

Getting Started with Git and GitHub pt. 2

Coffee, Cookie and Coding (C3)
Workshop supported by the Public
Health Data Science and Data
Equity team

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January 26th, 2026





Shelby Golden, M.S.

- Worked 7 years as a Molecular Biologist and Biochemist.
- Received a Masters in Applied Computational Mathematics from Johns Hopkins University in 2024.



Today's Learning Objectives

- 01 Understand the purpose and value of Git and GitHub in managing coding projects. (~ 15 minutes)
- 02 Master essential Git and GitHub workflows for individual projects through hands-on practice. (~ 30 minutes)
- 03 Get introduced to collaborative workflows and teamwork strategies using guided GitHub examples. (~15 minutes)

Our Choice Resources

- Yale's Center for Research Computing workshop ["Version Control by Git"](#) by [Kaylea Nelson, Ph.D.](#)
- Yale's Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library workshop ["Git & GitHub: An Introduction To Version Control"](#) by [Justin DeMayo](#)
- ["Getting Git Right"](#) by Atlassian
- [Git and GitHub tutorials](#) by W3Schools
- ["Introduction to GitHub"](#) by GitHub
- [Happy Git and GitHub for the useR](#) by [Professor Jenny Bryan](#) (and Yale alum!) and [Jim Hester](#)

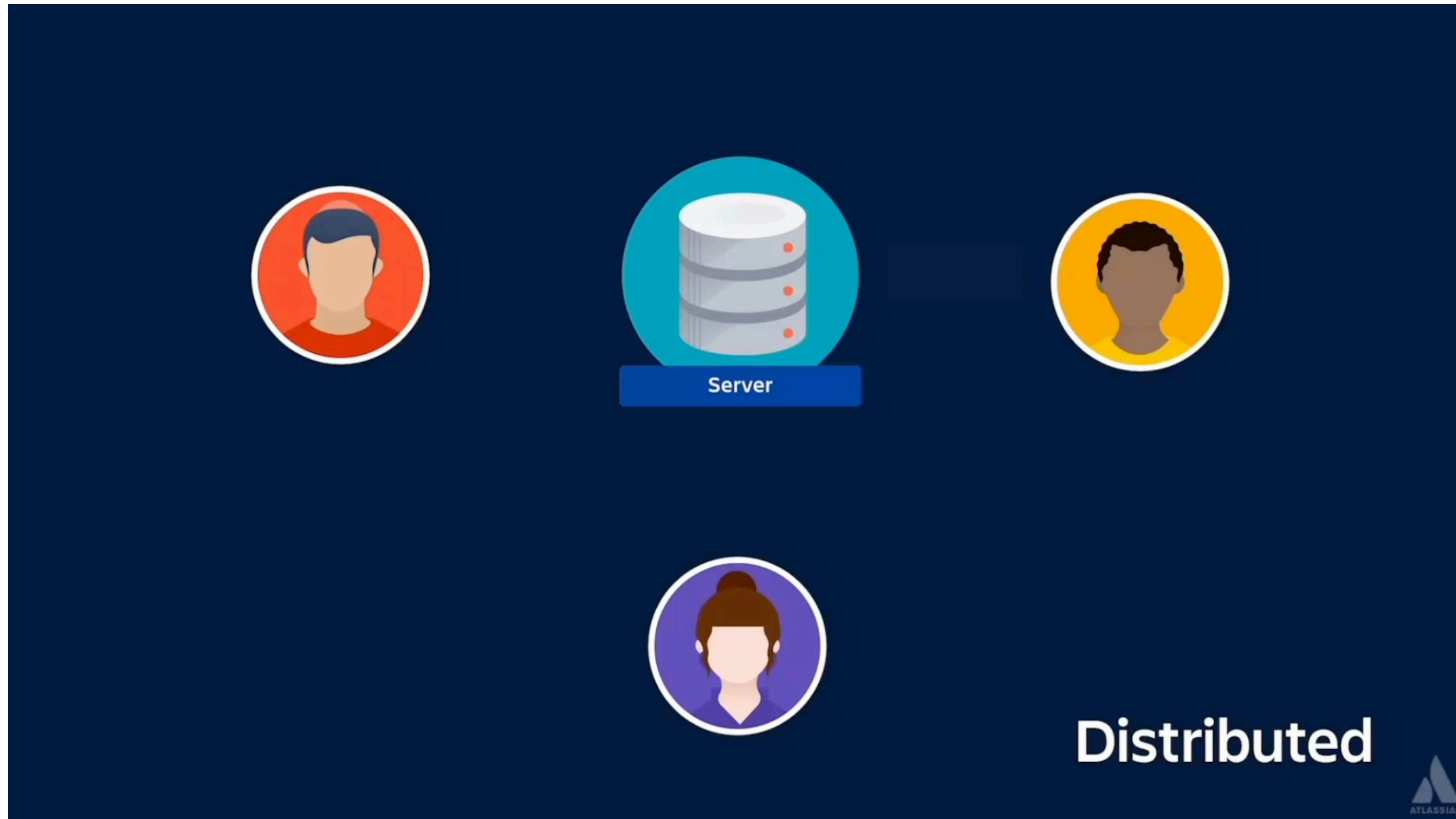
Going Beyond Basic Git/GitHub

- Reviewing the developer documentation: git-scm.com/docs and docs.github.com
- "[What is git commit, push, pull, log, aliases, fetch, config & clone](#)" by [Amit Prajapati](#)
- "[Git Guides](#)" by various Graphite contributors
- "[How to Write a Git Commit Message](#)" by cbeams
- [Git Graphical User Interface \(GUI\) clients](#) by various contributors



What is Git and GitHub?





["What is Version Control"](#) by Atlassian. Updated February 23rd, 2020.

[Git logo](#). Downloaded October 10th, 2024.

[GitHub logo](#). Downloaded October 10th, 2024.



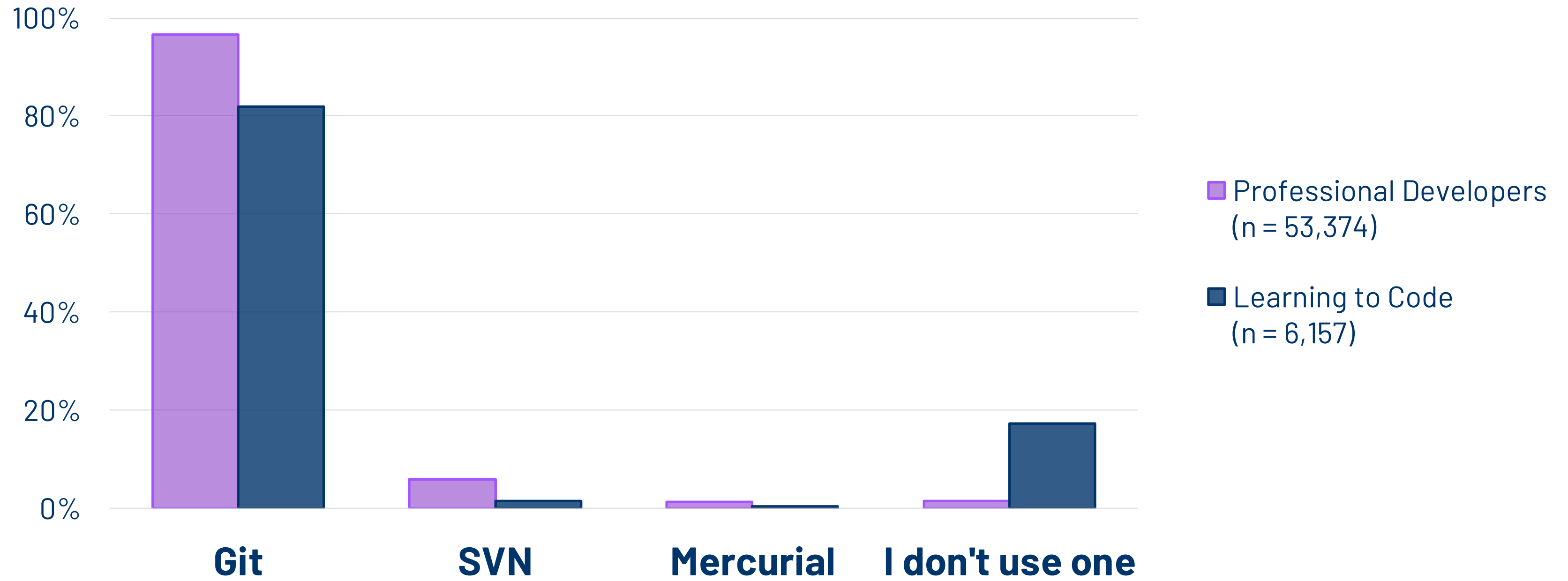
System for project management by distributive version control (DVCS).



