

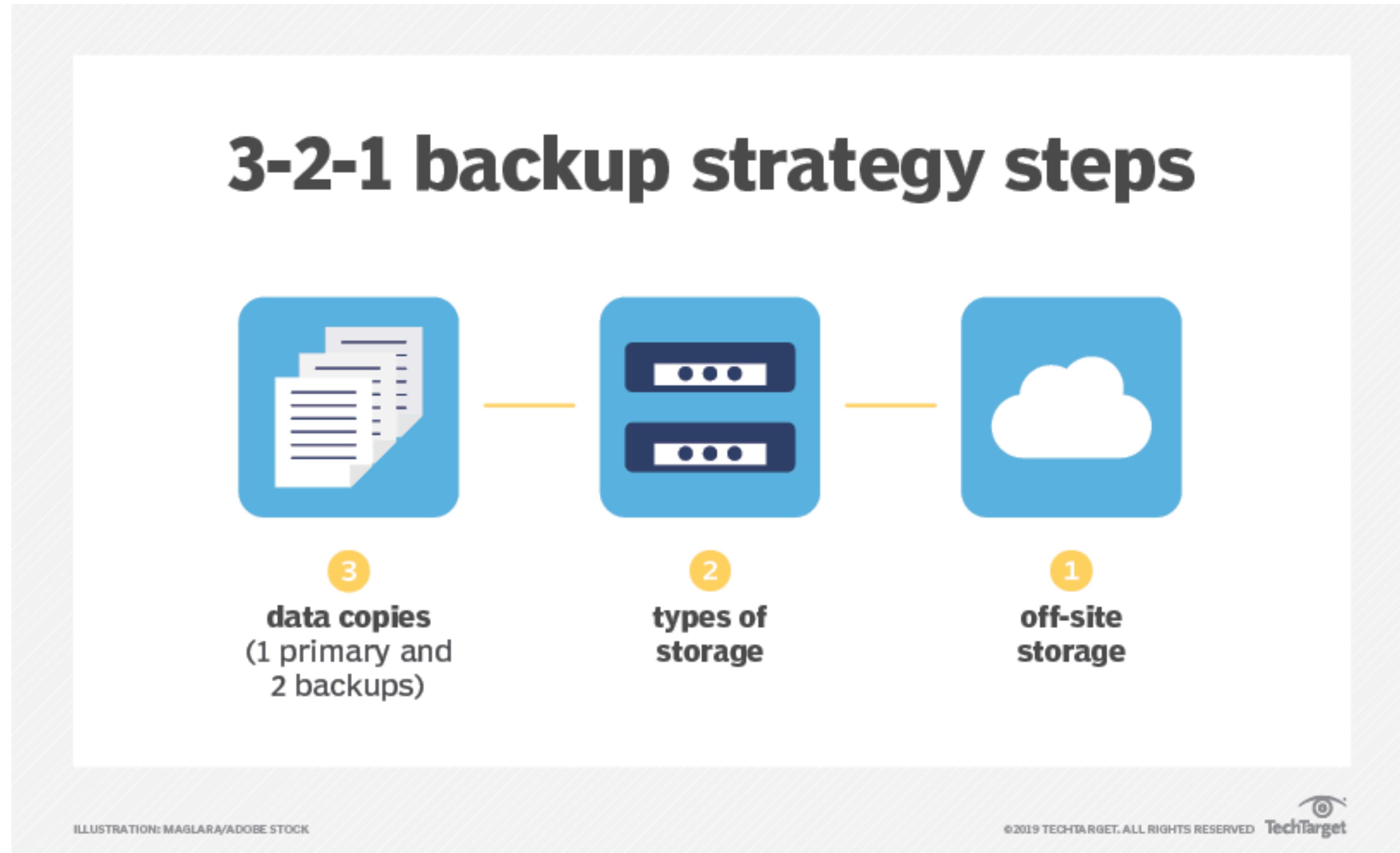
# Data/code management.git

NCML lab meeting

2024-08-07 Seung-Goo KIM



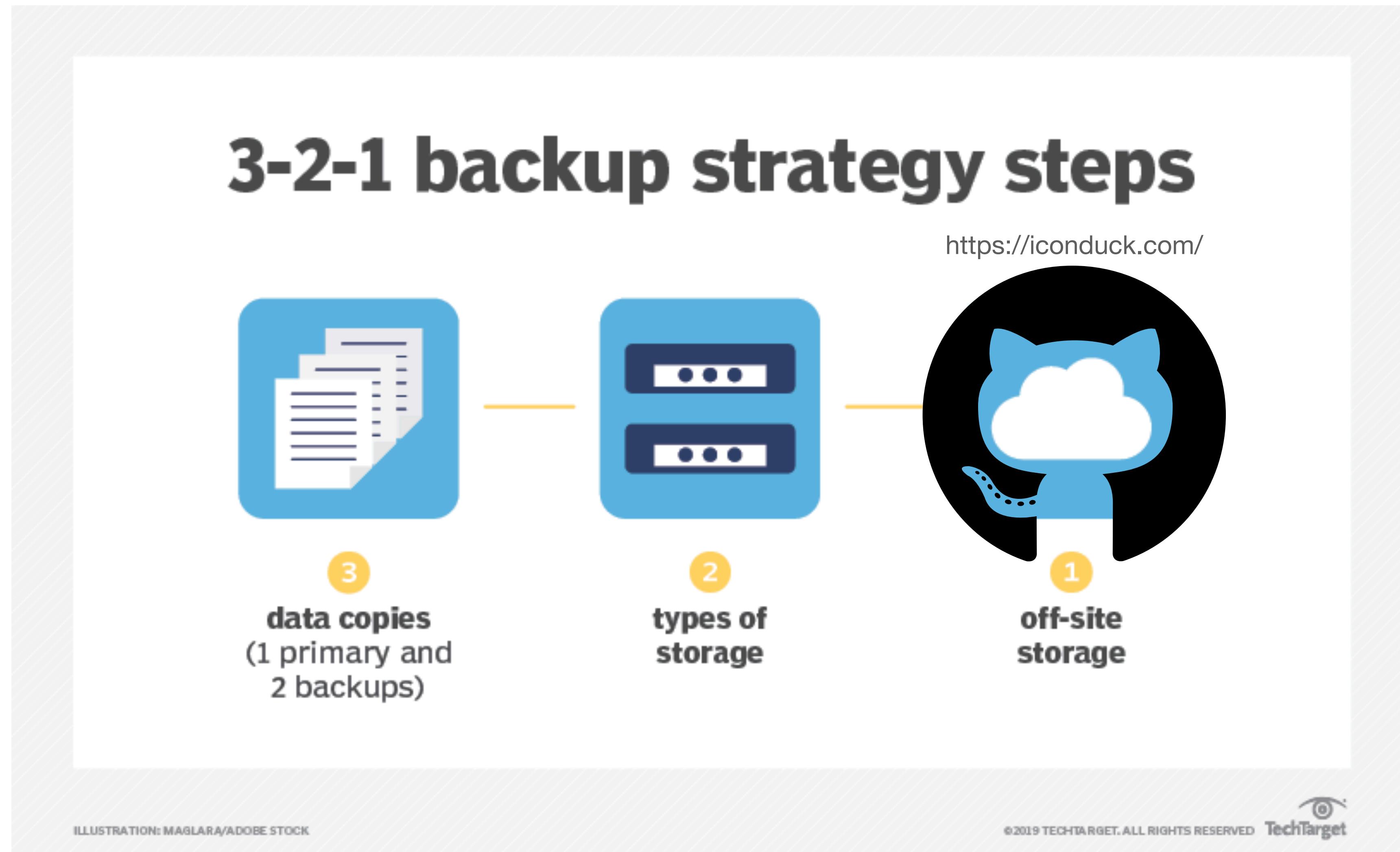
# Code backup



- 1. Original: laptop HDD
- 2. Copy in the same HDD
- 3. Copy in the "cloud"



# Code backup



- 1. Original: laptop HDD
- 2. Copy in the same HDD
- 3. Copy in the Github or Gitlab server

