

ISDS 3105 – R programming

T-TH 3.00-4.20 PM

Room: 1835 BEC

Dario Bonaretti

Office Hours: T-TH 4.30-5.30 PM

Room: 2400b BEC dbonar1@lsu.edu



VERSION CONTROL



MyAnalysis_01.R MyAnalysis_02.R MyAnalysis_03.R MyAnalysis_withCharts_04.R

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MyAnalysis_withCharts_20.R

Version history of 'SecuringYourServer'

Dropbox keeps a snapshot every time you save a file. You can preview and re

Version 114 (current)

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Edited by Matt Cone

Version 113

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Edited by Matt Cone

Version 112

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Edited by Matt Cone

Version 111

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Edited by Matt Cone



VERSION CONTROL WITH GIT/GITHUB

Git is a version control system. It means you can use it to track the current version of your folder (or repository or repo).

To create a snapshot of your repo at a certain point in time, you save the files you need to track and create a commit.





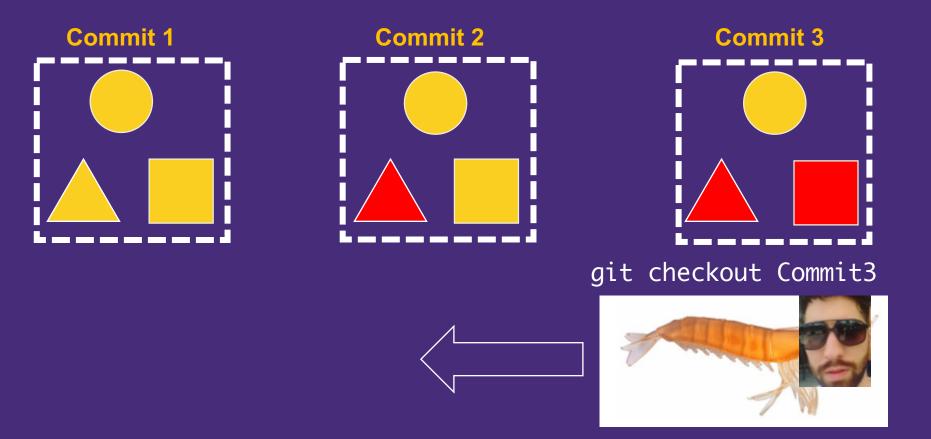
WHY WE USE GIT + GITHUB

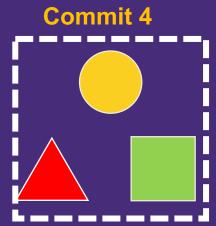


- 1. It allows to retrieve prior version of our code
- 2. It allows to share our code and add narratives in the README.md
- 3. It has a nice renderer for many useful file extensions (e.g., .csv, .pdf, .jpg)
- 4. It enables collaborative coding other members of our group

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NAVIGATING THROUGH COMMITS



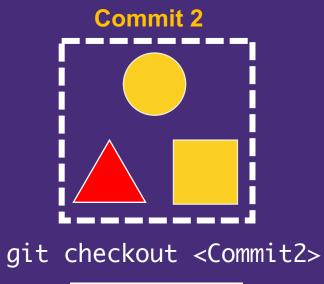


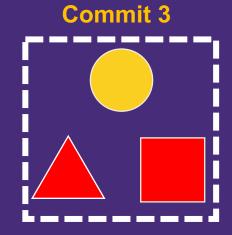
You can only see commits that precede the one you are currently at

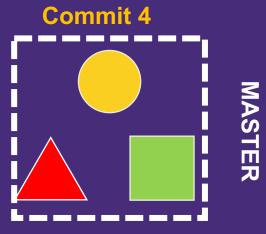
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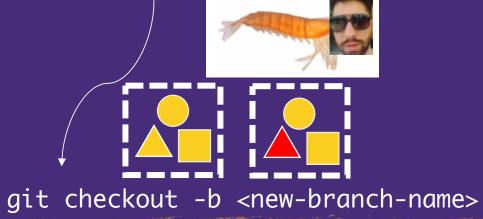
NAVIGATING THROUGH COMMITS







