

GitHub - Pull Request training

DIME Analytics

October 29, 2020

DIME - The World Bank - https://www.worldbank.org/en/research/dime

Who is this training for?

Who is this training for?

Anyone comfortable branching, committing and merging in Git/GitHub who is ready to be introduced to a more advanced workflow using Git/GitHub to ensure high quality code.







THIS TRAINING HAS TWO PARTS

Part 1

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Introducing the branch-PR-merge cycle

A best practice framework for implementing each task in a PR

Introducing the Gitflow philosophy

A best practice framework for working with PRs in your project

Part 2



Part 1:

Best practices for the

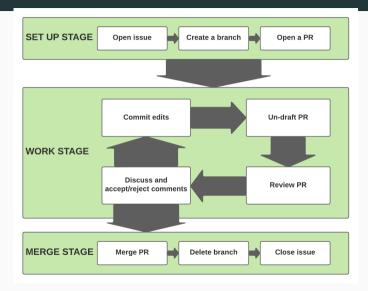
branch-PR-merge cycle

The branch-PR-merge cycle

Three stages with multiple steps in each

Complete a full branch-PR-merge cycle for all tasks

We will go over all steps but focus today on the **work stage**





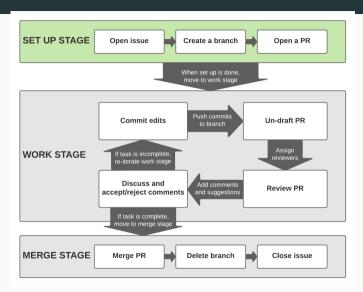
SET UP STAGE



Stage: The set up stage

Purpose of the set up stage:

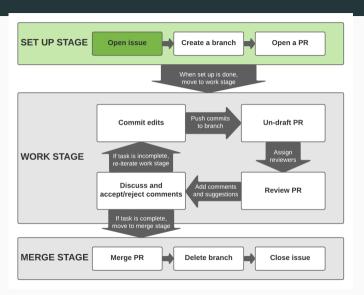
- Document the task you will work on
- Create a space in your repo to work on the task





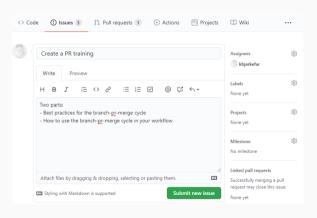
Step: Create an issue

- Issues is a far superior way to document tasks compared to emails or in-person meetings!
- They allow other team members to provide input on how to solve the task
- Very quick tasks that do not require discussion may not need an issue





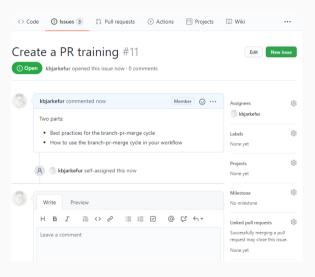
Create an issue



- Click the issues tab and then New Tasue
- Describe the task and assign yourself or someone else to complete the task
- Ask the rest of the team of input if applicable
- Add labels to facilitate future searches



Browse an issue

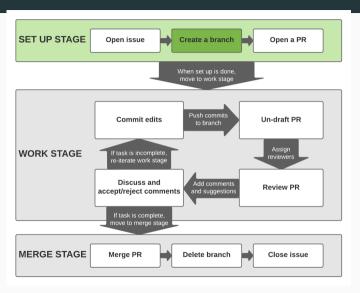


- Take note of the issue number (also found in end of issue URL) so you can refer to it
- Anyone can provide input using the comment field
- Assignees and labels can be updated as the task evolve
- Future team members can browse closed issues



Create a branch

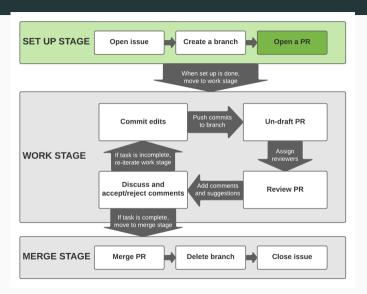
- Create branch on GitHub.com
- We create a branch to have a space where work on this task does not interfere with work on other tasks
- Name the branch after the task and add the issue number as suffix for example: pr-training-11





