The complete Web Developer in 2018

Git and GitHub Guide Part-2 Branching

Info Page

For all the windows users.

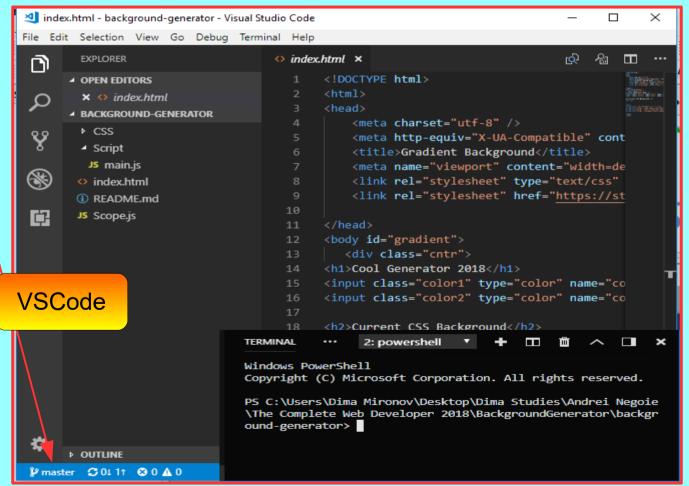
*You can u*se Gitbash terminal, or a Visual Studio Code terminal. Download it here https://git-scm.com/downloads





VS Code displays a branch name. However, It doesn't display a branch name In the PowerShell terminal.

My suggestion is to work with the Git Bash terminal.



Refers to Section 15, video #145 Git and GitHub Guide Part-2 Branching



The complete Web Developer in 2018

Andrei's Little feature branch

Marcy's Bonus features branch

Master branch

Mister x features branch

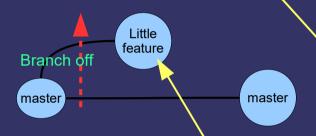
Master Branch Final product

Don't Work on master

Create a new branch

Let's create a new branch (terminal)

- 1. Type git branch littlefeature (this will create a new branch)
- 2. Type git branch (will display all branches available)
- 3. Type git checkout littlefeature (Switch to a new branch)



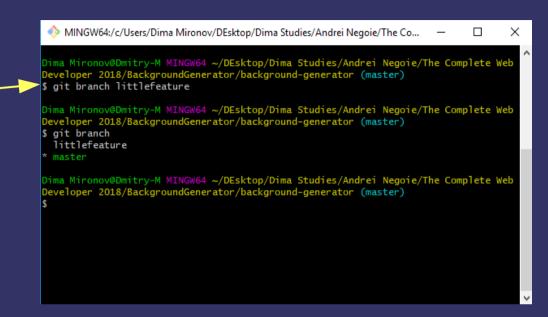
* master means we currently on master branch.

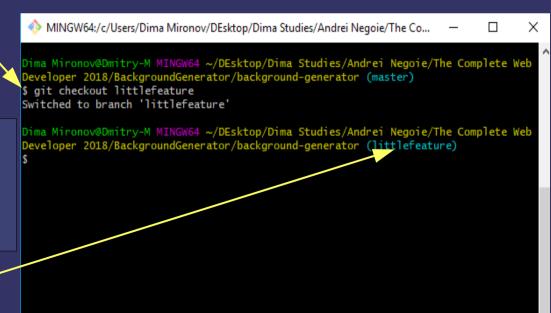
Note:

If something went wrong and you need to delete the branch, type git branch -d littlefeature

The above command will delete the mistaken branch

4. We successfully switched to a new branch





Let's modify index.html now

- 1. Open index html (use IDE or terminal) Type: start code index.html
- 2. Locate the <h2> tag and change the title to <h2>This is thebackground</h2>
- 3. Save all, then do the following procedure...
- 4. git add index.html
- 5. git commit -m"changing title"
- 6. git push

If it doesn't work and you get an error

fatal: The current branch littlefeature has no bostream branch. To push the current branch and set the remote as upstream, use git push --set-upstream origin littlefeature

Fix.

