

# Basic git concepts #4

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```
PS C:\Users\drbab\OneDrive\Desktop\tmp\workspace\git-practice> git status
On branch bugfix/signup-form
nothing to commit, working tree clean
PS C:\Users\drbab\OneDrive\Desktop\tmp\workspace\git-practice> git switch master
Switched to branch 'master'
PS C:\Users\drbab\OneDrive\Desktop\tmp\workspace\git-practice> git fetch
PS C:\Users\drbab\OneDrive\Desktop\tmp\workspace\git-practice> git pull
There is no tracking information for the current branch.
Please specify which branch you want to merge with.
See git-pull(1) for details.
```

```
git pull <remote> <branch>
```

If you wish to set tracking information for this branch you can do so with:

```
git branch --set-upstream-to=<remote>/<branch> master
```

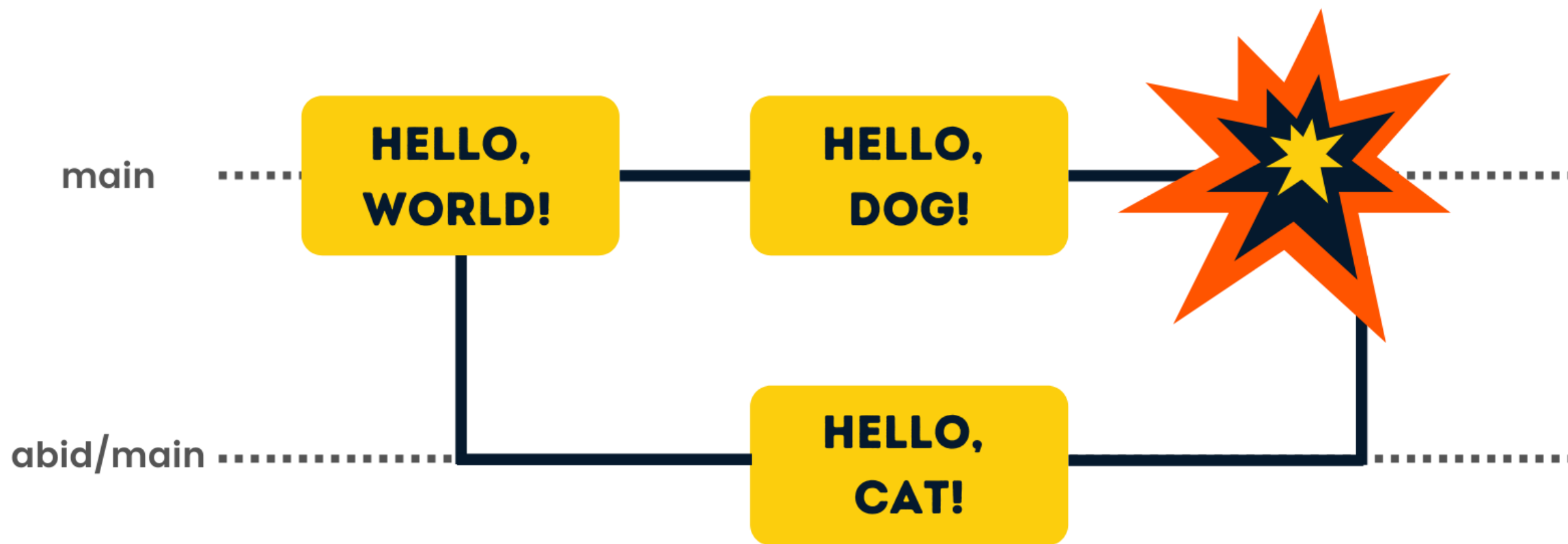
```
PS C:\Users\drbab\OneDrive\Desktop\tmp\workspace\git-practice> ls
```

Directory: C:\Users\drbab\OneDrive\Desktop\tmp\workspace\git-practice

Mode	LastWriteTime		Length	Name
----	-----	-----	-----	----
d-----	9/10/2023	12:01 AM		build
d-----	9/10/2023	12:01 AM		logs
-a-----	9/10/2023	12:03 AM	28	.gitignore
-a-----	9/9/2023	11:51 PM	28	file1.txt
-a-----	9/13/2023	1:54 PM	138	file2.txt
-a-----	9/13/2023	1:54 PM	7	file3.txt
-a-----	9/10/2023	12:02 AM	14	logs.txt

```
PS C:\Users\drbab\OneDrive\Desktop\tmp\workspace\git-practice> git merge bugfix/signup-form
Auto-merging file2.txt
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in file2.txt
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
```





# Merge conflicts

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- In the real-world often we run into conflicts when merge branches
- It happens when:
  - Same *code has been changed in different ways* in different branches
  - The lines that have been *changed in one branch, deleted in another branch*
  - *Same file added* in two different branches with different content

***Git cannot figure out how to merge the changes!***



*We need to jump in and tell git how we want to proceed!*

# How does a Merge conflict look like?

- For example:
  - It shows changes in the current branch and in the other branch

***code file2.txt***

```
file2.txt  X
C: > Users > drbab > OneDrive > Desktop > tmp > workspace > git-practice > file2.txt
1  file2
2  let's add this line!
3  I will keep this change only in my SA
4  hello
5  world!
6  new line added
   Accept Current Change | Accept Incoming Change | Accept Both Changes | Compare Changes
7  <<<<<< HEAD (Current Change)
8  I add this line in the master branch!
9  =====
10 I add this line to the bugfix/signup-form
11 >>>>>> bugfix/signup-form (Incoming Change)
12
```

```
PS C:\Users\drbab\OneDrive\Desktop\tmp\workspace\git-practice> git log --oneline --all --graph
* 10f4eeb (HEAD -> master) conflict resolved!
| \
| * 95b6a42 (bugfix/signup-form) the content of the file5.txt finilized!
| * 922514d file2.txt updated!
| * 8c30a4d file5.txt added
| * c90ab6c file4.txt updated
| * c516911 file4.txt added
* | 5286388 new line added to file2.txt
* | d4b1d25 file3 added!
| /
* 8cd307e gitignore file added!
* e9e96b0 file3 deleted!
* 50e4039 file3.txt updated
* 55d7fd0 file3.txt added
* 58b7f73 file2.txt converted to utf-8 format!
* bbbde31 new line added to file2.txt
* 75a3ded file2 updated!
```

# Aborting a merge

- If you don't have time to resolve the conflict you can abort the merge and go back to the previous stage.

***git merge --abort***

