GitHub Flow

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Bad things happen.

- Sometimes the Universe is conspiring against you.
- Sometimes your collaborators are conspiring against you.
- Most likely, you're conspiring against you.

Protect your work from yourself.

Turn a project (in a local directory) into a git repository (repo):

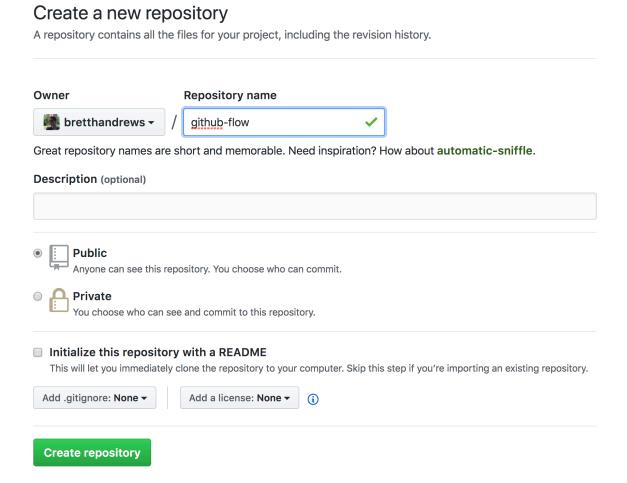
```
git init
```

Add files and commit:

```
git add main.py
git commit -m "Fixes critical bug"
```

Protect your work from "water" spills.

Setup remote repo on GitHub:



Protect your work from "water" spills.

Connect local and remote repos:

```
git remote add origin <server>
```

for me: <server> = git@github.com:bretthandrews/github-flow.git

Push to remote repo:

git push -u origin master

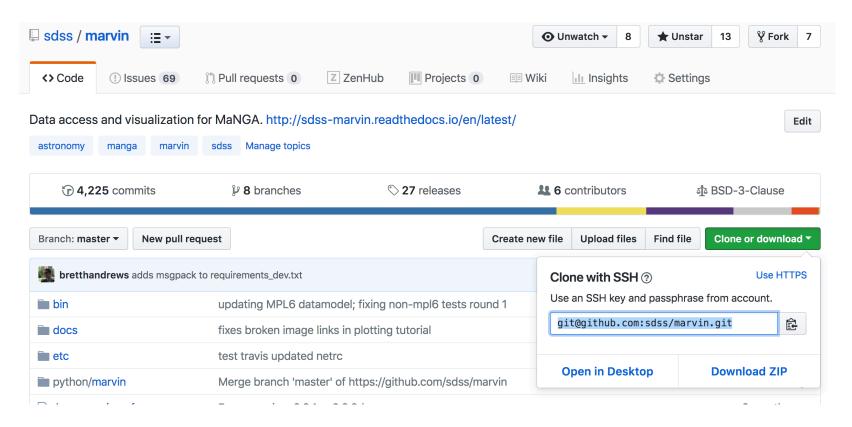
Protect your work from collaborators*

*including past-you and future-you.

- Work in branches
- Submit Pull Requests
- Merge branch into the master branch

Protect your work from collaborators

For now, let's assume that you are a collaborator on the project (i.e., have push-access).



git clone git@github.com:sdss/marvin.git

GitHub Flow by Scott Chacon

- 1. The master branch always works.
- 2. Create a descriptively-named branch for each new feature.
- 3. Commit locally and regularly push to the same named branch on GitHub.
- 4. Submit Pull Requests for feedback, help, and merging.
- 5. Only merge into master after someone signs off on your changes.

master Always Works

- Imperative if you are actively serving a web site.
- Even if not, always want a stable version of code.
 - Start new branches from master.
 - You need to run the last working version of the code.
- Bottom line: don't actively develop in master.

