

Before we start today...

- Create a Github account
- Share your account name with me at tomoyas@mit.edu
- If possible (or necessary), install Git in your computer (check <https://happygitwithr.com/install-git.html>)

Git for Social Scientists: Introduction to Version Control with Git

Tomoya Sasaki¹

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

October 20th, 2022

¹This slide deck is heavily inspired by the workshop materials by Suyeol Yun and Shiro Kuriwaki.

Introduction



Companies using Git

Introduction



Companies using Git

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[Amazon](#)

[Ambientia Group Oy](#)

[Apple Inc.](#)

[arkency](#)

[AT&T Open Source](#)

Companies using Github

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- Why Git? Why Github? Why version control?

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 - Pros and cons of Git/Github
 - Brief introduction to these tools (how Git/Github works and how to use them)

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- I focus on Git/Github because they are extremely popular than their alternatives

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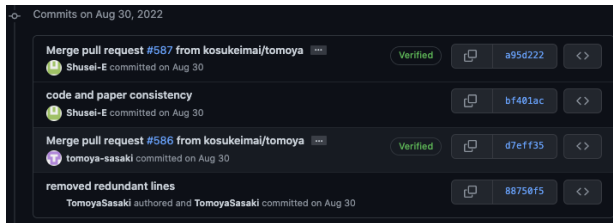
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Commits on Aug 30, 2022

- Merge pull request #587 from kosukeimai/tomoya Verified a95d222 <>
Shusei-E committed on Aug 30
- code and paper consistency bf401ac <>
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CythonLDA in Python3 6 years ago

modified readme 6 years ago

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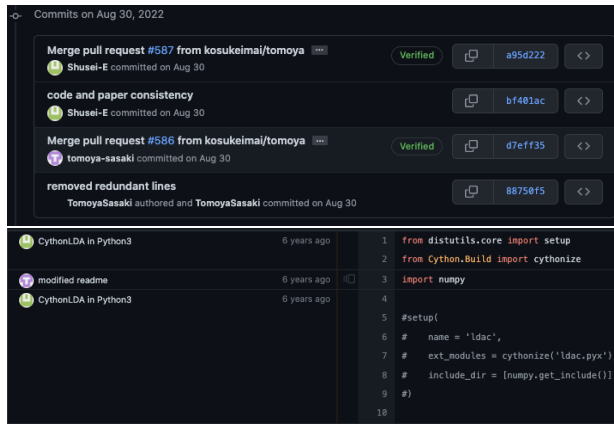
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2 from Cython.Build import cythonize
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 - the same file edited by different people:
clean_data_tomoya.R, clean_data_adam.R



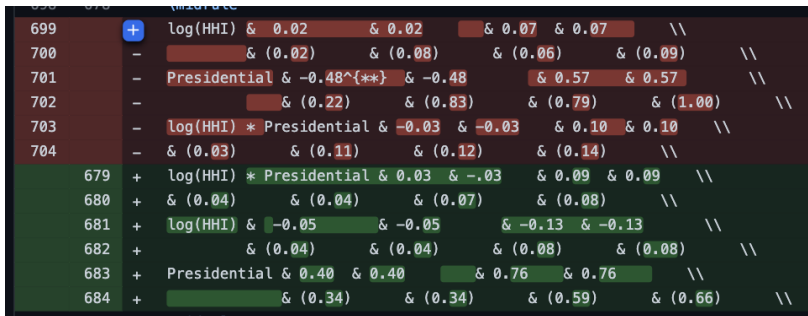
Benefit of Git/Github: Tracking who/how/when

- You can check how the results change when we try different specification

699	+	log(HHI)	& 0.02	& 0.02	& 0.07	& 0.07	\\
700	-		& (0.02)	& (0.08)	& (0.06)	& (0.09)	\\
701	-	Presidential	& -0.48^{**}	& -0.48	& 0.57	& 0.57	\\
702	-		& (0.22)	& (0.83)	& (0.79)	& (1.00)	\\
703	-	log(HHI) * Presidential	& -0.03	& -0.03	& 0.10	& 0.10	\\
704	-		& (0.03)	& (0.11)	& (0.12)	& (0.14)	\\
679	+	log(HHI) * Presidential	& 0.03	& -0.03	& 0.09	& 0.09	\\
680	+		& (0.04)	& (0.04)	& (0.07)	& (0.08)	\\
681	+	log(HHI)	& -0.05	& -0.05	& -0.13	& -0.13	\\
682	+		& (0.04)	& (0.04)	& (0.08)	& (0.08)	\\
683	+	Presidential	& 0.40	& 0.40	& 0.76	& 0.76	\\
684	+		& (0.34)	& (0.34)	& (0.59)	& (0.66)	\\