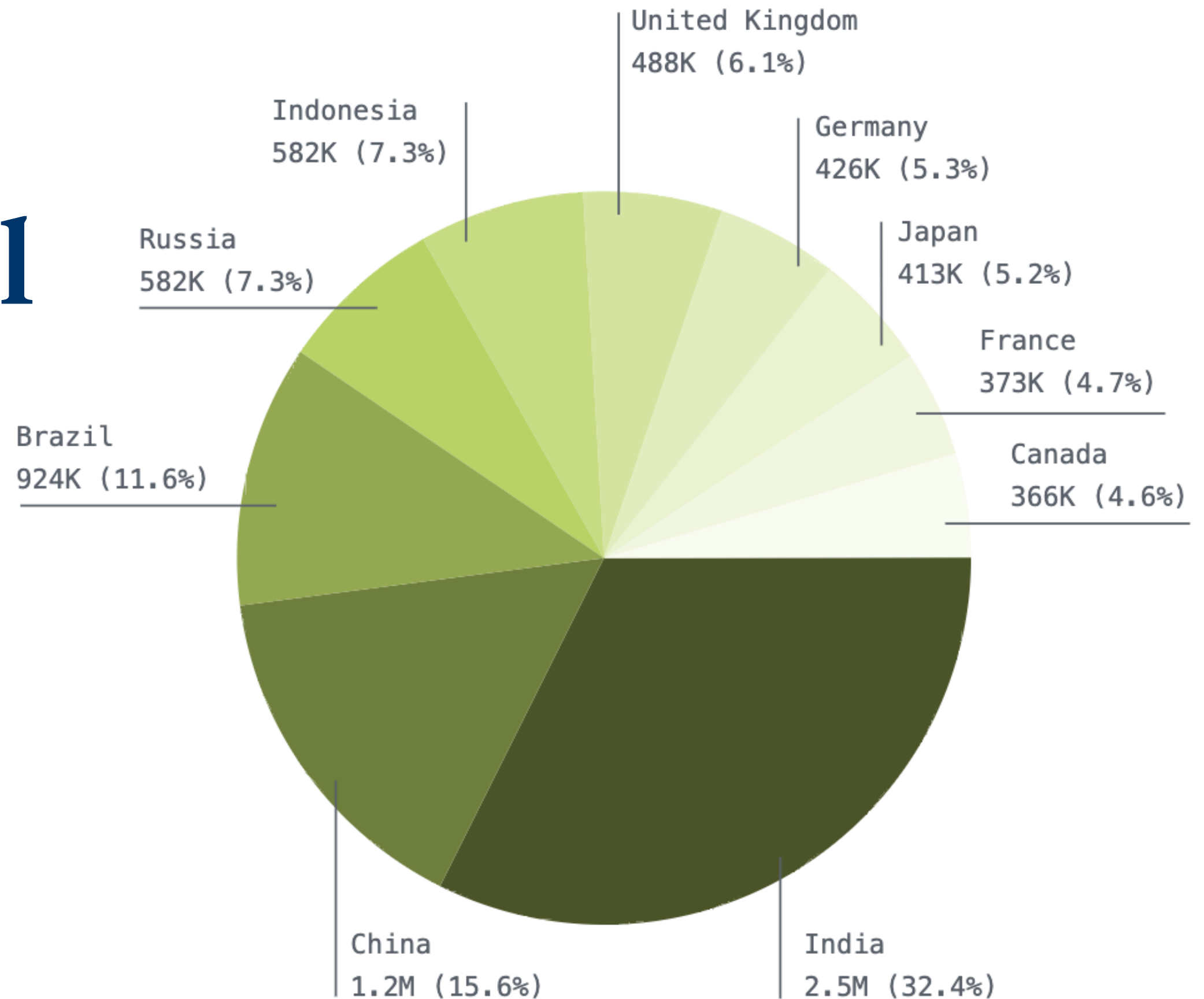
Developer platform for housing and managing projects and acts as the DVCS server.

Git is the most widely used VCS but is underutilized by those learning to code.

[2022 Developer Survey](#) by StackOverflow. Published 2022.



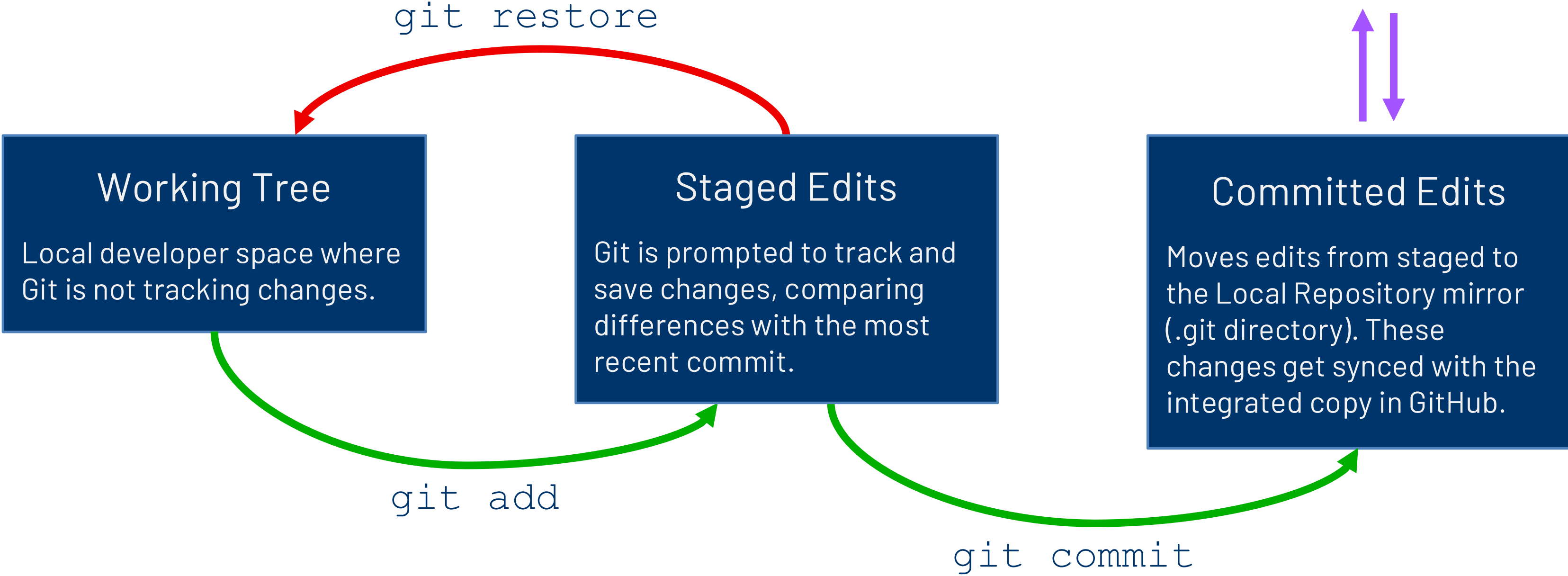
GitHub is an invaluable tool for coders worldwide.



