



Michele Cox
Graduate Student
Maier Lab

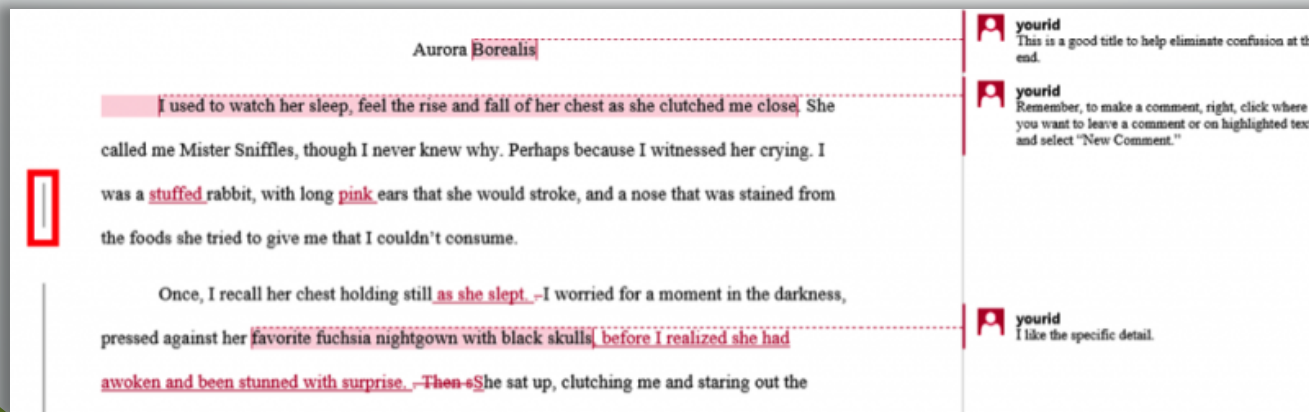
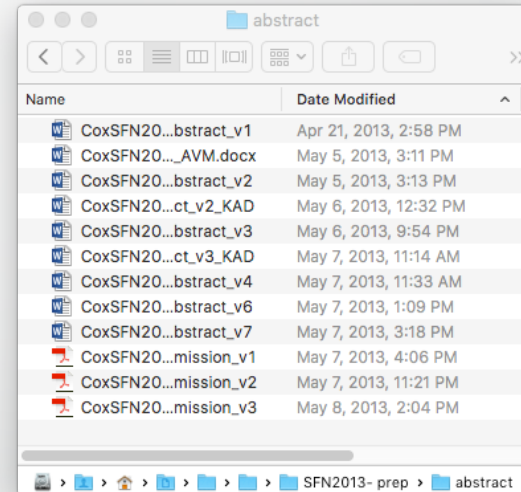
Agenda

- Review of Git
 - 6 slides you've seen before
- Collaborating with Git
 - Some review
 - Examples from my own experience
 - **A “model workflow”**
 - **Gitflow**

What is Git?

version control software

- Simply, **version control is a way of logging changes to a file**
 - **What** was changed
 - **When** it was changed
 - **Who** changed it
- A lot of us already do this!



How does Git work? *on a conceptual Level*



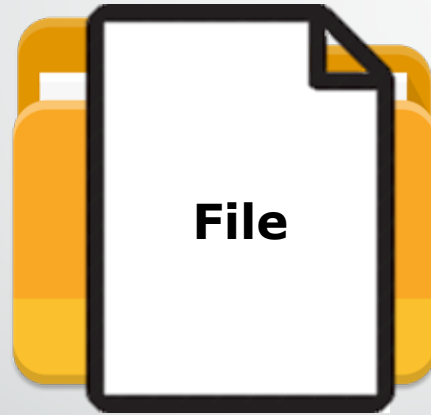
Git, this is where I want you to keep track of files

```
>> Git INIT
```

- *shell/terminal*
- *GUI program*
- *Matalb 2014b+*

How does Git work?

on a conceptual Level



Git, this is a file
for which I want
you to track
changes into
the future

```
>> Git ADD "file"  
>> Git COMMIT
```

How does Git work?

on a conceptual Level



Git, I *made changes* to the file you were tracking.

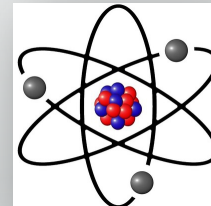
```
>> Git ADD "file"  
>> Git COMMIT
```

How does Git work? *on a conceptual Level*

In Git, the process of logging changes
—including adding new files—
involves **2 steps** (i.e., 2 commands):




```
>> Git ADD  
>> Git COMMIT
```

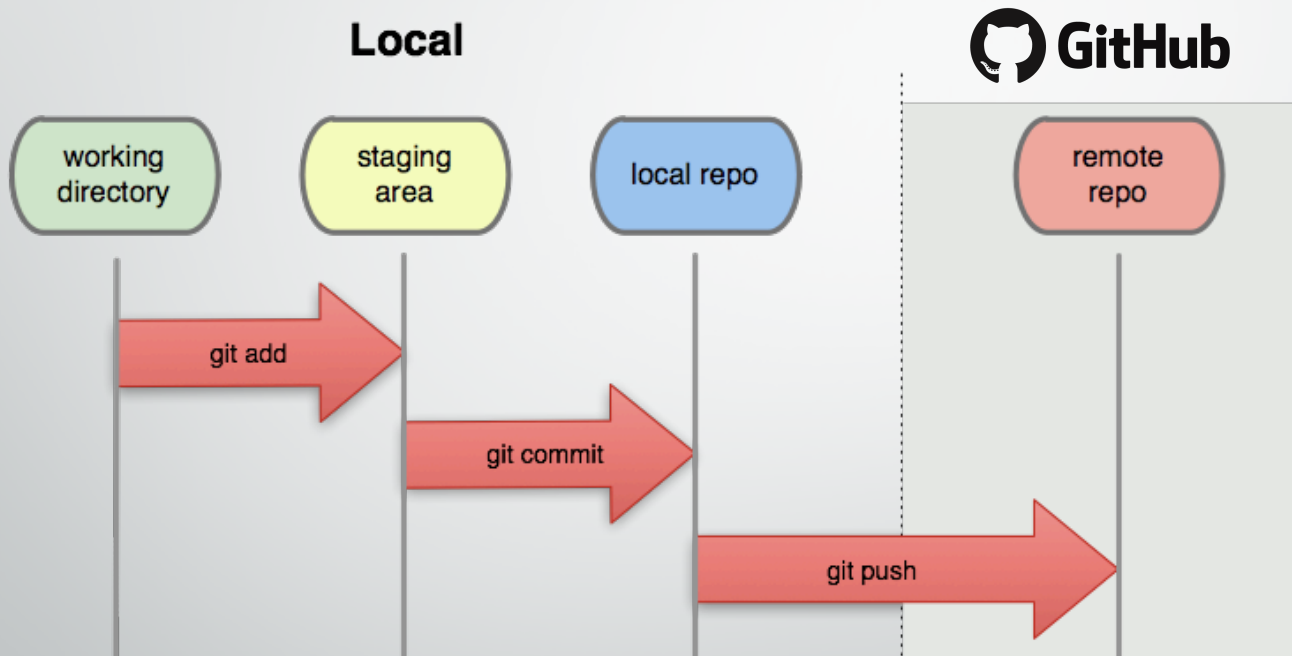
"commit"



Basic Git Concepts

In case of fire 

-  1. git commit
-  2. git push
-  3. leave building

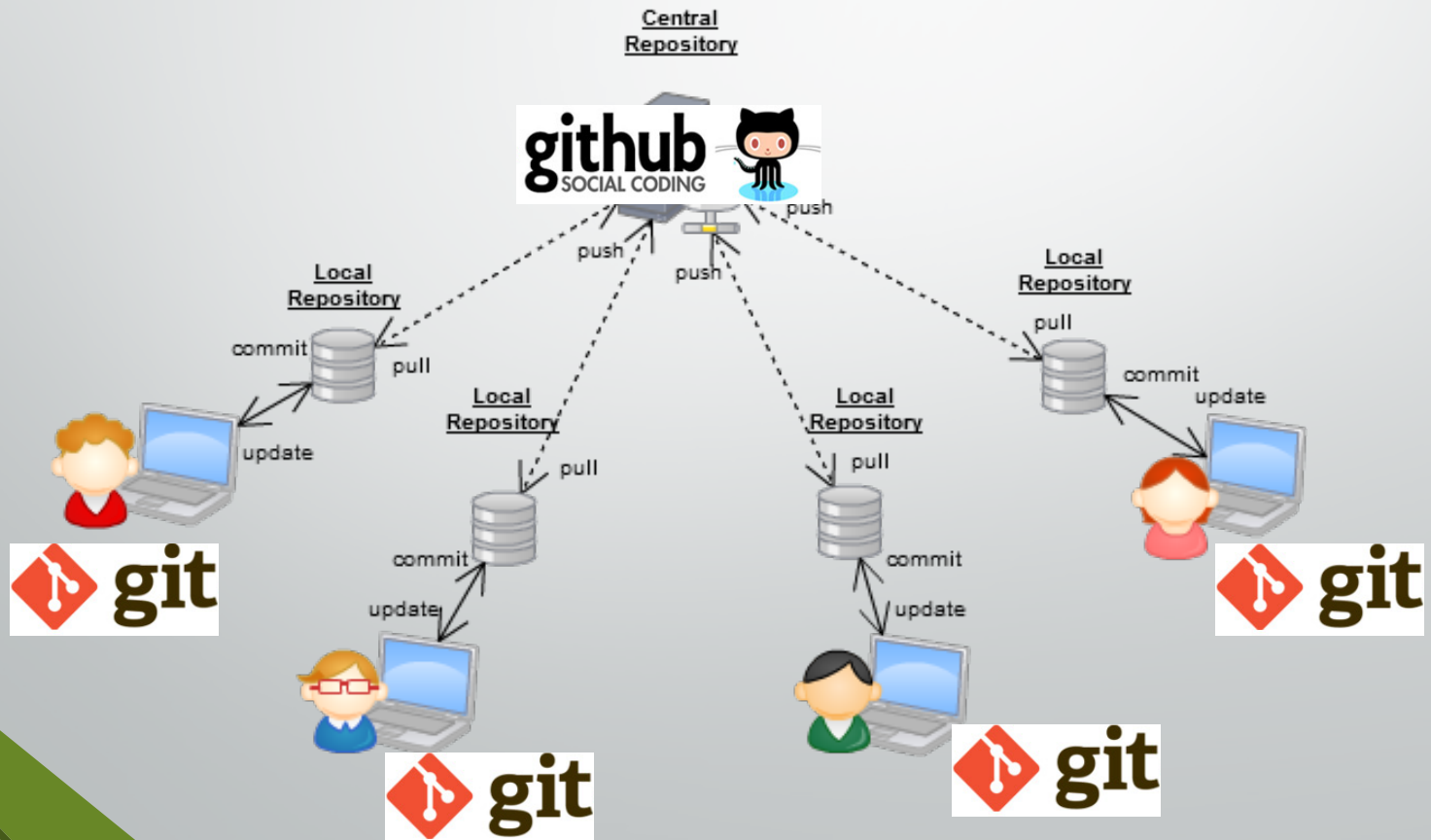


Basic Git Concepts

- Key instruments:
 - ADD – tells Git that **you have made a change**
 - COMMIT – tells Git to **log changes** with a message
 - PUSH – tells Git to **transfer those changes** to remote
- Commits contain:
 - **A record of changes** (line by line, new items, etc.)
 - **Your notes** (i.e., message) about the change
 - **Date/time/person** making the commit.

