## Intro to Github and Git

Sasan Bahadaran May 9, 2017





## Commerce Data Academy

- A data education initiative of the Commerce Data Service.
- Launched by CDS to offer data science, data engineering, and web development training to employees of the US Department of Commerce.
- Course schedule and materials (e.g. slides, code, papers)
   produced for the Commerce Data Academy on Github.
- Questions? Feel free to write us at Data Academy (dataacademy@doc.gov).



#### Goals

#### Our goals for the class

- Explain and make the case for version control.
- Collaboration in coding/software engineering.
- Illustrate what Git software is and what it can do.
- Differentiate Git (the software) and Github (the website).
- Describe how we integrate Git and Github into our project workflows.



#### Goals

Your goals for the class

- Understand what version control is and why should you use it for your projects.
- Start using Git on the command line.
- Experiment with pushing repos to Github.
- Practice working with a team using Waffle.io.



### Prerequisites

- Create your own <u>Github account</u>
- 2. Create your own Waffle.io account
- 3. Download/install Git
- 4. Download/install Anaconda's Python distribution
- 5. Verify your access to <u>Terminal (Mac) or Powershell (Windows)</u>

Any challenges? Questions?



## Open Sources Installations

- We use open source and free software, so they should have a minimal impact on your IT department!
- DOC has provided guidance that states that states that Github and all the tools that we are teaching are permissible under policy.
- However, it is up to the CIO of each bureau to accept this guidance policy or not.
- DOC has a formalized Github policy: <a href="https://github.com/CommerceGov/Policies-and-Guidance/blob/master/GithubGuidanceforDepartmentofCommerce.md">https://github.com/CommerceGov/Policies-and-Guidance/blob/master/GithubGuidanceforDepartmentofCommerce.md</a>



# Review



#### What is data science?



"Data science is the practice of transforming raw data into insights, products, and applications to empower data-driven decision making. It combines proven, time-tested methods from fields including statistics, natural sciences, computer science, operations research, and design in ways that are particularly well-suited to the data age. These methods, which range from data mining and visualization to predictive modeling, can scale from small to large datasets and can handle structured data as well as unstructured data like text and images."

Jeff Chen, Chief Data Scientist U.S. Department of Commerce



# How is data science different from data analytics?



#### What is hypothesis-driven development?



Hypothesis Driven D	Pevelopment ThoughtWorks
We Believe That _	< this capability>
Will Result In	this outcome>
We Will Know We Have Succeeded When	
<pre></pre> <pre><pre><pre></pre></pre></pre>	measurable signal>

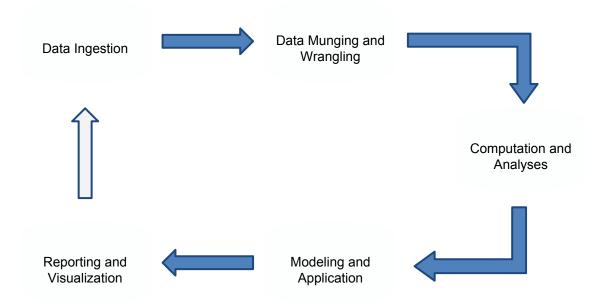


#### What tools do data scientists use?



#### What is the data science pipeline?







#### What is a data product?



# How are data products different from analytical insights?



Data products are self-adapting, broadly applicable economic engines that derive their value from data and generate more data by influencing human behavior or by making inferences or predictions upon new data.



