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GIT Tutorial

Version control and shared development

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What is git?

- Version control
 - Track changes you make to software or other documents
 - Go back to old versions, or look at changes
- Shared development platform
 - Designed to support projects with multiple developers
 - Create branches, merge and track individual user changes, report and assign issues
- Distributed
 - Every version of the repository, whether local or hosted (e.g. github, Radiology gitlab) is a full repository, so access to host required
 - Transition to and from local copy to hosted repository, between hosted sites, and between local copies

Why Git?

- Sharing and jointly developing code
- **Standard tool** for version control & software development, easy to work with others
- Open source and free
- Distributed – track changes on your local copies
- Jobs
 - Employers may consider your github/gitlab/bitbucket profile as part of your CV for tech jobs
 - Ask any graduate who works on software in industry – they must use version control
- Many Tools
 - e.g. github desktop client, probably many others
 - Web interfaces

Prominent Git Software Groups

- TensorFlow (Google) <https://github.com/tensorflow>
- Python <https://github.com/python>
- Facebook <https://github.com/facebook>
- LinkedIn <https://github.com/linkedin>

The screenshot shows the GitHub profile for Facebook. At the top, it says "Facebook" and "We work hard to contribute our work back to the web, mobile, big data, & infrastructure communities. NB: members must have two-factor auth." Below this, it shows "Repositories: 132", "People: 197", and "Projects: 0". There are search bars for repositories, topics, and languages. The pinned repositories are:

- hvm**: A virtual machine for executing programs written in Haskell. Languages: C++, JavaScript, Java, Python, Objective-C. 10,262 stars, 2,762 forks, updated 2 minutes ago.
- jest**: Delightful JavaScript testing. Languages: JavaScript, React, Facebook, Hack, Node.js. 11,594 stars, 2,225 forks, 16 issues need help, updated 9 minutes ago.
- nuclide**: An open IDE for web and native mobile development, built on top of Atom. Languages: JavaScript. 7,021 stars, 497 forks, 2 issues need help, updated 8 minutes ago.
- draft**: A Next.js Python repository related to the Python Programming language. Languages: Python, JavaScript. URL: <https://www.python.org/>.

Below the pinned repositories, there is a "Pinned repositories" section with a grid of smaller repository cards:

- caython**: The Python programming language. Python, 1144 stars, 516 forks.
- mypy**: Optional static typing for Python 2 and 3 (PEP484). Python, 3,661 stars, 498 forks.
- pythondotorg**: Source code for python.org. Python, 762 stars, 295 forks.
- peps**: Python Enhancement Proposals. Python, 993 stars, 307 forks.
- typeded**: Collection of library stubs for Python, with static types. Python, 690 stars, 431 forks.
- devguide**: The Python developer's guide. Python, 363 stars, 135 forks.
- mypy**: Optional static typing for Python 2 and 3 (PEP484). Python, 3,772 stars, 498 forks, updated 29 minutes ago.
- peps**: Python Enhancement Proposals. Python, 998 stars, 305 forks, updated an hour ago.
- cpython**: The Python programming language. Python, 12,363 stars, 5,137 forks, updated 5 hours ago.

The screenshot shows the GitHub profile for TensorFlow. At the top, it says "tensorflow" and "A machine learning framework made easy to use, built on Apache Spark." Below this, it shows "Repositories: 48", "People: 168", and "Projects: 0". There are search bars for repositories, topics, and languages. The pinned repositories are:

- tensorflow**: Deep learning using data flow graphs for scalable machine learning. Languages: C++, Java, Python. 167k stars, 7.6k forks.
- models**: Models and examples built with TensorFlow. Languages: Python. 22k stars, 1.6k forks.
- tensorflow-tutorials**: TensorFlow tutorials. Languages: JavaScript, Python, C++, TypeScript. 2.9k stars, 178 forks, updated 3 minutes ago.
- tfjs-core**: WebGL accelerated ML.js linear algebra & automatic differentiation for JavaScript. Languages: JavaScript, WebGL, Machine Learning, TensorFlow. 7k stars, 1.4k forks, updated 2 minutes ago.
- models**: Models and examples built with TensorFlow. Languages: Python. 23,810 stars, 1,618 forks, updated 3 minutes ago.
- tensorflow**: Computation using data flow graphs for scalable machine learning. Languages: Python, Machine Learning, Deep Neural Networks, Deep Learning. 167k stars, 7.6k forks.