# Code backup & version control

It's a good idea to always upload it on cloud

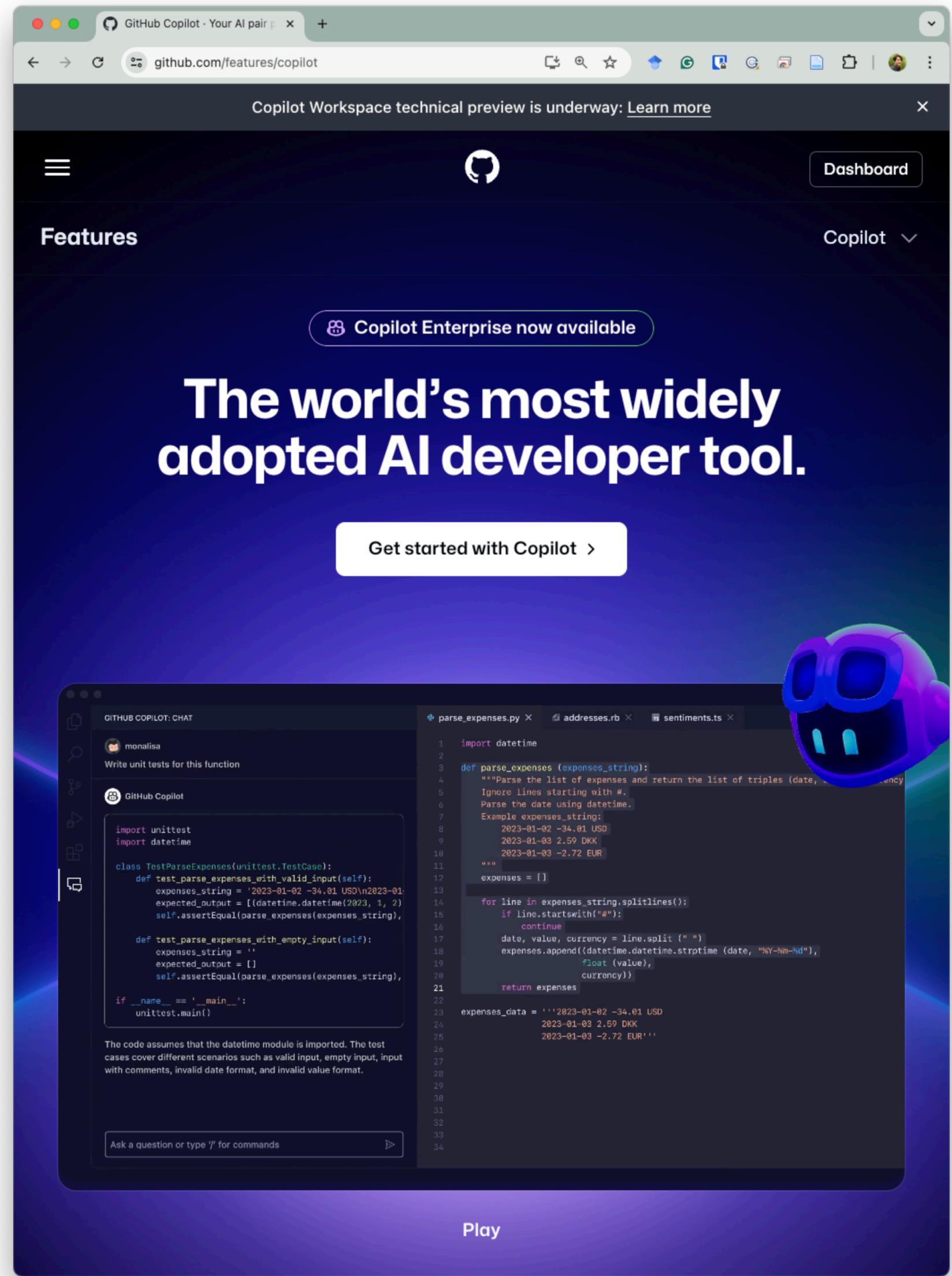
- **Manual:** `git` using [github.com](https://github.com) or [gitlab.gwdg.de](https://gitlab.gwdg.de)
  - The server may not be secured (officially, GitHub don't use PRIVATE repo for AI training).
  - Still, many people use (and are familiar with) GitHub...