#### What is software engineering?

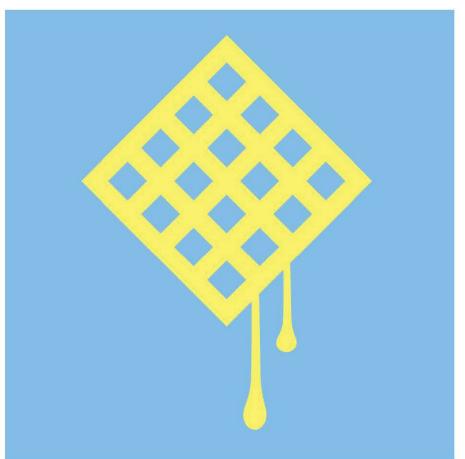


# What does collaboration look like in a data group?

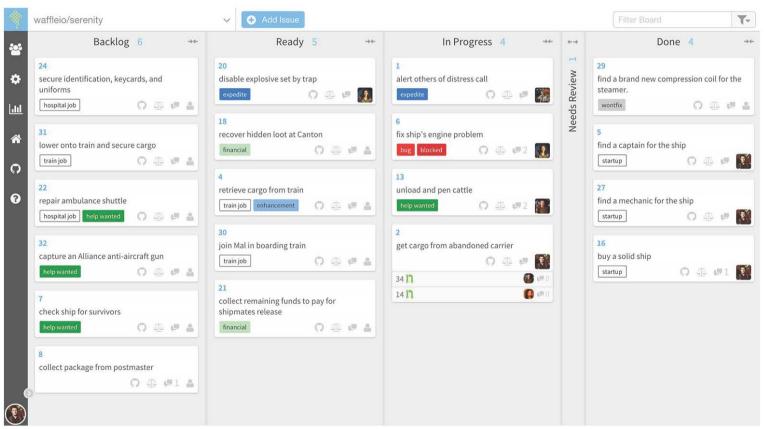














# Version Control



#### Examples?













Wikis







#### What is version control?

Other names?

What problems does this solve?

What are the benefits?

What are some common features?



#### **Definition:**

The management of changes to electronic documents and, in particular, computer programs.



"In computer software engineering, revision control is any kind of practice that tracks and provides control over changes to source code."

Wikipedia knows everything



Tell us about a time when you could have used some version control...

