#### Lecture 2: Data in Linguistics, Git/GitHub, Jupyter Notebook

LING 1340/2340: Data Science for Linguists Na-Rae Han

## Objectives

What do linguistic data look like?

#### Tools:

- Git and GitHub
- Jupyter Notebook
- DataCamp tutorials

# You should be taking NOTES!



#### First thing to do every class

- 1. Open up a Terminal/Git Bash window ("shell" window).
- 2. Move into your Data\_Science directory. cd Documents/Data\_Science
- 3. Make sure you are in the right directory.

"Print Working Directory"

Hit TAB for auto-

completion.

4. Look at what's inside the directory.

1s for "list directory".-la for "long/all". Shows all hidden files in long output.

pwd

**ls** 

or

ls -la

```
narae@T450s MINGW64 ~
$ cd Documents/Data_Science/
```

```
narae@T450s MINGW64 ~/Documents/Data_Science
$ pwd
/c/Users/narae/Documents/Data_Science
narae@T450s MINGW64 ~/Documents/Data_Science
$ ls
Inaugural-Address-Project/ foo/ planets/
narae@T450s MINGW64 ~/Documents/Data_Science
$ ls -la
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 1 narae 197121 0 Aug 30 22:43 ./
drwxr-xr-x 1 narae 197121 0 Aug 28 16:29 ../
drwxr-xr-x 1 narae 197121 0 Aug 28 16:32 Inaugural-Address-Project/
drwxr-xr-x 1 narae 197121 0 Aug 28 16:32 Inaugural-Address-Project/
drwxr-xr-x 1 narae 197121 0 Aug 28 16:32 Inaugural-Address-Project/
drwxr-xr-x 1 narae 197121 0 Aug 28 23:19 foo/
```

narae@T450s MINGW64 ~/Documents/Data\_Science

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#### Your text editor in shell

You should be able to launch your text editor from shell and create a new text file in the directory.



## Mac users: configure Atom for shell

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/22390709/how-toopen-atom-editor-from-command-line-in-os-x

- "Install Shell Commands"
- After this, you can launch atom directly from your Terminal (bash shell).

É	Atom	File	Edit	Selec	ction	Find	View	Packages
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	Preferences 策, Open Your Config Open Your Init Script Open Your Keymap Open Your Snippets Open Your Stylesheet							
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#### Git



- What is Git?
  - One of the most popular version control systems in the coding community.
- Software Carpentry's tutorial:
  - http://swcarpentry.github.io/git-novice/
- In this class, we will exclusively use the command line interface of git.
  - Ignore the GUI clients.
  - Likewise, do NOT install/use GitHub Desktop.



# Configuring your Git

SW Carpentry's 2. Setting Up Git

- Mac users: open up a Terminal.
- Windows users: open up a Git Bash terminal.
- Display current configuration:
  - git config --list
- We will configure:
  - Your name
  - Your email (use Pitt email!)
  - Your editor (anything other than vim!)







## Your first local repository

Follow steps in SW Carpentry's <u>3. Creating a Repository</u>:

- 1. Create a directory called **planets**
- Initiate it as a git repository git init
- 3. Create a new text file 'mars.txt'
- 5. Commit file

git commit -m 'first commit' -

- 6. Edit the text file
- Add files to be committed git add mars.txt
- 8. Commit file

```
git commit -m 'changed x, y, z'
```

Check status between steps: git status

## Your first local repository

- > Your directory planets was set up with a git repository.
- planets is now:
  - tracked by git
  - all changes will be documented
  - able to revert back to earlier version, if needs be



#### But is this all?

 How about backup? collaboration? social?

#### GitHub: a *remote* repository

- This is where GitHub comes in.
- GitHub is a repository hosting service.
  - ← A website where you can keep a copy of your Git repository.
  - REMOTE repository on GitHub,
     LOCAL repository on your laptop.



### GitHub: a social, remote repository

- GitHub also works as a central remote repository among a group of collaborators working on a shared project.
  - Everyone works on their own local copy of the repository, making changes.
  - git is able to keep track and merge changes submitted by everyone.



## Creating a GitHub repo

There are TWO main methods of initiating a GitHub repo.

