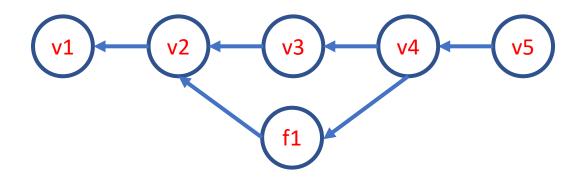
# Intro to Git & GitHub

Jay / TDMDAL

# What's Git **operation git**

- A version control system
  - manage the evolution of a set of files (repository / repo)
  - usually for source code or text files
- Version control?
  - keep track of changes: version 1, version 2, etc.
  - like "Track Changes" or "undo" in MS Word, but much more powerful



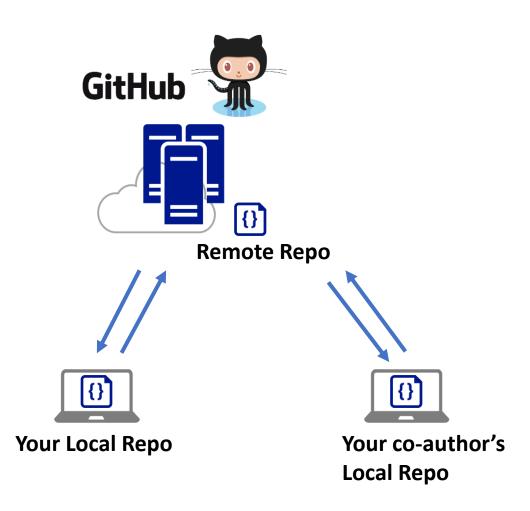
#### What's GitHub

A git-aware online repo host

- Enable repo sharing and collaboration
  - raise issues, pull request, etc.

Free public and private repo (\*)

- Other repo hosts exist
  - e.g. gutbucket, gitlab, etc.



Ref: <a href="https://github.com/pricing">https://github.com/pricing</a>

#### Why Git & GitHub

- Organize (record keeping; traceability)
  - Track, compare and undo changes
  - Manage multiple versions/ideas at the same time efficiently
  - Backup your work
- Share

- Collaborate
  - co-authors
  - open source community

#### "FINAL".doc







FINAL.doc!

FINAL\_rev.2.doc







FINAL\_rev.6.COMMENTS.doc

FINAL\_rev.8.comments5. CORRECTIONS.doc







FINAL\_rev.18.comments7. corrections9.MORE.30.doc

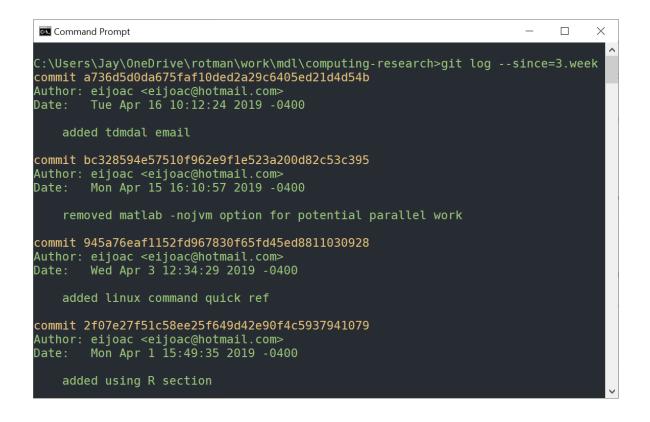
FINAL\_rev.22.comments49. corrections.10.#@\$%WHYDID ICOMETOGRADSCHOOL????.doc

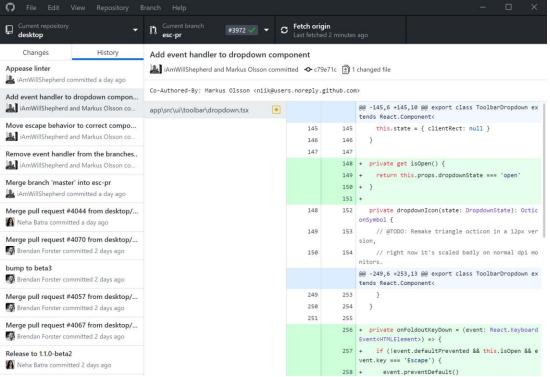
#### Other Benefit of Using Git & GitHub