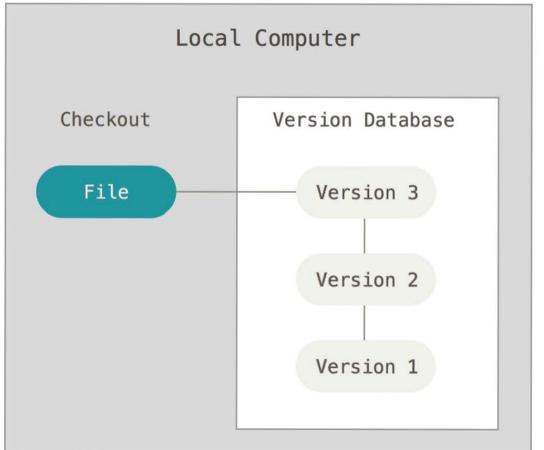


#### **Local Version Control Systems**

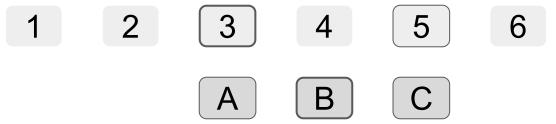


# Version Control: A Visualization



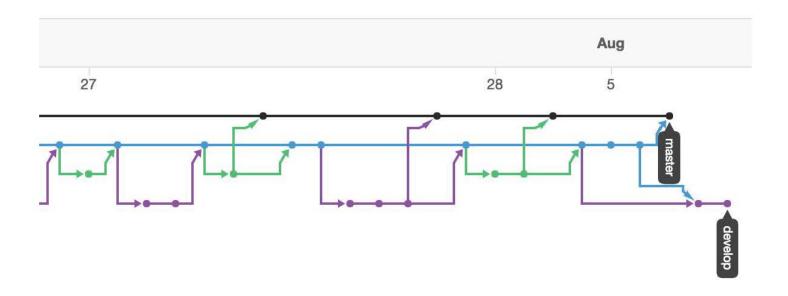






Branches and revisions through time - example scenario



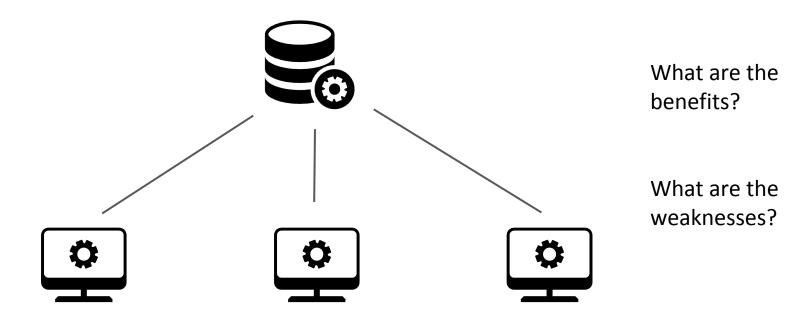


Branches and revisions through time - actual workflow



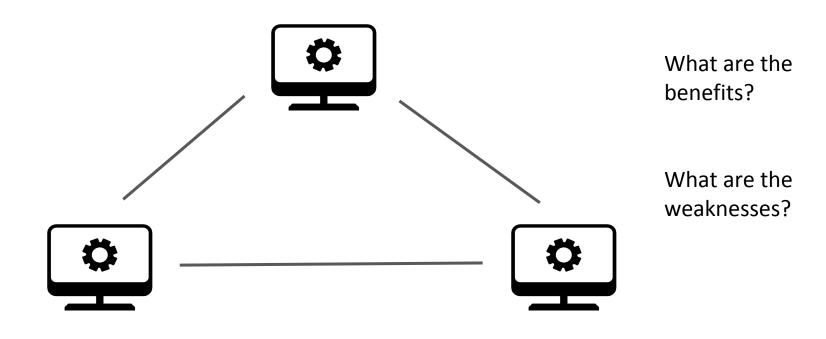
#### Distributed vs. Centralized





Centralized





Decentralized



# Git



# **Installing Git**



Git is easy to learn and has a tiny footprint with lightning fast performance. It outclasses SCM tools like Subversion, CVS, Perforce, and ClearCase with features like cheap local branching, convenient staging areas, and multiple workflows.



Learn Git in your browser for free with Try Git.



#### About

with speed and efficiency.

The advantages of Git compared to other source control systems.



#### **Documentation**

Command reference pages, Pro Git book content, videos and other material.



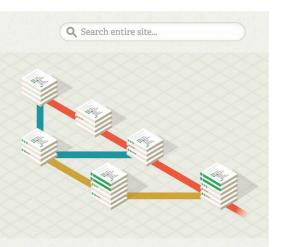
#### **Downloads**

GUI clients and binary releases for all major platforms.



#### Community

Get involved! Bug reporting, mailing list, chat, development and more.







# **Installing Git**

#### **Installing on Windows**

There are also a few ways to install Git on Windows. The most official build is available for download on the Git website. Just go to <a href="http://git-scm.com/download/win">http://git-scm.com/download/win</a> and the download will start automatically. Note that this is a project called Git for Windows, which is separate from Git itself; for more information on it, go to <a href="https://git-for-windows.github.io/">https://git-for-windows.github.io/</a>.

Another easy way to get Git installed is by installing GitHub for Windows. The installer includes a command line version of Git as well as the GUI. It also works well with Powershell, and sets up solid credential caching and sane CRLF settings. We'll learn more about those things a little later, but suffice it to say they're things you want. You can download this from the GitHub for Windows website, at <a href="http://windows.github.com">http://windows.github.com</a>.

http://git-for-windows.github.io/



# Installing Git

#### **Installing on Mac**

There are several ways to install Git on a Mac. The easiest is probably to install the Xcode Command Line Tools. On Mavericks (10.9) or above you can do this simply by trying to run *git* from the Terminal the very first time. If you don't have it installed already, it will prompt you to install it.

