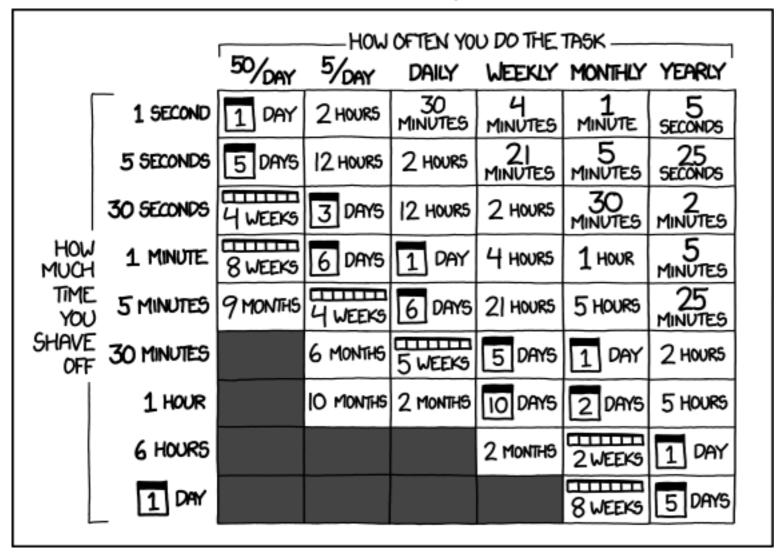
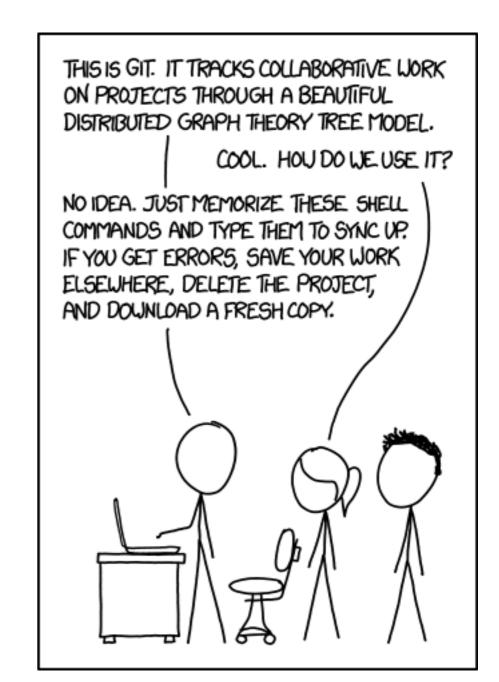
HOW LONG CAN YOU WORK ON MAKING A ROUTINE TASK MORE EFFICIENT BEFORE YOU'RE SPENDING MORE TIME THAN YOU SAVE?

(ACROSS FIVE YEARS)





