

Society of Actuaries in Ireland

What could possibly go wrong? How version control systems can help actuaries

14th December 2020

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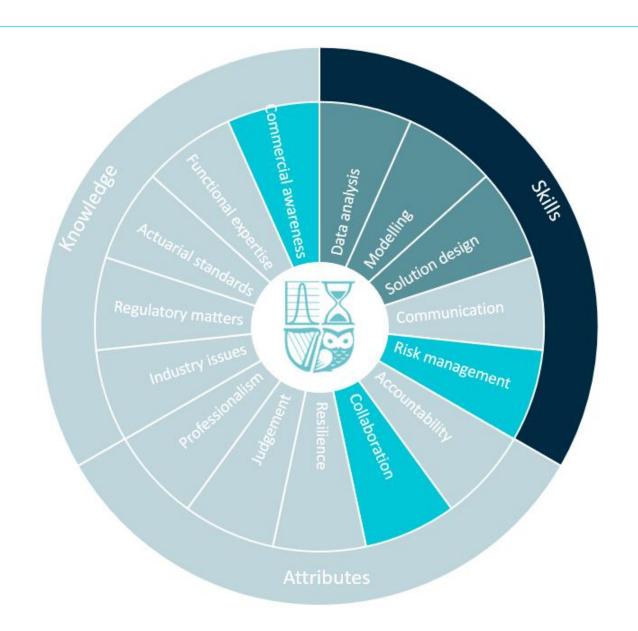
Disclaimer

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter(s) and not necessarily those of the Society of Actuaries in Ireland or their employers.

Who am I

- Shane Kennedy FSAI, FIA
- Associate Director of Actuarial Service, Optum Ireland
- 13 yrs experience across Life and Healthcare industries
- Member of SAI Data Analytics committee

Competency Framework Wheel





What could possibly go wrong?

➤ Nasa Mars climate orbiter

➤ Irish Leaving Cert 2020



What could possible go wrong?

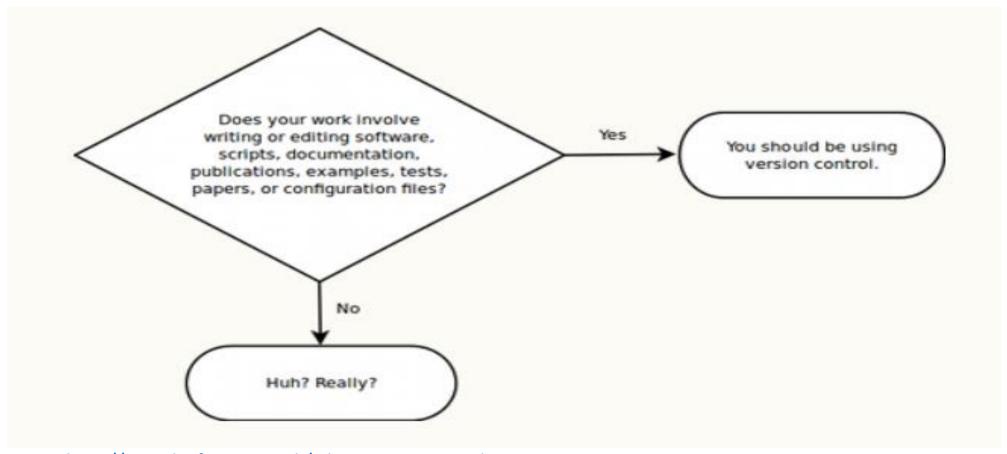
- Excel is a great tool but ...
 - expense_assumptions_2019_v29_final
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 - expense_assumptions_2019_v29_final_v2_final
 - expense_assumptions_2019_v29_final_v2_updated
- And so is word but ...
 - term_pricing_report_final
 - term_pricing_report_final_13_10_2020
 - term_pricing_report_final_sk

WOMBAT: Waste Of Money Brains and Time!



What could possible go wrong?

As actuaries embrace tools such as R and Python version control systems become even more important



Source: http://soundsoftware.ac.uk/why-version-control

Agenda

- What is a version control system?
- Relevance for Actuaries
- Demonstration



What is a version control system?

"Version control systems are a category of software tools that help a software team manage changes to source code over time."

Source: Atlassian.com

- Manages the evolution of a set of files (a repository) in a structured way
- Complete history of content is tracked and available
- This content may include model source code, validation testing code and documentation
- Examples include Git, SVN, CVS, Mercurial



What is a *Distributed* version control system (DVCS)?

- Each user has a local project history called a repository
- A single remote repository exists which is the source of truth (master)
- Users can work offline since they have their own local copy of the project history
- DVCS allow users to 'pull' content from and 'push' content to the master copy

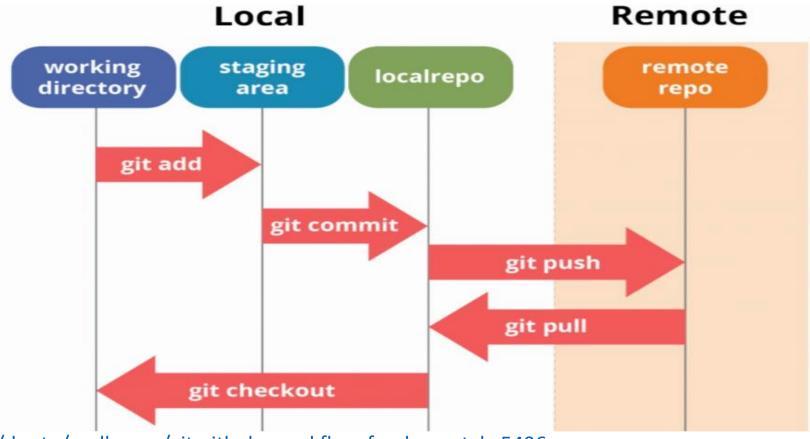


The Lingo!





