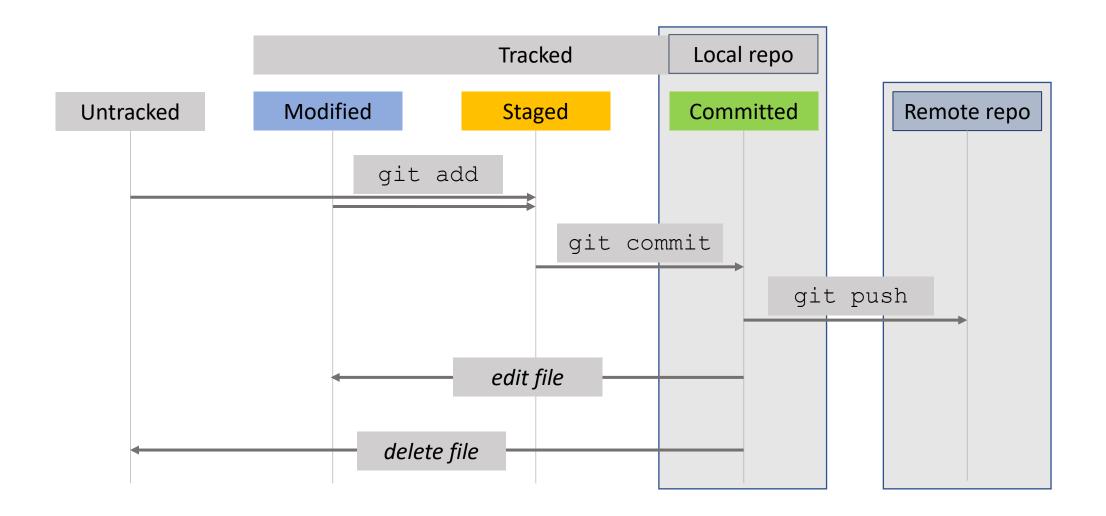


# Introduction to Git & GitHub

Jennifer Graham Tiago Silva David Ryder

Session 3 23rd of June 2023 Recap from Sessions 1 & 2 ...



git init
git add <file>
git commit
git push

:: turn current directory into git repository.

:: stage the file for commit i.e. track changes.

:: confirm changes with message/explanation.

:: publish/back-up changes on GitHub (remote server).

git status
git diff <file>
git log <file>

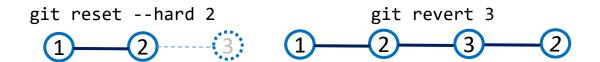
:: show which files have been tracked or modified.

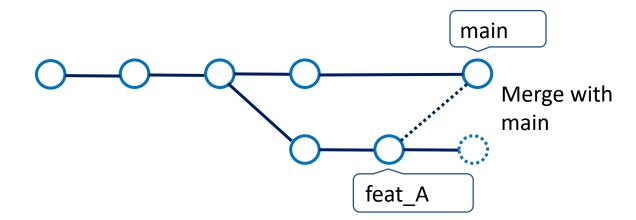
:: show difference between current file and last commit.

git log <file> :: show commit history [for file]

last commit







### **Clearing up mistakes**

```
Restore previous version of file
```

```
git checkout [<commit>] -- <path>
```

Go back to last commit, discarding all changes in working directory

Discard all commits after [<commit>]

```
git reset --hard HEAD
git reset --hard [<commit>]
git restore <path>
```



Undo git add (undo staging or tracking file)

```
git reset [HEAD] <path>
git restore --staged <path>
```

Undo changes introduced by single commit, recording this in history

```
git revert <commit>
```

```
git branch
                                   :: List local branches
                                         (* = you are here).
git branch <branch-name> :: Create new branch
git checkout <branch-name> :: Change to <branch-name>
                                         (updates local directory)
git diff <branch1>..<branch2> <path>
                                   :: Check difference between two branches
                                         (in optional <path>)
git merge <branch-name> :: Merge changes from <branch-name>
                                        into current branch
```

### Aside: main vs master

- GitHub now uses "main" as the default central branch name (rather than master)
  - In 2020, other software companies announced similar changes.
- If you're working with older software, or creating repositories locally with an older version of git, you may find that "master" is still the default branch name.
  - Your default will depend on your local git settings.

• There are a few different ways you can update this...

## How to change the "central" branch name?

If you have just setup a new repository on GitHub, but don't want to rename anything locally:

```
git remote add origin <<u>GitHub_Path></u>
git push -u origin master
```

If you have just setup a new repository on GitHub, and want to rename your current local branch to main:

```
git remote add origin <GitHub_Path>
# Rename the current branch to main
git branch -M main
git push -u origin main
```

If you rename an existing repository on GitHub, and want to update your local repository

```
# Rename the master branch to main
git branch -m master main
git fetch origin
git branch -u origin/main main
git remote set-head origin -a
```

(NB. GitHub will give tips for the above)

# How to collaborate?

## Organisations

- Organisations can add further functionality on GitHub.
  - For those at Cefas, we have <u>CefasRepRes</u>.
    - Further guidance here: <a href="https://www.github.com/CefasRepRes/cefas-guides/">https://www.github.com/CefasRepRes/cefas-guides/</a>

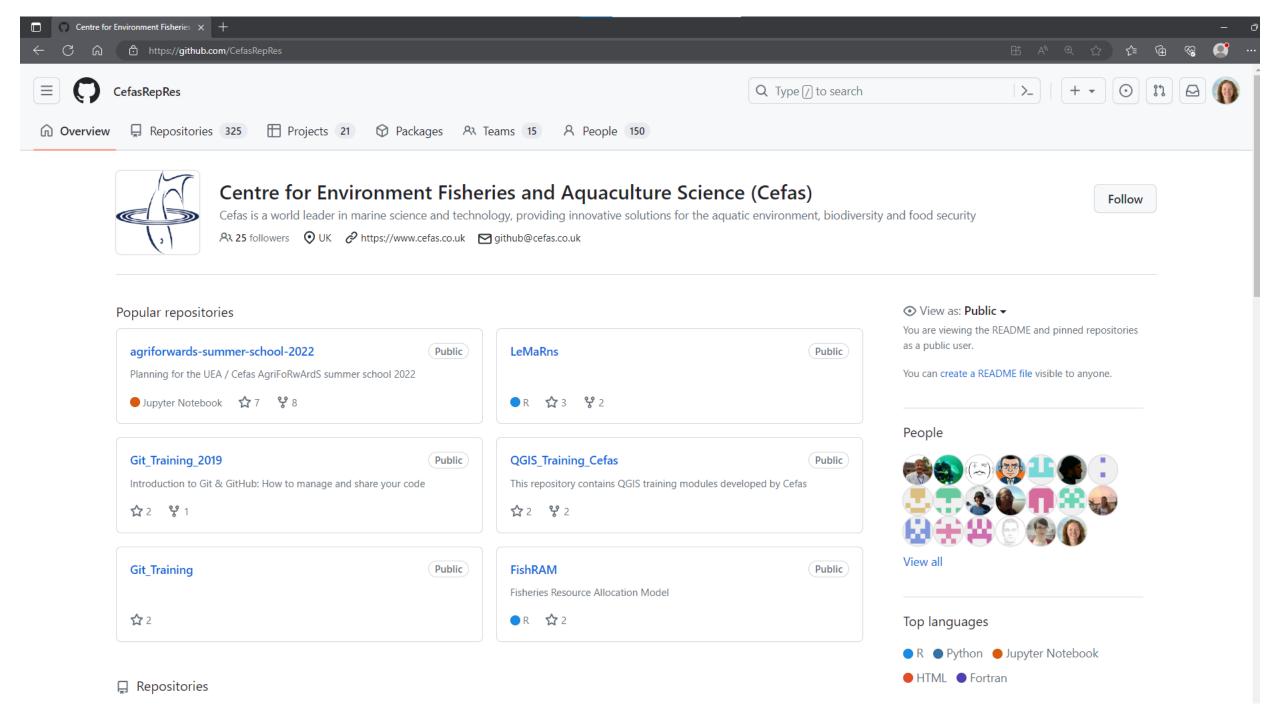
Repository name

jenniferagraham •

jenniferagraham

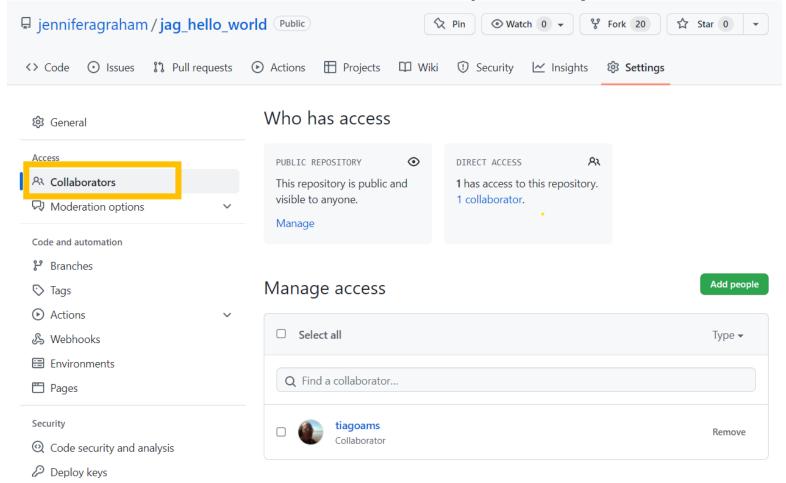
CefasRepRes

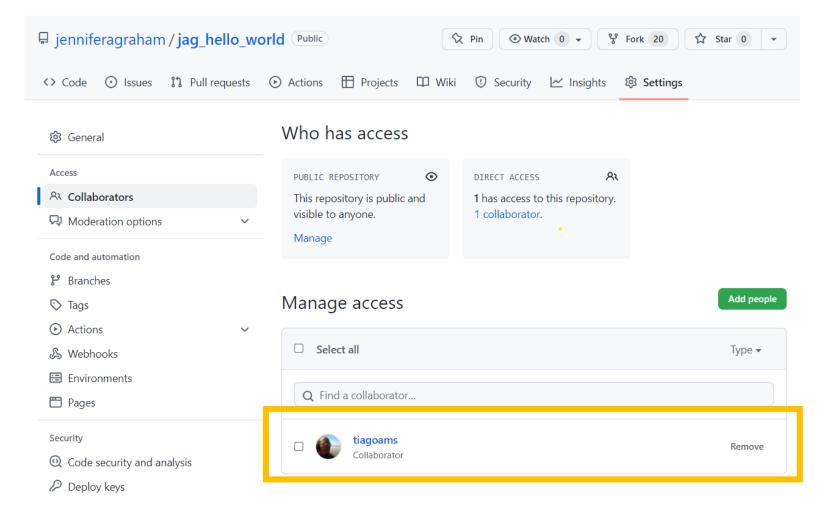
- For those elsewhere, you can always <u>create your own...</u>
- Develop private repositories that are still visible to all members.
- Easily share and organise work within the organisation.
- Repositories are technically "owned" by the organisation.
  - NB. Select the correct "owner" on creation.



## Controlling repository access...

Collaborators can be added to each repository.



