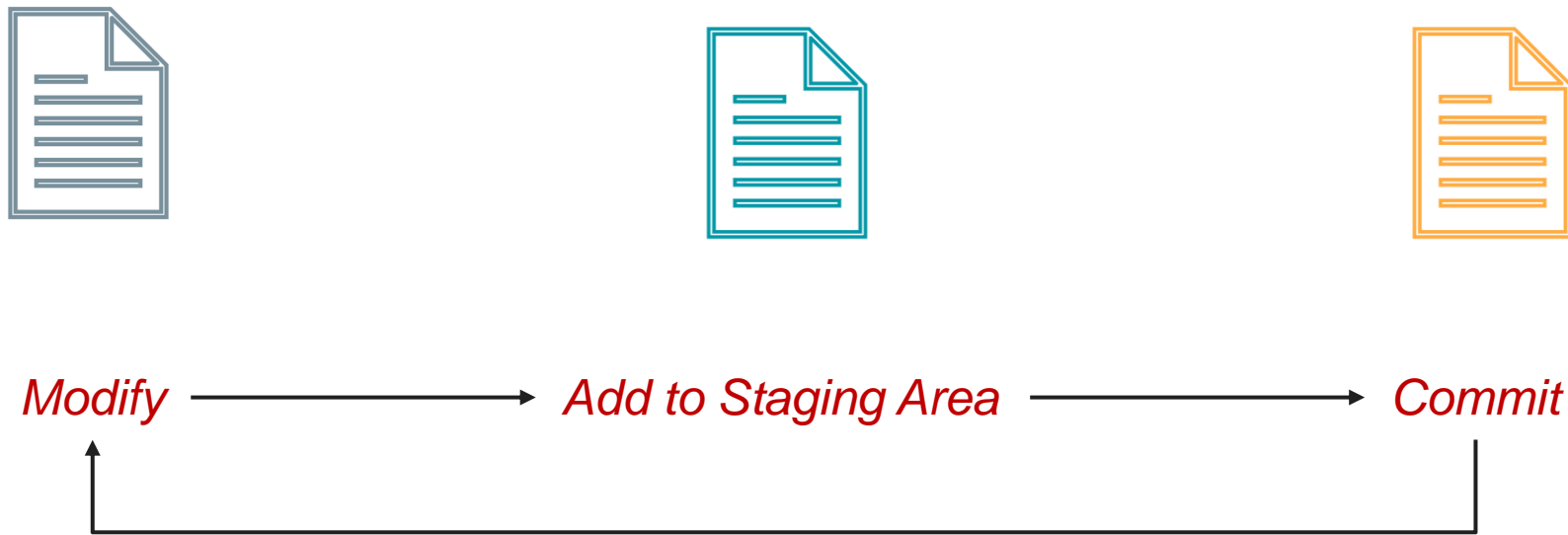
Tracking changes

- How do I record changes in Git?
- How do I check the status of my version control repository?
- How do I record notes about what changes I made and why?