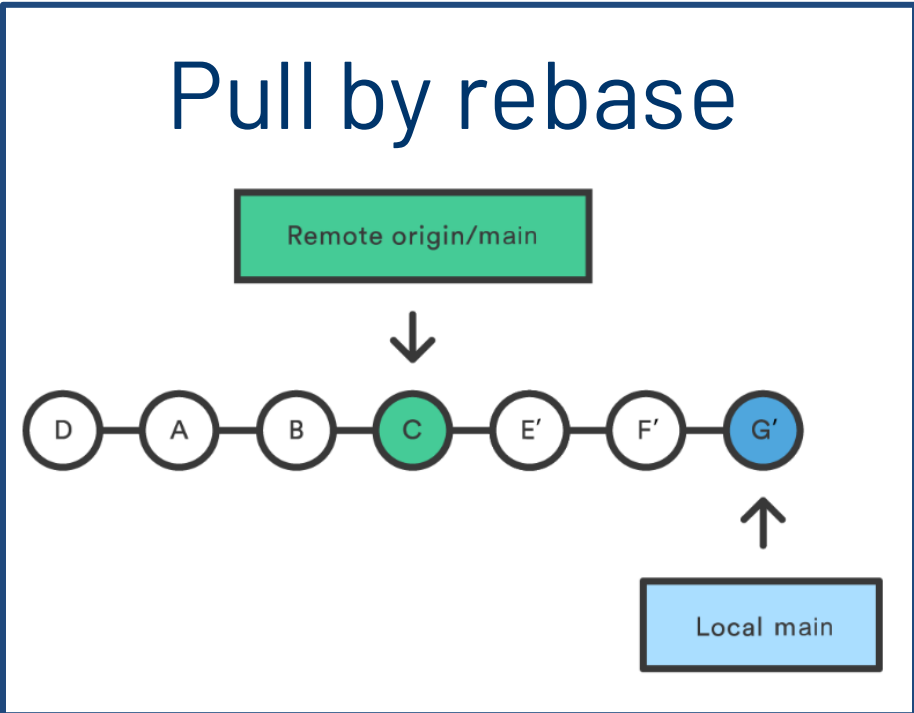
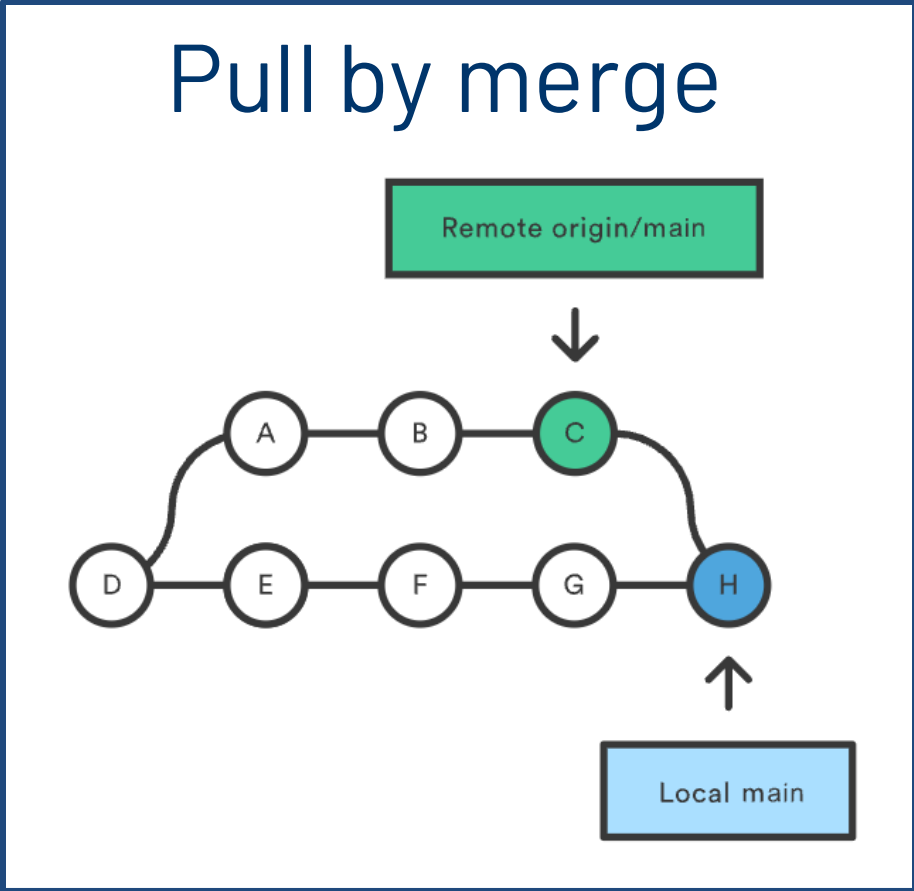
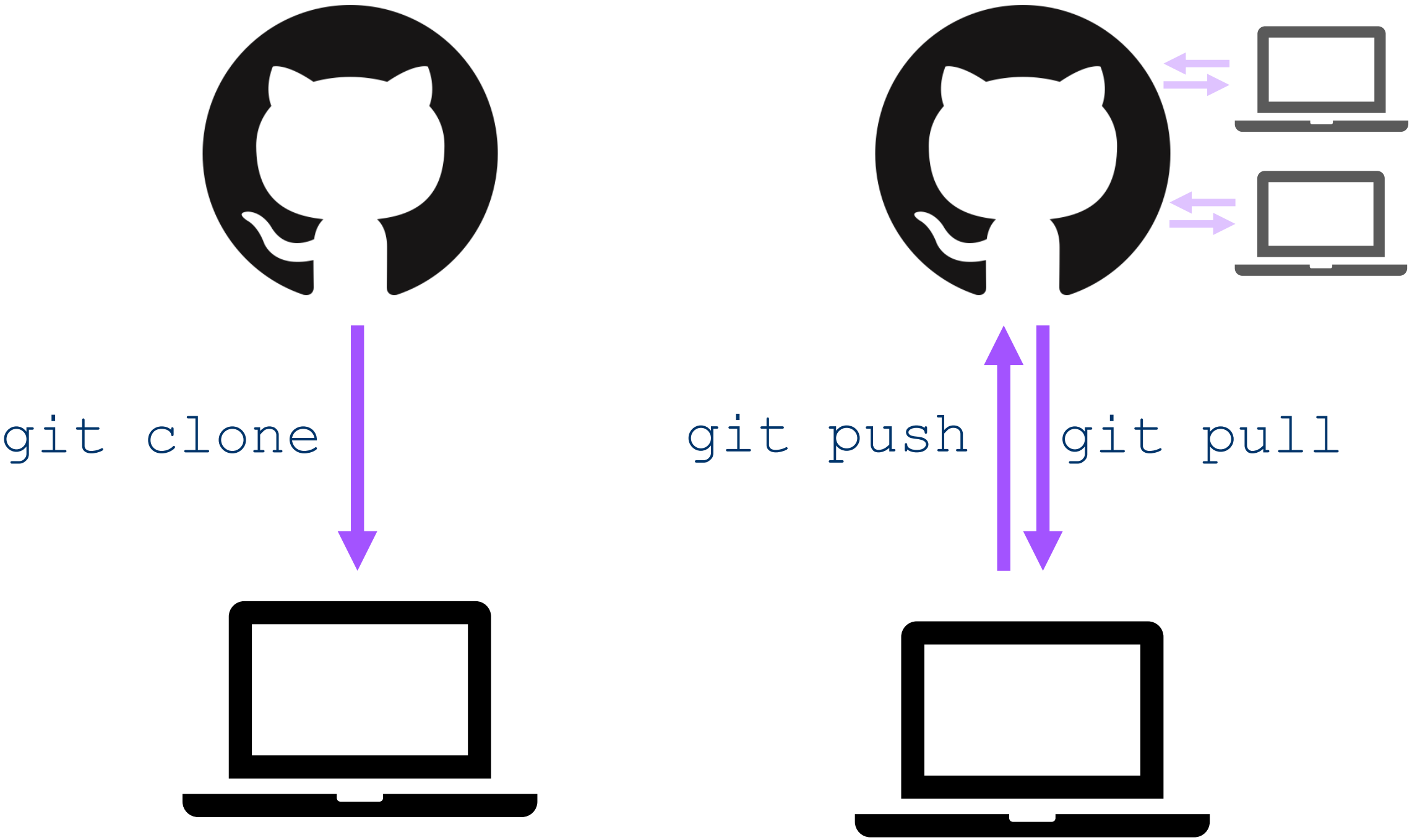
How do Git and GitHub relate to one another?