New Feature New Branch

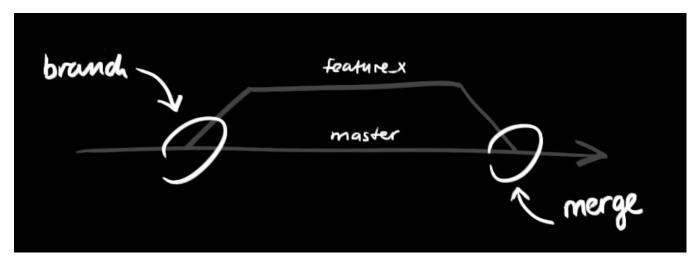


Image credit: http://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/

- One new feature per branch.
- Use descriptive names (future-you will thank you).

Create a new local branch:

git checkout -b github-flow

New Feature New Branch

Sync w/remote branch of same name.

git push origin github-flow

Nomenclature note:

- origin = my remote GitHub repo
- **upstream** = shared remote GitHub repo.

Commit and Push Frequently

- Make frequent commits.
- One idea or complete change per commit.

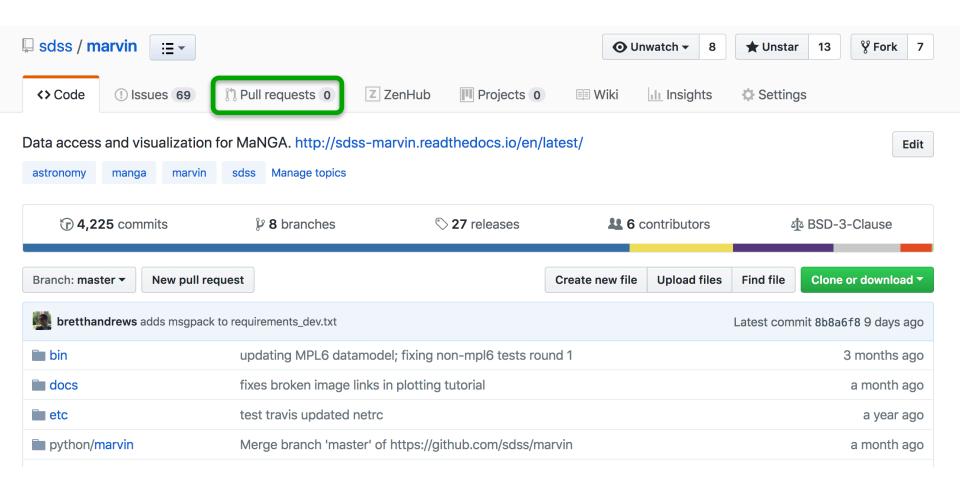
Regularly push to remote branch (but pull first to incorporate changes):

```
git pull origin feature-x git push origin feature-x
```

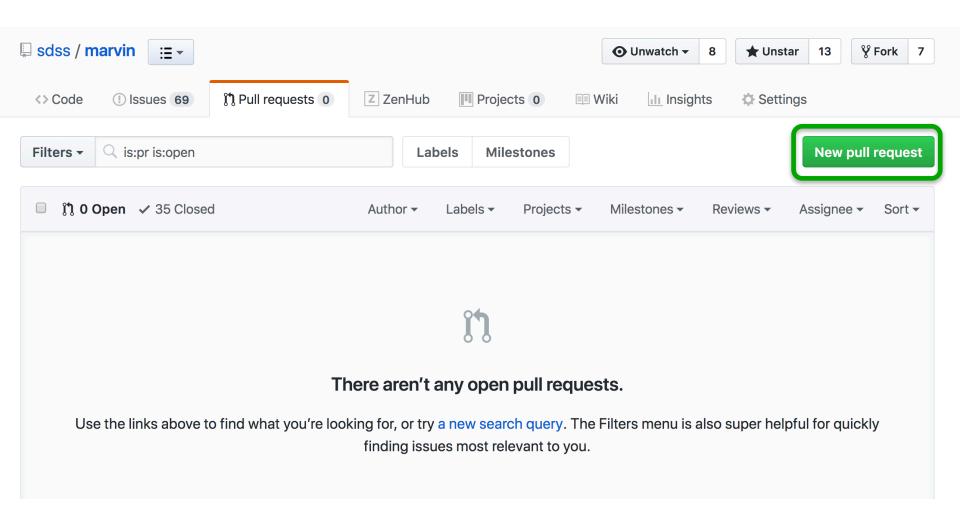
Pull Requests: Code Review

- When you're done or stuck, submit a Pull Request to your collaborators.
- Opportunity for you to review and communicate the changes that you made.
- Receive feedback and help from collaborators.
- Incorporate feedback.
- After the Pull Request gets approved, then merge your branch into master.