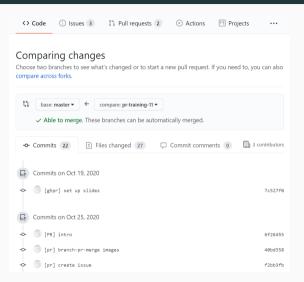
Open the PR

- Create a PR before you implement the task - this creates a space on GitHub.com where the progress of this task can be followed
- You can create a "draft PR" that cannot be merged while in draft status - signals work in progress





Create a PR

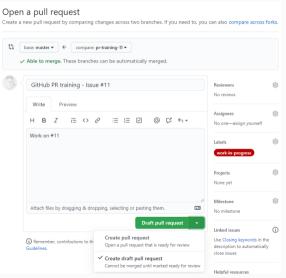


Recap of PR creation best practices:

- Go to the "Pull request" tab
- Make sure that you are comparing the correct branches
- Always browse the commits and the files changes before opening the PR
- You need at least one commit -Create/edit a README describing the task



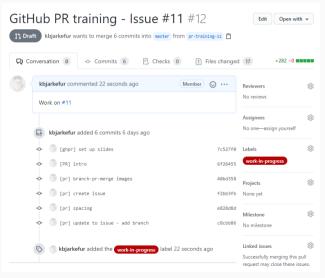
Create a draft PR



- Give the PR a name associated with the branch name but more descriptive
- Add #11 in the description to create a hyper link to issue - add work-in-progress label
- Click the arrow on the green button and select *Create draft pull request*



Browse draft PR



- A draft PR has the color code gray
- You can follow someone's work here - but no one is required to review anything yet
- The author will eventually remove the draft status and ask for reviews



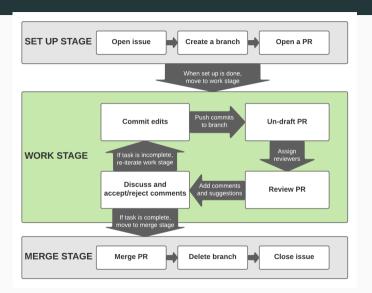
WORK STAGE



Stage: The work stage

Purpose of the work stage:

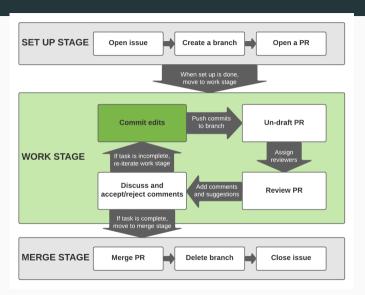
- Write the code that implements this task
- Use the review features in a PR to improve code quality
- Iterate this stage until you have high-quality code





Make commits

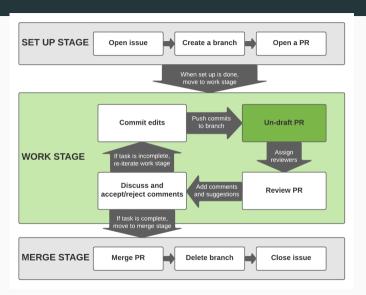
- The author commits edits as usual
- The draft PR will be updated as more commits are pushed to the branch
- Keep pushing commits until the first implementation of the task is complete





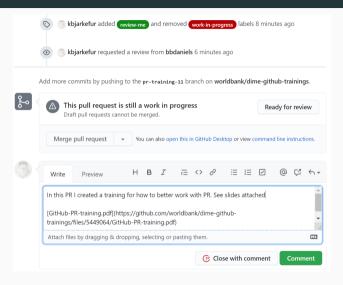
Un-draft the PR

- Document what has been implemented in the branch
- Un-drafting indicates that a PR is ready to review





