Storing data with Git

INTRODUCTION TO GIT

George Boorman
Curriculum Manager, DataCamp



The commit structure

Git commits have **three** parts:

Commit

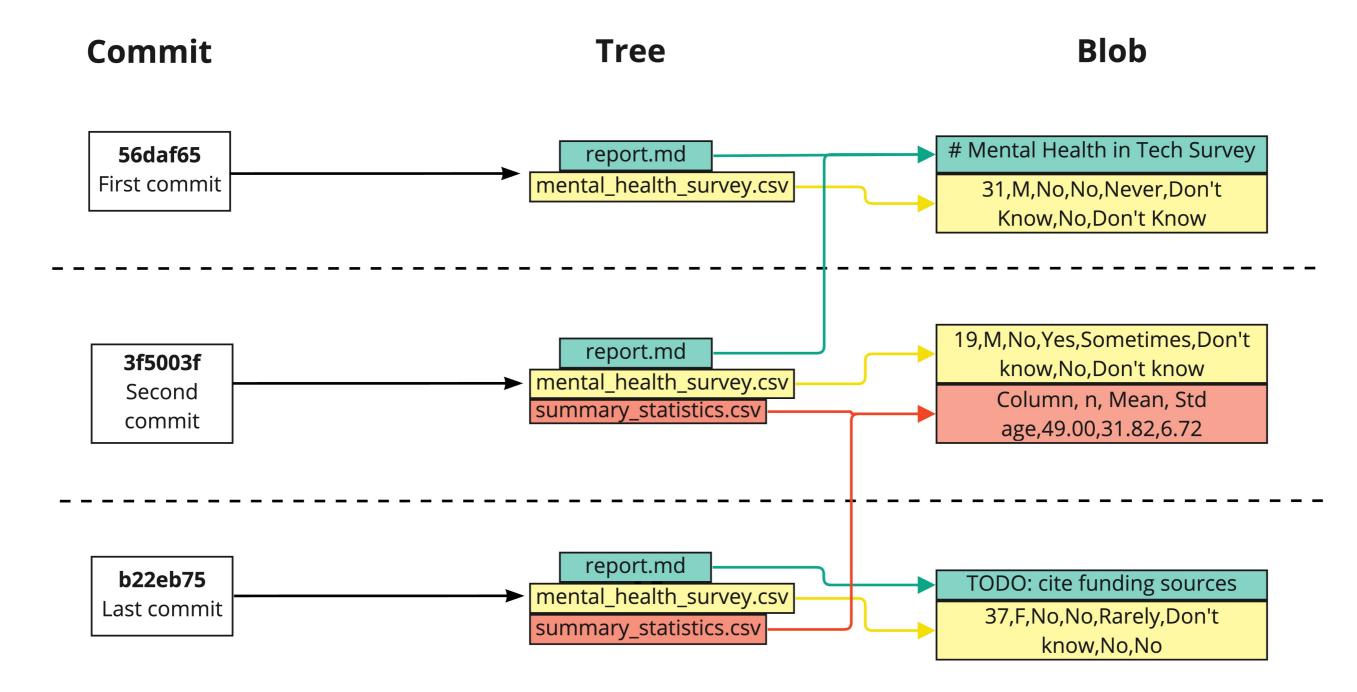
contains the metadata

• Tree

tracks the names and locations in the repo

• Blob

- binary large object
- may contain data of any kind
- compressed snapshot of a file's contents