Type git push –set-upstream origin littlefeature

After using the above command once, you can then use a regular git push command (without notifications)

Finally, you can cheat and type this git push origin littlefeature

```
Web Developer 2018/BackgroundGenerator/background-generator (littlefeature)

§ git push

fatal: The current branch littlefeature has no upstream branch.

To push the current branch and set the remote as upstream, use

git push --set-upstream origin littlefeature

Dima Mironov@Dmitry-M MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Dima Studies/Andrei Negoie/The Complete
Web Developer 2018/BackgroundGenerator/background-generator (littlefeature)

§ git push origin littlefeature

Enumerating objects: 5, done.

Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.

Delta compression using up to 12 threads.

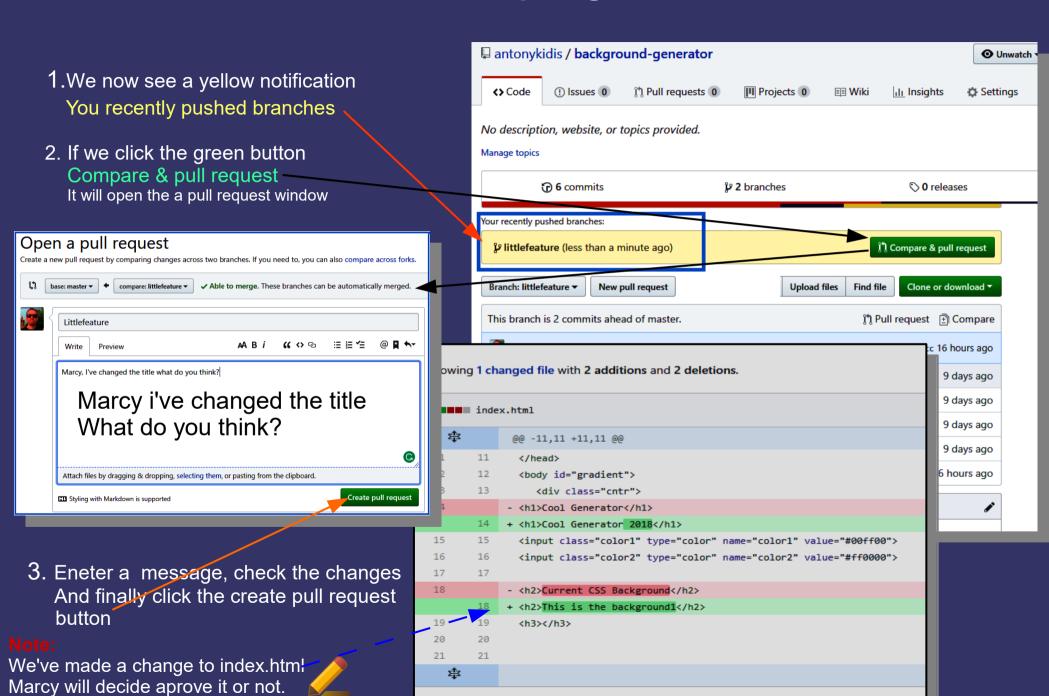
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.

Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 302 bytes | 302.00 KiB/s, done.

Total 3 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0)
```

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Go Back to https://github.com



Okay now STOP!

Do something about it

No...

Hey marcy I made a pull request

Do something about it

No...



Yes or Yes!?

☼ Compare & pull request



Hey Marcy I made a pull request. Please look at my html file, compare new changes to the previous one.

And if they good enough please pull them, and merge them into the master branch.

Marcy is an administrator and she will open your pushed files on a littlefeature branch. She will compare them to the previous one, and decide whether to prove these changes or not

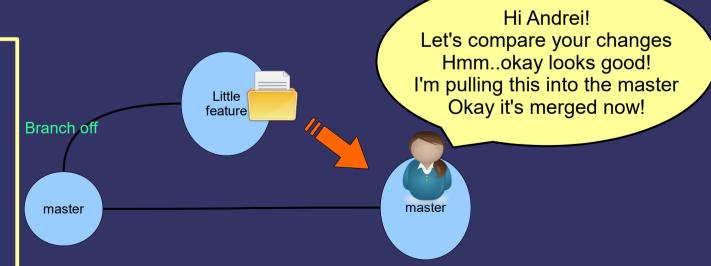
Important

At this point you as a developer Just need to wait for Marcy's approval. That's it.