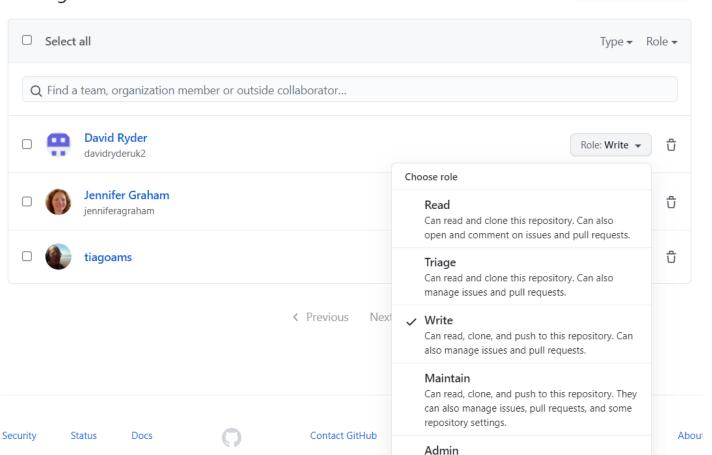


- For personal repositories, there are two levels of permission:
  - Repository owners (Admin permissions)
  - Collaborators (aka Write access etc.)
- Only the owner can invite new collaborators.

Role	Access
Admin	Full access i.e. repository owners
Maintain	Manage the repository with access to all but most sensitive settings.
Write	Can push changes to repo
Triage	Can manage issues but no write access.
Read	View code, make comments, but not change

- Only those with Admin access can invite new collaborators.
- Access can be grouped via "teams" as well as individuals.
- NB. <u>Outside collaborators can be invited</u> (don't need to be a member to collaborate)

Manage access



Create team

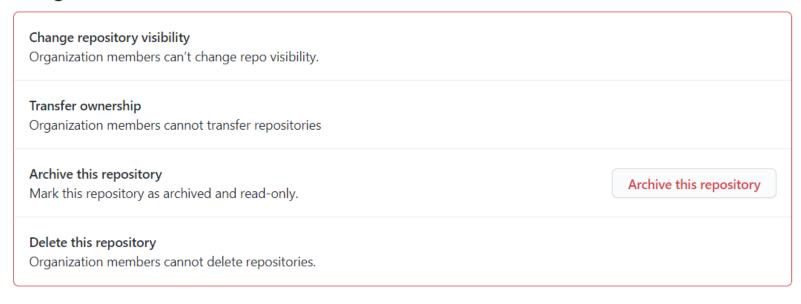
Can read, clone, and push to this repository. Can also manage issues, pull requests, and repository settings, including adding collaborators.

Invite teams or people

### Restricted admin access

- Within an organisation, repositories are technically owned by the organisation, not individual.
  - Some settings can only be changed/managed by the organisation owner e.g.

#### Danger Zone





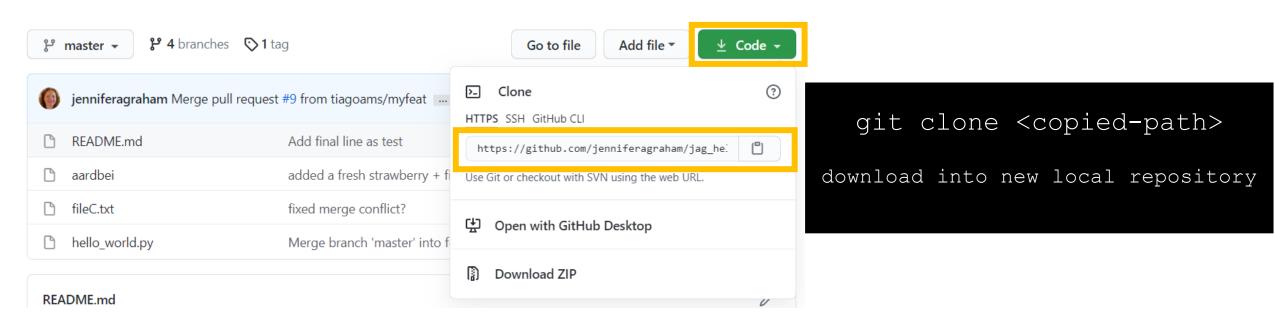
- Organisation owners can decide on the level of access for members.
- Only owners can invite/approve new members.

# (How) can I modify someone else's repository?

It depends on your access...

## Admin, write or collaborator access...

- Use the same workflow discussed already.
  - You can push changes to main, and create branches for developments.
- Use git clone to make a local copy.



## fetch, merge (or pull)





- Once you start collaborating, you need to be aware that others may (will) commit and push changes.
  - If you try to push changes, you may see an error message...
- To bring your local repository up to date with remote changes:

```
git fetch :: brings in information on changes from the remote git merge :: merge those changes into your repository git pull :: short cut to fetch and merge in one step (avoid using unless you know what will be merged)
```

```
On branch master
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 1 commit.
 (use "git push" to publish your local commits)
nothing to commit, working tree clean
JG10@G6W1YF2 MINGW64 ~/OneDrive - CEFAS/GitHub/Repos/jag_hello_world (master)
$ git push
To https://github.com/jenniferagraham/jag_hello_world.git
                    master -> master (fetch first)
hint: Updates were rejected because the remote contains work that you do
hint: not have locally. This is usually caused by another repository pushing
hint: to the same ref. You may want to first integrate the remote changes
hint: (e.g., 'git pull ...') before pushing again.
hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.
JG10@G6W1YF2 MINGW64 ~/OneDrive - CEFAS/GitHub/Repos/jag_hello_world (master)
```

git pull

:: fetch updates from remote and merge in one step

MINGW64:/c/Users/JG10/OneDrive - CEFAS/GitHub/Repos/jag\_hello\_world

JG10@G6W1YF2 MINGW64 ~/OneDrive - CEFAS/GitHub/Repos/jag\_hello\_world (master)

\$ git fetch

git fetch

:: fetch retrieves updates from remote server, but does not change your local repository files.

```
JG10@G6W1YF2 MINGW64 ~/OneDrive - CEFAS/GitHub/Repos/jag_hello_world (master)
$ git fetch
remote: Enumerating objects: 5, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.
From https://github.com/jenniferagraham/jag_hello_world
  ddd7a97..c07fb9d master -> origin/master
JG10@G6W1YF2 MINGW64 ~/OneDrive - CEFAS/GitHub/Repos/jag_hello_world (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch and 'origin/master' have diverged,
and have 1 and 1 different commits each, respectively.
 (use "git pull" to merge the remote branch into yours)
nothing to commit, working tree clean
JG10@G6W1YF2 MINGW64 ~/OneDrive - CEFAS/GitHub/Repos/jag_hello_world (master)
```