```
PS C:\Users\drbab\OneDrive\Desktop\tmp\workspace\git-practice> git merge bugfix/signup-form
Auto-merging file2.txt
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in file2.txt
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
PS C:\Users\drbab\OneDrive\Desktop\tmp\workspace\git-practice> git merge --abort
PS C:\Users\drbab\OneDrive\Desktop\tmp\workspace\git-practice> git log --oneline --all --graph
* 95b6a42 (bugfix/signup-form) the content of the file5.txt finilized!
* 922514d file2.txt updated!
* 8c30a4d file5.txt added
* c90ab6c file4.txt updated
* c516911 file4.txt added
| * 5286388 (HEAD -> master) new line added to file2.txt
| * d4b1d25 file3 added!
|/
* 8cd307e gitignore file added!
* e9e96b0 file3 deleted!
* 50e4039 file3.txt updated
```

# Undoing a faulty merge

- Sometimes we do a merge and then we will find out that the code doesn't get compiled, or it is faulty!
- That happens if you don't combine the changes properly!
- You should *undo the merge* and then *remerge*
  - Option#1: Reset the HEAD pointer!
    - You should be careful because you rewiring the history!
  - Option#2: *revert the Merge* by adding a new commit that will cancel all you have done for merging.

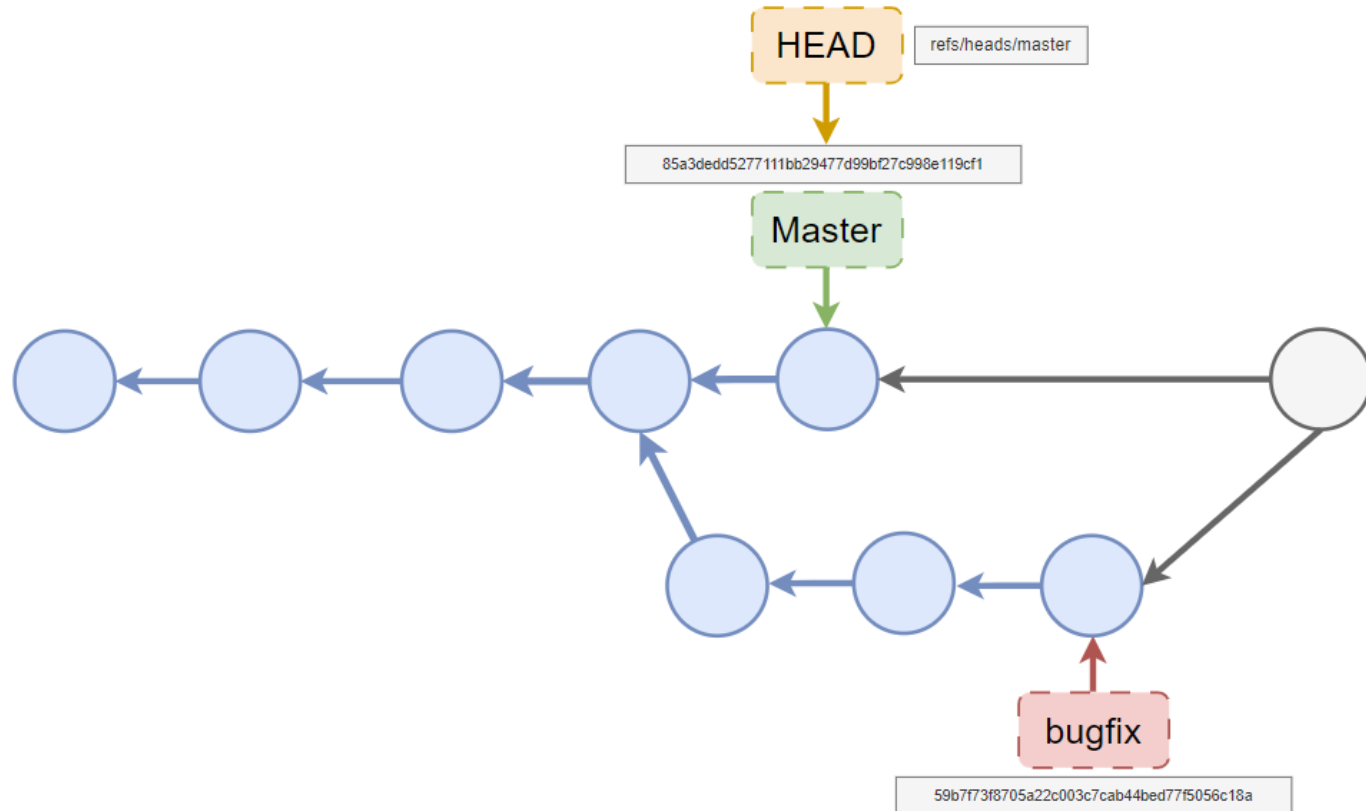
*If it is local there is no problem but if it is shared with others, that might be problematic!*



# Removing a commit – *by resetting the HEAD*

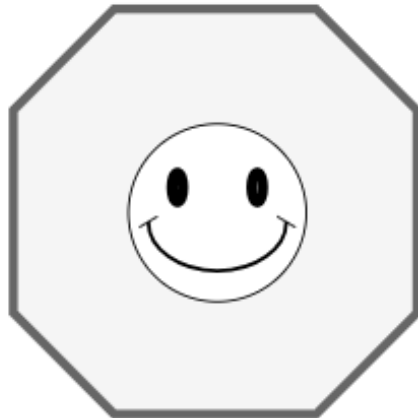
- Simply move the pointer to the last commit in the master branch
- This will create a garbage commit (*will be removed automatically by git*)

***git reset --[hard|mixed|soft] HEAD~1***

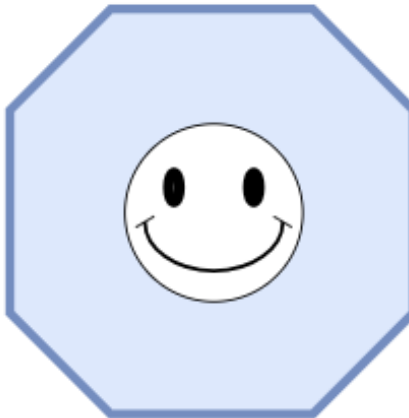


# Resetting *HEAD* pointer

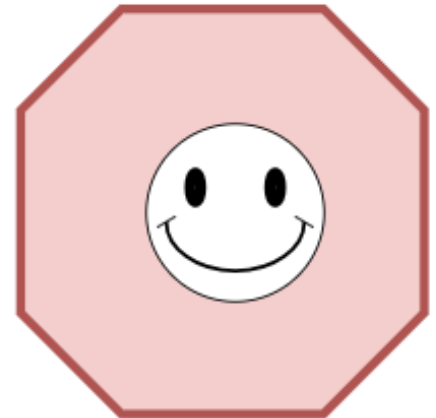
- When we are resetting the HEAD pointer we have 3 options:
  - *--soft*
  - *--mixed*
  - *--hard*



Working Directory

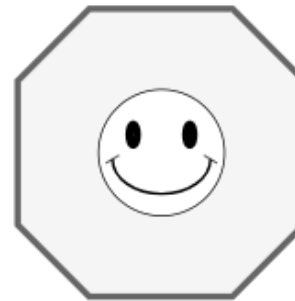


Staged Area

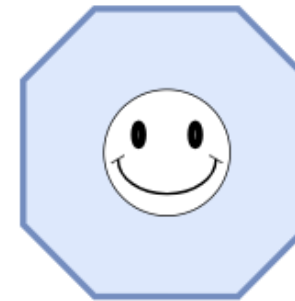


Git Repo

***git reset --soft HEAD~1***



Working Directory

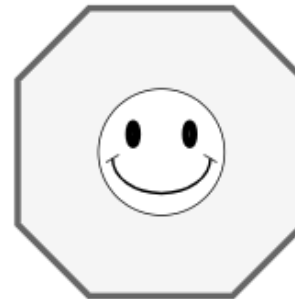


Staged Area

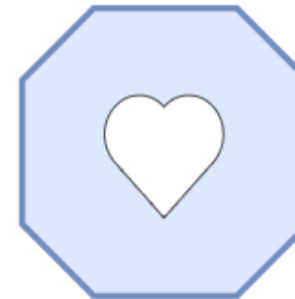


Git Repo

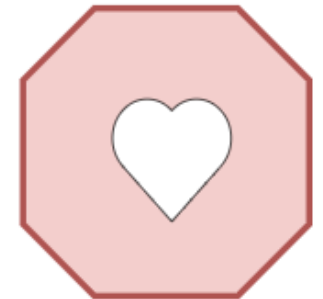
***git reset --mixed HEAD~1***



Working Directory

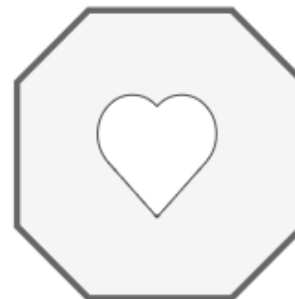


Staged Area

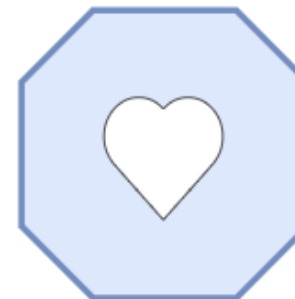


Git Repo

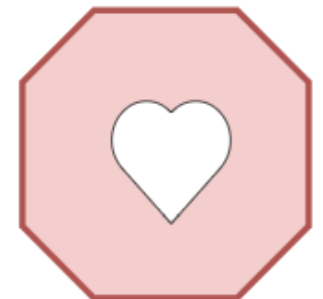
***git reset --hard HEAD~1***



Working Directory



Staged Area



Git Repo

# Reset HEAD does not work when ...

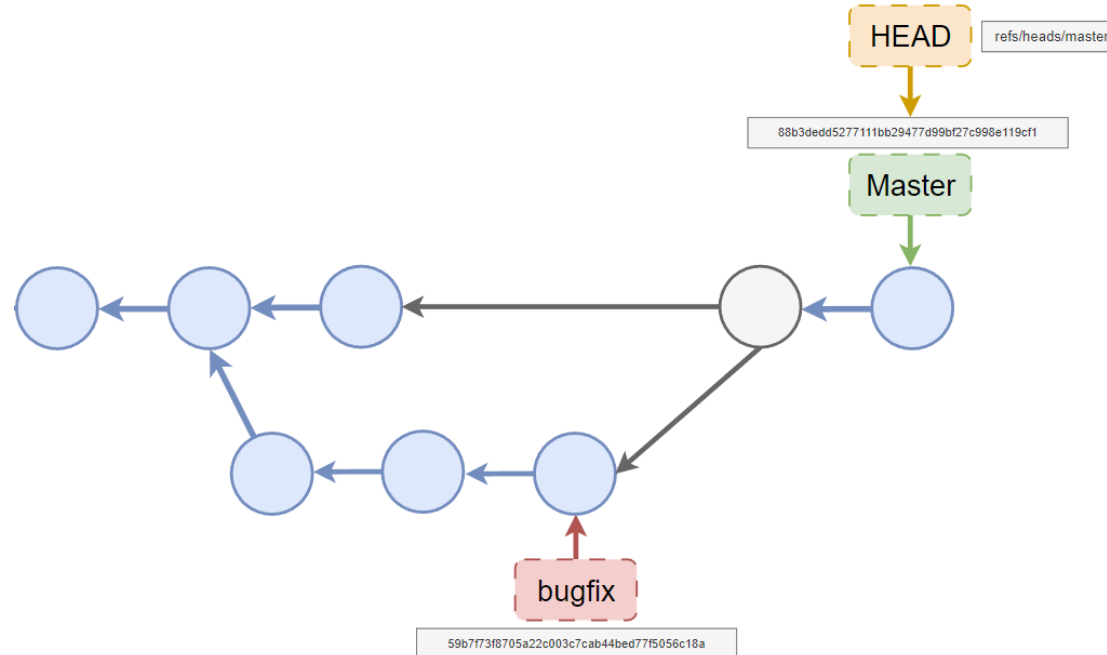
- Reset HEAD is useful when you have **NOT** already pushed the merge to a remote repository.

*In such a case, when you've already shared the merge commit with your colleagues on a remote, you should consider a different solution.*



# Revert a merge

- Here we should specify we want to revert to what commit
- Since the main line of development is in the master branch, we should back to the commit in the master branch. *git revert -m 1 [target commit]*



# Let's take a closer look!

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- *git revert* will make sure that a new commit is created to revert the effects of that unwanted merge. *This is in contrast to git reset, where we effectively "remove" a commit from the history.*
- The *-m 1* option tells Git that we want to keep the parent side of the merge (which is the branch we had merged into).

