

## Data Upload on GIN for In2PB

### Creating an account on GIN and In2PB onboarding (2-3 Minutes)

To facilitate the exchange of data in In2PB, we ask you to create an account on the G-Node GIN server and notify us with your user name through the following few steps:

1. Go to the server website - <https://gin.g-node.org/>
2. Use the 'Register' option on the top-right hand corner to create an account.

***NOTE:*** Please make sure to enter your full name as it appears on the In2PB website and your affiliation so that we can find and add your account to the consortium user group.

3. Enter your GIN account user name in the form [here](#) to get on-boarded on the In2PB organization on GIN. In 1-2 days, you would be added to the organization and you could verify that by trying to access [this repository](#). If you get a 404 page not found error, please write to [reema.gupta@lmu.de](mailto:reema.gupta@lmu.de).
4. Find more information about using GIN on the [GIN help pages](#).

If you face any issues, use the dedicated conversation on Nextcloud about data platform for In2PB [here](#) or contact Reema (ESR14) at [reema.gupta@lmu.de](mailto:reema.gupta@lmu.de)

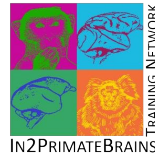
### Installing GIN CLI (3-5 Minutes)

The GIN command line client is a tool for managing your data repositories. The complete set-up for the client can be found [here](#).

The GIN command line client is available for [Windows](#), [macOS](#), and [Linux](#).

#### Windows:

1. Download the [32-bit zip file](#) or the [64-bit zip file](#).
2. Extract it anywhere on your hard drive (e.g., C:\gin).
3. Navigate to the extracted gin directory and double click the set-global.bat file.
4. This will make the gin command available in the Windows console by adding the location of the GIN CLI files to your system PATH.
5. Alternatively, you can use the gin-shell.bat to run a standalone shell. This will present you with a command prompt that is ready to use the client.



## macOS:

Install the client on macOS via [homebrew](#). G-Node homebrew formulae are maintained in the [G-Node tap](#). Install the client, including any dependencies, with:

```
brew tap g-node/pkg  
  
brew install g-node/pkg/gin-cli
```

## Linux:

The Bundle for Debian-based distributions (including Ubuntu and derivatives) can be downloaded [here as a .deb file](#). It includes the GIN client as well as git-annex. Simply download the bundle, install it and you should be all set. To install, double click the `.deb` file or from the command line type `dpkg -i gin-cli-latest.deb` from the directory in which it was downloaded.

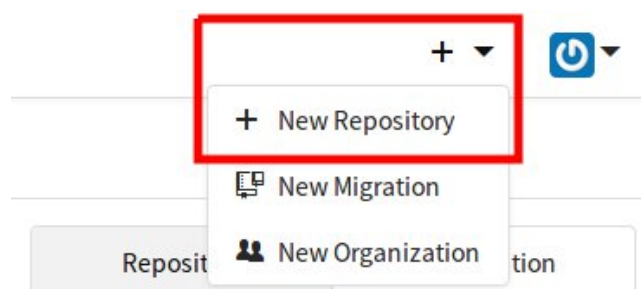
Verify the installation in command line terminal with:

- `gin --version` shows the installed version of the GIN CLI, git, and git-annex.
- Type `gin --help` to see the available commands and their description.
- You can see detailed help for individual commands by typing `gin help` followed by the command name (e.g., `gin help create`).
- Sign in with the client using `gin login`. The command will prompt you for a username and password. If entered correctly, you will be greeted with a confirmation message.

## Creating Repository and Uploading Data

Detailed and complete instructions can be found [here](#).

1. Create a new repository on the GIN server and a local workspace. This can be done in two ways: via the `gin.g-node.org` website or via the previously downloaded/installed GIN client.
  - o On the website:
    - i. Sign into the GIN Server.
    - ii. Create a new repository using the "+" on the top right.



### iii. Run

```
gin get <user name>/<repository name>
```

in the terminal on your local computer.

For example, if your username is "ABC" and you have created a repository named "XYZ", the command would be `gin get ABC/XYZ`. Note that the command will fail with an error if a directory with your repository name already exists locally.

- o Using the GIN client:
  - i. Run

```
gin create <repository name>
```

in the terminal on your local computer.

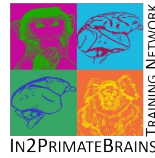
Be aware: The path you have selected when executing `gin get` or `gin create` will be the path or location where your repository will be created. E.g. The path `[user]:~/Desktop$` will create the repository on the Desktop. If you desire to change the location of your GIN repositories, use bash commands like `cd`, `pwd`, `ls`. See [here](#) for more. The result will look similar to this:

```
longin@rust:~/Desktop$ gin get <gin-username>/gin-gin
Fetching repository '<gin-username>/gin-gin'... OK
Initialising local storage... OK
longin@rust:~/Desktop$ gin create gin-gin2
Creating repository '<gin-username>/gin-gin2'... OK
Fetching repository '<gin-username>/gin-gin2'... OK
Initialising local storage... OK
longin@rust:~/Desktop$
```

2. With either method, the repository is created on the server under your username and directly copied to the local machine into a directory with the same name as the repository (`<repository name>`).
3. Copy new files into the newly created directory via Drag & Drop, Copy & Paste etc.
4. In the GIN client (terminal) window, navigate into the newly created local workspace by typing `cd <repository name>`. So far it should look like this:

```
longin@rust:~/Desktop$
longin@rust:~/Desktop$ cd gin-gin
longin@rust:~/Desktop/gin-gin$ ls
Datafile1 Datafile2 Datafile3 README.md
longin@rust:~/Desktop/gin-gin$
```

5. Upload the new files using



```
gin upload .
```

Note the period at the end of the command. This command will commit your changes. In other words, it will detect the new files in the directory, add them to the repository, and start uploading to the GIN server.

The `.` that follows the upload command specifies that you want to upload every file in the current directory and below. You can instead upload individual files or directories by listing them on the command line. For example:

```
gin upload file1.data recordings/recording1.h5
```

This will upload changes made to two files: `file1.data` and `recording1.h5`, where the latter is in the `recordings` directory.

Note that upload here doesn't only mean sending new files and changes to the server. This command sends all changes made in the directory to the server, including deletions, renames, etc.

6. Check the files in the local workspace along with their sync status using `gin ls`. You can also check that the new files have been uploaded by logging into the [GIN Server](#) and clicking on the name of the newly created repository.

## Transferring ownership to In2PB (3-5 Minutes)

Up until now, the created repository would be under your user-name, before you proceed to transfer the ownership to In2PB organization, please ensure that:

- All the files and folders are uploaded as you intended them to be on the [GIN Server](#) in your created repository.
- You have been on-boarded to the In2PB organization, you could do so by checking if you can access [this repository](#).

You can now follow these steps to transfer the ownership:

1. On the GIN website, open your repository with the data and navigate to the repository settings by clicking on the "Settings" button at the top right.
2. Scroll to the bottom of the Options page to view the Danger Zone, where permanent changes such as transferring of your repository can be made.
3. After all the necessary uploads are complete and you are ready to transfer the ownership, click "Transfer Ownership".
4. In the window that appears, type in your repository name and "In2PrimateBrains" as the new owner. Finish the process by using the "Make Transfer" button.

Note that you will not be able to access the repository immediately after you make the transfer as by default new repositories are accessible only by the owners of the In2PB organization and access to the team need to be given separately. This should happen within 1-2 days. If you are still unable to access it back again, please write to [reema.gupta@lmu.de](mailto:reema.gupta@lmu.de)