- GitHub can host your (static) website, i.e., a free web host
  - GitHub Pages: <a href="https://pages.github.com/">https://pages.github.com/</a>
  - ex. <a href="https://tdmdal.github.io">https://tdmdal.github.io</a>
- Digital presence for your research or classroom work
  - ex. <a href="https://github.com/jesusfv/">https://github.com/jesusfv/</a>
  - ex. https://github.com/Computational-Content-Analysis-2018

#### Using Git: Command Line vs GUI Clients

- Installation: <a href="https://git-scm.com/downloads">https://git-scm.com/downloads</a>
- Command Line vs GUI clients (many of them)





#### The simplest git workflow (demo)

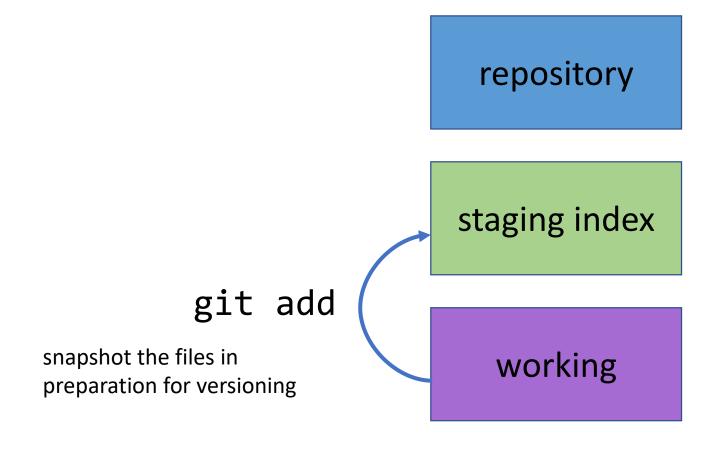
- 1. make changes to your files
- 2. add/stage the changes (to the staging area): git add
- 3. commit the changes (i.e., record version history): git commit
- 4. repeat (back to 1)...

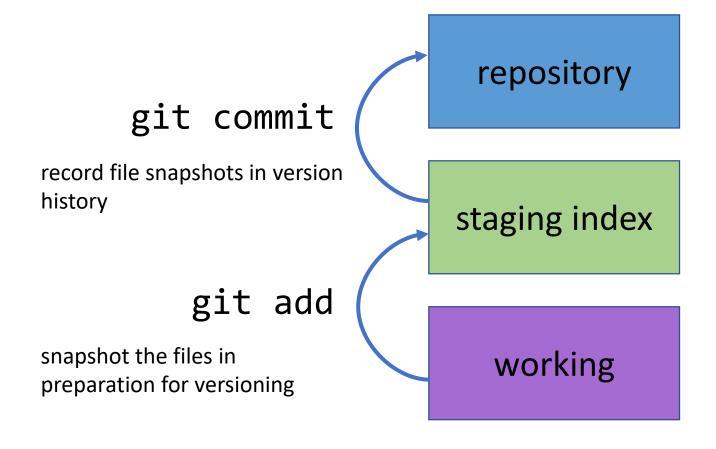
Configure git for first-time use: git config Create a new local repo: git init check commit history: git log; git show compare difference between changes: git diff