```
PS C:\Users\drbab\OneDrive\Desktop\tmp\workspace\git-practice> git log --oneline --graph --all
```

```
* 10f4eeb (HEAD -> master) conflict resolved!
```

```
| \
```

```
* 95b6a42 (bugfix/signup-form) the content of the file5.txt finilized!
```

```
* 922514d file2.txt updated!
```

```
* 8c30a4d file5.txt added
```

```
* c90ab6c file4.txt updated
```

```
* c516911 file4.txt added
```

```
* | 5286388 new line added to file2.txt
```

```
* | d4b1d25 file3 added!
```

```
| /
```

```
* 8cd307e gitignore file added!
```

```
* e9e96b0 file3 deleted!
```

```
* 50e4039 file3.txt updated
```

```
* 55d7fd0 file3.txt added
```

```
* 58b7f73 file2.txt converted to utf-8 format!
```

```
* bbbde31 new line added to file2.txt
```

```
* 75a3ded file2 updated!
```

Revert "conflict resolved!"

This reverts commit 10f4eebf96534c9510f60e21996f2b14ad1a6e1a, reversing changes made to 52863886a2cb13e0571461e50e2182221d366324.

# Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting  
# with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit.

#

# On branch master

# Changes to be committed:

#       modified:     file2.txt

#       deleted:      file4.txt

#       deleted:      file5.txt

#

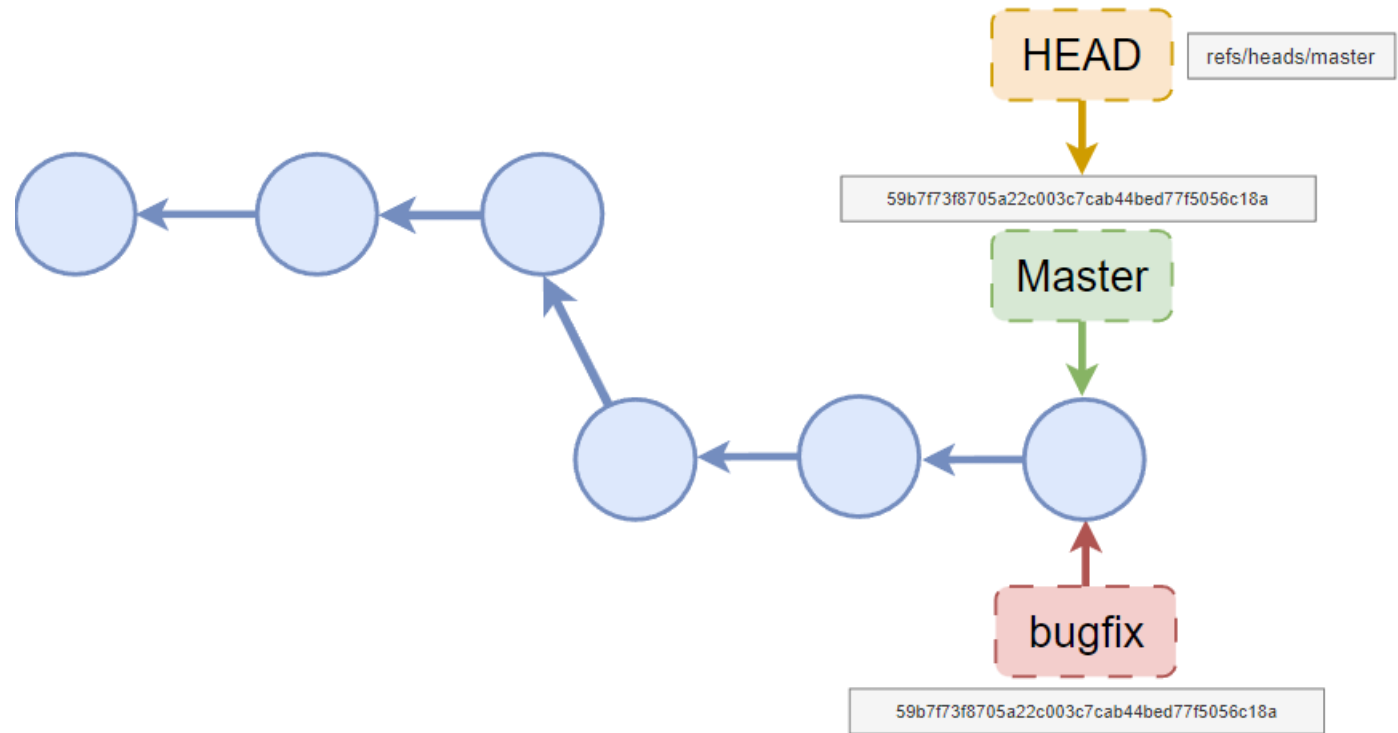


```
PS C:\Users\drbab\OneDrive\Desktop\tmp\workspace\git-practice> git revert -m 1 master
[master a09180d] Revert "conflict resolved!"
 3 files changed, 1 insertion(+), 3 deletions(-)
 delete mode 100644 file4.txt
 delete mode 100644 file5.txt
PS C:\Users\drbab\OneDrive\Desktop\tmp\workspace\git-practice> git log --oneline --graph --all
* a09180d (HEAD -> master) Revert "conflict resolved!"
* 10f4eeb conflict resolved!
|\
| * 95b6a42 (bugfix/signup-form) the content of the file5.txt finilized!
| * 922514d file2.txt updated!
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```

# Squash Merging

- Suppose we have two (low quality) commits in the bugfix branch
  - Maybe they are too fine grained
  - They don't represent single logical change set
  - We have mixed different things in each commit
  - We just add them as checkpoints along the way