Local and remote hosting

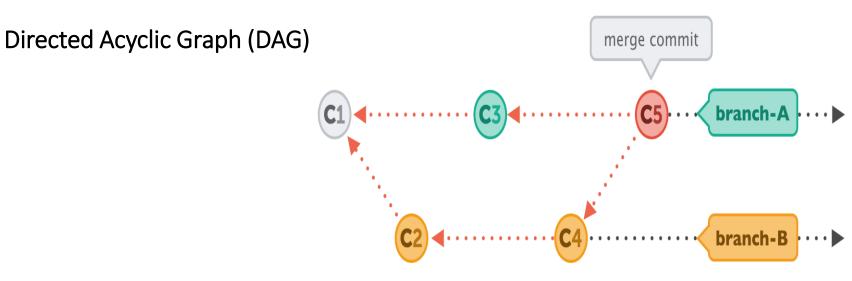


source: https://dev.to/mollynem/git-github--workflow-fundamentals-5496

- Git used for demonstration purposes throughout this presentation
- User 'Pulls' project from Remote repo (master) onto their Local machine
- Local machine has three main components: working directory, staging area, local repo
- User can add to staging area, commit to local repo, push to remote repo



Health warning – some technical stuff!

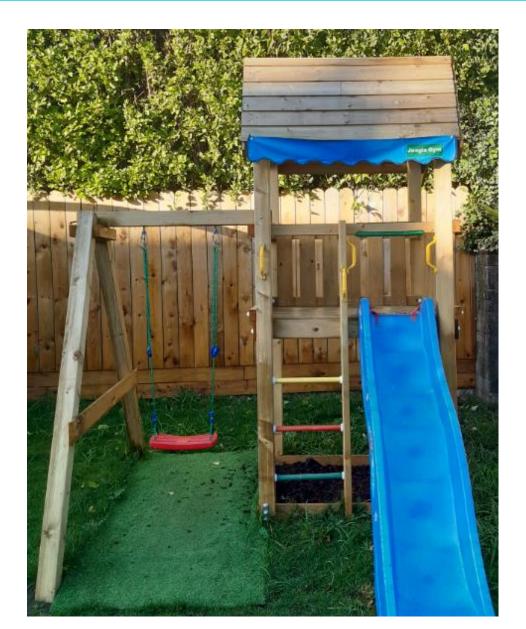


source: https://i.stack.imgur.com/yE1kA.gif

- Arrows point to the preceding **commit**, not the subsequent one
- Branches are labels on commits
- Commits can be **merged** to incorporate changes from more than one branch



Lets design an outdoor play gym!





Lets design an outdoor play gym!

- Standard play gyms include a Tree house and climbing bars so we start with this
- Mary and John have been tasked with enhancing the design
- Mary wants to remove the climbing bars and replace with a swing
- John wants to remove the climbing bars and add a slide

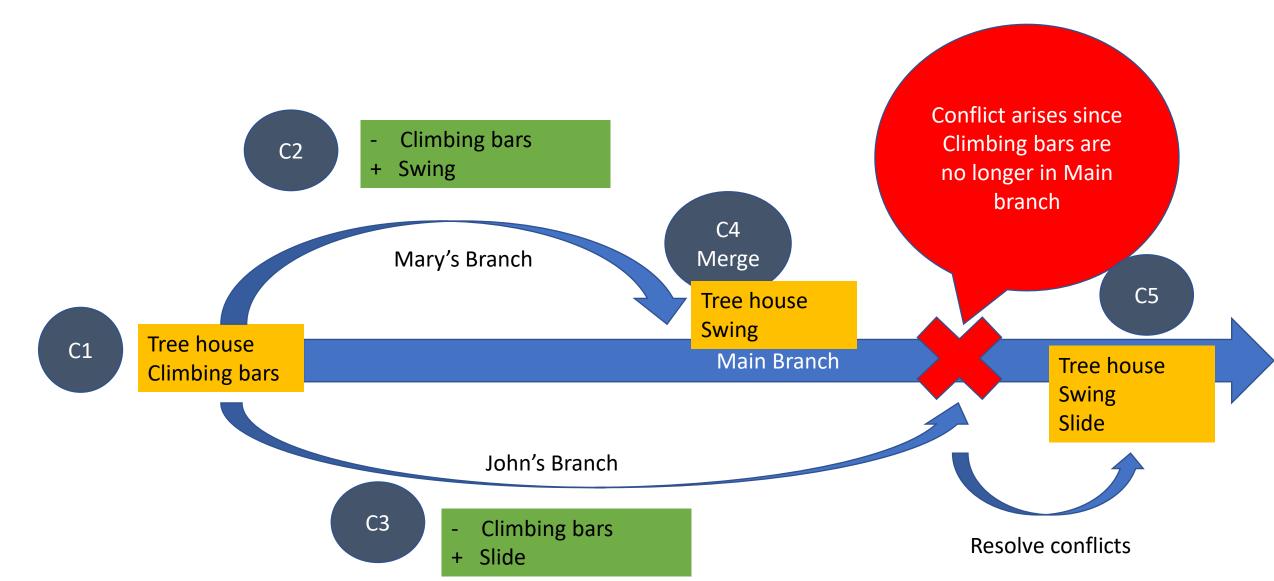
In the end, they agree to include both!!