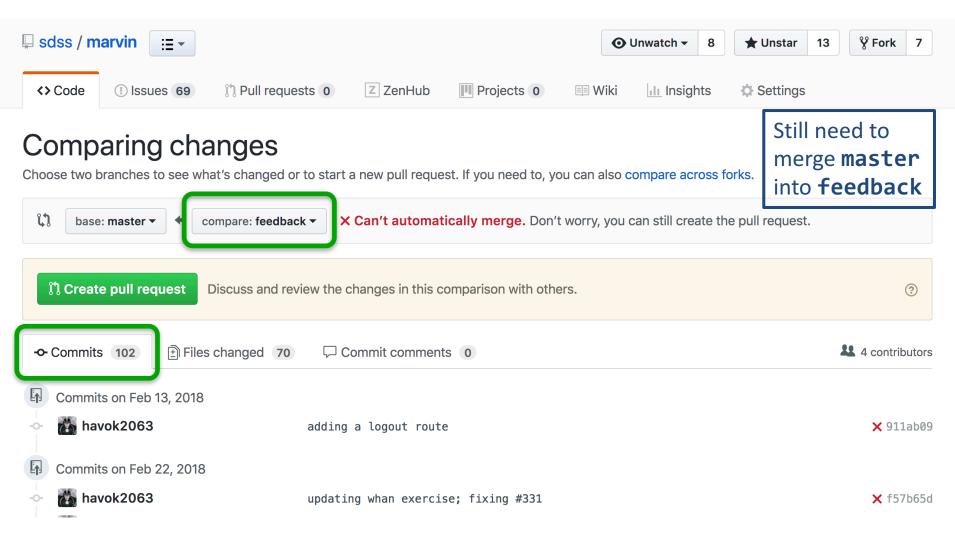
Create a Pull Request



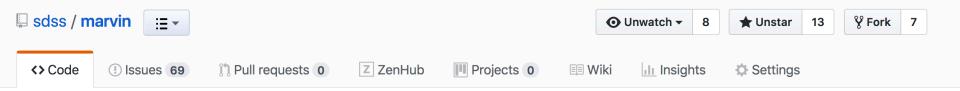
Create a Pull Request



Pull Requests: Commit Log

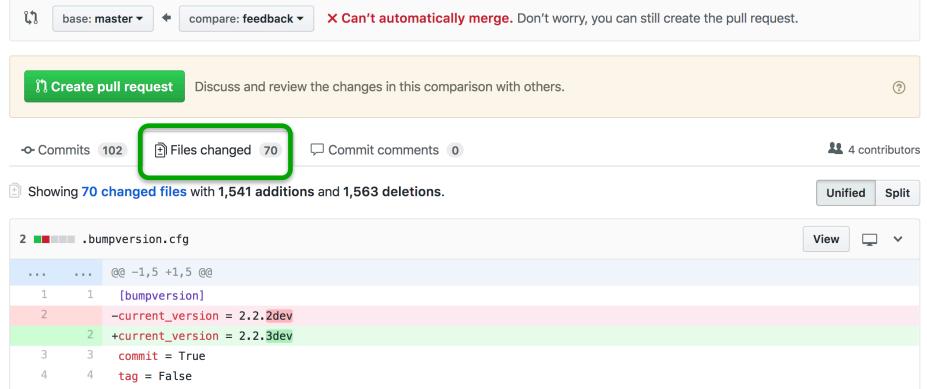


Pull Requests: Code Changes



Comparing changes

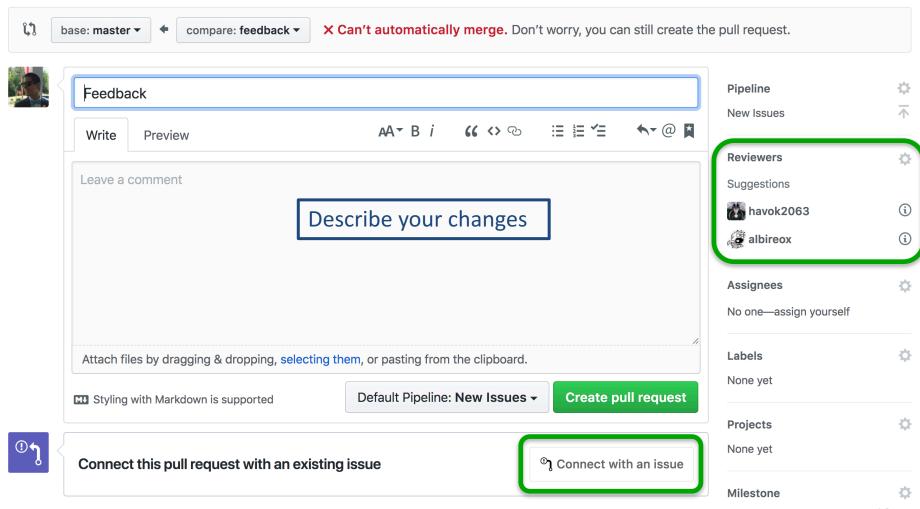
Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new pull request. If you need to, you can also compare across forks.



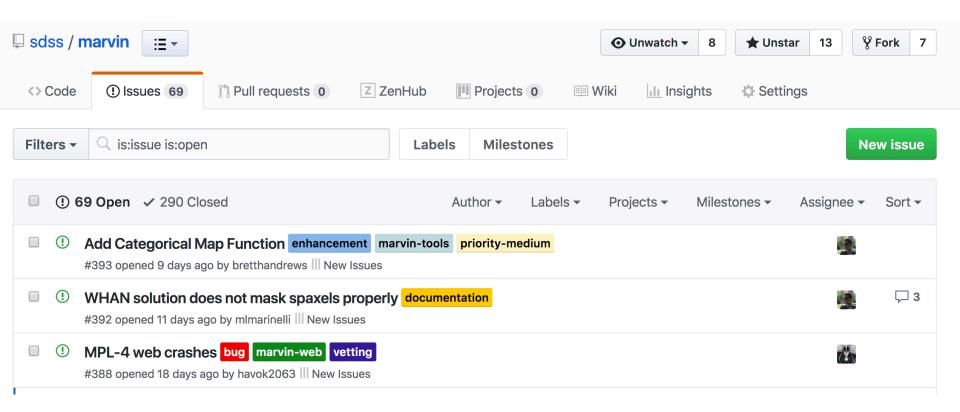
Pull Requests: Communication

Open a pull request

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also compare across forks.