**Method 1**: You have an **existing LOCAL git repo** on your laptop, and you link that up ("push") to GitHub's remote repo.

- SW Carpentry's <u>7. Remotes in GitHub</u> goes this route.
- We could push our planets git repo to a GitHub repo this way.

Method 2: You start from scratch. Create a whole new repository on GitHub, and then clone it onto your laptop as a brand-new local repository.

<u>This YouTube tutorial</u> shows you how.

← Let's try this.

## Your first GitHub repo

#### On GitHub, create a new repository called "practice-repo".

- Provide a short description.
- Keep it public.

Create repository

Initialize it with a README.

Owner	Repository name
🔣 narae-student 🗸 /	practice-repo 🗸
Great repository names are	short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about urban-adventure.
Description (optional)	
Will be using this reposito	ry for Git/GitHub practicing.
Public     Anyone can see this re     Private     You choose who can see	pository. You choose who can commit. ee and commit to this repository.
✓ Initialize this repository This will let you immediately Add .gitignore: None ▼	with a README r clone the repository to your computer. Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository. Add a license: None  ()

## Cloning first GitHub repo

GitHub shows a URL to use in cloning. Copy to clipboard.

Branch: master   New pull request		Create new file Upload fi	les Find file	Clone or download 🔻		
Rarae-student Initial commit	Clone with HTT	Clone with HTTPS ⑦ Use SS				
README.md	Initial commit	Use Git or checkout with SVN using the web URL.				
	https://github.com/narae-student/practic					
E README.md		Copy to clipbe				
		Open in Deskt	ор	Download ZIP		

In Terminal/Git Bash, move into your Data\_Science directory (cd Documents/Data\_Science), then execute:

git clone https://github.com/yourid/practice-repo.git

← practice-repo directory is cloned as a local repository.

## Local repository + remote repository

After committing, we now need to *push* to remote repo.

- 1. Create a new text file 'notes.txt'
- Add files to be committed git add notes.txt
- 3. Commit file

git commit -m 'first commit'

- 4. Push change to GitHub: git push
- 5. Edit the text file
- Add files to be committed git add notes.txt
- 7. Commit file

git commit -m 'changed x, y, z'

8. Push change to GitHub: git push

Check status between steps: git status

Push change to GitHub: **git push** 

# Forking

When you start with someone else's project.



- https://help.github.com/articles/fork-a-repo/
- You fork the original repo into your own account, creating your own "fork".
- > You make changes in your own fork. Original repo is not affected.
- **pull request**: When you think the original project could benefit from your contribution, you ask the owner to "pull" from your fork.
- Owner of original ("upstream") will review your contribution, and then either merge it or reject it.

#### Your first fork

- Go to narae's GitHub profile.
- Fork "Class-Practice-Repo". You will now have the exact same content in your own account.
- Clone your fork onto your local machine, via git clone.
- Copy over your To-Do1 submission file into todo1/ directory. Make sure the file name has your name in it.
- Commit, and then push to your fork.
- Confirm your GitHub fork now has your submission file.
- Create a merge request for Na-Rae.

# Up-close with linguistic data



1. Everyone download this zipped archive:

http://www.pitt.edu/~naraehan/ling1340/real\_linguistics\_data.zip

2. There are two data sets; one requires downloading from source. Explore and discuss:

Discussion points  $\rightarrow$  next slide

- 3. Team lead is in charge of submitting the info above.
  - Inside activity1/ folder, created and edit report\_teamcolor.txt
  - Push change to your own fork, and then issue a pull request.
  - Na-Rae will then merge the changes into the upstream (original) repo.
- 4. Finally, everyone sync their own local fork.

# Up-close with linguistic data



- Discussion points:
  - What kind of data set is this? Content? Format? Purpose?
  - How was the data created, collected, and processed?
  - How did the researcher organize the data?
  - At present, what can you *do* with this data?
  - After learning data-science methods, what do you think you will be able to do with the data?

# Wrapping up

Homework #1 is out: due on Tuesday.

#### Office hours

- Mon/Wed 2:30 -- 4pm. G17 CL
- Also by appointment
- Make sure you joined DataCamp group.
- I'll also be sending GitHub Organization invitation.

#### Start learning:

- Git, GitHub
- Jupyter Notebook
- numpy