Introduction to version control with Git

INTRODUCTION TO GIT



George Boorman
Curriculum Manager, DataCamp



What is a version?

- 1. Contents of a file at a given point in time
- 2. Metadata (information associated with the file):
 - The author of the file
 - Where it is located
 - The file type
 - When it was last saved



What is version control?

- Version control is a group of systems and processes
 - to manage changes made to documents, programs, and directories
- Version control is useful for anything that:
 - changes over time, or
 - needs to be shared

```
self.file
self.file
self.logdupe
self.logger
if path:
self.file
self.fingerprint
debug = settings.gette
return cls(job_dir(setting))

def request_seen(self, request)
if p = self.request_fingerprint
return True
self.fingerprints.add(fp)
if self.file:
self.file:
self.file:
self.file.write(fp + self.request_fingerprint(self, request_fingerprint(self, request_fingerpr
```

¹ Image credit: https://unsplash.com/@cdr6934



What is version control?

- Track files in different states
- Simultaneous file development (Continuous Development)
- Combine different versions of files
- Identify a particular version
- Revert changes

Why is version control important?

finance_data.csv

finance_report.ppt

finance_data_clean.csv

finance_report_v2.ppt

finance_data_v2.csv

finance_report_modified.ppt

Why is version control important?



¹ Image credit: https://unsplash.com/@mvdheuvel



Git

- Popular version control system for software development and data projects
- Open source
- Scalable

- Git is not GitHub, but
 - o it's common to use Git with GitHub



Benefits of Git

- Git stores everything, so nothing is lost
- Git notifies us when there is conflicting content in files
- Git synchronizes across different people and computers

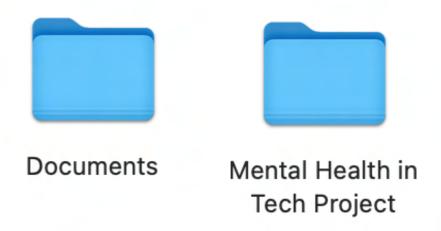


Using Git

- Git commands are run on the shell, also known as the terminal
- The shell:
 - is a program for executing commands
 - can be used to easily preview, modify, or inspect files and directories

Directory = folder





Useful shell commands

pwd

/home/repl/Documents

ls

archive finance.csv finance_data_clean.csv finance_data_modified.csv



Changing directory

cd archive

pwd

/home/repl/Documents/archive



Editing a file

nano finance.csv

- Use nano to:
 - o delete,
 - o add,
 - o or change contents of a file

- Save changes: Ctrl + 0
- Exit the text editor: Ctrl + X

Editing a file

- echo —create or edit a file
- Create a new file todo.txt

```
echo "Review for duplicate records" > todo.txt
```

Add content to existing file todo.txt

```
echo "Review for duplicate records" >> todo.txt
```