An introduction to git

Benedikt Daurer



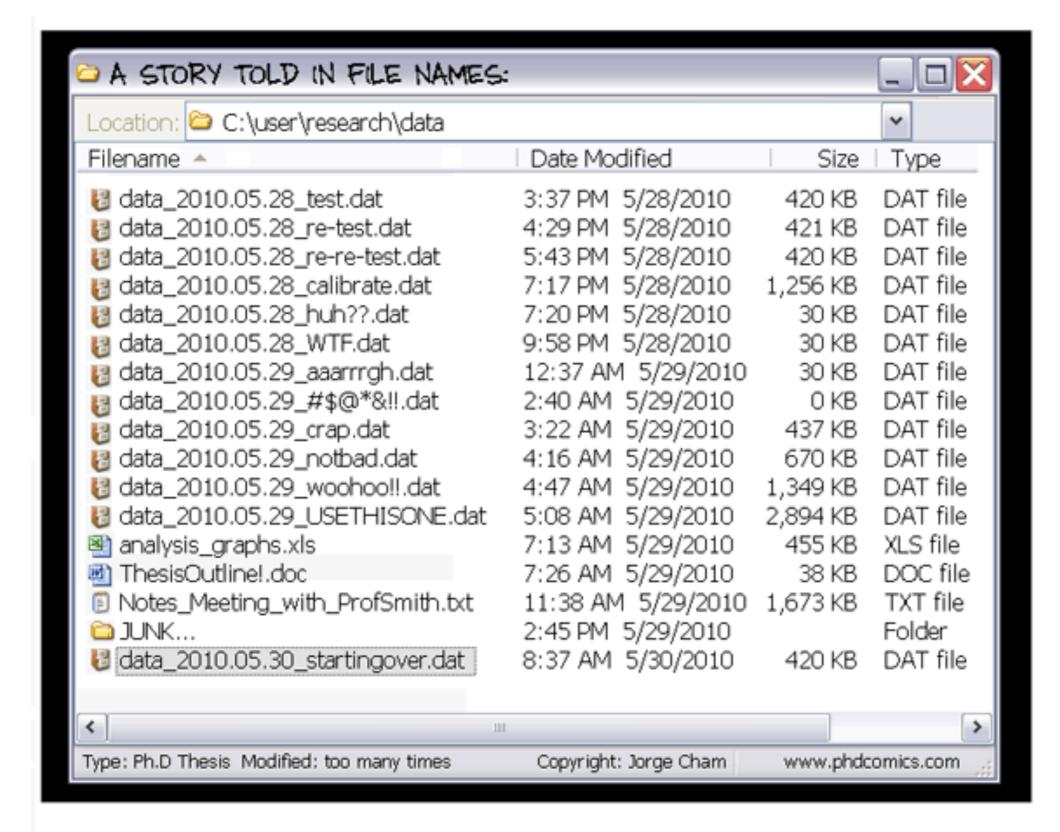
Overview

- When should I use git and why?
- The basic concept behind version control
- How does it work in practice
- Basic git commands
- Hands-on: Getting familiar with the basics
- More advanced concepts
- Hands-on: Contribute to a collaborative project
- Summary, take-home messages

https://github.com/uu-python/lecture-git



Why do I need version control?



by Jorge Cham www.phdcomics.com

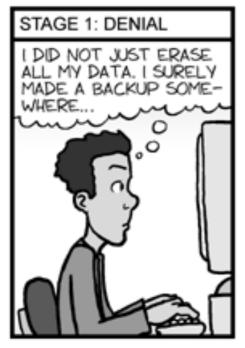
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Why do I need version control?

- Your files are better organized
- You keep a history of all previous versions
- Your research is faster, more efficient and more reproducible
- Version control benefits collaborative work
- You always have a backup

THE FOUR STAGES OF DATA LOSS DEALING WITH ACCIDENTAL DELETION OF MONTHS OF HARD-EARNED DATA











How do I use git?





http://github.com

http://bitbucket.org

Creating a new project

\$ git init

Cloning an existing project

\$ git clone https://github.com/.../project.git



PULL/PUSH

Adding new files to be committed

\$ git add README.md

Commit all new files

\$ git commit -m "Useful message"

Updating the local copy ("PULLING")

\$ git pull

Updating the remote ("PUSHING")

\$ git push

Collaborator A (LOCAL)



Collaborator B (LOCAL)