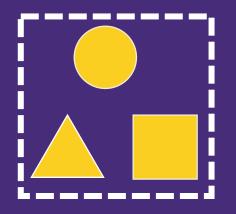


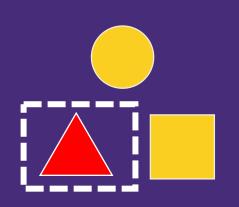


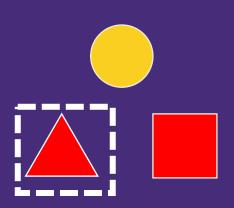
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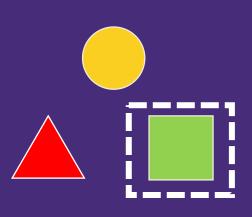


NAVIGATING THROUGH COMMITS







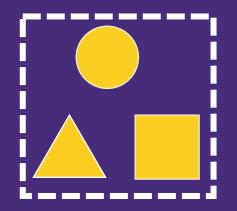


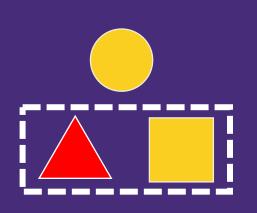
- The dashed line represents what you commit
- Anything outside the dashed line it's simply saved

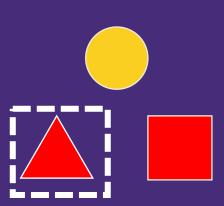
Is there a way to checkout the red square once you commit stage 4?

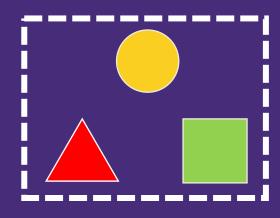
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NAVIGATING THROUGH COMMITS