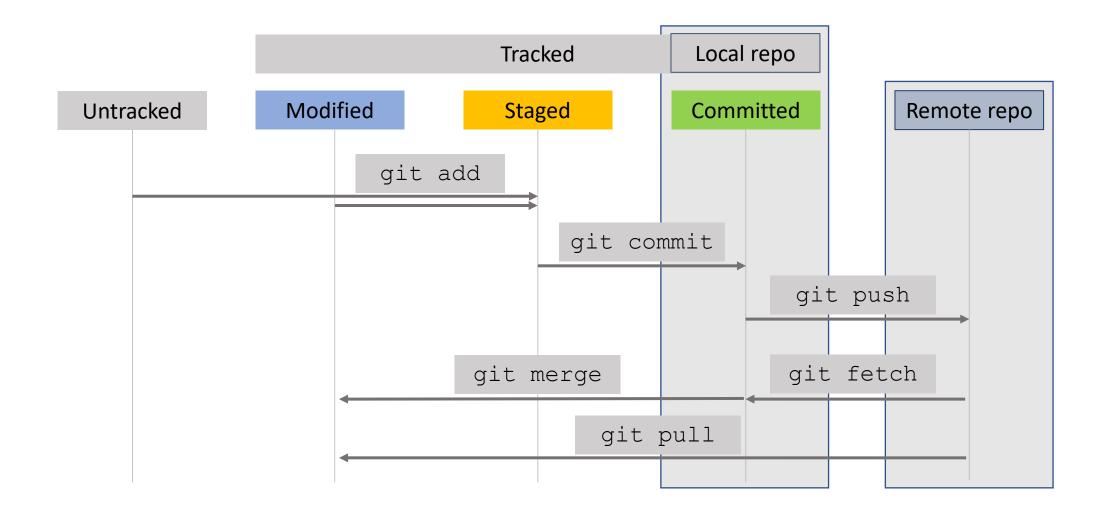
```
JG10@G6W1YF2 MINGW64 ~/OneDrive - CEFAS/GitHub/Repos/jag_hello_world (master)
$ git fetch
remote: Enumerating objects: 5, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.
From https://github.com/jenniferagraham/jag_hello_world
  ddd7a97..c07fb9d master -> origin/master
JG10@G6W1YF2 MINGW64 ~/OneDrive - CEFAS/GitHub/Repos/jag_hello_world (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch and 'origin/master' have diverged,
and have 1 and 1 different commits each, respectively.
 (use "git pull" to merge the remote branch into yours)
nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

acionectulives without /orangeine ceess (cituel /pages /ice balls could (make

JG10@G6W1YF2 MINGW64 ~/OneDrive - CEFAS/GitHub/Repos/jag\_hello\_world (master)
\$ git merge

git merge

:: merge retrieved commits into local repository.



## If you have only read access...

e.g. For public repositories, or those within your organisation.

- You can still clone the repository, and track locally as normal.
- However, if you modify the repository, you won't be able to push changes back to the remote repository.

 If you want to make a copy and intend to make developments, consider forking...

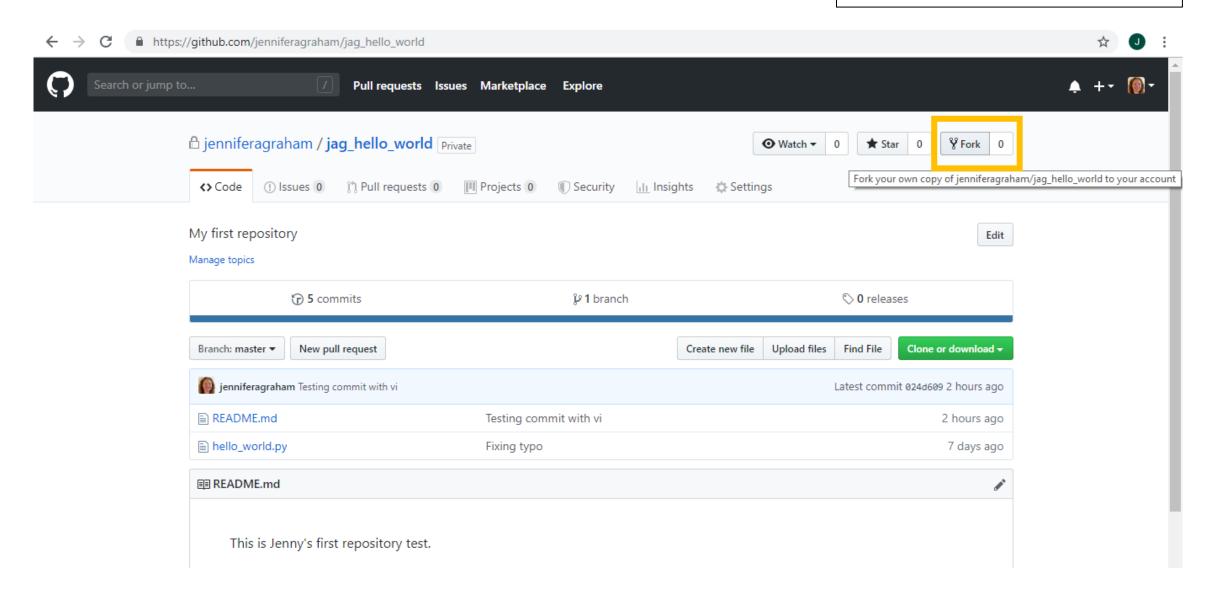


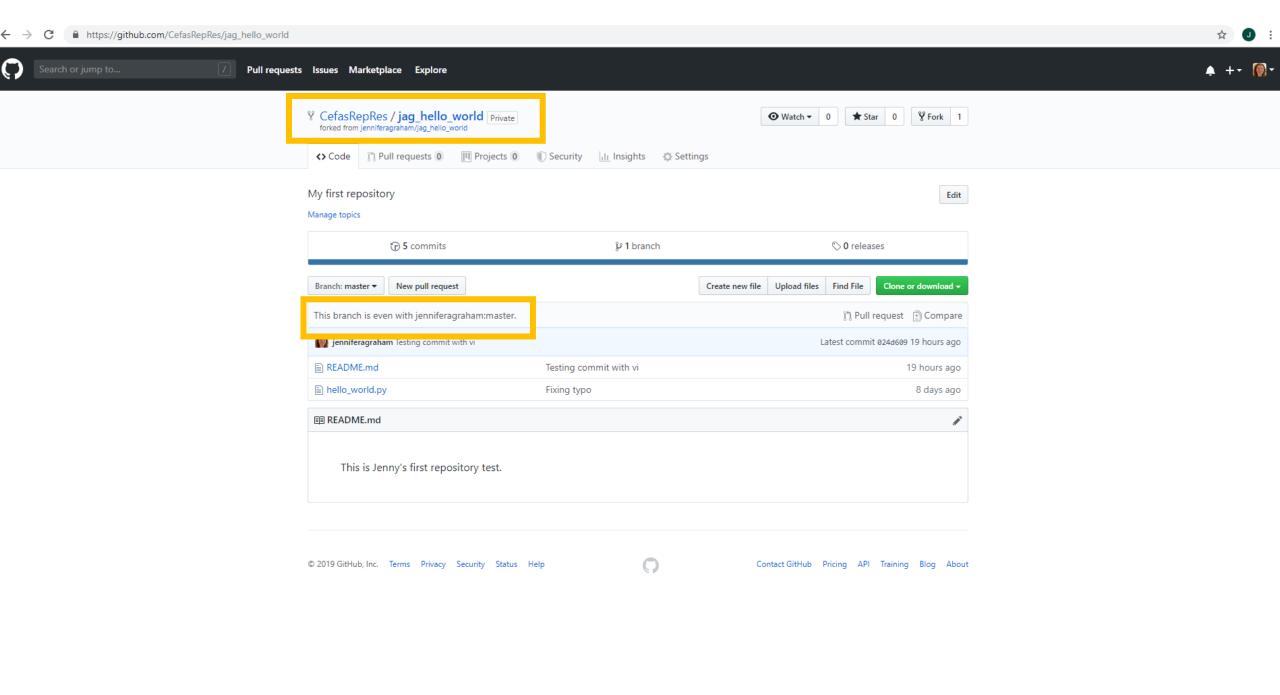


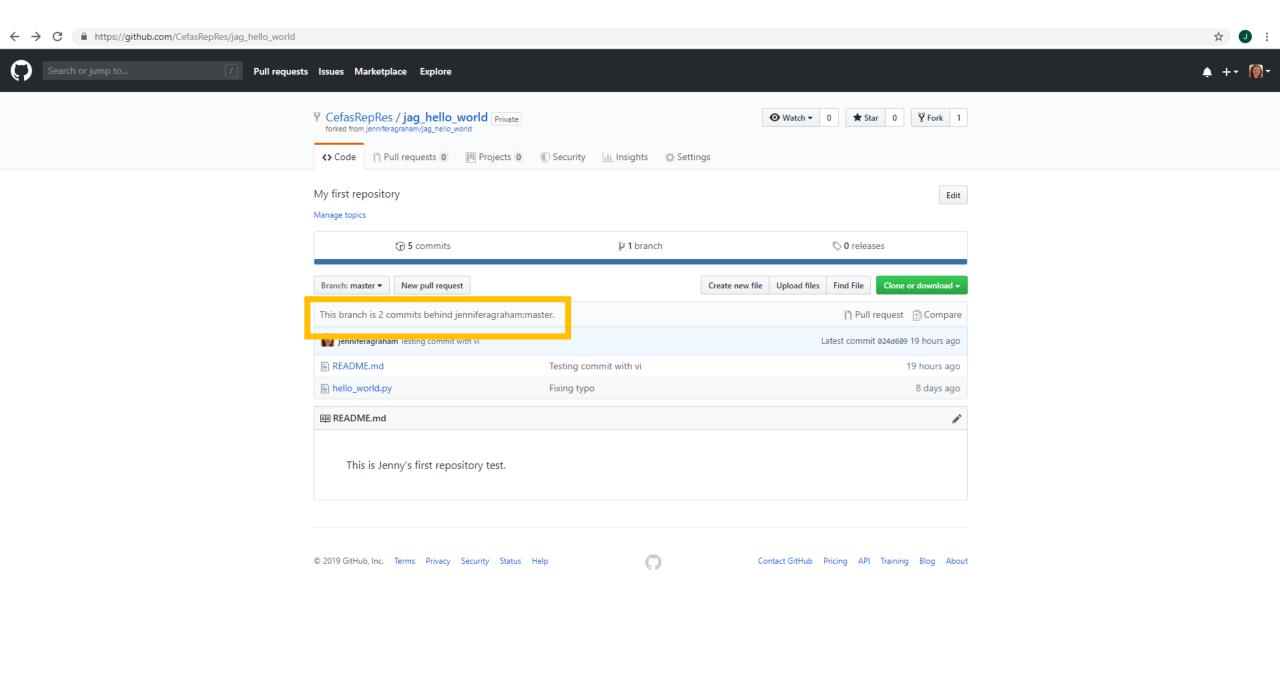
- Similar to a branch, in that both can be used to develop new features, away from the main branch.
- In basic terms, the difference is:
  - If you have write access for the repository -> branch.
  - If you don't have write access -> fork.
- Forking creates a copy of the original repository in your ownership (including its history).
- Repository remains linked to the original (main) so you can see how the developments diverge.
- From a fork, you must create a "pull request" to merge changes.
  - This will notify the code owner, and allow them to review changes before deciding whether or not to accept/merge (i.e. request them to pull changes into their repository).

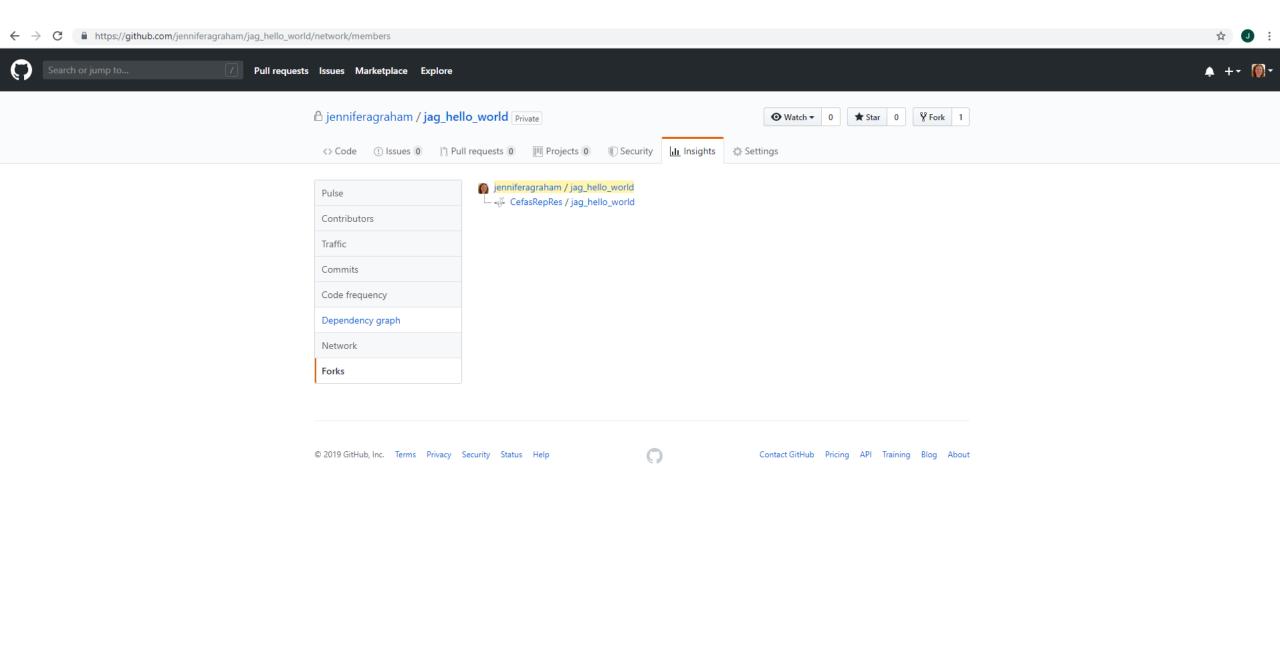
### How to create a fork?

Note: you can't create a fork owned by the same individual or organisation as the original.









### Branch

- Created in your repository
- You have total control over what you merge
- Pull requests are sent to your own repository
- Always intended to merge successful branches into master

### Fork

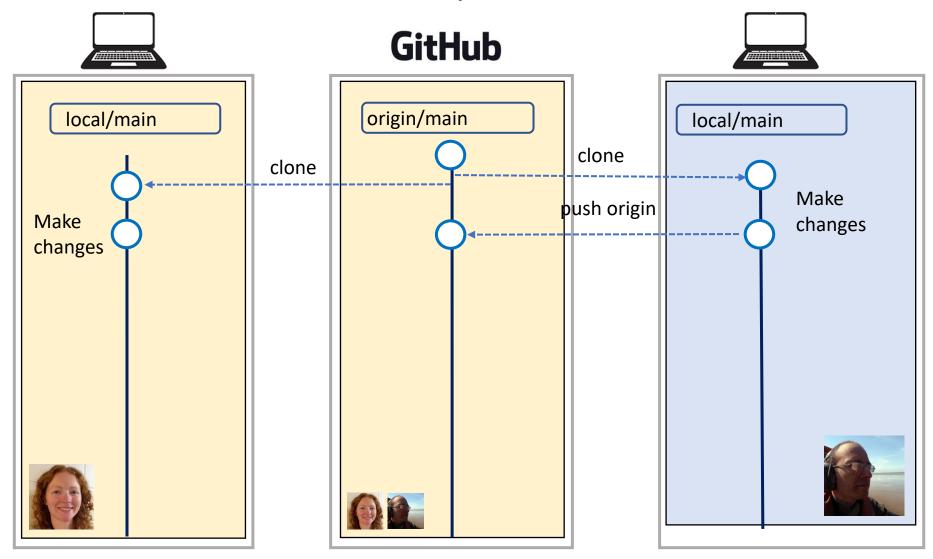
- Creates an independent copy of another person's repository on your account so you can make changes
- You can suggest changes to the original project but they don't have to merge them
- Pull requests automatically go back to the original project
- Allows you to take a GitHub project in a different direction may never intend to merge with original project

# Collaboration workflows...

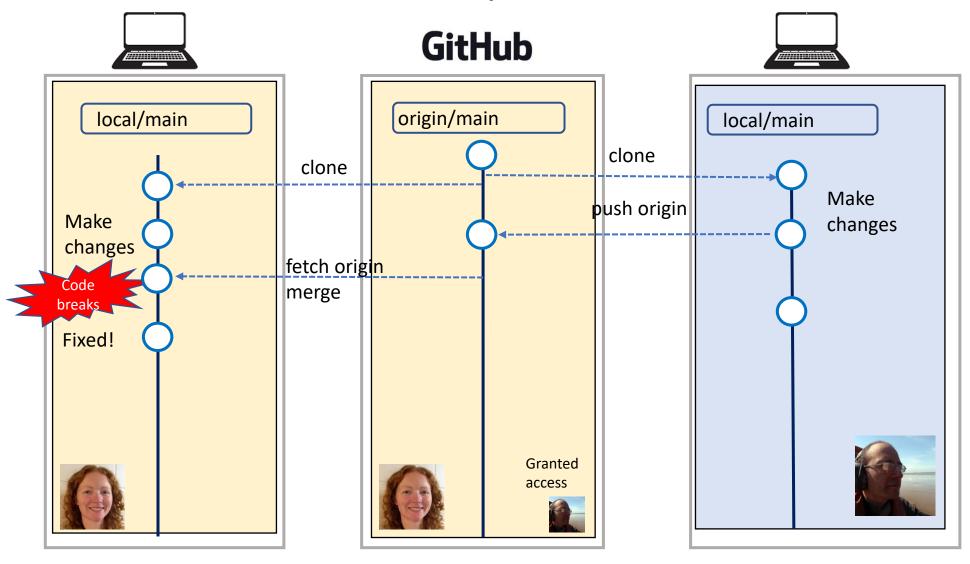
## Collaboration workflows...

- git is just the tool
- Many workflows can be used, making use of various features available, and will depend on:
  - number of collaborators
  - frequency code is written
  - type of organisation (community, corporation)
  - criticality of the code

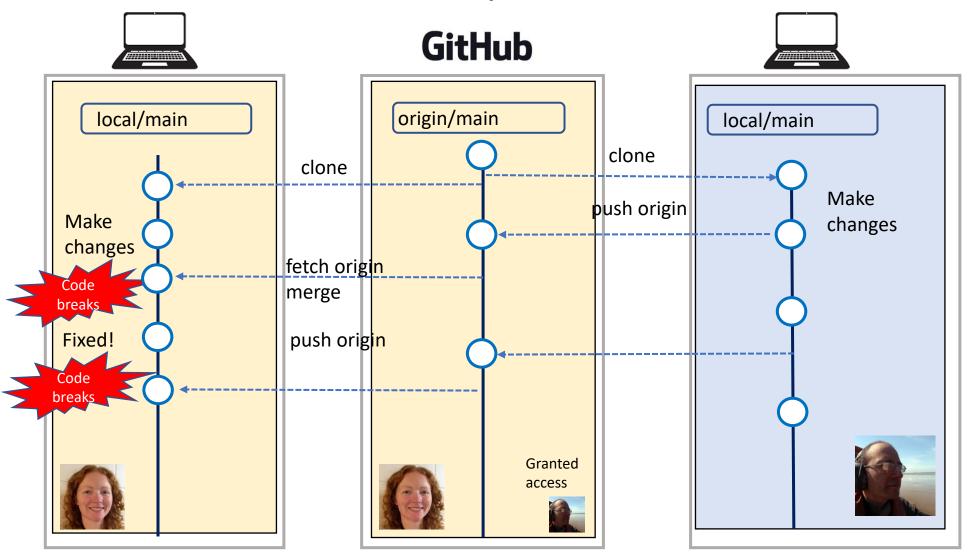
Bad workflow: competitors vs. collaborators



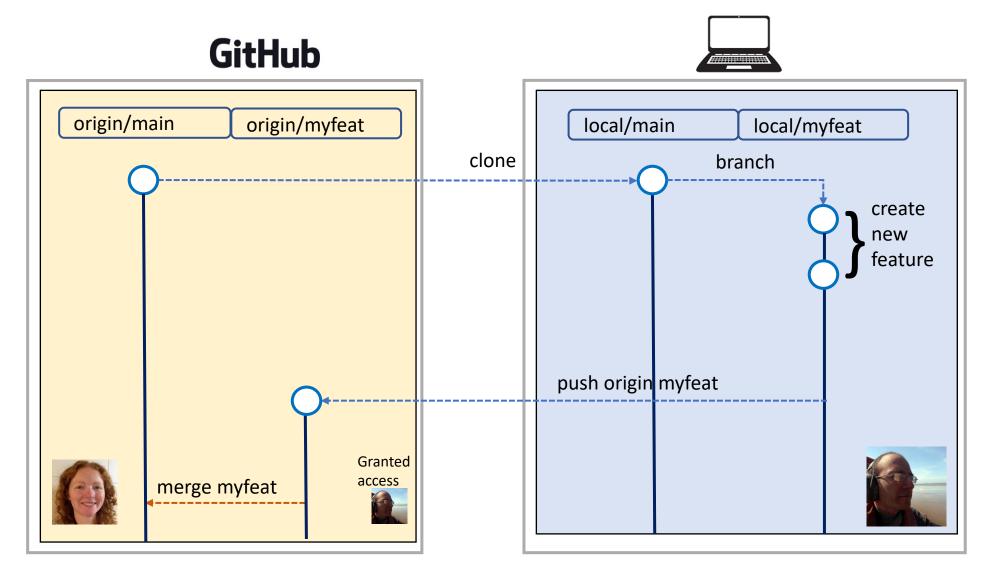
### Bad workflow: competitors vs. collaborators



### Bad workflow: competitors vs. collaborators



### Shared access workflow: feature branches



#### 1. Make a local repo

