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Beginner's Guide to Git and GitHub ~Working in the Browser only~

Conrad Leonard and Kylie Davies

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Topic outline

- Why GitHub?
- Raising an issue
- Making a branch
- Make a simple document in markdown using Google docs
- Submitting a pull request
- Comparing and merging a pull request
- Branch hygiene

Why Git and GitHub?

Why? Because of an exponential growth in the need for software engineers to work together on development of complex software.

Git and GitHub are not the same thing:

- **Git** is a distributed version control system - a tool used by software developers to track changes to their code over time, allowing them to collaborate effectively and manage different versions of their projects.
- **GitHub** is a developer platform that allows developers to create, store, manage, and share their code. It uses Git to provide distributed version control and GitHub itself provides access control, bug tracking, software feature requests, task management, continuous integration, and wikis for every project.

How did we get here?

- Monolithic code - single batch, single system, single db.
- Changes to one element strongly impacted the whole.
- Programmers sometimes preferred to work alone but this limits productivity.
- Collaboration not easy.

Image source: Python in Plain English - Jesus Lagarez, Medium

Innovations in Software Engineering

- Monolithic code gave way to object-oriented programming.
- OOP was developed in the 1960s and 1970s but popularised through languages like Java and C++ in the 1990s.
- Classes and routines, more efficient and easier to manage and quicker to run. This helped avoid accidental overwrites.
- But sometimes... this still didn't work very well.
- Voila: Git! Invented in 2005 by Linus Torvalds - who also invented the Kernel of the Linux O/S.

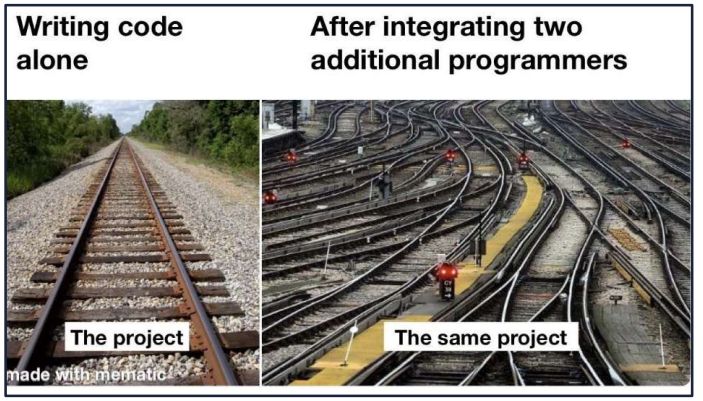

Image source: Programmer Humor https://programmerhumor.io/memes/team-collaboration 2025

Exciting nerdy fact

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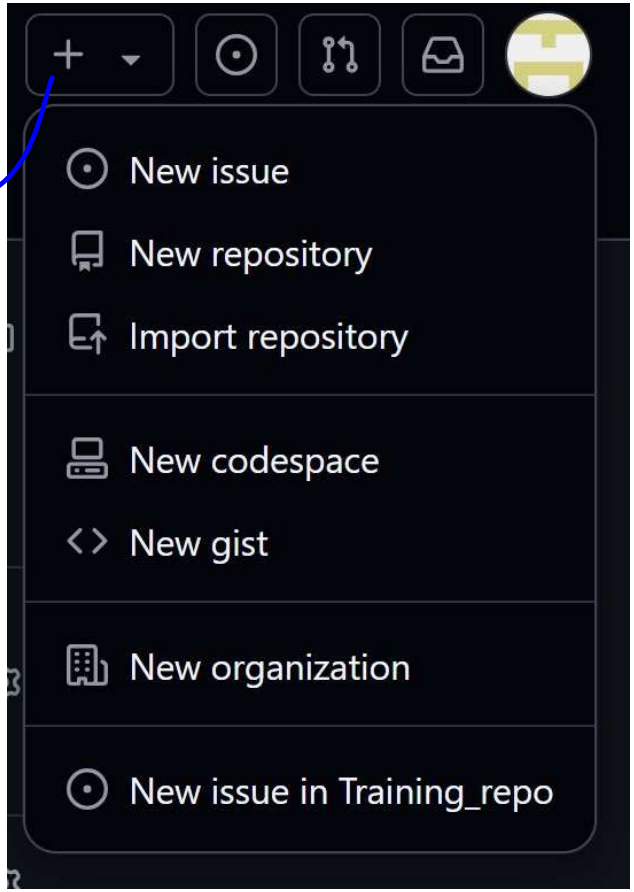
+ Button is a shortcut to common actions

Plus button near the top right of the screen gives access to many common actions.