Checking Git version

git --version

git version 2.17.1



Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO GIT



Saving files INTRODUCTION TO GIT



George Boorman
Curriculum Manager, DataCamp



A repository

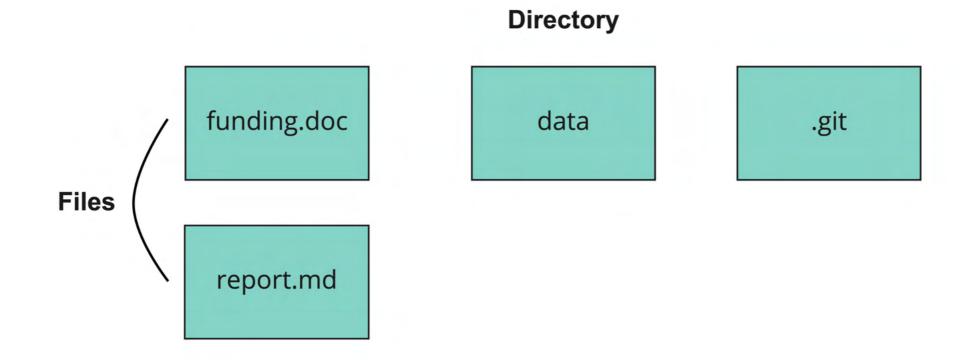
funding.doc

data

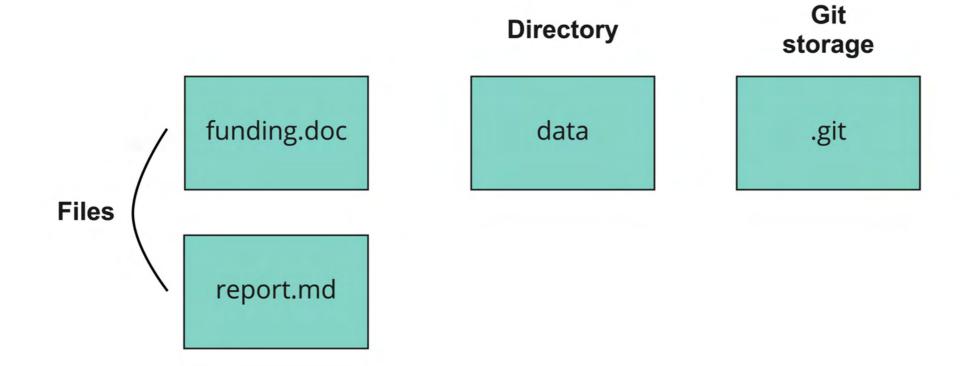
.git

report.md

A repository



A repository



Do not edit .git!

Staging and committing

- Saving a draft
 - Staging area

- Save files/update the repo
 - Commit changes

¹ Image credits: https://unsplash.com/@brandomakesbranding; https://unsplash.com/@almapapi

Staging and committing Staging area

Making a commit





Accessing the .git directory

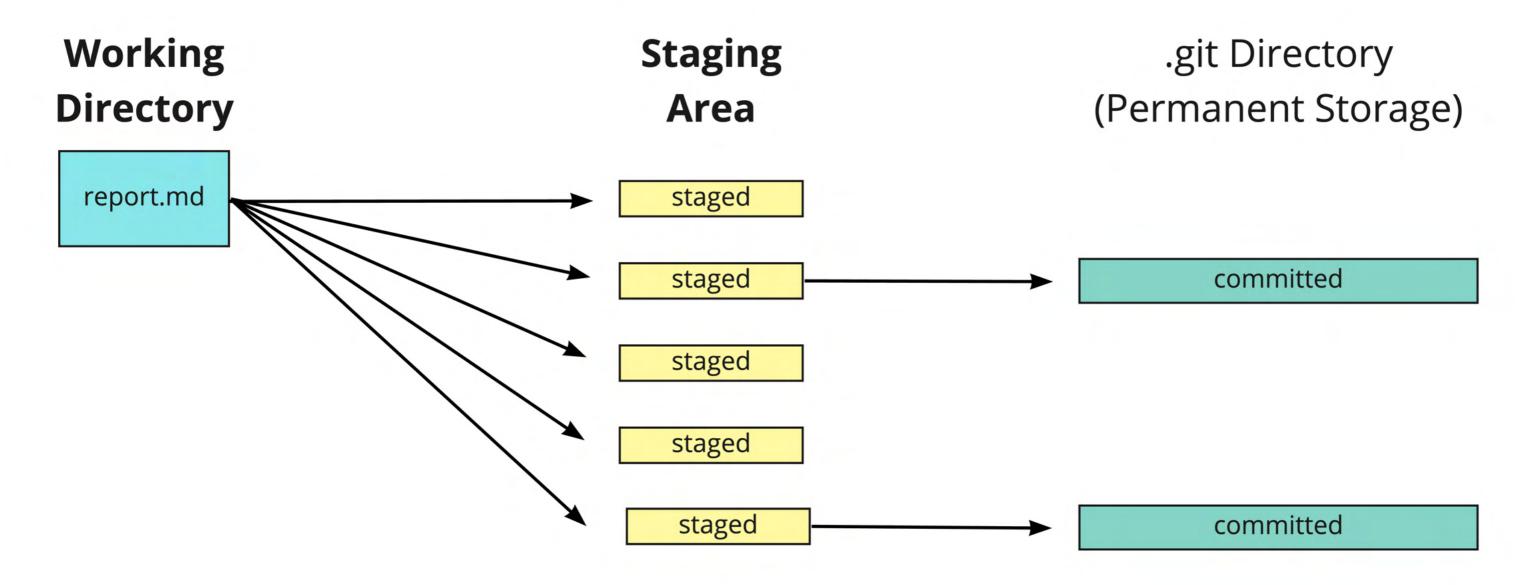
ls

data report.md

ls -a

- .DS_Store data
- .. .git report.md

Making changes to files



Git workflow

- Modify a file
- Save the draft
- Commit the updated file
- Repeat

Modifying a file

nano report.md

```
# Mental Health in Tech Survey
TODO: write executive summary.
TODO: include link to raw data.
```

