

Github basics



Ekta Patel

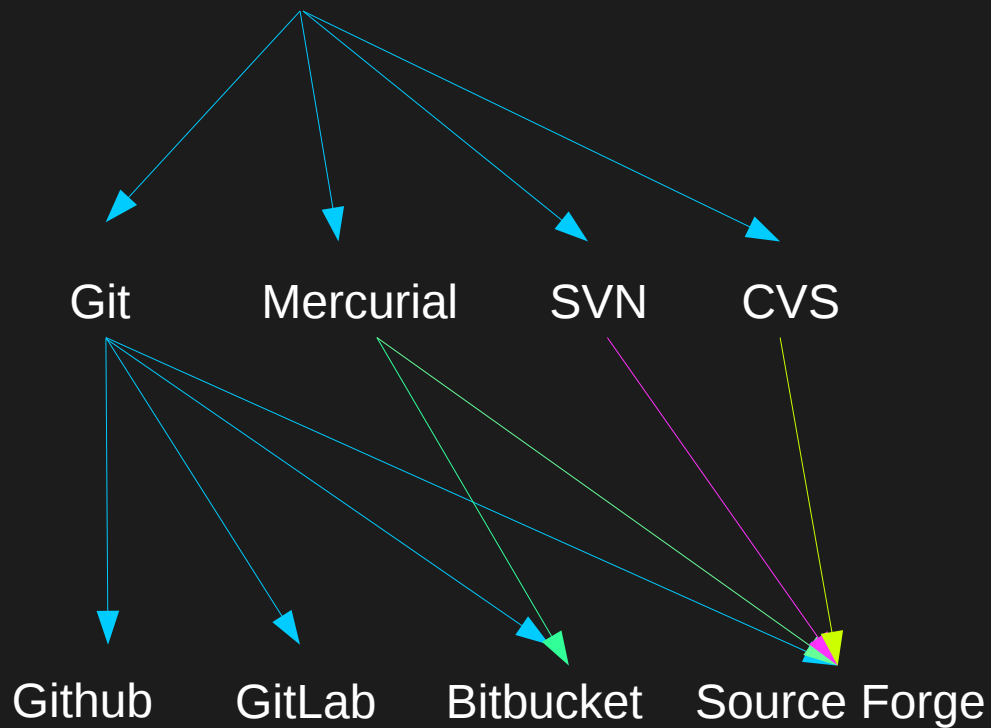
&

Nicolas Garavito-Camargo

Code Coffee

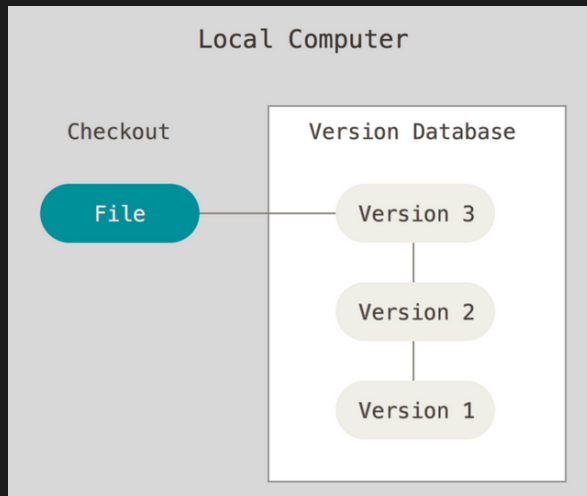
27/09/17

Version control: *software that do management of changes to documents*

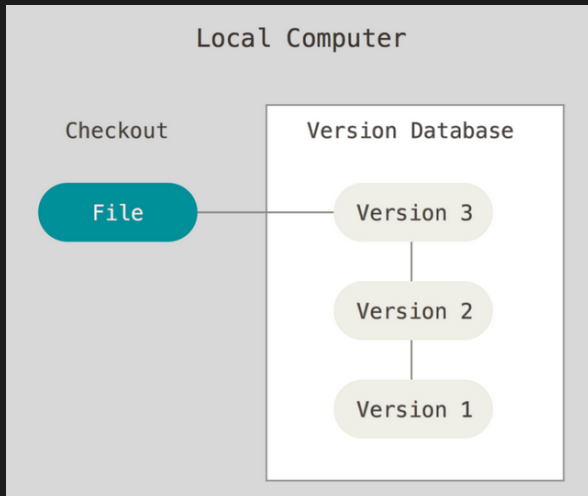


Web-based hosting service for source code.