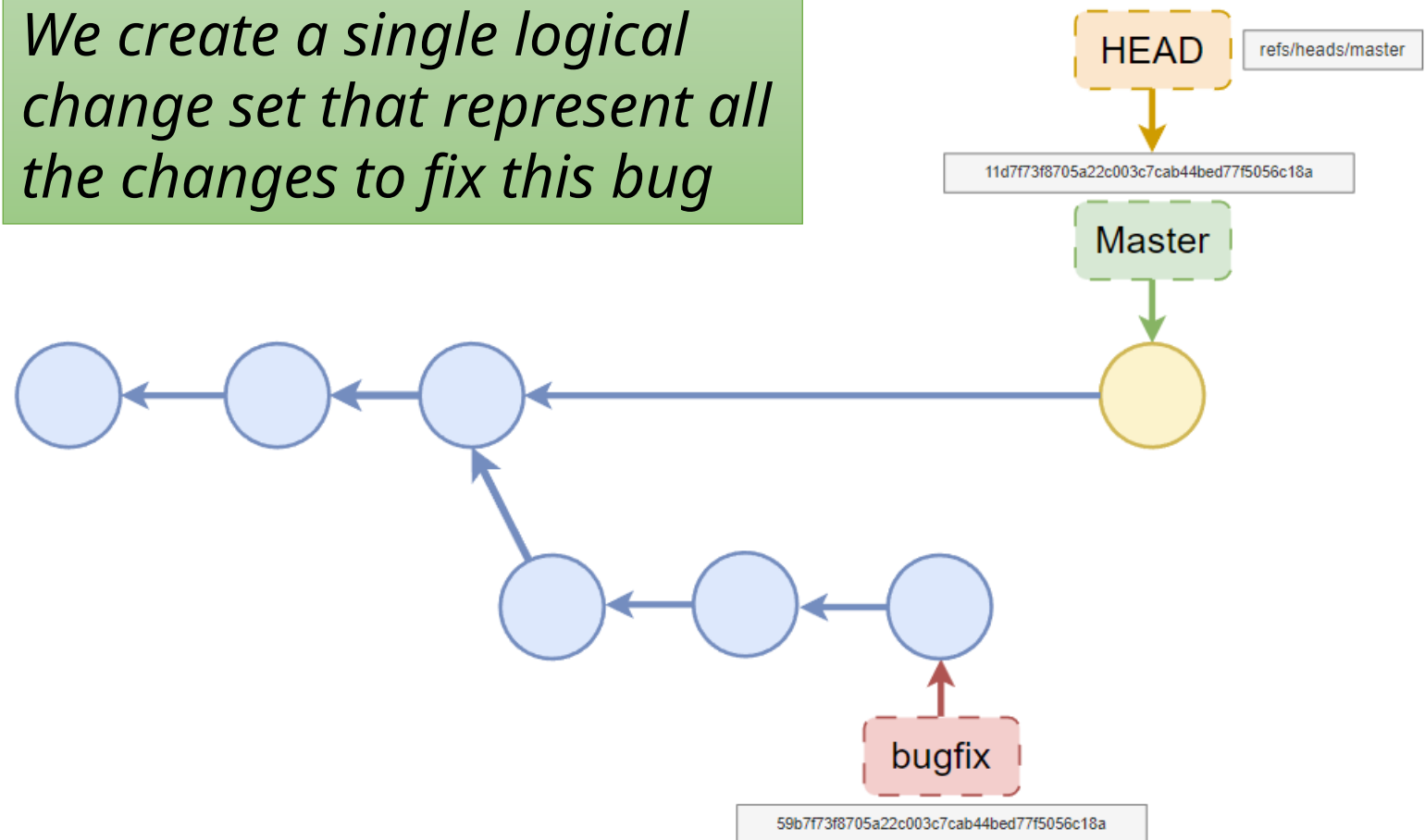
*If we do a simple merge they will become part of the history of the master branch which is not good!*



# Squash Merging

- The solution is to create a new commit to combine all the changes we have made in bugfix branch

*We create a single logical change set that represent all the changes to fix this bug*



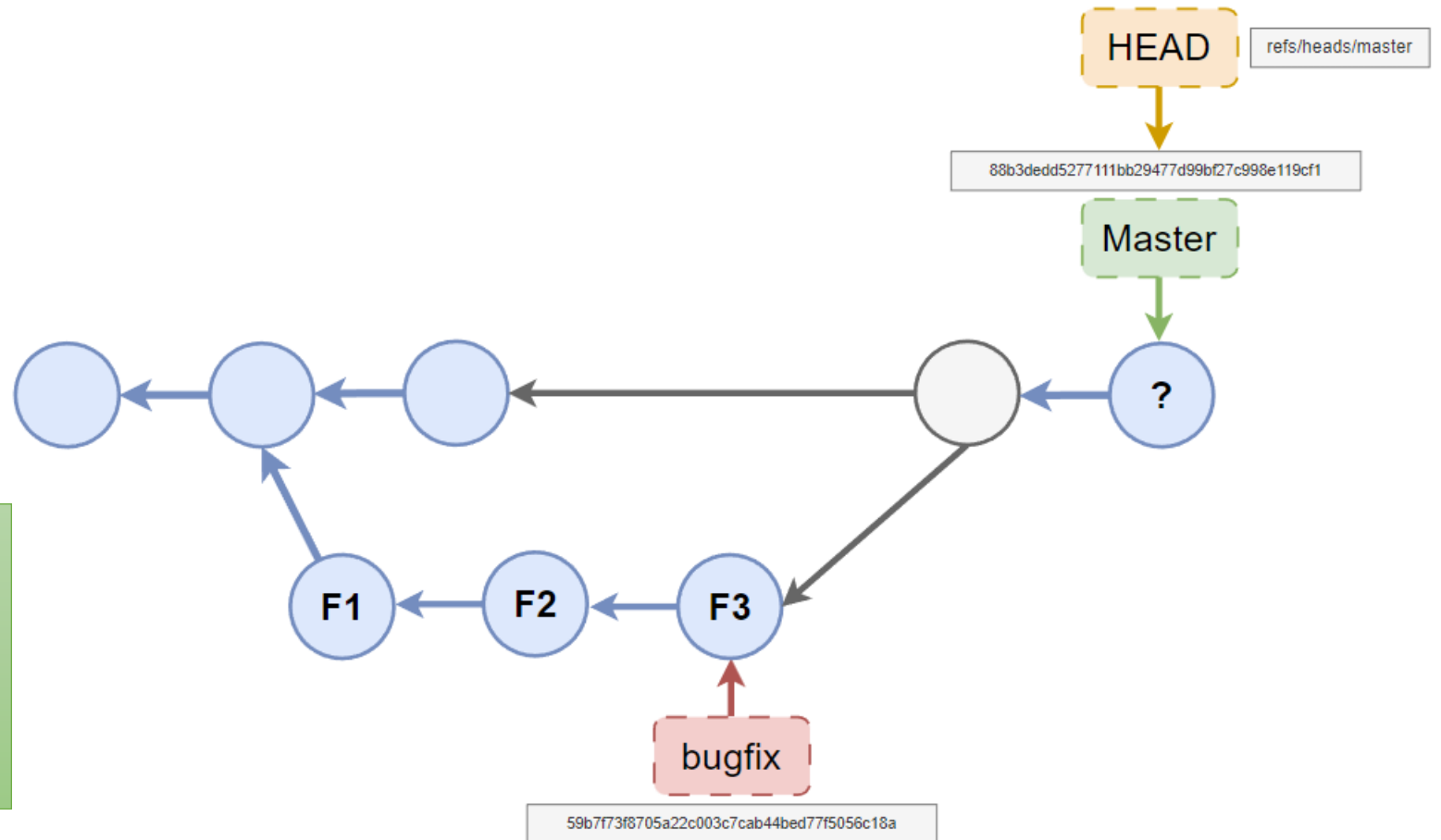
# Why using *fast-forward* option is not always good?!

- A linear history that fast-forward gives when you do merging, *is not very accurate!*
- *Reverting a feature* with *fast-forward* is not easy!
- Even if fast-forward is possible, don't do it all the time! (*especially when you want to go back and check the history repeatedly*)
- Instead create a merge commit to combine all the changes you have made in two branches.