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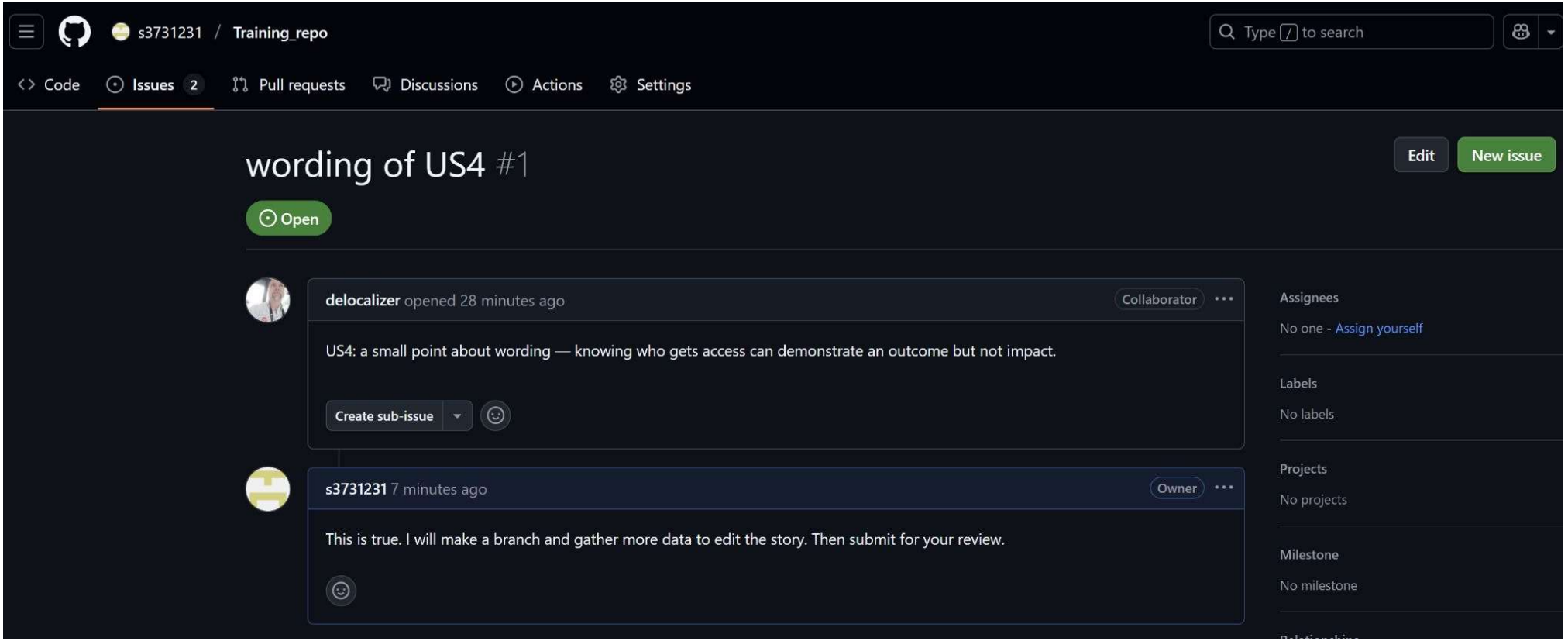
Raising an issue in GitHub

Navigate to **Issues** then click **New Issue** or use the + button



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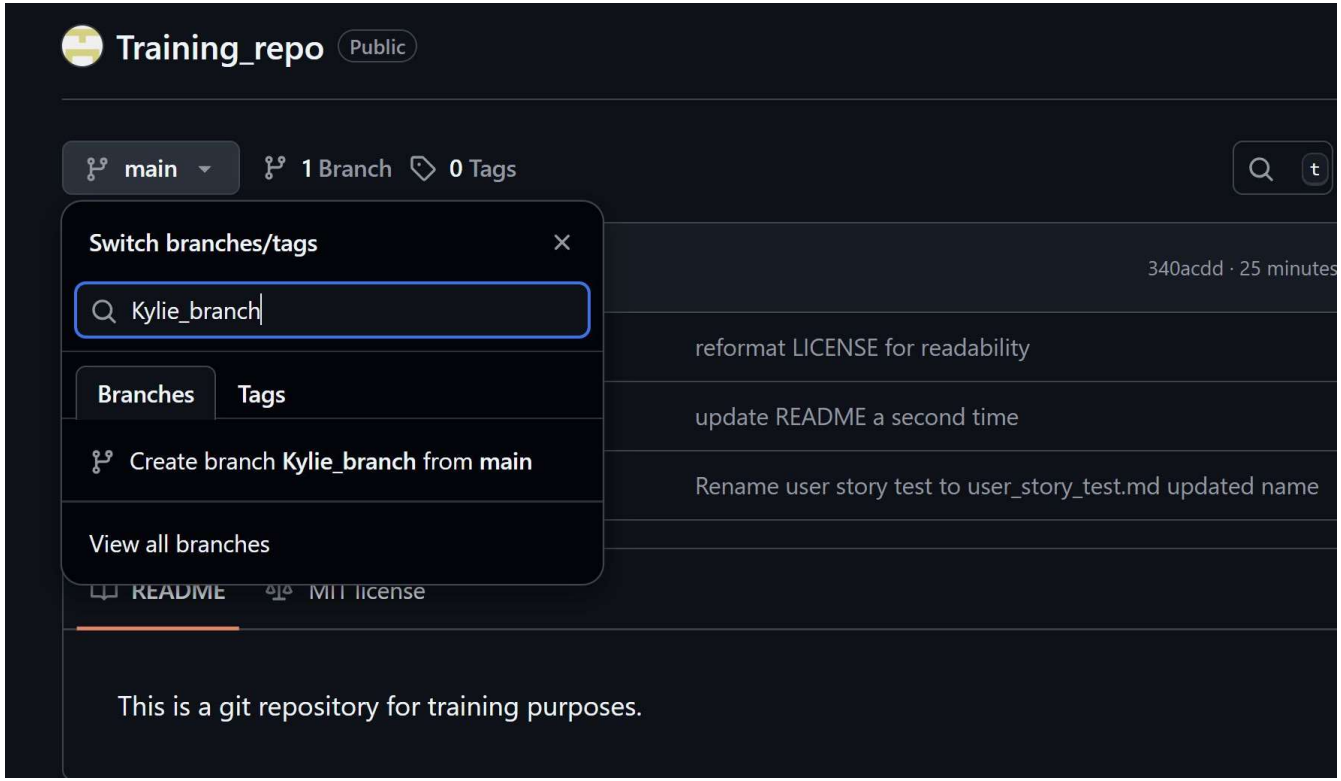
Making a Branch

Click the down arrow next to **Main**, then type your new branch name in and click **Create branch [branchname] from Main**. Your own branch is your own sandbox to try changes.