Don't be confused by the rest of the diagrams.

Let's see How Marcy handle my request on her side as Administrator.

With this information in mind let's Proceed to the next step.

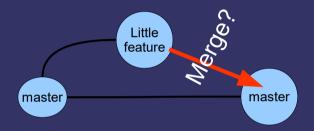


We successfully created a pull request (PR)

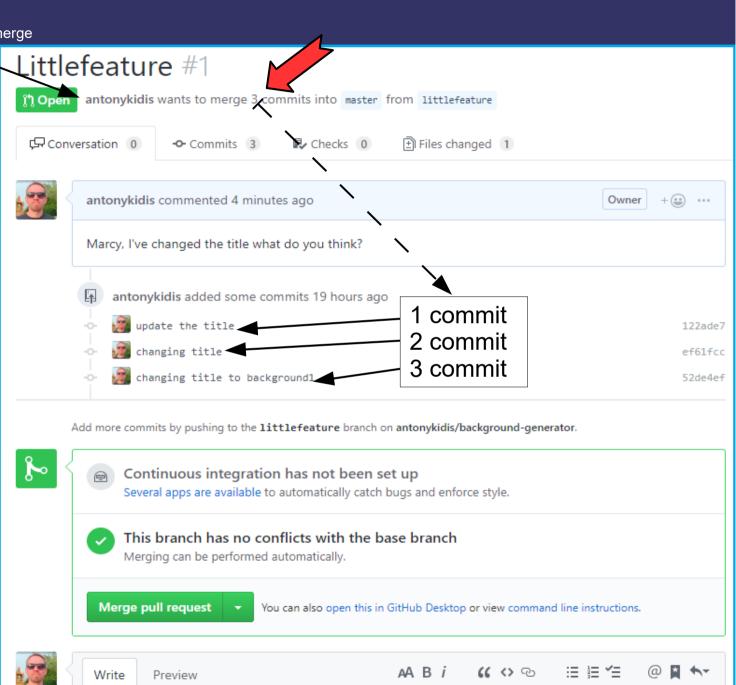
Leave a comment

As you can see antonykidis(Andrei) wants to merge 3 commits into **master** from **littlefeature**

Hey Marcy I did a little Change on little feature, is it okay for me to Merge it to master?