***git merge --no-ff bugfix/login-form***

# Reverting a feature

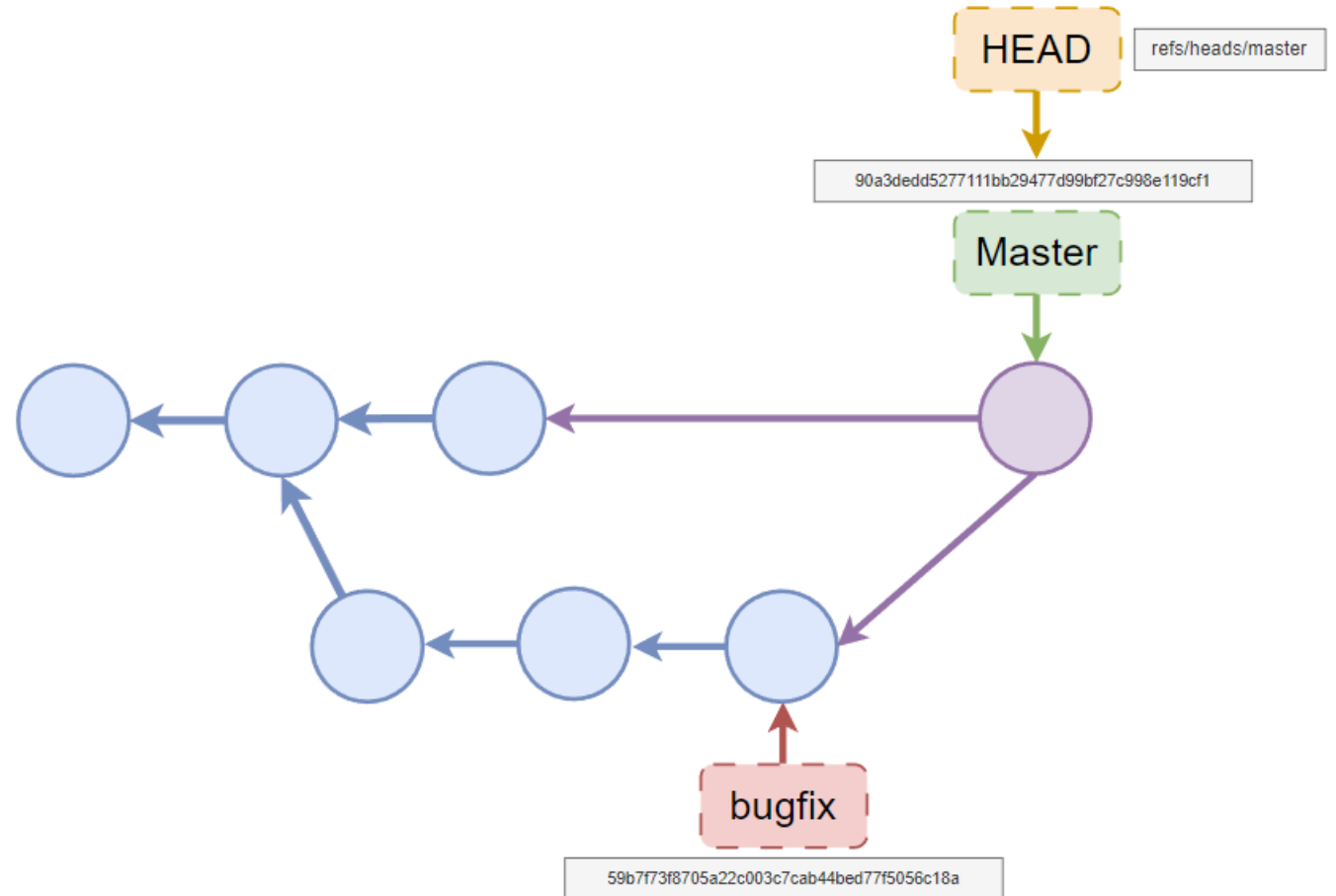
- Two features F1, F2, and F3 added in the feature branch
- You were asked to undo the changes



*At the end of the day! It really depends on your team culture and kind of the project that you are working on!*

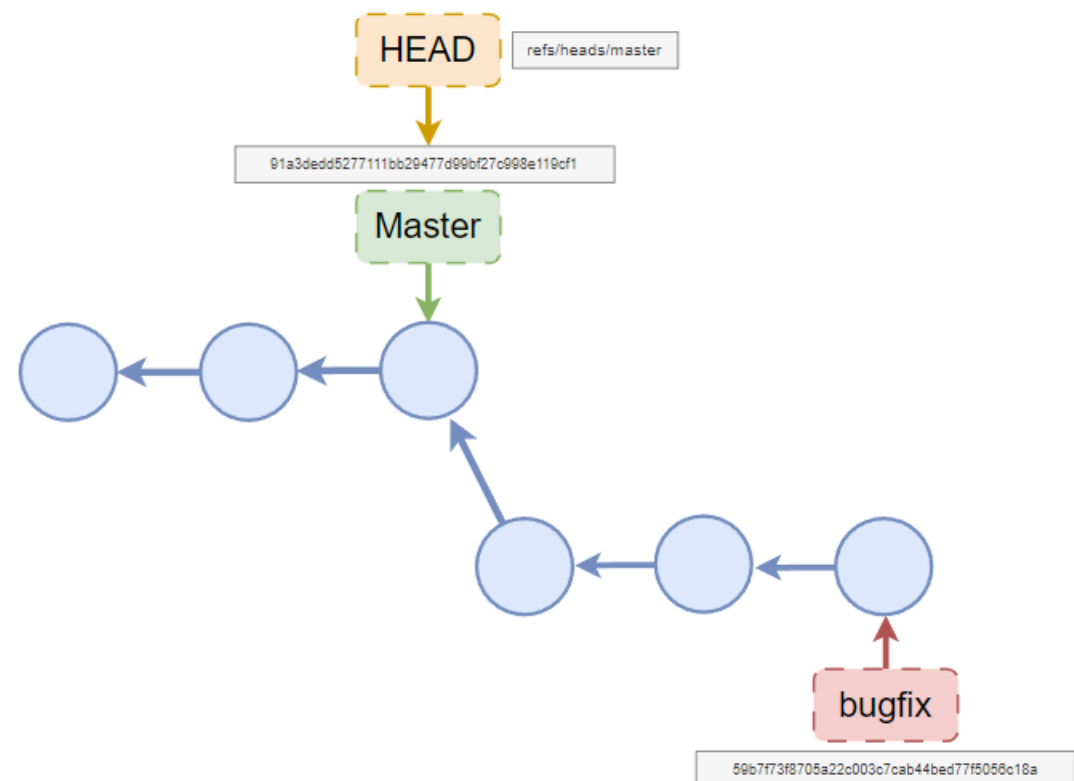
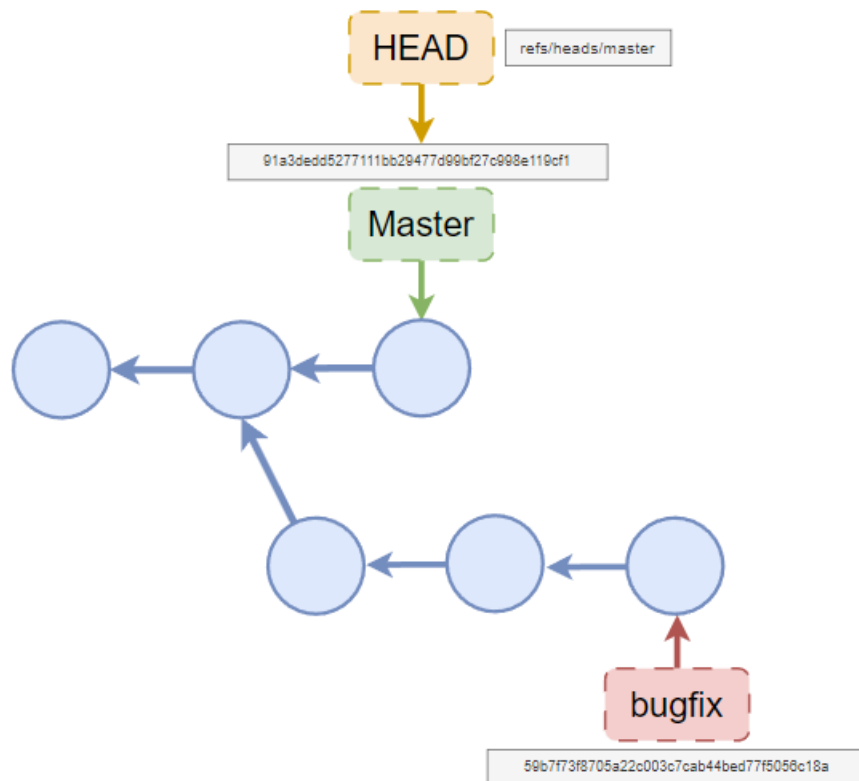
# Rebasing

- The problem in merging is that we have no longer a linear history
- Another way to bring the changes to the master branch and maintain a linear history is rebasing.