Conflict!



Conflicts

Conflicts can arise when changes are made that don't gel

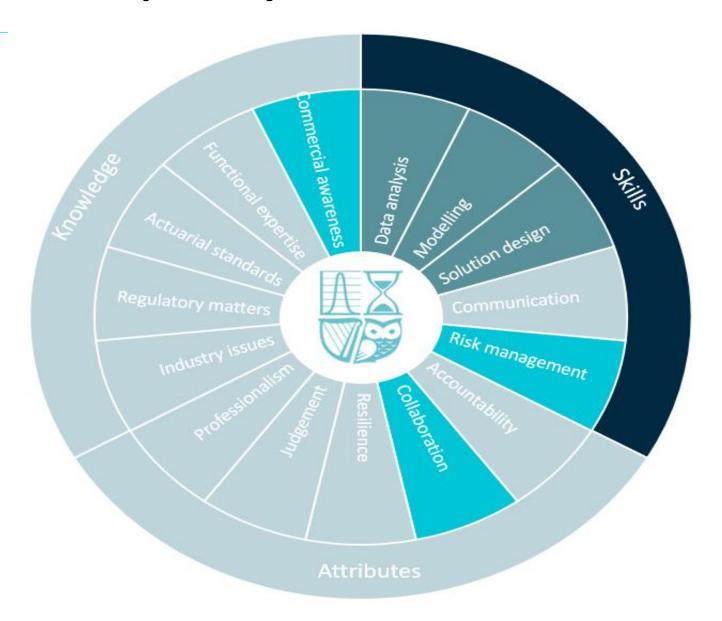


• What is a version control system?

Relevance for Actuaries?

Demonstration

Competency Framework Wheel





Relevance for Actuaries

Risk Management

- > Tracked changes, maintains history of all changes made
- > Can have different permissions depending on seniority levels

Collaboration

- > Facilitates multiple people working at the same time
- > Actuaries can work with other professionals (Data scientists, Software developers) on projects



Commercial considerations

- Choice of version control system
 - > Distributed (e.g. Git) more popular in recent times than Centralized (e.g. SVN)
- Choice of repository hosting service
 - Examples include Github, Bitbucket, Gitlab, Assembla, Beanstalk, Sourcetree
 - > Some offer free private repositories to individuals and organisations
 - > Typically cloud based
 - > Need to ensure security and data privacy features are appropriate
- Interacting with version control systems
 - > Can use command line however User Interfaces (UIs) are more user friendly
 - > Many applications facilitate easy interaction with version control systems
 - Examples include R Studio, SAS Enterprise, Visual Studio, Tortoise, Github desktop (Git only)

- What is a version control system?
- Relevance for Actuaries?
- Demonstration



Demonstration

For the purposes of the demonstration we will use the following

- Version Control System => Git
- Repository hosting service => Github
- User Interface => R Studio

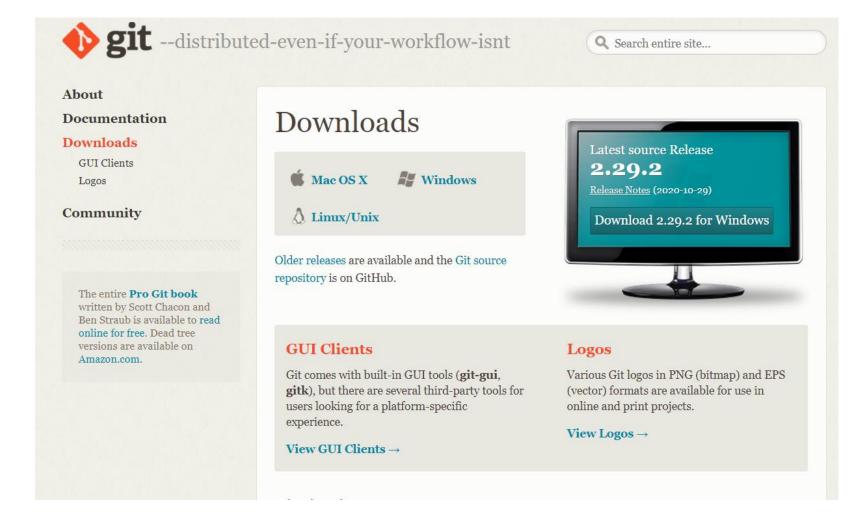
Items to be covered include:

- Getting set-up on a version control system (Git) and hosting service (Github)
- Integrating with User Interface (R Studio)
- Useful functions (create branch, stage, commit, push, pull request, resolve conflicts, merge)

Some advice: Just get set up and get started!!