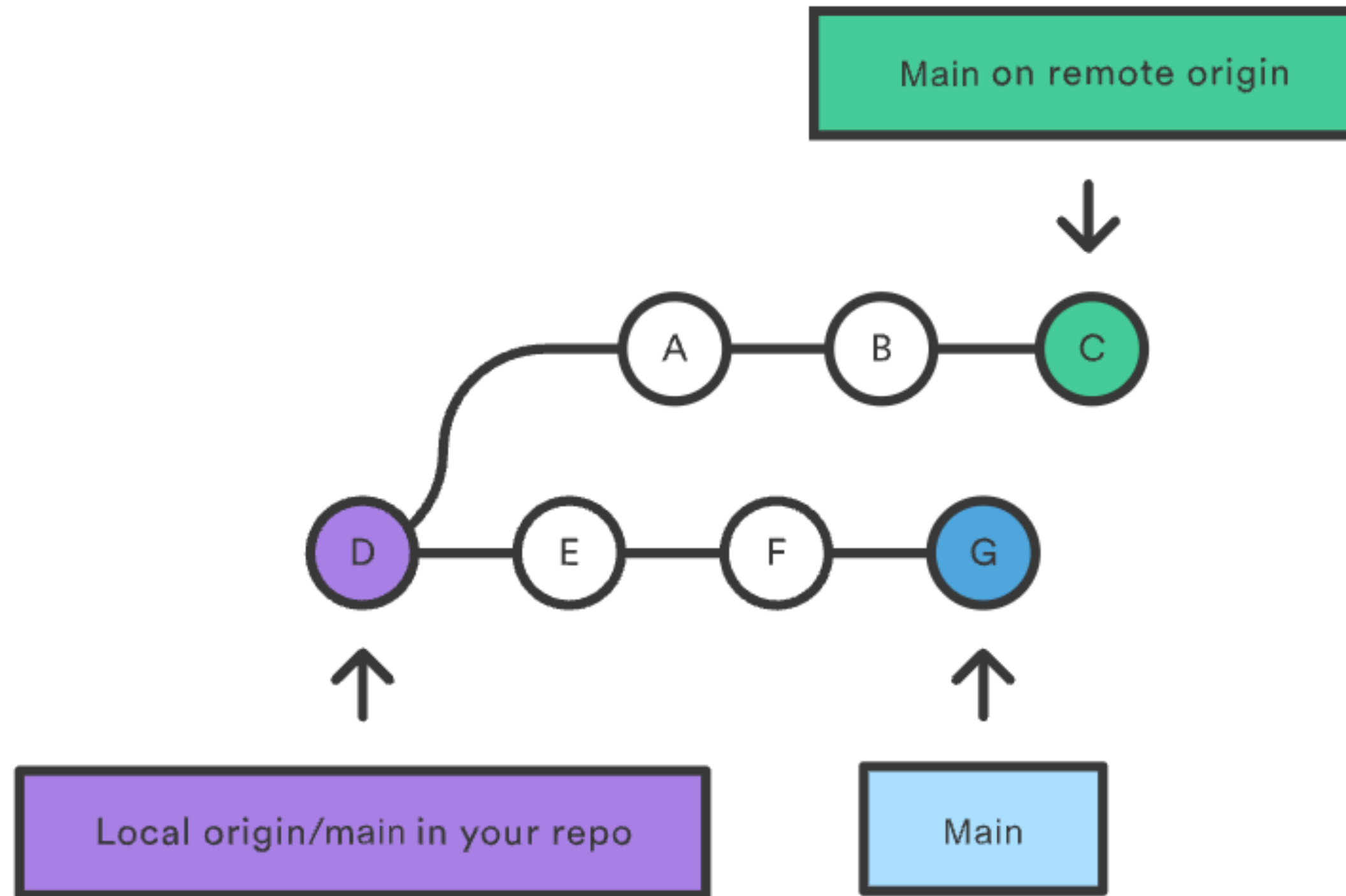
Local Version Control



Remote Storage and Distribution

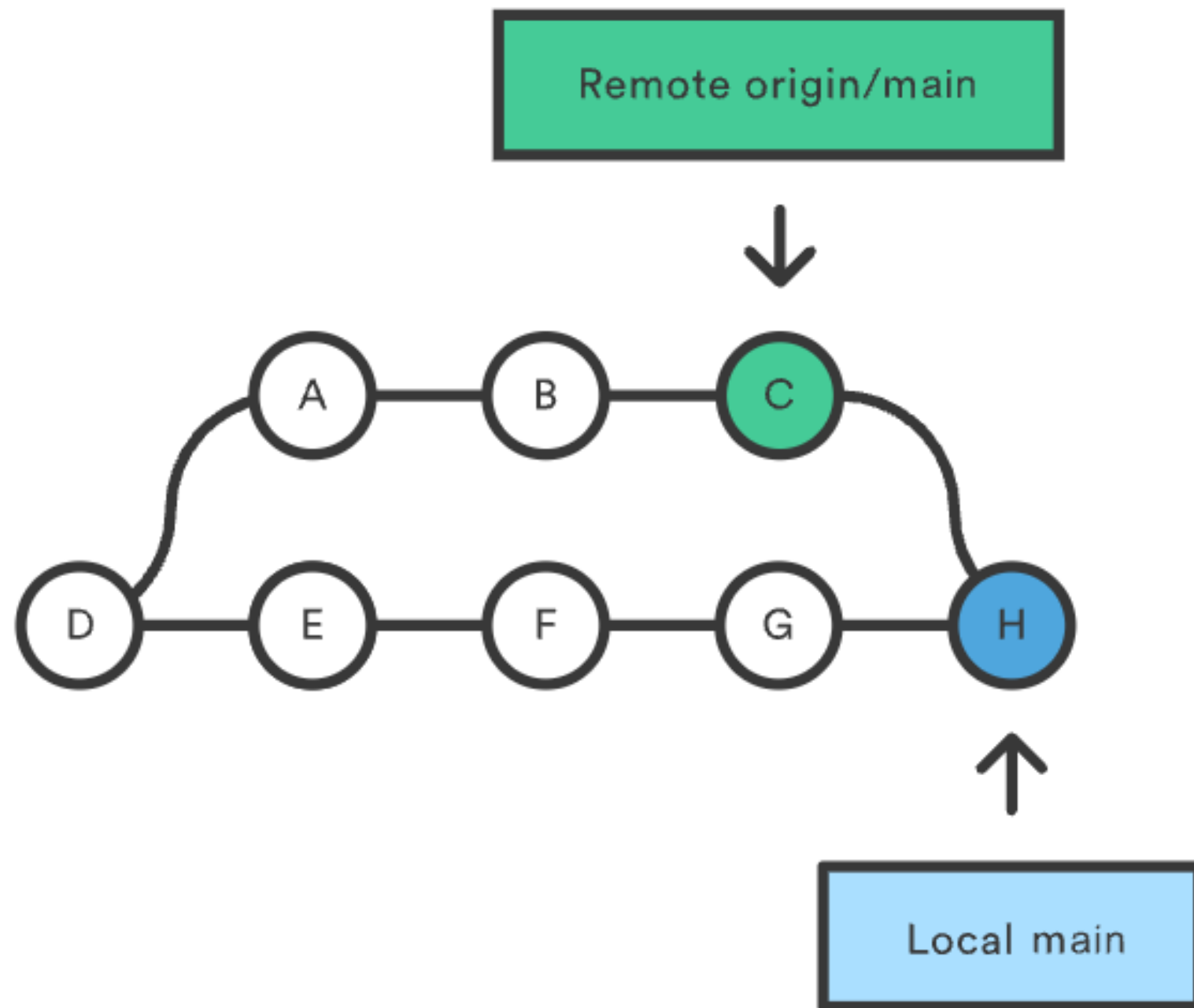


Consider the example...

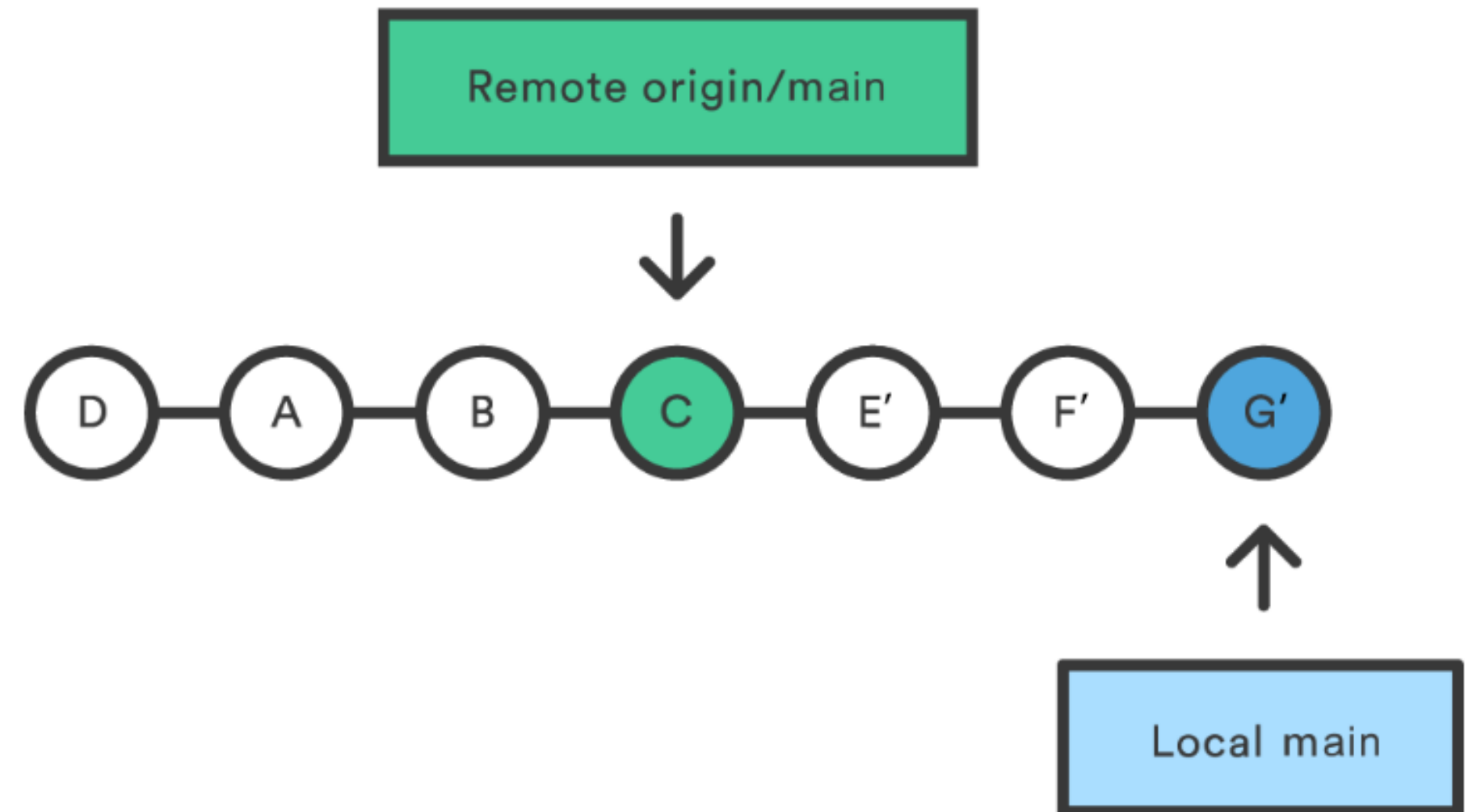


[git pull](#) from Atlassian's Git tutorials,
Downloaded April 24th, 2025.