Tree Blob

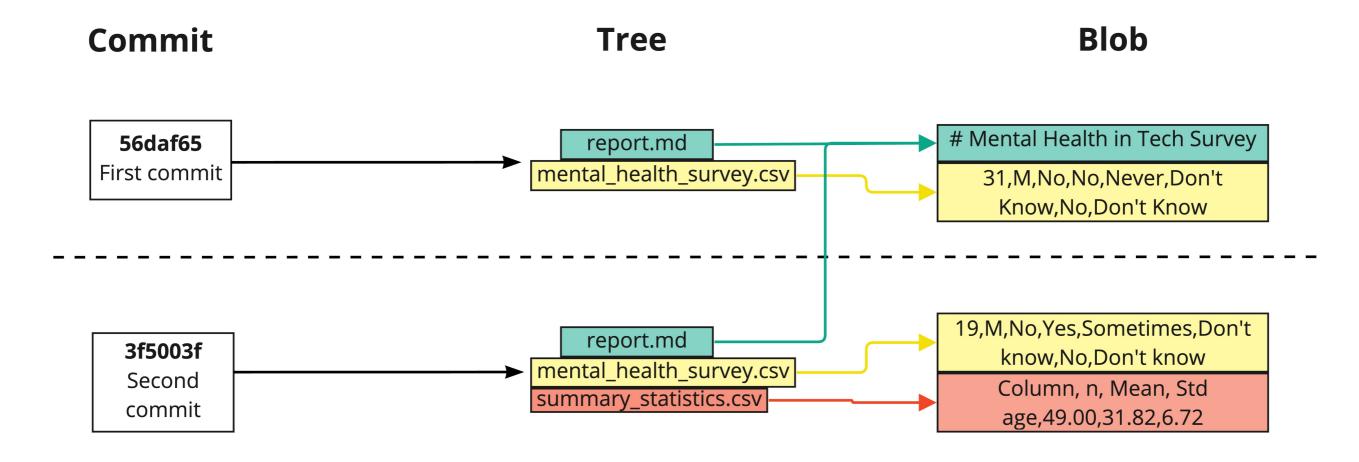
56daf65
First commit

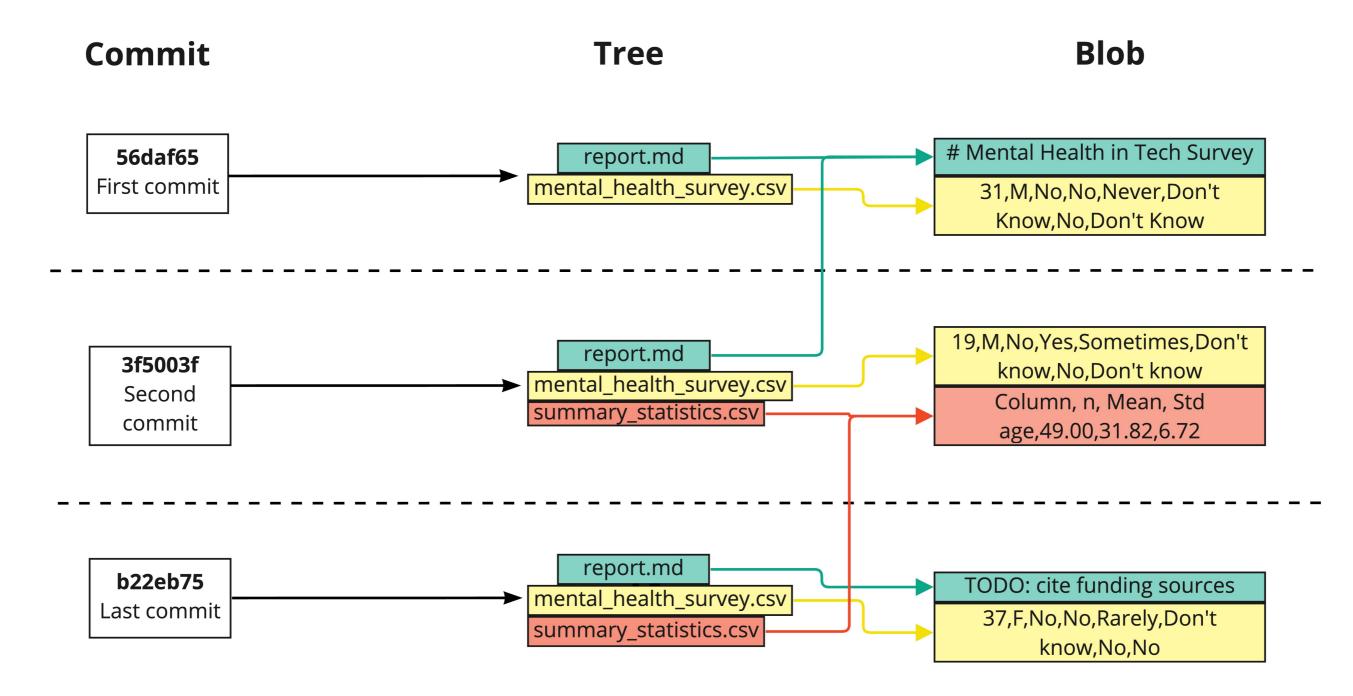
Mental Health in Tech Survey

mental_health_survey.csv

31,M,No,No,Never,Don't
Know,No,Don't Know









Git log

git log

```
commit ad8accfe94cb924444c488132bdef7c54b9bca68
Author: Rep Loop <repl@datacamp.com>
Date: Wed Jul 27 07:48:27 2022 +0000

Added reminder to cite funding sources.
:
```

- Press space to show more recent commits
- Press q to quit the log and return to the terminal

Git hash

Last commit: b22eb75a82a68b9c0f1c45b9f5a9b7abe281683a

- Pseudo-random number generator—hash function
- Hashes allow data sharing between repos
 - If two files are the same,
 - then their hashes are the same
 - Git only needs to compare hashes

Finding a particular commit

git log

Only need the first 6-8 characters of the hash

git show c27fa856

Git show output

```
c27fa85646794b92c5de310395493ebcc3e15cc0 (HEAD -> main)
                               Author: Rep Loop <repl@datacamp.com>
             Log
                                       Thu Aug 11 07:57:09 2022 +0000
                                   Adding 50th participant's data
                               diff --git a/data/mental_health_survey.csv b/data/mental_health_survey.csv