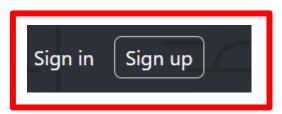


• Downloading Git: https://git-scm.com/downloads





• Creating a Github account: github.com



Join GitHub

Create your account

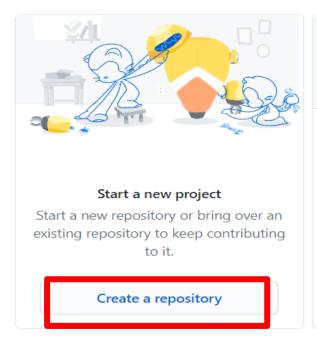
Username *	
Email address *	
Password *	
Make sure it's at least 15 characters OR at least learn more	st 8 characters including a number and a lowercase

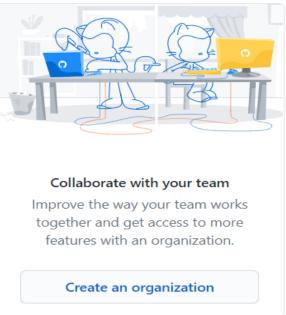


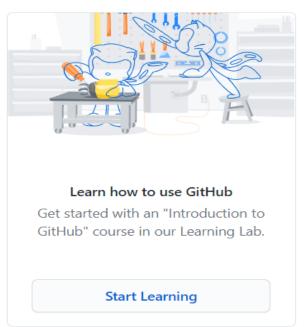
Starting a new project

What do you want to do first?

Every developer needs to configure their environment, so let's get your GitHub experience optimized for you.





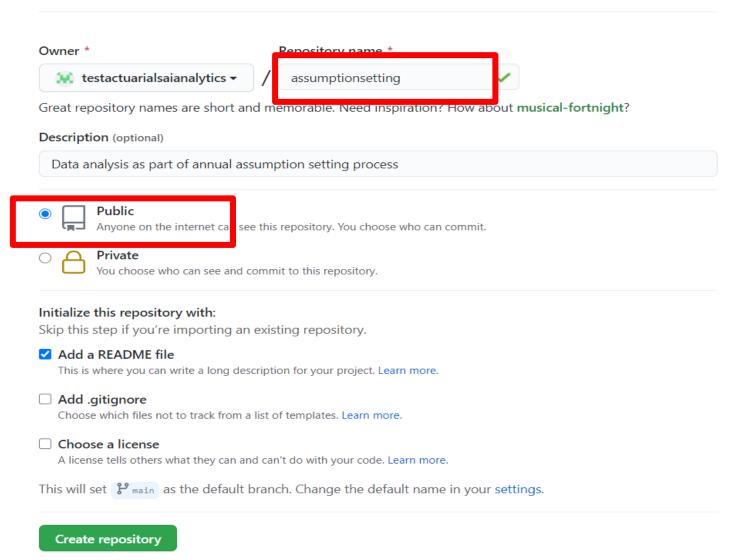




Creating a new repository

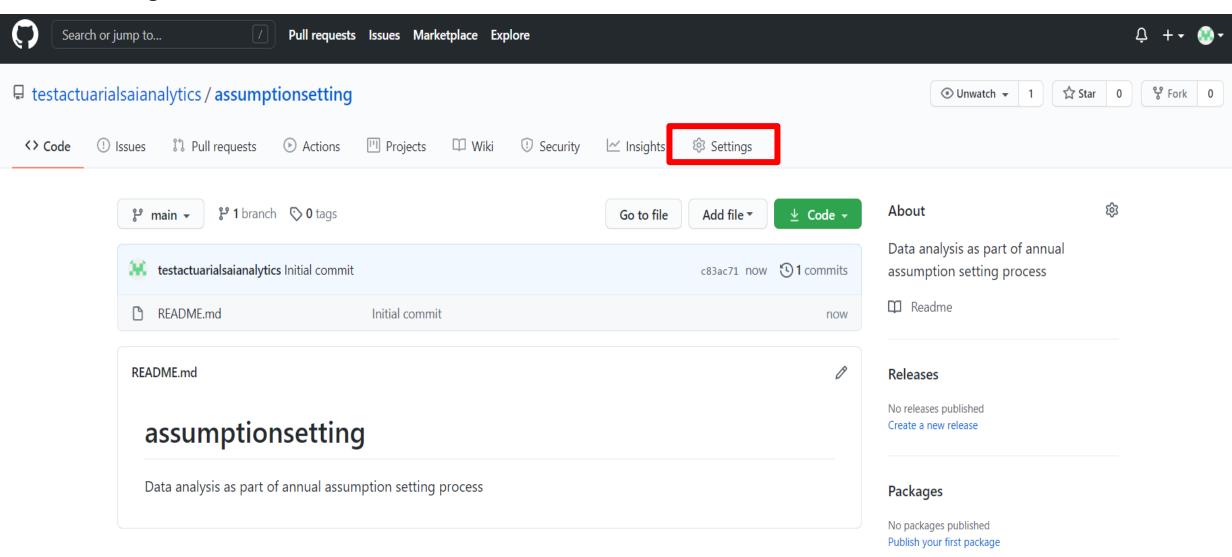
Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? Import a repository.