Benefit of Git/Github: Tracking who/how/when

- You can check how the results change when we try different specification
- Easy to track which part of the results changed

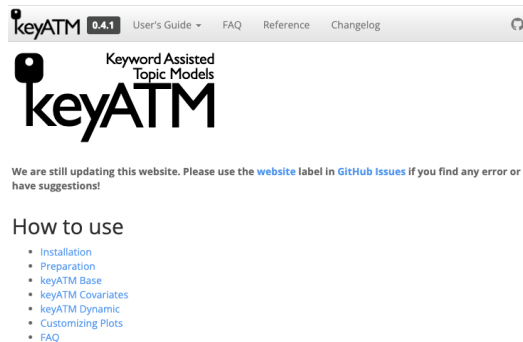


The image shows a screenshot of a regression results table. The table has columns for coefficients and standard errors. The rows are numbered 699 to 704 and 679 to 684. The rows are grouped into two sections: the first section (699-704) has a blue '+' icon in the first column, and the second section (679-684) has a green '+' icon. The table shows the following data:

Line	Symbol	Variable	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE	Notes
699	+	log(HHI)	0.02	(0.02)	0.07	(0.07)					\\
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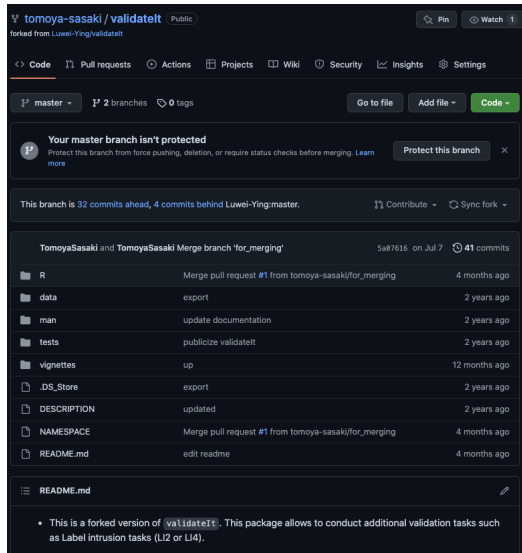
Other side benefits of Git/Github

- Hosting a customizable website (free, no ads, tons of templates)



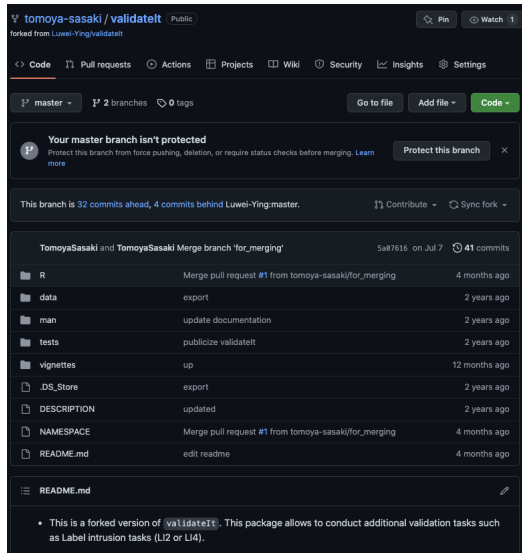
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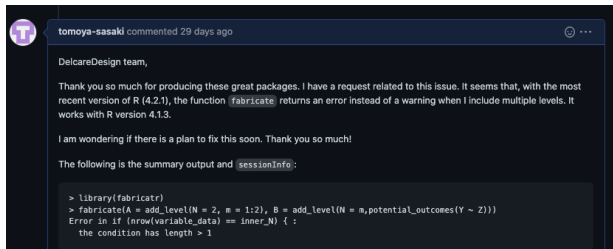
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- Nice integration with popular apps/websites such as RStudio and Overleaf

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- Include huge files as well as sensitive files that contain password, API key etc in `.gitignore`

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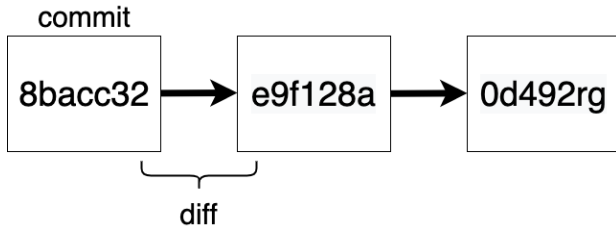
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- Note that Git still tracks changes
- The value of Git/Github is limited
- In the right example, Git/Github recognizes the changes as the changes in file sizes
→ even though you update a figure in PDF or PNG format, Git/Github might not recognize it unless the file size changes...