If you want a more up to date version, you can also install it via a binary installer. An OSX Git installer is maintained and available for download at the Git website, at <a href="http://git-scm.com/download/mac">http://git-scm.com/download/mac</a>.

http://git-scm.com/download/mac



- Originally conceived/created by Linus Torvalds (after a fight with BitKeeper)
- Distributed Version Control
- Open Source
- Initial release: 7 April 2005
- All metadata is stored in the .git directory

## Git - History Lesson



- Speed
- Simple design
- Strong support for non-linear development (thousands of parallel branches)
- Fully distributed
- Able to handle large projects like the Linux kernel efficiently (speed and data size)

Git - Advantages



#### Object Database

where git stores metadata about each commit

Index / Staging Area

file snapshots to be included in next commit

**Working Directory** 

the "physical" files on a computer

Git - "Places"



#### Committed

data is safely stored in your local object database

### Staged

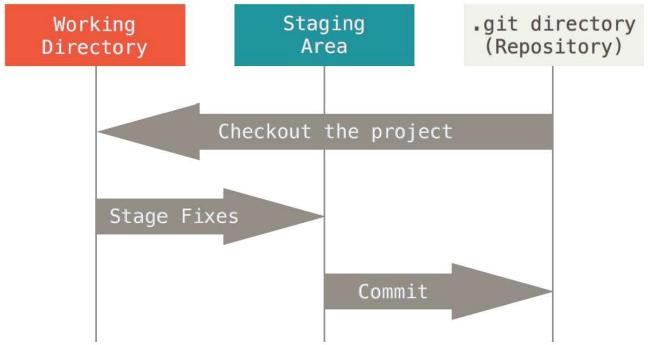
marked such that the current state of the modified file will be included in the next commit

#### Modified

changed but not staged or committed

Git - "Stages"





Git - Areas/places



# Git Commands



#### git init

create a new git repository to manage the current folder

#### git clone <repository address>

downloads an existing git repository for the first time

#### git add <file path>

marks individual/modified files to be added to the index/staging area for next commit

#### git commit -m <message>

takes metadata/changes from staging and adds to the object database

## Git - Basic Commands



#### git fetch <server> <branch>

updates your object database but does not change the working directory

#### git merge <source branch>

applies the commits from source branch to the current working directory (which is the manifestation of another branch)

#### git pull <server> <branch>

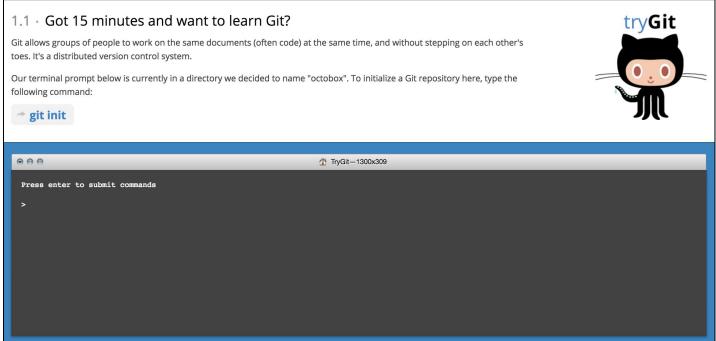
performs a fetch and then merges those changes into your working directory

#### git push <server> <branch>

sends your latest branch commits to the remote server

## Git - Basic Commands

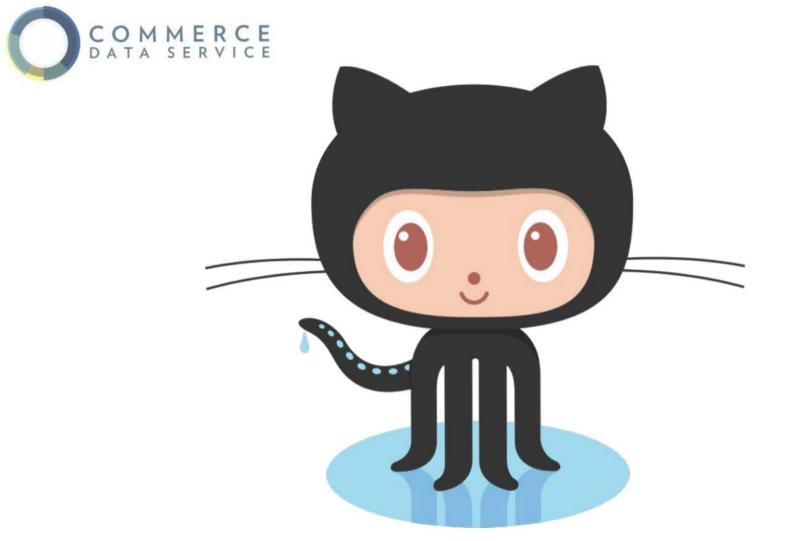




Git Challenge (20 minutes) <a href="https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/1">https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/1</a>