The screenshot shows the GitHub profile for LinkedIn. At the top, it says "LinkedIn" and "A scalable machine learning library on Apache Spark." Below this, it shows "Repositories: 135", "People: 28", and "Projects: 0". There are search bars for repositories, topics, and languages. The pinned repositories are:

- panning**: Approximate data made easier. Languages: Java. 771 stars, 365 forks, Apache 2.0 license, updated 36 minutes ago.
- photon-ml**: A scalable machine learning library on Apache Spark. Languages: Java. 836 stars, 145 forks, Apache 2.0 license, updated 23 minutes ago.
- cruise-control**: Cruise control is the bit of logic to fully automate the dynamic workload rebalance and self-healing of a Kafka cluster. It provides great value to Kafka users by simplifying the operation of Kafka clusters. Languages: Java. 701 stars, 128 forks, 815+1 Clones, updated an hour ago.
- pinot**: A real-time distributed OLAP database. Languages: Java. 1,219 stars, 339 forks, Apache 2.0 license, updated an hour ago.
- ambr**: Distributed object store. Languages: Java. 1,241 stars, 239 forks, Apache 2.0 license, updated an hour ago.
- pygrade**: Using Grade to build Python projects.

Selected Imaging Repositories/Groups

- SIVIC - <https://github.com/SIVICLab/sivic>
- ANTS – Advanced Normalization Tools <https://github.com/ANTsX/ANTs>
- AFNI – **A**nalysis of **F**unctional **N**euro**I**mages <https://github.com/afni/afni>
- ISMRMRD – ISMRM raw data format
- BART – Berkeley advanced reconstruction toolbox
<https://github.com/mrirecon/bart>
- Many more!

Git Servers and Structure

- <https://git.radiology.ucsf.edu/>
 - Radiology git server
 - Behind firewall, only accessible by Radiology users, no public repos
 - Sensitive projects (data, IP)
 - Easily explored by others in Radiology
- github.com
 - Most widely used service
 - Public and private repositories (“Repos”)
 - Request academic account for unlimited free private repos for 2 years – education.github.com
- Individual accounts
- Groups – for groups with multiple shared projects, e.g. lab/research group, specific project/grant, organization

My Personal Git Ecosystem

▪ Radiology git

- plarson - personal account, for my own projects or initial development
 - matlab
 - EPSI processing
- EPIC-MRI – group account for GE MRI EPIC programming projects (so far I'm the only user 😊)
 - 3dradial
 - prose_prostate
 - fidcsi_c13
 - 3dute
 - cones