                               index e034015..17ff40f 100644
                               --- a/data/mental_health_survey.csv
                               +++ b/data/mental_health_survey.csv
                                                                                                                                                  Diff
                               @@ -48,3 +48,4 @@ age,gender,family_history,treatment,work_interfere,benefits,mental_health_interv
Data entry error
                                29, F, No, Yes, Rarely, Don't know, No, Don't know
                                23, M, Yes, No, Sometimes, No, No, No
                                25, M, Yes, Yes, Sometimes, Yes, No, Don't know
                                F,56,Yes,Rarely,No,Don't know,Often,No
```



Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO GIT



Viewing changes

INTRODUCTION TO GIT

George BoormanCurriculum Manager, DataCamp

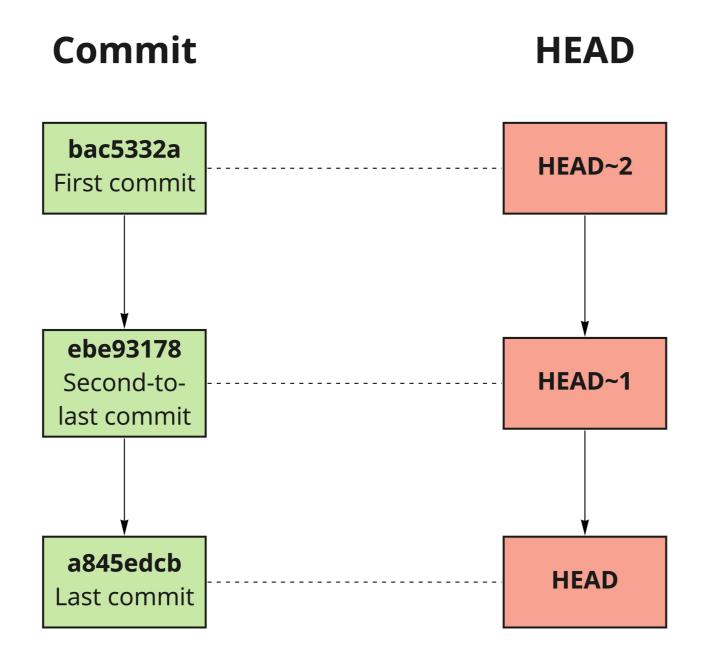


The HEAD shortcut

```
git diff -r HEAD
```

- Compares staged files to the version in the last commit
- Use a tilde ~ to pick a specific commit to compare versions
 - HEAD~1 = the second most recent commit
 - HEAD~2 = the commit before that
- Must not use spaces before or after the tilde ~