Tracking Changes in a Git repository



Cycle: Modify-Add-Commit

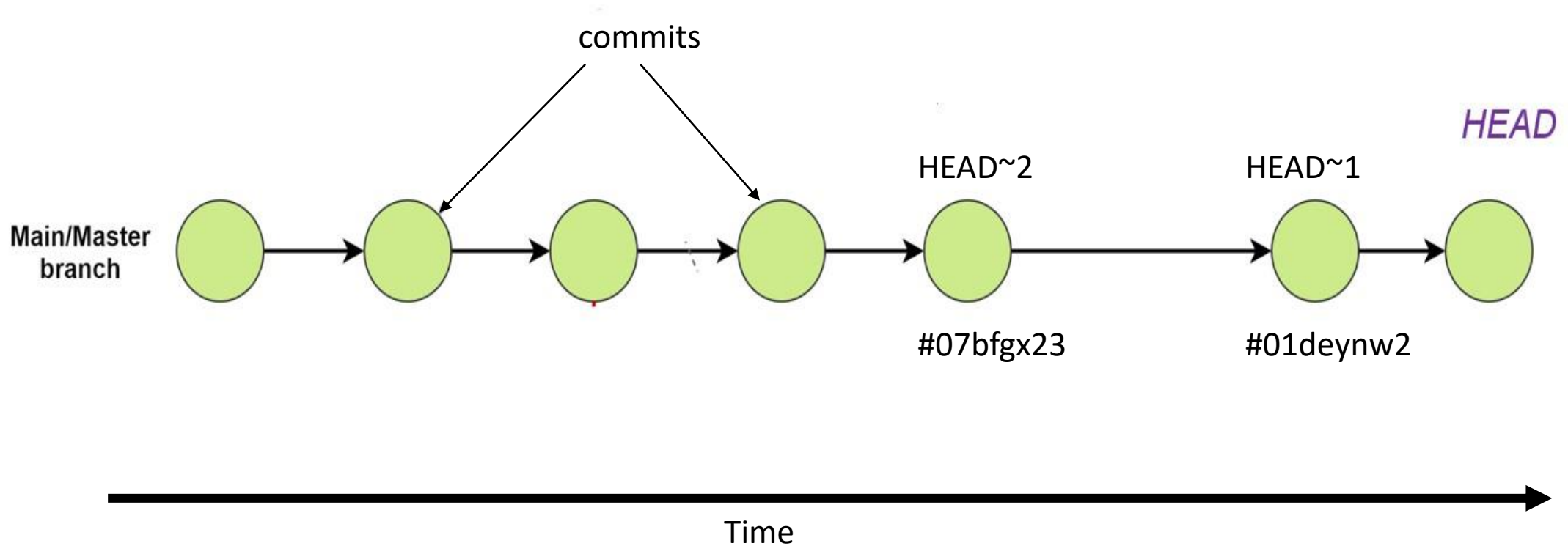


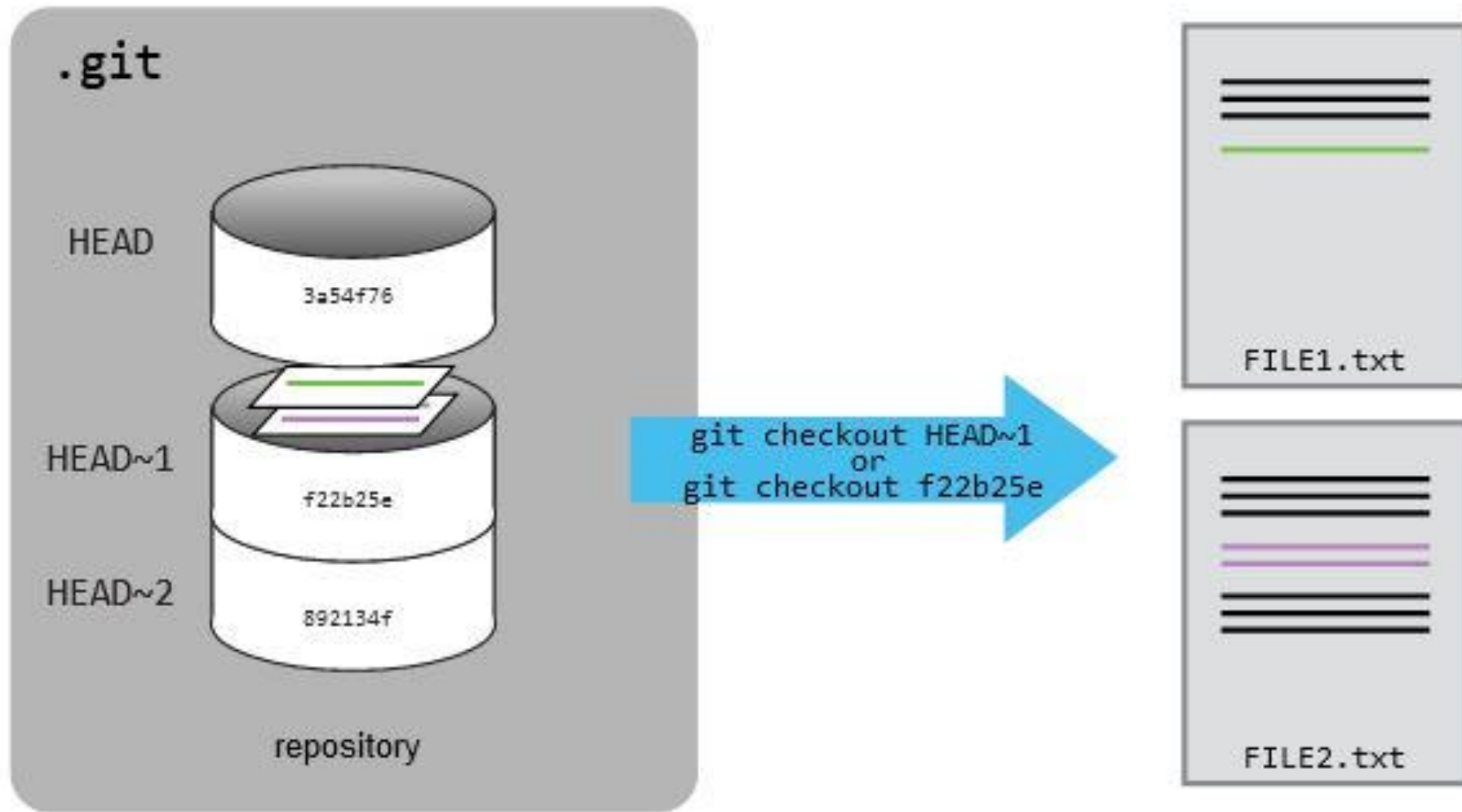
On track?