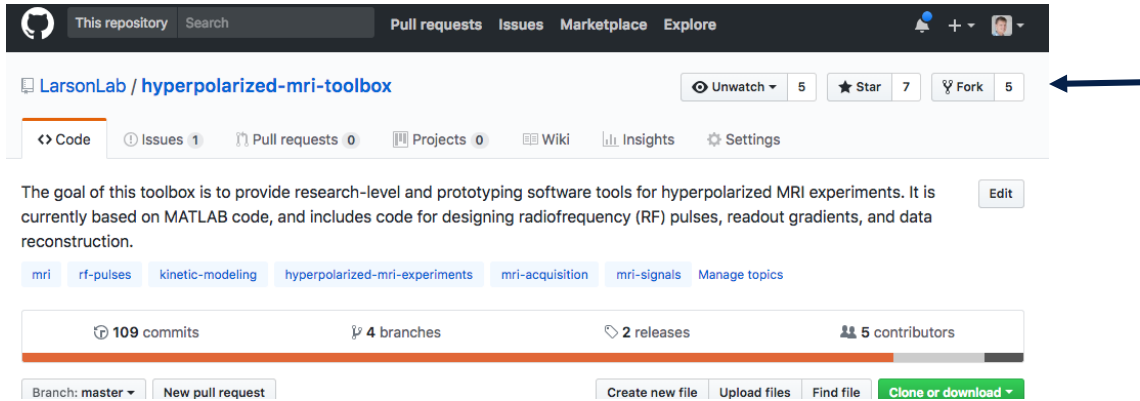
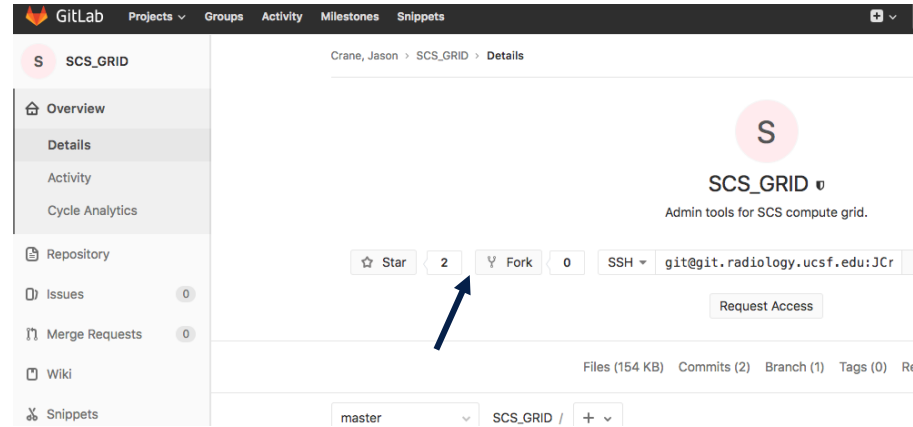
Incredibly
valuable for these
projects!

▪ GitHub

- agentmess – personal account, personal projects, papers, playing around with code
- LarsonLab – group account for shared projects and sustained projects
 - hyperpolarized-mri-toolbox
 - mripy (Python tools for MRI, including neural networks, originally from Peng Cao)
 - Spectral-Spatial-RF-Pulse-Design
 - MRI-education-resources
- UCSF-EPIC-MRI
 - For sharing EPIC software with others
 - All private repositories (GE proprietary information)

GitHub/GitLab features

- Star – any interesting code
- Watch – be notified of repo changes
- Fork – make your own copy to use and modify



Remember to ...

- Commit every day!
- Practice, and don't worry about mistakes since there's a history of all your changes

Initialization

1. Login – `git.radiology.ucsf.edu` or `github.com`
2. Create New Repository/Project
3. Clone `'git clone <address>'`
 - Copy address from web
 - Clone to multiple places (laptop, SCS network)
4. Add files or import in existing directory
5. Check file status `'git status'`, should show Untracked Files
6. Add these files to git repository with `'git add'`
7. Check file status `'git status'`, should show Changes to Be Committed
8. Commit `'git commit -m "<commit message>" '`
9. Push changes to remote repository (e.g. github, radiology git) `'git push'`
10. Check web!

Daily Workflow

1. Pull changes from remote repo (in case others have added edits) 'git pull'
 - If you are just a user (not developer) of repo/project, then this is all you need
 2. Modify files
 3. Check status 'git status'
 4. Add changes 'git add'
 5. Confirm status 'git status'
 6. Commit 'git commit'
 7. Push changes 'git push' (don't need to do for every commit, but at least every day is best)
-
- Quick commit – 'git commit –a –m <message>' stages all changes to be committed and then commits

Advanced Workflows - ignoring files

- .gitignore – this is a file within your git repository that can choose to ignore certain files. For example, large data files, temporary files, executables.
 - .gitignore templates at <https://github.com/github/gitignore>
 - Copy into main directory
 - In GitHub Desktop app, right-click to add files to .gitignore
- Want to store large files? Use “git-lfs” (large file storage) git-lfs.github.com