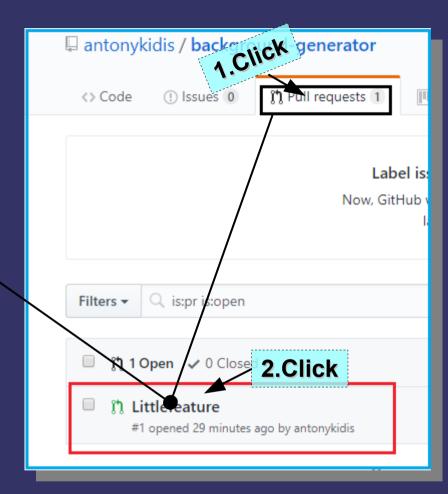


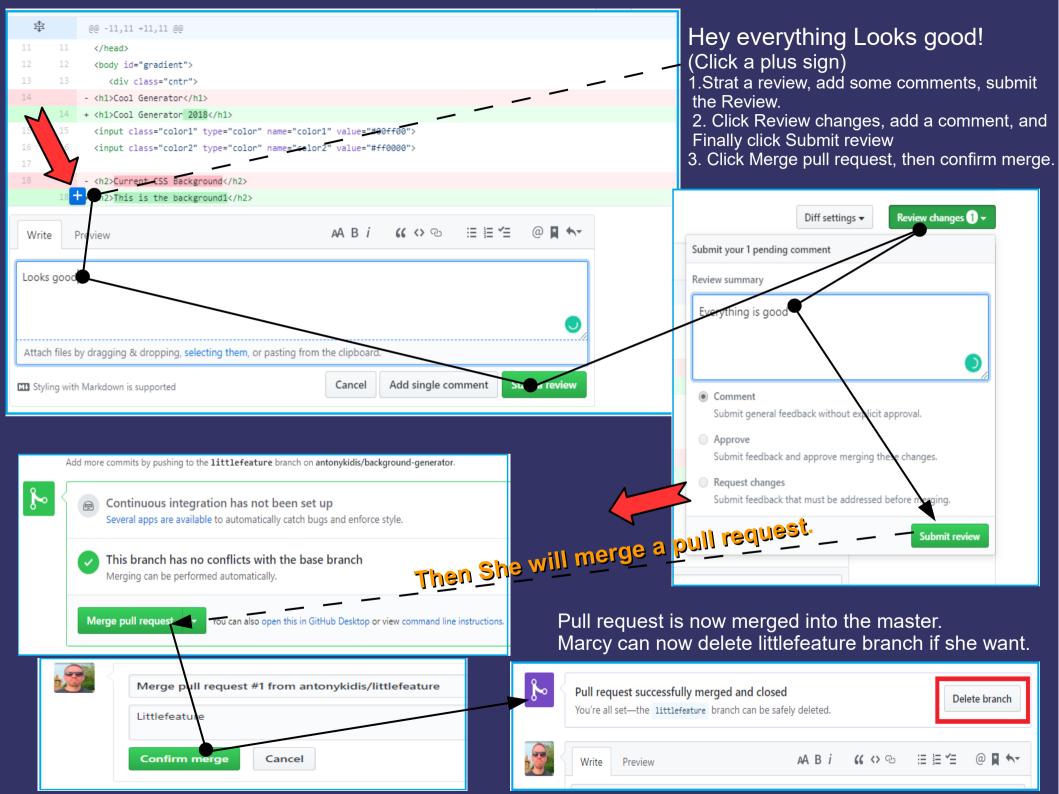
Let's see what Marcy will probably do..



Marcy will Open-up a pull request link



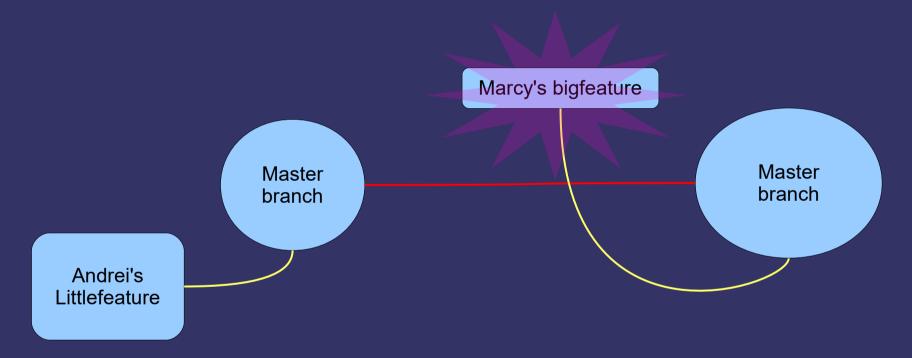




Merge Conflicts 07:45 (time)