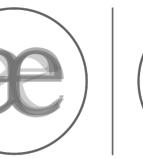
(But can we really trust this "Octocat" guy? 😊)



(or this cyber Origami fox?)



The screenshot shows the GitHub Copilot workspace interface. At the top, a banner reads "Copilot Enterprise now available". Below it, a large heading says "The world's most widely adopted AI developer tool.". On the left, there's a sidebar with "Features" and a "Copilot" dropdown. The main area shows a code editor with Python code for parsing expenses. A floating window titled "GITHUB COPILOT: CHAT" shows a conversation between "monalisa" and "GitHub Copilot" about writing unit tests for the function. The GitHub Copilot logo, a stylized blue and purple fox head, is visible on the right.



# Agenda

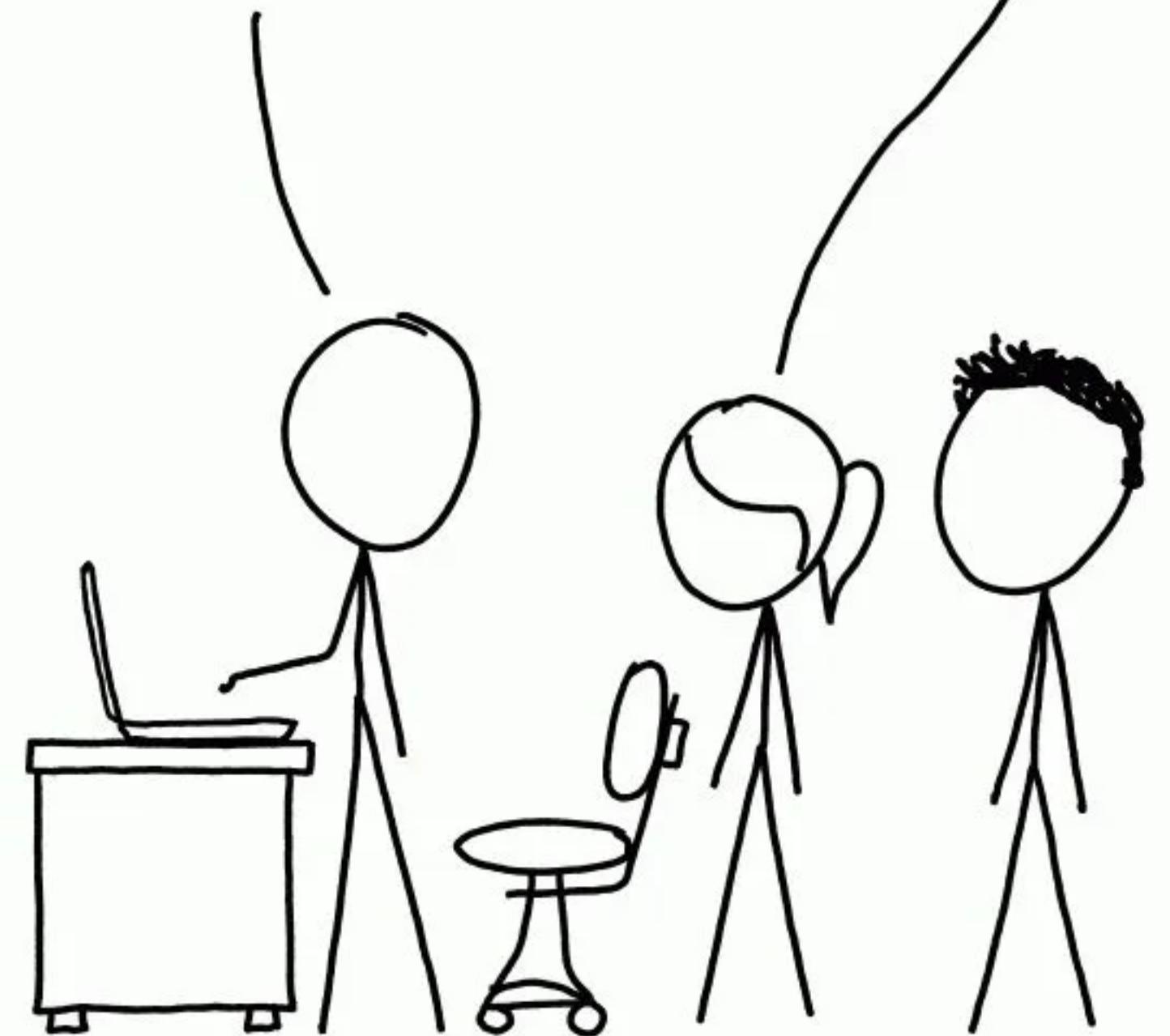
- What is Git?  **git**
- What is GitHub?  What is GitLab? 
- How do we use Git?
  - Your laptop: GitHub Desktop (Graphic User Interface; GUI)
  - Servers: How do we use Terminal (Command Line Interface; CLI)?
  - How do we set up automatic authentication? (SSH key)

# What is Git?

THIS IS GIT. IT TRACKS COLLABORATIVE WORK  
ON PROJECTS THROUGH A BEAUTIFUL  
DISTRIBUTED GRAPH THEORY TREE MODEL.

| COOL. HOW DO WE USE IT?