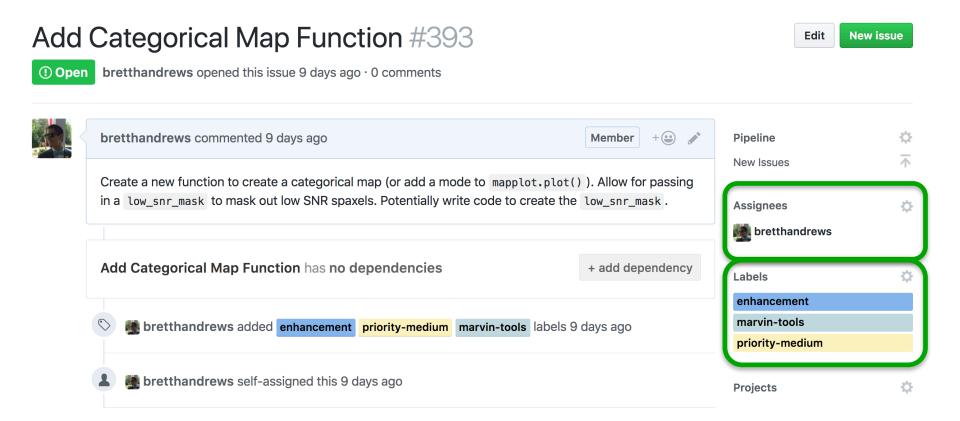


GitHub Issues



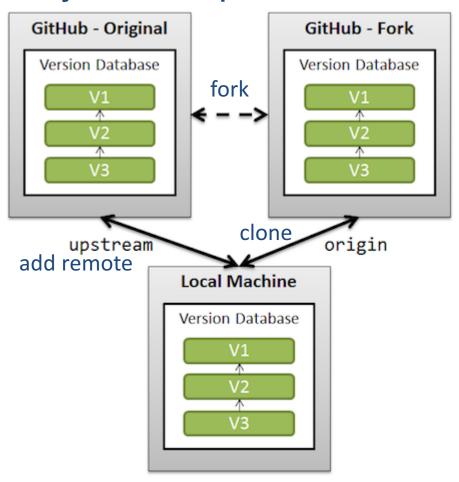
- Communicate ideas (including to future-you)
- Assign tasks
- Prioritize

GitHub Issues

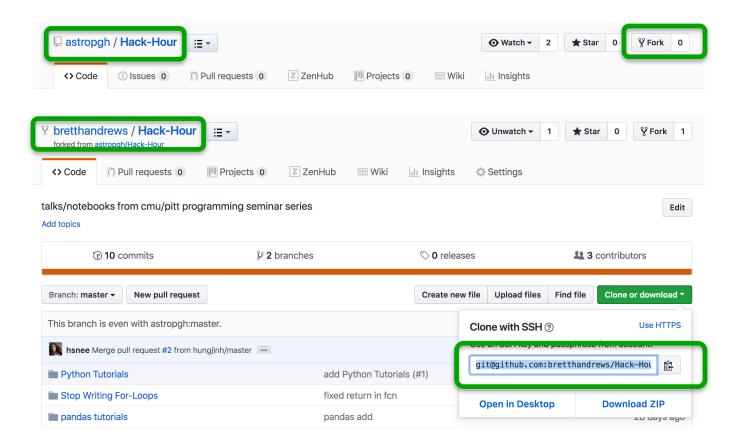


Forking: Concept

You want to contribute to a project...but you aren't a collaborator, so you can't push to it.



Forking: How To



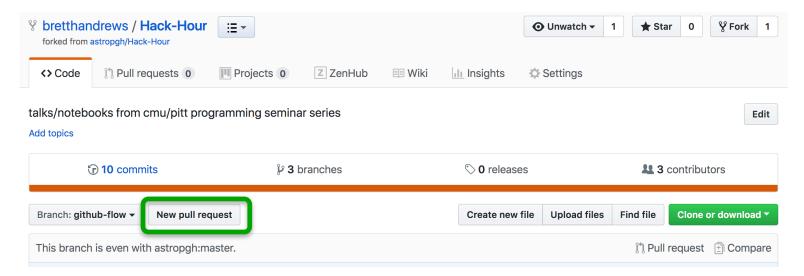
git clone git@github.com:bretthandrews/Hack-Hour.git
git remote add upstream git@github.com:astropgh/Hack-Hour.git

Forking: Contributing

 Pull from the original repo (upstream) and merge any changes.

git pull upstream github-flow

Submit a Pull Request



 The owner of the upstream repo will review and possibly merge in your contributions.

Summary

- Don't actively develop on master.
- Make changes to master by merging approved Pull Requests.
- Make Pull Requests to ask for feedback on or review of a branch.
- Each branch corresponds to one new feature.
- Each commit corresponds to one complete change.