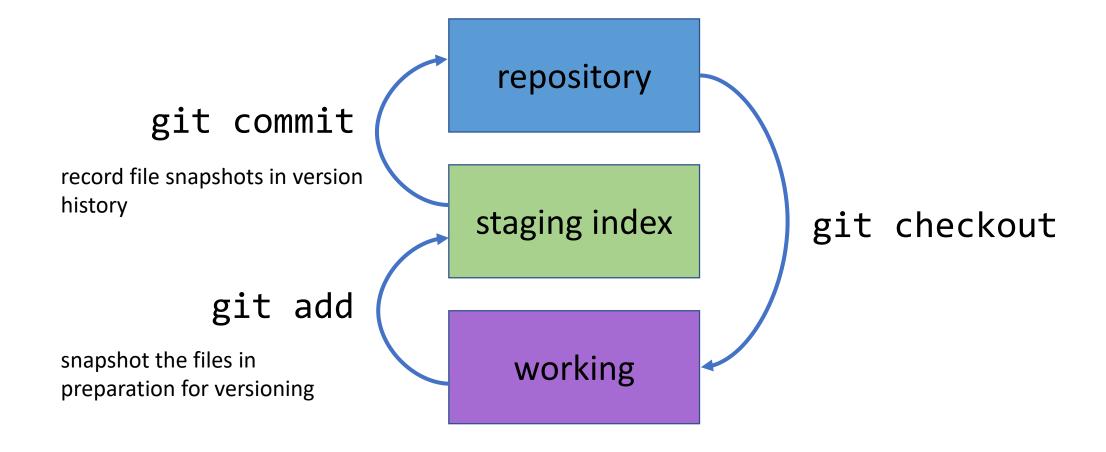
repository

staging index

working







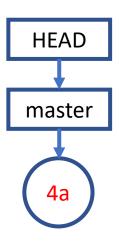
#### Hands-on?

Option 1: Install Git: <a href="https://git-scm.com/downloads">https://git-scm.com/downloads</a>

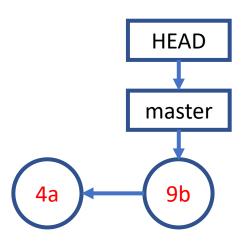
Option2: Use this in-browser Linux emulator for Git practice.

- may have problem accessing internet (i.e. when you use github)

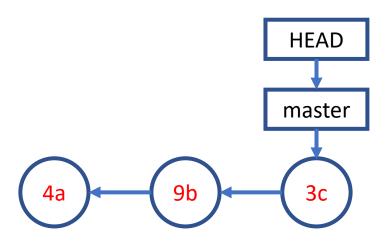
### Git Concepts – First commit



# Git Concepts – Second commit



#### Git Concepts – Third commit and so on...



#### Remove and Rename Files (FYI)

• Remove files (demo)

Rename files

After removing or rename files

```
git commit -m "<remove or rename msg>"
```

### Undo (1 / FYI)

Undo working directory changes (demo)

```
git checkout -- <file>
```

Retrieve old version of a file (to staging index & working dir)
 git checkout <commit-id> -- <file>

Unstaging files

git reset HEAD <file>

### Undo (2 / FYI)

Amending last commit
 git commit -amend -m "commit message"

Reverting a commit (by adding a new commit to undo last commit)
 git revert <commit-id>

Undo multiple commits
 git reset [--soft|--mixed|--hard] <commit-id>

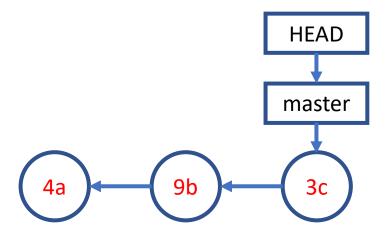
#### Suppress Tracking: .gitignore file

- Don't track certain files for a project
  - e.g. my\_project/.gitignore

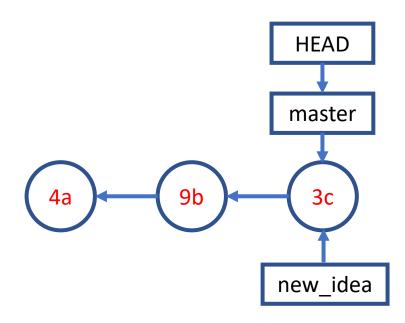
```
my_project/.gitignore
```

```
*.log
log/
data/
!data/sample.csv
```