Collaborating with Git

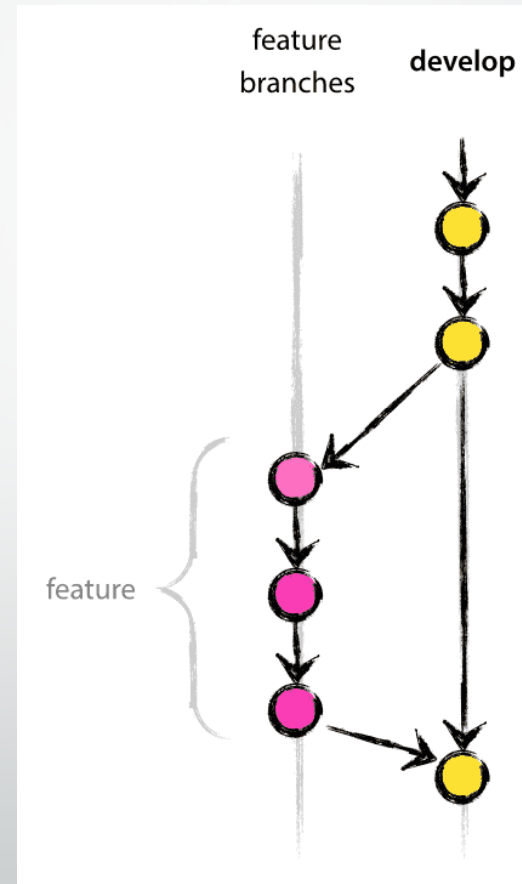
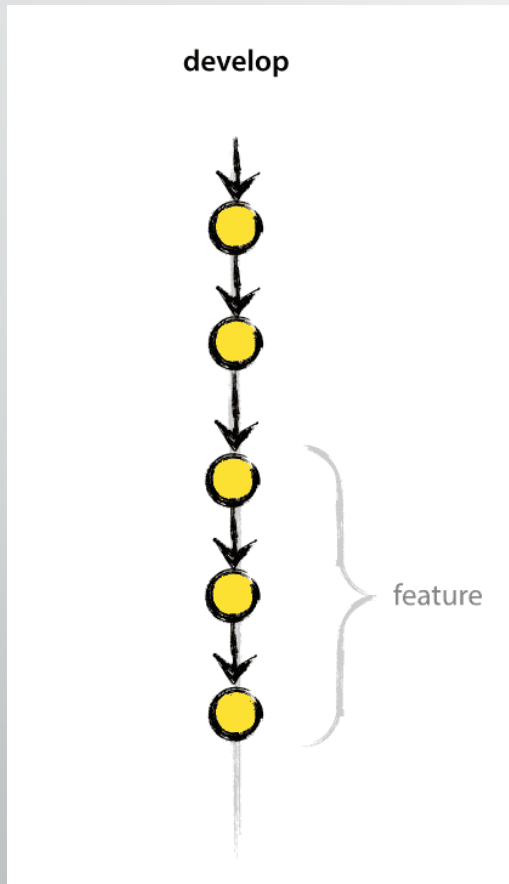
- Commits are the basic “change unit” in Git
- Commits are also the basic unit of collaboration



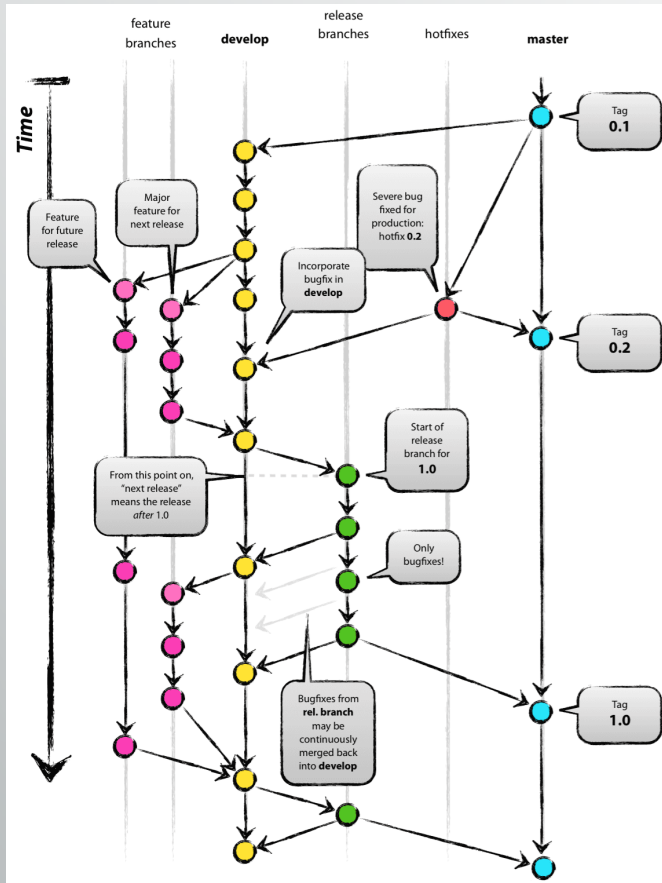
Collaborating with Git

- Git's key collaboration instruments are:
 - **Branching / Forking**
 - **Merging**

Collaborating with Git



Collaborating with Git



- Can have **many branches** for different purposes
- Can **switch** between them during development
- Can **push** to a remote repository without effecting other branches
- Eventually, can **merge** back into a main branch (often called the master branch).
- **Forks** allow all the same, but with repositories you don't control

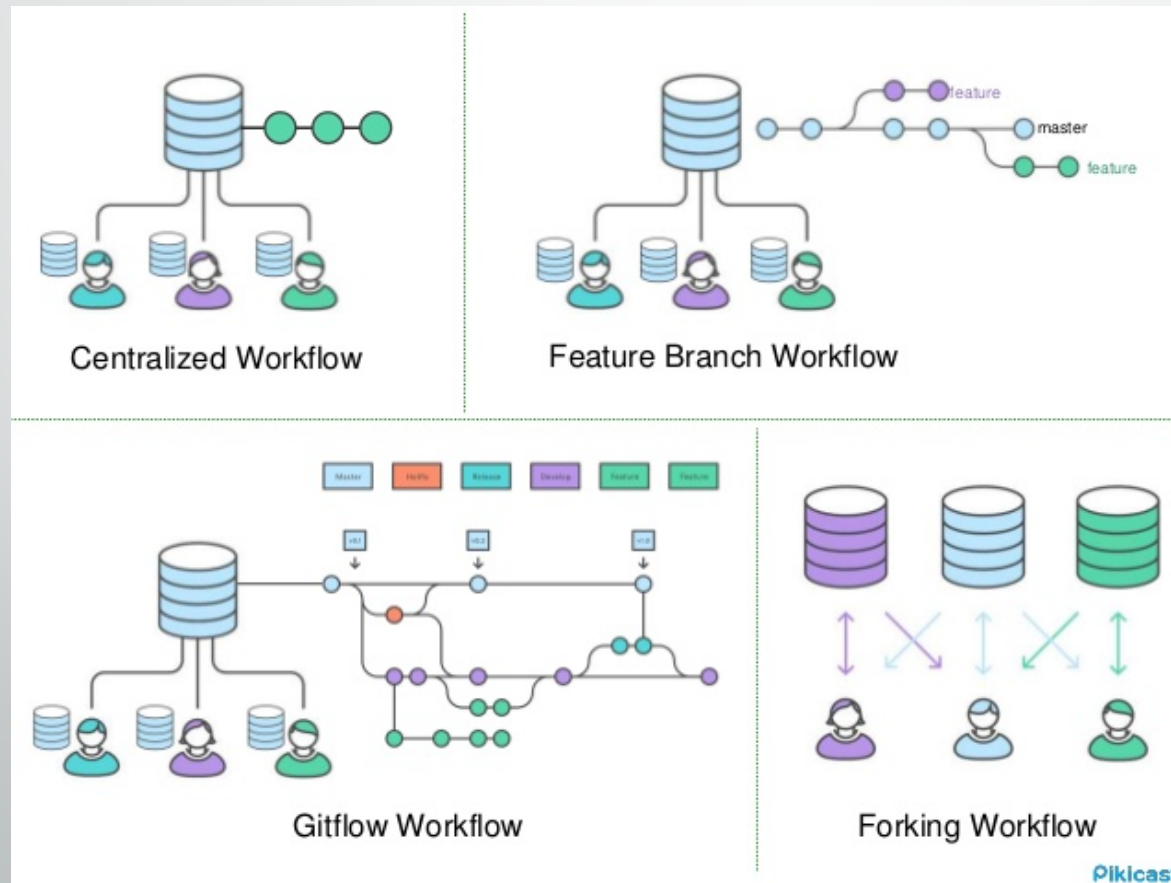
Collaborating with Git

- **Commits** are the basic unit of Collaboration
- Git's key collaboration instruments are:
 - **Branching / Forking**
 - **Merging**
- Git is intended to be **extremely flexible** as a both a source control and collaboration tool
 - In practice, this means that you can setup pretty much whatever type of workflow that you want.

Working with Git

how git helps me do my job

Example Workflows

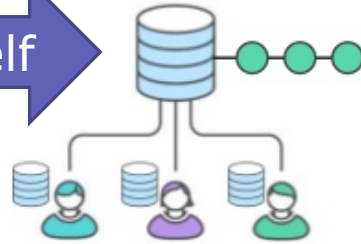


Working with Git

how git helps me do my job

Example Workflows

By Myself



Centralized Workflow

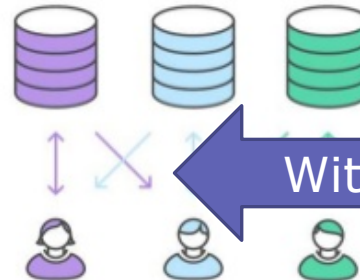


Feature Branch Workflow

Within the Lab



Gitflow Workflow



Forking Workflow

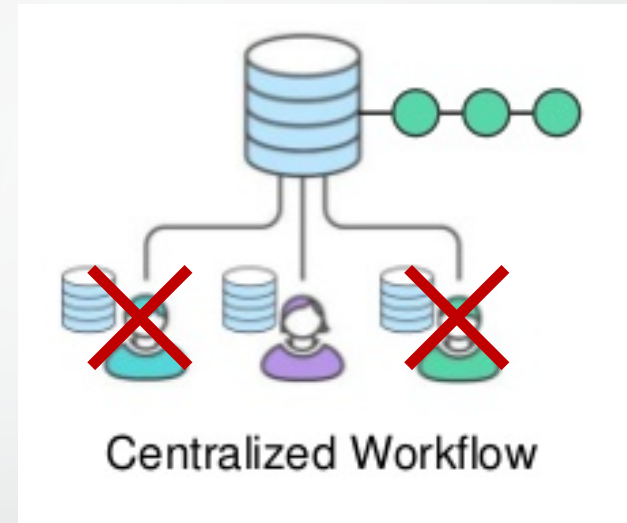
With Outsiders

Pikicast

Case #1: My Analysis Code

Centralized Workflow

- Matlab code that I have written to analyze data
- Nobody else contributes
- Repository is Private on GitHub



Taking advantage of:

- Git to **record changes** over time.
- GitHub as an **online Backup**

Case #1: My Analysis Code

Centralized Workflow

The screenshot displays the Git GUI interface for a repository named "ephys-analysis (Git)". The top navigation bar includes buttons for Commit, Pull, Push, Fetch, Branch, Merge, and Stash. The left sidebar shows the workspace structure with folders for File status, History, Search, BRANCHES (with 'master' selected), TAGS, REMOTES (with 'origin' selected), STASHES, SUBMODULES, and SUBTREES.