Current status of all files of repository

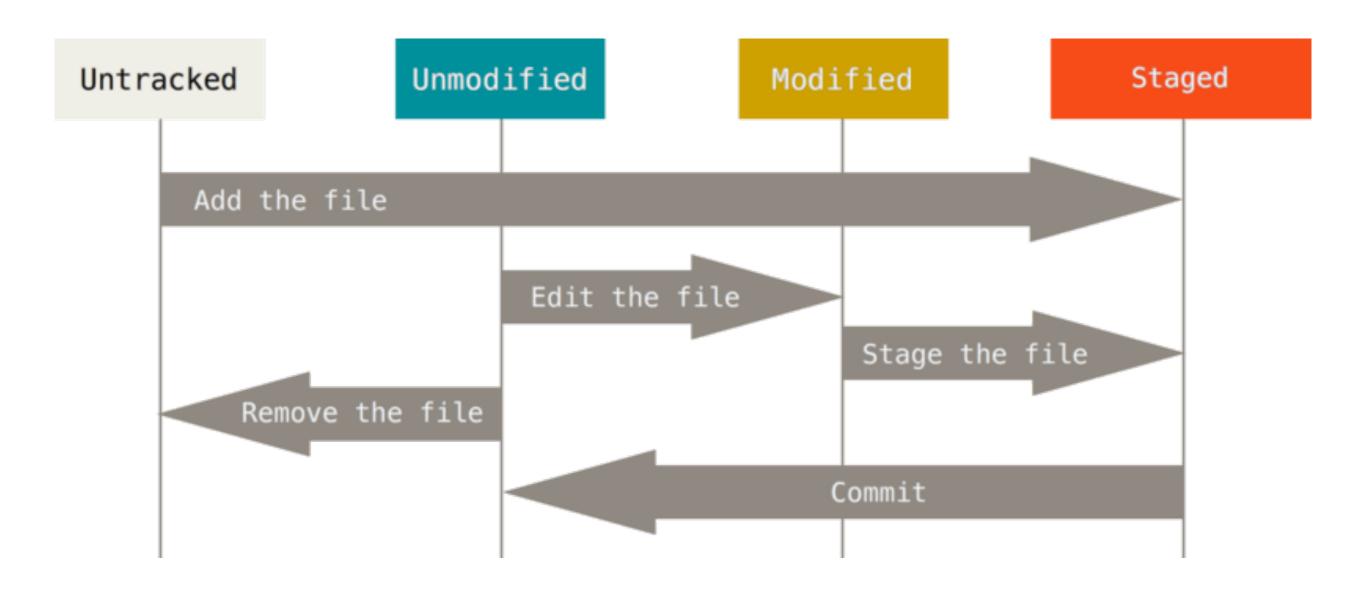
\$ git status

Show the history (commit log)

\$ git log



The lifecycle of the status of your files



Pro Git Boot, by Scott Chacon: http://git-scm.com/book

Setting up git

Local configurations (only the current repository is affected)

\$ git config [options]

Global configurations (only the user's configuration is modified)

\$ git config --global [options]

System configurations (all users are affected)

\$ git config --system [options]

Change your identity

\$ git config --global user.name "Benedikt J. Daurer"
\$ git config --global user.email "benedikt.daurer@icm.uu.se"

Set your favourite editor (e.g. emacs or vim)

\$ git config --global core.editor emacs

Check your current settings

\$ git config ——list

Demonstration: The basic git commands



Exercise 1: Getting familiar with basic commands

- 1. Create a local copy (clone) of the following project: https://github.com/uu-python/particpants
- 2. Create a new file YOURNAME.md
- 3. Write something about yourself and add your file to the files tracked by git
- 4. Commit your changes and give a meaningful log message
- 5. Update your local repository by pulling from the remote
- 6. Update the remote repository by pushing your local changes

Creating a new project

\$ git init

Cloning an existing project

\$ git clone https://github.com/.../project.git

Adding new files to be committed

\$ git add README.md

Commit all new files

\$ git commit -m "Useful message"

Updating the local copy ("PULLING")

\$ git pull

Updating the remote ("PUSHING")

\$ git push

Current status of all files of repository

\$ git status

Show the history (commit log)

\$ git log

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Deleting, moving, cancelling, resetting

Deleting a tracked file

\$ git rm FILE

Deleting a tracked file (but keeping an untracked copy)

\$ git rm --cached FILE

Moving a file (renaming)

\$ git mv FILE TARGET

Unstaging a file

\$ git reset HEAD FILE

Unmodify unstaged files

\$ git checkout -- FILE1 FILE2

Checkout a previous version

\$ git checkout HASH



Check the history of the branch (git log)