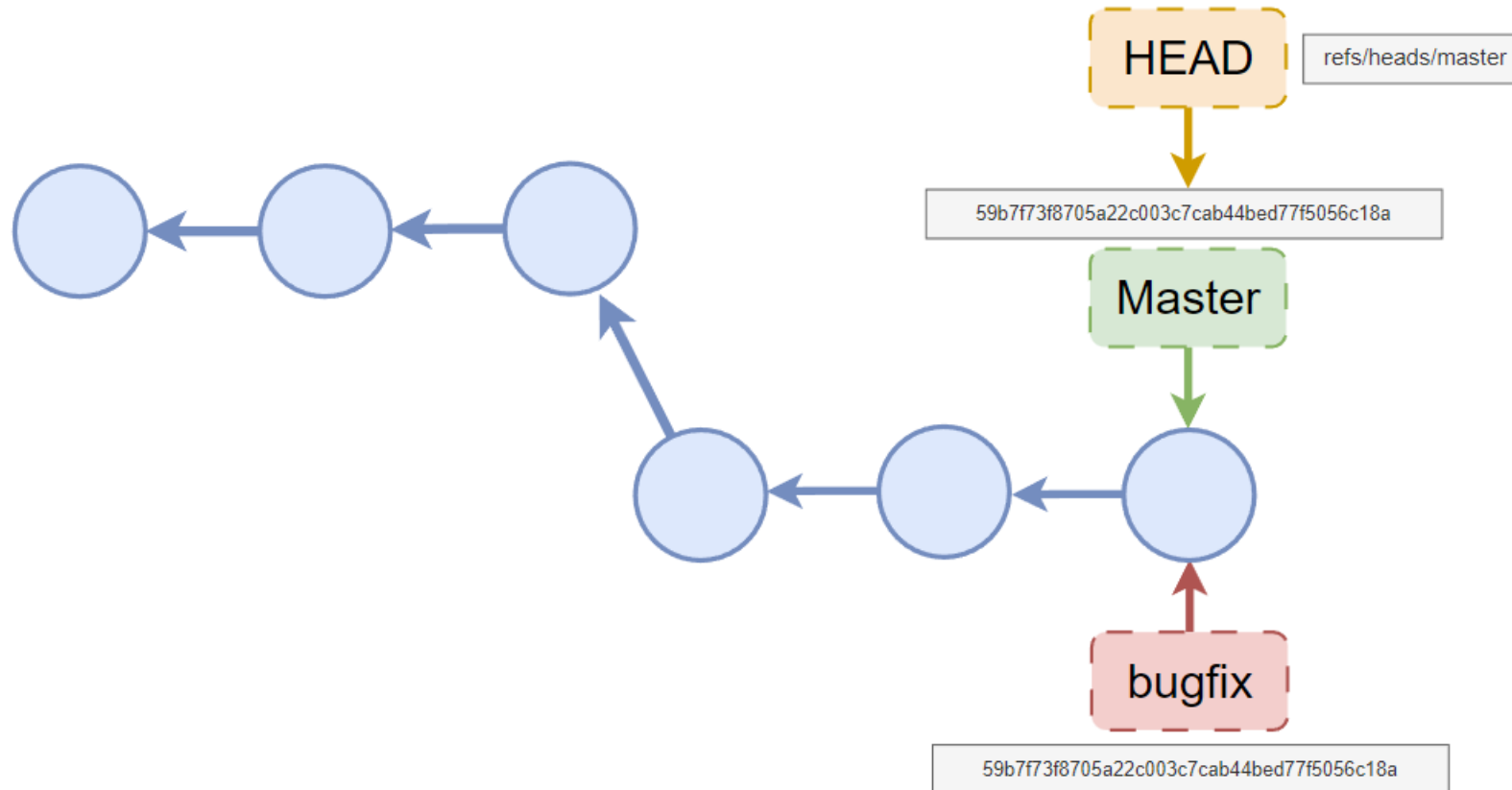
# Rebasing

- Using rebasing you can change the base of the bugfix branch
- We will have a linear path from Master to bugfix branch.



# Rebasing

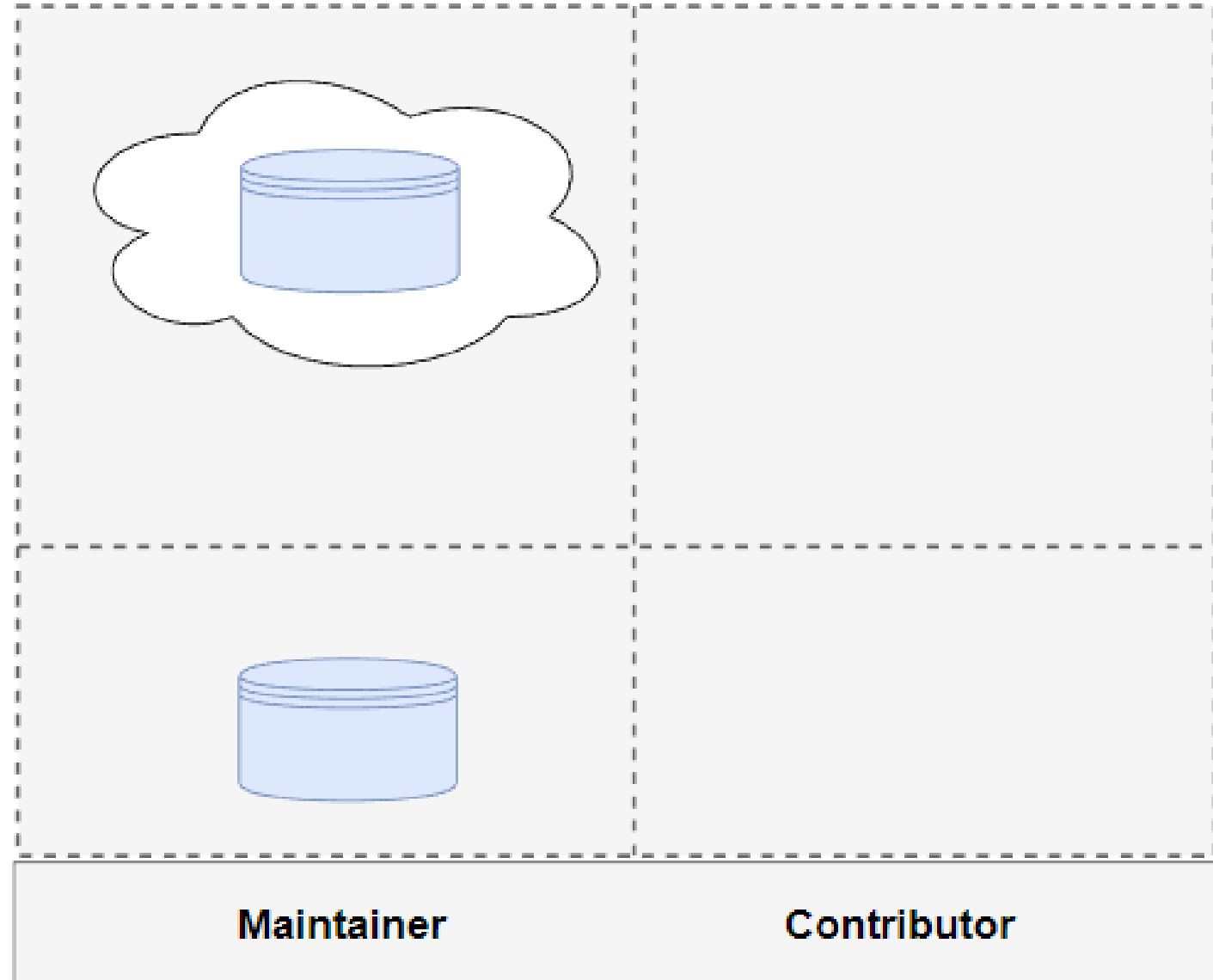
- Using fast-forward way to merge
- **[Warning!] rebasing will rewrite the history**
- You should only use it for the branches/commits that are local in your repository





