

# Git/GitHub + Quarto

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January 15, 2026

# Plan for Today

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## 1 Git and GitHub

- + Cloning *our* class GitHub repository
- + Creating *your* class GitHub repository
- + GitHub workflow: git pull, add, commit, push

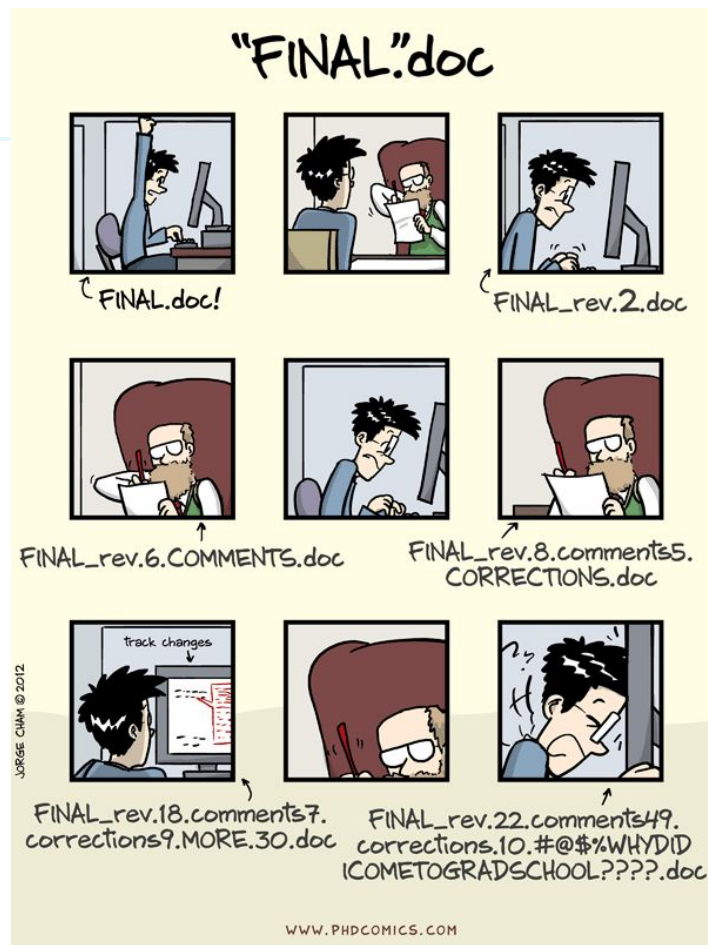
## 2 Quarto

# Introduction to Git/GitHub

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# What is git?

- + A version control system
- + Stores data as a series of snapshots
- + If files have not changed, it will simply access the file from a previous commit instead of saving it again
- + Allows access to all the committed steps along the way



# Git vs. GitHub

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## Local Git Repository

- + You have a local version of the folder on your computer
- + History stored in .git file
- + Only you can see the changes made in the local version



## Remote GitHub Repository

- + A remote version of the folder is hosted on the GitHub website
- + Everyone can see these changes (if repository is public)



# Why do we need Git/GitHub?

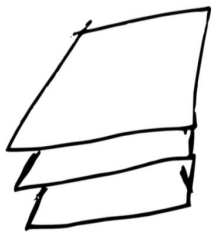
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- + Imagine working on a project with several collaborators...
- + Using Git/GitHub allows everyone to have their own local version of the project while still maintaining a “main” version of the project, hosted remotely on GitHub
- + You can make changes freely without people seeing what you are doing
  - You can thoroughly test your changes before adding to the master copy
- + Version control!!
  - Especially great if your changes create bugs because you can backtrack/revert

# Typical Git/GitHub Pipeline

## (2) make local changes

(e.g., create file called filename.txt)



**LOCAL  
REPOSITORY**



**(3) git add filename.txt**

(changes are staged/waiting to be committed)

**(4) git commit -m "[description of changes]"**

(commit when you have made some changes and want to be able to save your current checkpoint as a snapshot)

**(1) git pull**

(to retrieve the most recent version from the server)



**(5) git push**

(make changes available to everyone with access to the repo)

**REMOTE  
REPOSITORY**



**Warning:** remember to “git pull” before “git push” to mitigate potential merge conflicts 7

# Getting started with Git/GitHub for this class

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# Tools for today: Git and GitHub

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Make sure that you have installed **git** on your computer:

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-Installing-Git>

- In terminal, type: `git --version`

If you haven't already, **please sign up for GitHub** (<https://github.com>)

- + Sign up for the student pack (<https://education.github.com/>) to get unlimited private repositories. You are a "student" and want an "individual account".

While optional, I highly recommend downloading:

- + **GitKraken:** <https://www.gitkraken.com/>
  - A nice GUI for interacting with git/GitHub

# Introduction to Quarto

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# What is quarto?

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- + A powerful open-source tool for creating **dynamic documents**, reports, presentations, and websites using a simple **markdown-based format**
  - Akin to R Markdown but has multi-language support (R, Python, Julia, JavaScript, ...)
- + Designed to enhance **reproducible research** and data science workflows by allowing users to **combine code, text, and visualizations** in a single document
- + How to install?
  - Download quarto: <https://quarto.org/docs/download/index.html>
  - To check installation, type in terminal: `quarto --version`

# Recap + What's Coming Up

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## Recap

- + **Git** is a version control system. **GitHub** hosts git repositories remotely + does more.
- + **Typical GitHub Workflow:** git pull, add, commit, push
- + **Quarto:** for reproducible documentation

## Supplemental Resource

- + Missing Semester of your CS Education: <https://missing.csail.mit.edu>

## Coming up...

- + What do **problem formulation** and **data collection** look like in reality?
- + We will discuss **case studies**, focusing on these beginning stages of the data science life cycle