benedikt@icm-241-135:~/particpants\$ git log

commit 776e7c4f19493d88a85832dcef44ff2e569586bb

Author: Benedikt Daurer <benedikt.daurer@icm.uu.se>

Date: Mon Nov 21 15:59:00 2016 +0100

Fixed typo

commit 6acb9e49d9de91a8aa1536a659f3003f477e9c7d

Author: Benedikt Daurer <benedikt.daurer@icm.uu.se>

Date: Mon Nov 21 15:57:53 2016 +0100

Fixed link

commit fbb7ef51497d8aa77304280419c7cc4c67511626

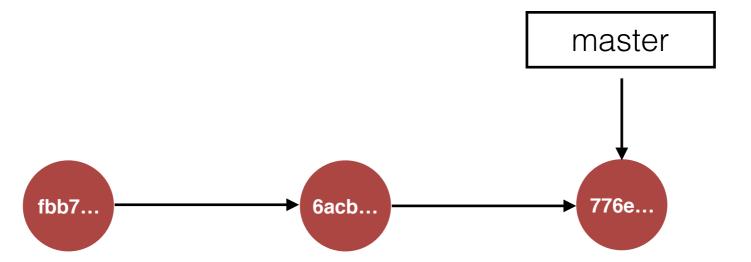
Author: Benedikt Daurer <benedikt.daurer@icm.uu.se>

Date: Mon Nov 21 15:56:53 2016 +0100

Initial commit

Check on the status of the branch (git status)

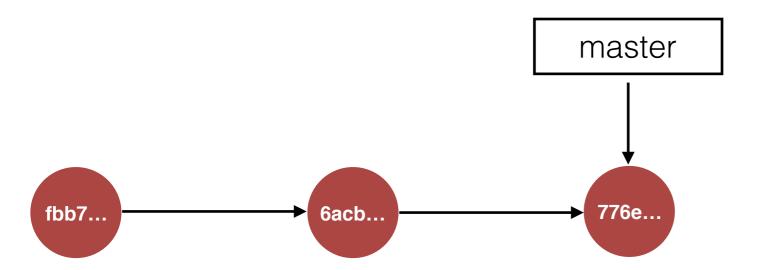
benedikt@icm-241-135:~/particpants\$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'.
nothing to commit, working directory clean











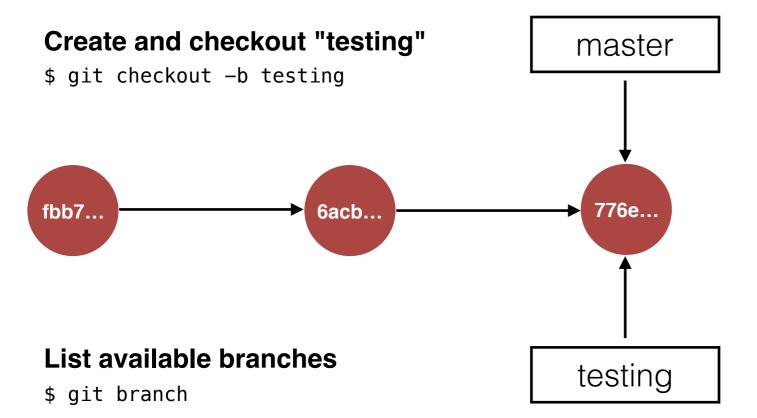


Create a new branch "testing"

\$ git branch testing

Move to branch "testing"

\$ git checkout testing

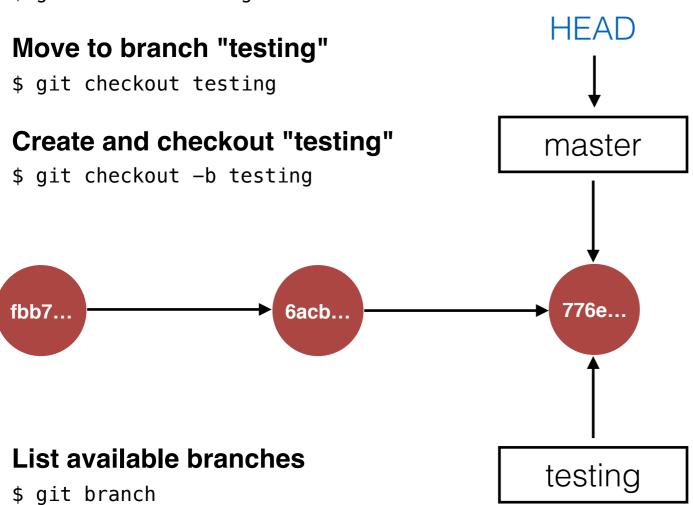


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Create a new branch "testing"