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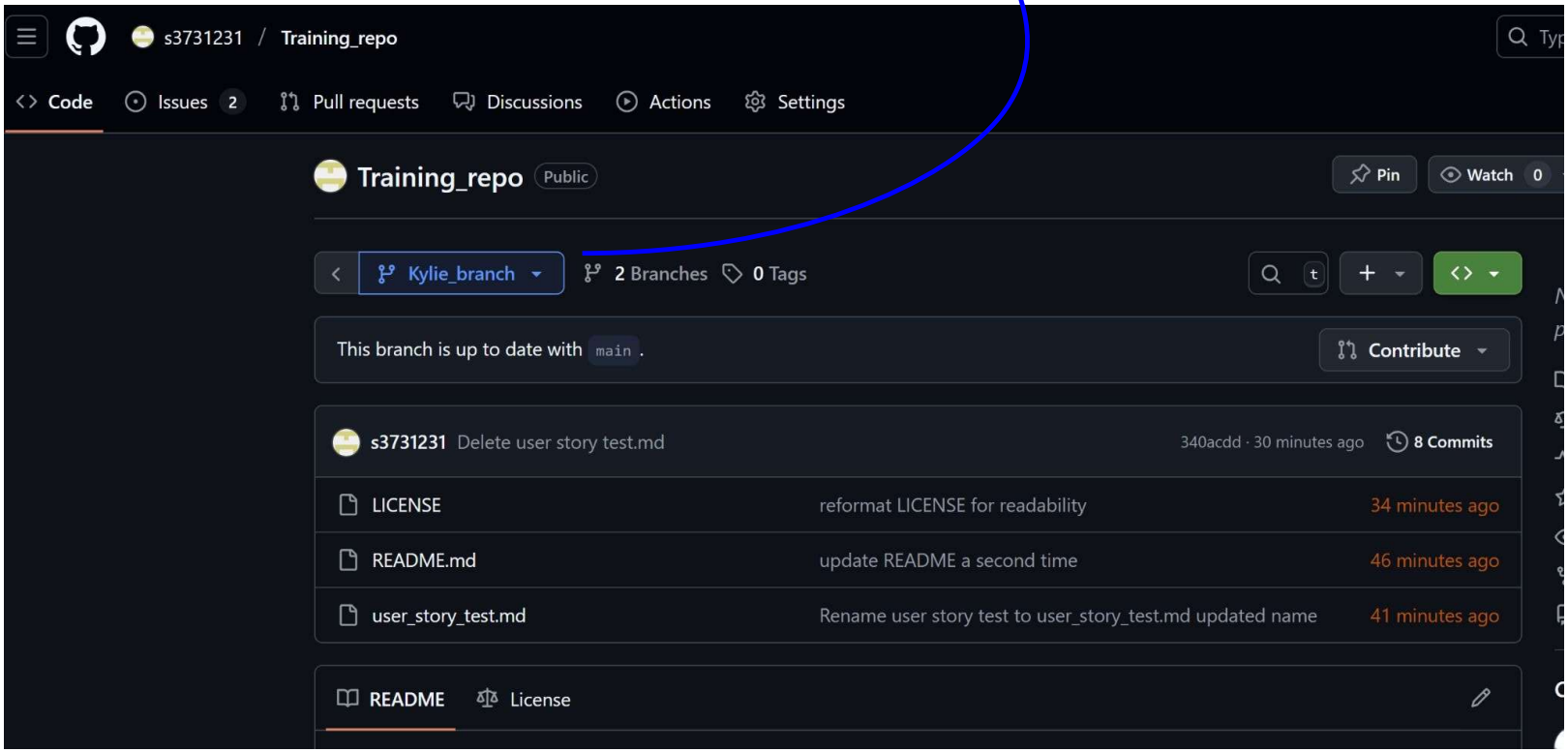
Working in your branch

Always check that you are working in the correct branch - look at the top left under the Repo name. You can switch back and forth between main and your branch.



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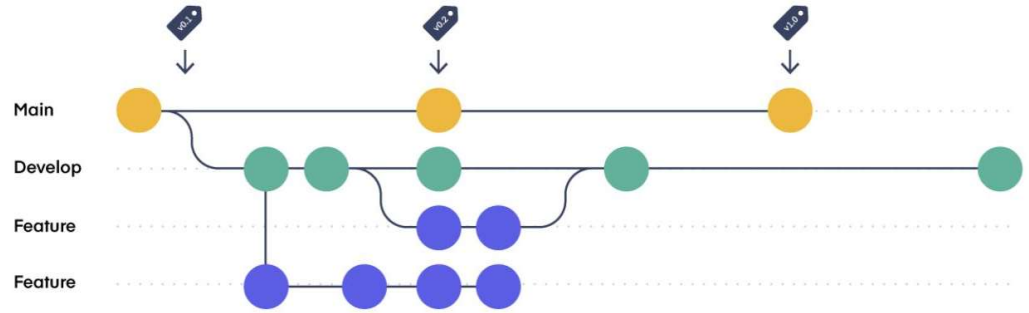
The concept of branches in Git/GitHub

📸 **Image 1: Simple Git Branch Concept**



🧠 **Main**: The production-ready code 🌿 **Feature branch**: A place to develop new ideas 🔁 **Merge**: Integrate changes back into main

Image source: What is a Branch in Git and Github? By Ashutosh Mankhair - LinkedIn - https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/what-branch-git-github-branching-strategies-explained-mankhair-iwn0f/

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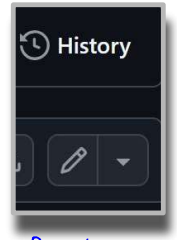
Making edits

Click the pencil icon to edit your file. This file is in markdown (more about that later). Make your edit then click **Commit Changes**.



Training_repo / user_story_test.md in Kylie_branch

Cancel changes | Commit changes...