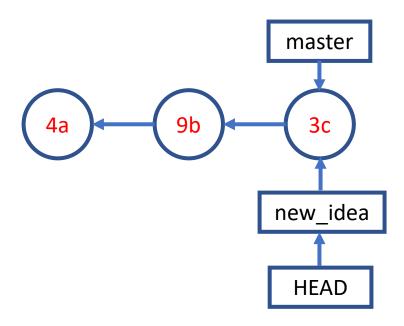
### Branching (another common git workflow)



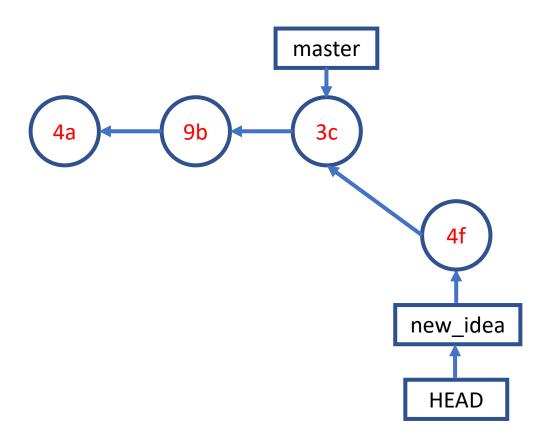
#### Branch git branch new\_idea



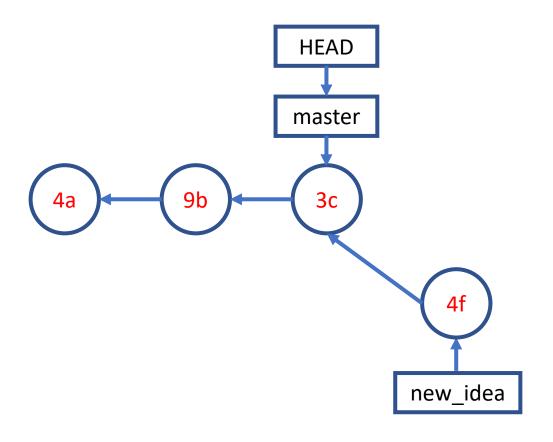
#### Branch git checkout new\_idea



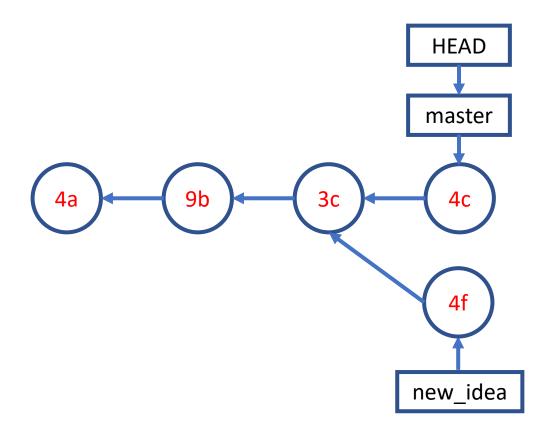
#### Branch git add; git commit;