From commit hash to HEAD





Using HEAD with git show

git show HEAD~3

```
commit 39aec30df997f15650037da6a3df291097233ddb (tag: add-report-as-markdown)
Author: Rep Loop <repl@datacamp.com>
Date: Wed Jul 6 14:36:44 2022 +0000
    Added summary report file.
diff --git a/report.md b/report.md
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..35f4b4d
--- /dev/null
+++ b/report.md
@@ -0,0 +1,3 @@
+# Mental Health in Tech Survey
+TODO: write executive summary.
+TODO: include link to raw data.
```

What changed between two commits?

- git show is useful for viewing changes made in a particular commit
- git diff compares changes between two commits

What changed between two commits?

To compare the the fourth and third most recent commits

```
git diff 35f4b4d 186398f
```

or

git diff HEAD~3 HEAD~2



What changed between two commits?

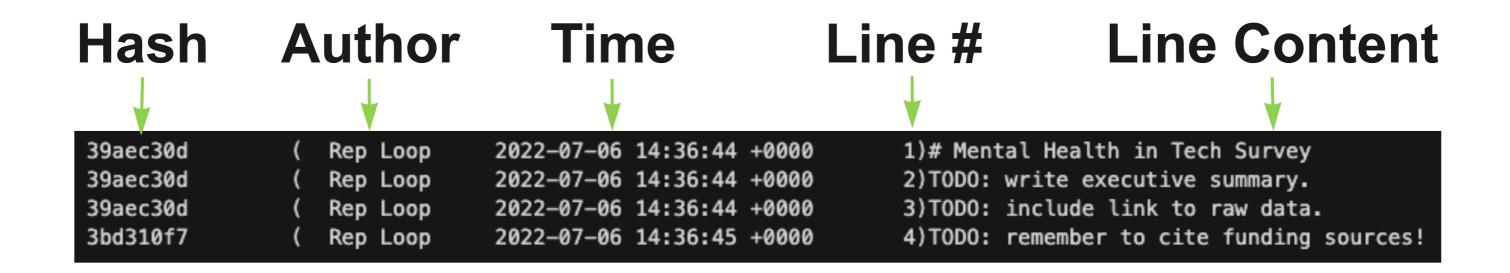
Add a fourth line

```
diff --git a/report.md b/report.md
index 35f4b4d..186398f 100644
--- a/report.md
+++ b/report.md
@@ -1,3 +1,4 @@
# Mental Health in Tech Survey
TODO: write executive summary.
TODO: include link to raw data.
+TODO: remember to cite funding sources!
```

Contents of the new line

Changes per document by line

git annotate report.md



¹ Image credit: https://unsplash.com/@hannahbusing



Summary

Command	Function
git show HEAD~1	Show what changed in the second most recent commit
git diff 35f4b4d 186398f	Show changes between two commits
git diff HEAD~1 HEAD~2	Show changes between two commits
git annotate file	Show line-by-line changes and associated metadata

Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO GIT



Undoing changes before committing

INTRODUCTION TO GIT

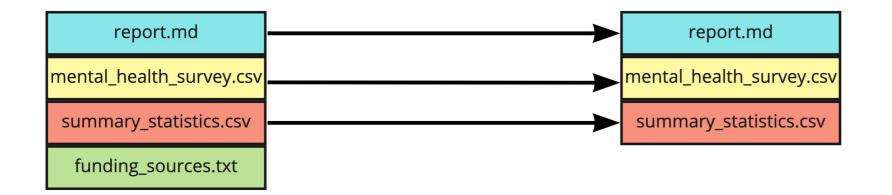
George Boorman
Curriculum Manager, DataCamp