Edit | Preview

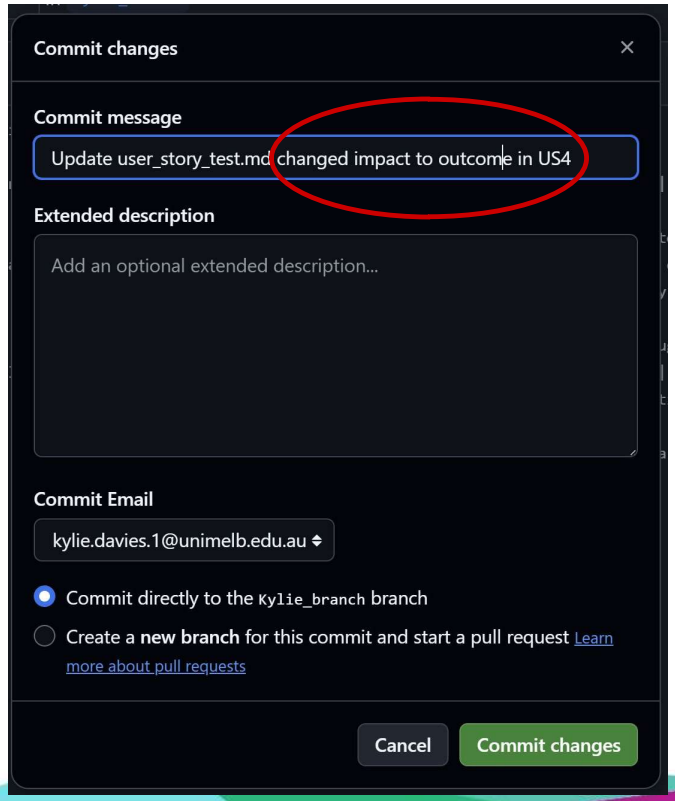
Spaces 2 Soft wrap

```
QIMRB user story markdown test

| ID | Requirement type | Category | Applicable Persona \- *refer Personas tab for definitions* | I want | so that | Value/Priority |
| :---- | :---- | :---- | :---- | :---- | :---- | :---- |
| US1 | Functional | Data Access Request | Data Custodian | to understand what the researcher is seeking to explore with the data | (1) the opportunity for them to find what they need, to make the best use out of it, is increased and (2) the workload of the data sharing process is reduced, through effective communications of data use needs. | High \- Essential |
| US2 | Functional | Publication Tracking and Data Access Reporting | Data Custodian | to be appropriately acknowledged for the supply of data | we can report to our funders and demonstrate additional impact from the data. | High \- Essential |
| US3 | Functional | Data Access Request | Data Custodian | an opportunity to create collaborations (through learning more about the data applicant) | we can potentially create a collaborative relationship and/or I can be included as a co-author on published papers arising from the accessed data. | High \- Essential |
| US4 | Functional | Publication Tracking and Data Access Reporting | Data Custodian | to know who is getting access to our data | we can demonstrate the impact of our data holdings. | High \- Essential |
| US5 | Functional | Data Access Request Management | Data Custodian | to manage data access requests in a dedicated system with web interface and messaging | we can track and store documented data access request decisions in one reliable place. | High \- Essential |
```

Commit Changes to your branch with a comment

Whenever you commit a change you will be prompted to add a commit message - briefly describe your change - the commit message is mandatory - the extended description is optional and for more detail. This forms the version history saved with the repo. Click **Commit Changes** again. (The change is able to be reverted if needed.)



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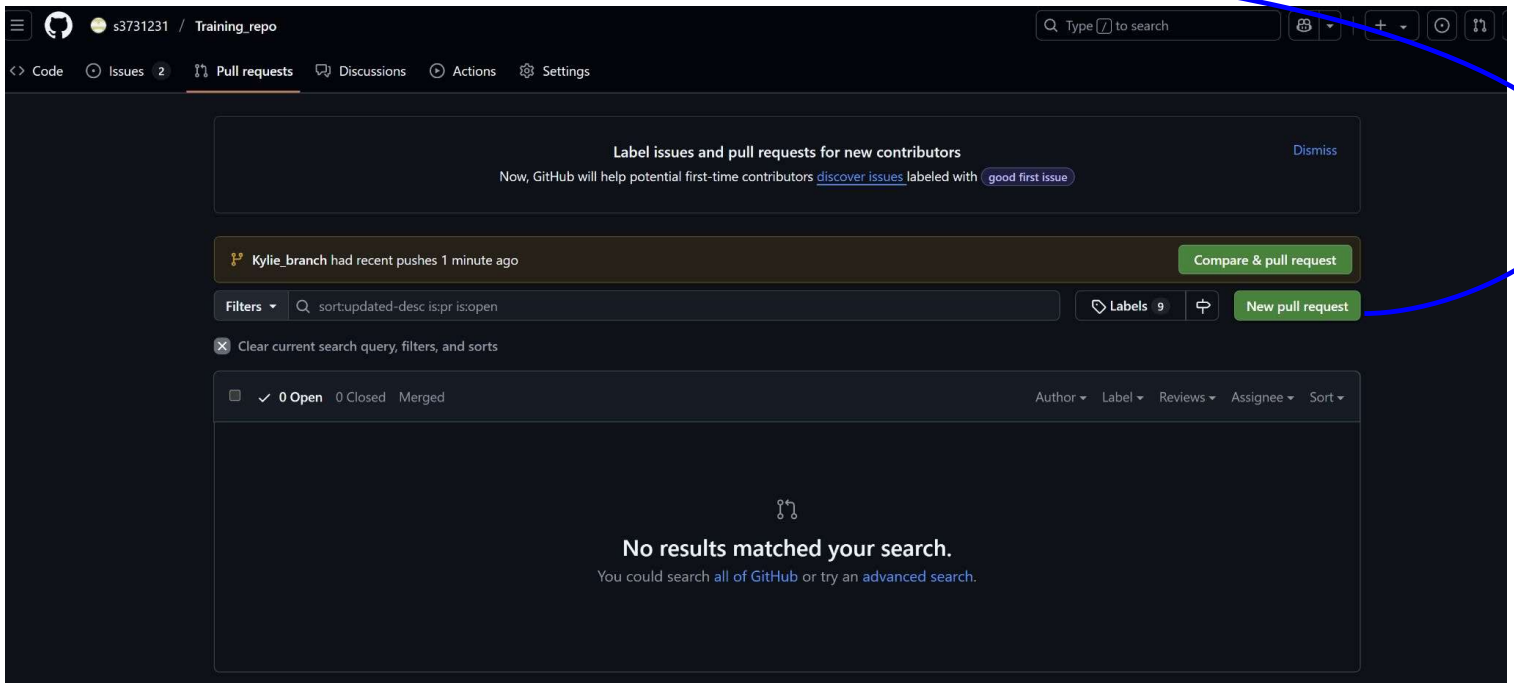
Submitting a Pull Request in GitHub