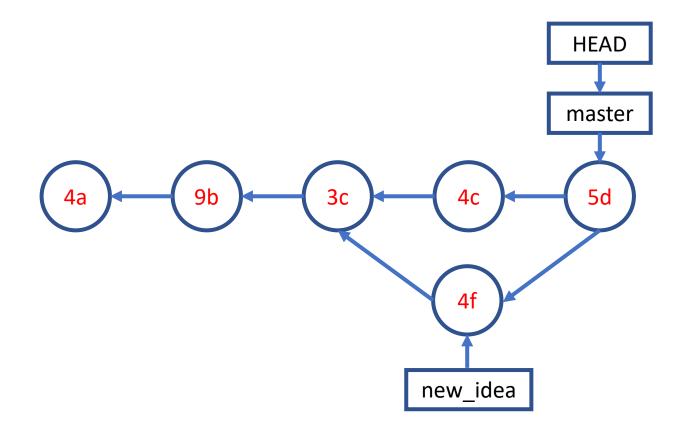
#### Branch git checkout master



#### Branch git add; git commit;



### Merge git merge new\_idea



### Work with GitHub (demo)

GitHub Account

Create a GitHub project repo & push your code there git push

git remote add git push

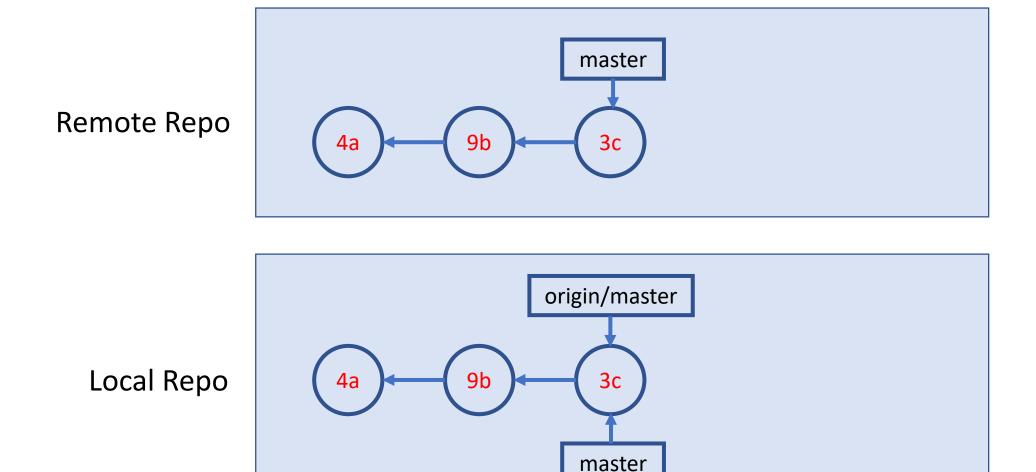
- backup
- collaborate with your co-authors
- collaborate with open source community

