

git collaborative

Using git to collaborate on documents, like code



git collaborative

also, how git is like a blockchain



Hi, I'm Ryan Wold

I work as an Innovation Specialist in the Data Analytics Portfolio, within the GSA's Technology Transformation Services division.

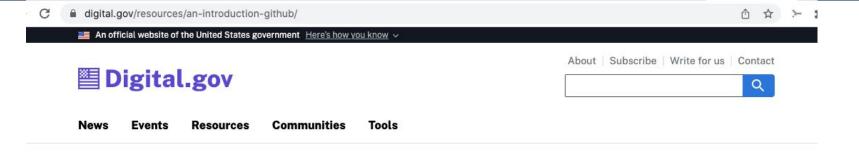
I primarily support **Customer Experience** and am the product lead for **Touchpoints**, a tool to help federal agencies deliver better services through the collection, reporting, and synthesis of customer feedback data.

I am not using DLTs at work. I am using git (and developing software with) blockchain technologies, as research. I have consulted on DLT projects prior to the GSA (2017).

Related to DLTs and blockchain, I'm particularly interested in: triple-entry accounting, state machines, and digital identity.



Using git to collaborate



← All Resources

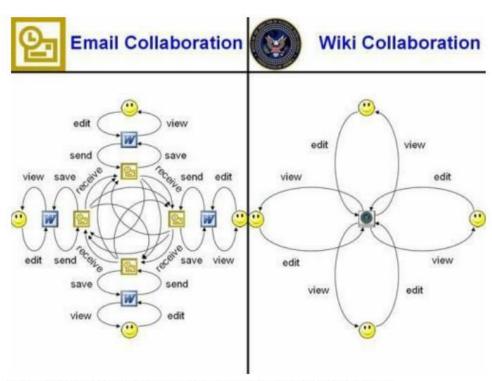
An Introduction to GitHub

How to use GitHub in easy, practical steps to create, manage and publish website content.





Wikis Vs Email



Source: http://www.wikinomics.com/blog/index.php/2008/03/26/wiki-collaboration-leads-to-happiness/



Benefits of working in the open

- Provides an affordance for feedback.
- Provides a way to accept contributions.
- Provides a place to have conversations. This implies some level of community management.
- Provides an audit-trail.
- Provides credit.
- Provides ability to undo.

1985 - now (in practice)

You Consume→Modify→ Patch

Open Source Today

Author Publishes ← Author Reviews

↑

Collaborator

Modifies

Author Reviews

↑

Community

Discusses

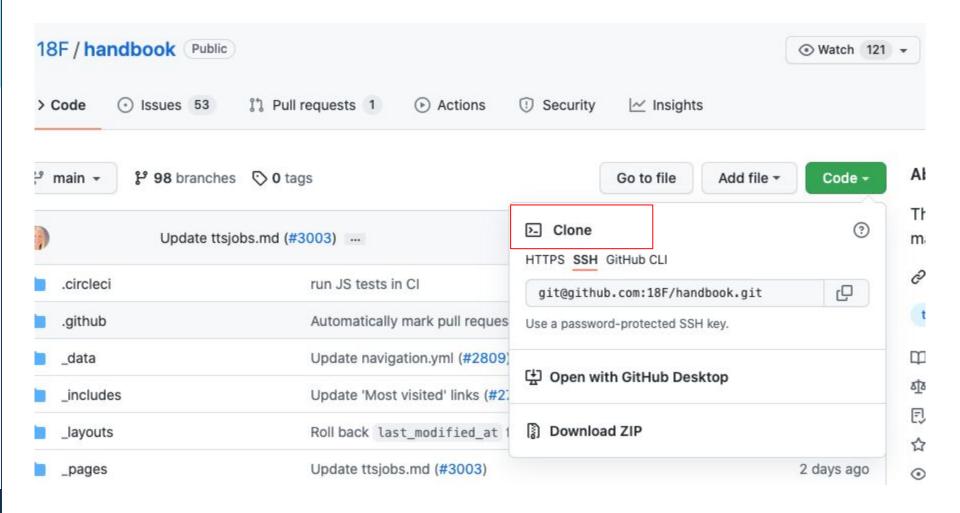
A common, proven pattern for distributed work

Smaller batch sizes

Discrete, testable changes

Will you accept my contribution?