# Github

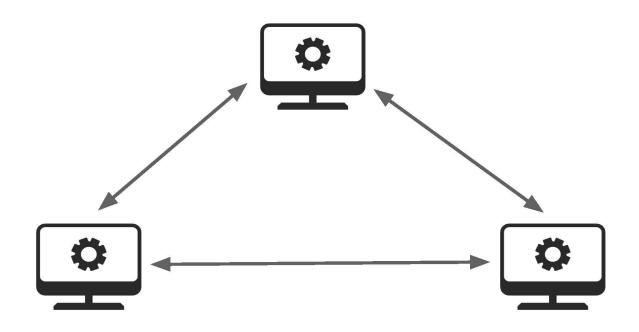




- A remote git repository
- A website
  - provides secure access
  - provides repository metadata & reports
  - provides tools for development teams
- Launched: April 10, 2008
- ~10 million users in 2015

## **Github**





Non-local git repositories are called "remotes"



#### Object Database

where git stores metadata about each commit

Index / Staging Area

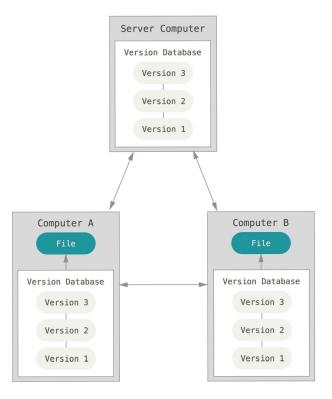
file snapshots to be included in next commit

**Working Directory** 

the "physical" files on a computer

Git - "Places"





Github: A Distributed Version Control example



- The "origin" remote is automatically created when you clone
- It is the default remote to use for pushing and pulling
- There is nothing special about "origin" it is just a default name

Git - "Origin"



## **User Account**





Search GitHub

Pull requests Issues Gist









#### Rebecca Bilbro rebeccabilbro

- Washington, DC

Followers

Starred

39 Following

#### **Organizations**











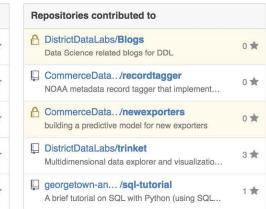




Repositories

Edit profile

Po	opular repositories	
8	xbus-503-ipython-demos Demonstration code for XBUS-503 Data Wran	0 🖈
¥	<b>calendar</b> Building a simple Python application - Calenda	0 🛊
Ÿ	capstone Capstone project as part of Data Analysis certi	0 🖈
Ÿ	Colonials GT Colonials	0 🖈
¥	dashboards Responsive dashboard templates for Bootstrap	0 🛊





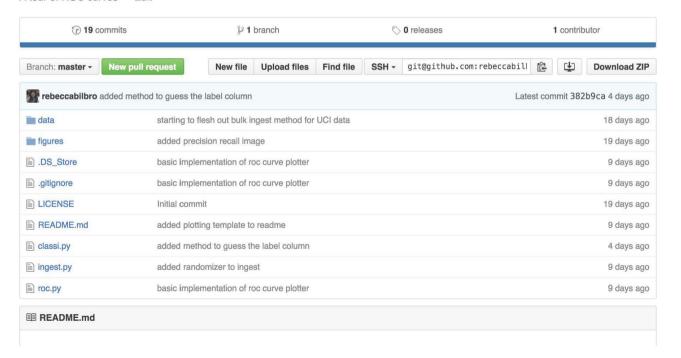


# Repo





#### A tour of ROC curves - Edit





# Command Line



# Shifting to the command line...



#### **Windows**

On Windows we're going to use PowerShell. People used to work with a program called cmd.exe, but it's not nearly as usable as PowerShell. If you have Windows 7 or later, do this:

- · Click Start.
- In "Search programs and files" type: powershell
- · Hit Enter.