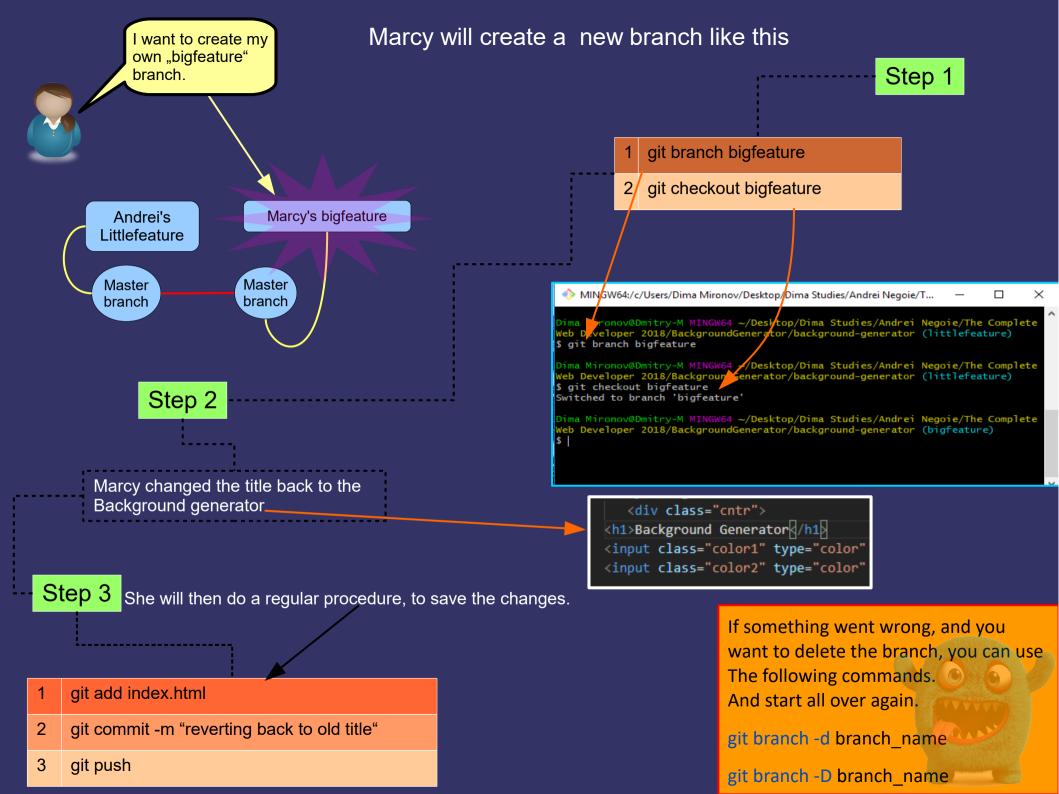


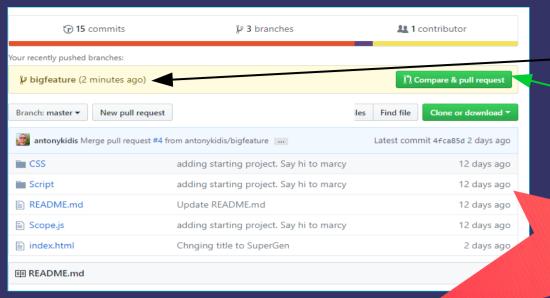
What if Marcy wants to create her own feature!?











Now go back to a GitHub. We again see
The pull request. Don't compare and pull request
This time!

Before comparing and pulling a request
Marcy decided to add an exclamation mark
to the title

Marcy adds exclamation mark

She then Save all...and follow the below steps

1 git add index.html2 git commit -m "adding exclamation mark"3 git push

No description, website, or topics provided.

antonykidis / background-generator

25 commits

0 releases

Your recently pushed branches:

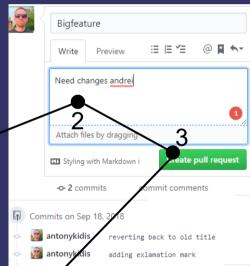
big bigfeature (less than a minute ago)

Find file

Clone or download

Latest commit a658889 an hour ago

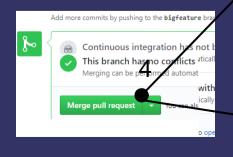
antonykidis Merge pull request #7 from antonykidis

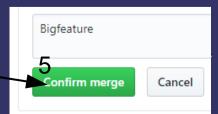


Let's go back to GitHub.