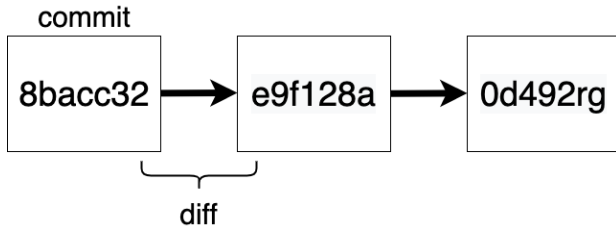
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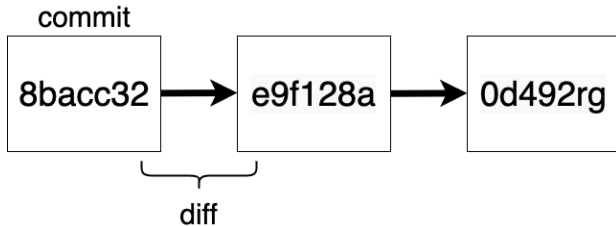
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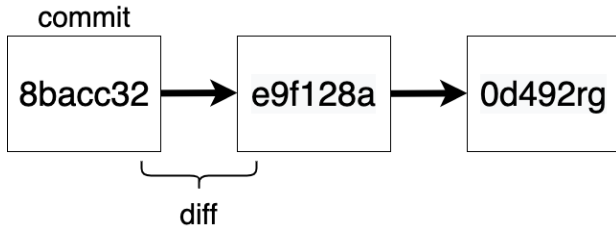
How Git tracks files

- Git tracks changes in files with “**commit**”
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- Changes between commits are called “**diff**”



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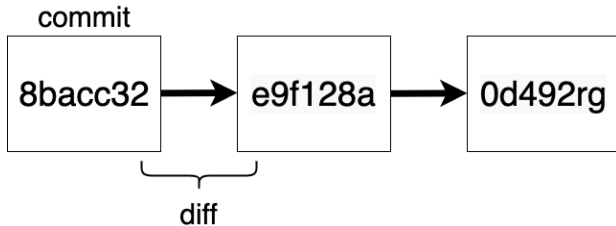
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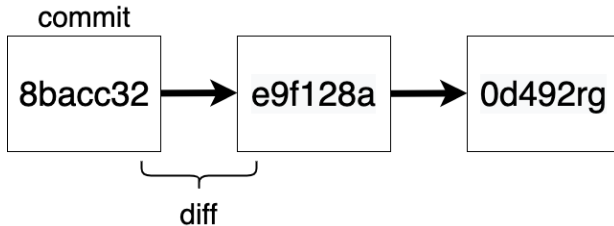
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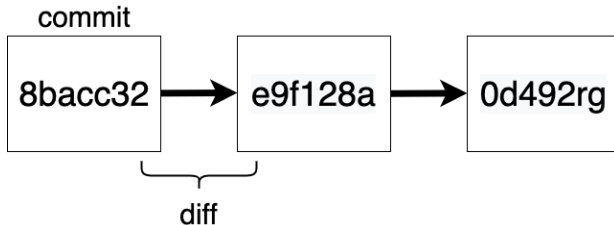
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- Commit is not automatic and you actively make a “commit” with a message