#### Mac OSX

For Mac OSX you'll need to do this:

- · Hold down COMMAND and hit the spacebar.
- In the top right the blue "search bar" will pop up.
- · Type: terminal
- Click on the Terminal application that looks kind of like a black box.
- This will open Terminal.
- You can now go to your Dock and CTRL-click to pull up the menu, then select Options->Keep In Dock.

Now you have your Terminal open and it's in your Dock so you can get to it.



```
PS C:\Users\zed> pwd

Path
----
C:\Users\zed

PS C:\Users\zed>
```

#### **Mac OSX Terminal**

```
$ pwd
/Users/zedshaw
$
```

Where am I?



```
> hostname zed-PC
```

#### **Mac OSX Terminal**

```
$ hostname
Zeds-MacBook-Pro.local
$
```

What's my name?



```
> mkdir temp
> mkdir temp/stuff
> mkdir temp/stuff/things
> mkdir temp/stuff/things/frank/joe/alex/john
>
```

#### **Mac OSX Terminal**

```
$ mkdir temp
$ mkdir temp/stuff
$ mkdir temp/stuff/things
$ mkdir -p temp/stuff/things/frank/joe/alex/john
$
```

Make a directory



- > cd temp
- > pwd >

## **Mac OSX Terminal**

\$ cd temp
\$ pwd
\$

Change between directories



> dir

**Mac OSX Terminal** 

```
$ 1
$
```

List files and directories



```
> cd temp
> New-Item iamcool.txt -type file
> dir
>
```

### **Mac OSX Terminal**

```
$ cd temp
$ touch iamcool.txt
$ ls
$
```

Make an empty file



#### The Command Line Crash Course

This book is a quick super fast course in using the command line. It is intended to be done rapidly in about a day or two, and not meant to teach you advanced shell usage.









#### **Table Of Contents**

- Preface
- · Introduction: Shut Up And Shell
- · The Setup
- · Paths, Folders, Directories (pwd)
- · What's Your Computer's Name? (hostname)
- Make A Directory (mkdir)
- · Change Directory (cd)
- · List Directory (Is)
- · Remove Directory (rmdir)
- · Moving Around (pushd, popd)
- · Making Empty Files (Touch, New-Item)
- · Copy A File (cp)
- · Moving A File (mv)
- · View A File (less, MORE)
- · Stream A File (cat)
- Removing A File (rm)
- · Pipes And Redirection
- Wildcard Matching
- · Finding Files (find, DIR -R)
- · Looking Inside Files (grep, select-string)
- Getting Command Help (man, HELP)

Zed Shaw's book



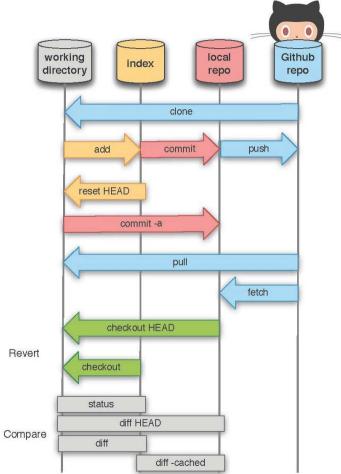
#### Let's use what we've learned!



#### Merge Conflict Workshop (20 minutes):

http://bit.ly/xbus501-workshop-git







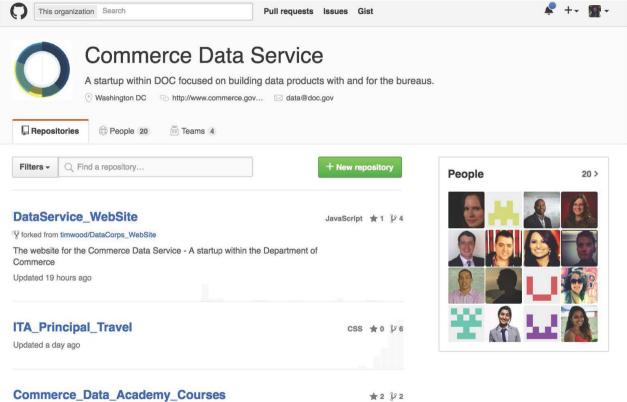
# Teamwork Sthe dream work!