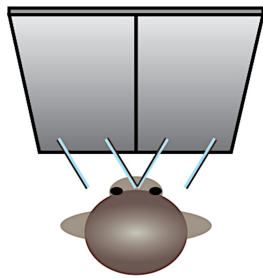
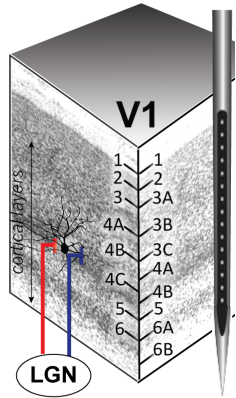
The main area is divided into three sections:

- Graph:** A commit history graph showing a vertical line of commits from 'origin/HEAD' down to 'origin/master'.
- Table:** A table of commit history with columns for Commit, Author, and Date. The most recent commit is 1393b32 by Michele Cox, dated Jan 14, 2017, 3:29 PM. The description for this commit is "vargout and ss.clusterMap development".
- Diff View:** A diff view for the file "runAlignmentPDFs/getWavebyDepth.m". It shows a hunk of code (lines 118-133) with changes highlighted in green (added) and red (removed). The code includes a 'case' statement for 'KiloSorted' and logic for finding clusters and waveforms.

At the bottom, the commit details for the selected commit (1393b32) are shown, including the parent commit (174e2aeb), the author (Michele Cox), the date (January 14, 2017), and the labels (HEAD -> master origin/master origin/H...).

Case #2: Our Vision Experiments

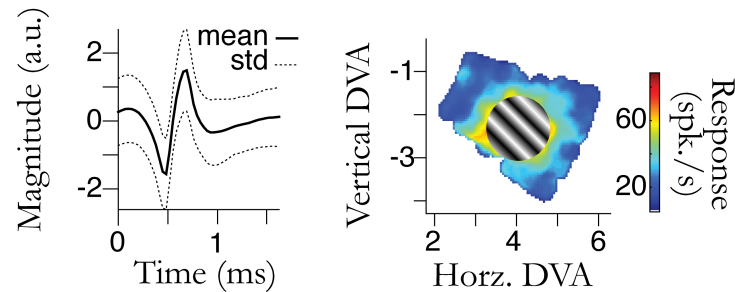
Feature-Branch Workflow



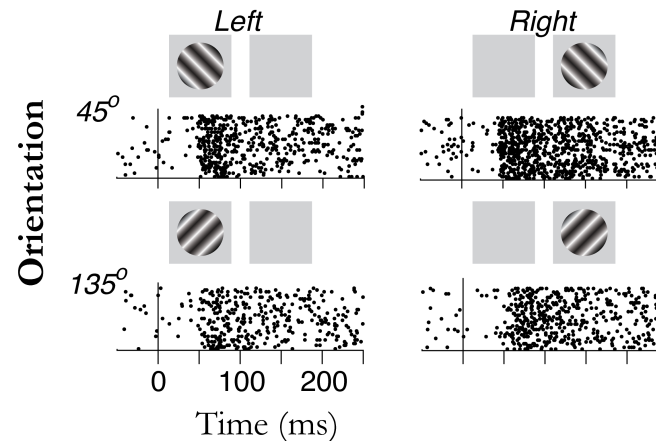
Stimulus
Parameters:

- Eye
- Orientation
- (Contrast)

Example Single-Unit



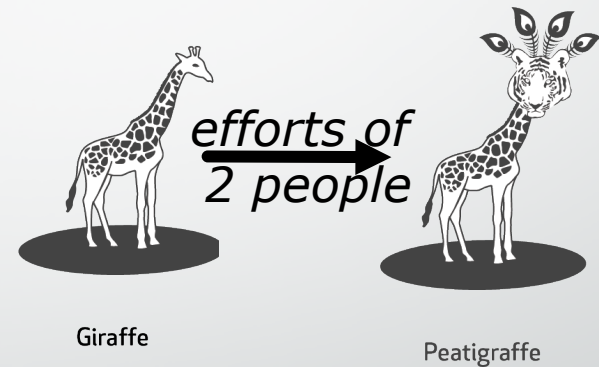
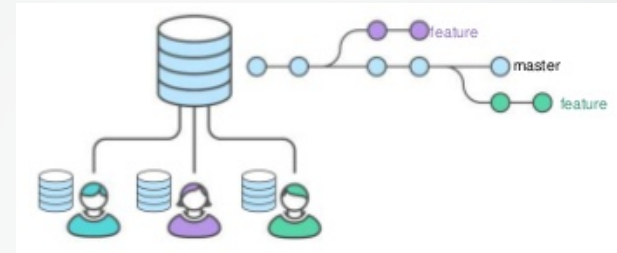
Eye



Case #2: Our Vision Experiments

Feature-Branch Workflow

- Binocular stimulation suite developed by the Maier Lab
- Kacie Dougherty and I collaborated on code
- Multiple iterations over several months
- Worked on different and sometimes the same features.



Taking advantage of:

- Ability for **multiple people** to coordinate working on a project
- **Branching** and **Merging** for feature development



Case #2: Our Vision Experiments

Feature-Branch Workflow

- Several months into the project, we decided to add motion as a stimulus parameter
 - Static gratings -> drifting gratings
- Kacie took the lead on this
 - Branched the current "stable" version
 - Made changes across many files (10+)
- In the meanwhile, I continued to collect data with the "stable branch"
- When Kacie was done (including testing), she merged her "feature branch" into the "stable branch".
- On that same day, I was able to pull the update to the "stable branch" and run an experiment with the new code.

Case #2: Our Vision Experiments

Feature-Branch Workflow



Merge branch 'rig022-E48-Fall2016Experiments' of <https://github.com/...>
major rewrite of drftbrfs genRecord by MAC
daily changes, half way on recording day
recording day changes

Case #2: Our Vision Experiments *Feature-Branch Workflow*

The screenshot displays the Git GUI interface for a repository named "stereostimuli". The interface is divided into several sections:

- Workspace:** Shows file status, history, search, branches, tags, and remotes. The current branch is "rig022-E48-Fall2016Experiments".
- Graph:** A commit history graph showing the flow of development. The current commit is highlighted in blue.
- Commit Log:** A table of commits with columns for Description, Commit ID, Author, and Date. The current commit is "Merge remote-tracking branch 'origin/rig022-rsvpCOLORtrain' into updateRSVP".
- Diff View:** A comparison of the current commit against the previous one, showing changes in the file "brfs/BRFS_1_cfg.mat".

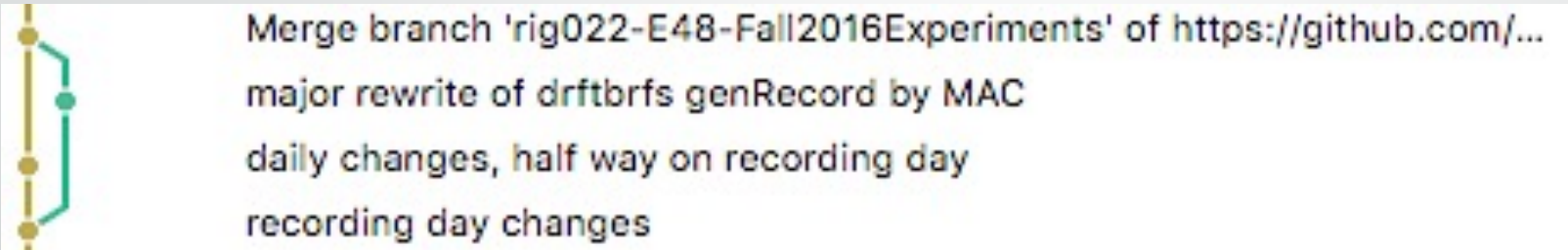
Description	Commit	Author	Date
live test debug, IMPORTANT changes	23c8e38	michelecox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 29, 2016, 3:4...
merge	e2acadb	michelecox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 29, 2016, 3:0...
changed params to match other changes	e16251b	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 29, 2016, 3:0...
added stimcond to txt file	f673cfc	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 29, 2016, 3:0...
Merge remote-tracking branch 'origin/rig022-rsvpCOLORtrain' into updateRSVP	f89d68c	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 29, 2016, 2:5...
origin/rig022-rsvpCOLORtrain 1st run with color	70bea99	michelecox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 29, 2016, 2:2...
origin/rig022-rsvptrain daily changes	79ac2ac	michelecox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 29, 2016, 11:...
daily changes	9a7d1f1	michelecox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 26, 2016, 3:0...
fixed reward error	01b6f29	michelecox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 26, 2016, 3:0...
resolved merge conflict	dda196a	michelecox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 26, 2016, 10:...
origin/master origin/HEAD added "eventmarker(8); % EMB = 'fixati...	48f1323	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 25, 2016, 3:1...
Kacie added jitter for ISI for LGN	b820f86	Rig 021 <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 25, 2016, 2:4...
moved virtual fix location to left	7b0908f	Rig 021 <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 15, 2016, 12:...
added option for rns in each/either eye	f97f165	Rig 021 <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 15, 2016, 12:...
daily changes	506ef22	Rig 021 <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Jan 31, 2016, 3:5...
daily changes	e2b5c72	michelecox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 26, 2016, 10:...
added files for rsvp ln = 3	4181d61	michelecox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 26, 2016, 10:...
added to dir	8193484	Rig 021 <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Jan 30, 2016, 6:3...
daily changes	7205ec4	michelecox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 29, 2016, 3:0...
added interoc phase option, cleaned up.	9b0ad2b	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 29, 2016, 2:4...
added option for TARGET in UNCUEUED stream, added interoc phase, impr...	3c5d18c	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 29, 2016, 2:4...
simplified, removed bad code	4b6f624	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 29, 2016, 2:3...
added rsvploc for UNCUEUED stream	b6575b0	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 29, 2016, 2:3...
added rgb2hex and hex2rgb	36b5a22	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 29, 2016, 2:3...
added "eventmarker(8); % EMB = 'fixation occurs;"	df40948	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Feb 25, 2016, 4:1...
started to clean up / match to development of grating-based tasks , wan...	994cf93	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Jan 30, 2016, 6:2...
removed unused files	369d57f	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Jan 30, 2016, 6:2...
renamed to reflect pix size	68a2500	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Jan 30, 2016, 6:2...