\$ git branch testing



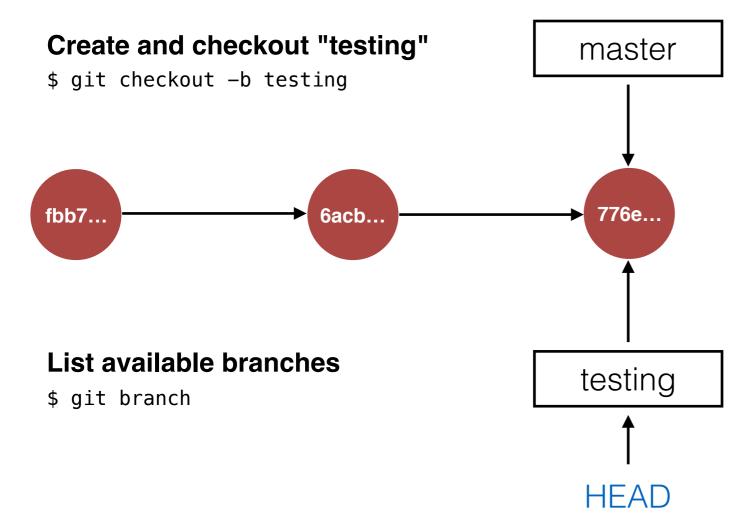


Create a new branch "testing"

\$ git branch testing

Move to branch "testing"

\$ git checkout testing



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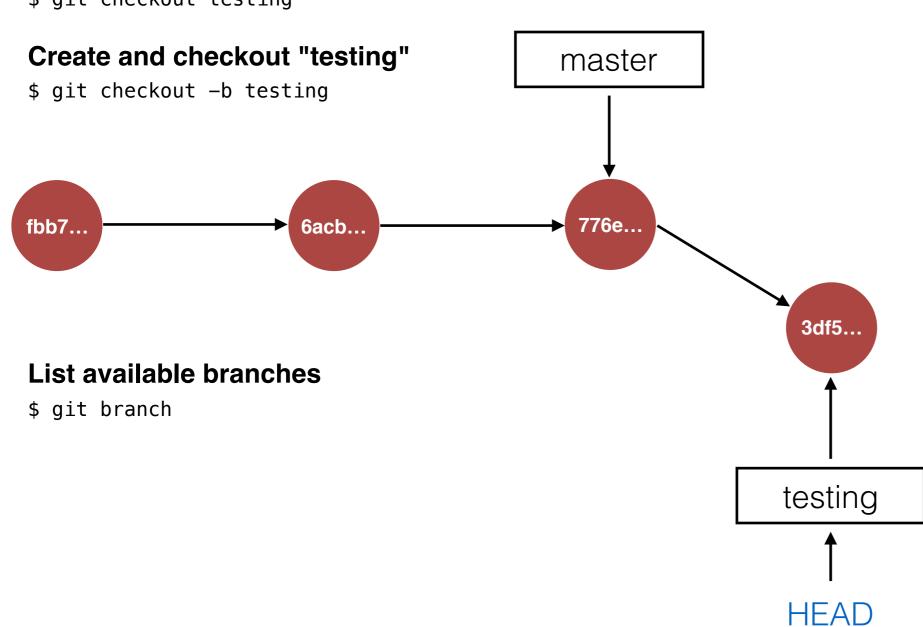


Create a new branch "testing"

\$ git branch testing

Move to branch "testing"

