

1-Set Up Your Repository

GitHub Repository Link

<https://github.com/rawanthq/Udacity-programming-for-Data-Science-With-Python-Nanodegree/upload>

Step 3. Complete the tasks outlined in the table below and copy and paste your git commands into the “Git Commands” column. The first git command is partially filled out for you.

	Tasks	Git Commands
A.	Clone the GitHub repository to your local repository.	\$ git clone https://github.com/sauravraghuvan shi/Udacity-programming-for-Data- Science-using-Python-Nanodegree
B.	Move your bikeshare.py and data files into your local repository.	No git command needed (you can use cp or a GUI)
C.	Create a .gitignore file containing the name of your data file.	No git command needed (you can use touch or a GUI)
D.	List the file names associated with the data files you added to your .gitignore	No git command needed (add the file names into your .gitignore file)
E.	Check the status of your files to make sure your files are not being tracked	\$ git status
F.	Stage your changes.	\$ git add

G.	Commit your changes with a descriptive message.	\$ git commit -m "Add new file bikeshare.py"
H.	Push your commit to your remote repository.	\$ git push origin master

2-Improve Documentation

Now you will be working in your local repository, on the BikeShare python file and the README.md file. You should repeat steps C through E three times to make at least three commits as you work on your documentation improvements.

	Tasks	Git Commands
A.	Create a branch named <i>documentation</i> on your local repository.	\$ git branch documentation
B.	Switch to the <i>documentation</i> branch.	\$ git checkout documentation
C.	Update your README.md file.	No git command needed (edit the text in your README.md file)
D.	Stage your changes.	\$ git add README.md
E.	Commit your work with a descriptive message.	\$ git commit -m "Change README.md documentation"
F.	Push your commit to your remote repository branch.	\$ git push origin documentation
G.	Switch back to the master branch.	\$ git checkout master

3- Additional Changes to Documentation

In a real world situation, you or other members of your team would likely be making other changes to documentation on the documentation branch. To simulate this follow the tasks below.

	Tasks	Git Commands
A.	Switch to the <i>documentation</i> branch.	\$ git checkout documentation
B.	Make at least 2 additional changes to the documentation - this might be additional changes to the README or changes to the document strings and line comments of the bikeshare file.	<pre>\$git diff diff --git a/bikeshare.py b/bikeshare.py index cd1d149..f4c041f 100644 --- a/bikeshare.py +++ b/bikeshare.py @@ -16,6 +16,10 @@ weekdays = ('sunday', 'monday', 'tuesday', 'wednesday', 'thursday', 'friday', def choice(prompt, choices=('y', 'n')): """Return a valid input from the user given an array of possible answers. + + Args: + (str) prompt - prompt with input request + (tup) choices - tuple with elements of possible answers """ \$ git diff diff --git a/README.md b/README.md index 13a6e85..bb56def 100644 --- a/README.md +++ b/README.md @@ -5,6 +5,18 @@ ### Description This is a CLI program developed to allow the user to explore an US</pre>

		<p>bikeshare system database and retrieve statistics information from the database. The user is able filter the information by city, month and weekday, in order to visualize statistics information related to a specific subset of data.</p> <p>+#### GettingStarted</p> <p>+</p> <p>+This program is structured in 2 steps.</p> <p>+</p> <p>+In a first moment, the user selects the filters that are going to be applied to the database. The user is able to chose as many filters as it would like.</p> <p>+</p> <p>+After this step, the DataFrame for the analysis is created based on the filters chosen by the user.</p> <p>+</p> <p>+In a second moment, the user is able to chose, from a list of options, the statistics the user would like to calculate, based on the available filtered data.</p> <p>+</p> <p>+As of April 2, 2019 the user is now able to chose to view raw data and also able sort this data by columns, in ascending or descending order.</p>
C.	After each change, stage and commit your changes. When you commit your work, you should use a descriptive message of the changes made. Your changes should be small and aligned with your commit message.	<pre>\$ git add . \$ git commit -m "Improve function choice docstrings" \$ git add . \$ git commit -m "Changes made to README.md documentation"</pre>
D.	Push your changes to the remote repository branch.	<pre>\$ git push origin documentation</pre>
E.	Switch back to the <i>master</i> branch.	<pre>\$ git checkout master</pre>

F.	Check the local repository log to see how <i>all the branches</i> have changed.	\$ git log --oneline --graph --all
G.	Go to Github. Notice that you now have two branches available for your project, and when you change branches the README changes.	No git command needed

4-Refactor Code

Now you will be working in your local repository, on the code in your BikeShare python file to make improvements to its efficiency and readability. You should repeat steps C through E three times to make at least three commits as you refactor.

	Tasks	Git Commands
A.	Create a branch named <i>refactoring</i> on your local repository.	\$ git checkout -b refactoring
B.	Switch to the <i>refactoring</i> branch.	\$ git checkout -b refactoring
C.	Similar to the process you used in making the documentation changes, make 2 or more changes in refactoring your code.	No git command needed (edit the code in your python file)
D.	<i>For each change</i> , stage and commit your work with a descriptive message of the changes made.	\$ git commit -m "Add print statement warning regarding Washington's lack of user data" \$ git commit -m "Add exception to trip duration stats"
E.	Push your commits to your remote repository branch.	\$ git push origin refactoring
F.	Switch back to the <i>master</i> branch.	\$ git checkout master
G.	Check the local repository log to see how <i>all the branches</i> have changed.	\$ git log --graph --all --oneline
H.	Go to GitHub. Notice that you now have 3 branches. Notice how the files change as you move through the branches.	No git command needed

5-Merge Branches

	Tasks	Git Commands
A.	Switch to the <i>master</i> branch.	\$ git checkout master
B.	Pull the changes you and your coworkers might have made in the passing days (in this case, you won't have any updates, but pulling changes is often the first thing you do each day).	\$ git pull origin
C.	Since your changes are all ready to go, merge all the branches into the master. Address any merge conflicts. If you split up your work among your branches correctly, you should have no merge conflicts.	\$ git merge refactoring \$ git merge documentation
D.	You should see a message that shows the changes to the files, insertions, and deletions.	No git command needed
E.	Push the repository to your remote repository.	\$ git push origin
F.	Go to GitHub. Notice that your master branch has all of the changes.	No git command needed