The diff view shows the following changes:

```
brfs/BRFS_1_cfg.mat
Modified binary file
Side-by-side
Before: No Preview Available (3 KB, 2,231 bytes)
After: No Preview Available (3 KB, 3,080 bytes)
```

Case #2: Our Vision Experiments

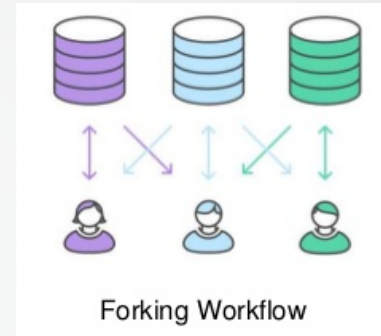
Feature-Branch Workflow



- **Bonus**, we also have a record of “daily changes” made during the experiments
 - Individual setups / parameter choices for each day
 - Now logged redundantly in GitHub

Case #3: Using Their Software

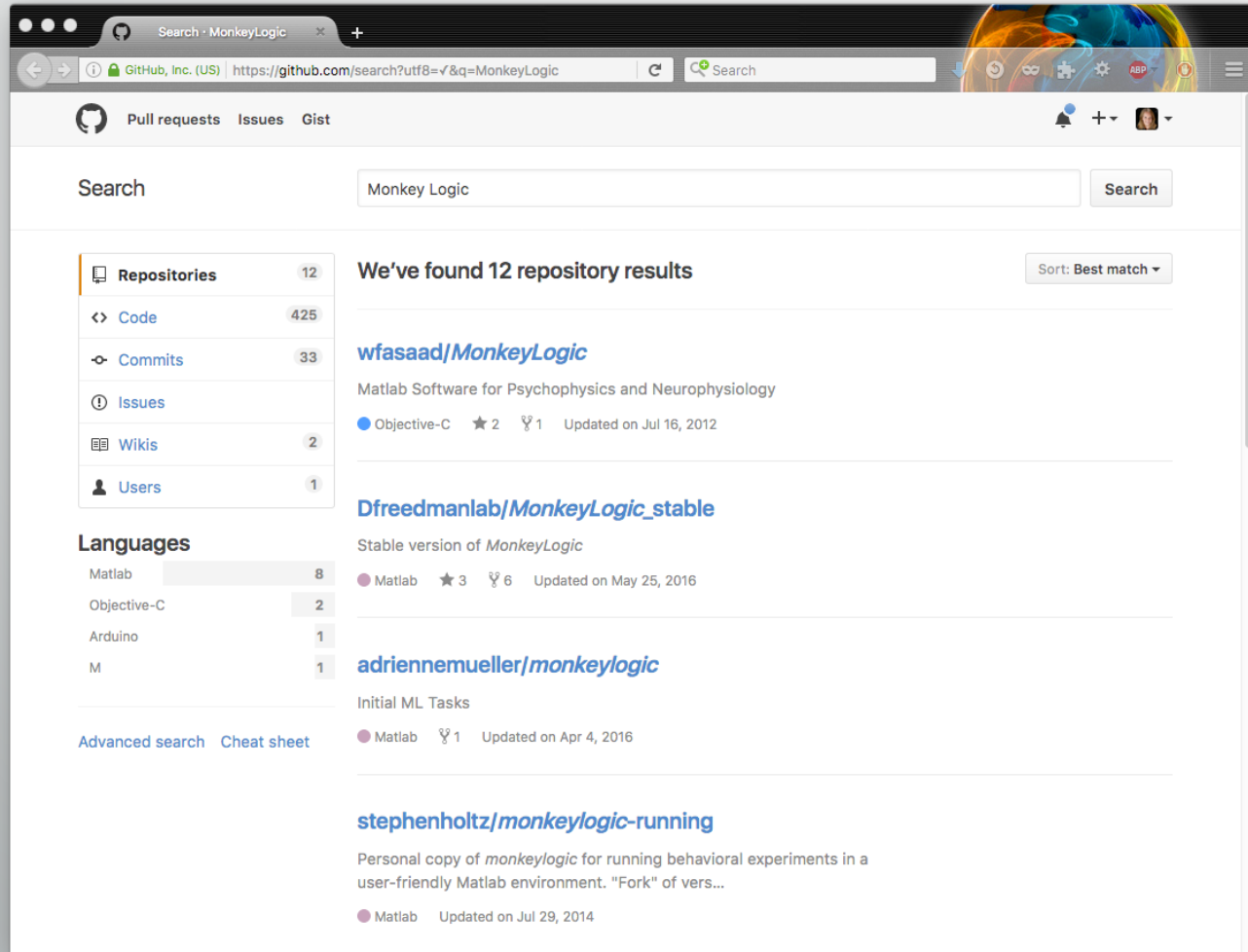
Forking Workflow



- MonkeyLogic
- Many different groups are developing MonkeyLogic to suit their own needs.
- A few groups host their stable and development versions of MonkeyLogic on GitHub.
 - Including us!

Case #3: Using Their Software

Forking Workflow



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the GitHub search results for 'Monkey Logic'. The search bar at the top contains 'Monkey Logic' and the search button is visible. The results are sorted by 'Best match'.

Search

Repositories 12

Code 425

Commits 33

Issues

Wikis 2

Users 1

Languages

Matlab	8
Objective-C	2
Arduino	1
M	1

[Advanced search](#) [Cheat sheet](#)

We've found 12 repository results

wfasaad/MonkeyLogic
Matlab Software for Psychophysics and Neurophysiology
Objective-C ★ 2 🍴 1 Updated on Jul 16, 2012

Dfredmanlab/MonkeyLogic_stable
Stable version of *MonkeyLogic*
Matlab ★ 3 🍴 6 Updated on May 25, 2016

adriennemueller/monkeylogic
Initial ML Tasks
Matlab 🍴 1 Updated on Apr 4, 2016

stephenholtz/monkeylogic-running
Personal copy of *monkeylogic* for running behavioral experiments in a user-friendly Matlab environment. "Fork" of vers...
Matlab Updated on Jul 29, 2014

Case #3: Using Their Software

Forking Workflow

- One developer in particular who is adding lots of new features I was curious about
 - So I “forked” his GitHub repository
 - Merged it with my own version of the software, resolving any merge errors
- Continued to develop “my version”
 - By default, making my commits available on GitHub for others (not an official “release”)

Case #3: Using Their Software

Forking Workflow

- Two things happened:
 1. The other developer continued to develop their version, and as new features were released I was able to “pull” those changes into my working version
 - I got a better version of the software **without undoing lab-specific customizations**
 - I didn't have to do the work myself!



Case #3: Using Their Software Forking Workflow

The screenshot displays a Git GUI interface for a repository named 'gitMonkeyLogicRy (Git)'. The main window shows a commit history table with columns for Commit, Author, and Date. The selected commit is 3541339b10f99048d045fab05ee... by Michele Cox, dated Jan 14, 2017, 10:00. The description of this commit is 'add new nigh daq to top of path on startup'. Below the table, a diff view shows the changes made in this commit, including the addition of a new directory path and the modification of a script to include it.

Commit	Author	Date
3541339b10f99048d045fab05ee...	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Jan 14, 2017, 10:00
038a44b55	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Jan 14, 2017, 10:00
c64b98f	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Jan 14, 2017, 10:00
10f4180	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Jan 14, 2017, 10:00
d25e72c	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Jan 14, 2017, 10:00
ae21c0a	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Jan 14, 2017, 10:00
300ad7d	Michele Cox <michele.a.cox@gmail.com>	Dec 20, 2016, 5:00
a75b342	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	May 25, 2016, 12:00
89e5a80	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	May 23, 2016, 7:10
a818cde	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	May 2, 2016, 4:19
6cd7fe5	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	May 2, 2016, 4:15
79cecf5	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Apr 25, 2016, 3:10
fd61778	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Apr 22, 2016, 2:20
febabfa	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Apr 22, 2016, 2:20
c95eb3e	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Apr 14, 2016, 12:00
ffd06df	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Apr 14, 2016, 12:00
1b671a5	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Apr 14, 2016, 11:10
b508869	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Apr 13, 2016, 12:00
51709f2	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Apr 12, 2016, 1:50
d900641	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Apr 12, 2016, 1:50
f2528e8	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Apr 12, 2016, 1:20
6b21358	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Apr 12, 2016, 1:19
deb4e8c	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Apr 12, 2016, 1:18
66eedb1	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Apr 12, 2016, 1:00
a5e6a6d	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Apr 12, 2016, 1:00
c77ce98	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Apr 5, 2016, 8:17
f5d9d79	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Mar 31, 2016, 6:30
f20bcfd	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Mar 31, 2016, 6:30
1490194	Edward Ryklin <ryklin@gmail.com>	Mar 29, 2016, 3:40

```
Hunk 1: Lines 31-38
31 ML_folder = pwd;
32 Tasks_folder = [ML_folder, filesep, 'MonkeyLogic', ML_ver, filesep 'Tasks', filesep];
33 Utils_folder = [ML_folder, filesep, 'UTILS', filesep];
34 DAQ_folder = [ML_folder, filesep, 'MonkeyLogic', ML_ver, filesep, 'daqtoolbox', filesep];
35
36
37 % put monkeylogic on path
38 addpath(genpath(sprintf('%s\\MonkeyLogic%s', ML_folder, ML_ver)));

Hunk 2: Lines 43-51
```

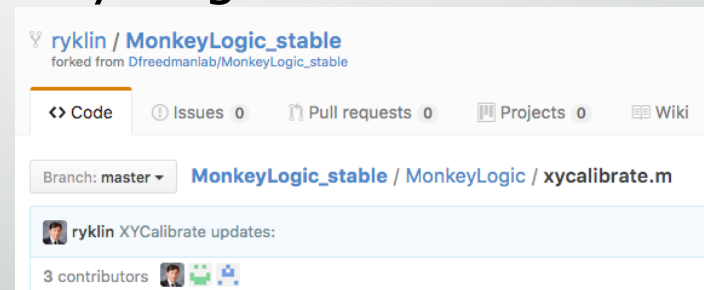
add new nigh daq to top of path on startup
Commit: 3541339b10f99048d045fab05ee...
Parents: 038a44b55

Case #3: Using Their Software *Forking Workflow*

- Two things happened:
 1. The other developer continued to develop their version, and as new features were released I was able to “pull” those changes into my working version
 2. The other developer pulled my bug fixes and features to their version.



```
326         else
327             resetDAQflag = 0;
328             if (~DEBUG_ON_KEYBOARD) %MAC, Jan 2016 -- added to solve issue related to
329                 mlkbd('init'); % disables the keyboard
330                 disp('<<< MonkeyLogic >>> Disabled Keyboard');
331         end
```



ryklin / **MonkeyLogic_stable**
forked from Dfreedmanlab/MonkeyLogic_stable

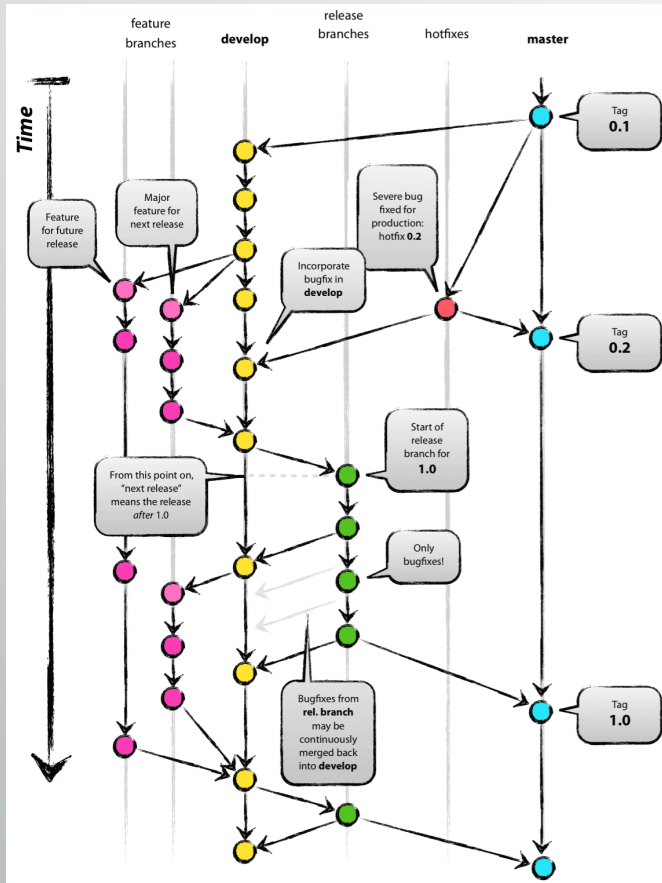
<> Code 0 Issues 0 Pull requests 0 Projects 0 Wiki