Un-draft the PR

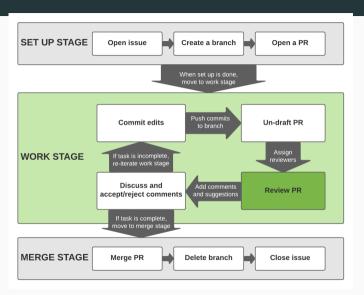


- Replace the work-in-progress
 label with review-me
- Assign one or several people to review your PR
- Notify the reviewer(s) using email or slack as GitHub notifications may be muted
- Click "Ready for review" to remove draft status



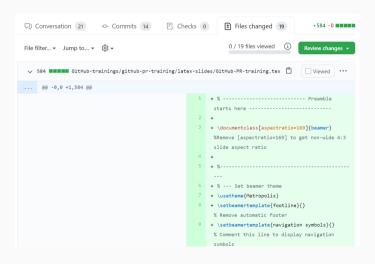
Review the PR

- PR reviews are incredibly important for high-quality code
- Use the PR to review code edits in the file changes tab
- The reviewer adds code suggestions and comments





Review the PR

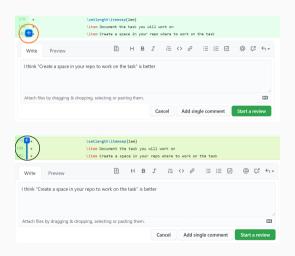


 Start your review by reading what the author or anyone else have already said in the "Conversation" tab

 Then go to the "Files changed" tab - this is where you will review the new content of the files



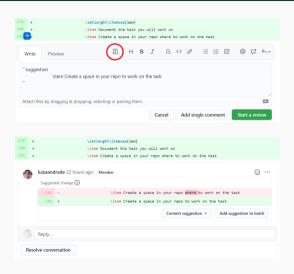
Line comments



- Make comments on specific lines of as much as possible - line comments are much easier to keep track of
- Hover with the mouse over the line number for a line you want to comment on and click the plus sign (blue circle) to open comment field
- Hold shift when click and drag mouse to comment multiple lines (black circle)



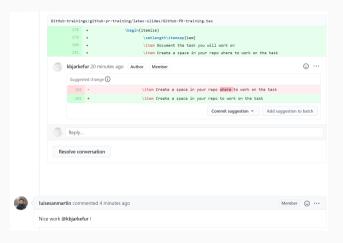
Line suggestions



- You can also suggest an edit directly to the code if the edit is not too big
- Click the suggestion button (red circle) and edit the line of code in the comment field
- The author will then see the exact difference in your suggestion
- Suggestions can be done to multi-line comments too and can be combined with regular comments



Overall comments

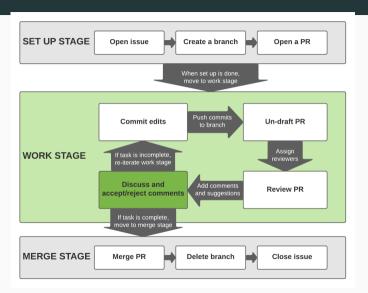


- Make overall comments and comments that cannot be done to a specific section of the code in thread in the "Conversation" tab
- Tag the author so they get a notification that someone have reviewed the PR
- Suggestions are also listed in this tab



Discuss and accept/reject

- The author discusses, accepts or rejects suggestions and replies to comments
- The author, the reviewer(s) and/or anyone else in the project team then decide if the work stage needs to be repeated





Review suggestions



- Respond to code suggestions before comments as suggestions tend to be quicker to address
- Suggestions and line comments are listed chronologically in the "Conversation" tab and by line number in the "File changes" tab
- Accept the suggestion with Commit Suggestion, ignore/delete it with Resolve conversation or comment to ask for more information



Approve PR



- When all suggestions and comments have been responded to, the team should discuss if a task is done or need more work
- If major work is still required, revert the PR to draft status, add back the work-in-progress label and iterate the work stage again
- Move on to the merge stage only when the task is complete and the team agrees the code is high-quality