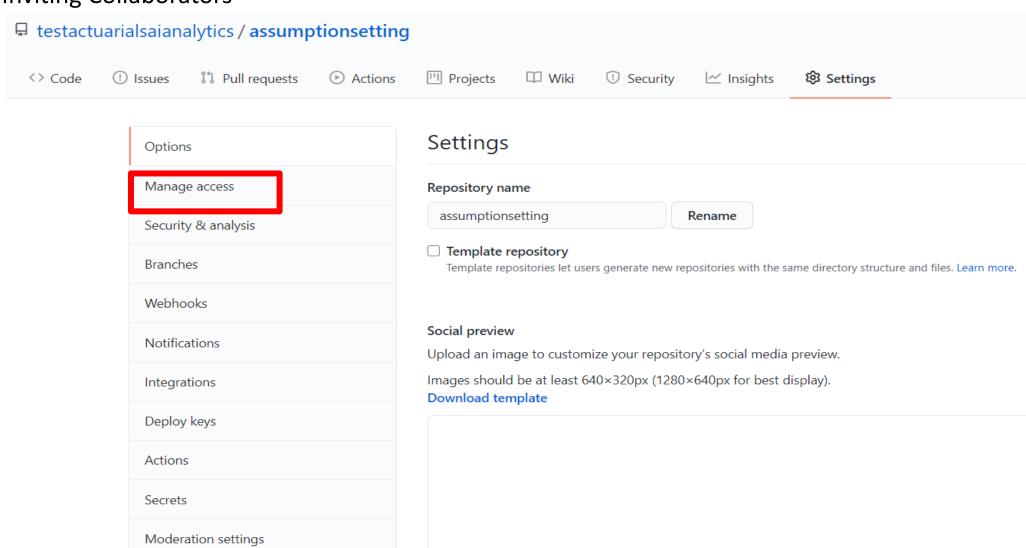


Inviting Collaborators



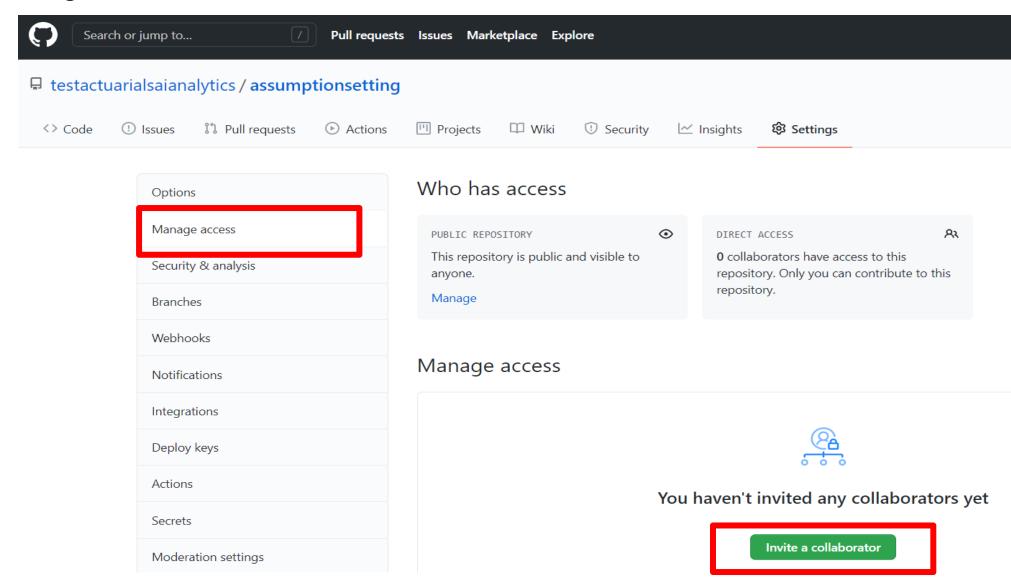


Inviting Collaborators



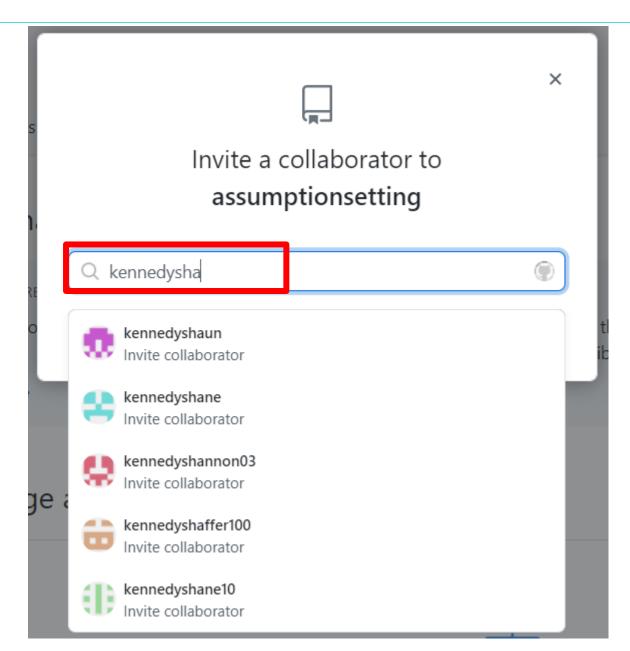


• Inviting Collaborators





• Inviting Collaborators





Inviting Collaborators × \times Invite a collaborator to Invite a collaborator to assumptionsetting assumptionsetting Q kennedysha kennedyshane10 × kennedyshaun Invite collaborator kennedyshane Invite collaborator Add kennedyshane10 to this repository kennedyshannon03 Invite collaborator ge kennedyshaffer100 Invite collaborator kennedyshane10 Invite collaborator kennedyshane10 បិ Pending Invite Awaiting kennedyshane 10's response