NO IDEA. JUST MEMORIZIZE THESE SHELL  
COMMANDS AND TYPE THEM TO SYNC UP.  
IF YOU GET ERRORS, SAVE YOUR WORK  
ELSEWHERE, DELETE THE PROJECT,  
AND DOWNLOAD A FRESH COPY.





**Speaker:** Dr. Max Wilson (School of Computer Science, University of Nottingham)  
**Producer:** Brady Haran (creator of “Numerphile”)



# What is Git?

## A version control software

## Developing Linux kernel since 2005



To deal with this issue, programmers long ago developed local VCSs that had a simple database that kept all the changes to files under revision control.

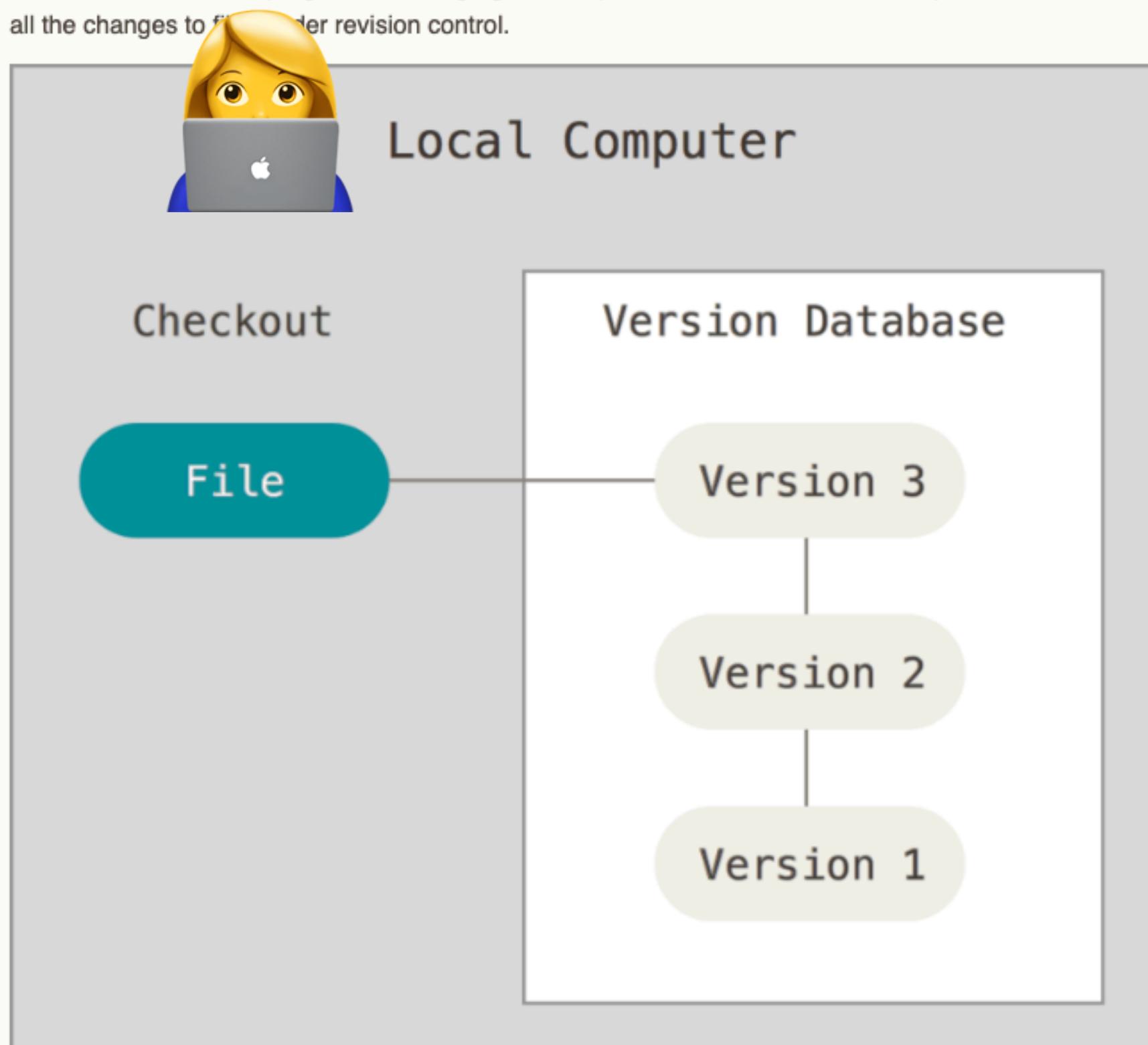


Figure 1. Local version control diagram

### Distributed Version Control Systems

This is where Distributed Version Control Systems (DVCSs) step in. In a DVCS (such as Git, Mercurial or Darcs), clients don't just check out the latest snapshot of the files; rather, they fully mirror the repository, including its full history. Thus, if any server dies, and these systems were collaborating via that server, any of the client repositories can be copied back up to the server to restore it. Every clone is really a full backup of all the data.