Use a public repo as your project starting point fork & git clone

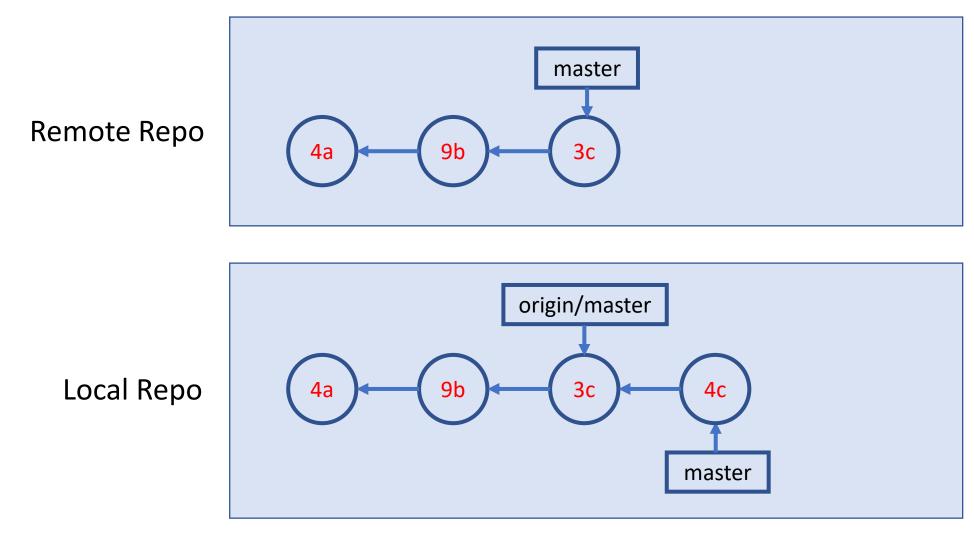
#### A Simple Remote Repo Workflow

Remote Repo Local Repo master

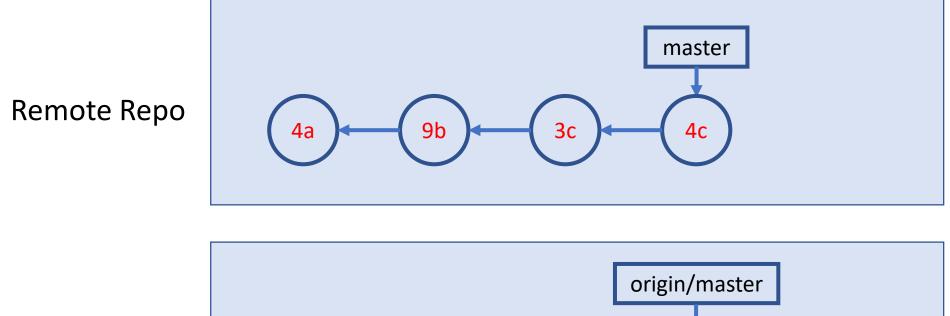
## A Simple Remote Repo Workflow git push



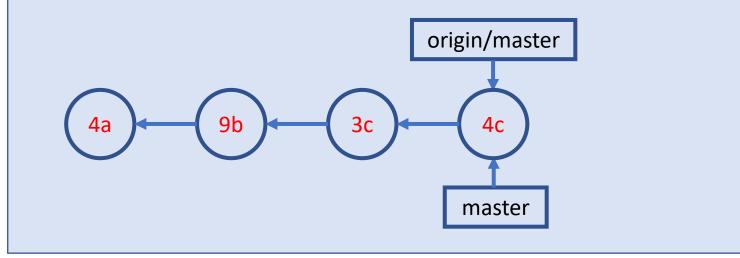
### A Simple Remote Repo Workflow



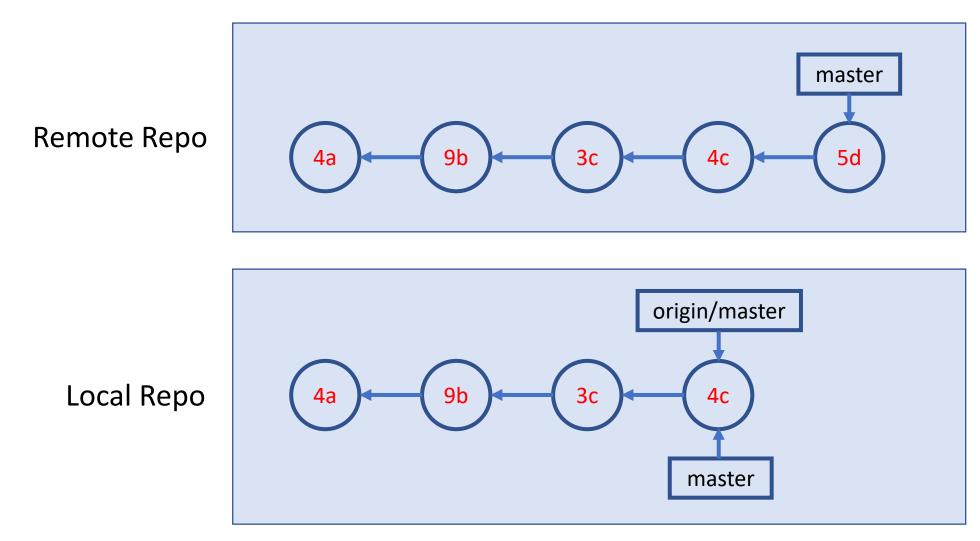
### A Simple Remote Repo Workflow git push