Exploring history

- How can I identify old versions of files?
- How do I review my changes?
- How can I recover old versions of files?

Git history tree





On track?

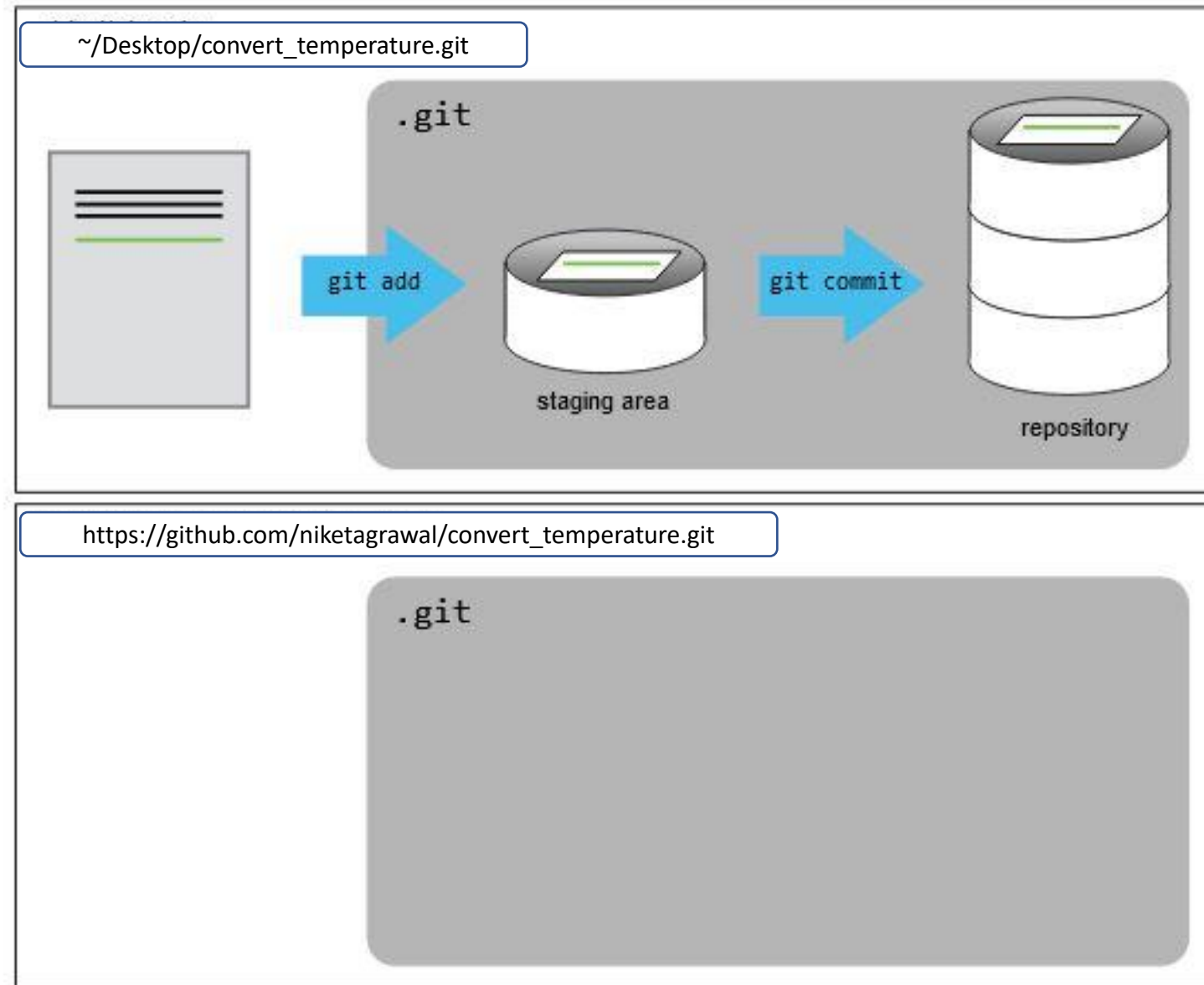
Exercise

- Create new repository, use the modify-add-commit cycle, and recover older versions.
 1. Create and initialize a repository called 'my-repo'.
 2. Create a file 'research.txt' with the sentence "Science is awesome"
