Introduction to Git using GitHub

Modern Techniques in Modelling



At this point you should have...



- 1. Checked if git is installed
 - Go to a Command Prompt window and type:
 - git --version
 - If not, then go to: https://git-scm.com/download/ and run the download.
 - Accept all default options.
- 2. Created a GitHub account: github.com/join
- 3. Downloaded GitHub Desktop: https://desktop.github.com/
 - Open it, and sign in using your GitHub account

Objectives for this hour

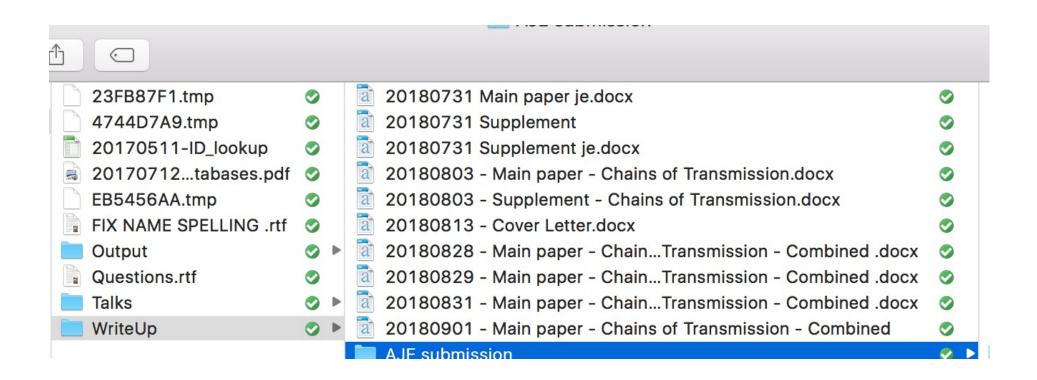


- Introduce the idea of version control for code
 - What's Git? What's GitHub? What did I just install on my computer?
- Familiarise yourselves with some "infrastructure" of Git and GitHub
- Introduce some interfaces that can make it easier to use Git and GitHub
- Learning by doing!

What is version control?



- A system that records changes in files
- Everybody has used it, even if it's a system you have made yourself!



Why use version control?



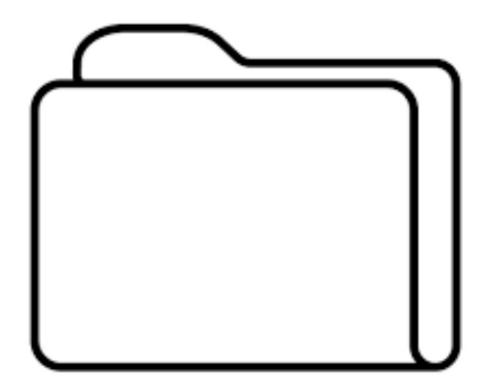
- Backup/restore/saving
- Synchronisation
- Track changes (and ownership)
- Seeing your progress
- Professional way to create code

The most common version control system is Git



- What is git?
- What is a repository?
- What is a commit?
- What is github?





Why?



Git

- Flexible
- Remembers EVERYTHING
- Conserving and preserving
- Easy comparison

GitHub

- Remember EVERYTHING (online)
- Public and private repositories (<- open science!)</p>
- Easy collaboration
 - The "issue board"
 - Ownership
- Showcase your work!



Glossary

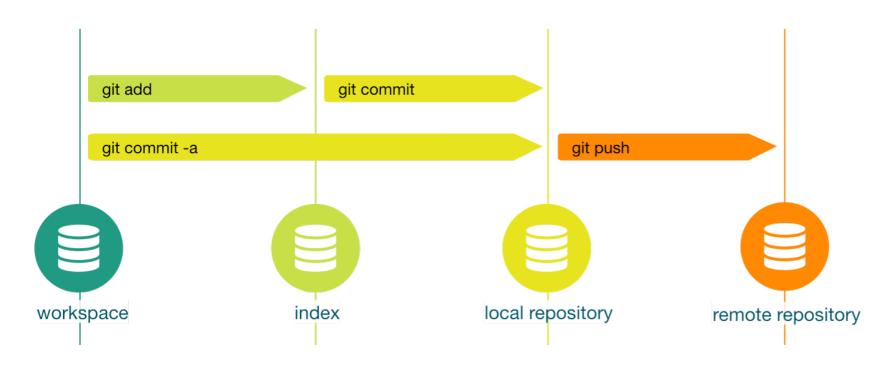


There are a lot of new words! It's just lingo, do not be afraid!

- -Add
- Commit
- Push

git paradigm





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Glossary

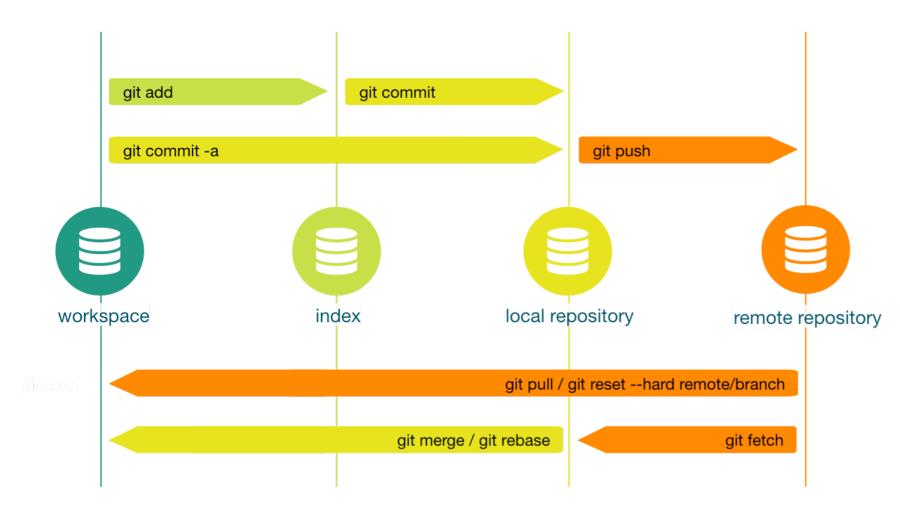


There are a lot of new words! It's just lingo, do not be afraid!

- init
- clone
- -Add
- Commit
- Push
- Fetch
- Pull
- Merge

git paradigm





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Using an app to interact with Github



- Recommend GitHub Desktop (free, easy-to-use)
- There are many others (e.g. inside RStudio)
- Benefits: getting started, easy-to-understand, overview
- What does it do?
 - "watches" the repository
 - Tells you about changes to the files in the folder
 - Helps you commit the changes

Some key dos and donts



Do:

- Commit often
- Commit small changes as you go
- Write useful commit messages

Don't:

- Commit untested changes
- Add data files
- Add untrackable files
- Add enormous files

Best practices



- .gitignore
- Add a README
- Add a License
- Do not put a repo in Dropbox

Further resources



- Lots of online tutorials, e.g.
 https://programminghistorian.org/en/lessons/retired/getting-started-with-github-desktop
- Some videos e.g. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=77W2JSL7-r8
- Learn by doing!