Creating an organization

Choose a plan

Pick a plan for your team

Free

The basics of GitHub for every team

- Unlimited public/private repositories
- Unlimited collaborators
- √ 2,000 Actions minutes/month Free for public repositories
- ✓ 500MB of GitHub Packages
- ✓ Community Support

\$0

Join for free

Team

Advanced collaboration and support for teams

- ← Everything in Free
- ✓ Required reviewers
- √ 3,000 Actions minutes/month Free for public repositories
- ✓ 2GB of GitHub Packages
- ✓ Code owners

\$4 per user/month

Continue with Team

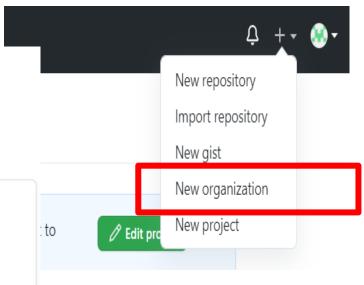
Enterprise

Security, compliance, and flexible deployment for enterprises

- ← Everything in Team
- ✓ SAML single sign-on
- √ 50,000 Actions minutes/month Free for public repositories
- ✓ 50GB of GitHub Packages
- ✓ Advanced auditing

\$21 per user/month

Start Enterprise trial

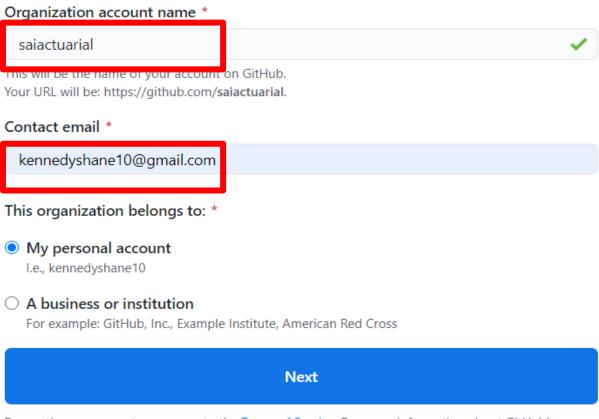




Tell us about your organization

Creating an organization

Set up your team



By creating an account, you agree to the Terms of Service. For more information about GitHub's privacy practices, see the GitHub Privacy Statement. We'll occasionally send you account-related emails.



Creating an organization

Start collaborating

Welcome to saiactuarial

Add organization members

Organization members will be able to view repositories, organize into teams, review code, and tag other members using @mentions.

Learn more about permissions for organizations →

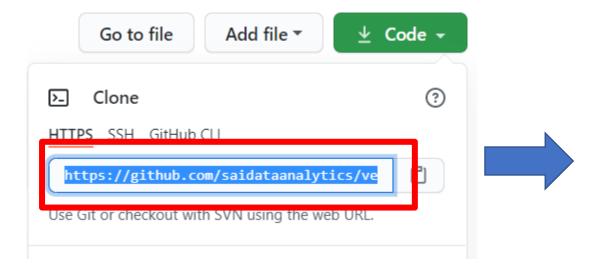
Search by username, full name or email address