You may make many commits during an editing session. Then submit those as a pull request. This is a package of changes you submit for approval and merging (potentially) into the main branch. Click Pull Requests and select **New Pull Request**.



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Submitting a Pull Request in GitHub

Set the compare: branch to your branch. A line by line comparison is revealed beneath for you to confirm what has been deeted and added, and the **Create Pull Request button** is enabled. Click that.

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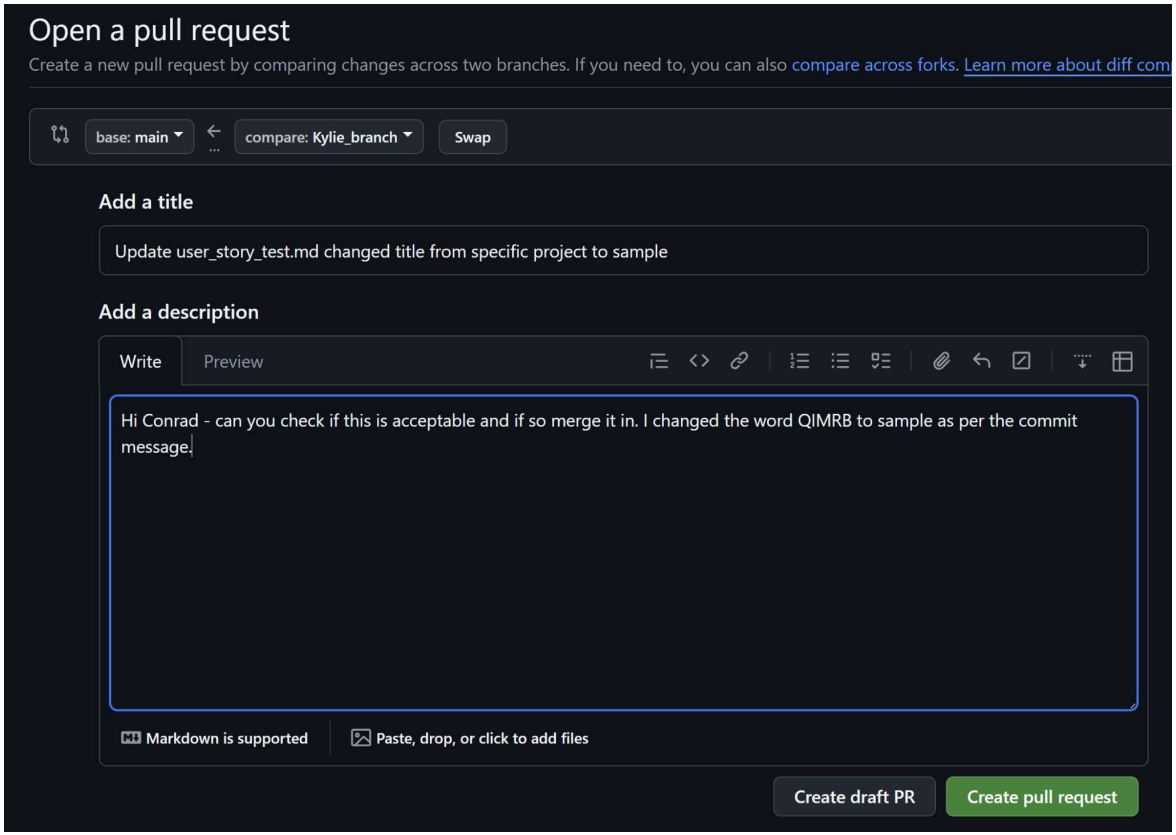
Submitting a Pull Request in GitHub

Add a description for the person who will review and merge the pull request, then again click **Create pull request**.



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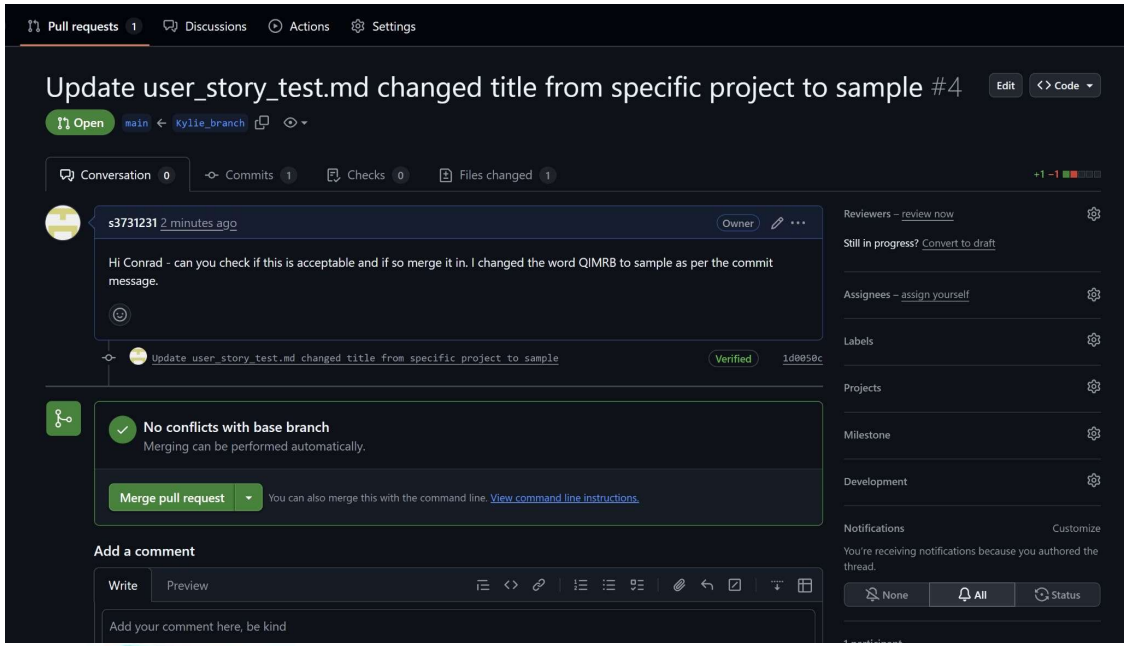
Comparing and Merging