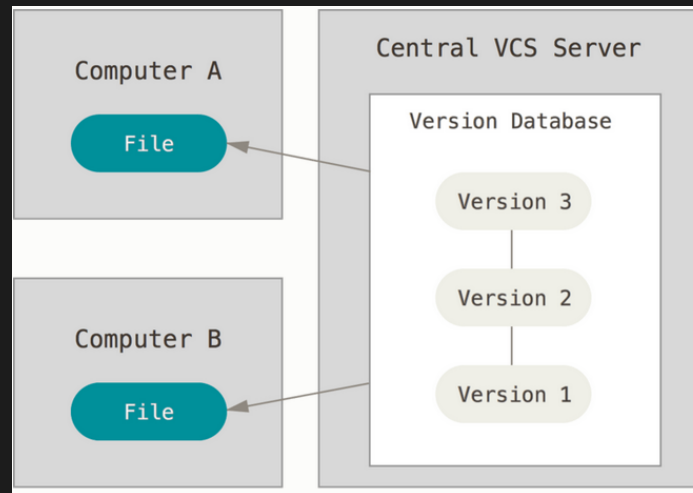
Local version control



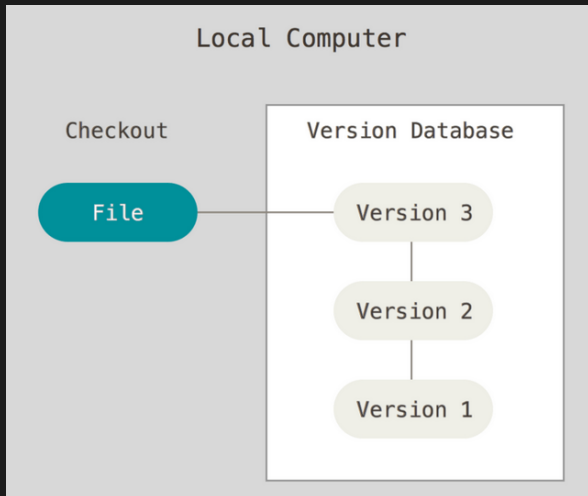
Local version control



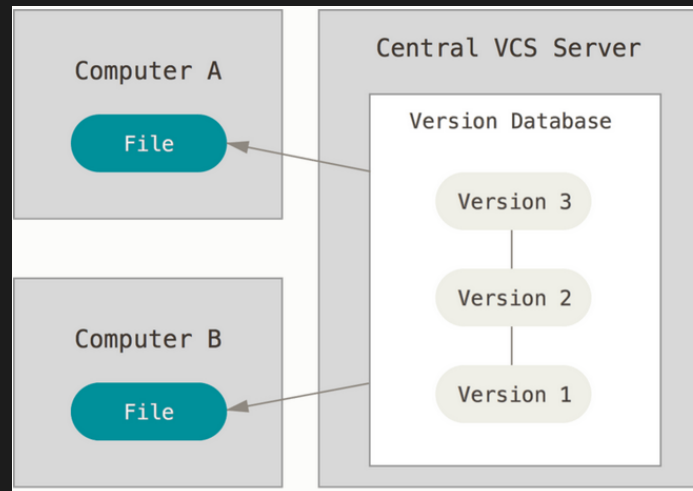
Centralized version control



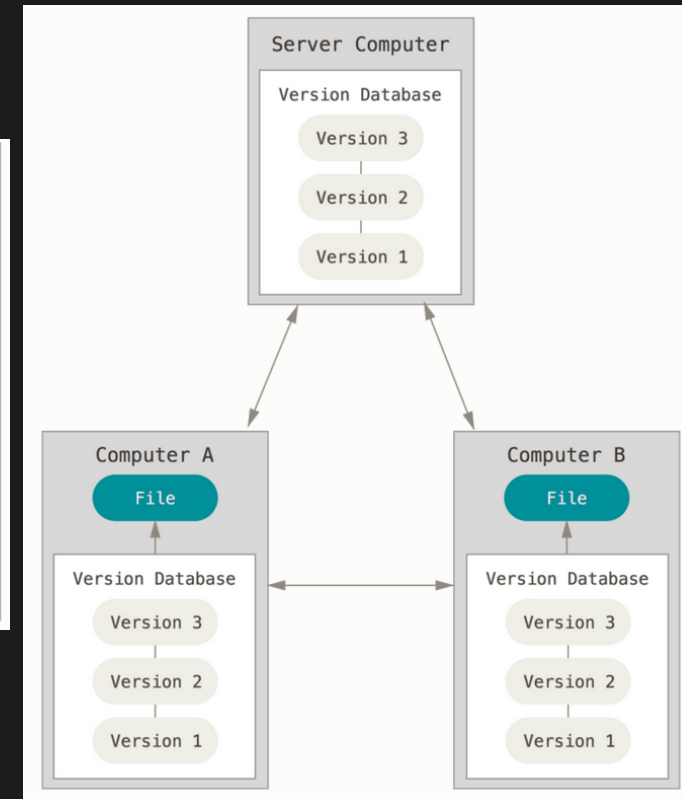
Local version control



Centralized version control



Distributed version control



Git, Mercurial, SVN, etc..