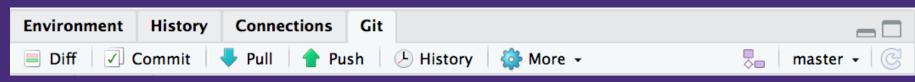




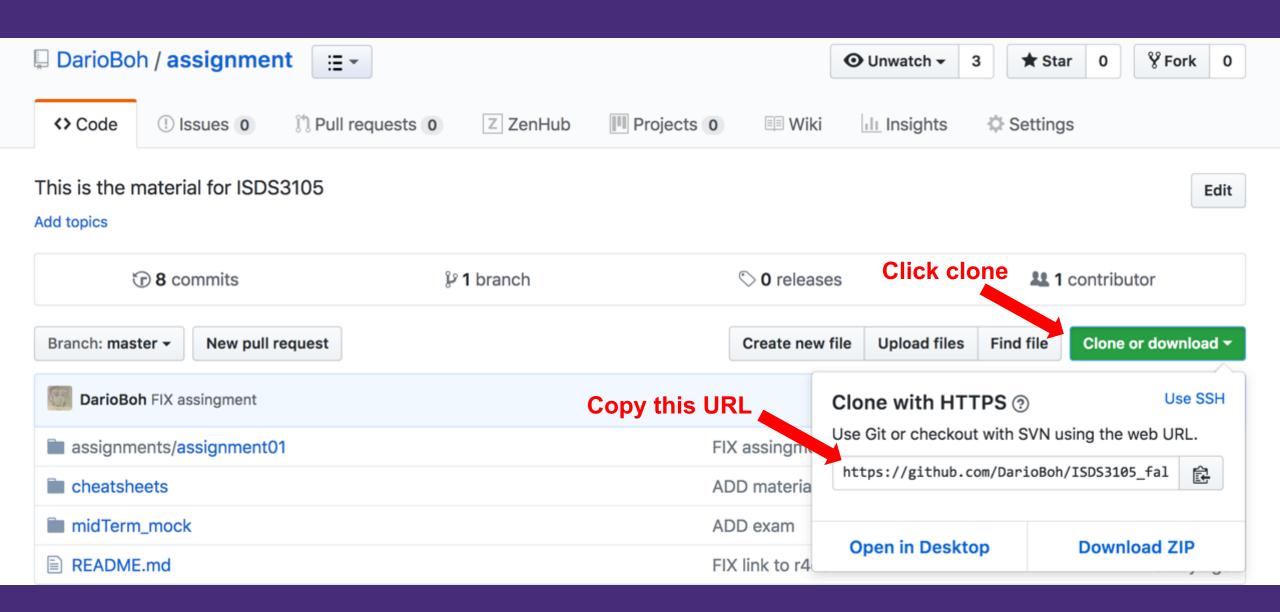




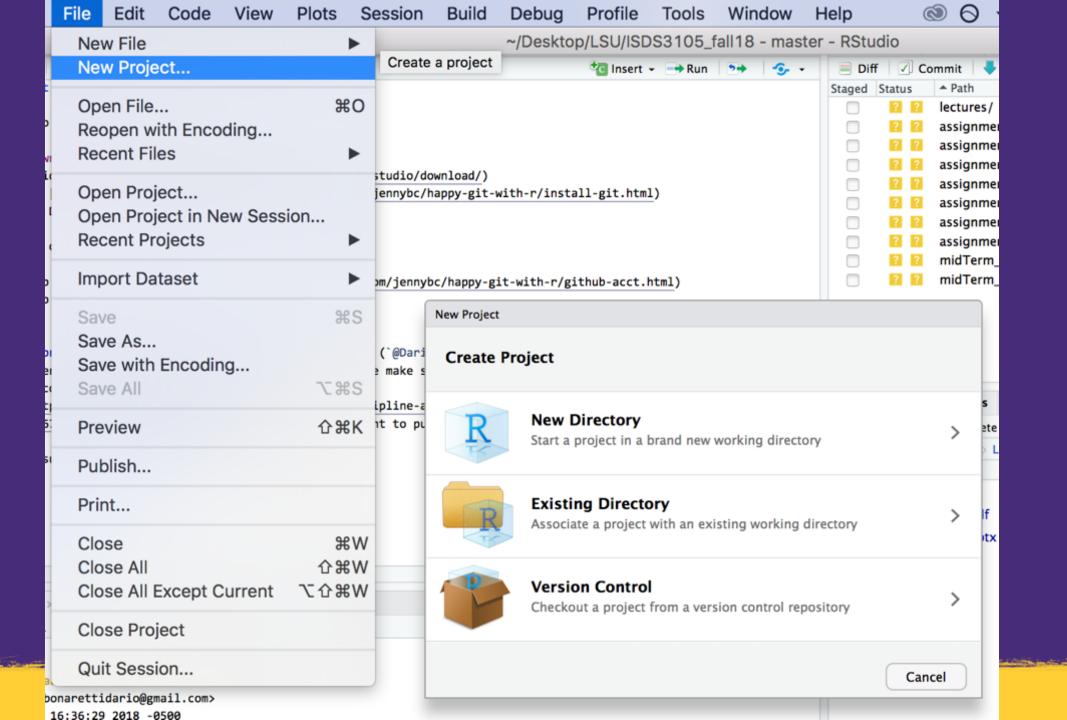
To sync your local commits in Git with GitHub, you want to PUSH to your remote repo