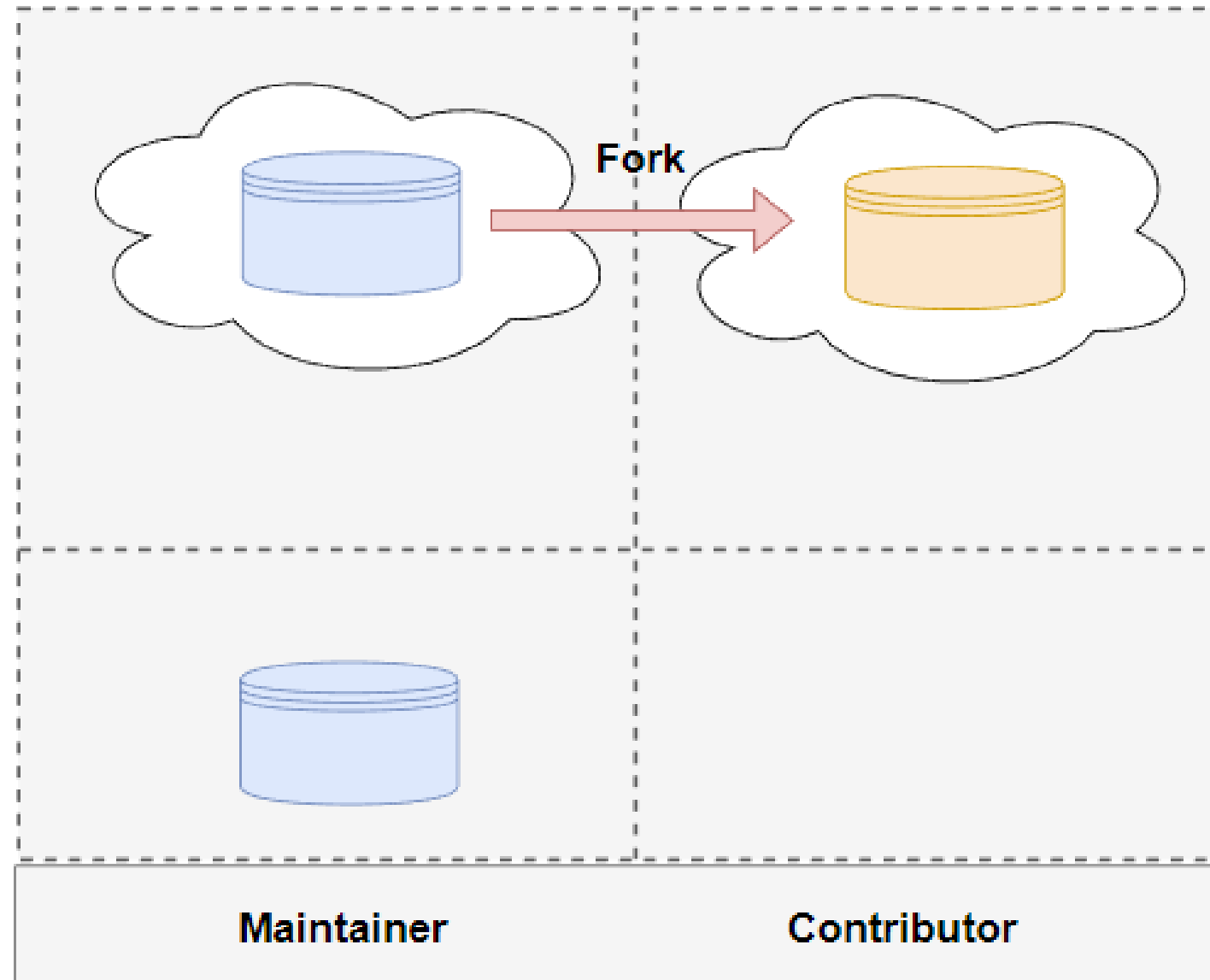
# Integration Manager Workflow

- You don't know the contributors
- Only the maintainer has push access



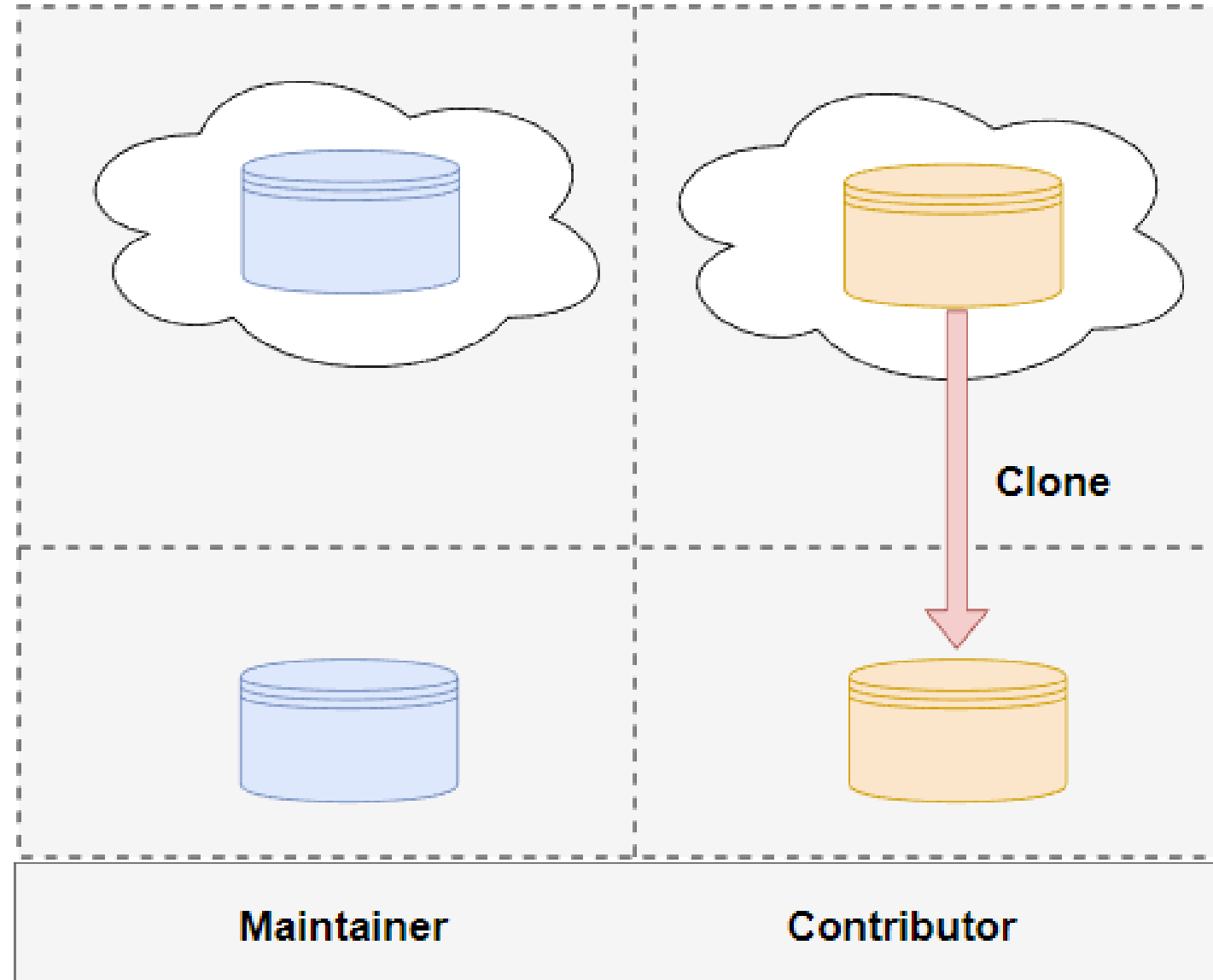
# Integration Manager Workflow

- First you should fork the repository
- Then you will get a copy of this repo



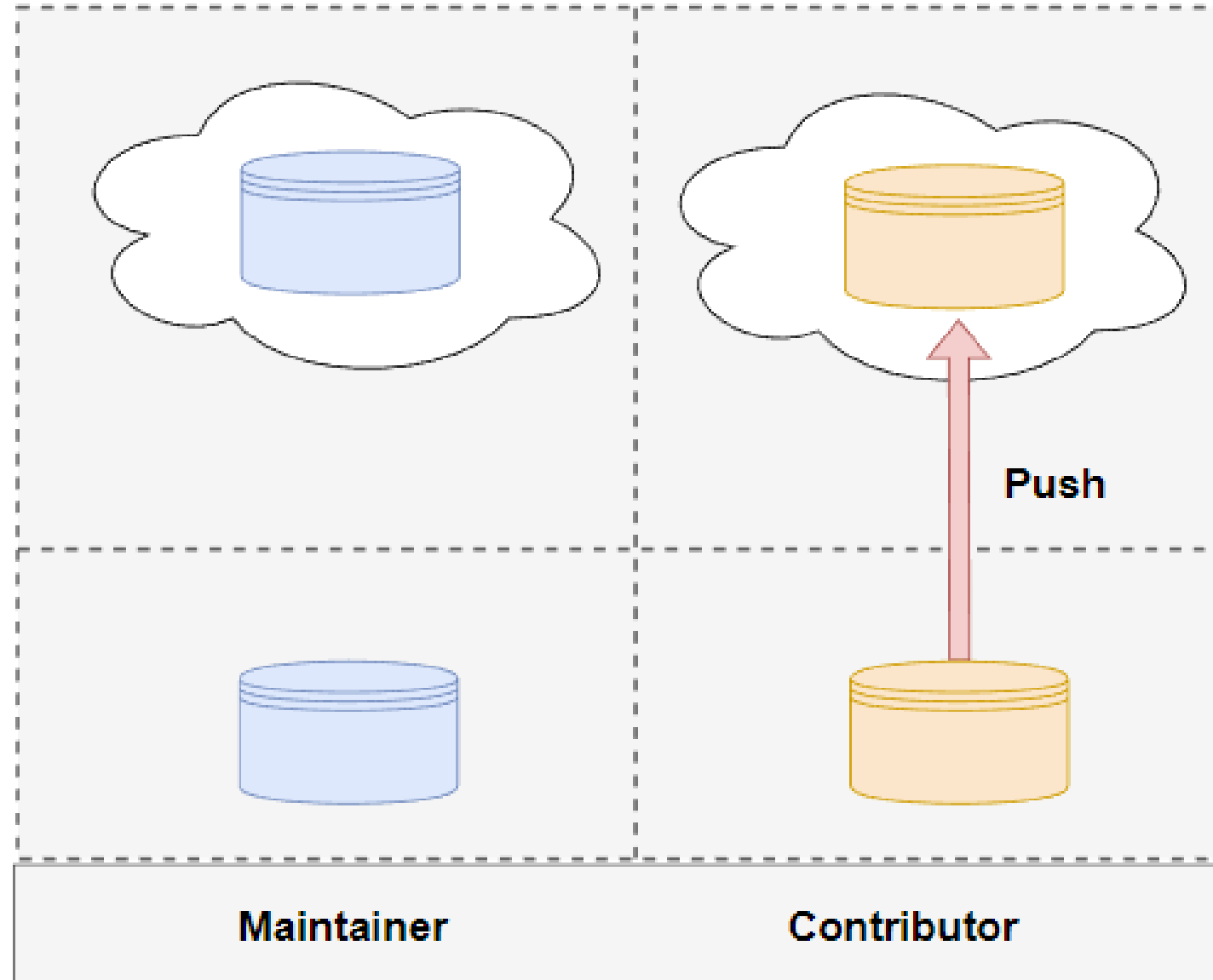
# Integration Manager Workflow

- Next you clone the repository to get a local copy in your machine.