Github features

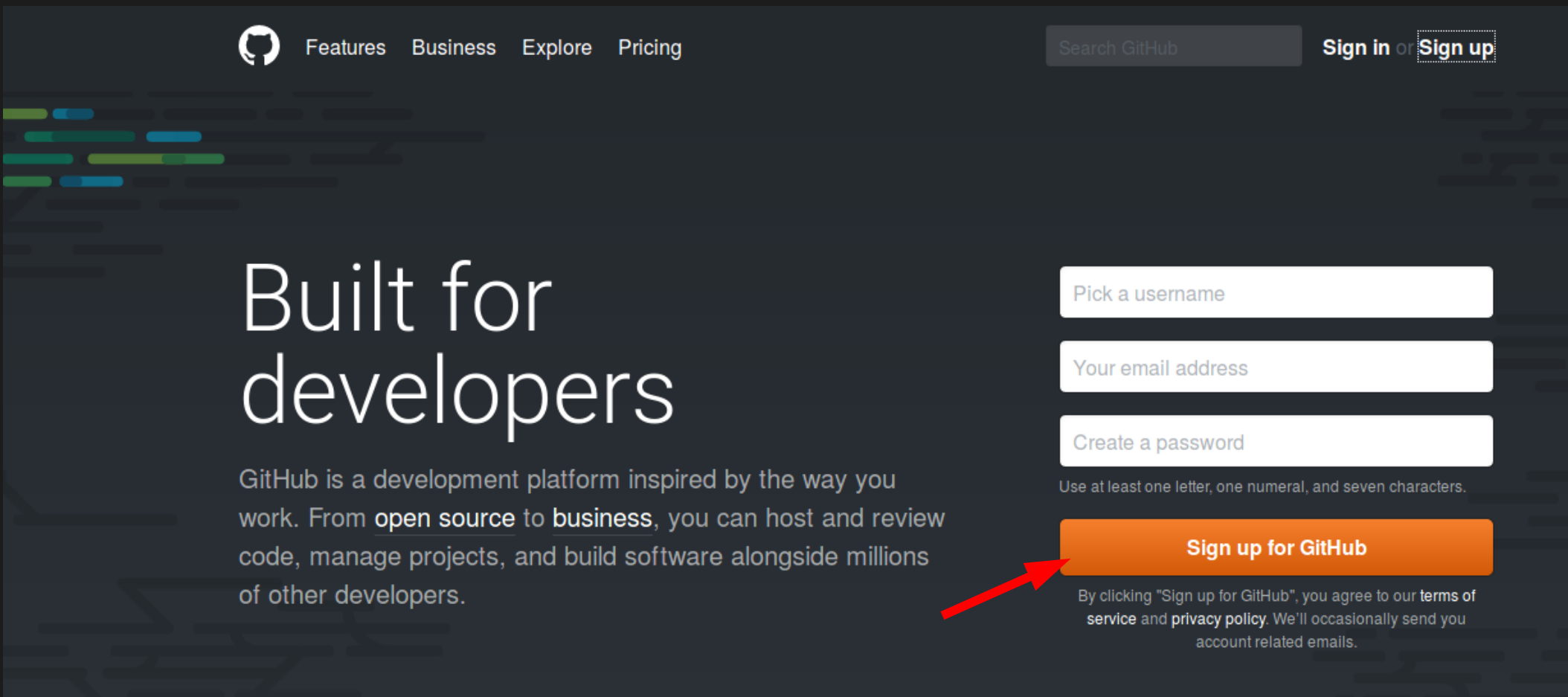
- Unlimited Public repositories, limited Private repositories.
- Documentation of software: Doc, **Readme**
- Issues: Report bugs or other issues with a given code.
- Email notifications.
- Github host web pages: <https://pages.github.com/>
- Student package: <https://education.github.com/pack>