Branch: master ▾ **MonkeyLogic_stable** / MonkeyLogic / xycalibrate.m

ryklin XYCalibrate updates:

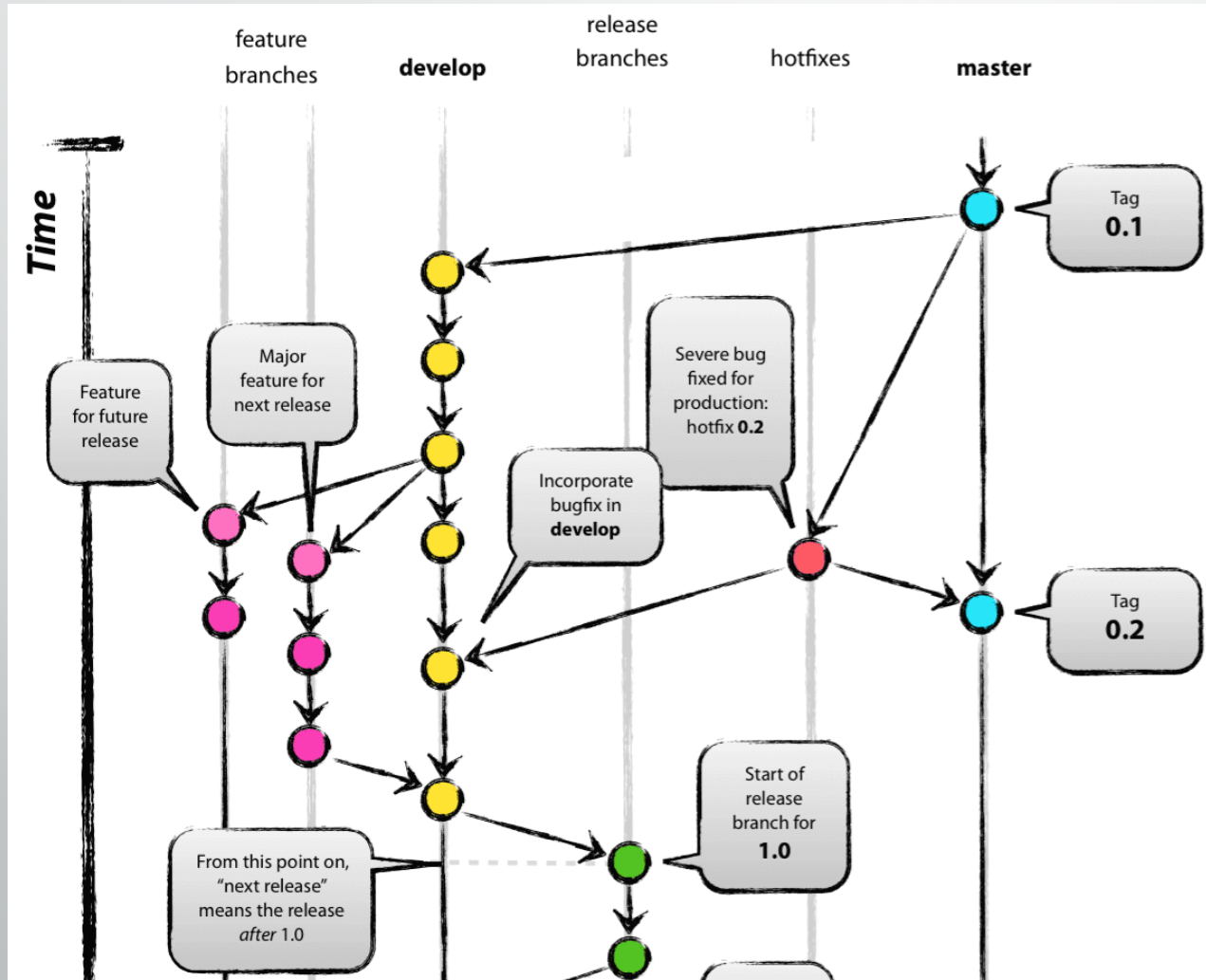
3 contributors

“Gitflow” as a Model

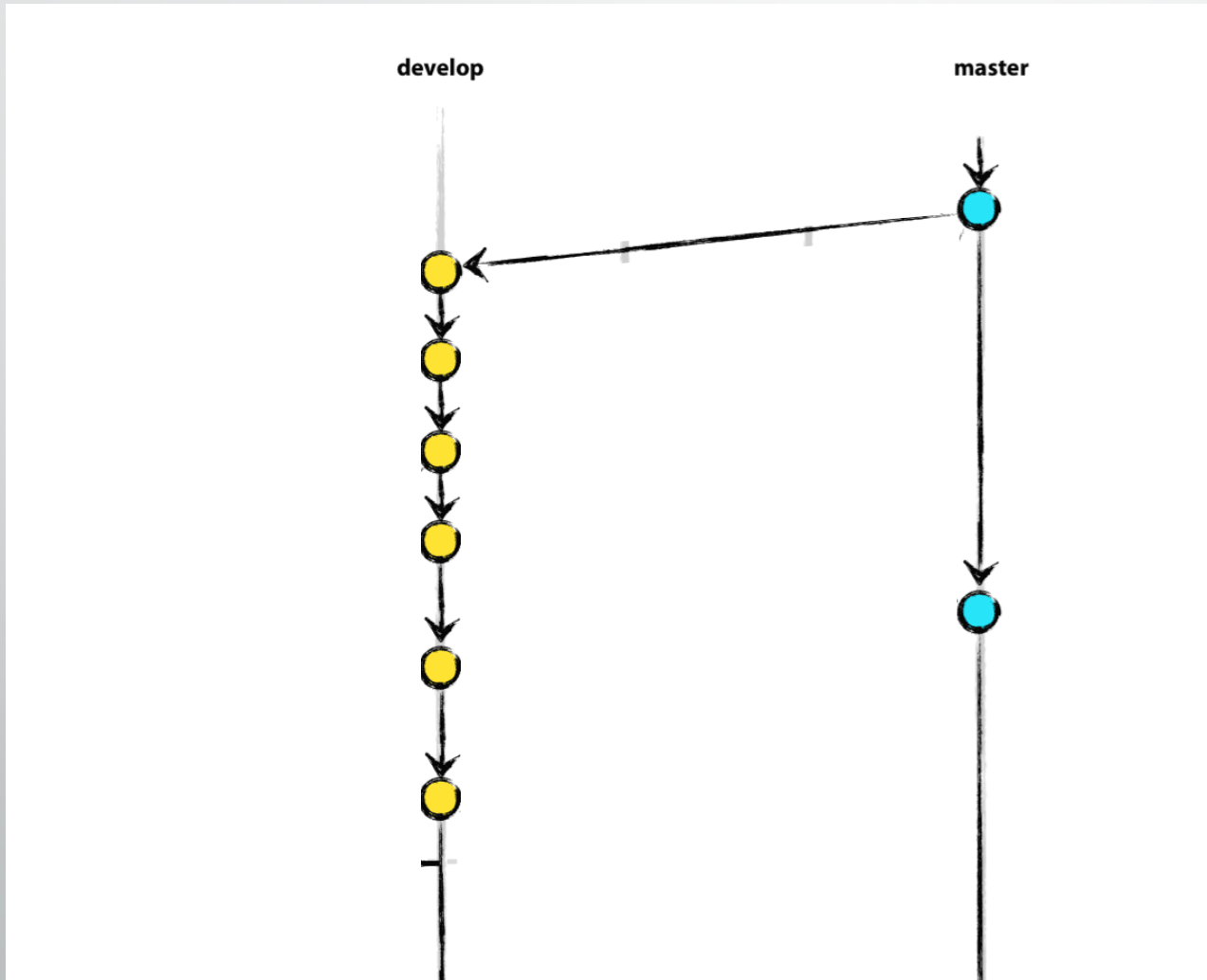


- In 2010, Vincent Driessen blogged about a git development model.
 - He'd been using it for about a year.
 - First public discription
- Named "GitFlow", Driessen's model workflow took off in the git community.
 - Spawned the creating of a set of git extensions to more easily implement and manage the workflow.