\$ git checkout testing



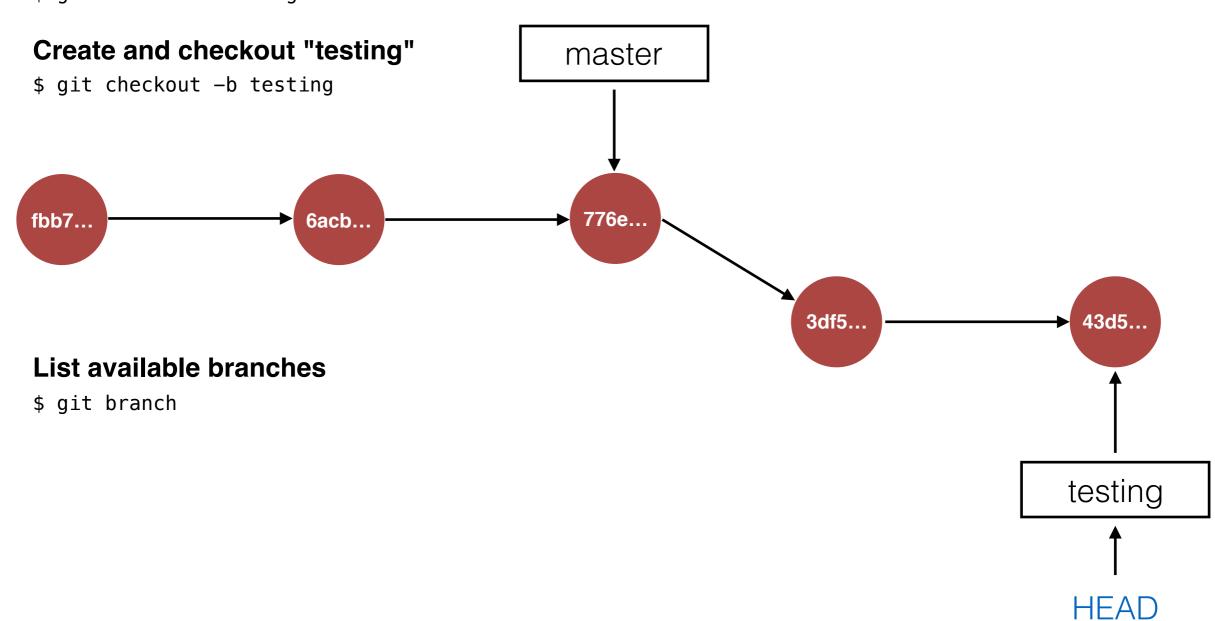


Create a new branch "testing"

\$ git branch testing

Move to branch "testing"

