

Workflows & Git/GitHub Basics

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What do we want to be able to do?

Data Science!

- Read in raw data and manipulate it
- Combine data sources
- Summarize data to glean insights
- Apply common analysis methods
- Communicate Effectively

Workflow

Important considerations for data analysis workflow:

• Reproducibility

Version control

Collaboration

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Git Tracking

- You associate git with a folder (repo)
- Git keeps track of all files in the folder (repo)
- If you want to keep changes you've made, you **commit** and **push** the changes to the folder (repo)

Github

- Github allows you to have a remote file repository (folder) tracked by git
 - Let's create a repository on github.com
 - Add some files and commit to the changes
 - Modify some files on github
 - Investigate the version control!

Local vs Remote Work

Mostly you'll want to work on your local computer. Install git on your computer!

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Workflow

- 1. (Initially) **clone** the repo locally. (Later) **pull** to get most recent versions of files
- 2. Work and make changes
- 3. add and commit to changes you like
- 4. **push** changes to remote repo (on github)

Let's clone our repo and work on it locally!

Git & RStudio

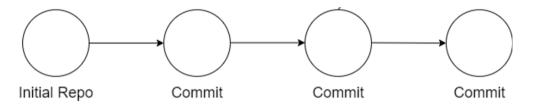
Git and RStudio work great together!

• Works through R Projects

- Start a new project from git repo
 - Update with command line or git menu!

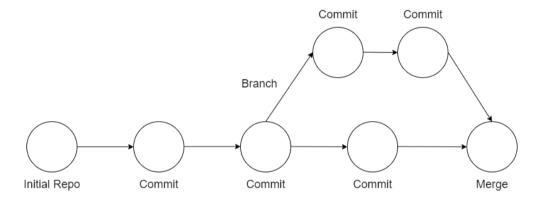
Collaboration Idea

• Everyone can work on the same branch and just take turns working



Working on Branches

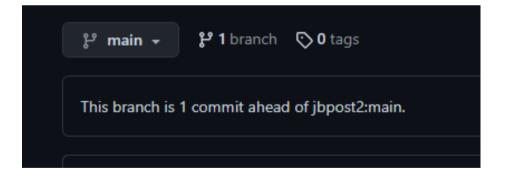
• Alternatively, you can have separate **branches** of the repo



- Work on a branch is similar to working on the main branch
- Can merge when happy!

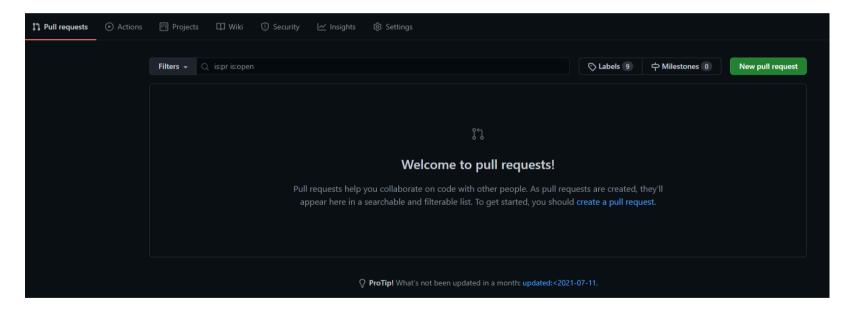
Forking

- People often fork the repo
- This creates a copy of the repo on your account
- You can then work as normal
- If you do a commit on your branch, you may notice something like this



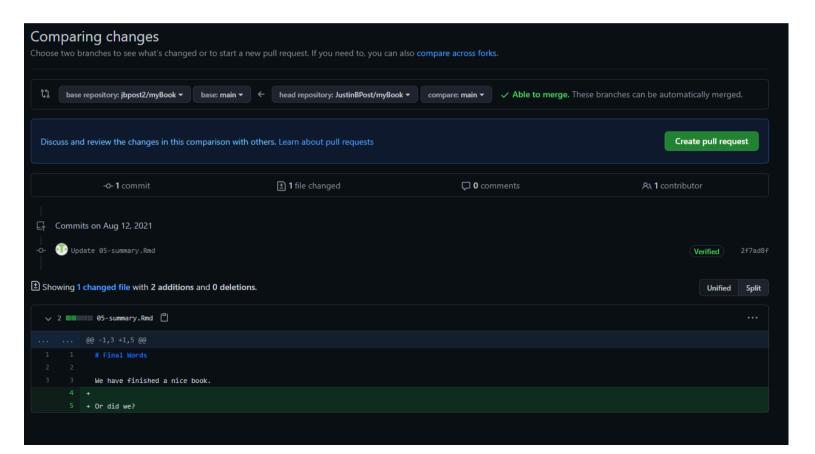
Suppose you like your commit and you think the original owner will too!