Save using Ctrl + 0 and Ctrl + X

Saving a file

Adding a single file

```
git add report.md
```

Adding all modified files

```
git add .
```

• . = all files and directories in current location

Making a commit

```
git commit -m "Updating TODO list in report.md"
```

- Log message is useful for reference
- Best practice = short and concise



Check the status of files

git status

```
on branch main
Changes to be committed:
(use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
modified: report.md
```

```
git commit -m "New TODO in report.md"
```

Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO GIT



Comparing files

INTRODUCTION TO GIT



George Boorman
Curriculum Manager, DataCamp



Why compare files?



¹ Image credit: https://unsplash.com/@mluotio83



Comparing a single file

nano report.md

```
# Mental Health in Tech Survey
TODO: write executive summary.
TODO: include link to raw data.
TODO:
```

Updating the file

```
git add .
```

git commit -m "Adding tasks for references and summary statistics in report.md"

Updating the file again

nano report.md

```
# Mental Health in Tech Survey
TODO: include link to raw data.
TODO: add references.
TODO: add summary statistics.
TODO: cite funding sources.
```

git diff report.md

```
diff --git a/report.md b/report.md
index 6218b4e..066f447 100644
--- a/report.md
+++ b/report.md
@@ -1,5 +1,5 @@
# Mental Health in Tech Survey
-TODO: write executive summary.
TODO: include link to raw data.
TODO: add references.
TODO: add summary statistics.
+TODO: cite funding sources.
```

```
Line changes

Heaport.md

Line changes

Whental Health in Tech Survey

Line changes

Whental Health in Tech Survey

Line changes

Whental Health in Tech Survey

Line changes

Line chan
```

```
Line changes

He port.md

Line changes

He port.md

Line changes

Write port.md

Line changes

He mental Health in Tech Survey

Line changes

Write executive summary.

Todo: include link to raw data.

Todo: add references.

Todo: add summary statistics.

Line changes

Line changes

He port.md

Line changes

Line changes

Line changes

Line changes

Line changes

Line changes

He port.md

Line changes

He port.md

Line changes

Line
```

```
diff --git a/report.md b/report.md index 6218b4e..066f447 100644
--- a/report.md
+++ b/report.md
00 -1,5 +1,5 00
# Mental Health in Tech Survey
-TODO: write executive summary.
TODO: include link to raw data.
TODO: add references.
TODO: add summary statistics.
+TODO: cite funding sources.
```

```
git add report.md
git diff -r HEAD report.md
```

• git diff -r won't work if it isn't followed by HEAD

```
diff --git a/report.md b/report.md
index 6218b4e..066f447 100644
--- a/report.md
+++ b/report.md
00 - 1,5 + 1,5 00
# Mental Health in Tech Survey
-TODO: write executive summary.
 TODO: include link to raw data.
 TODO: add references.
 TODO: add summary statistics.
+TODO: cite funding sources.
```

Comparing multiple staged files with the last commit

cd data

nano mh_tech_survey.csv

git add mh_tech_survey.csv

Comparing multiple staged files with the last commit

git diff -r HEAD

```
diff --git a/mh_tech_survey.csv b/mh_tech_survey.csv
index 4208ed3..d758efb 100644
--- a/mh_tech_survey.csv
+++ b/mh_tech_survey.csv
00 -47,3 +47,4 00 age, gender, family_history, treatment, work_interfere,
ntal_health_interv
28, M, No, Yes, Rarely, Yes, No, Yes
29, F, No, Yes, Rarely, Don't know, No, Don't know
23, M, Yes, No, Sometimes, No, No, No
+37, F, No, No, Rarely, Don't know, No, No
diff --git a/report.md b/report.md
index 6218b4e..066f447 100644
--- a/report.md
+++ b/report.md
00 -1,5 +1,5 00
 # Mental Health in Tech Survey
-TODO: write executive summary.
 TODO: include link to raw data.
 TODO: add references.
 TODO: add summary statistics.
+TODO: cite funding sources.
```

Recap

- Compare an unstaged file with the last committed version:
 - git diff filename
- Compare a staged file with the last committed version:
 - ∘ git diff -r HEAD filename
- Compare all staged files with the last committed versions:
 - ∘ git diff -r HEAD

Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO GIT