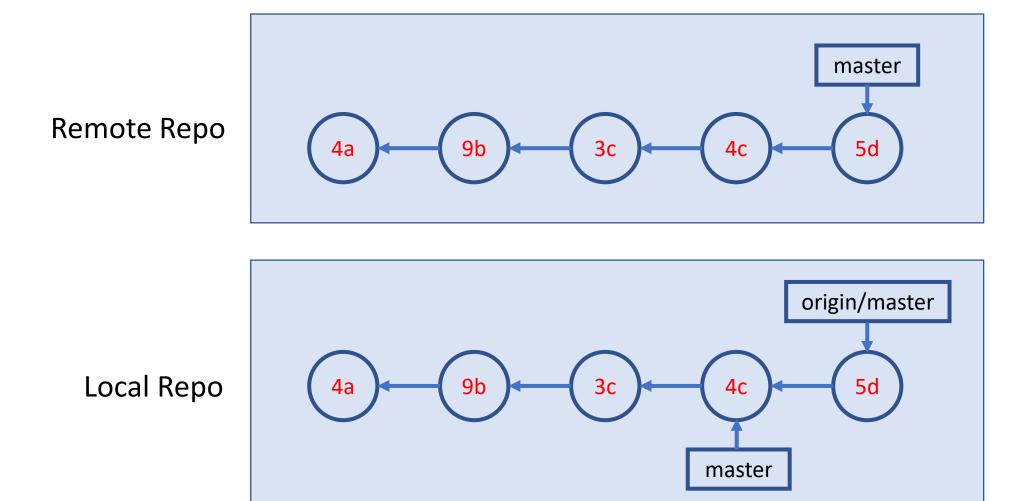
Local Repo



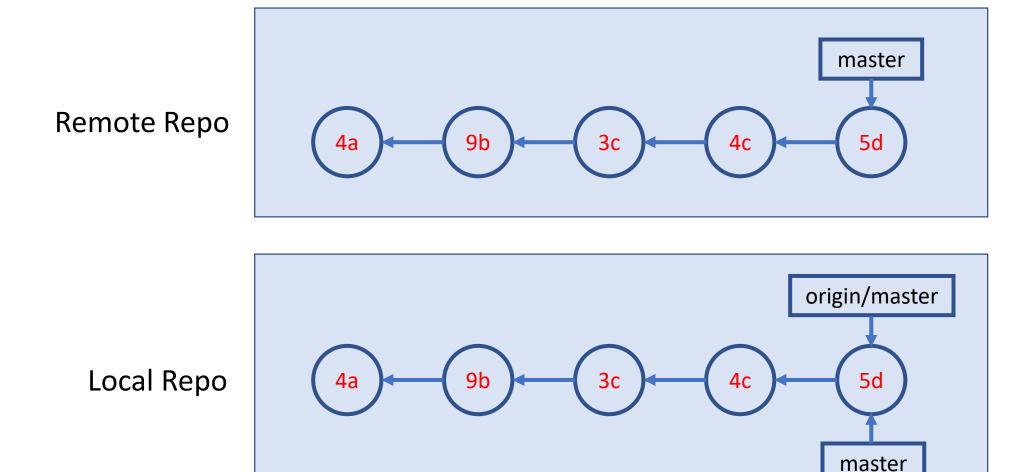
#### A Simple Remote Repo Workflow



# A Simple Remote Repo Workflow git fetch



### A Simple Remote Repo Workflow git merge



#### Many more to explore on your own

- Git concept / command
  - merge conflict
  - remote branch
  - git reset
  - git stash, rebase, bisect
  - ...
- Git best practice
  - workflows
  - commit size / message
  - ...

#### Resources

Git Ref Book: <a href="https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2">https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2</a>

- Git Tutorials
  - Version Control with Git by Software Carpentry
  - Git Essential Training by Kevin Skoglund at lynda.com
    - login from <a href="here">here</a> for UofT free access
  - Get Started Tutorials from Bitbucket Atlassian
  - GitHub Guides
- Git GUI (I recommend starting with command line)
  - dedicated GUI client: <a href="https://git-scm.com/downloads/guis">https://git-scm.com/downloads/guis</a>
  - GUI integrated with IDE or code editor (e.g. RStudio, vscode, etc.)