# C: Version control

# Challenges of large analytical projects:

- Many, many lines of code: easily 100's or 1000's of lines
- Analysis and input data evolves over time:
  - Need to track what changes and why
  - May need to revert to earlier version
- Can have many collaborators and need to communicate

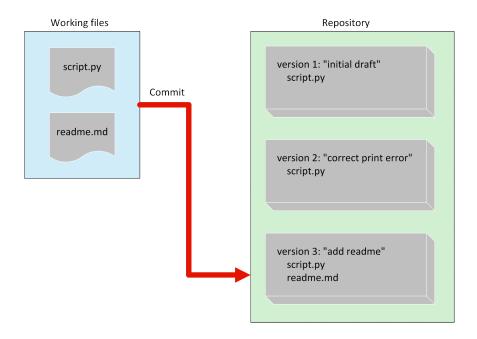
#### Solution:

Software tools known as version control systems

# Key concepts:

- 1. Set of working files
- 2. Repository of tracked and logged changes
- 3. Working files are periodically committed to the repository

# Schematically:



#### Benefits:

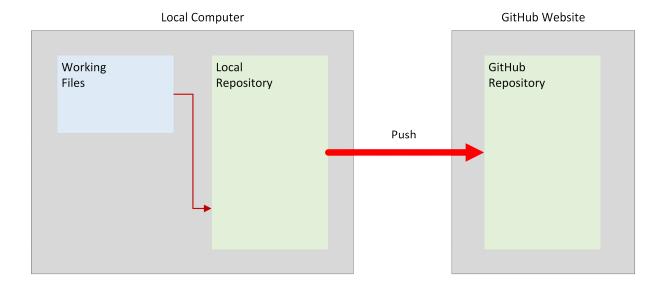
- Can see what changed between versions
  - Very useful when new code causes unexpected results
- Can revert to previous versions
  - Very useful when changes break working code
  - Can reproduce earlier results
- Keeps track of who changes code and why
  - Very important for all but the smallest projects

### Git and GitHub

**Definitions:** 

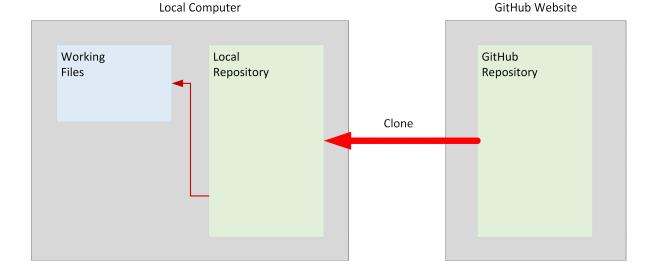
Git Version control system for tracking changes in filesGitHub Widely used website of repositories for open source software

Adds an external cloud repository and an extra step:



# Additional benefits from the web repository:

- Safe cloud storage
- Easy to view files and history of changes on the web
- Biggest benefit by far: can be **cloned** or **forked** by others:



- Easy, reliable, robust collaboration on shared files
- Easy to publish open source research for public use

# We'll use Git and GitHub heavily this semester:

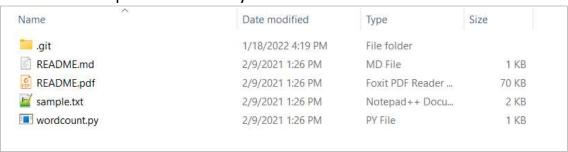
- 1. You'll clone a starter repository for each computing assignment
- 2. As you write your code, you'll commit it and push it to the web
- 3. After the deadline, I'll clone your web repository for grading

# Example 1: Counting words in the Gettysburg Address

#### View on GitHub:

https://github.com/maxwell-pai789/e100-demo

# View on local computer in directory e100-demo:

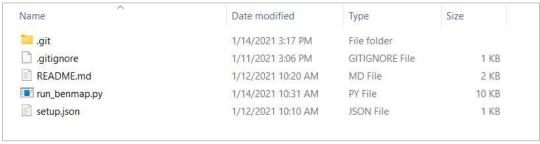


# Example 2: runBenMAP

### View on GitHub:

https://github.com/pjwilcoxen/runBenMAP

# View on local computer:



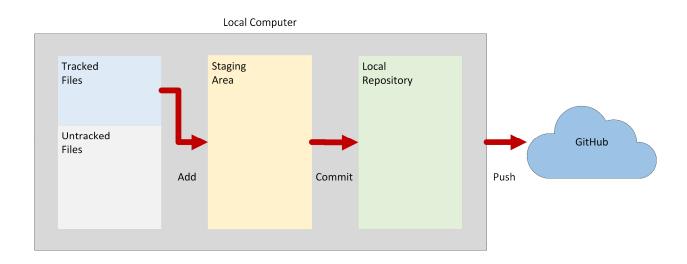
# Two important additional subtleties:

- 1. May not want to track some files in a directory
  - Examples: temporary files, intermediate data files

Handled via .gitignore files that tell Git what to ignore

- 2. Often want to commit several files together with one log message
  - Example: script and output file

Handled by adding files to a staging area before the commit:



# Will manage all this with **GitHub Desktop**:

• Set up and use in class on Monday

Google Classroom assignments