# Ensuring reasonable scopes for your PRs





# Recall, a **good pull request** should be...

Focused on a single task

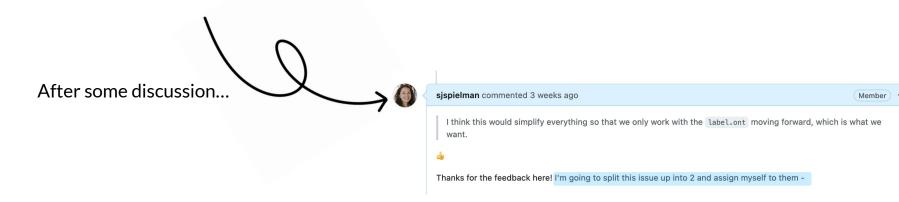
Manageable for review without overly fatiguing your reviewer

Here, we'll offer tips and strategies that will help to achieve these goals

# Plan ahead, but it's ok to revise your plan

Update the SingleR workflow to take as input a single model and output a single set of annotations using label.ont #365



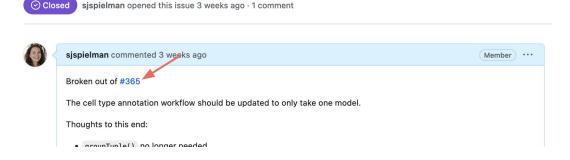


#### You can break out smaller issues from the big one

Use only label ont reference label for SingleR celltyping #380



#### Use only one reference model per project #381



# Don't commit what you shouldn't commit

#### Always git add files one at a time

- Check for modified files with git status and use git diff to see what the changes are
- Using a GUI like GitKraken makes this much easier!
- You may find an accidentally modified file that needs to be restored (git restore <file>)

# When opening the PR, but *before filing the PR*, make sure the "Files Changed" view looks as you expect

- This is worth taking the extra time to do!
- Often there are small things to tweak before actually filing the PR. This helps my reviewer out, which helps the overall process move forward smoothly.

# And conversely, be sure to commit what you *should* commit

Before filing the PR, go back to the issue and make sure you have stayed in scope

- Are there more tasks you should have done but forgot to do?
- Are there extra tasks you did that are beyond the scope of the associated issue?

Remember, you can "undo" commits (but still preserve the commit history) with git revert <commit-to-revert>

 This is another reason it helps to have small commits with informative messages that actually match the work you did

# Guidelines for PR size and scope

- A pull request should address a single issue
  - occasionally a few related issues might be addressed together
- Most PRs should be under about 400 lines of code, and affect a limited number of files
  - In an analytical repo, this might easily be violated if you are checking in results,
     so use your judgement!

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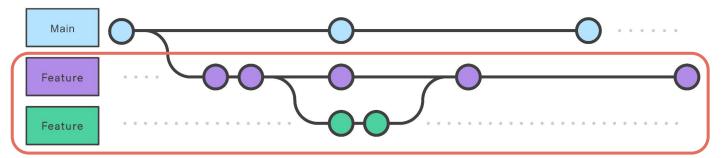
# Creating stacked pull requests

# Setting up for a stacked pull request

Rather than branching off of main, you create a new branch off of your feature branch

Below **feature** is the base branch for **feature** 

- In other words, feature is "stacked on" feature
- When feature is ready to go, it is merged into feature
- Then only feature will need to be merged into main

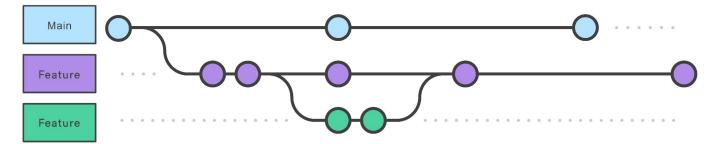


# The merge order matters

Below, **feature** is merged into **feature** first

As a consequence, feature now contains work from two branches, which makes the remaining PR less focused and possibly confusing for your reviewer!

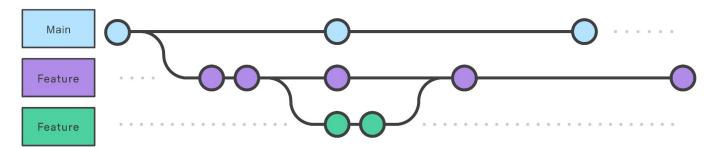
Tip: It will help to wait for reviews on both PRs to come in before doing any merging.



# The merge order matters

Unlike the image below, we could have merged feature into main first

- In this case, each PR retains its original focus/scope
- The base branch for feature will automagically get changed to main in the PR, if and only if the feature branch is deleted



# Why should you stack your branches?

Recall, a **good pull request** should be...

- Focused on a single task
- Manageable for review without overly tiring your reviewer

Sometimes, what seems like a "single task" actually has several moving parts that, if combined into one PR, can lead to review fatigue. E.g., "analyze dataset" might seem like a single task, but it's probably not!

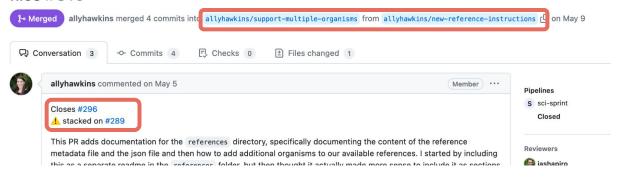
- The data might need cleaning first
- Some custom functions may need to be written
- There may be several stages to the analysis itself
- Perhaps those custom functions need tests and/or documentation (hint: they do)
- The analysis may need documentation (hint: it does)

# Stacking can help move the project forward, faster

Rather than waiting to file PR #2 until PR #1 is merged, you can get PR #2 going now!

But, you need to communicate with your reviewers!

Add instructions for adding support for new organisms and updating reference files #310

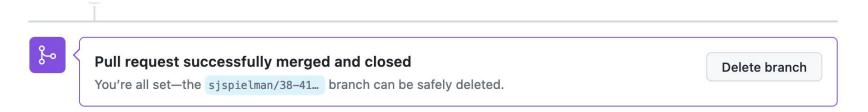


# Stacking can help team members work together on the same code while avoiding merge conflicts

# Add test functions for ASW #187 Nerged allyhawkins merged 12 commits into cbethell/calculate\_batch\_asw from allyhawkins/asw-test-functions c 2 week Checks 0 Files changed 1 allyhawkins commented 2 weeks ago Closes #182 Stacked on #181 This PR adds in test functions for all of the functions being added in #181. To set up actually running the test function I

# What to expect when you're expecting some stacking

Don't forget to **delete your branch** after it's merged, so the next branch in the stack heads to the right base



# What to expect when you're expecting stacking

Some GitHub systems you have in place may not work as expected when you merge

into a non-default branch

Writing Closes #<issue-number> in the PR comment may not automatically close the PR (ask me how I know (\*\*))

Your GitHub actions may not get run, depending on how you set them up

 They will hopefully get run eventually once you hit the branch that is being merged into main, but not necessarily at every step along the way