git merge



git rebase

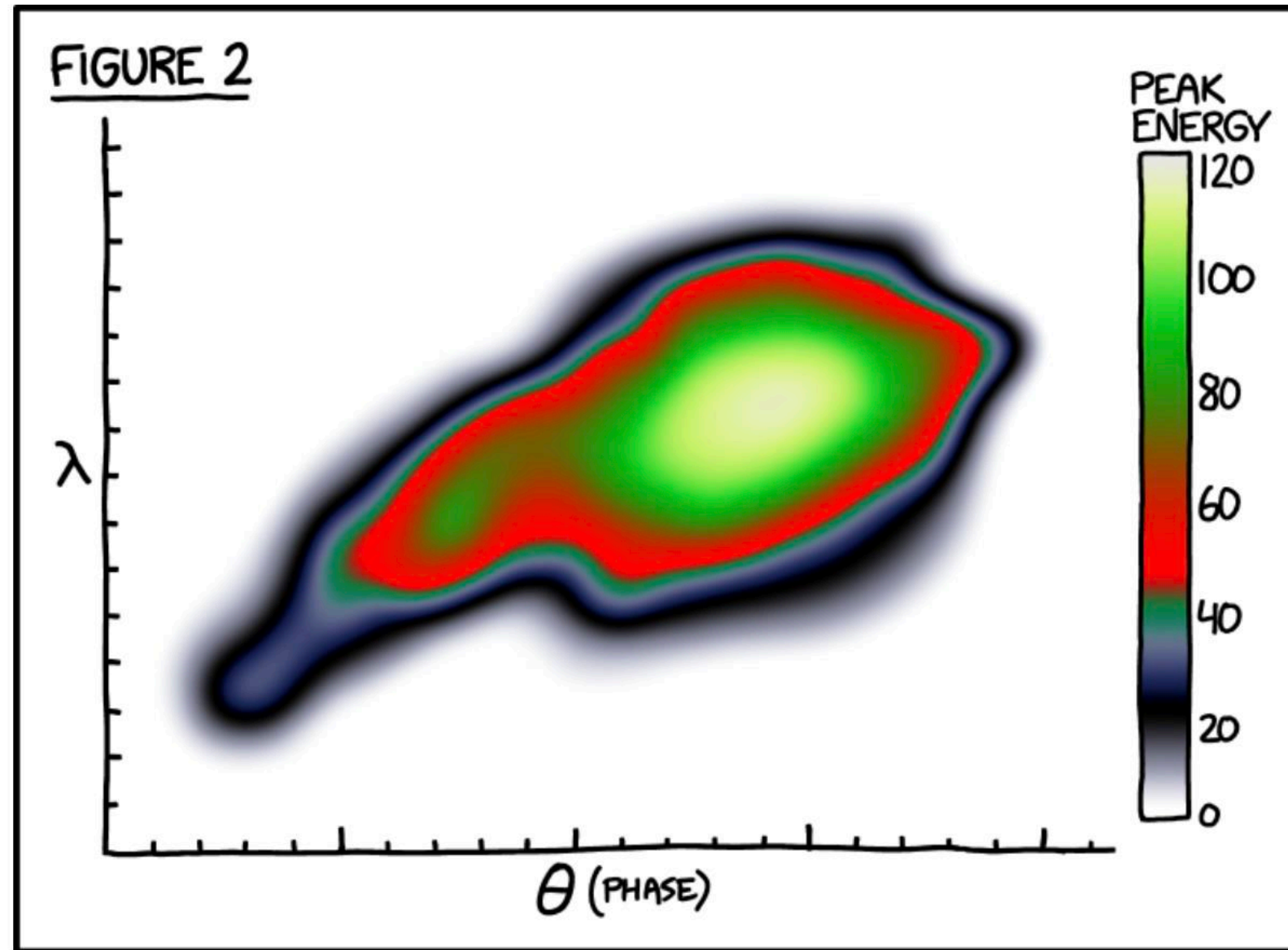


[git pull](#) from Atlassian's Git tutorials, Downloaded April 24th, 2025.

Detailed Walk-Through



Painbow color scale



EVERY YEAR, DISGRUNTLED SCIENTISTS COMPETE FOR THE PAINBOW AWARD FOR WORST COLOR SCALE.

[xkcd Comic 2537 - Git](#) Downloaded from, Flowing Data April 26th, 2025.

Command-Line Application

```
git status
```

Command-Line Output

```
On branch main
```

```
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
```

```
Changes not staged for commit:
```

```
  (use "git add/rm ..." to update what will be committed)
```

```
  (use "git restore ..." to discard changes in working directory)
```

```
    modified:   making_cool_plots.R
```

```
Untracked files:
```

```
  (use "git add ..." to include in what will be committed)
```

```
    earth_shattering_color_scheme.png
```



Command-Line Application

```
# OPTION #1: List each file
git add "making_cool_plots.R" "earth_shattering_color_scheme.png"

# OPTION #2: Use the wild card "." to add all files
git add .

# View the results of git add.
git status
```

Command-Line Output

```
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged ..." to unstage)

       modified:   making_cool_plots.R
       new file:   earth_shattering_color_scheme.png
```



```
git commit -m "Revelatory message elucidating the hidden secrets of git."
```

Command-Line Application

```
git commit
```

Command-Line Output

```

# Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting
# with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit."
#
# On branch main
# Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 1 commit.
#   (use "git push" to publish your local commits)
#
# Changes to be committed:
#   modified:   making_cool_plots.R
#   new file:   earth_shattering_color_scheme.png
```



Command-Line Output

```
Outstanding progress on color schemes for density plot fill scaling.  
# Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting  
# with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit."  
#  
# On branch main  
# Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 1 commit.  
#   (use "git push" to publish your local commits)  
#  
# Changes to be committed:  
#       modified:   making_cool_plots.R  
#       new file:   earth_shattering_color_scheme.png  
:wq
```

Command-Line Output

```
[main f9b4cf2] Outstanding progress on color schemes for density plot  
fill scaling.  
 2 files changed, 11 insertions (+), 2 deletions (-)  
 create mode 100644 earth_shattering_color_scheme.png
```

Command-Line Application

```
# -----  
# Pull in One Command  
  
# OPTION #1: Integrate the fetched copy of "origin/main" into "main" with merge.  
git pull                # Assuming the default protocol is a merge  
  
# OPTION #2: Rebases "main" with the new parent history reflected in "origin/main".  
git pull --rebase      # Override the default merge to do a rebase
```



Command-Line Application

```
# -----  
# Two-Step Pull  
  
# Download branch main from the remote repository, origin.  
git fetch origin main  
  
# Inspect changes.  
git branch -a      # Lists all local branches, including remote copies  
git status         # Summary of status differences between the two versions  
git diff main      # Summary of code differences between the two versions  
  
# OPTION #1: Integrate the fetched copy of "origin/main" into "main" with merge.  
git merge FETCH_HEAD  
  
# OPTION #2: Rebases "main" with the new parent history reflected in "origin/main".  
git rebase FETCH_HEAD
```



Command-Line Application

```
git push origin main
```

Command-Line Output

```
Enumerating objects: 14, done.  
Counting objects: 100% (14/14), done.  
Delta compression using up to 8 threads  
Compressing objects: 100% (9/9), done.  
Writing objects: 100% (9/9), 90.13 KiB | 22.53 MiB/s, done.  
Total 9 (delta 5), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)  
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (5/5), completed with 5 local objects.  
To github.com:ysph-dsde/PROJECT-REPOSITORY.git  
    7d1b339..f9b4cf2 main -> main
```



Starting Individual Projects

Accessing the Codespaces

In this workshop, you will need to access the R code we have prepared for the worked-through examples and challenge questions. If you haven't already, please download [R](#) to your local device. We also recommend using the IDE software [RStudio](#). To access the code for this workshop, you will need Git installed on your local device, a GitHub account, and both configured. If you have not set this up yet, please follow the instructions in [Configurations and Credentials](#) first.

Two GitHub repositories have been created to practice using Git and GitHub:

- Solo projects: [ysph-dsde/JHU-CRC-Vaccinations](#)
- Collaborative projects: [ysph-dsde/JHU-CRC-Cases-and-Deaths](#)

To practice your Git and GitHub skills using our codespaces, you need to create independent copies of both repositories, referred to as a “clean-break” copy. This will decouple the GitHub account connections and give you full access to their contents. Once copied to your personal GitHub account, you must clone the codespace to your local device and initialize the environment.

Detailed instructions for these steps are provided below. There are two methods you can use: the [GitHub Importer](#) tool or your [command-line application](#) (i.e., Terminal for Macs or Git Bash for Windows). We recommend trying the GitHub Importer tool first; if it fails, proceed with the command-line steps. Please note that the importer tool may take a few minutes to transfer the files.

⚠ Attribution and Ownership

Please note that all materials provided in this workshop, including any code added to your personal repository, belongs to DSDE. When using or referencing this material, please ensure to cite it correctly to give proper credit to the original authors.

ⓘ Settings Used in Development >

Making a Clean-Break Copy

METHOD 1: Copying Using GitHub Importer ⁹

The method described here will not create a Fork. You can learn more about the GitHub Importer [here](#).



Handout: Solo Projects

START LOCALLY

1. Initialize Git locally, create an empty README.md file, and push to an empty GitHub repository.
2. Add "Hello World" to README.md on GitHub and pull the changes locally.