“Gitflow” as a Model

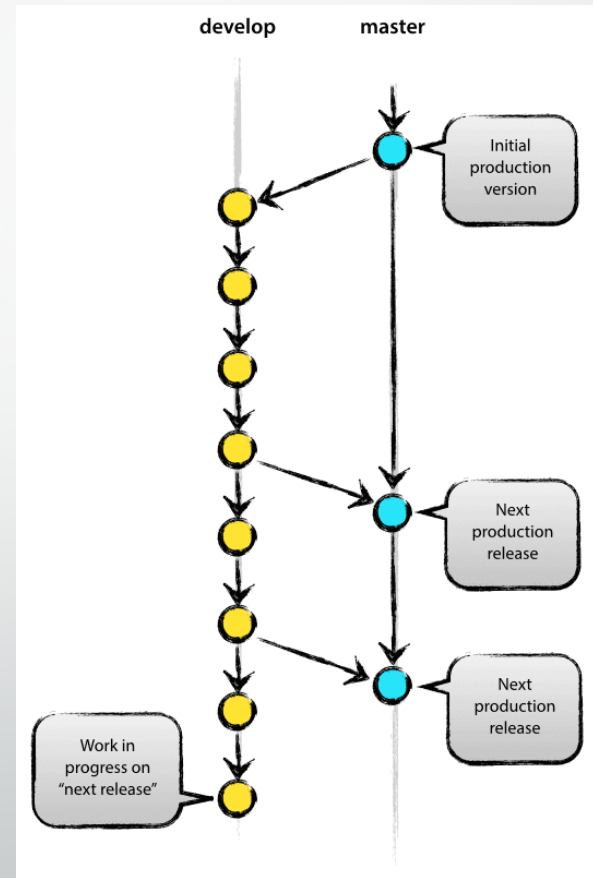


“Gitflow” as a Model

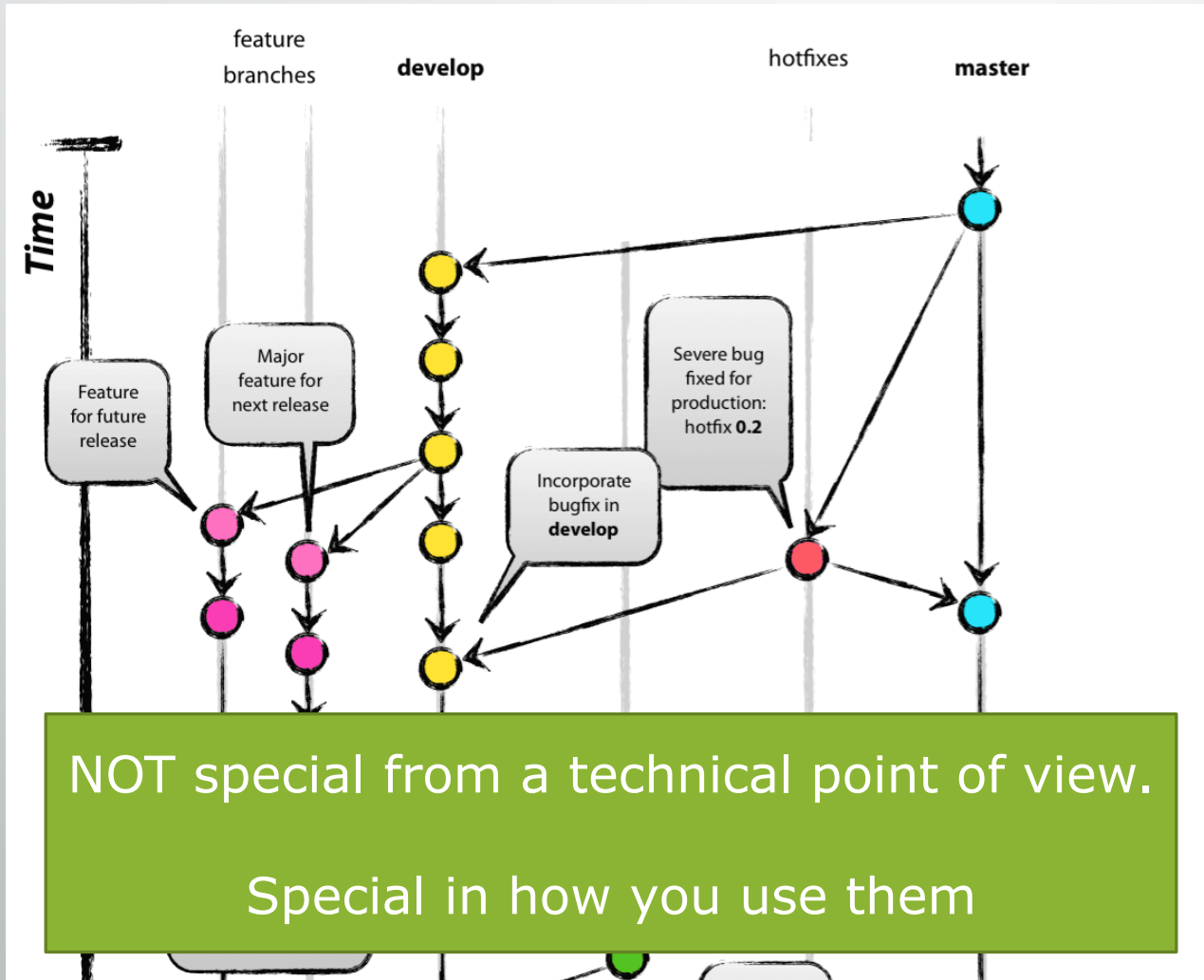


“Gitflow” as a Model

- **master** - branch where code always reflects a *production-ready* state.
- **develop** - branch where the code reflects a state with the latest development changes
- WHEN the develop branch reaches a stable point, all changes should be merged back into master



“Gitflow” as a Model



“Gitflow” as a Model

Creating a feature branch

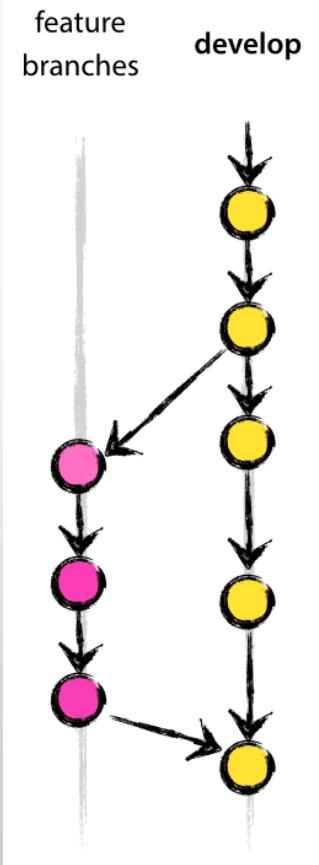
When starting work on a new feature, branch off from the develop branch.

```
$ git checkout -b myfeature develop  
Switched to a new branch "myfeature"
```

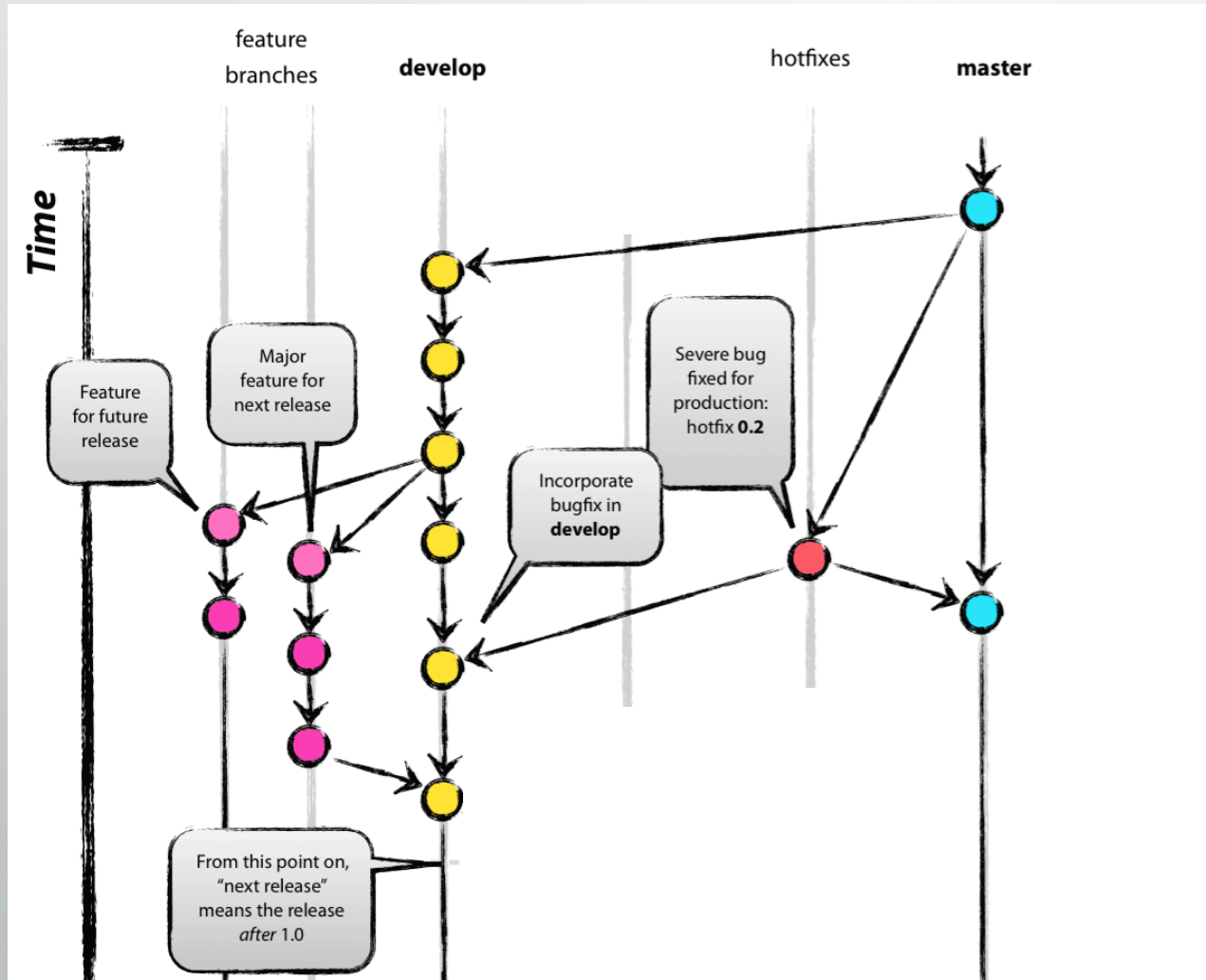
Incorporating a finished feature on develop

Finished features may be merged into the develop branch to definitely add them to the upcoming release:

```
$ git checkout develop  
Switched to branch 'develop'  
$ git merge --no-ff myfeature  
Updating ea1b82a..05e9557  
(Summary of changes)  
$ git branch -d myfeature  
Deleted branch myfeature (was 05e9557).  
$ git push origin develop
```



“Gitflow” as a Model



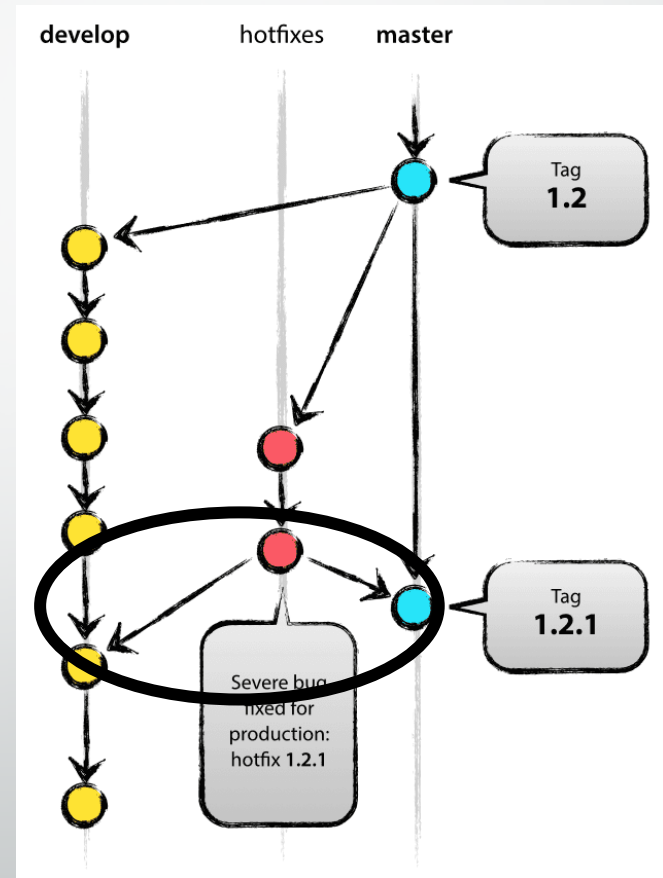
“Gitflow” as a Model

First, update master and tag the release.