```
$ git clone https://github.com/jenniferagraham/jag hello world.git
Cloning into 'jag hello world'...
$ cd jag hello world/
$
```

1. Make a local repo

2. Create branch

```
$ git clone https://github.com/jenniferagraham/jag hello world.git
Cloning into 'jag hello world'...
$ cd jag hello world/
$ git branch fixreadme
$ git checkout fixreadme
$ git branch
* fixreadme
 main
```

1. Make a local repo

2. Create branch

3. Modify

```
$ git clone https://github.com/jenniferagraham/jag hello world.git
Cloning into 'jag hello world'...
$ cd jag hello world/
$ git branch fixreadme
$ git checkout fixreadme
$ git branch
* fixreadme
  main
$ notepad README.md
$ git commit -am "Update name of UEA cluster"
[main 1ba2db8] Update name of UEA cluster
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
```

1. Make a local repo

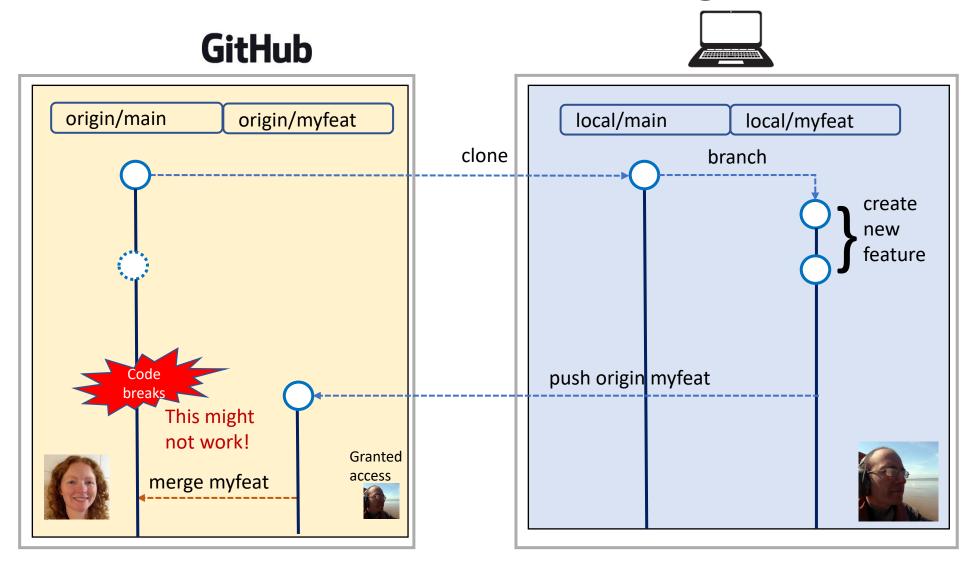
2. Create branch

3. Modify

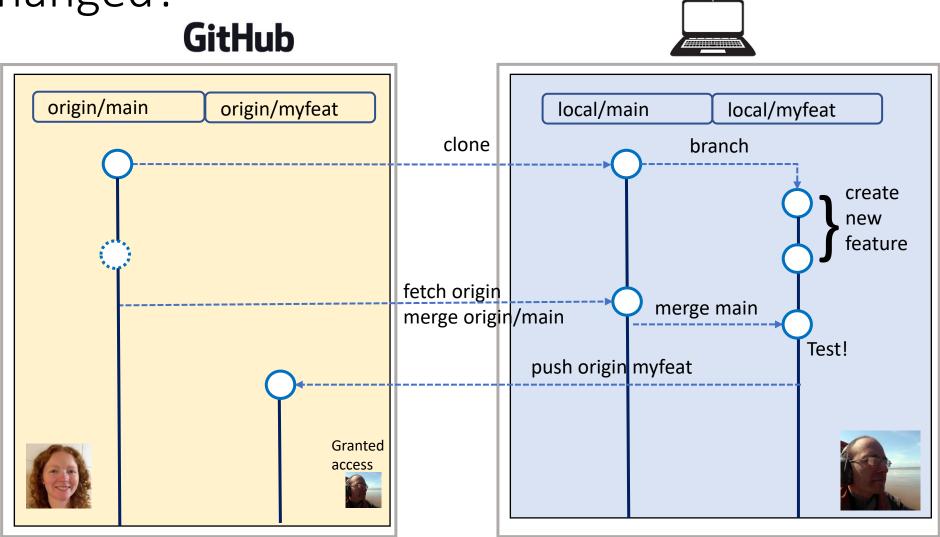
4. Share branch