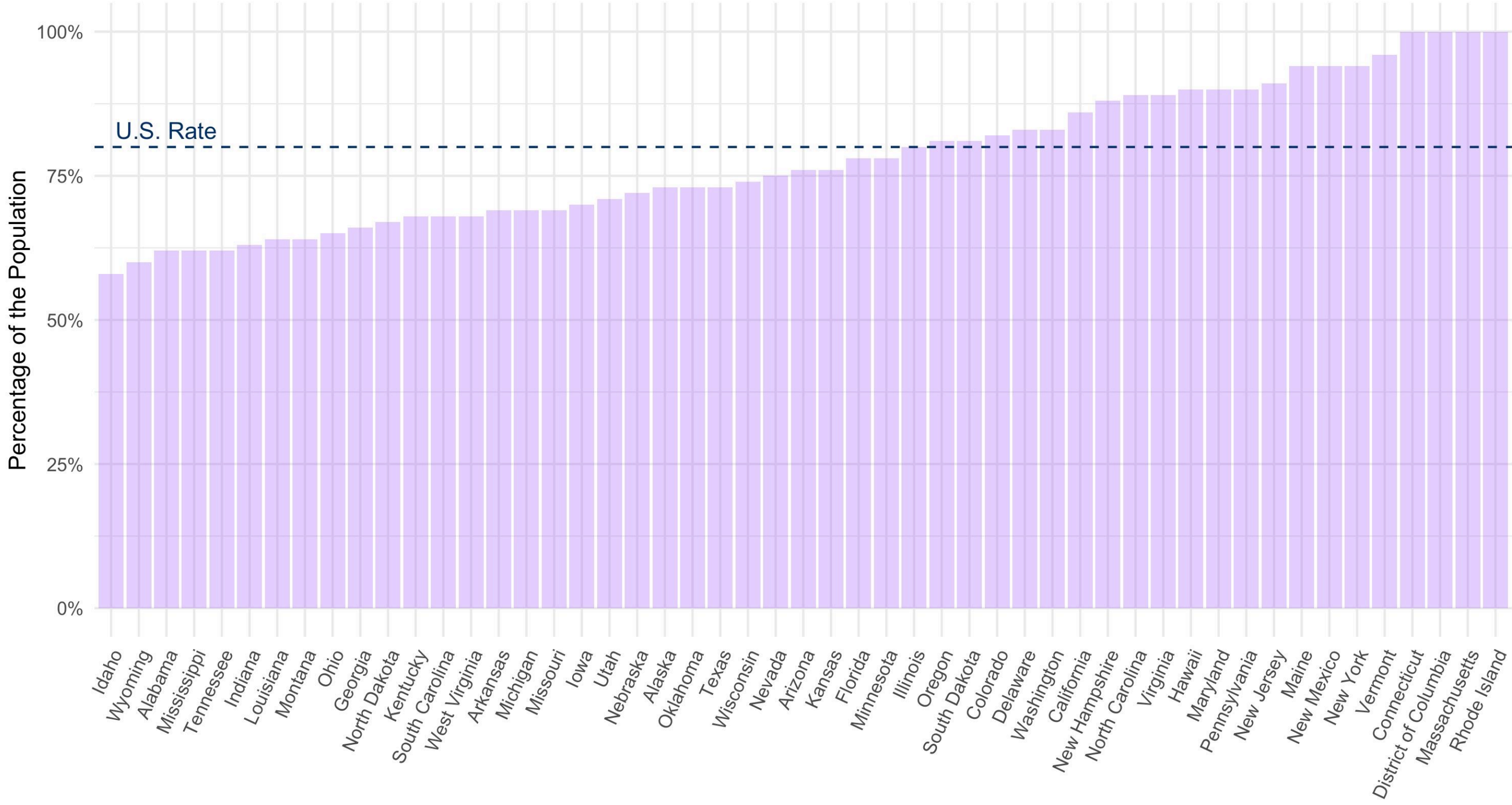
START REMOTELY

1. Clone the clean-break copy of the JHU-CRC-Vaccinations repository (Method #1 or Method #2).
2. Create and export a bar plot (customize as desired).
3. Commit and push the changes to GitHub.

Discussion:

How would this process change if I had modified the local copy (e.g., adding a new R script) before pulling the `README.md` changes?

Percentage of Population With At Least One Dose by March 2023 Across U.S. States



Handout: Solo Projects

START LOCALLY

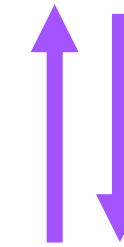
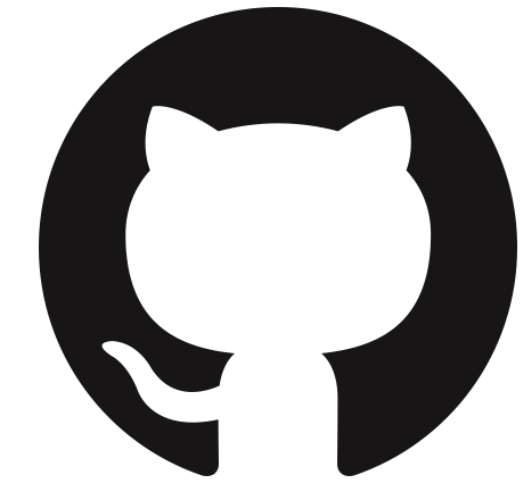
1. Initialize Git locally, create an empty README.md file, and push to an empty GitHub repository.
2. Add "Hello World" to README.md on GitHub and pull the changes locally.

START REMOTELY

1. Clone the clean-break copy of the JHU-CRC-Vaccinations repository (Method #1 or Method #2).
2. Create and export a bar plot (customize as desired).
3. Commit and push the changes to GitHub.

Leveraging Branches for Collaboration

Local Version Control



`git restore`



Working Tree

Local developer space where Git is not tracking changes.

Staged Edits

Git is prompted to track and save changes, comparing differences with the most recent commit.

Committed Edits

Moves edits from staged to the Local Repository mirror (.git directory). These changes get synced with the integrated copy in GitHub.

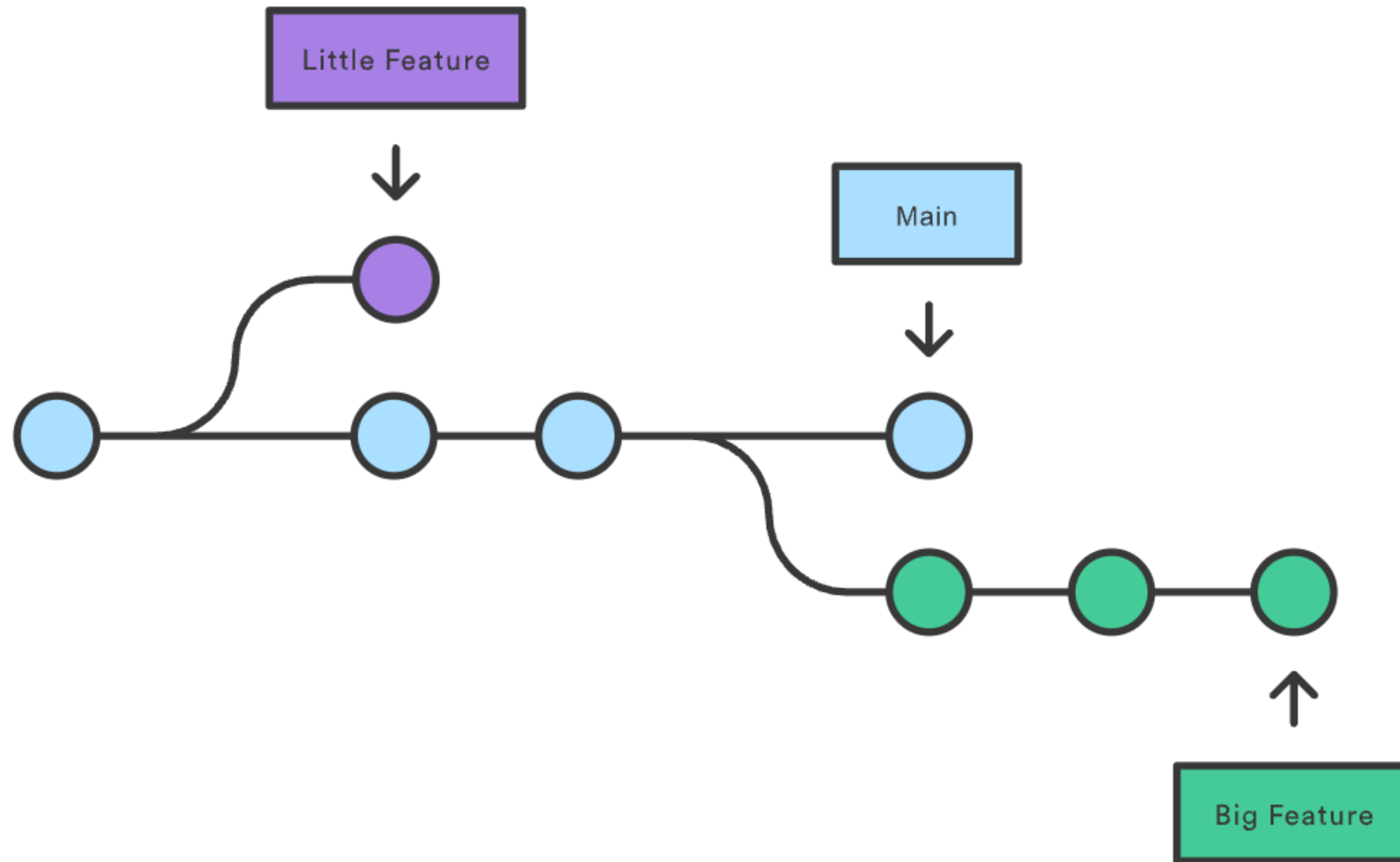
`git add`



`git commit`



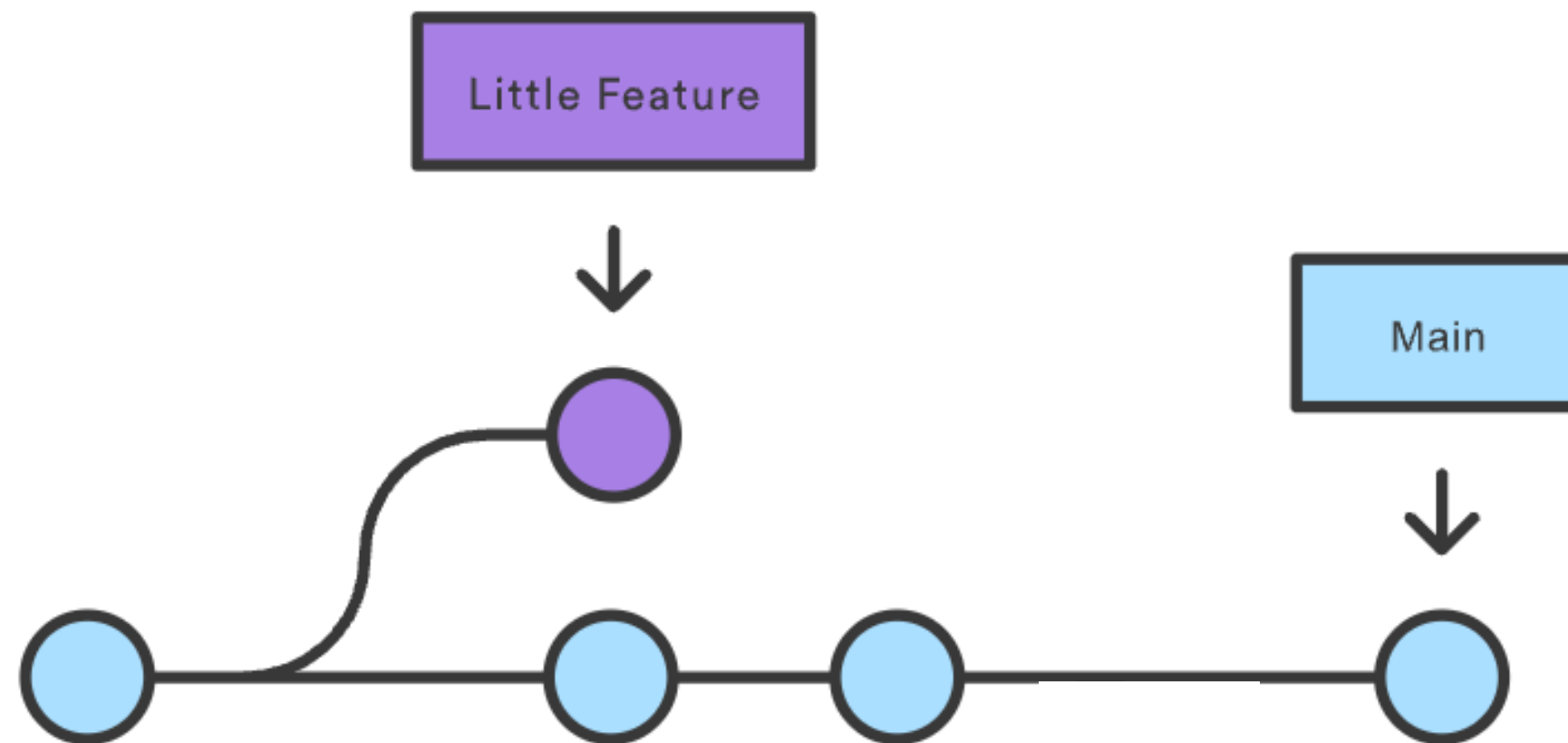
Consider the example...