Your collaborator will find your pull request under **Pull Requests**. They will compare to the main and make a decision on whether to merge your pull request into the main branch. You will be notified once they do. GitHub gives an indication that there are no conflicts and several other features to assist in comparing. Once satisfied, they click **Merge Pull Request** then can add a comment then click **Confirm Merge** to bring your package of changes into the Main Branch.



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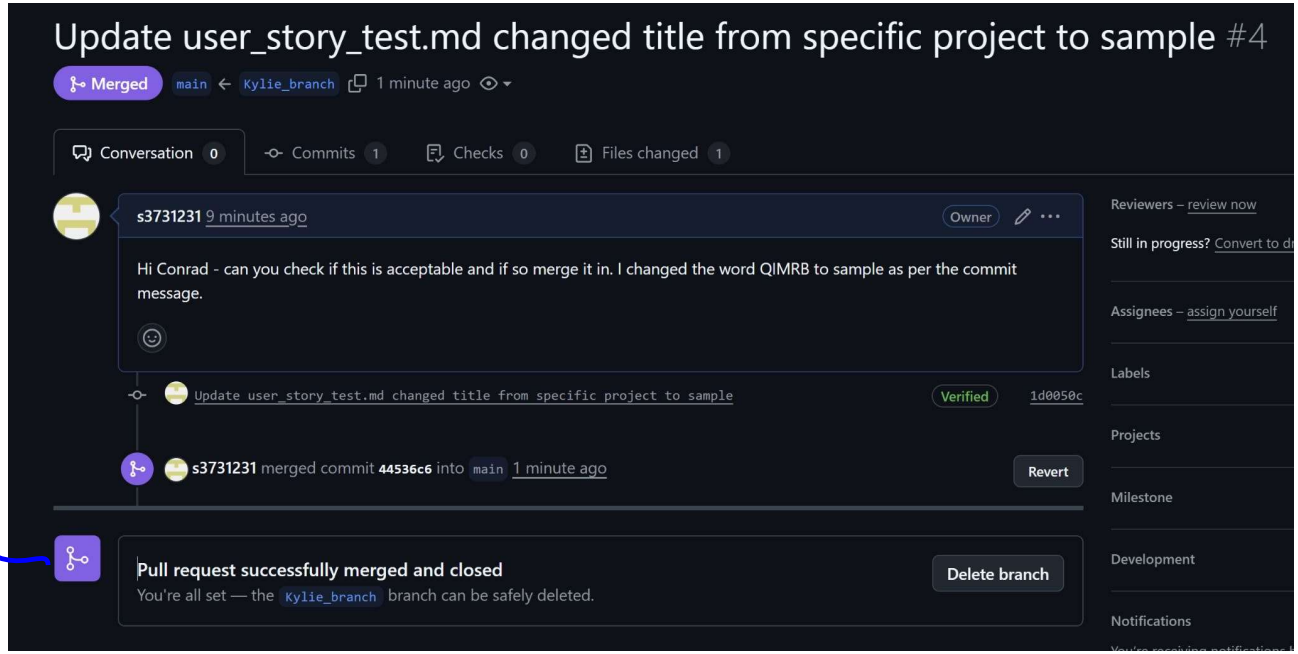
Remember to update & close the Issue

If your package of changes was triggered by an Issue, navigate back to the issue and update the issue with a comment and close it. This lets the issue raiser know you have taken their suggestion onboard and keeps the Issues folder tidy, preventing you or your team-mates working on issues already addressed.

Branch Hygiene - delete your branch

Once your branch has been merged into Main, you need to delete it, because its purpose has been served and it will be out of date once any other pull requests are merged into the Main. The neat thing about the browser GitHub is that it prompts you immediately after merging to delete your branch with a single click. Create a new branch to create a new suite of changes.