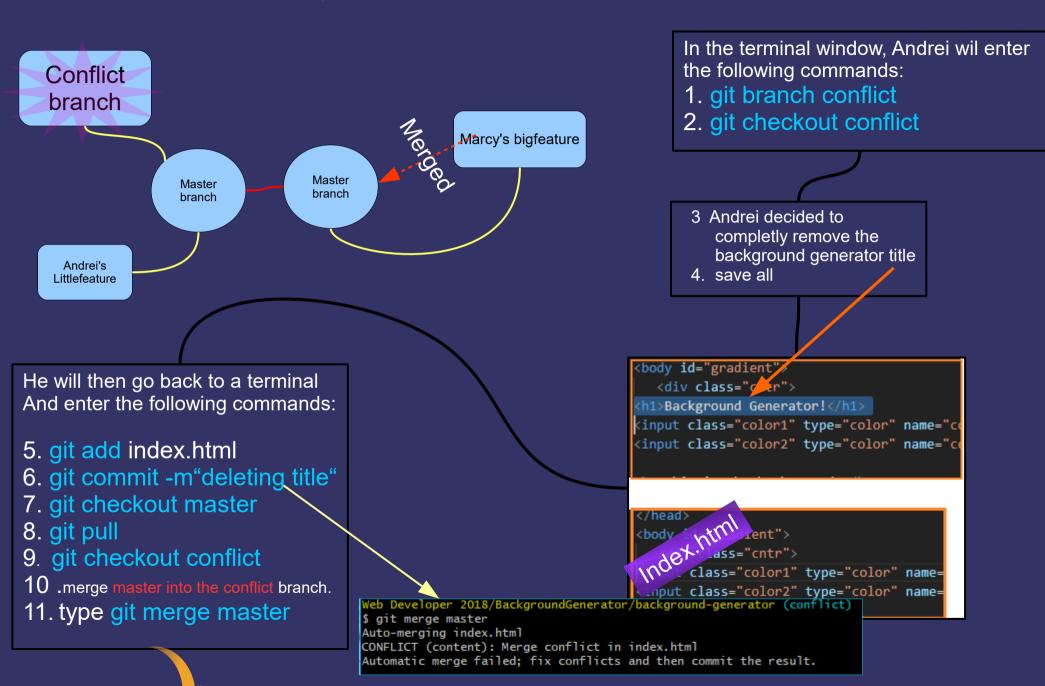
So now we have 2 commits

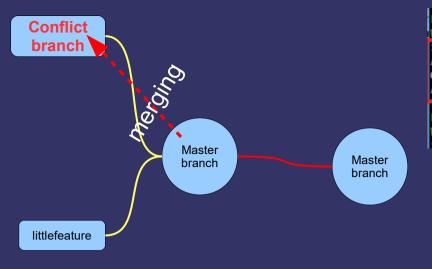
- 1. is the background generator
- 2. and the background generator! with the exclamation mark
- 1. Click Compare and pull request button,
- 2. Add a comment.
- 3. Click Create Pull Request button.
- 4. Merge pull request button.
- 5. Finally click Confirm merge button.





Marcy just merged a pull request from a bigfeature branch. Meanwhile, Andrei decided to create a new branch too





Dima Mironov@Dmitry-M MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Dima Studies/Andrei Negoie/The Complete Web Developer 2018/backgroundGenerator/background-generator (conflict)

\$ git merge master
Auto-merging index.html
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in index.html
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.

Dima Mironov@Dmitry-M MINW64 ~/Desktop/Dima Studies/Andrei Negoie/The Complete Web Developer 2018/backgroundGenerator/background-generator (conflict|MERGING)

Important to read!