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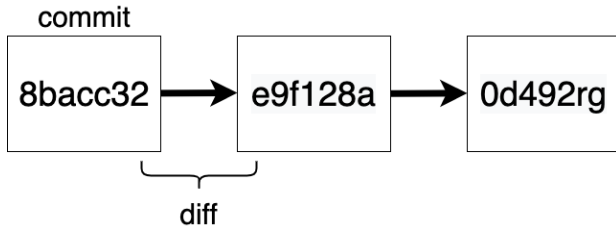
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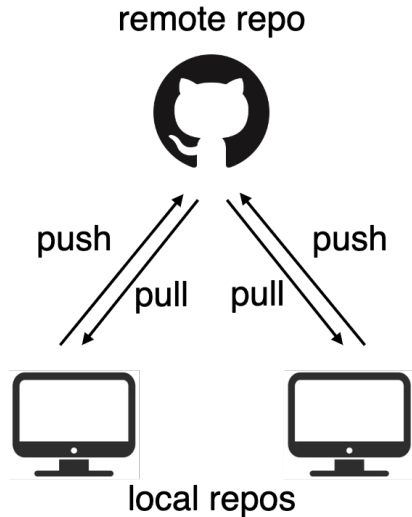
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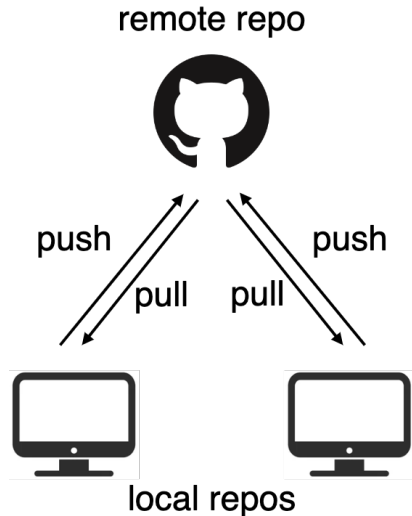
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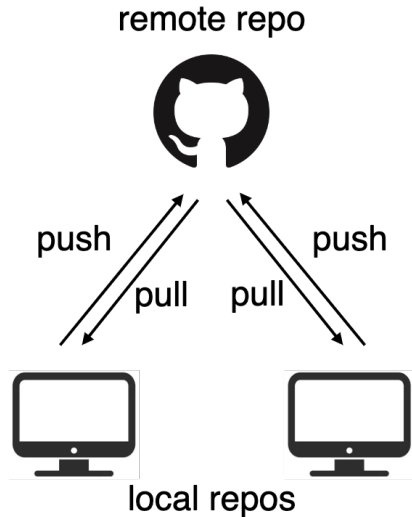
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- Technically “pull” does **fetch** and **merge**



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- If you have any existing project that you want to track with Git, create a remote repo on Github, clone it to your computer (i.e., local repo), and move codes and folders into the local repo