```
$ git clone https://github.com/jenniferagraham/jag hello world.git
Cloning into 'jag hello world'...
$ cd jag hello world/
$ git branch fixreadme
$ git checkout fixreadme
$ git branch
* fixreadme
  main
$ notepad README.md
$ git commit -am "Update name of UEA cluster"
[main 1ba2db8] Update name of UEA cluster
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
$ git push origin
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
(...)
* [new branch]
                 fixreadme -> fixreadme
```

### What if main branch has changed?



Shared access workflow: what if origin/main has changed?



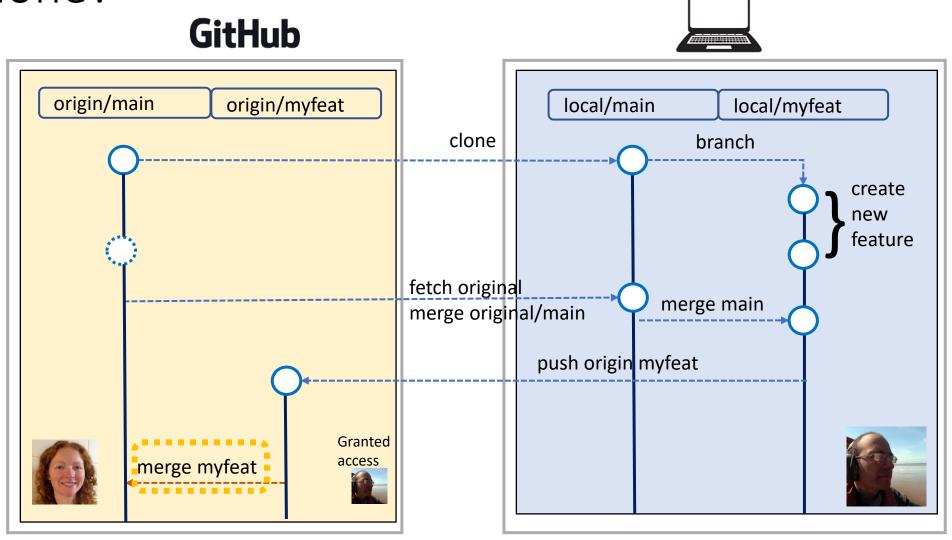
## Shared access workflow: merging with changes on origin

- 3. Modify
- 4. update local main
- 5. merge to new branch

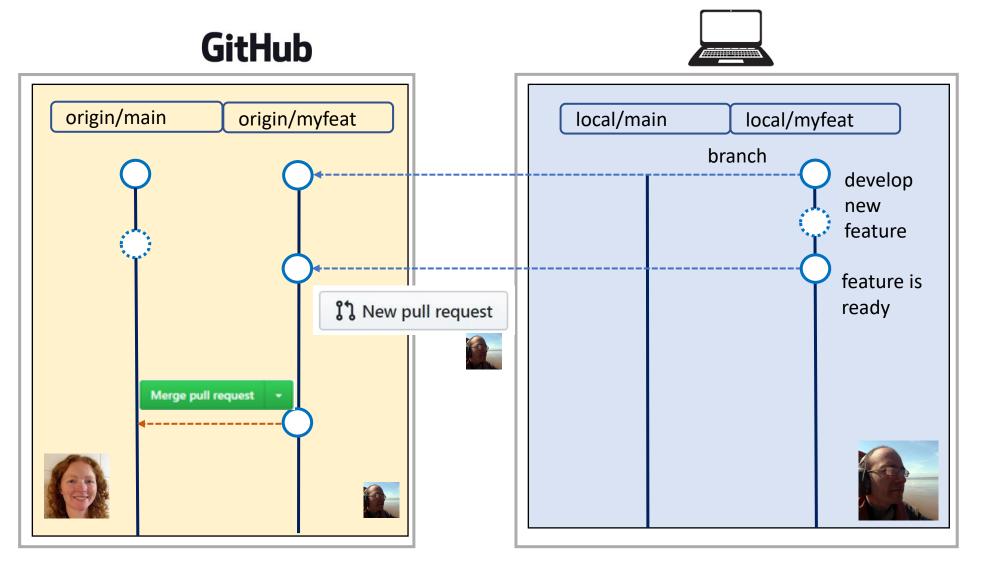
6. Share branch