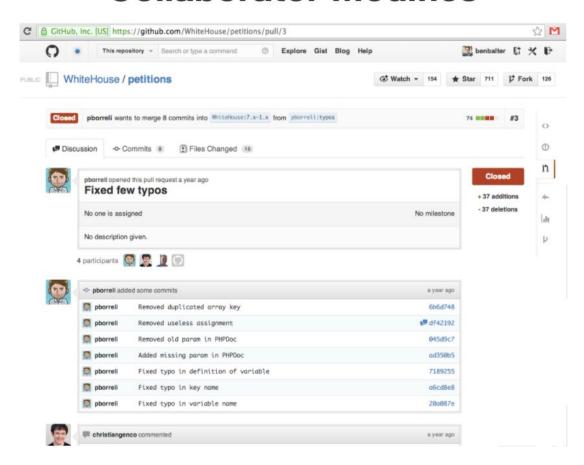




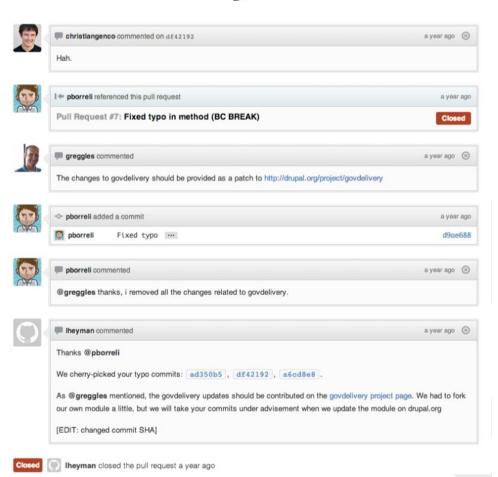
Fork somebody else's repository

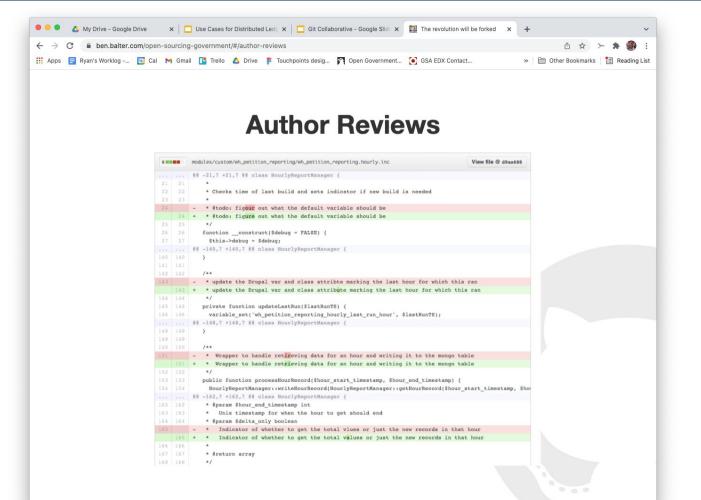
Now you have your own copy of the code.

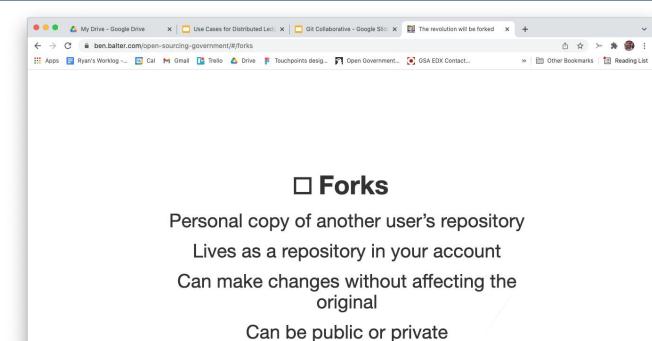
Collaborator Modifies



Community Discusses

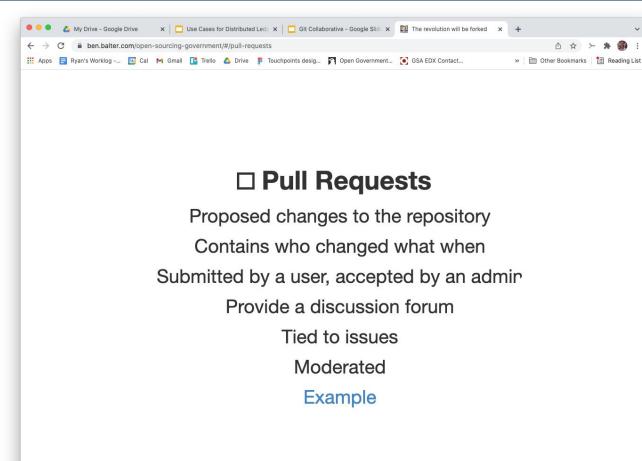






Used to submit a pull request

Example





Commits

Make your own changes. And make one or more commits.

Then, create a Pull Request; requesting your changes be merged (pulled) into the upstream branch (called main or master).

How git is like blockchain





Commit

Each commit is hashed and that hash is hashed with the existing hash to create another hash.

This results in a chain of commits, any one's history cannot be tampered with.

However, given Git is local, it is trivial to "rebase" a large number of commits,

And this is one method that could be re-used to write large amounts of history.



Ways that git is like a blockchain

- Has a genesis block, using **git init**
- Holds discrete transactions in batches called branches, like blocks.
- Those transactions are called **commits**
- Branches are considered for acceptance via Pull Requests (insert your Proof of X here). This also creates a **block header**
- Distribute the **block** via an open network



Blockchain Transaction

Blockchain transactions that leverage a timestamp server and proof of work can help prevent re-writing transaction history.

A Word Of Caution

The technology's the easy part

Change can be hard (but awesome)

Start small (like really small)



Consume, Publish, Collaborate
Code, Data, Text

Thank you

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WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND?

Questions