Unstaging a file

Repository

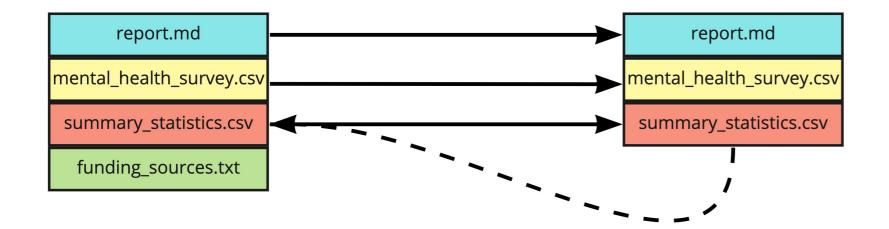
Staging Area



Unstaging a file

Repository

Staging Area



Making a commit

Repository

Staging Area

report.md

mental_health_survey.csv

summary_statistics.csv

funding_sources.txt

Commit

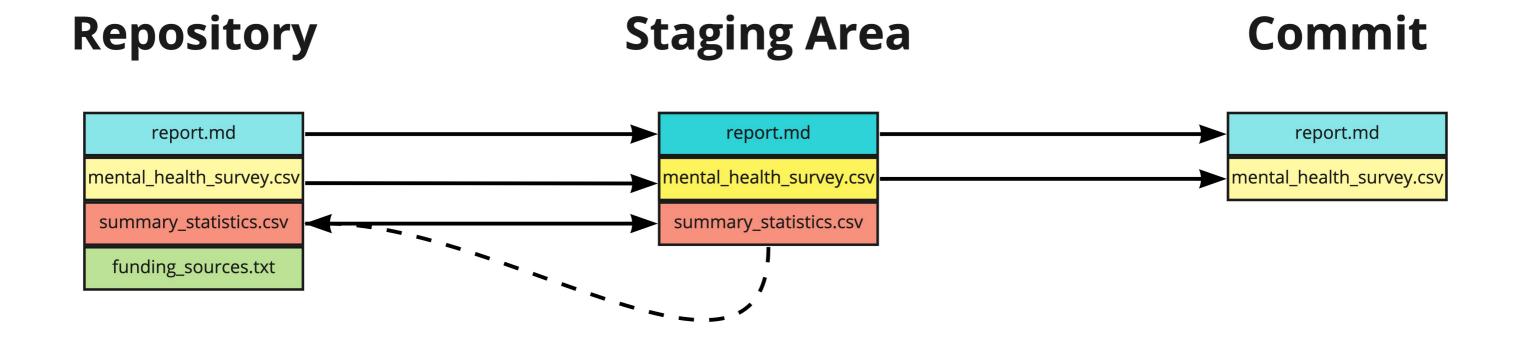
report.md

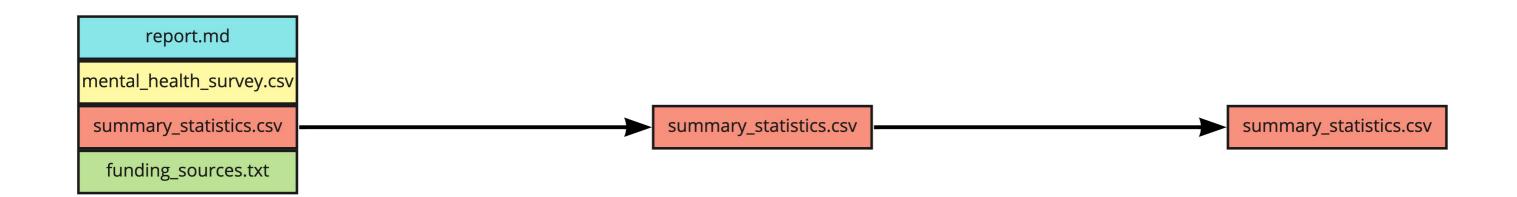
mental_health_survey.csv

summary_statistics.csv



Committing the third file







Unstaging a single file in Git

git commit -m "Adding age summary statistics"

• To unstage a single file:

```
git reset HEAD summary_statistics.csv

nano summary_statistics.csv

git add summary_statistics.csv
```

Unstaging all files

• To unstage all files:

git reset HEAD



Undo changes to an unstaged file

Suppose we need to undo changes to a file in the repository

```
git checkout -- summary_statistics.csv
```

- checkout means switching to a different version
 - Defaults to the last commit
- This means losing all changes made to the unstaged file forever

Undo changes to all unstaged files

git checkout .