```
$ git commit -am "Update name of UEA cluster"
[main 1ba2db8] Update name of UEA cluster
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
$ git pull
$ git pull
(...)
$ git merge main
Merge made by the 'recursive' strategy.
README.md | 4 +++-
fileC.txt | 1 +
2 files changed, 4 insertions (+), 1 deletion (-)
create mode 100644 fileC.txt
$ git push origin
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
(...)
* [new branch]
                  fixreadme -> fixreadme
```

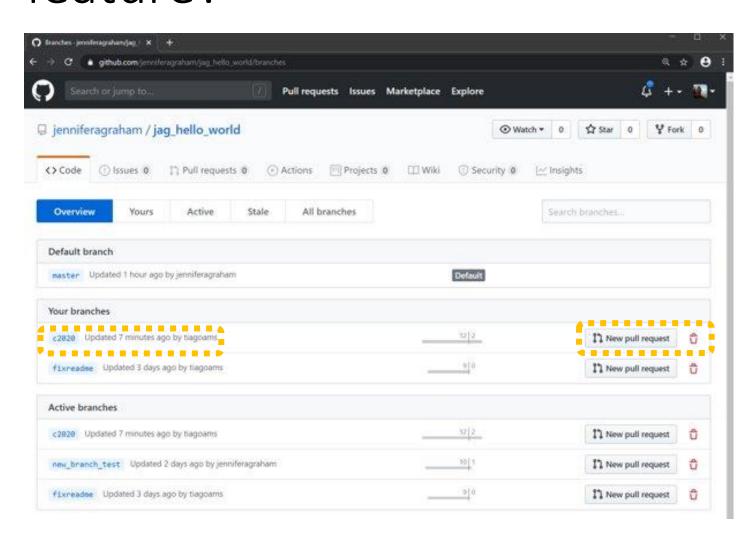
Shared access workflow: how is the merging done?



### Recomended option: create a pull request



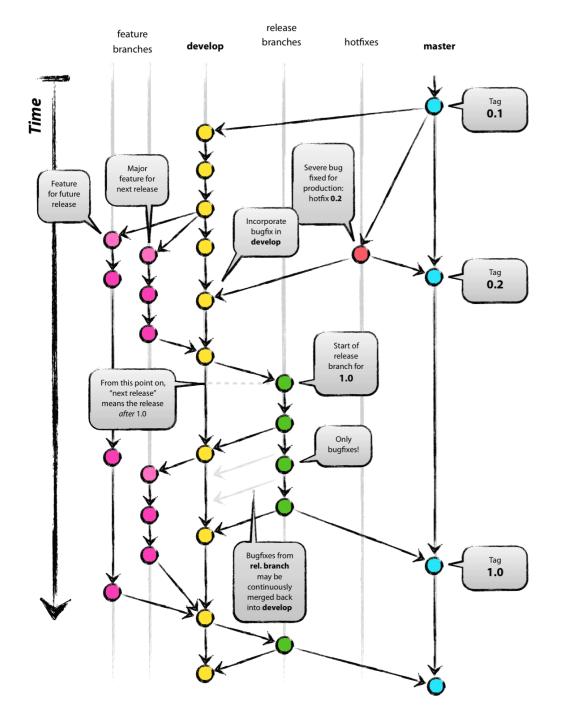
## Shared access workflow: who merges the new feature?



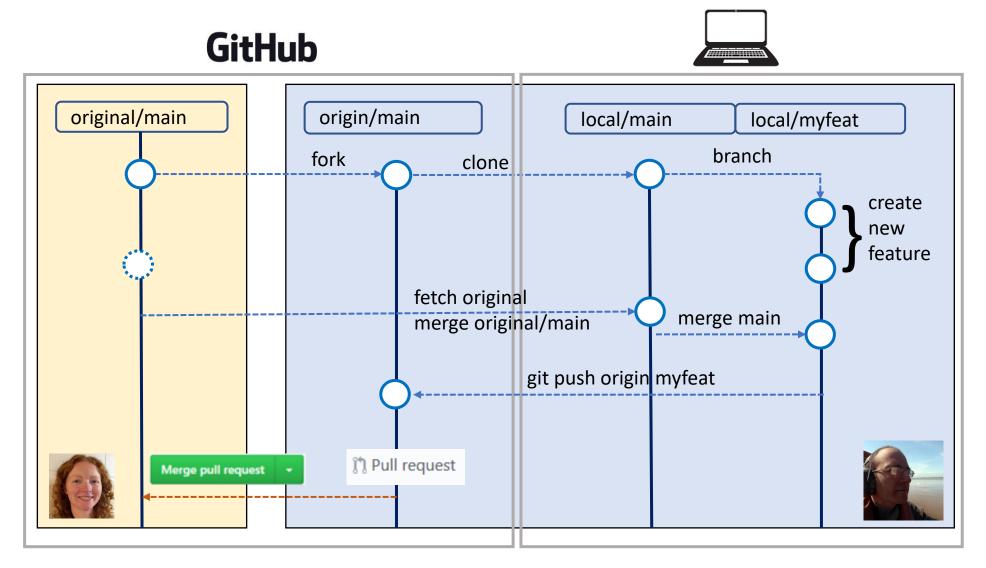
# Shared access workflow: Gitflow

https://nvie.com/posts/a-successful-git-branching-model/

- Many software developers use strict branching systems to ensure "the main is always shippable"
  - i.e. changes always tested on development branch, so they don't break the code!

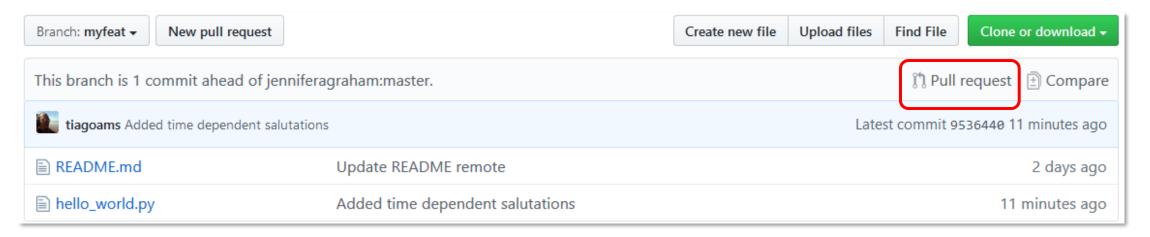


### Fork workflow: no privileged access required

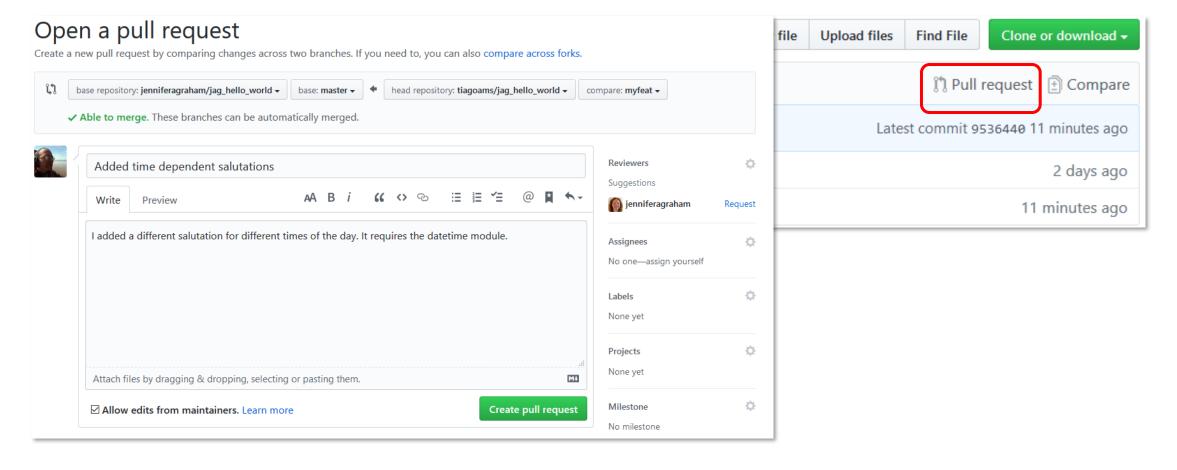


Pull requests: the contributor vs owners view

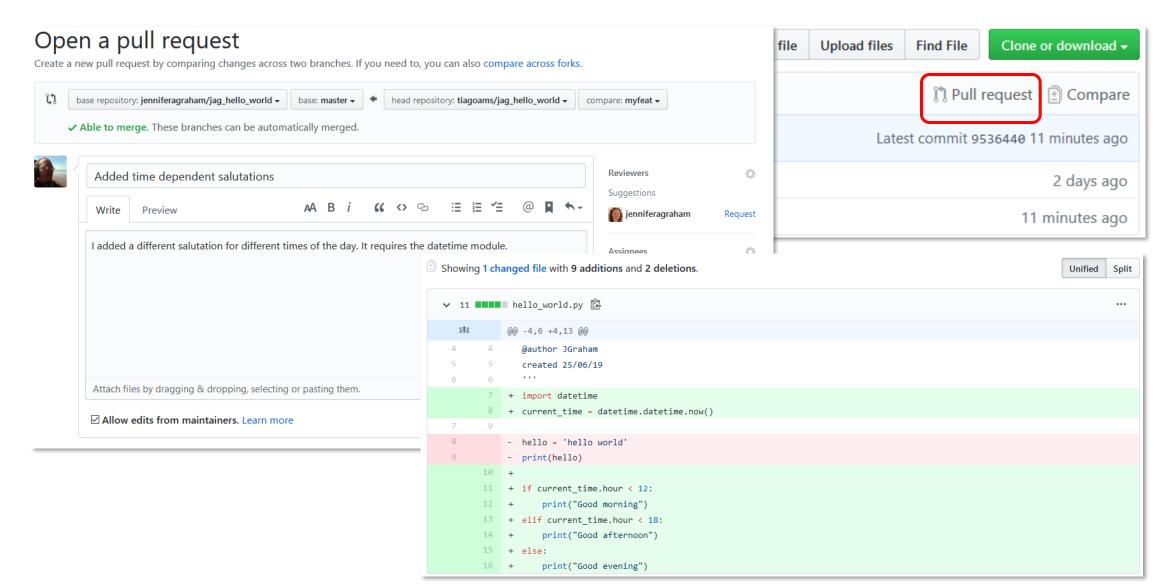
### No write access: create a pull request

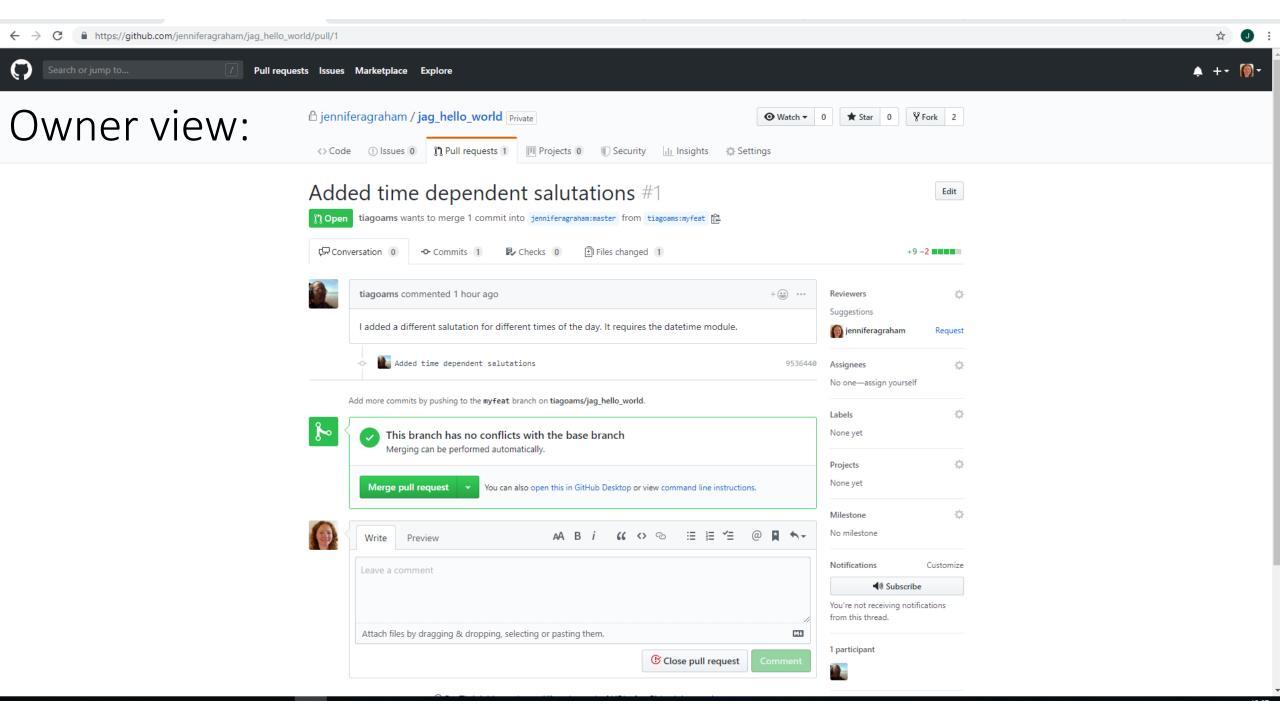


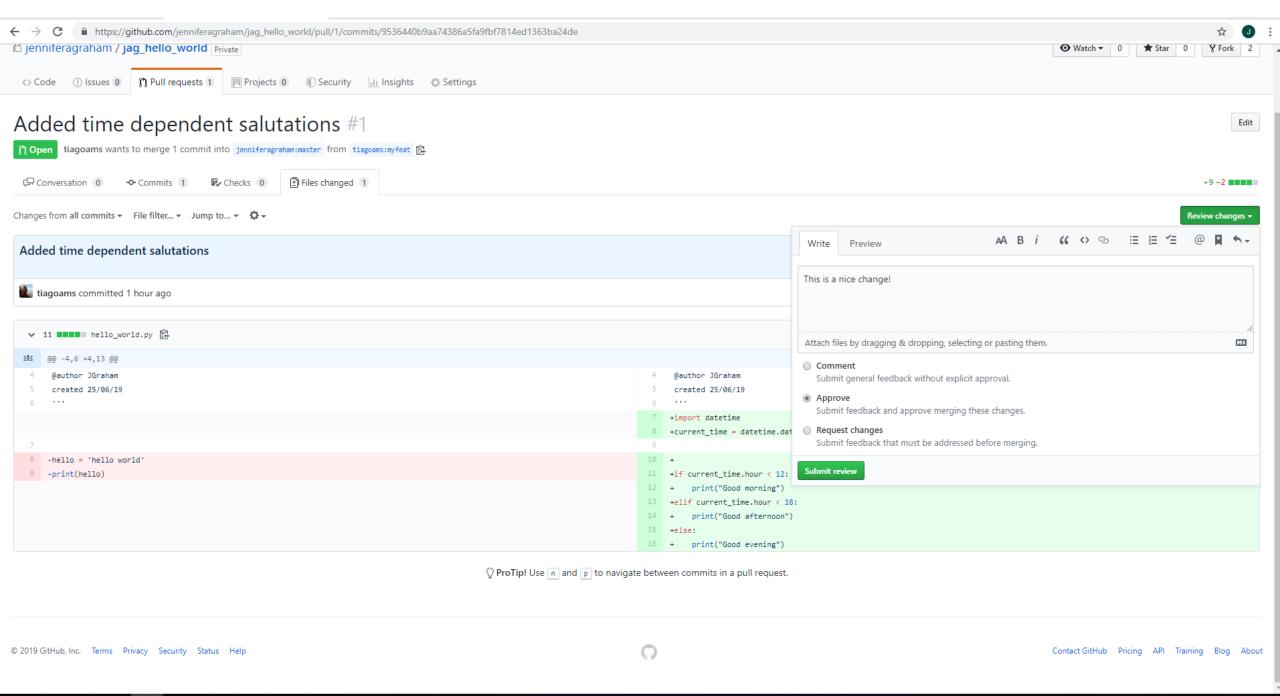
### No write access: create a pull request



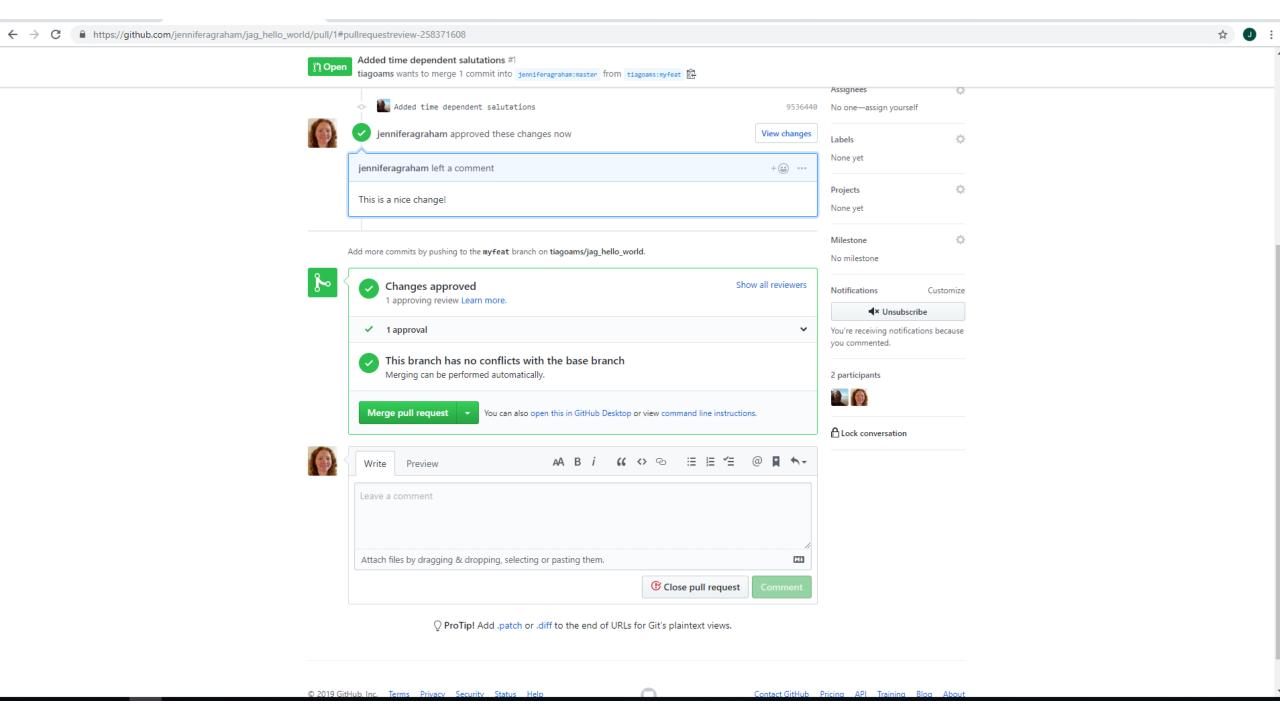
### No write access: create a pull request

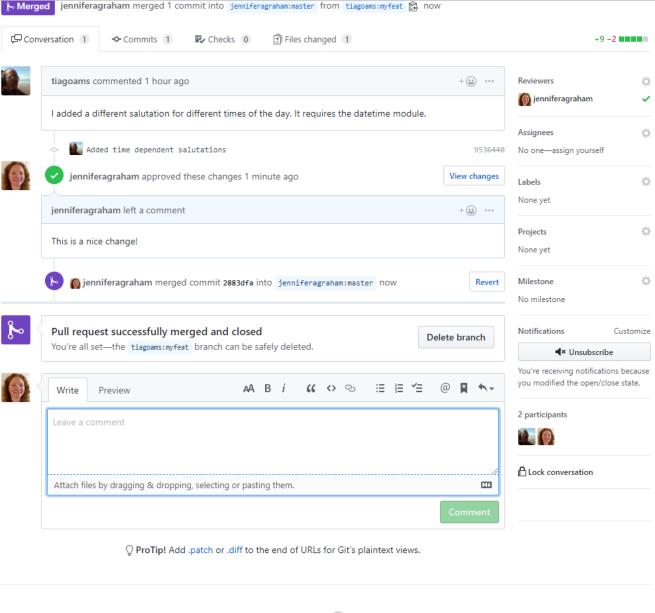






13:09





#### Your turn:

#### Option 1 – Shared repository

- Pair up and find each other's test repositories
- Add write acess to colleague on test repository
- Clone, create branch, make a commit and push changes
- Check if changes were made in the original repo whilst you were editing (there might!)
  - Pull changes and merge to new branch
  - Push to shared repo

#### Option 2 – Fork Jenny's jag\_hello\_world

https://github.com/jenniferagraham/jag hello world.git

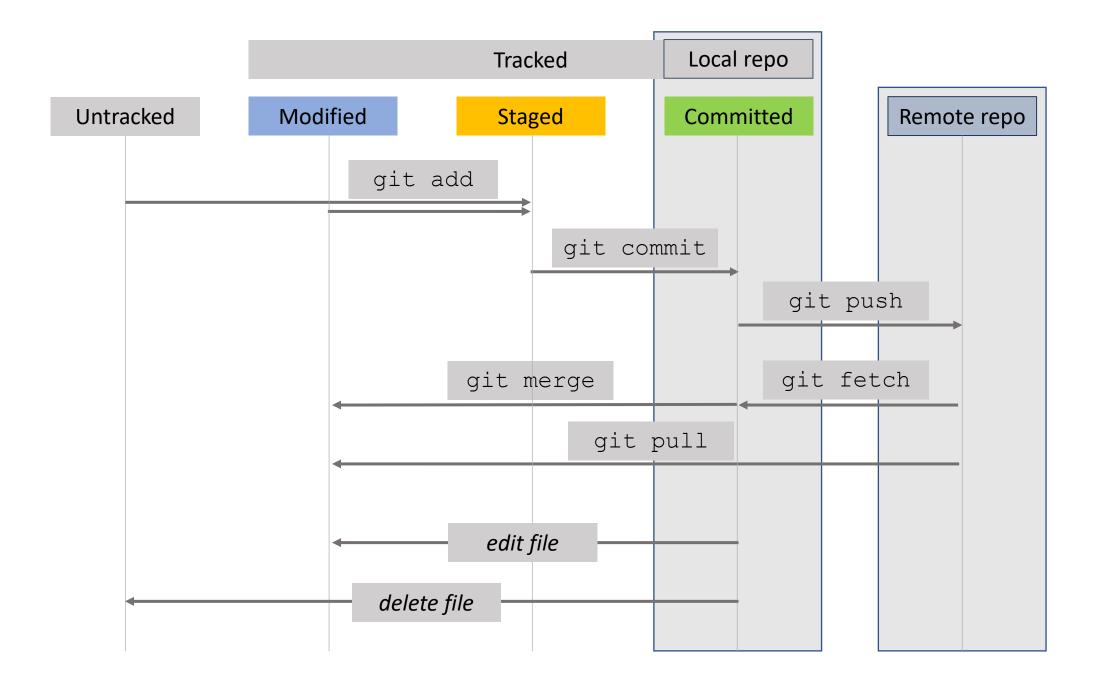
- Clone your own forked copy to your PC
- Create branch, make a commit and push to your remote
- Make a pull request on GitHub



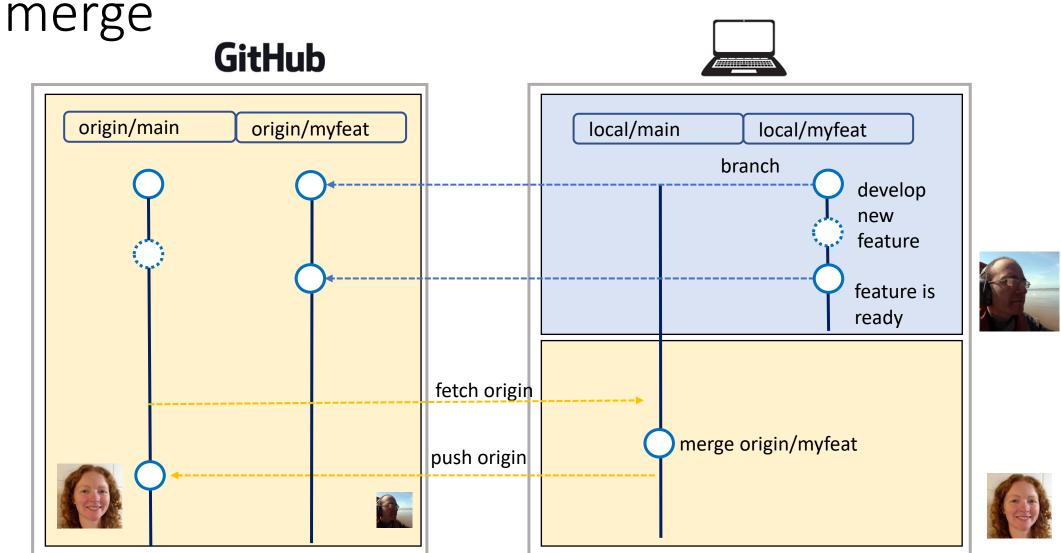
### Please provide feedback!

Anonymous comments can be provided here:

https://forms.gle/ff5mi5bk53cCQ2zN8



Shared access workflow: traditional local merge



## Shared access workflow: merging the new branch



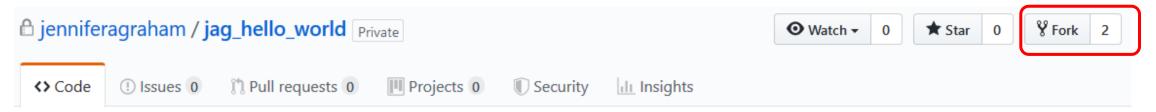
- Fetch latest changes so that it is aware of remote branch
- 2. Merge branch remote to local main
- 3. Push changes

NB There was no need to create a local version of the new branch

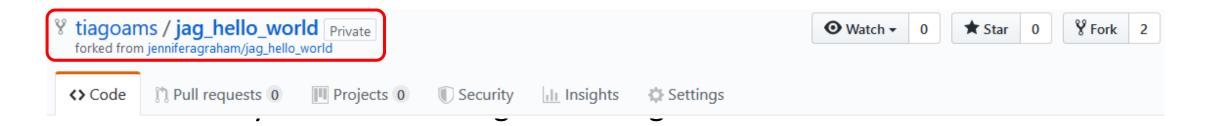
```
$ git fetch
$ git merge origin/fixreadme
Updating 96676ea..addc2e6
Fast-forward
README.md | 2 +-
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
$ git push
Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/jenniferagraham/jag hello world
   96676ea..addc2e6 main -> main
```

### Fork workflow: step by step...

1. Fork other user's repo on GitHub

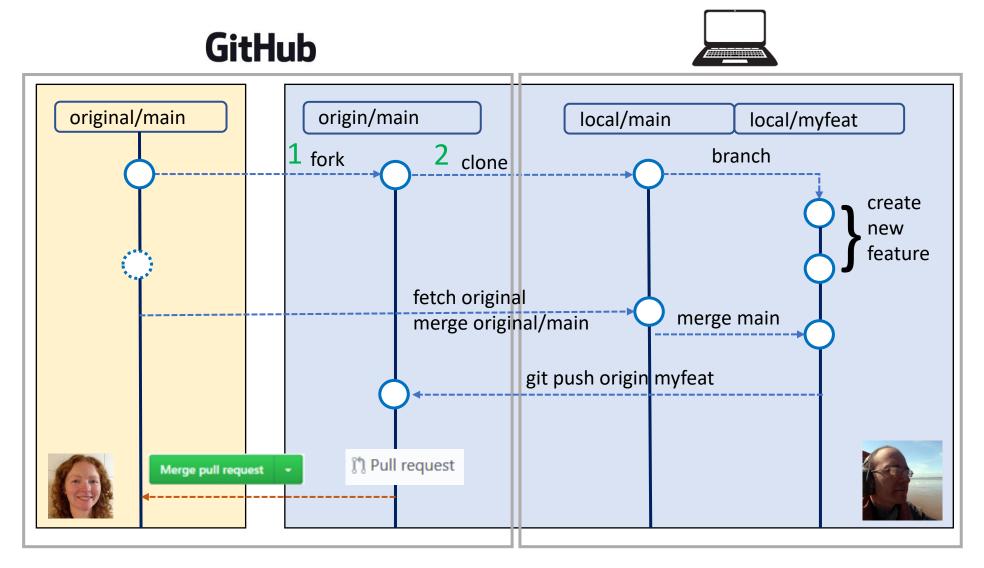


This is how it looks in your account



\$ git clone git@github.com:tiagoams/jag\_hello\_world.git

### Fork workflow: no privileged access required



### Fork workflow: working locally

#### hello\_world.py