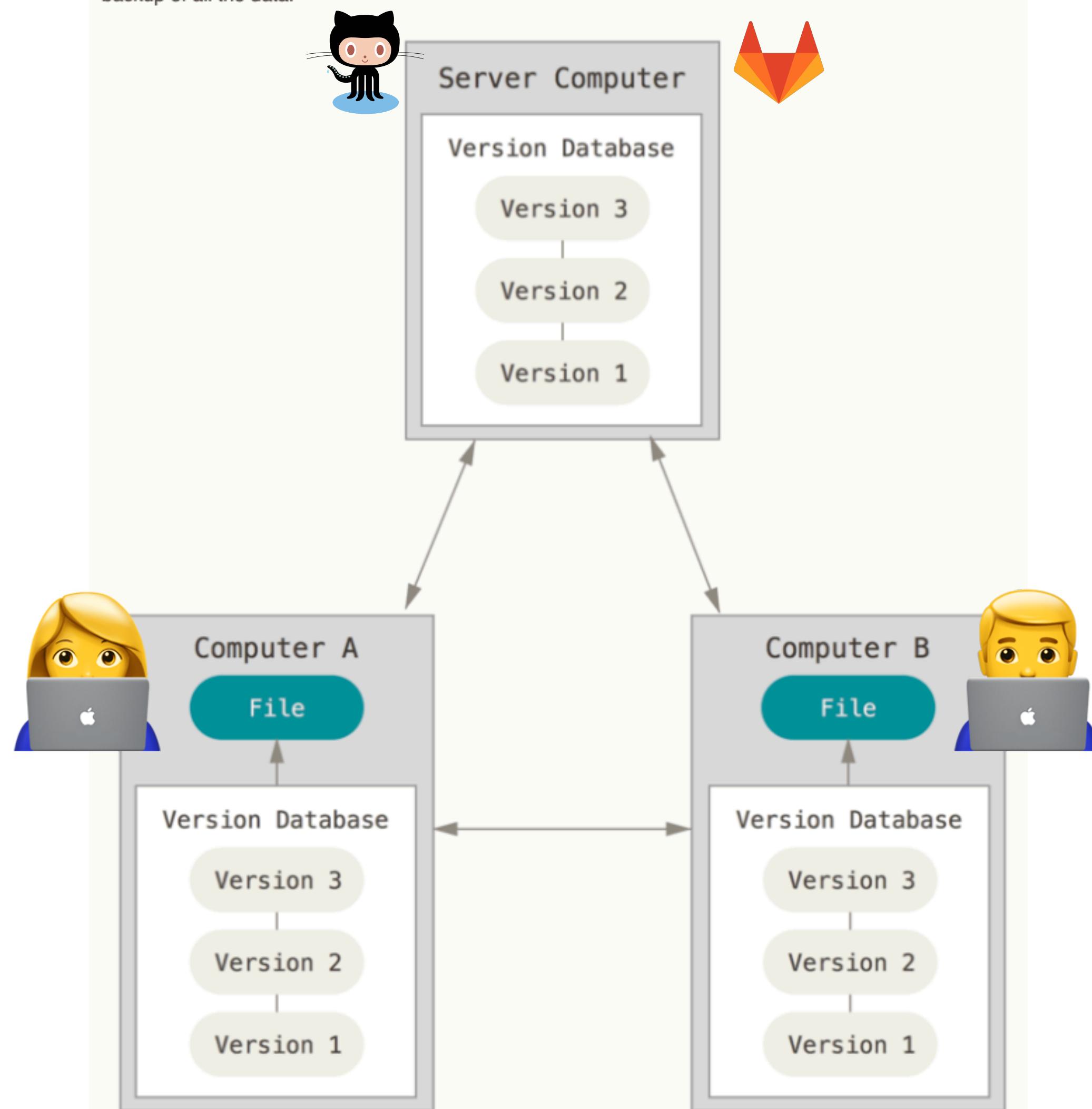
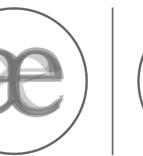


