

Generating a Pull Request

Grace Sim

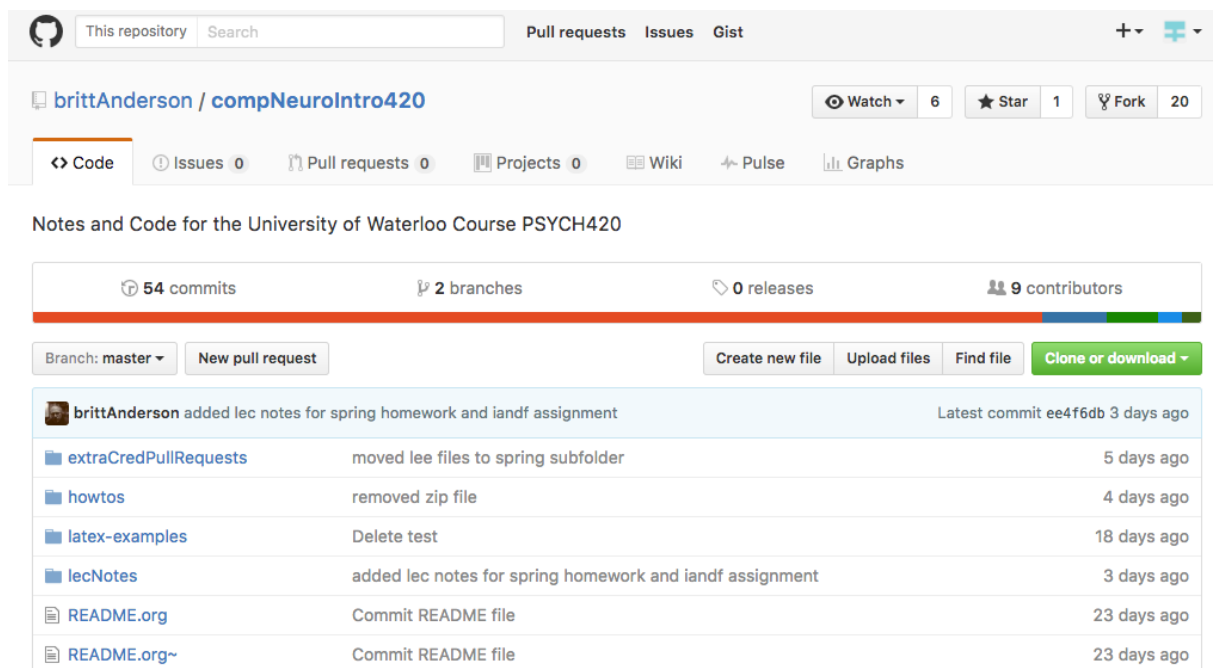
What is Git?

In short, Git is a system used to share code or documents and is useful for version control. It's like a supercharged version of Google Drive, that allows people to have their own copies of repositories (i.e., repo; essentially, folders) which they can edit without having fear of ruining someone else's work. GITHUB is one of many web-based Git systems and is what we will be using.

Pull Request

The following steps will help you do a pull request to a repository. This assumes you already have Git installed on your machine and already have a GITHUB account.

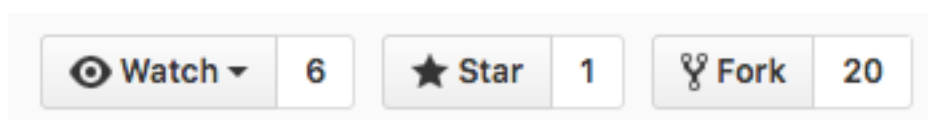
1. Find the repo you would like to work off of



The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'brittAnderson / compNeuroIntro420'. At the top, there's a search bar and navigation links for 'Pull requests', 'Issues', and 'Gist'. Below the repository name, there are statistics: 6 Watchers, 1 Star, and 20 Forks. A tab bar shows 'Code' as the active tab, with other tabs for 'Issues', 'Pull requests', 'Projects', 'Wiki', 'Pulse', and 'Graphs'. The repository description is 'Notes and Code for the University of Waterloo Course PSYCH420'. Below this, there are statistics: 54 commits, 2 branches, 0 releases, and 9 contributors. A bar chart shows the commit history. Below the statistics, there are buttons for 'Branch: master', 'New pull request', 'Create new file', 'Upload files', 'Find file', and 'Clone or download'. The commit history table shows the following entries:

Commit	Description	Time
extraCredPullRequests	moved lee files to spring subfolder	5 days ago
howtos	removed zip file	4 days ago
latex-examples	Delete test	18 days ago
lecNotes	added lec notes for spring homework and iandf assignment	3 days ago
README.org	Commit README file	23 days ago
README.org~	Commit README file	23 days ago