```
My first code.

@author JGraham
created 25/06/19
'''
hello = 'hello world'
print(hello)
```

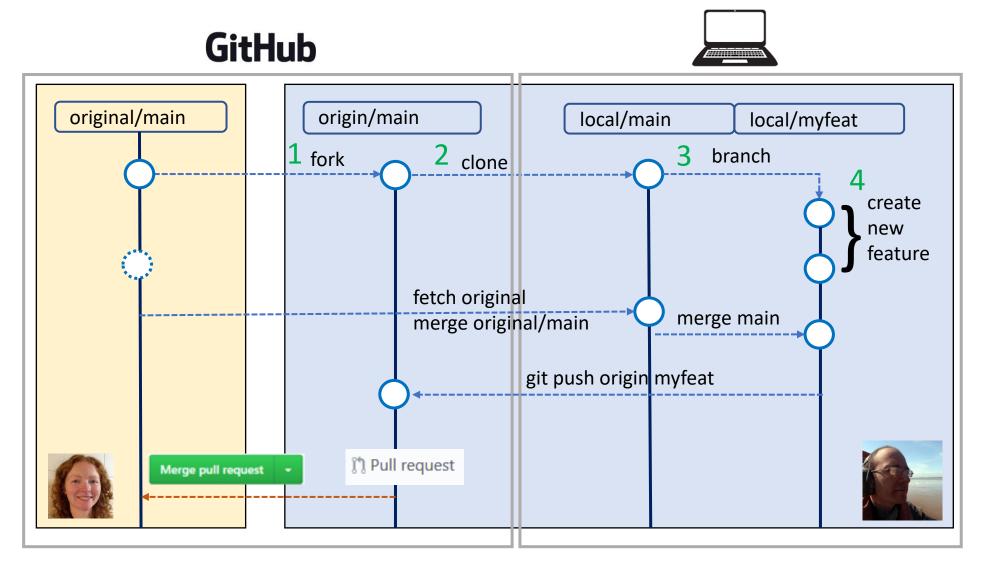
#### 3. Create new local branch

#### 4. Modify and commit

```
\begin{array}{rcl} \text{commit -a -m < msg>} & = & \text{add *} \\ & & \text{commit -m < msg>} \end{array}
```