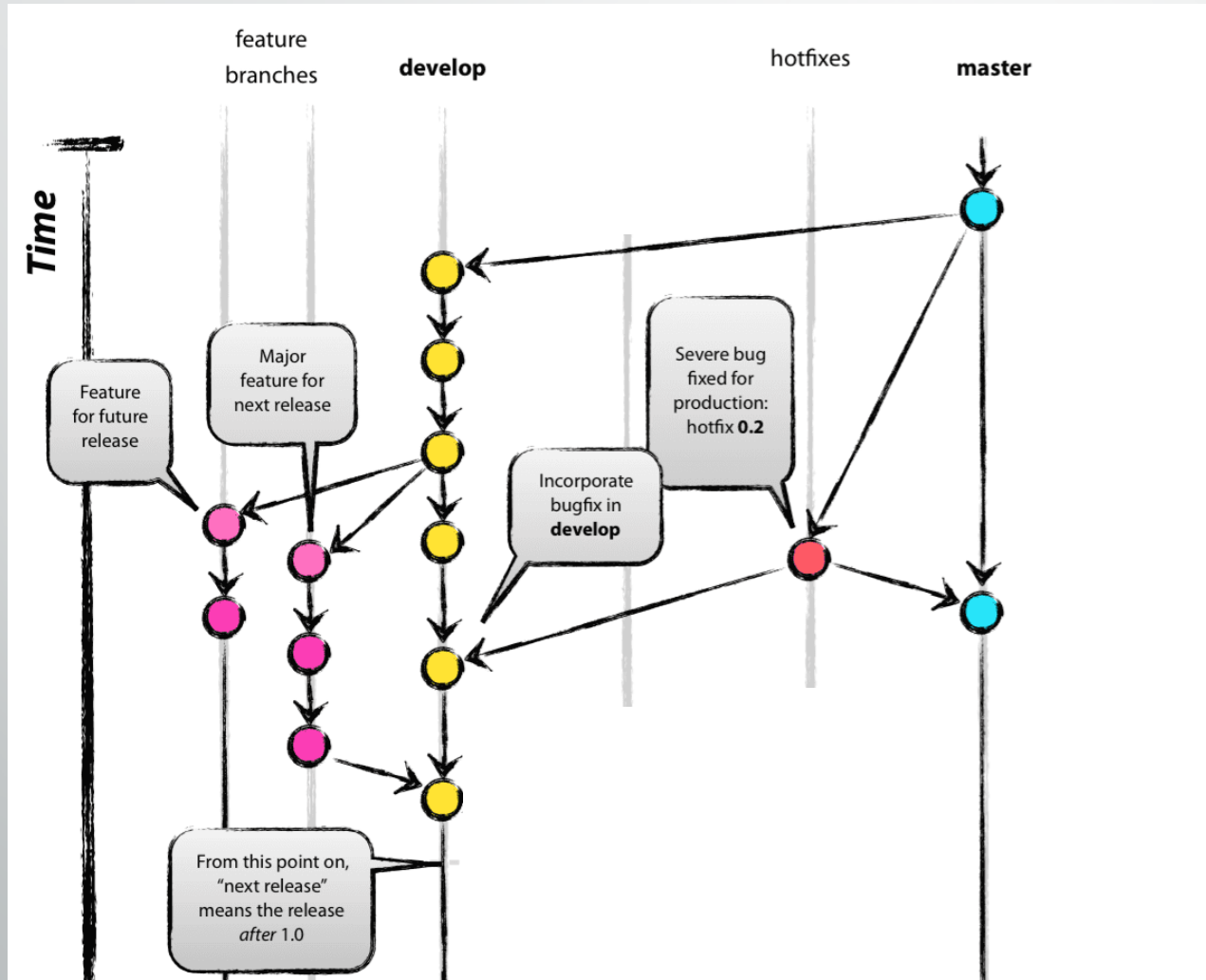
```
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
$ git merge --no-ff hotfix-1.2.1
Merge made by recursive.
(Summary of changes)
$ git tag -a 1.2.1
```

Next, include the bugfix in develop, too:

```
$ git checkout develop
Switched to branch 'develop'
$ git merge --no-ff hotfix-1.2.1
Merge made by recursive.
(Summary of changes)
```

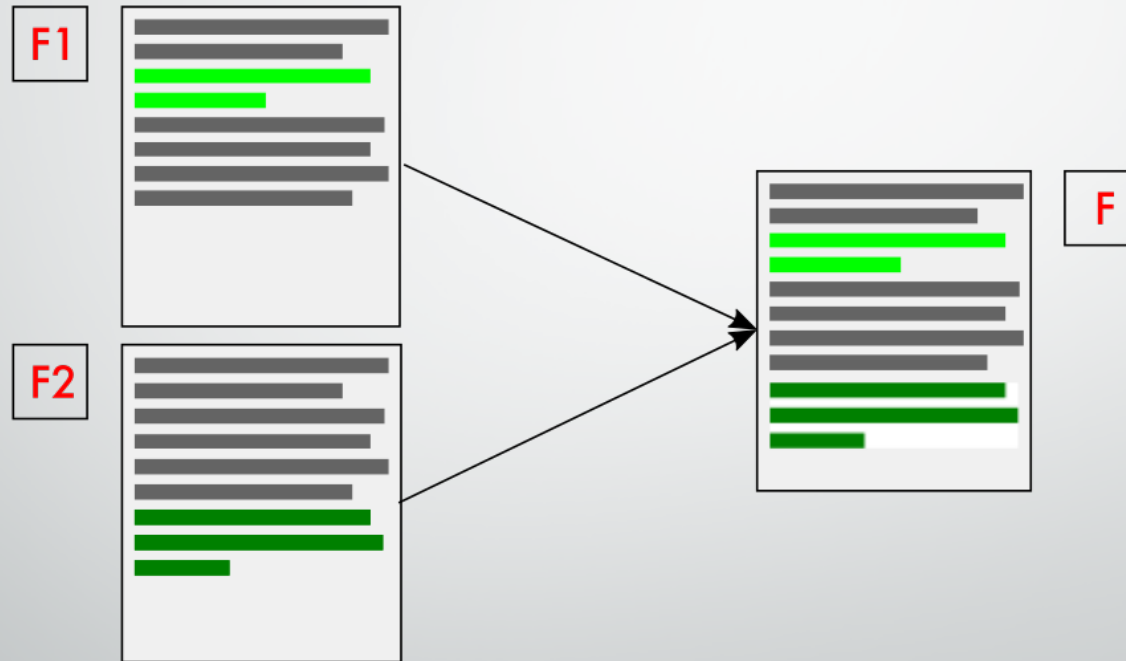


“Gitflow” as a Model



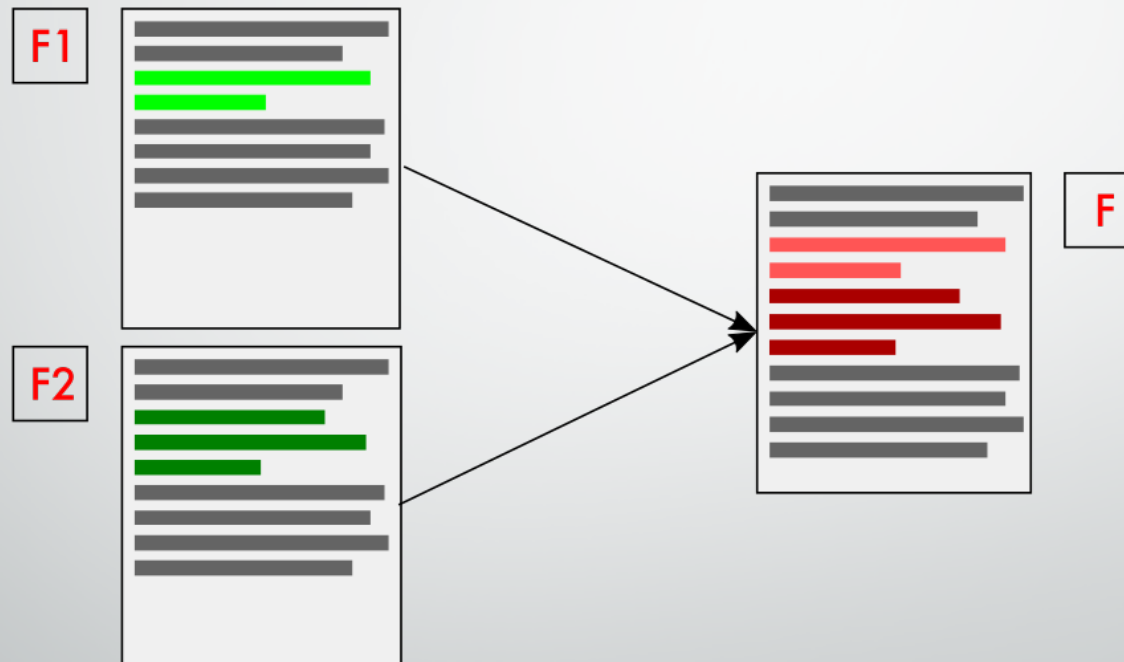
Git Merge

clean merge



Git Merge

merge conflict!



Git Merge

- Remember, **Git tracks all changes** on a line-by-line bases
 - You can always reverse or revert a change
- Git contains a **variety of merge tools and safety checks**



Git Merge

1. Get an error message
2. Get a merge conflict file



```
1 <<<<<< HEAD
2
3 Here is the original change.
4 =====
5 Here is the modified change.
6 >>>>>> 58326c301d09b58f3ac23d616e73f7b478424cc5
7
```

Git Merge Strategies

You can also change the way that git does merges – i.e. it's merge strategy – to avoid merge conflicts

MERGE STRATEGIES

The merge mechanism (`git merge` and `git pull` commands) allows the backend 'merge strategies' to be chosen with `-s` option. Some strategies can also take their own options, which can be passed by giving `-X<option>` arguments to `git merge` and/or `git pull` .

resolve

This can only resolve two heads (i.e. the current branch and another branch you pulled from) using a 3-way merge algorithm. It tries to carefully detect criss-cross merge ambiguities and is considered generally safe and fast.

recursive

This can only resolve two heads using a 3-way merge algorithm. When there is more than one common ancestor that can be used for 3-way merge, it creates a merged tree of the common ancestors and uses that as the reference tree for the 3-way merge. This has been reported to result in fewer merge conflicts without causing mismerges by tests done on actual merge commits taken from Linux 2.6 kernel development history. Additionally this can detect and handle merges involving renames. This is the default merge strategy when pulling or merging one branch.

The 'recursive' strategy can take the following options:

ours

This option forces conflicting hunks to be auto-resolved cleanly by favoring 'our' version. Changes from the other tree that do not conflict with our side are reflected to the merge result. For a binary file, the entire contents are taken from our side.

This should not be confused with the 'ours' merge strategy, which does not even look at what the other tree contains at all. It discards everything the other tree did, declaring 'our' history contains all that happened in it.

theirs

This is the opposite of 'ours'.

patience

With this option, 'merge-recursive' spends a little extra time to avoid mismerges that sometimes occur due to unimportant matching lines (e.g., braces from distinct functions). Use this when the branches to be merged have diverged wildly. See also `git-diff[1]` `--patience` .

diff-algorithm=[patience|minimal|histogram|myers]

Tells 'merge-recursive' to use a different diff algorithm, which can help avoid mismerges that occur due to unimportant matching lines (such as braces from distinct functions). See also `git-diff[1]`

`--diff-algorithm` .