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Markdown - a cheat's guide

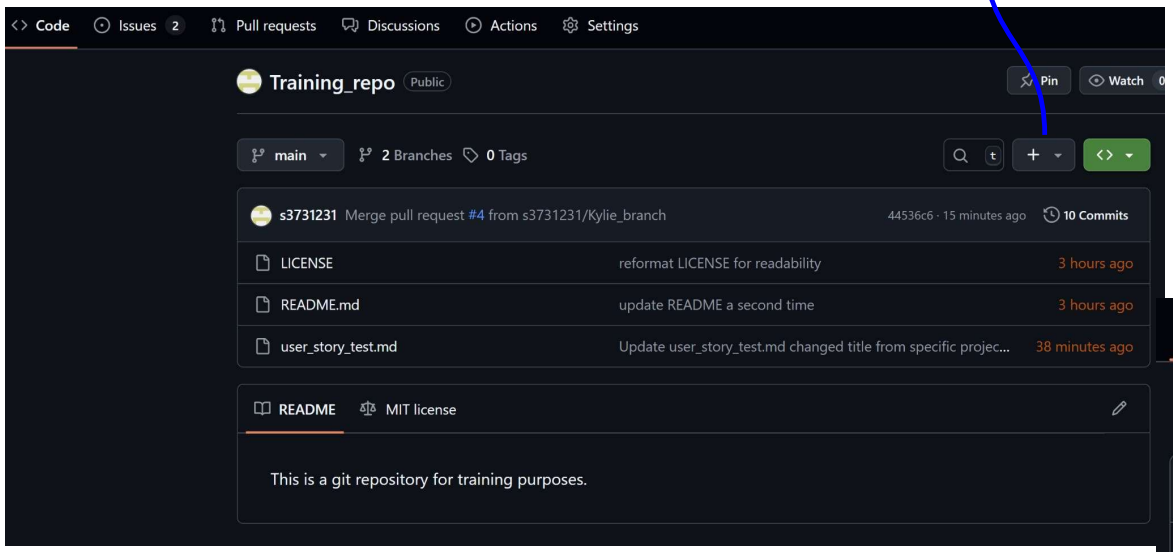
In Google docs, you can download a file in Markdown format. This is a shortcut to creating a markdown format file in GitHub through copying and pasting directly into a Git file. A copy of a Google doc and its corresponding markdown file are supplied with these slides.

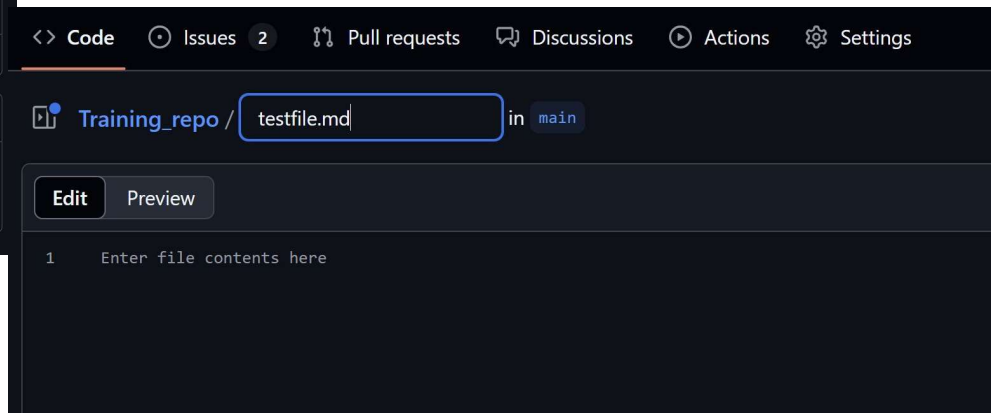
Remember when creating a new markdown file in Git to give it the file suffix *.md so that GitHub displays the markdown file neatly.

Create a file and edit in markdown

From the Code screen Click the + above the list of files to add a file. Remember to add .md to the name to indicate markdown format. Using our cheat file copy and paste the content then click **Commit Changes**.

(To create a folder: add a slash to the name then enter a filename - the folder and file will be created simultaneously.)





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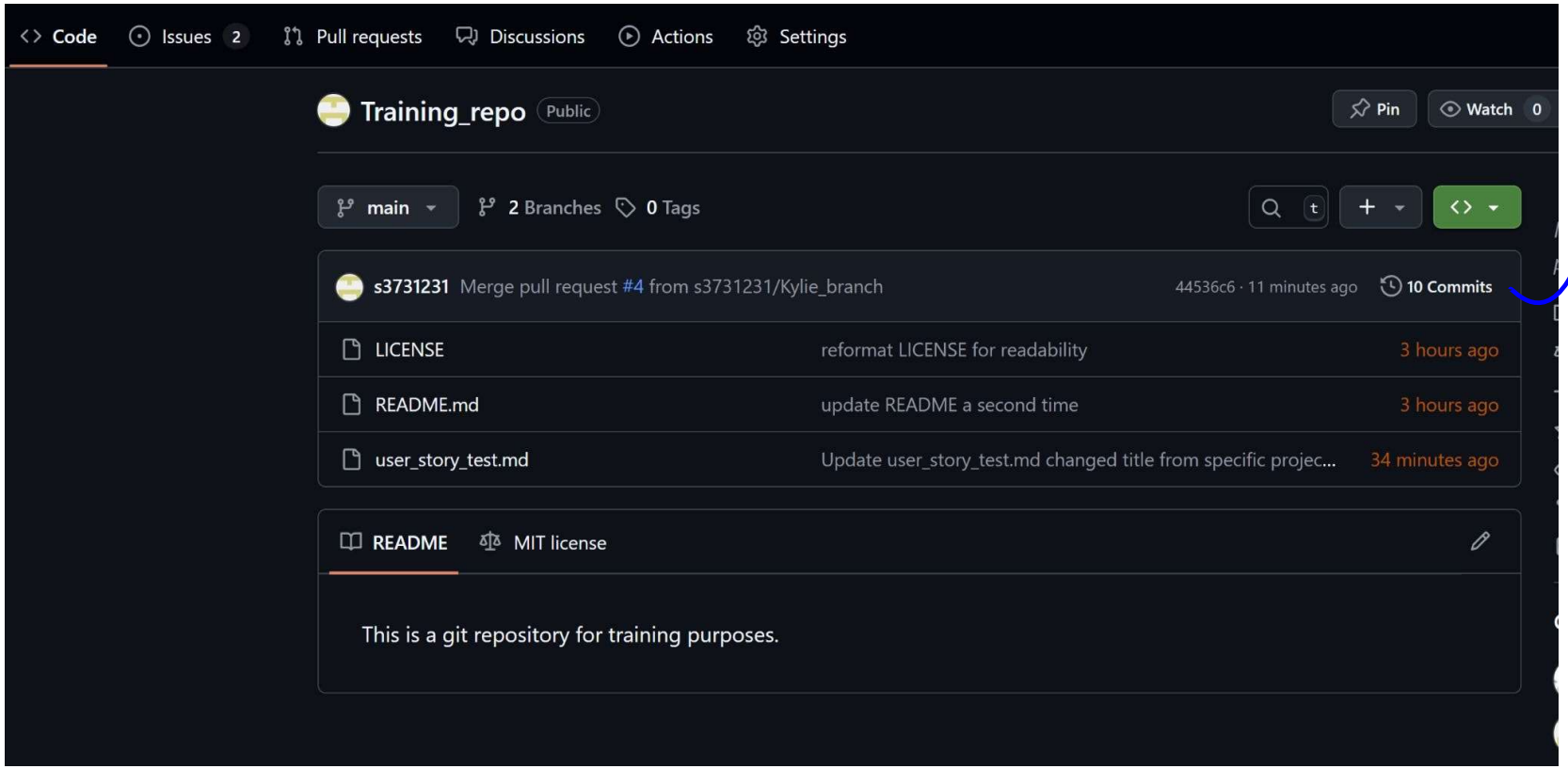
Looking at the commit (version) history