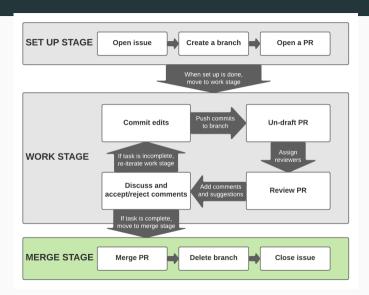
MERGE STAGE



Stage: The merge stage

Purpose of the merge stage:

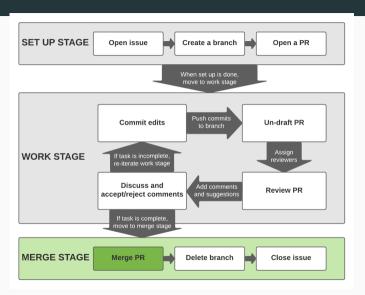
- Merge the quality controlled PR
- Make sure the task is properly documented and clean up the repo





Merge the PR

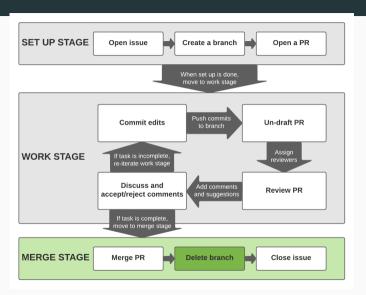
- Make sure that the PR is well documented - this is where future team members will read how something was done and why
- Then you can merge your well-reviewed and well-documented code
- Test run your code after merging it!





Delete the branch

- Always delete branches after they are merged
- If you want to keep working in a branch with the same name, then re-create that branch
- Otherwise you risk working on an outdated version of the repo

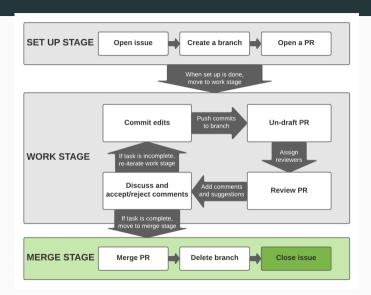




Close issue

If you created an issue for this task:

- Make sure that the PR number is referenced in the issue
- For example: "Issue resolved in PR #12"
- Then close the issue

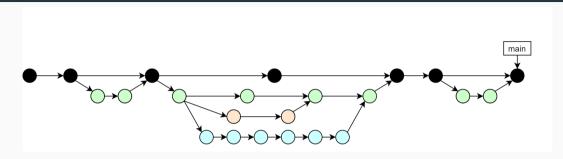




Part 2:

Gitflow - How to fit the "branch-PR-merge" cycle into your workflow

The network graph



- A typical git network graph each dot is a commit
- Several branches have been opened and merged, but currently only the *main* branch is open



Gitflow

- Gitflow is an idea or a philosophy of how to organize work in git - it is not a software you install
- It is developed by computer scientists and you will find a lot of resources for it online
- We will present a simplified version adapted for research
- Two branch types (later we add a third type):
 - The main branch (formerly master branch) should never be worked in directly
 - Feature branches this is where you do all your work





Simple branch-PR-merge cycle



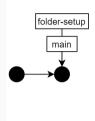
Start a branch-PR-merge cycle



- This can either be the beginning of a repo or at a point where all previous branches were merged to the main branch
- Let's say your next task is to set up folders apply the branch-PR-merge cycle



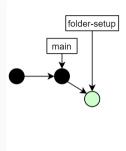
Set up stage - 1



- Create a new *feature* branch at the point where you want the the *branch-PR-merge* cycle to start from
- Two branches pointing to the same commit are identical by definition



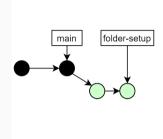
Set up stage - 2



- Create a new short README or quickly edit an existing and commit (or make a quick commit for the task) at least one commit is needed to follow this workflow
- Open up a draft PR so there is a good place for your team to follow your work