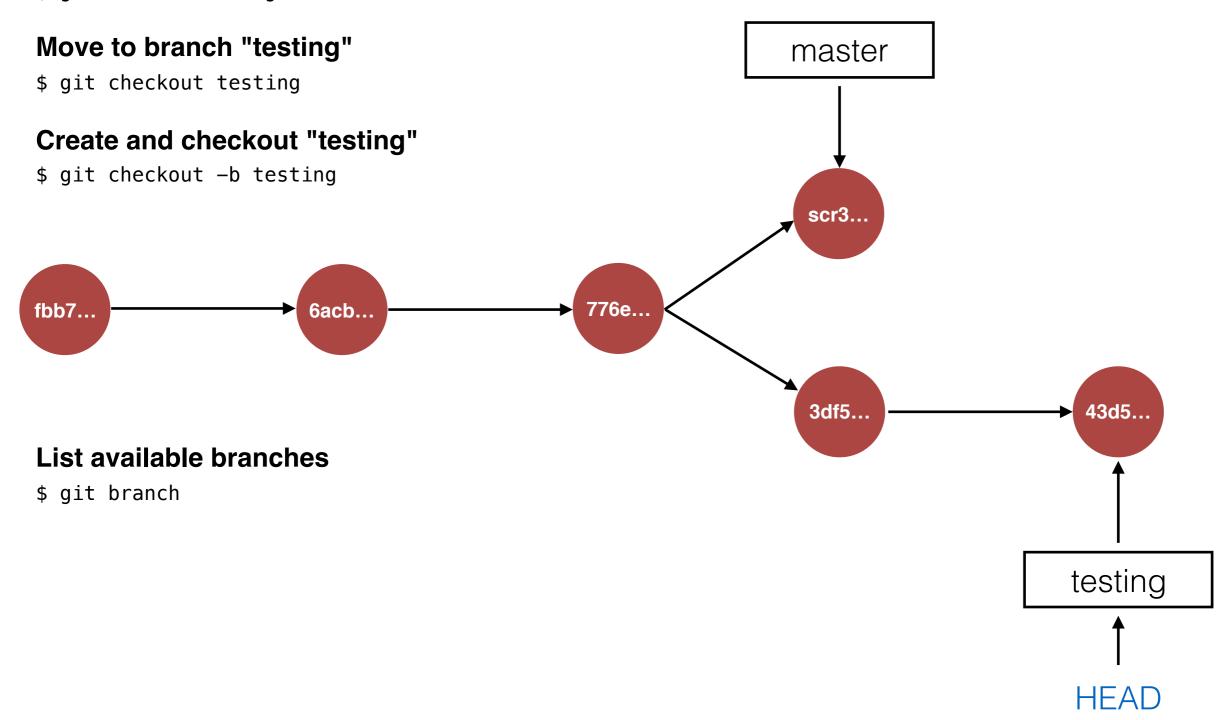
\$ git checkout testing



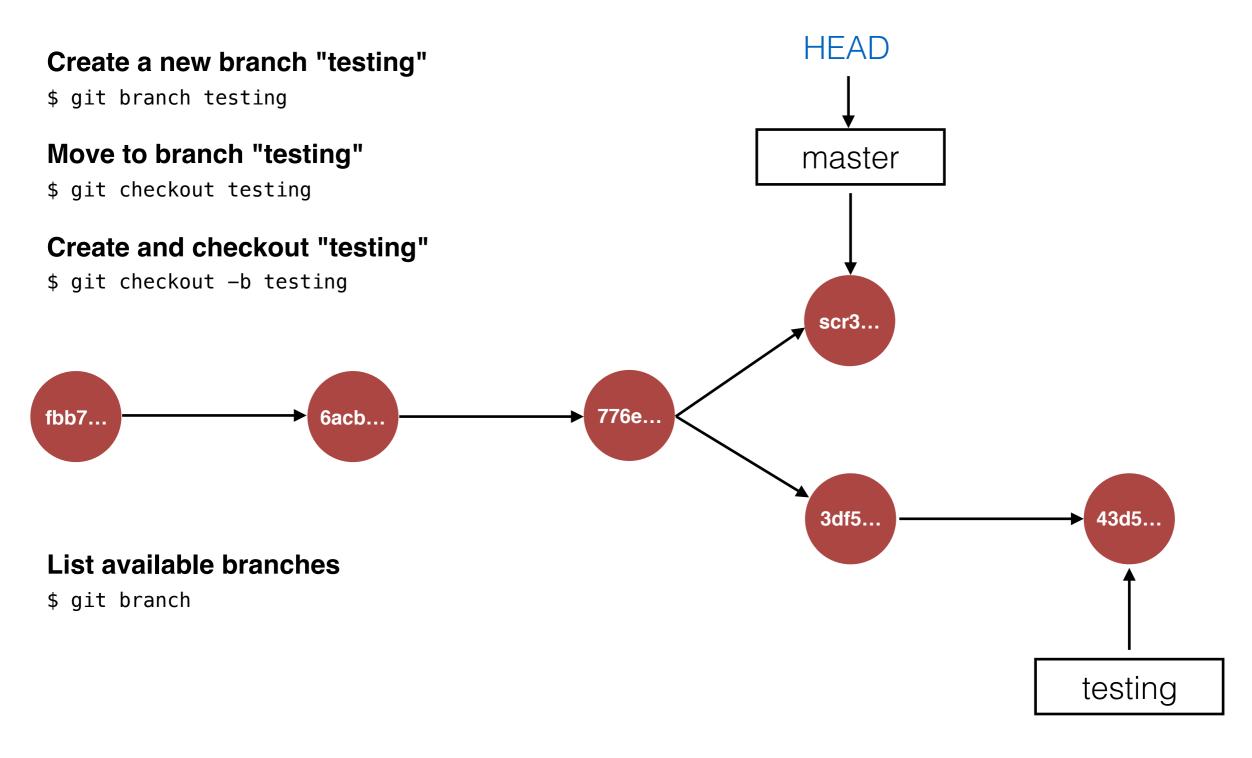


Create a new branch "testing"