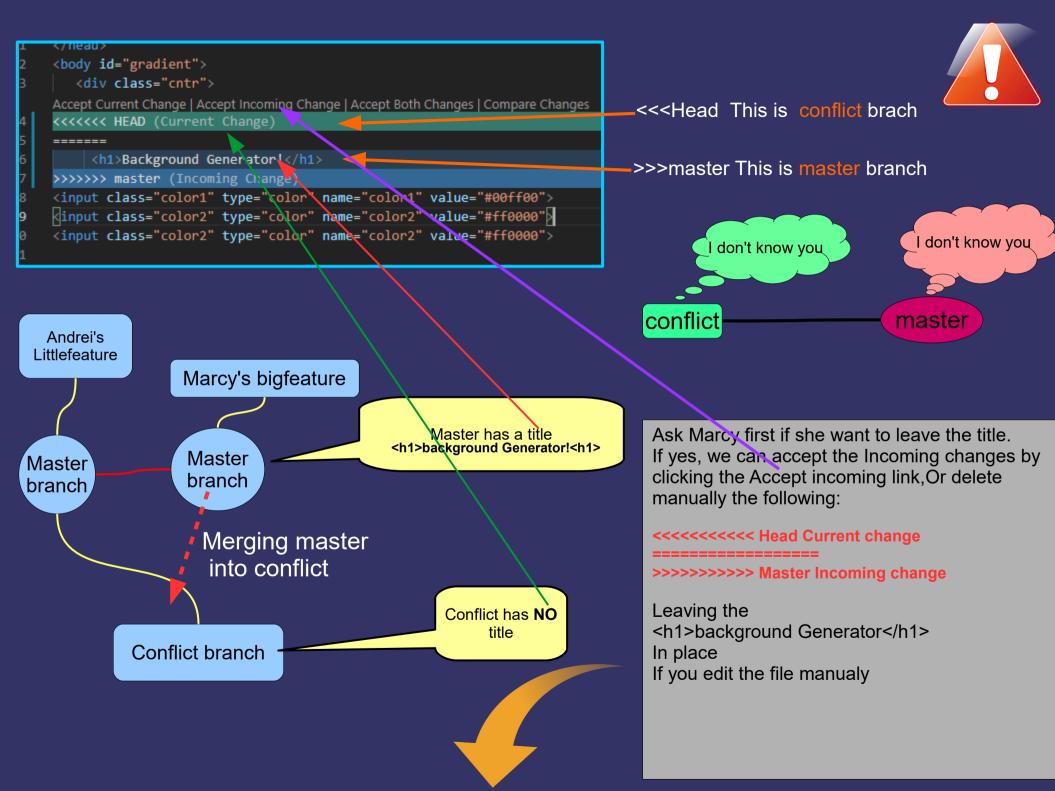
Let's understand the problem.

- 1. We Made a conflict brach.
- 2. Then we removed the title from HTML.
- 3. Then Andrei did **git add**. Then **git commit -m "deleting title"**But before pushing these changes back to a GitHub, he decided to Merge whatever in the master, into his conflict branch. Yes, he could push the title-less index.html back to a GitHub. But he came up with another idea: He said let's see what is in master these days....
 Let's see what is inside the master now. Let's pull it intothe conflict just to be updated. Yes sure, he didn't know that master is now different from a conflict, because he did not pulled nothing for a while (just an example)
- 4. So we got back into the master branch.
- 5. We then pulled master's current version (to a local computer)
- 6. Then we merged the master into the conflict. Just to be sure the conflict is synchronized with the master. But we have invoked an error. Because master contains a title, but a conflict branch doesn't have a title. So we get an intuitive user frendly notification from VS code or sublime. Saying that there is a changes to be made, and your files different from master.

So!?...Where is the catch? Why we all need this??? you say....

Okay, You worked on some branch, so once in a while you want to update
Your branch with a latest changes. So it is easier to merge a master into
Your OWN branch, rather then download files manually, copy all of its contents, then
Paste all of these into your own branch. You see the difference???:-)
What if a master branch contains thousands of files? You will get nuts until you copy
them one by one into your branch. So We simply merging the master, and it does
all the dirty work for us. without worrying we missed something.

- 6. By now you should recieve the following error7. If you Open a (Visual Studio Code/Sublime)You sould see the the following output:
- chody id="gradient">
 chod