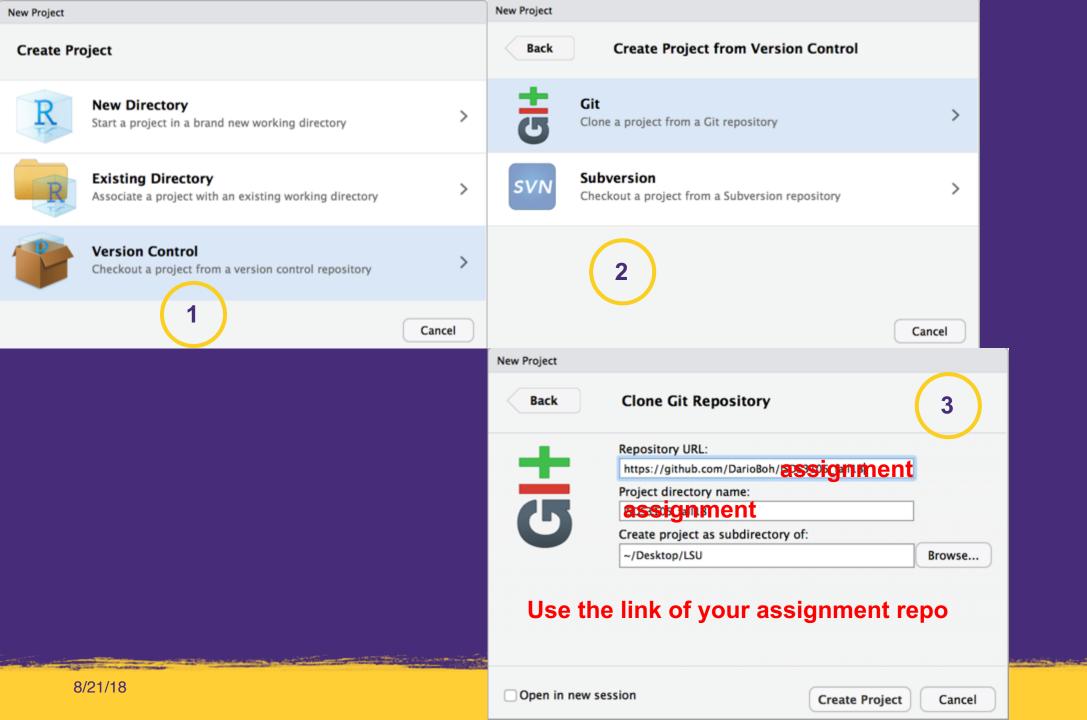


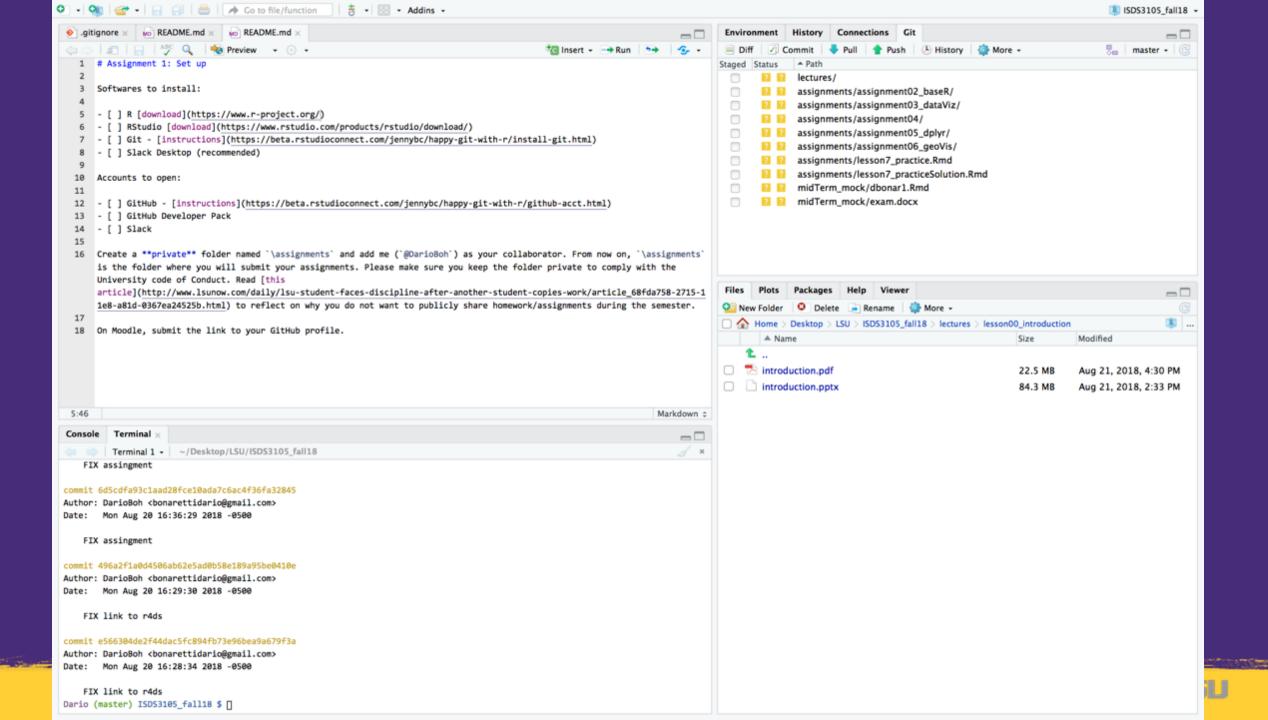












EXERCISE

- 1. Create a new R project from your assignment folder
- 2. Ad a README.md file with the list of your assignments
 - [x] assingment 1
 - -[] assingment 2
 - -[] assignemnt 3
- 3. Push to your repo