Github in astronomy:

- NASA, LSST, DESI etc ..
- Astropy: <https://github.com/astropy/astropy>
Matplotlib, scikits-learn, emcee, and many many more.
- Help science to be reproducible.

Hands-on

1. Create a github account: go to github.com



The image shows the GitHub sign-up page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the GitHub logo, links for 'Features', 'Business', 'Explore', and 'Pricing', a search bar labeled 'Search GitHub', and 'Sign in or [Sign up](#)'.

The main content area features the text 'Built for developers' and a paragraph: 'GitHub is a development platform inspired by the way you work. From open source to business, you can host and review code, manage projects, and build software alongside millions of other developers.'

On the right side, there is a sign-up form with three input fields: 'Pick a username', 'Your email address', and 'Create a password'. Below the password field, there is a note: 'Use at least one letter, one numeral, and seven characters.'

At the bottom of the form is a prominent orange button labeled 'Sign up for GitHub'. A red arrow points to this button. Below the button, there is a disclaimer: 'By clicking "Sign up for GitHub", you agree to our [terms of service](#) and [privacy policy](#). We'll occasionally send you account related emails.'

2. Installing git

(see the docs)

For mac: Type git and follow instructions.

For Linux:

```
$ sudo yum install git-all
```

```
$ sudo apt-get install git-all
```

For Windows:

<http://git-scm.com/download/win>

3. Set up git:

(<https://help.github.com/articles/set-up-git/>)

- Set a Git user name

```
$ git config --global user.name  
"Mona Lisa"
```

- Setting your email address for every repository
on your computer

```
$ git config --global user.email  
"email@example.com"
```

Optional: Caching your GitHub password in Git

[go here](#)

4. Create a repository.

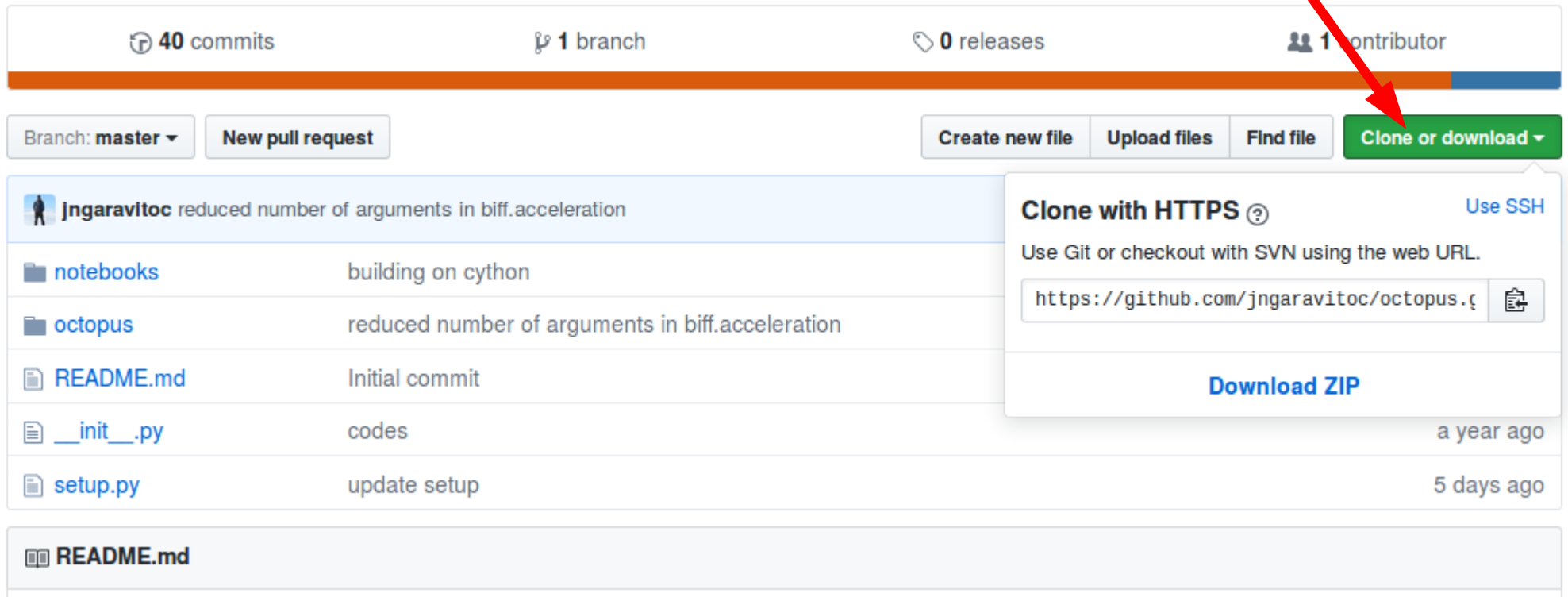
From github:

<https://help.github.com/articles/create-a-repo/>

From a terminal:

Adding an existing project to github

5. Clone your repository to your computer and see its status.



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'jngaravitoc/octopus'. At the top, it displays '40 commits', '1 branch', '0 releases', and '1 contributor'. Below this, there are buttons for 'Branch: master', 'New pull request', 'Create new file', 'Upload files', 'Find file', and 'Clone or download'. A red arrow points to the 'Clone or download' button. A dropdown menu is open, showing 'Clone with HTTPS' (with a help icon) and 'Use SSH'. Below this, it says 'Use Git or checkout with SVN using the web URL.' and provides the URL 'https://github.com/jngaravitoc/octopus.ç' with a copy icon. There is also a 'Download ZIP' button. The repository content is listed below, including 'notebooks', 'octopus', 'README.md', '__init__.py', and 'setup.py'. The 'README.md' file is expanded at the bottom.

```
$ cd github_repos
$ git clone https://github.com/...
$ cd your_repo_name
$ git status
```

6. Add a file, commit and push your file

Create a document

```
$ echo 'hello git' > git_doc.txt
```

See your repository status

```
$ git status
```

Add your file → start tracking your file (staging area)

```
$ git add first_doc.txt
```

```
$ git status
```

Commit your file → Store your file

```
$ git commit -m 'descriptive comment'
```

```
$ git log
```

```
$ git push
```

7. Editing, moving and removing files.

Move a file:

```
$ git mv file_from file_to
```

Remove a file:

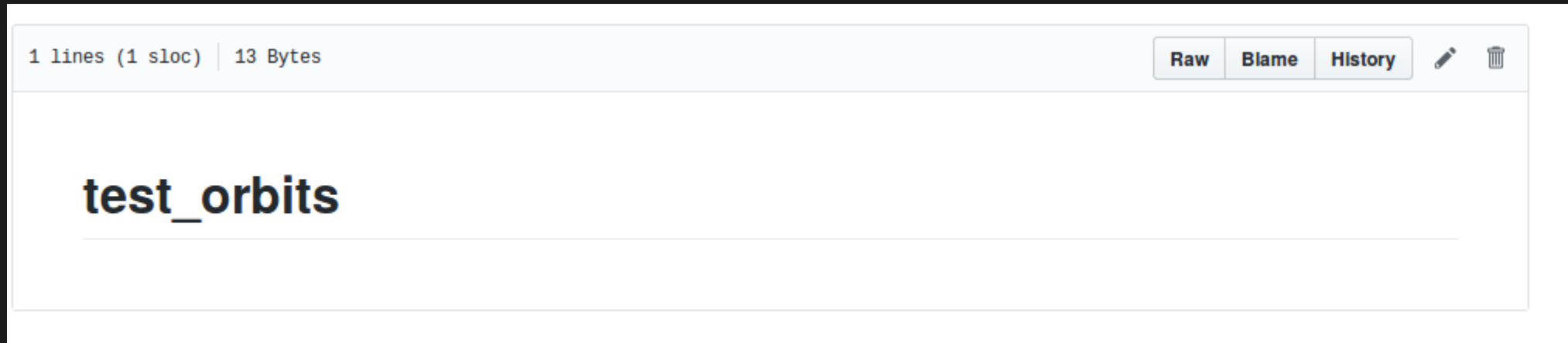
```
$ rm file
```

```
$ git rm file
```

Remove file from github but not from your pc.

```
$ git rm --cached file
```


Do a commit through your repository web page.