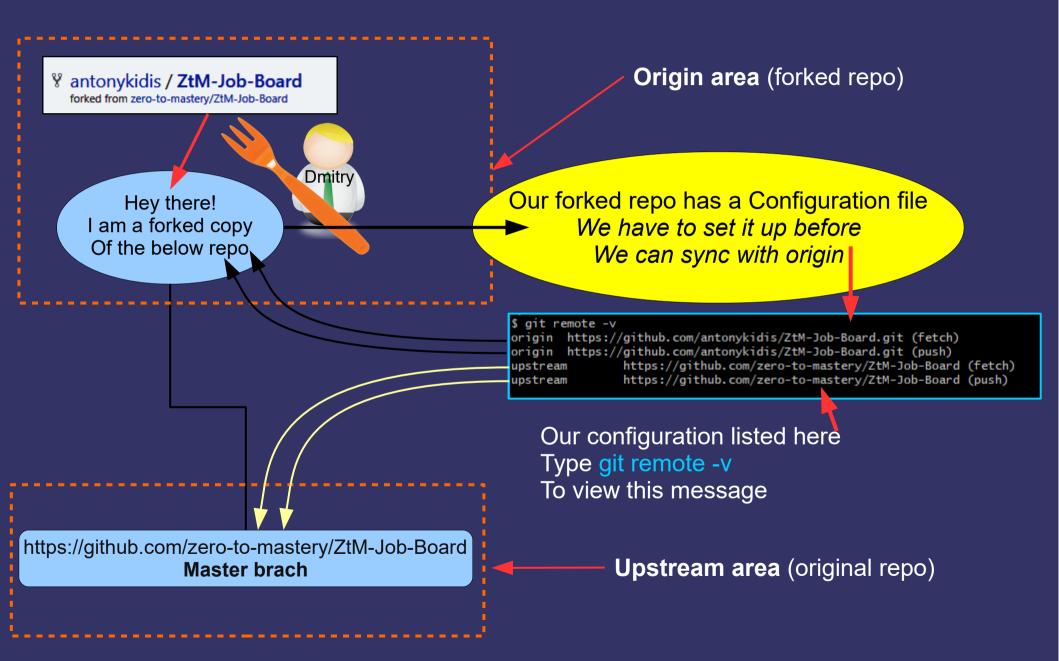


Finally use the following commands

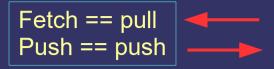
1	git add index.html
2	git commit -m "Okay we leaving the title as is"
3	git push

In the next section We'll see how to keep your fork up to date

keep your fork up to date



#Step1 Configuring a remote for a fork



MAC | WINDOWS | LINUX

You must configure a remote that points to the upstream repository in Git to sync changes you make in a fork with the original repository. This also allows you to sync changes made in the original repository with the fork

- Open Git Bash.
- 2 List the current configured remote repository for your fork.

```
$ git remote -v
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (push)
```

3 Specify a new remote *upstream* repository that will be synced with the fork.

```
$ git remote add upstream https://github.com/ORIGINAL_OWNER/ORIGINAL_REPOSITORY
```

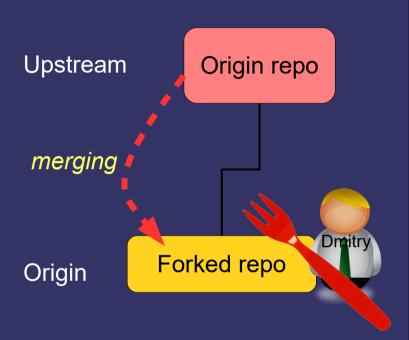
Verify the new upstream repository you've specified for your fork.

```
$ git remote -v
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (push)
upstream https://github.com/ORIGINAL_OWNER/ORIGINAL_REPOSITORY.git (fetch)
upstream https://github.com/ORIGINAL_OWNER/ORIGINAL_REPOSITORY.git (push)
```

We all set up now

But we still have to pull From upstream, and Merge with origin.

step 2 Let's Pull, and merge



Done!
We now synced with the original repository

- Open Git Bash.
- 2 Change the current working directory to your local project.
- Fetch the branches and their respective commits from the upstream repository. Commits to master will be stored in a local branch, upstream/master.

```
$ git fetch upstream
remote: Counting objects: 75, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (53/53), done.
remote: Total 62 (delta 27), reused 44 (delta 9)
Unpacking objects: 100% (62/62), done.
From https://github.com/ORIGINAL_OWNER/ORIGINAL_REPOSITORY
  * [new branch] master -> upstream/master
```

⚠ Check out your fork's local master branch.

```
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
```

Merge the changes from upstream/master into your local master branch. This brings your fork's master branch into sync with the upstream repository, without losing your local changes.

If your local branch didn't have any unique commits, Git will instead perform a "fast-forward":

10 BE CONTINUED IN PART 3 (Contribute to the open source)