Figure 3. Distributed version control diagram

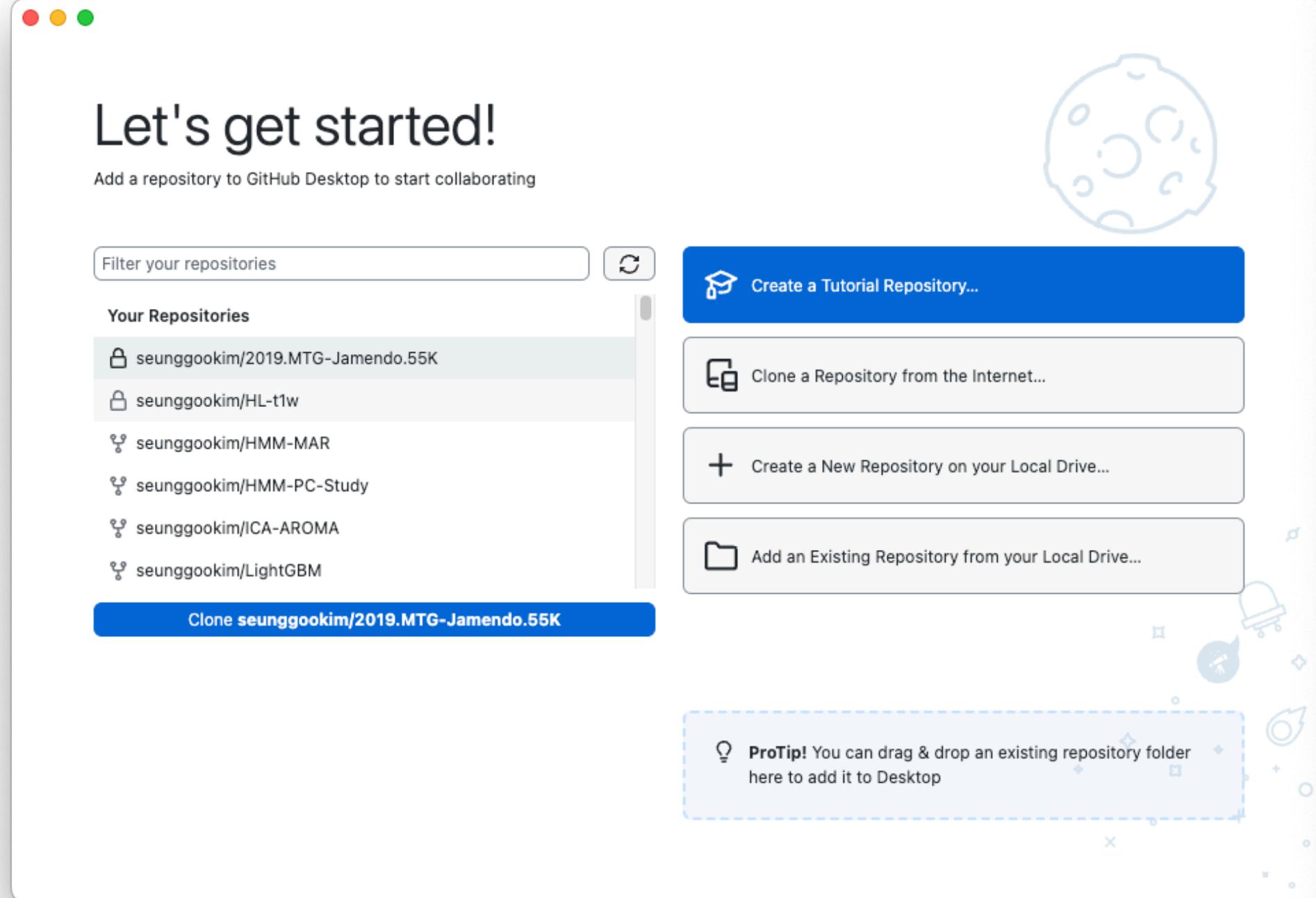


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# There is a GUI...

<https://desktop.github.com/download/>

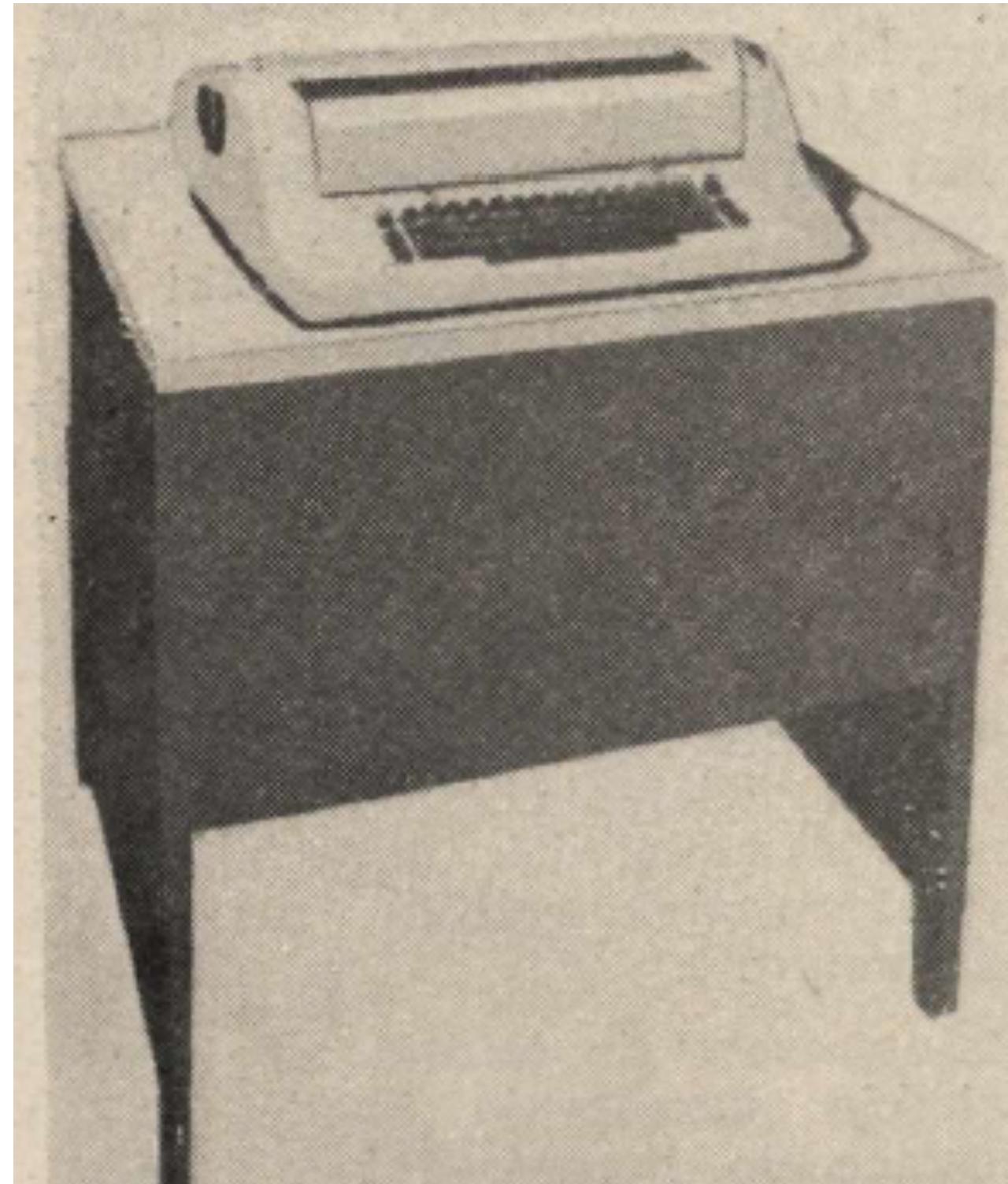
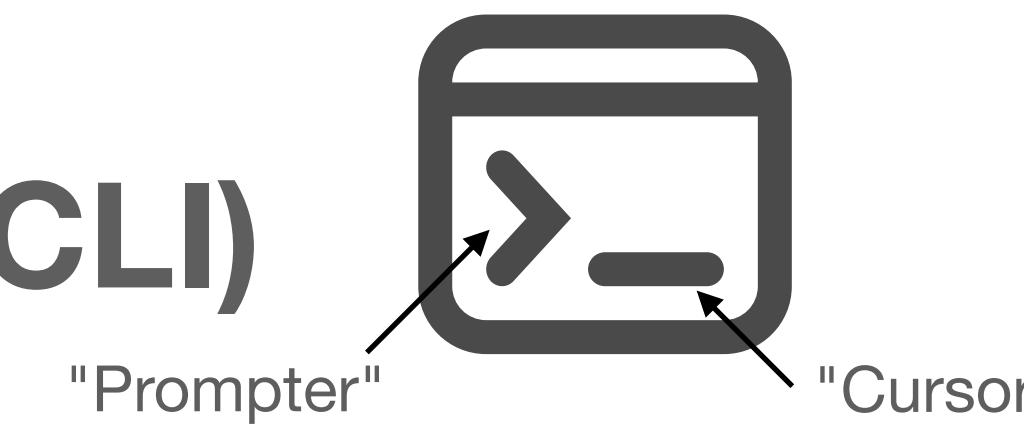