```
$ git checkout -b myfeat
Switched to a new branch 'myfeat'
$ cat hello world.py
(\ldots)
import datetime
current time = datetime.datetime.now()
if current time.hour < 12:
    print("Good morning")
elif current time.hour < 18:
    print("Good afternoon")
else:
    print("Good evening")
$ git commit -am "Added time dependent salutations"
[myfeat 9536440] Added time dependent salutations
1 file changed, 9 insertions (+), 2 deletions (-)
```

### Fork workflow: no privileged access required



### Fork workflow: check for changes since fork

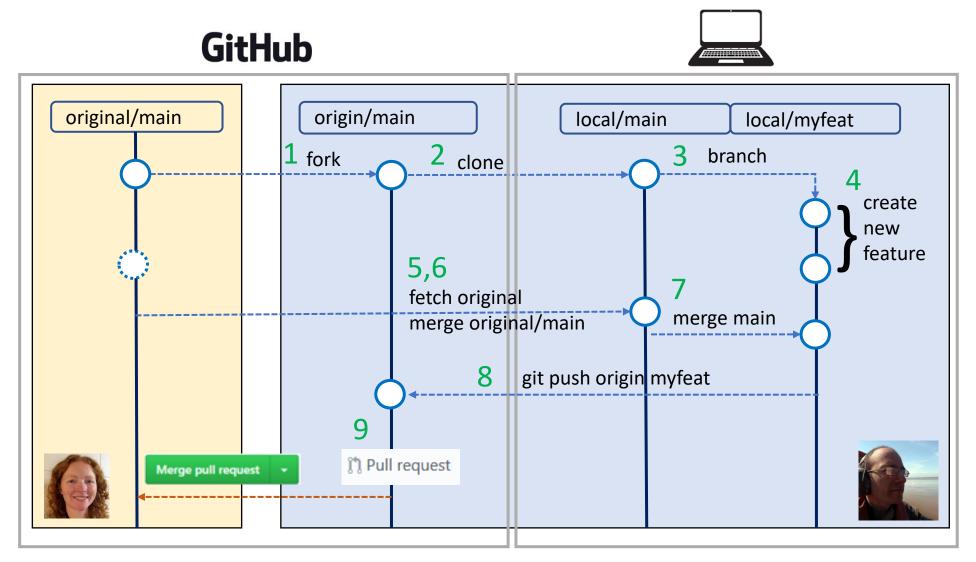
5. Add a new remote *original* 

6. Fetch and merge to local main branch

7. Merge/rebase to *myfeat* branch

```
$ git remote add original git@github.com:jenniferagraham/jag hello world.git
$ git remote -v
       git@github.com:tiagoams/jag hello world.git (fetch)
origin git@github.com:tiagoams/jag hello world.git (push)
                qit@qithub.com:jenniferagraham/jag hello world.git (fetch)
original
original
               git@github.com:jenniferagraham/jag hello world.git (push)
$ git fetch original
From github.com:jenniferagraham/jag hello world
 * [new branch]
                    main
                              -> original/main
$ git checkout main
Switched to branch 'main'
$ git merge original/main
Already up to date.
$ git checkout myfeat
Switched to branch 'myfeat'
$ git rebase main
Current branch myfeat is up to date.
$
```

### Fork workflow: no privileged access required

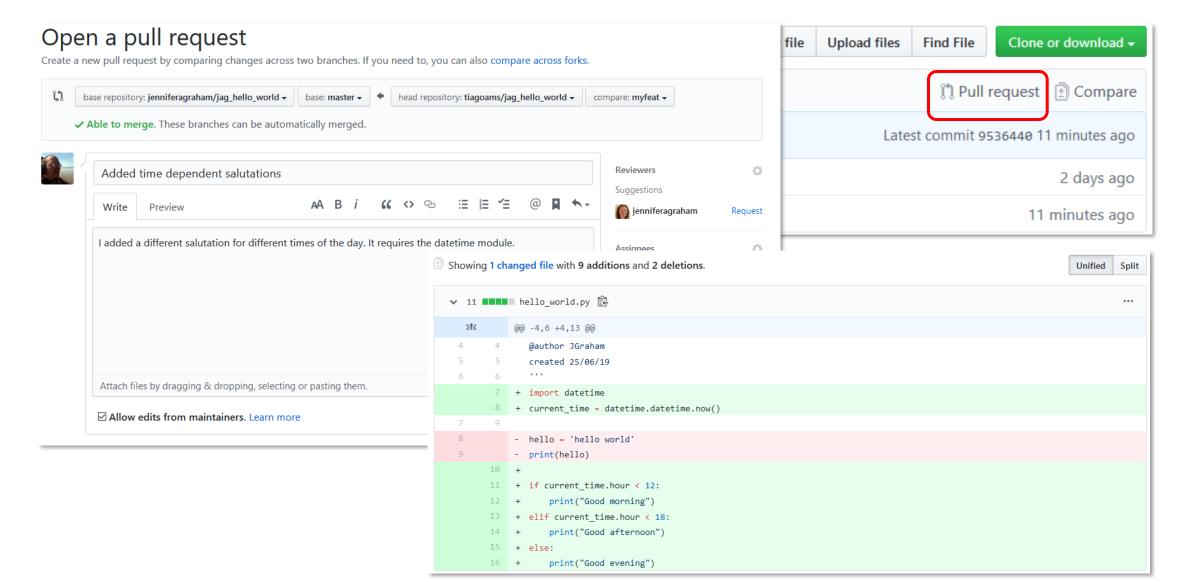


### Fork workflow: push to origin

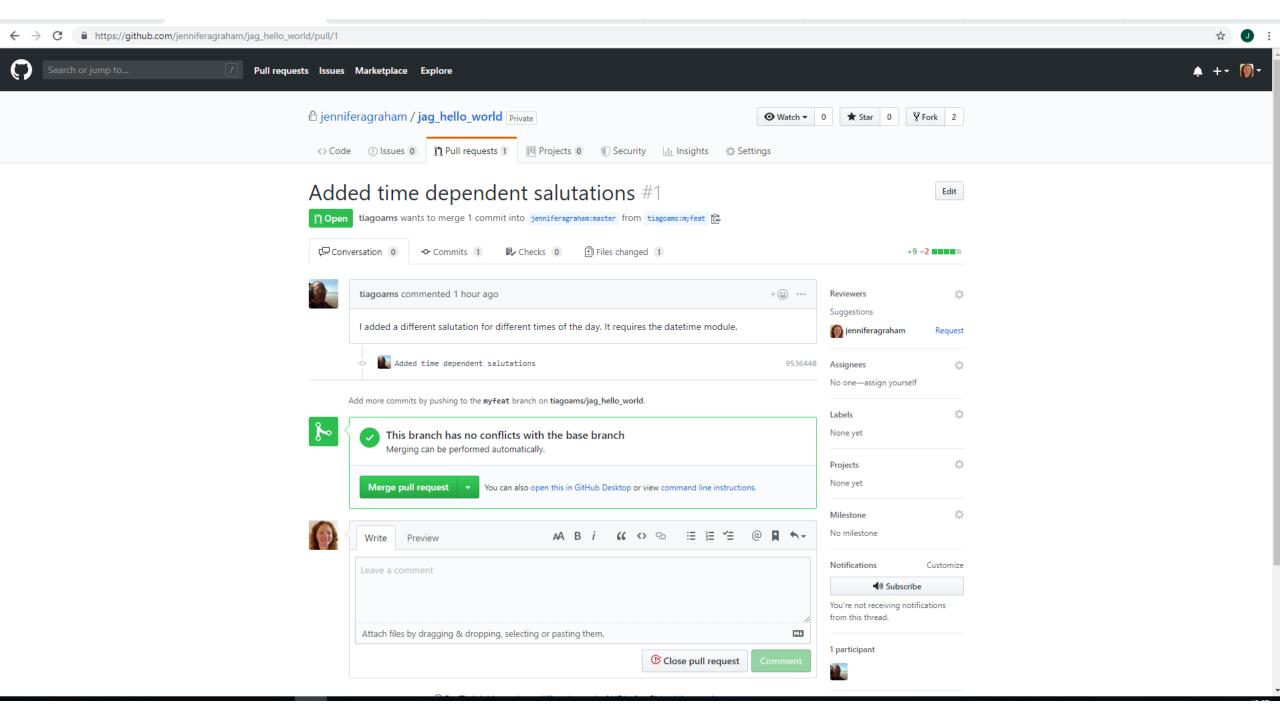
## 8. Push changes to your GitHub repo

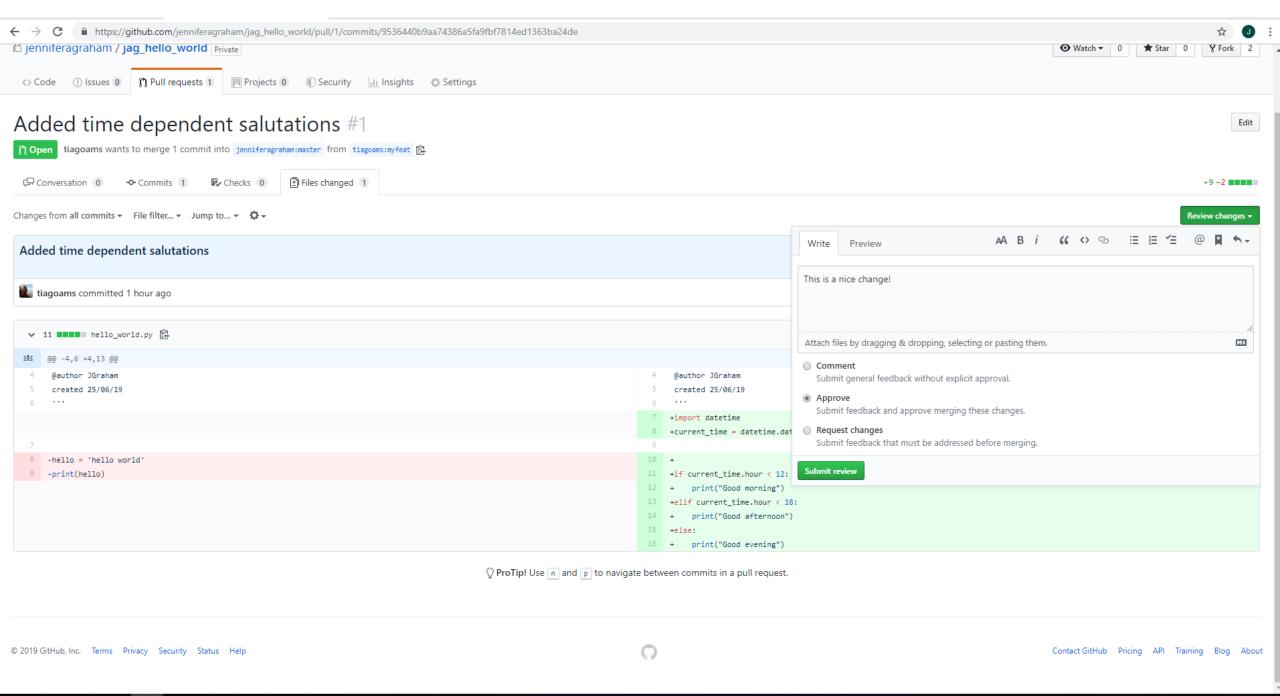
```
$ git push origin myfeat
Counting objects: 3, done.
Delta compression using up to 12 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100\% (3/3), 447 bytes | 223.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote:
remote: Create a pull request for 'myfeat' on GitHub by visiting:
remote:
https://github.com/tiagoams/jag hello world/pull/new/myfeat
remote:
To github.com:tiagoams/jag hello world.git
* [new branch] myfeat -> myfeat
```

### Fork workflow: 9. create a pull request



Fork workflow: the owners view





13:09