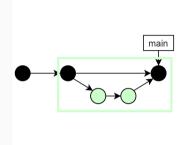
Work stage



- Complete the task using one or many commits in this example only one more commit was needed
- Assign someone to review the PR iterate until you are all satisfied



Merge stage



- Merge the PR and delete the *feature* branch
- \bullet The green box represents a full branch-PR-merge cycle in the network graph



Nested branch-PR-merge cycles



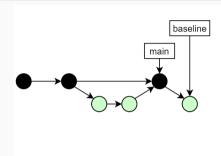
Nested branch-PR-merge cycles

- Many high-level tasks are not simple multiple team members working over multiple months
- Cleaning the baseline data, for example, is one big task composed of many smaller tasks
- Solve this by using nested branch-PR-merge cycles
- Third type of branch: Develop branch a branch that is a high-level task that will have several feature branches





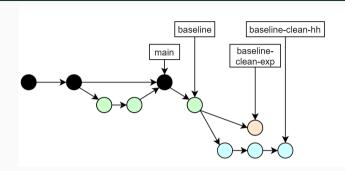
Create a develop branch



- Create a develop branch name it after the high-level task complete set up stage
- Develop branches often do not have a Github issue but the feature branches off of it often have corresponding GitHub issues
- Include develop branch name as prefix to all feature branches off it



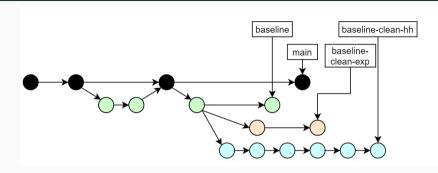
Create feature branches of the develop branch



- Create as many feature branches off the develop branch as you need
- Split up the high-level task in as many smaller tasks as needed try to split up tasks until each is small enough for one person to complete in max a week or two
- Create new feature branches off the develop branch even after it progresses



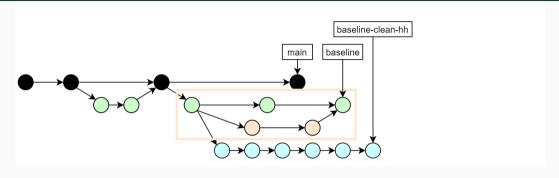
Work in the branches



- Keep working on the feature branches until they are done
- When a task is complete: assign a reviewer make comments/suggestions accept/reject/discuss



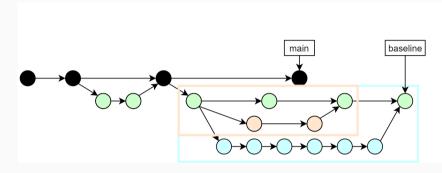
Merge a feature branch



- The branch baseline-clean-exp was approved in the last step in the work stage and was merged and deleted in the merge stage
- The orange box is one branch-PR-merge cycle



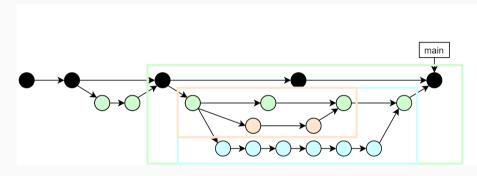
Merge a feature branch



- The branch baseline-clean-hh was then also approved in the last step in the work stage and was merged and deleted in the merge stage
- The blue box is also a branch-PR-merge cycle



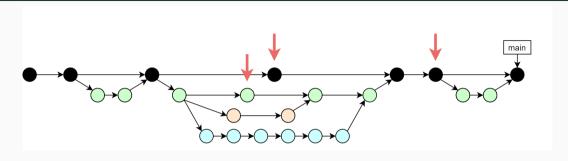
Merge a develop branch



- Then the branch baseline is ready for a review assign a reviewer comment/suggest - accept/reject/discuss
- The green box is also a branch-PR-merge cycle
- This network graph shows a nested branch-PR-merge cycle