 3. Add and commit the changes. Remember to use a meaning message.
 4. Change sentence in 'research.txt' to "Science is messy"
 5. Add and commit.
 6. Revert changes to very first version of 'research.txt', and commit.
- Check your history log – you should have 3 commits.

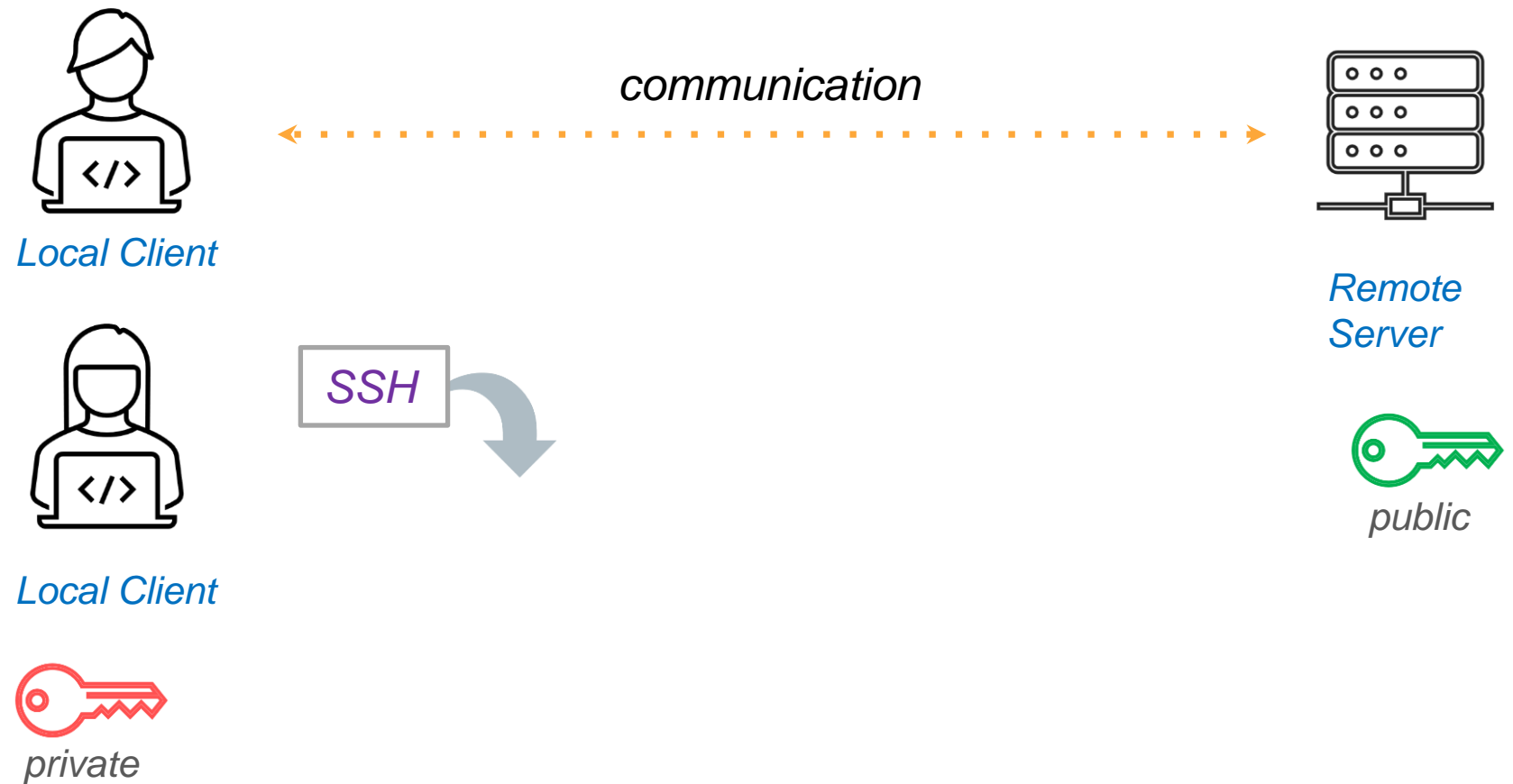
Remotes in GitHub

How do I share my changes with others on the web?