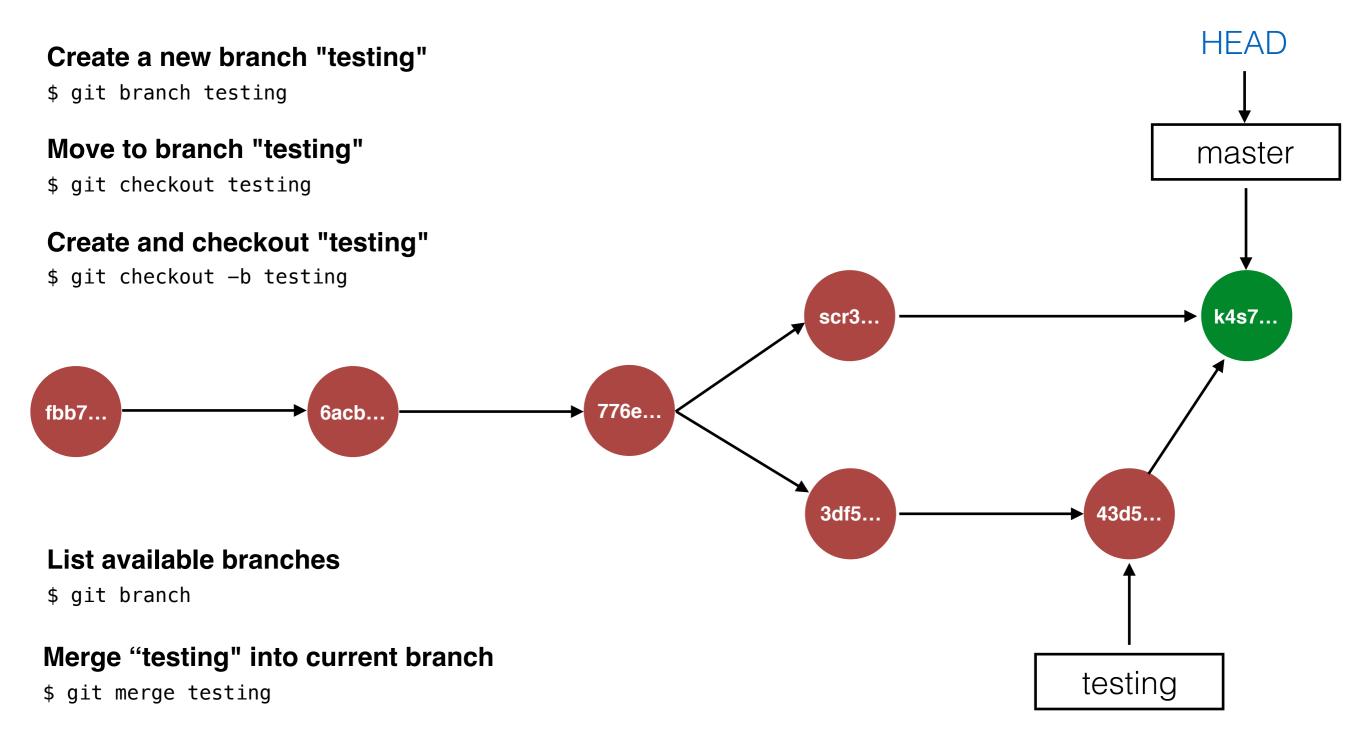
\$ git branch testing











Demonstration: Branching and merging



Exercise 2: Contribute to a collaborative project

- 1. Create a local copy (clone) of the following project: https://github.com/uu-python/particpants
- 2. Create a new branch "yourname"
- 3. Edit a certain section of the file "cheatsheet.md" which was given to you by the teachers.
- 4. Commit your changes and give a meaningful log message
- 5. Push your local to remote branch with the same name
- 6. Switch to the master branch and merge the branch "yourname" into master
- 7. Update local master branch (pull)
- 8. Update remote master branch (push)

Adding new files to be committed

\$ git add README.md

Commit all new files

\$ git commit -m "Useful message"

Updating the local copy ("PULLING")

\$ git pull

Updating the remote ("PUSHING")

\$ git push

Create and checkout "testing"

\$ git checkout -b testing

Push a local branch to remote "testing"

\$ git push --set-upstream origin testing

Switch to branch "testing"

\$ git checkout testing

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Take home messages

- Version control using git helps you better organize your work (e.g. code, documentation, manuscripts, thesis, webpages, ...)
- git (together with github or bitbucket) enables collaborative coding/writing
- You always have a backup and you can easily go back to previous versions

Further reading and playing

- The Pro Git Book (https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2)
- Githug a game for learning git (https://github.com/Gazler/githug)