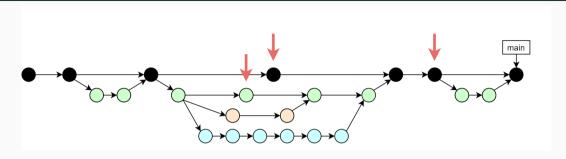
Work directly in main/develop



• When could it be ok to work directly on a main/develop branch? - see red arrows



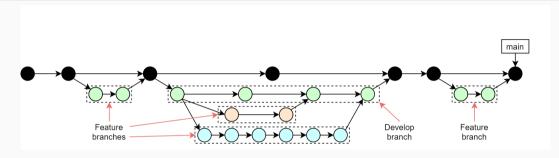
Work directly in main/develop



- When could it be ok to work directly on a main/develop branch? see red arrows
- When updating documentation!
 - Documentation about the repo in the *main* branch
 - Documentation about the high-level task in the *develop* branch



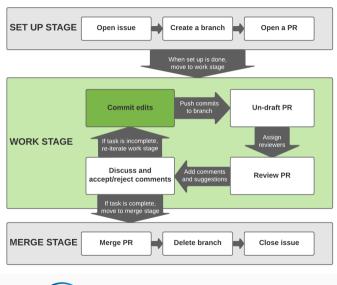
The network graph



- There is no technical git difference between the Gitflow types of branches the only difference is what workflow that is expected
 - Main branch: The branch where all branches originates from
 - Develop branch: Non-main branch with feature branches
 - **Feature branch**: Branches of the *main* branch or *develop* branches with no other branches from it

Nest cycles in the work stage

- Branch-PR-merge cycles should be nested in the work stage
- The develop branch is kept in the Commit edits step while the branch-PR-merge cycles are completed for the feature branches
- If needed, convert a feature branch to a develop branch here





Thank you!

Questions?

Slides can be found here: https://osf.io/e54gy/



Useful links

- All DIME Analytics GitHub trainings: https://osf.io/e54gy/
- Other DIME Analytics GitHub resources:
 https://github.com/worldbank/dime-github-trainings. For example:
 - DIME Analytics GitHub Templates (for example .gitignore):
 https://github.com/worldbank/dime-github-trainings/tree/master/
 GitHub-resources/DIME-GitHub-Templates
 - DIME Analytics GitHub Roles: https://github.com/worldbank/dime-github-trainings/blob/master/ GitHub-resources/DIME-GitHub-Roles/DIME-GitHub-roles.md
- Markdown cheat sheet (how to format text on GitHub.com): https://www.markdownguide.org/cheat-sheet/
- DIME GitHub Account admin info and instructions:
 https://github.com/dime-worldbank/dime-account-admin

LaTeX/Git Version control

Most recent commit at the point of compiling this LATEX Beamer presentation:

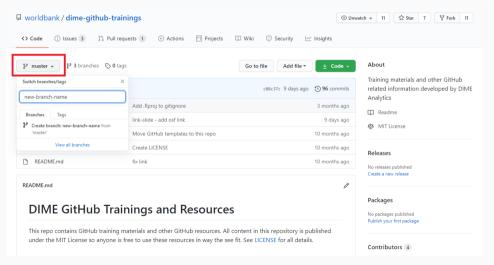
https://github.com/worldbank/dime-github-trainings/commit/40a95f94162e500dc0d10c38ede0ed4cbe43877b

For instructions on how to include URLs to most recent commit used to generate document in Git, see: https://gist.github.com/kbjarkefur/88820e5a5365b3f707b6b20aee57cf8a



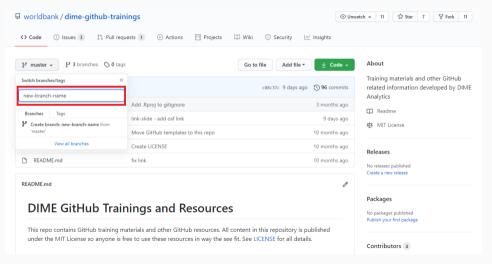
Appendix

Create branch on GitHub.com





Create branch on GitHub.com





Create branch on GitHub.com