Command-Line Application

```
# Create a new branch called "little-feature".  
git branch little-feature
```

```
# Move from the main branch into the new one.  
git checkout little-feature
```



ysph-dsde / JHU-CRC-Cases-and-Deaths

Code Issues **Pull requests 1** Actions Projects Security Insights Settings

Move some details to the Book of Workshops. Update README.md

Open sgolde13 wants to merge 1 commit into main from little-feature

Conversation 0 Commits 1 Checks 0 Files changed 3

sgolde13 commented now

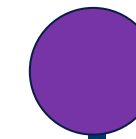
...ct these changes, and simplify the repo contents.

Move some details to the Book of Workshops. Update README.md to refle... Verified 7d4cf6e

No conflicts with base branch
Merging can be performed automatically.

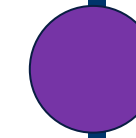
Merge pull request You can also merge this with the command line. [View command line instructions.](#)

Handout: Collaborations



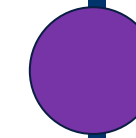
DevOps

Introduction to this widely-used collaborative philosophy and structure for technical projects.



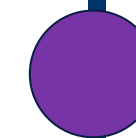
PULL REQUESTS

Mechanics of creating a Pull Request for team review before merging into `origin/main`.



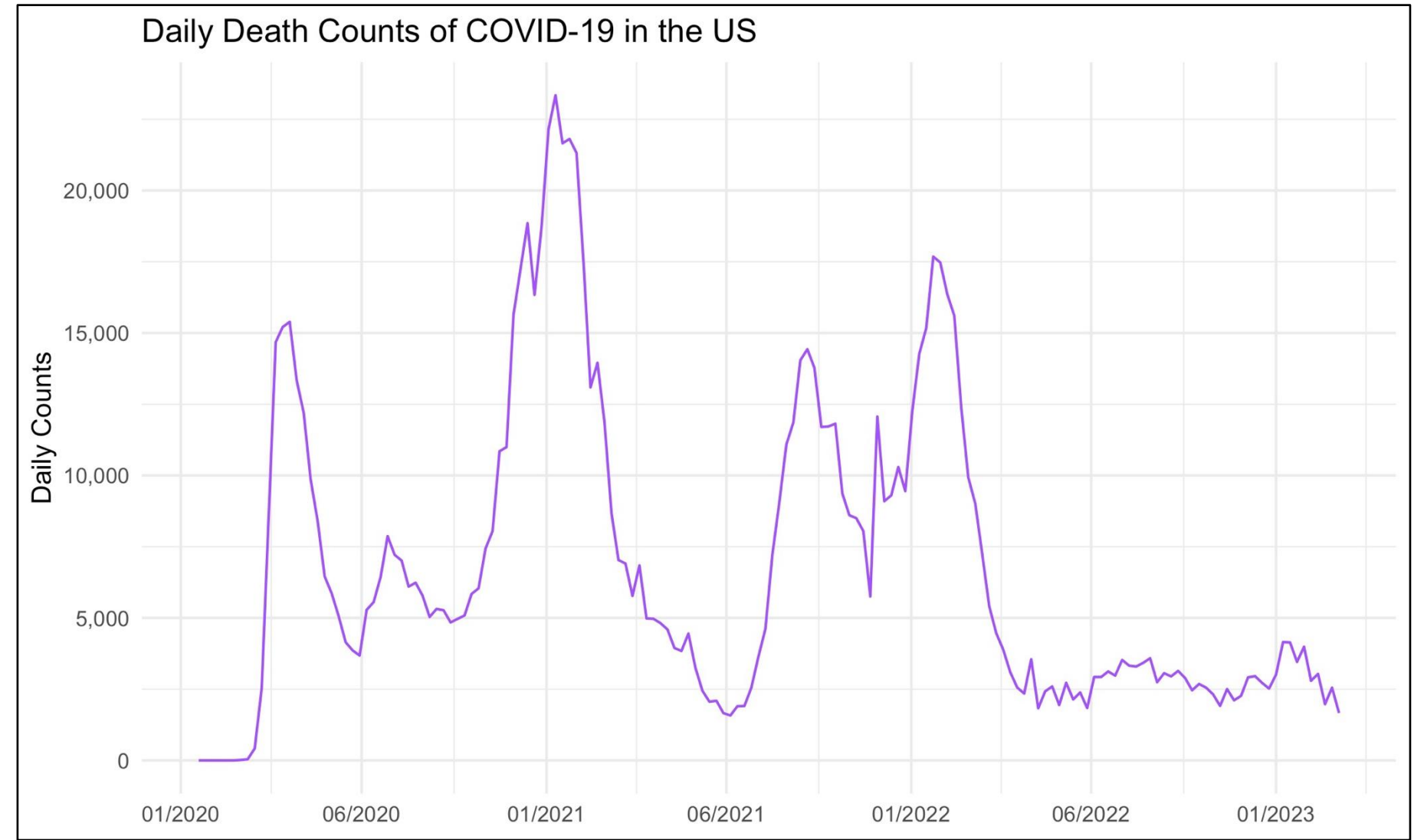
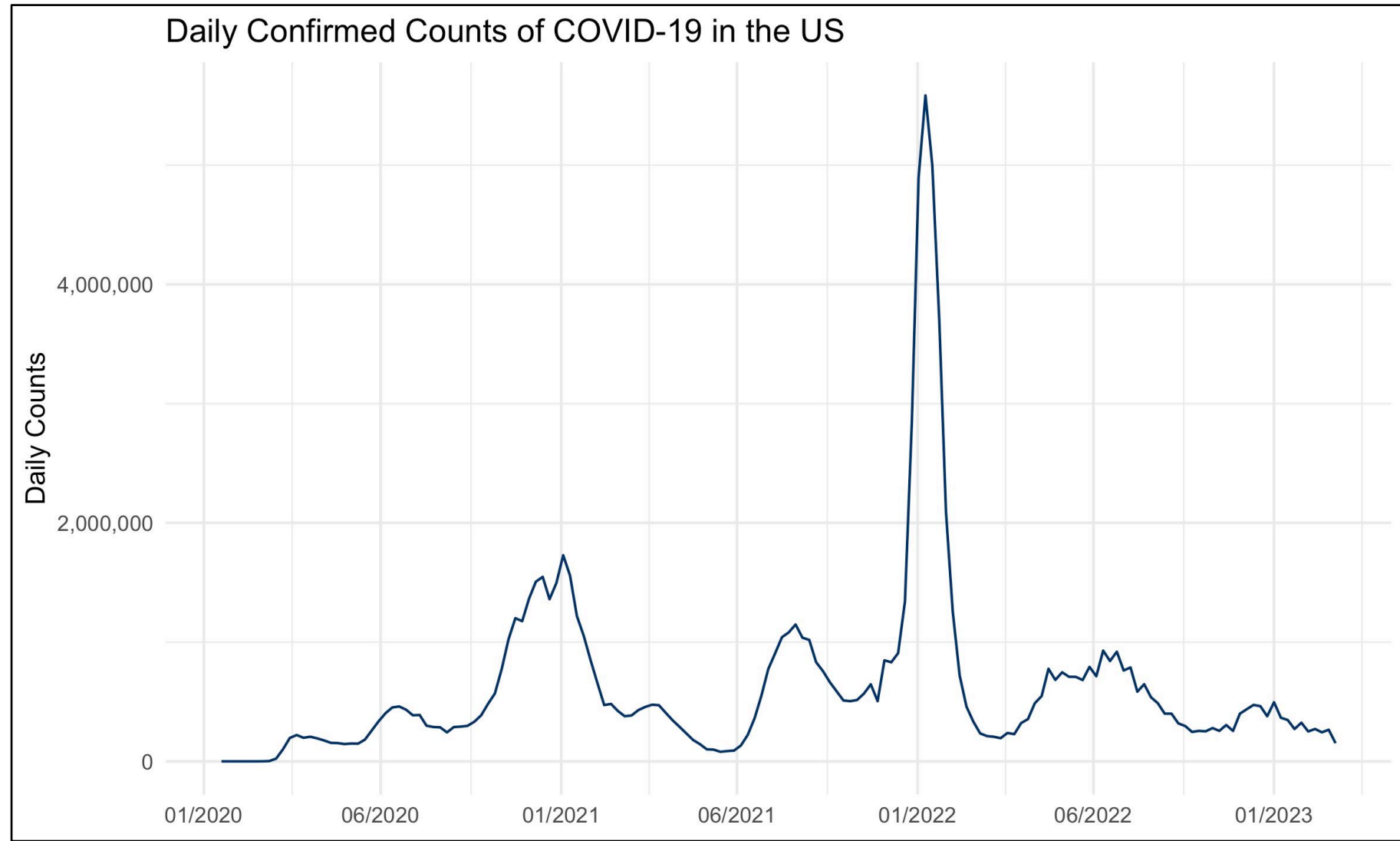
MERGE CONFLICTS

Identifying merge conflicts and resolving them in GitHub and locally through the CLI.