(makes the dream work!)



#### Organization





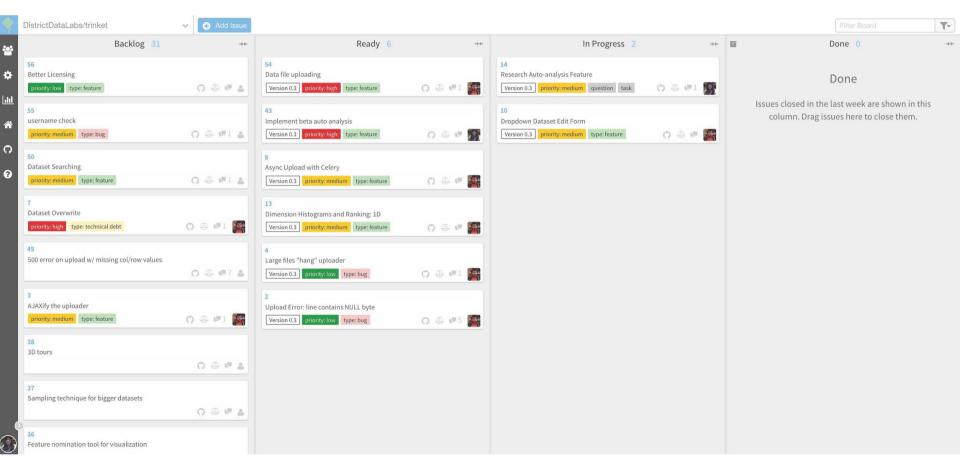
Course materials offered by the Commerce Data Academy

Updated a day ago



#### Waffle







# Pair programming: Make your own waffle!



# Communication: Commit Messages



git commit -m "try to be as helpful as possible"

(To your team and to future you)

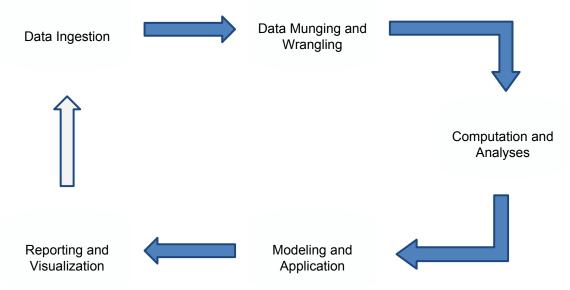


# Why?



# Why do data scientists need version control?





Where does version control fit into the data science pipeline?



#### Folder structure conventions on Github



#### README.md



# .gitignore



### /fixtures



### requirements.txt



### Where to go from here?



#### **Additional Tutorials**

http://pcottle.github.io/learnGitBranching/

http://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/git/



#### Resources

Git Desktop: <a href="https://desktop.github.com/">https://desktop.github.com/</a>

TortoiseGit: <a href="https://tortoisegit.org/">https://tortoisegit.org/</a>

Git Cheat Sheet: <a href="https://training.github.com/kit/downloads/github-git-cheat-sheet.pdf">https://training.github.com/kit/downloads/github-git-cheat-sheet.pdf</a>

Getting Started: <a href="https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control">https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control</a>

Basics: <a href="https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Basics-Getting-a-Git-Repository">https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Basics-Getting-a-Git-Repository</a>

Branching: <a href="https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Branching-Branches-in-a-Nutshell">https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Branching-Branches-in-a-Nutshell</a>

Github Setup: <a href="https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/GitHub-Account-Setup-and-Configuration">https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/GitHub-Account-Setup-and-Configuration</a>

Git Tools: https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Tools-Revision-Selection

Git Commands: <a href="https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Commands-Setup-and-Config">https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Commands-Setup-and-Config</a>