- . refers to the current directory when used in a shell command
- Undo changes to all unstaged files in the current directory and subdirectories
- This command must be run in the main directory i.e., mh_survey

Unstaging and undoing

```
git reset HEAD

git checkout .

git add .

git commit -m "Restore repo to previous commit"
```

Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO GIT



Restoring and reverting

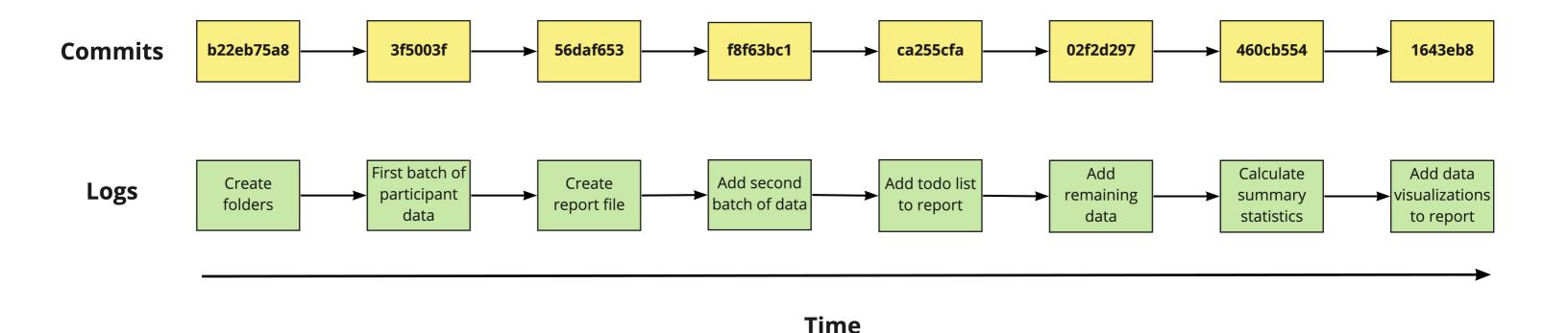
INTRODUCTION TO GIT

George Boorman
Curriculum Manager, DataCamp



Project scale

- git log is useful to find the commit we want to revert to
- Larger project = more commits = larger output



Customizing the log output

• We can restrict the number of commits displayed using -:

```
git log -3
```

• To only look at the commit history of one file:

```
git log -3 report.md
```

Customizing the log output

Restrict git log by date:

```
git log --since='Month Day Year'
```

Commits since 2nd April 2022:

```
git log --since='Apr 2 2022'
```

• Commits between 2nd and 11th April:

```
git log --since='Apr 2 2022' --until='Apr 11 2022'
```

Restoring an old version of a file

```
git log --since='Jul 6 2022'
```

```
commit dc9d8fac8b314b8bd455e3ede491ab138775ee17
```

Author: Rep Loop <repl@datacamp.com>

Date: Wed Jul 6 14:44:31 2022 +0000

Adding fresh data for the survey.

Restoring an old version of a file

```
git checkout -- filename
```

• To revert to a version from a specific commit:

```
git checkout dc9d8fac mental_health_survey.csv
```

• This was the second to last commit, so another approach is:

```
git checkout HEAD~1 mental_health_survey.csv
```

Restoring a repo to a previous state

git checkout dc9d8fac

Alternatively:

git checkout HEAD~1



Cleaning a repository

• See what files are not being tracked:

```
git clean -n
```

Delete those files:

```
git clean -f
```



• git clean -f cannot be undone!

Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO GIT