The screenshot shows the GitHub Desktop application displaying a code diff. The top bar indicates the current repository is "dualeeg", the current branch is "main", and the push origin is "Last fetched just now". The main area shows a single changed file, "code/matlab/scr/scr240202\_prep\_m2.m". The diff highlights changes made by Seung-Goo Kim. The code snippet shows a loop that was modified from a for loop to a for loop.

```
@@ -28,7 +28,7 @@ t=tic;
RawFiles = findfiles(fullfile(DN_RAW,'*mat'));
% sometimes nothing elft with IsAsr=1 (burst rejection)
QaJob = struct(Toi_ms=[100 300], nBoot=100000, IdxChan=4);
- for iFile = 1:numel(RawFiles)
+ for iFile = 1:numel(RawFi
 [~,Name,~] = fileparts(RawFiles{iFile});
 PairNo = Name(1:6);
 de_prep(struct(FnRaw=RawFiles{iFile}, DnProc=DN_PROC, FnBhv=[DN_BHV,'/','
o,'.mat'], IsAsr=2, IsIcl=1, ...
```

# But terminals...!

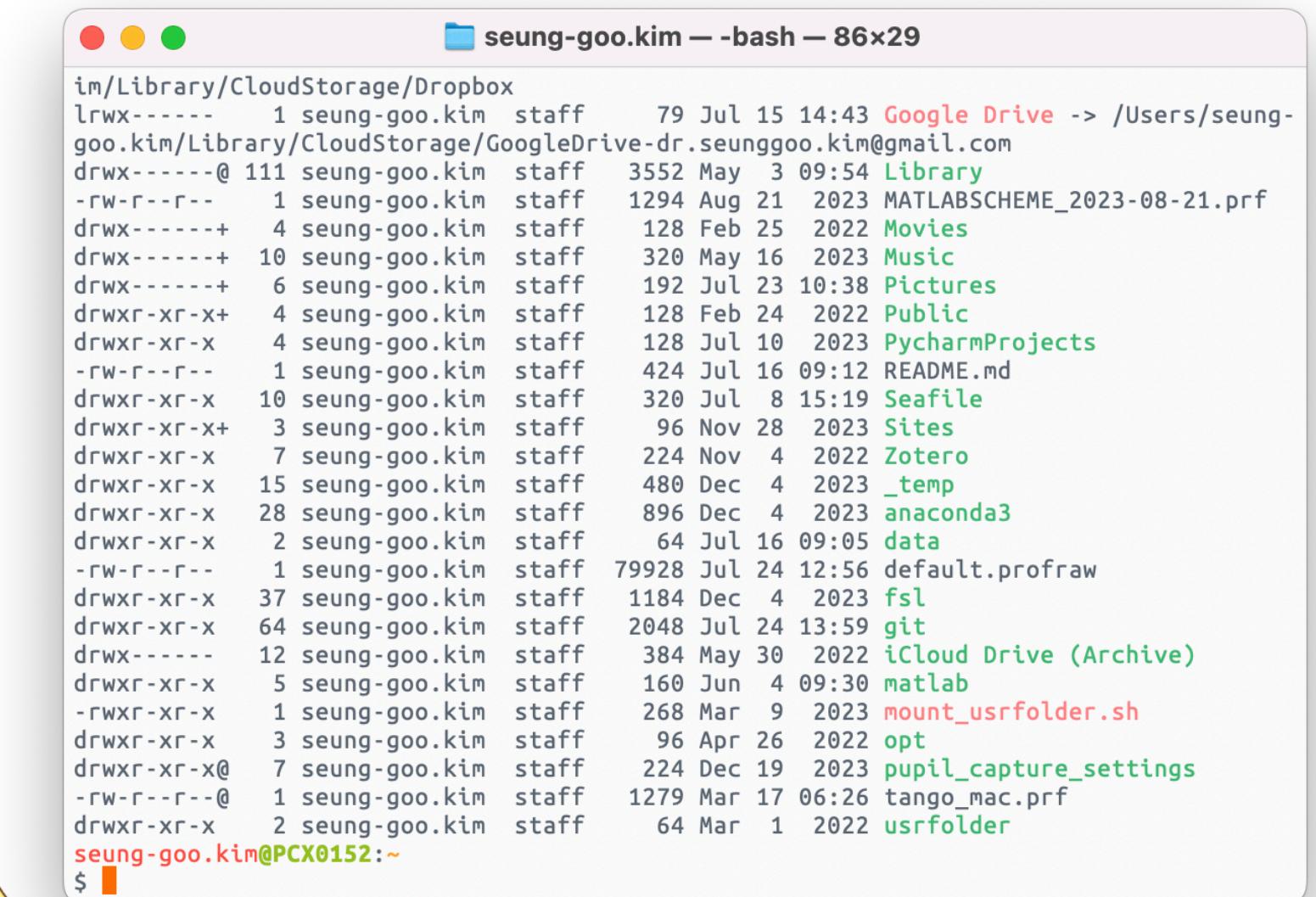
"Command line interface" (CLI)