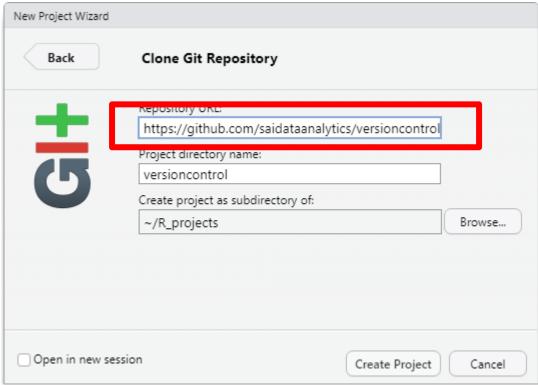
Complete setup



Clone an existing repository

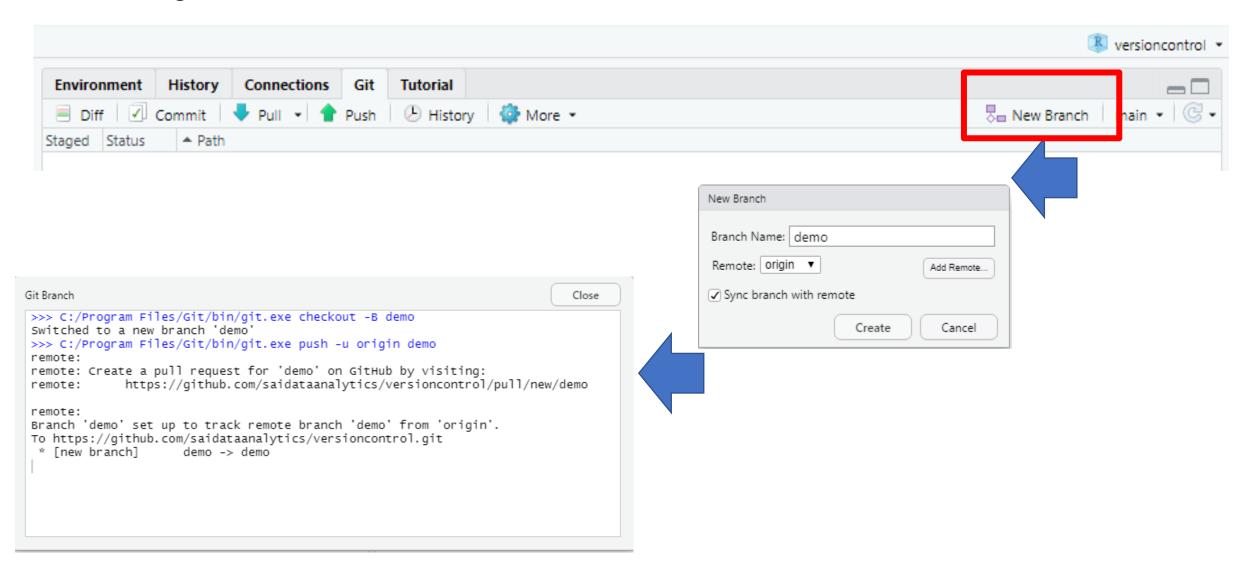


R Studio: File -> New Project -> Version Control -> Git





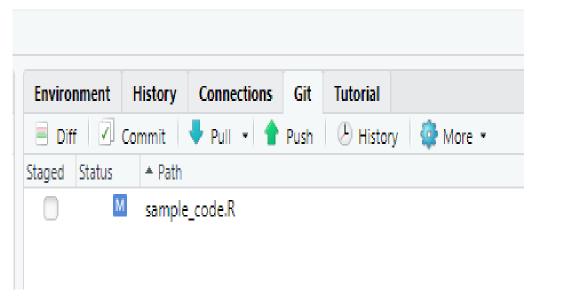
Creating a new branch from R Studio



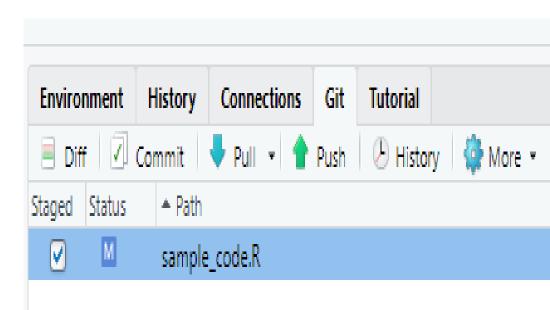


• Edit code locally then stage, commit and push to remote host

STAGE



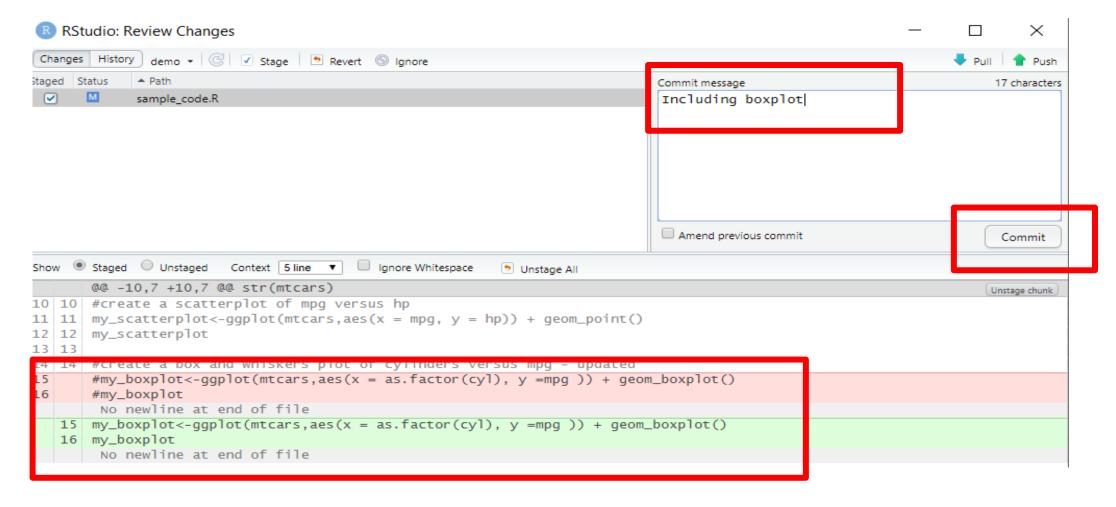






Edit code locally then stage, commit and push to remote host

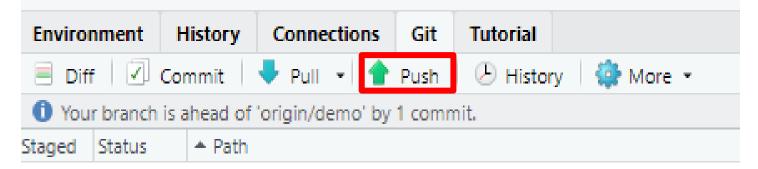
COMMIT





• Edit code locally then stage, commit and push to remote host

PUSH



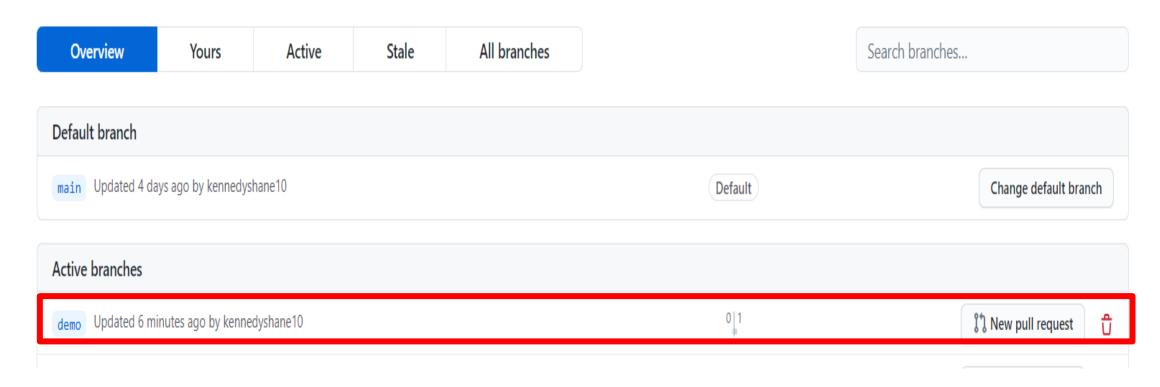
```
Git Push

>>> C:/Program Files/Git/bin/git.exe push origin HEAD:refs/heads/demo
To https://github.com/saidataanalytics/versioncontrol.git
73f640d..516e7da HEAD -> demo
```



• Edit code locally then stage, commit and push to remote host

Back to Github: https://github.com/saidataanalytics/versioncontrol/branches





Pull request

Open a pull request

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also compare across forks.

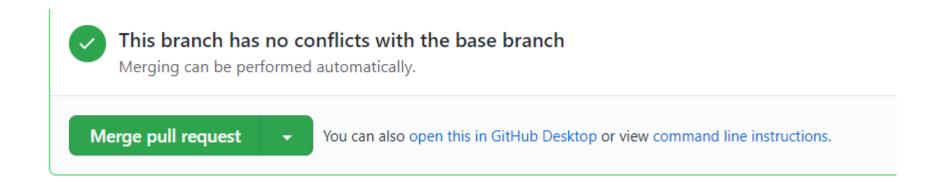


E Showing 1 changed file with 2 additions and 2 deletions.

Create pull request



Merge Pull request into base branch





Create pull request with conflicts



```
- #load built in mtcars dataset and view sample
             - data(mtcars)
             - head(mtcars)
 8
             - str(mtcars)
 9
10
             - #create a scatterplot of mpg versus hp
11
             - my_scatterplot<-ggplot(mtcars,aes(x = mpg, y = hp)) + geom_point()</pre>
12
             - my scatterplot
13
14
             - #create a box and whiskers plot of cylinders versus mpg - updated
15
             - my_boxplot<-ggplot(mtcars,aes(x = as.factor(cyl), y =mpg )) + geom_boxplot()</pre>
16

    my_boxplot (—)

             + x <- VADeaths[1:3, "Rural Male"]
             + barplot(x)
```

Create pull request



Resolving conflicts

Add more commits by pushing to the demo branch on saidataanalytics/versioncontrol.