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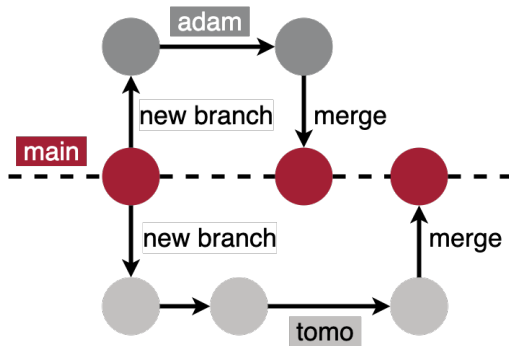
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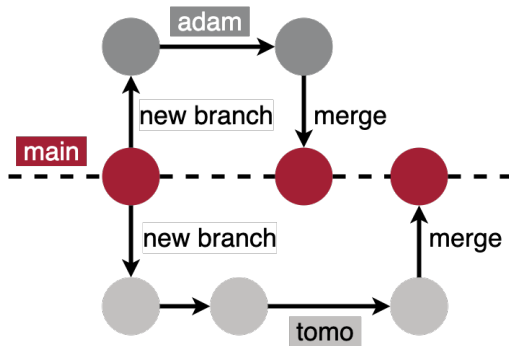
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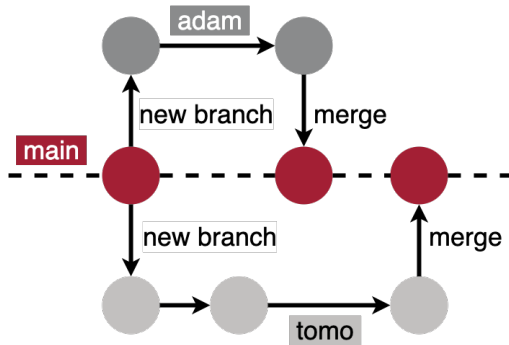
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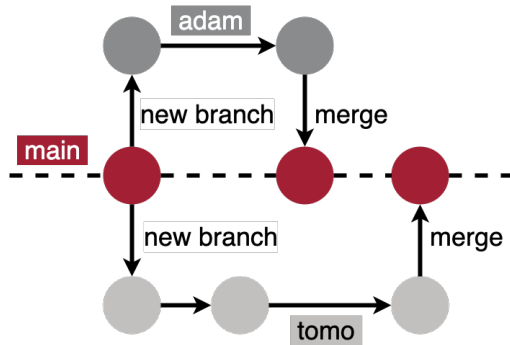
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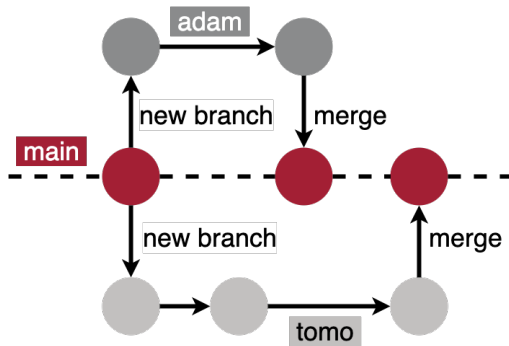
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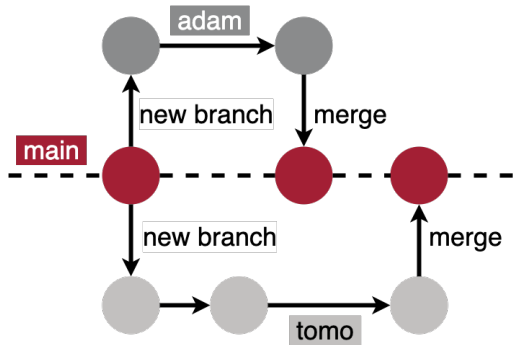
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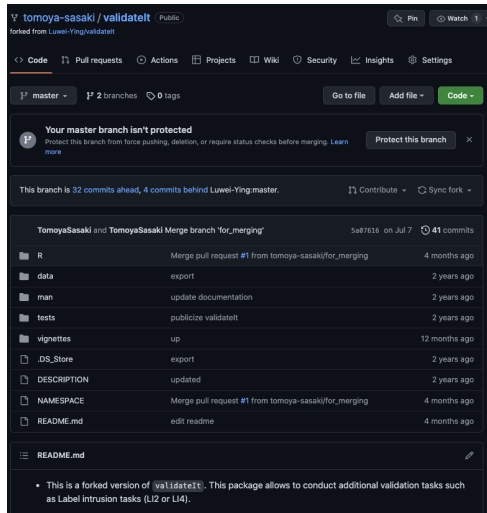
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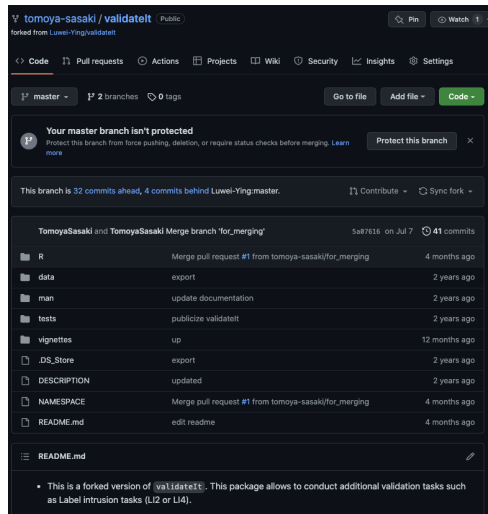
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Working on someone else's repo

- Even if you have a public repo on Github, only those who have permission can directory push and merge to your repo
- What to do if you want to contribute to someone else's repo or borrow their idea and tailor for your own project?
- **Fork** their project to your Github account
 - Original: <https://github.com/xxx/reponame.git>
 - Forked repo:
<https://github.com/yourusername/reponame.git>



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- In my setup, I put Git repos in Dropbox but sync them only with my main computer and the same Git repos in my other computers are located in non-Dropbox folders

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- You can fix them easily by reverting

Useful resources

- Happy Git and GitHub for the useR: <https://happygitwithr.com/index.html>
- Git Guide: <https://github.com/git-guides>
- git-vs-dropbox: <https://michaelstepner.com/blog/git-vs-dropbox/>