Pull your web page commits to your laptop.

On your repository type:

```
$ git pull
```

Definitions:

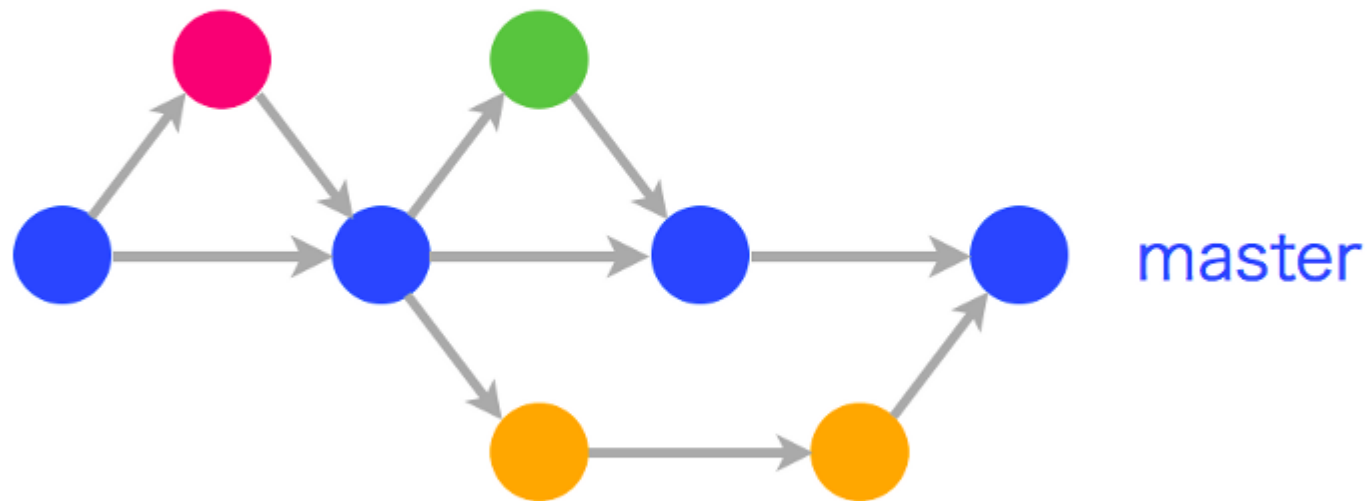
Branch: Temporary version of your code in which you can do tests of a new feature.

Fork / Pull request: Your own copy of a repository, that you can edit and merge changes back (with permission), and you can receive changes from the master repository.
([stackoverflow](#))

Clone: Local copy of a repository you can't merge back (unless you own the repository) but you can receive changes from the master repository.

8. Branches

GitHub flow



Creating a branch:

```
$ git branch branch-name #Create new branch
$ git checkout branch-name #Move to new branch
$ git branch # Tells you which branch
```

Do some changes in the editing branch and commit those changes:

```
$ git add debugged_code.py
$ git commit -m 'fixed bug in ... '
$ git push origin branch-name
```

Merging the editing branch with the master branch:

```
$ git checkout master #Move to master branch
$ git merge branch-name # Merge branches
$ git push
$ git branch -d branch-name #Delete branch-name
$ git push origin --delete branch-name
```

9. Pull requests:

1. Create a branch.
2. Do some edits to the branch.
3. Go to your repository on github.
4. Click on New Pull Request

Open a pull request

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).

 base: **master** ... compare: **version0.3**  **Able to merge.** These branches can be automatically merged.

10. Collaborating

a) You are part of the team.

- Add a colleague to your repository.
- Clone the repository.
- Do your edits.
- Commit your edits / pull requests.

b) You are not part of the team.

- Fork or clone the repository.
- Do your edits.
- Commit your edits and make a pull request.

Good practices:

1. Document your repository.
2. Before working always: `$git pull`
3. Use descriptive comments in your commits, avoid 'update'
4. Cite and acknowledge others code in your code and repository.
5. Add a License to your repository.

Useful links

- Github help web page is very complete:
<https://help.github.com/>
- Git documents are very complete and easy to read:
<https://git-scm.com/doc>
- A 15 min interactive tutorial:
<https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/1>
- Merging issues:
used git mergetool:
<https://www.git-scm.com/docs/git-mergetool>