

A Live Tutorial for Using and Navigating GitHub for Data Analysis Projects

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Ben Staton

Quantitative Fisheries Scientist
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission

 bstaton1

 bstaton@critfc.org

What do you need to get started?



Beyond Patience...

- GitHub account (*free*; [info](#))
- GitHub Desktop installed ([info](#))
 - Git interaction via RStudio is also possible
- A beginner's knowledge of markdown syntax ([info](#))
- A beginner's knowledge of terminology ([ETIS 2025 GitHub Overview](#))

Other useful resources

There is Truly a Wealth of Info Out There...

- Happy Git with R ([ebook](#))
 - Massive amount of information to self-teach
- GitHub Help Documentation ([info](#))
- GitHub Desktop Help Documentation ([info](#))
- Example GitHub Repositories
 - [bstaton1/yakima-RRS](#)
 - [KevinSee/PITcleanr](#)
- Your own curiosity!

Term	Description
1. Repository	A directory (folder) with files under version control (<i>aka "repo"</i>)
2. Local (Repository)	A repository found on your hard drive
3. Remote (Repository)	A repository found online
4. Clone	Create a local repo from remote (<i>one time only</i>)
5. Commit	A <u>small</u> set of changes that accomplish an "atomic task"
6. Fetch	Check if local is up-to-date with remote
7. Pull ↓	Sync commits to local from remote (<i>if local is behind remote</i>)
8. Push ↑	Sync commits from local to remote (<i>if remote is behind local</i>)
9. Branch 	An isolated version of the repo (<i>doesn't affect other branches</i>)
10. Main Branch	A special branch storing the "best" version
11. Feature Branch	A branch storing a version under development
12. Merge 	Add commits from one branch to another
13. Pull (merge) Request	Perform a merge in a documented/collaborative fashion