• You can do a pull request



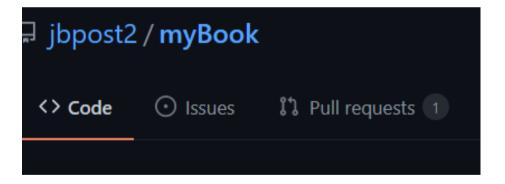
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• You can do a pull request

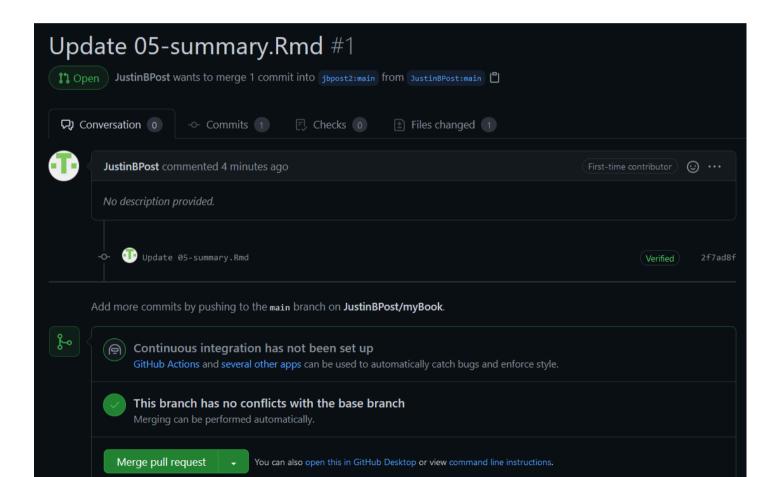


If you are lucky, there won't be any merge conflicts.

- Allows the owner of the original repo to accept the pull request without needing to modify things
- The owner will get a notification that a pull request has been made

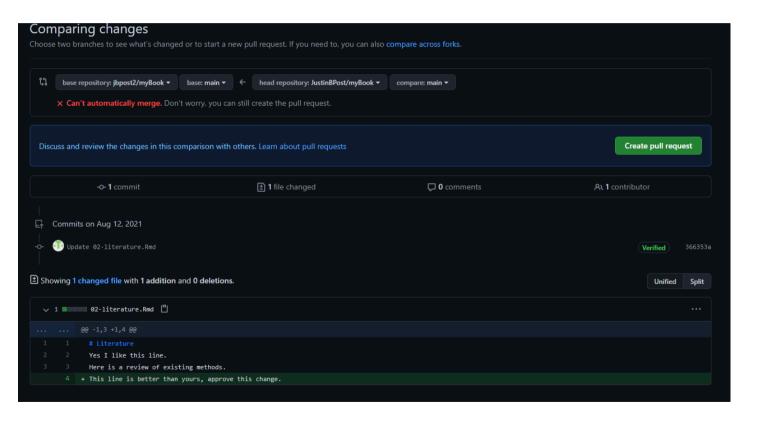


Owner can then investigate the request and choose whether or not to accept it or they can ask for more details



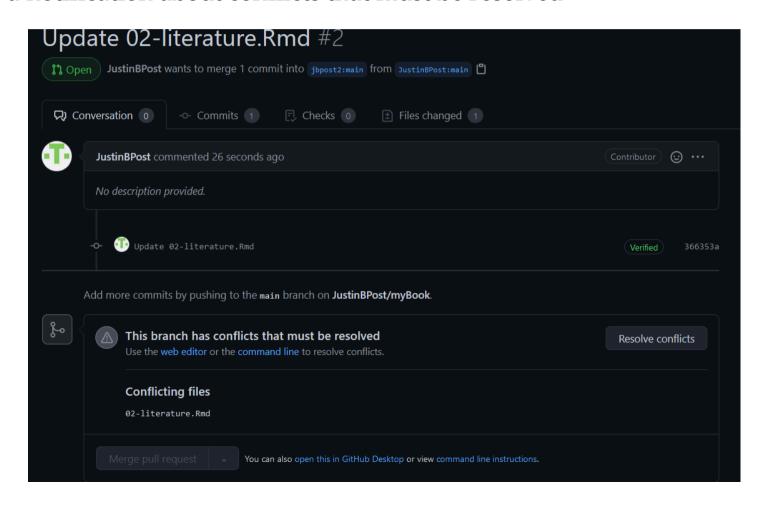
Dealing with conflicts

• Sometimes changes requested conflict with changes already made



Dealing with conflicts

Owner sees a notification about conflicts that must be resolved



Dealing with conflicts

They can view the issues and pick which to include or to include both with a modification

<<<<< is a conflict marker



• Figure out what to do and delete the <<< === >>> lines

Recap

- **Git** is a version control software
 - Associated with a folder (repo)
 - Tracks changes to files
- **Github** is an online hosting service for Git-based projects
- Workflow:
 - Pull down most recent files (git pull) or do initial download (git clone)
 - Add files you want to keep changes to (git add)
 - Commit to the changes (git commit)
 - Push the changes to the remote repo (git push)