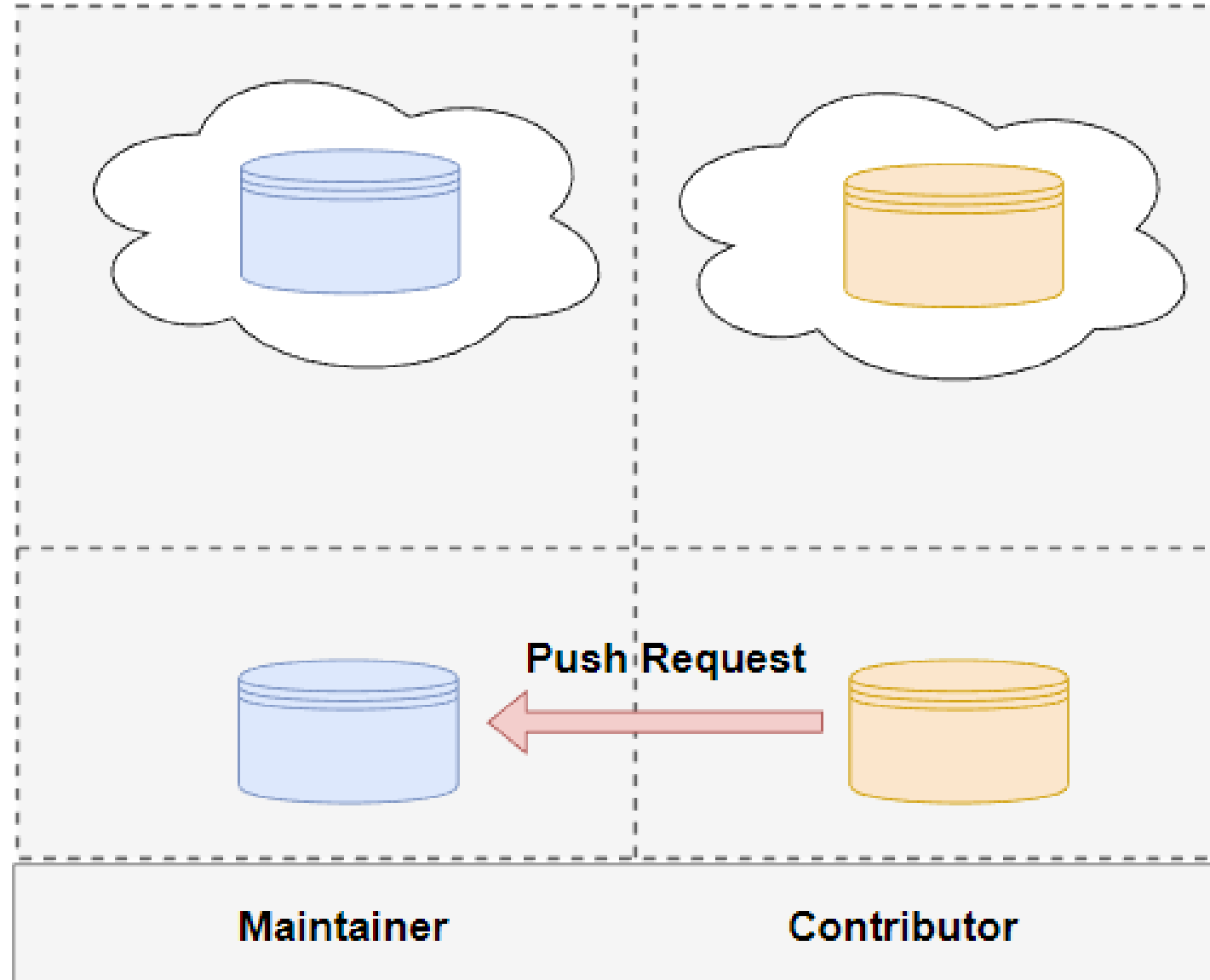
# Integration Manager Workflow

- When we are done with the changes in our local repository
- We push them to the forked repository



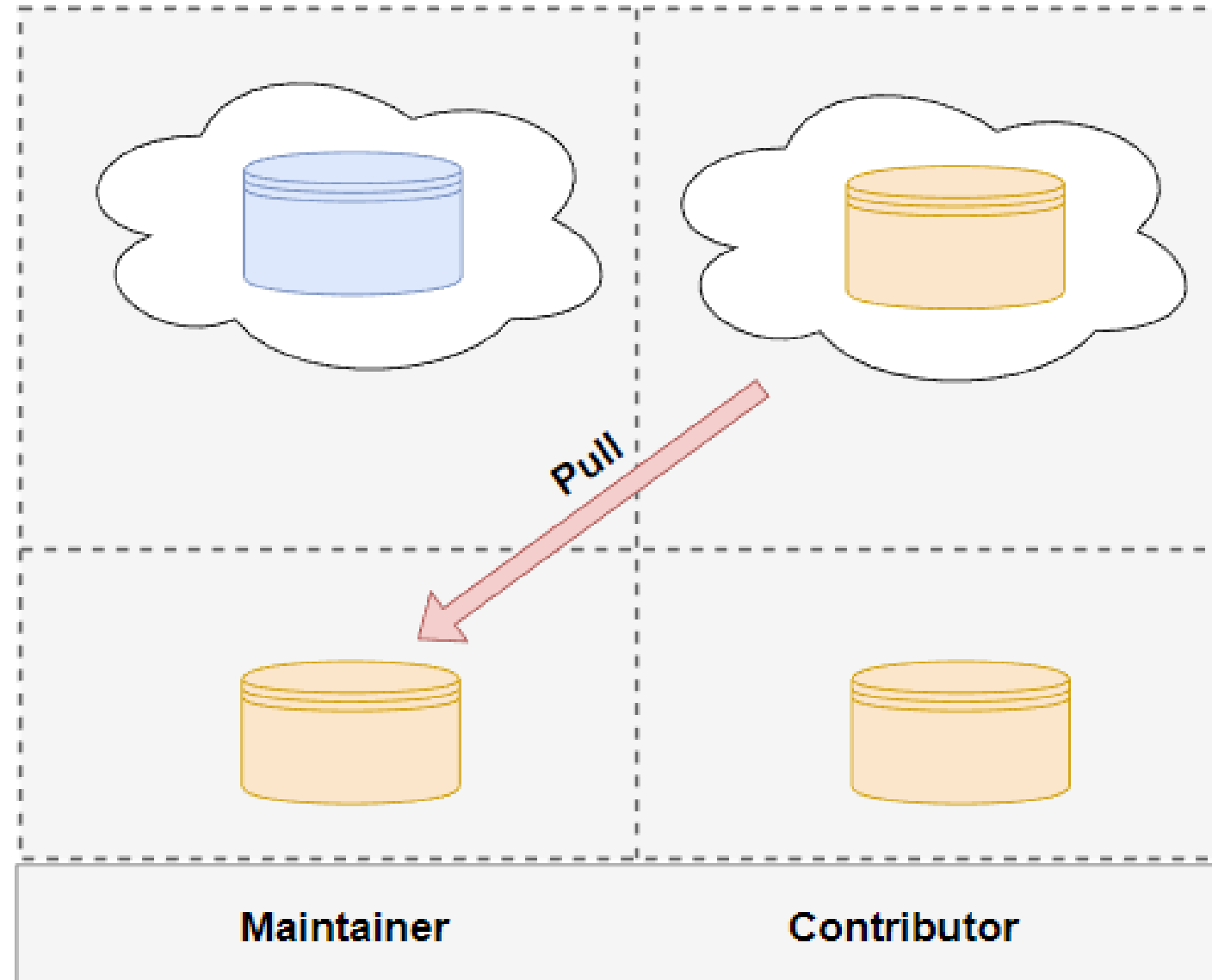
# Integration Manager Workflow

- Then we need to inform the maintainer of the project about the changes we have made.
- The maintainer gets notified



# Integration Manager Workflow

- Then the maintainer will pull the changes.
- They make sure changes are OK
- If they are happy, they can merge the changes into their local repository



# Integration Manager Workflow

- Finally, they can push the merged changes to the official repository of the product