FORKING DarioBoh/ISDS3105 fall

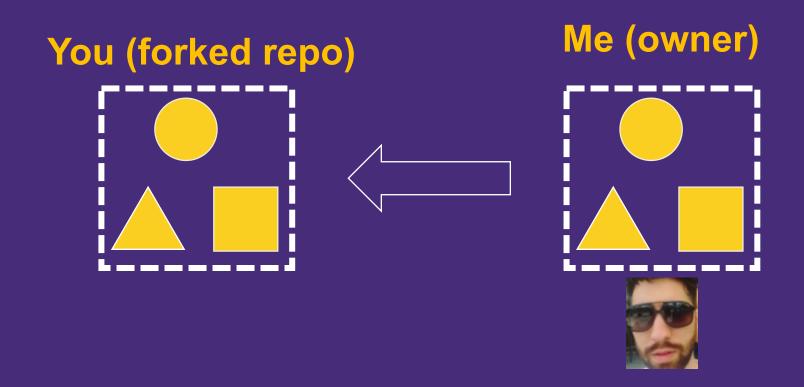
A fork is a copy of a repo on your GitHub space. You want to use forks for:

- 1. Fork (copy) a repo
- 2. Make changes
- 3. Submit a pull request to the project owner

The project owner receives the pull request and can merge it into his repo.



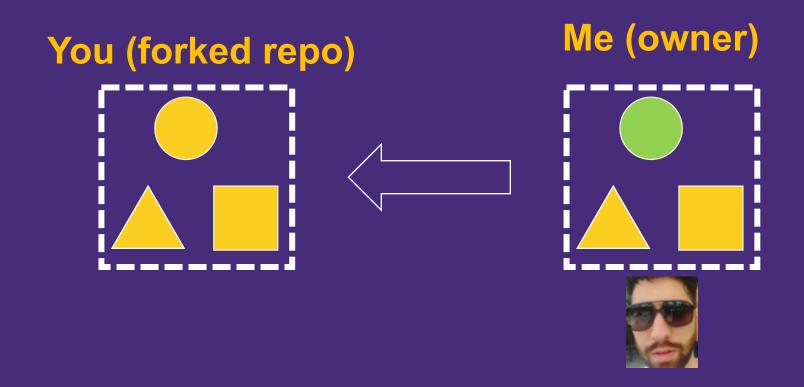
FORKING DarioBoh/ISDS3105_fall



But once you fork a repo it doesn't mean it's in sync with the owner's repo!



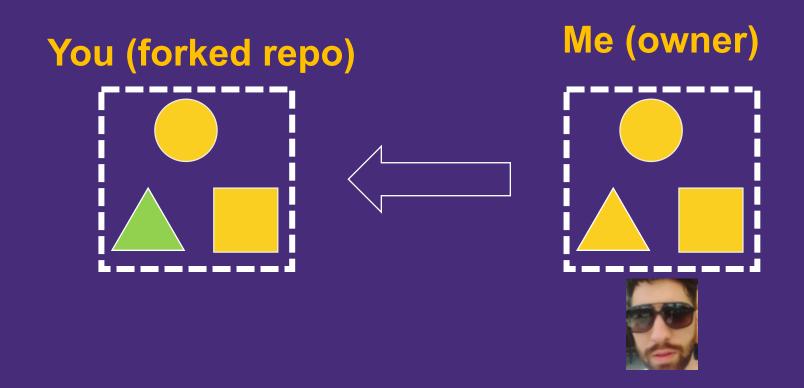
FORKING DarioBoh/ISDS3105_fall



This scenario is possible...



FORKING DarioBoh/ISDS3105_fall



This scenario is also possible...



SINC WITH DarioBoh/ISDS3105_fall

Type git remote -v and press **Enter**. You'll see the current configured remote repository for your fork.

```
$ git remote -v
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (push)
```

7 Type git remote add upstream, and then paste the URL you copied in Step 2 and press Enter. It will look like this:

\$ git remote add upstream https://github.com/octocat/Spoon-Knife.git

To verify the new upstream repository you've specified for your fork, type <code>git remote -v</code> again. You should see the URL for your fork as <code>origin</code>, and the URL for the original repository as <code>upstream</code>.

```
$ git remote -v
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (push)
upstream https://github.com/ORIGINAL_OWNER/ORIGINAL_REPOSITORY.git (fetch)
upstream https://github.com/ORIGINAL_OWNER/ORIGINAL_REPOSITORY.git (push)
```

SYNC WITH DarioBoh/ISDS3105_fall



git pull upstream master

Your master branch