Assembled Resources

Getting Started

- Download and Install Git: <https://git-scm.com/>
 - Setup your first repository (git init)
 - Add and commit your first file
- Sign up for GitHub: <https://github.com/>
 - Setup a GitHub repository as the remote for your local repo
 - Push to the remote
- Optional
 - Request a free educational upgrade for GitHub as explained here: <http://www.inferencelab.com/free-github-private-repos-for-academics/>
 - Download SourceTree: <https://www.sourcetreeapp.com/>
 - Download DiffMerge: <https://sourcegear.com/diffmerge/>

“Try Git” simulator

*Resources for learning
Git and GitHub*

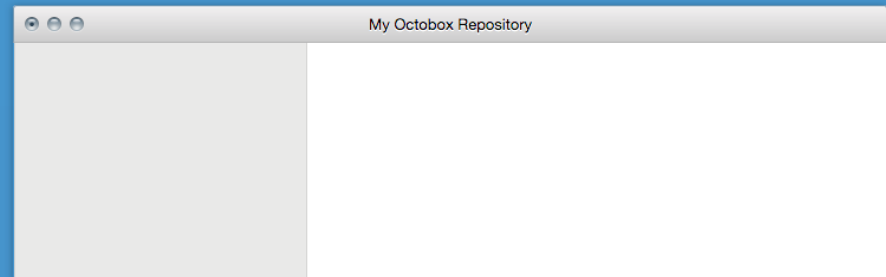
1.1 · Got 15 minutes and want to learn Git?

Git allows groups of people to work on the same documents (often code) at the same time, and without stepping on each other's toes. It's a distributed version control system.

Our terminal prompt below is currently in a directory we decided to name "octobox". To initialize a Git repository here, type the following command:

→ `git init`

tryGit



<https://try.github.io>

Getting Started

[About GitHub](#) / [Git and GitHub learning resources](#)

Git and GitHub learning resources

There are a lot of helpful Git and GitHub resources on the web. This is a short list of our favorites!

Using Git

Familiarize yourself with Git by visiting the [official Git project site](#) and reading the [ProGit ebook](#). You can review the [Git command list](#) or [Git command lookup reference](#) while using the [Try Git](#) simulator.

Using GitHub

Become better acquainted with GitHub through our [bootcamp](#) articles. See our [GitHub flow](#) for a process introduction. Refer to our [overview guides](#) to walk through basic concepts.

Branches, forks, and pull requests

Learn about [Git Branching](#) using an interactive tool. Read about [forks](#) and [pull requests](#) as well as [how we use pull requests](#) at GitHub.

Access quick references about the [command line](#) as well as GitHub [checklists](#), [cheat sheets](#), and [more](#).

Tune in

Our GitHub [YouTube Training and Guides channel](#) offers tutorials about [pull requests](#), [forking](#), [rebase](#), and [reset](#) functions. Each topic is covered in 5 minutes or less.


Windows users can view a special 10-minute [GitHub for Windows](#) tutorial presented by GitHub and Microsoft.

<https://help.github.com/articles/git-and-github-learning-resources/>

“Hello World” Demo on GitHub

*Resources for learning
Git and GitHub*

GitHub Guides Video Guides



Hello World

🕒 10 minute read

The **Hello World** project is a time-honored tradition in computer programming. It is a simple exercise that gets you started when learning something new. Let's get started with GitHub!

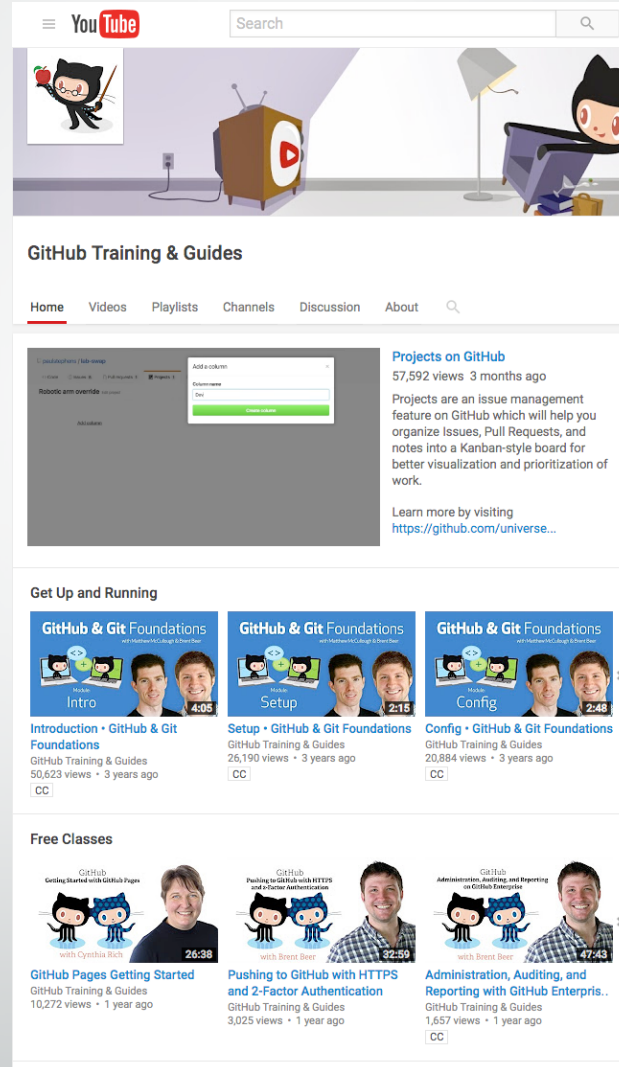
You'll learn how to:

- Create and use a repository
- Start and manage a new branch
- Make changes to a file and push them to GitHub as commits
- Open and merge a pull request

<https://guides.github.com/activities/hello-world/>

“GitHub” Channel on YouTube

*Resources for learning
Git and GitHub*



The screenshot shows the GitHub Training & Guides YouTube channel page. At the top, there is a search bar and a navigation menu with options: Home, Videos, Playlists, Channels, Discussion, and About. Below the navigation, there is a featured video titled "Projects on GitHub" with 57,592 views, posted 3 months ago. The video description explains that Projects are an issue management feature on GitHub that help organize Issues, Pull Requests, and notes into a Kanban-style board. Below the featured video, there are three video thumbnails under the heading "Get Up and Running": "Intro" (4:05), "Setup" (2:15), and "Config" (2:48). Each thumbnail includes the title, duration, and view count. Below these, there are three more video thumbnails under the heading "Free Classes": "Getting Started" (26:38), "Pushing to GitHub with HTTPS and 2-Factor Authentication" (32:59), and "Administration, Auditing, and Reporting with GitHub Enterprise" (47:43). Each thumbnail includes the title, duration, and view count.

<https://www.youtube.com/githubguides>

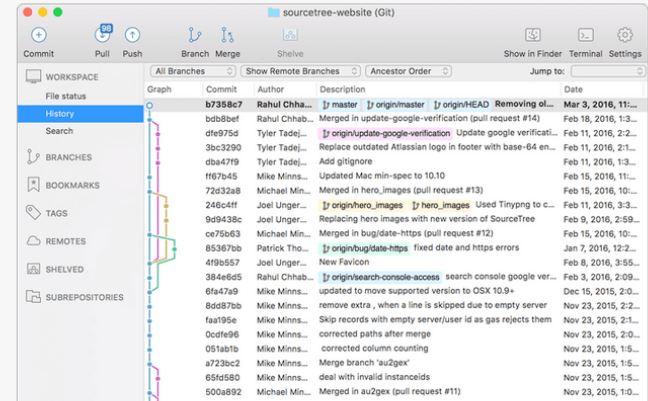
Source Tree

- Git and GitHub can be used entirely from the command line.
- But, there are many GUI implementations of Git. The one I use is called SourceTree
- Personally, I'm not a fan of the GitHub desktop application

Harness the power of Git and Hg in a beautifully simple application

Download for Mac OS X

Also available for Windows



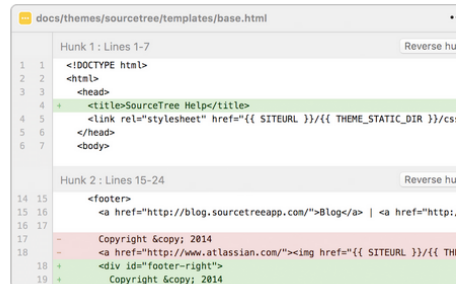
Join the SourceTree Beta Program

Want access to new features and improvements before they are in production? Sign up for the Beta program to try new features, provide feedback and engage with the SourceTree Team.

Sign up now

A free visual Git and Hg client for Mac and Windows

SourceTree simplifies how you interact with your Git and Mercurial repositories so you can focus on coding. Visualize and manage your repositories through SourceTree's simple interface.



Simple for beginners

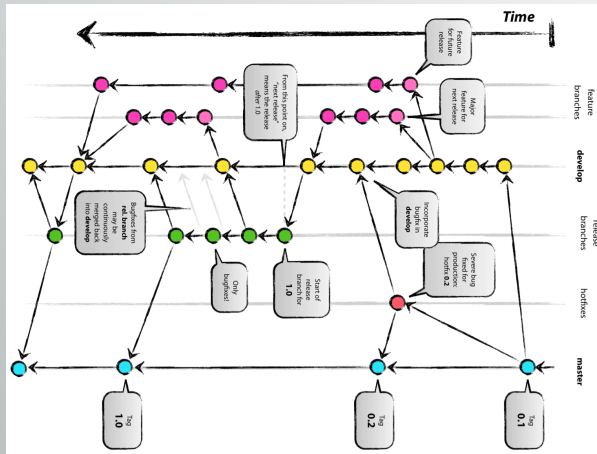
Say goodbye to the command line - simplify distributed version control for your team and quickly bring everyone up to speed.

Powerful for experts

Perfect for making advanced users even more productive. Review changesets, stash, cherry-pick between branches and more.

Gitflow

git-flow are a set of git extensions to provide high-level repository operations for Vincent Driessen's (nvie) branching model.



Windows

Kody Brown edited this page on Nov 21, 2016 · 31 revisions

Installing on Windows

This page outlines the installation of the gitflow scripts on the three major distributions of git. Please follow the directions for your git distribution.

For Windows users, [Git for Windows](#) is a good starting place for installing git.

Cygwin

For Windows users who wish to use the automated install, it is suggested that you install [Cygwin](#) first to install tools like `git`, `util-linux` and `wget` (with those three being packages that can be selected during installation). Then simply run this command from a Cygwin shell in your `$HOME`:

```
$ wget -q -O - --no-check-certificate https://github.com/nvie/gitflow/raw/develop/contrib/g
```

If you are on a restricted user account, you can switch the installation location with the `INSTALL_PREFIX` environment variable:

```
$ export INSTALL_PREFIX=$USERPROFILE/bin
```

Pages 10

- Home
- Cheatsheets
- Command Line Arguments
- Config values
- FAQ
- Installation
- Linux
- Mac OS X
- Manual installation
- Windows

Clone this wiki locally

<https://github.com/nvie/git>

Clone in Desktop

<https://github.com/nvie/gitflow/wiki/>

<http://nvie.com/posts/a-successful-git-branching-model/>



Thank You