Remotes in GitHub



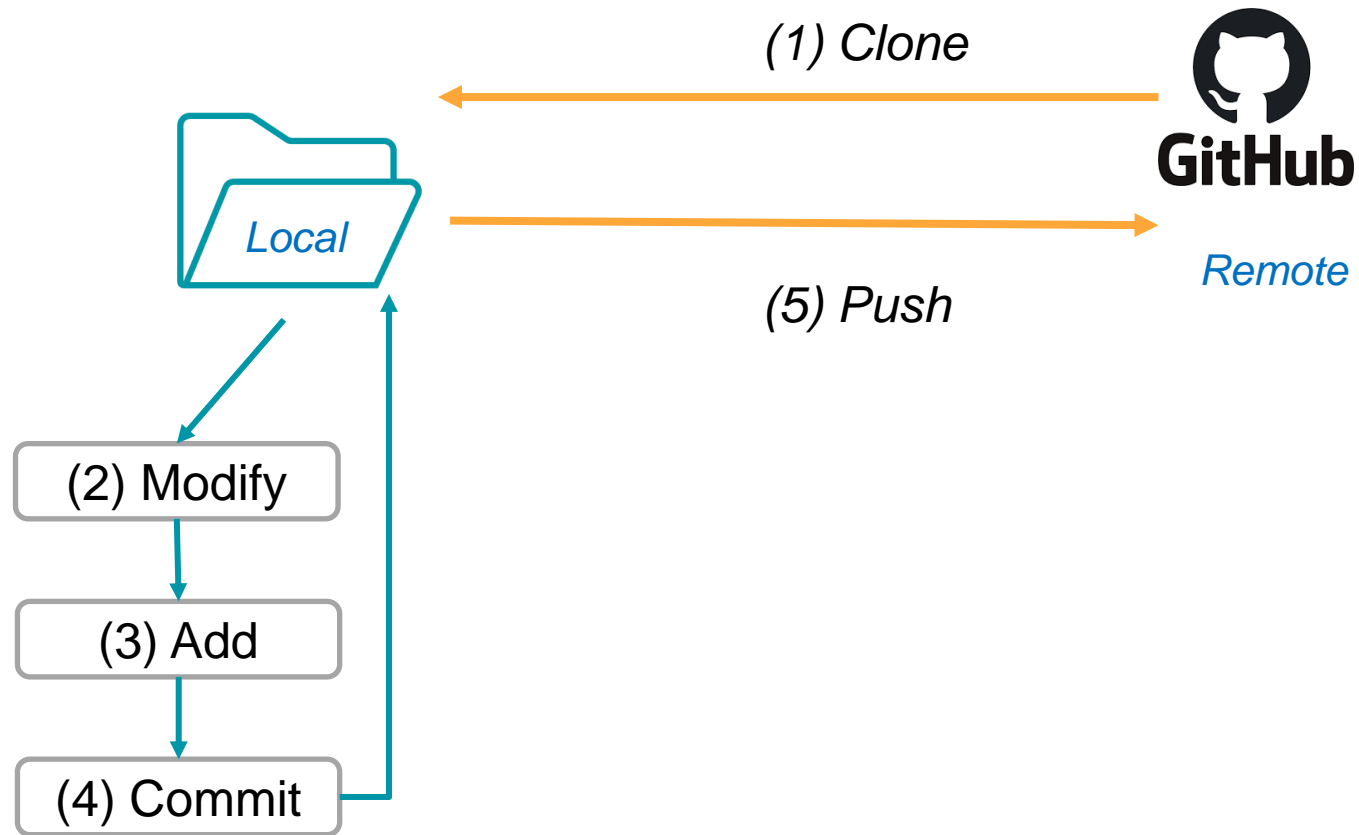
Connecting to remotes (GitHub)