RULESETS

Applying branch protections and observing their impact on workflow.



Thank you!

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Yale SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Appendix

Glossary

Command-Line Interface (CLI) A texted-base application that directly interacts with the computer's operating system, manages files, and can run programs. It typically lacks a graphical user interface (GUI).

Distributive Version Control System The project codebase is copied as a mirror to each contributor's local computer. Local changes get synched via patches sent "peer-to-peer" through the server.

`git add` Prompt Git to track changes made to specified files and transition them from the **Working Tree** to the **Staged Edits** domain. Git compares them to the `.git` directory.

Glossary

git branch Create or list different “versions” or “paths” of a project that you can work on separately.

git checkout Command to switch between the different branches.

git clone Copies an existing repository stored in a remote server to your own device, including all files, history, and branches.

git commit Promote the staged version of specified files to become the latest copy reflected in the `.git` directory. The **Committed Edits** version is synced to the remote server as a “peer-to-peer” patch.

Glossary

- git fetch** Downloads the remote branch contents into a separate local branch for review before integration. Part of `pull`.
- git merge** One method to reconcile different committing histories in divergent branches. Creates a new version integrating the head of the two branches in a three-way commit.
- git mv** Moves or renames a specified file, directory, or symlink that is already tracked by Git.
- git pull** Downloads a copy of the specified remote repository's branch and integrates it with the local copy. Combines the actions of `fetch` followed by `merge` or `rebase`.

Glossary

git push Upload your recent **Committed Edits** to a remote repository, synchronizing changes for others to see.

git rebase An alternative to `merge`. The branch commit histories are realigned so that the leading one defines the commit parent history of the following branch, thus rebasing its commits.

git reset Reverts content in the **Working Tree** or **Staged Edits** to their last committed state. Adding the `--staged` option will move files from **Staged Edits** back to the **Working Tree**, without overwriting any new changes there.

Glossary

git status Summarizes the state of files in the **Working Tree** and **Staged Edits**, comparing changes to the latest, committed version in the `.git` directory.

Graphical User Interface (GUI) An interface that allows users to interact with computers through visual elements like buttons and menus.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) Facilitates secure transmission of information over an encrypted internet connection. Decryption occurs when the correct username and Personal Access Token (PAT) are provided.

Glossary

Integrated Development Environment (IDE) A software application that combines tools for editing, building, testing, and debugging code into a single, user-friendly interface.

Mirror An exact copy of a project from a server, including all files, the version history, and branches.

Patch Snippets of code or data used to update existing software.

Peer-to-peer Participants in a network act as both client and server by trading resources and services with one another.

Glossary

Root directory The top-most directory in a branched hierarchy, containing all other files and directories. Your project's root directory holds all the relevant files and code used your project.

Server and Client Servers are computers or systems that provides resources (i.e. data or programs) to other computers, known as clients, over a network.

Shell A program used by the CLI to mediate communication between the user and computer by interpreting commands and outputs. Examples: Bash, PowerShell, etc.

Glossary

Secure Shell (SSH) Uses a pair of keys—a private key and a public key. Information is encrypted when sent between servers, and only the matching key pair can decrypt it upon receipt.

Version Control Manage, organize, and track different versions of files. Identify differences between versions and allows reverting to older versions.

Glossary

Helpful Cheat Sheets:

1. [Git Cheat Sheet](#) by Atlassian
2. [Vim Cheat Sheet](#) by [Richard Torruellas](#)
3. [Bash Shortcuts](#) by [Mohankumar Balasundaram](#)
4. [Command Line Cheat Sheet](#) by [Tobias Günther](#)

References

Slide 1

1. xkcd, "Git." Accessed: Apr. 27, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://xkcd.com/1597/>

Slide 4

1. K. DuMez, "How to rename a file in Git," Graphite. Accessed: Apr. 21, 2025. [Online]. Available: Atlassian, "Learn Git," Atlassian Tutorials. Accessed: Oct. 09, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.atlassian.com/git>
2. J. Bryan Ph.D. and J. Hester, "Let's Git started," Happy Git and GitHub for the useR. Accessed: Oct. 09, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://happygitwithr.com/>
3. J. DeMayo, "gitdemo," Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library. Accessed: Nov. 01, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/CWML/gitdemo/tree/main>
4. GitHub, "Introduction to GitHub," GitHub Skills. Accessed: Nov. 01, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/skills/introduction-to-github>

References

Slide 4 continued

5. K. Nelson Ph.D., "Version Control with Git," Yale Center for Research Computing (YCRC). Accessed: Oct. 09, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://research.computing.yale.edu/training/version-control-git>
6. W3Schools, "Git Tutorial," W3Schools. Accessed: Oct. 09, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.w3schools.com/git/default.asp?remote=github>

Slide 5

1. A. Prajapati, "What is git commit, push, pull, log, aliases, fetch, config & clone," Medium. Accessed: Oct. 28, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://medium.com/mindorks/what-is-git-commit-push-pull-log-aliases-fetch-config-clone-56bc52a3601c>
2. Various contributors, "Git guides," Graphite. Accessed: Oct. 28, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://graphite.dev/guides/topic/git>

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3. cbeams, "How to Write a Git Commit Message," cbeams. Accessed: Oct. 28, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://cbea.ms/git-commit/>
4. Git-SCM, "Git - GUI Clients," Git-SCM. Accessed: Oct. 28, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://git-scm.com/downloads/guis>
5. GitHub Developers, "GitHub Docs," GitHub. Accessed: Apr. 24, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://docs.github.com/en>
6. Git Developers, "Git - Reference," Git. Accessed: Apr. 24, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://git-scm.com/docs>

Slide 7

1. Atlassian, "What is version control," Atlassian Tutorials. Accessed: Oct. 14, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/what-is-version-control>

References

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2. S. Chaudhary, "How GitHub became the largest source code host?," Medium. Accessed: Oct. 14, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://srishtichy.medium.com/how-github-became-the-largest-source-code-host-a1c37ea5e5f>
3. K. Finley, "The Problem With Putting All the World's Code in GitHub," WIRED Magazine. Accessed: Oct. 14, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.wired.com/2015/06/problem-putting-worlds-code-github/>
4. "Distributed version control," Wikipedia. Accessed: Oct. 14, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distributed_version_control
5. "GitHub," Wikipedia. Accessed: Oct. 14, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GitHub>
6. "Git," Wikipedia. Accessed: Oct. 14, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Git>

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Slide 8

1. StackOverflow, "Version control systems results," StackOverflow Developer Survey. Accessed: Oct. 14, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://survey.stackoverflow.co/2022/#version-control-version-control-system-prof>

Slide 9

1. GitHub, "Global distribution of developers," GitHub Octoverse. Accessed: Oct. 14, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://octoverse.github.com/2022/global-tech-talent>

Slide 11

1. K. DuMez, "How to rename a file in Git," Graphite. Accessed: Apr. 21, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://graphite.dev/guides/rename-file-in-git>
2. J. Houghton, "Boost your Git confidence with the new file rename notification." Accessed: Apr. 21, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://devblogs.microsoft.com/visualstudio/boost-your-git-confidence-with-the-new-file-rename-notification/>

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Slide 11 continued

3. A. Prajapati, "What is git commit, push, pull, log, aliases, fetch, config & clone," Medium. Accessed: Oct. 28, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://medium.com/mindorks/what-is-git-commit-push-pull-log-aliases-fetch-config-clone-56bc52a3601c>
4. M. Lorenz, "Git Restore and Git Reset," Academind GmbH. Accessed: Oct. 05, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://academind.com/tutorials/git-restore-and-git-reset>
5. G. Foster, "Understanding and using the `git restore` command," Graphite. Accessed: Jan. 24, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://graphite.com/guides/git-restore>

Slide 12

1. Atlassian, "git clone," Atlassian Tutorial. Accessed: Oct. 28, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/setting-up-a-repository/git-clone>
2. Atlassian, "git rebase," Atlassian Tutorial. Accessed: Apr. 26, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/rewriting-history/git-rebase>

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3. Atlassian, "git merge," Atlassian Tutorial. Accessed: Oct. 28, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/using-branches/git-merge>
4. Atlassian, "git pull," Atlassian Tutorial. Accessed: Oct. 28, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/syncing/git-pull>
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Slides 13-14

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