This branch has conflicts that must be resolved

Use the web editor or the command line to resolve conflicts.

Resolve conflicts

Conflicting files

sample_code.R

```
<<<<<< demo
       x <- VADeaths[1:3, "Rural Male"]
       barplot(x)
 8
       ======
 9
       #load built in mtcars dataset and view sample
       data(mtcars)
10
       head(mtcars)
11
12
       str(mtcars)
13
14
       #create a scatterplot of mpg versus hp
       my_scatterplot<-ggplot(mtcars,aes(x = mpg, y = hp)) + geom point()</pre>
15
16
       my_scatterplot
17
18
       #create a box and whiskers plot of cylinders versus mpg
19
       my_boxplot<-ggplot(mtcars,aes(x = as.factor(cyl), y =mpg )) + geom_boxplot()</pre>
20
       my boxplot
21
       >>>>> main
22
```



Resolving conflicts

```
1 conflict Prev ∧ Next ∨ 👸 ▼ Mark as resolved
```

```
#load built in mtcars dataset and view sample
       data(mtcars)
 6
       head(mtcars)
       str(mtcars)
 9
10
       #create a scatterplot of mpg versus hp
11
       my_scatterplot<-ggplot(mtcars,aes(x = mpg, y = hp)) + geom_point()</pre>
12
       my_scatterplot
13
14
       #create a box and whiskers plot of cylinders versus mpg
15
       my_boxplot<-ggplot(mtcars,aes(x = as.factor(cyl), y =mpg )) + geom_boxplot()</pre>
16
       my_boxplot
```

Edit code in Github to resolve conflicts, then commit and merge

Commit merge

Merge pull request

Summary

- What is a version control system?
 - Directed Acyclic Graph
 - Local and Remote Hosting
- Relevance for Actuaries
 - Risk Management
 - Collaboration
 - Commercial considerations
- Demonstration
 - Getting set-up on a version control system (Git) and hosting service (Github)
 - Integrating with User Interface (R Studio)
 - Useful functions (create branch, stage, commit, push, pull request, resolve conflicts, merge)

Presentation and additional information available on github page:

https://github.com/saidataanalytics/versioncontrol



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Thank you

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