Advanced Workflows - Branching

- “Branch”
 - separate version of repository to work on
 - Create a branch to fix a bug, add a new feature, or play around without disrupting the “master” branch (default branch when you start a project)
 - Easy to explore and visualize via web interfaces
 - First branch created is the “master”

Advanced Workflows – Creating and Editing New Branch

Via Web interface

Then switch to branch in repository

1. List all branches 'git branch -a'
2. Checkout new branch 'git checkout <branchname>'
3. Confirm you are now working on new branch 'git branch'

Or Command Line

1. Check current branch 'git branch -a' (lists branches, * indicated current branch_)
2. Switch to starting branch if needed, e.g. 'git checkout master' to create branch from master
3. Create new branch 'git branch <branchname>'
4. Checkout new branch 'git checkout <branchname>'
5. Confirm you are now working on new branch 'git branch'

Advanced Workflows – Creating and Editing New Branch

- Normally, a repository is a single directory and you can switch between branches ('git branch' to view branches, 'git checkout <branchname>' to switch)
- This can cause problems if you (like me) forget to check what branch you are working on
- Alternative
 - Keep one repository as a 'master'
 - git clone git@git.radiology.ucsf.edu:PLarson/git-tutorial-test.git git-tutorial-test_master
 - Clone another version of repo for development(more like SVN)
 - git clone git@git.radiology.ucsf.edu:PLarson/git-tutorial-test.git git-tutorial-test_branch
 - cd git-tutorial-test_branch
 - git checkout <branchname>

Advanced Workflows – Merging Branches

- Create a Merge/pull request
 - When you want to put branches together, merge the changes
 - E.g. you have added feature in a feature branch, merge back into the master branch
 - I find this easiest via web interfaces
- When you push changes 'git push', message:
 - remote: To create a merge request for branch2, visit:
 - remote: https://git.radiology.ucsf.edu/PLarson/git-tutorial-test/merge_requests/new?merge_request%5Bsource_branch%5D=branch2
- Review and submit merge request
- Confirm request and submit (last steps are so you can review the changes carefully before continuing)

Fixing conflicts

Can arise when remote repo is out of sync with local copy, or during merging of branches

1. Find conflicting files 'git status'
2. Edit with your favorite editor
 - Conflicting lines marked with <<<<, ====, >>>>
 - Choose appropriate changes, remove lines with <<<<, ====, >>>>
3. Mark resolution with 'git add'
4. Commit
5. Push

Advanced Workflows - Other

- Multiple Remote Repos (e.g. github vs radiology git)
 - Can sync local copy with both
 - Move repository to other location
 1. Create empty repository
 2. Add as a remote 'git remote add github <https://github.com/agentmess/git-tutorial-test.git>' (can change "github" to be description of another remote repository, use "origin" if you want to make this the new default repository)
 3. Push to new remote 'git push --all github'

Advanced Workflows - Other

- Tags/releases
 - When you've got a stable product
 - Allows others to easily find stable version or version that will work for them
- Issues
 - Keep track of bugs to fix or features to add

Other features for citing and sharing (GitHub based)

- Zenodo for citing code
 - Get DOI for citing your code!
 - <https://zenodo.org/account/settings/github/>
- Webpages – e.g. Radiology retreat, BART <https://mrirecon.github.io/bart/>
 - <https://pages.github.com/>
 - Setup at username.github.io
- MATLAB File Exchange – automatically post your MATLAB code from github here

More resources

- Google your error message
- <https://intrarad.ucsf.edu/twiki/bin/view/Sysadmin/GitLab>
- <https://git.radiology.ucsf.edu/EPIC-MRI/BestPractices>
- Getting Started guides on github and gitlab

Remember to ...

- Commit every day!
- Practice, and don't worry about mistakes since there's a history of all your changes

- git on it
- git your roll on
- git 'er done
- everybody git together