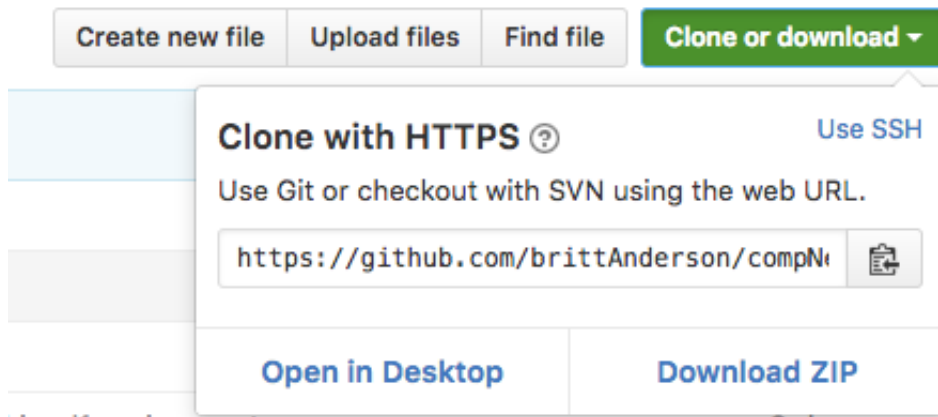
2. Fork the repo into your own account



The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'brittAnderson / compNeuroIntro420'. The 'Fork' button is highlighted, showing 20 forks. The 'Watch' button shows 6 watchers, and the 'Star' button shows 1 star.

This will create a copy of the repo into your GITHUB web account

3. Clone the repo onto your machine



This will create a copy of the forked repo onto your machine so that you can easily make changes

- (a) Copy the URL under "Clone with HTTPS"
- (b) In your terminal enter the following code within the directory you would like the repo to reside in:

```
git clone enter-URL-here
```

4. Create a remote to the original repo so that you can track all changes from it

This allows you to track whatever changes happen in the original repo that you have forked off of so that you don't miss anything

- (a) In your terminal enter the following code within your Git connected directory

Note: the remote-name can be whatever you like. Your current "remote" is the one that you have cloned onto your machine and is likely called 'origin' if you have not renamed it. So call it something other than origin. The "original-repo-URL" is the same HTTPS URL you used to clone the repository

```
git remote add remote-name original-repo-URL
```

- (b) You can check that you've done this correctly by typing the following in your command line. If you see your two remotes, origin and remote-name, you've done it!

```
git remote
```

5. Make changes in your machine's Git repository

- (a) Add a file that you would like to see on the master branch of the repo so that you can share your work with others

6. Add any new files to be tracked and commit those changes

If you have added a new file to the repository, you will need to add it to start tracking it, however, if you have just made changes to an existing file you do not have to re-add that file. Type the following to see the status of the tracked and untracked files in your repo:

```
git status
```

- (a) Type the following into the command line to add a file to be tracked in your repository:

```
git add file-name
```

- (b) Type the following into the command line to commit the changes from all the tracked files and to add a message describing what kind of changes went into the commit

```
git commit -m "Your commit message here"
```

7. Push the changes into your forked repository

This will push whatever changes you have committed on your machine to the forked repository on the web.

- (a) Type the following into the command line:

```
git push origin
```

8. Generate a pull request

A pull request will be sent to the owner of the original repository and the changes may be merged into the new repository, if they allow it

- (a) On your forked repo on the GitHub website, click "New Pull Request" and it will take you to a page that looks like this:

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](#).

base fork: brittAnderson/compNeuroIn... base: master ... head fork: grace-sim/compNeuroIntro4... compare: master

✓ Able to merge. These branches can be automatically merged.

Create pull request Discuss and review the changes in this comparison with others.

1 commit 1 file changed 0 commit comments 1 contributor

Commits on Jan 30, 2017

grace-sim Test 17281cd

Showing 1 changed file with 0 additions and 0 deletions.

Unified Split

BIN test_laytex.pdf View

- (b) Create the pull request

Note: If the following error appears, set up your email and username:

```
Graces-MBP:compNeuroIntro420 gracesim$ git commit test_laytex.pdf -m "Test"
```

```
*** Please tell me who you are.
```

Run

```
git config --global user.email "you@example.com"
git config --global user.name "Your Name"
```

to set your account's default identity.

Omit `--global` to set the identity only in this repository.

```
[fatal: unable to auto-detect email address (got 'gracesim@Graces-MBP.(none)')
```

```
git config --global user.email "your-email@email.com"
```

```
git config --global user.name "your-git-username"
```