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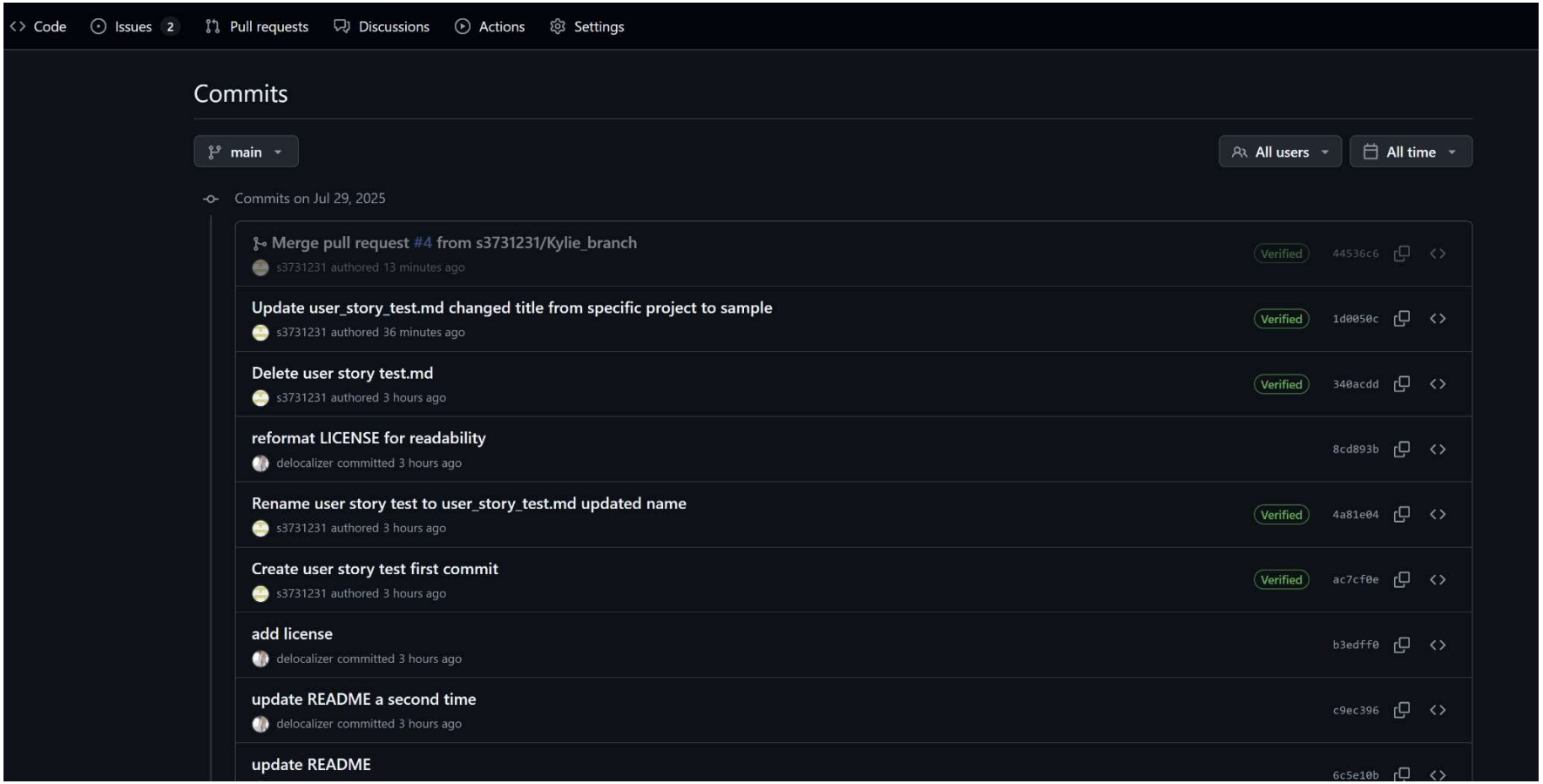

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Recommended Resources

- CLI novice course https://swcarpentry.github.io/git-novice/
- Make a repo in the browser https://www.linkedin.com/learning/github-essential-training-1-the-basics/making-a-repo-in-the-browser?u=2251738
- Create an issue in the browser https://www.linkedin.com/learning/github-essential-training-1-the-basics/creating-an-issue?resume=false&u=2251738
- Markdown course https://www.linkedin.com/learning/learning-gitlab-25489521/markdown-basics?u=2251738

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