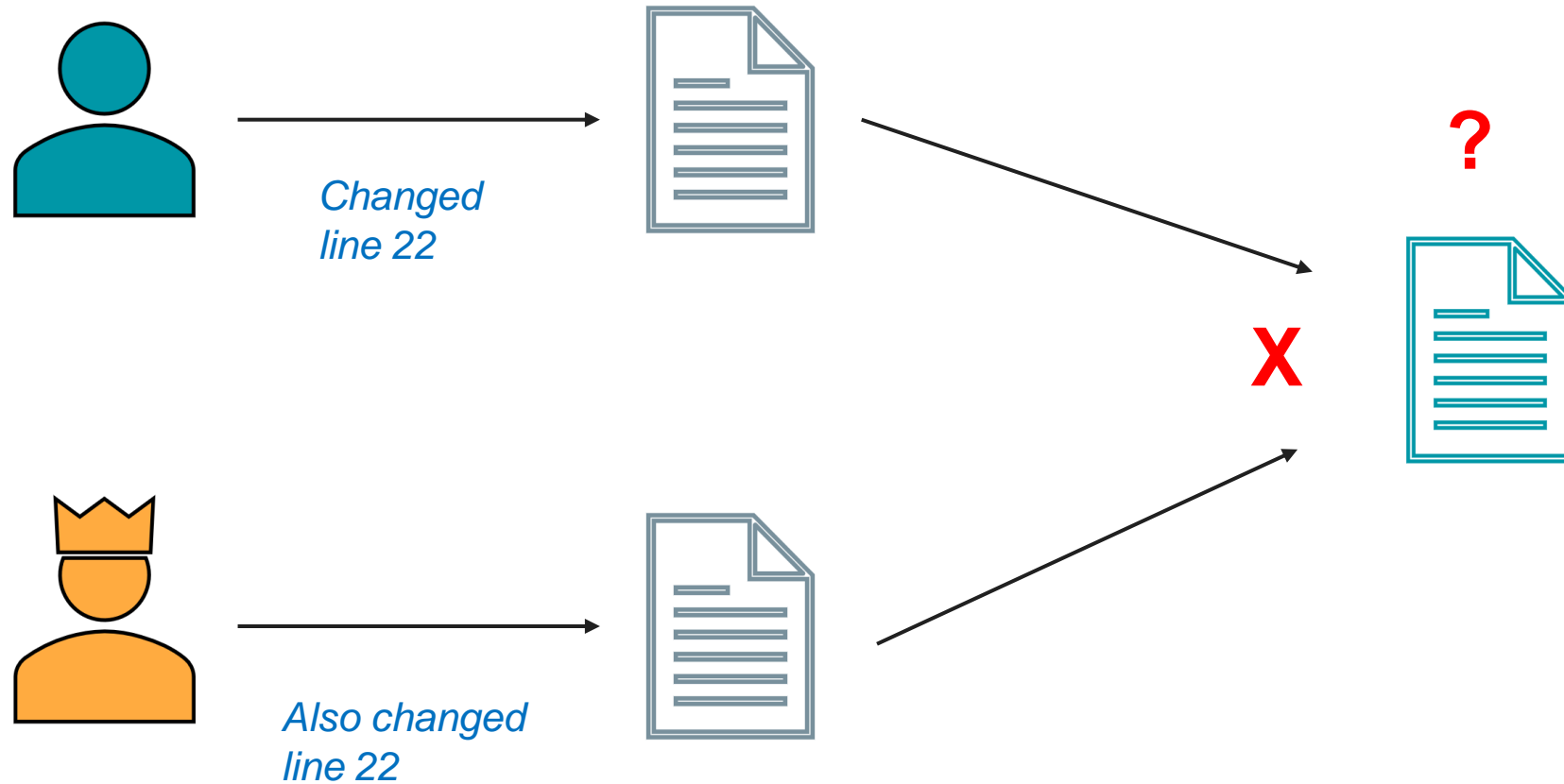


Collaborating

Collaborating



Conflicts





- Repository initialization **git init**
- Git records changes via commits to the **history tree**
- Remember the **modify-add-commit** cycle
- Don't include large datasets in your repositories. Set a **.gitignore** file
- Remotes store copies of the git repositories (e.g., GitHub, [TU Delft GitLab](#))
- Collaborative workflow: **pull, add, commit, push**
- Be aware of **conflicts**

<https://swcarpentry.github.io/git-novice/>