IBM 2741 (1960s-1970s), "Teleprinters"



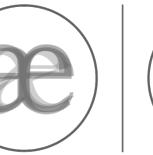
DEC VT100, 1978, the first to support cursor control



A screenshot of a macOS terminal window titled "seung-goo.kim — bash — 86x29". The window displays a file listing in a terminal-like format. The files listed include various system files, configuration files, and personal documents. The terminal window has the standard macOS look with red, yellow, and green close buttons.

```
im/Library/CloudStorage/Dropbox
lrwx----- 1 seung-goo.kim staff 79 Jul 15 14:43 Google Drive -> /Users/seung-goo.kim/Library/CloudStorage/GoogleDrive-dr.seunggoo.kim@gmail.com
drwx-----@ 111 seung-goo.kim staff 3552 May 3 09:54 Library
-rw-r--r-- 1 seung-goo.kim staff 1294 Aug 21 2023 MATLABSCHEME_2023-08-21.prf
drwx-----+ 4 seung-goo.kim staff 128 Feb 25 2022 Movies
drwx-----+ 10 seung-goo.kim staff 320 May 16 2023 Music
drwx-----+ 6 seung-goo.kim staff 192 Jul 23 10:38 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x+ 4 seung-goo.kim staff 128 Feb 24 2022 Public
drwxr-xr-x 4 seung-goo.kim staff 128 Jul 10 2023 PycharmProjects
-rw-r--r-- 1 seung-goo.kim staff 424 Jul 16 09:12 README.md
drwxr-xr-x 10 seung-goo.kim staff 320 Jul 8 15:19 Seafile
drwxr-xr-x+ 3 seung-goo.kim staff 96 Nov 28 2023 Sites
drwxr-xr-x 7 seung-goo.kim staff 224 Nov 4 2022 Zotero
drwxr-xr-x 15 seung-goo.kim staff 480 Dec 4 2023 _temp
drwxr-xr-x 28 seung-goo.kim staff 896 Dec 4 2023 anaconda3
drwxr-xr-x 2 seung-goo.kim staff 64 Jul 16 09:05 data
-rw-r--r-- 1 seung-goo.kim staff 79928 Jul 24 12:56 default.profraw
drwxr-xr-x 37 seung-goo.kim staff 1184 Dec 4 2023 fsl
drwxr-xr-x 64 seung-goo.kim staff 2048 Jul 24 13:59 git
drwx----- 12 seung-goo.kim staff 384 May 30 2022 iCloud Drive (Archive)
drwxr-xr-x 5 seung-goo.kim staff 160 Jun 4 09:30 matlab
-rwxr-xr-x 1 seung-goo.kim staff 268 Mar 9 2023 mount_usrfolder.sh
drwxr-xr-x 3 seung-goo.kim staff 96 Apr 26 2022 opt
drwxr-xr-x@ 7 seung-goo.kim staff 224 Dec 19 2023 pupil_capture_settings
-rw-r--r--@ 1 seung-goo.kim staff 1279 Mar 17 06:26 tango_mac.prf
drwxr-xr-x 2 seung-goo.kim staff 64 Mar 1 2022 usrfolder
$
```

macOS14, 2023, ayu-light themed



# The first Unix in 1969, Bell Lab

The mighty PDP-7



Ken (seated) and Dennis (standing) at a PDP-11 in 1972.

# Shell (Terminal) basics

bash or zsh on mac or linux

- Why? **Because everything is "scriptable"!**
- In fact, all shells are **Scripting Languages** like R or Python. You can define variables, call functions, use conditionals, ...
- Most popular shells:
  - "sh" (Bourne SHell), 1979 [default in Version 7 Unix]
  - "bash" (Bourne-Again SHell), 1989 [default in many linux]
  - "zsh" (Z shell), 1990 [default in macOS]

# DEMO

- Create a REMOTE repo
- Clone it to local repos
- Create and resolve a conflict
- (Create and merge a branch)