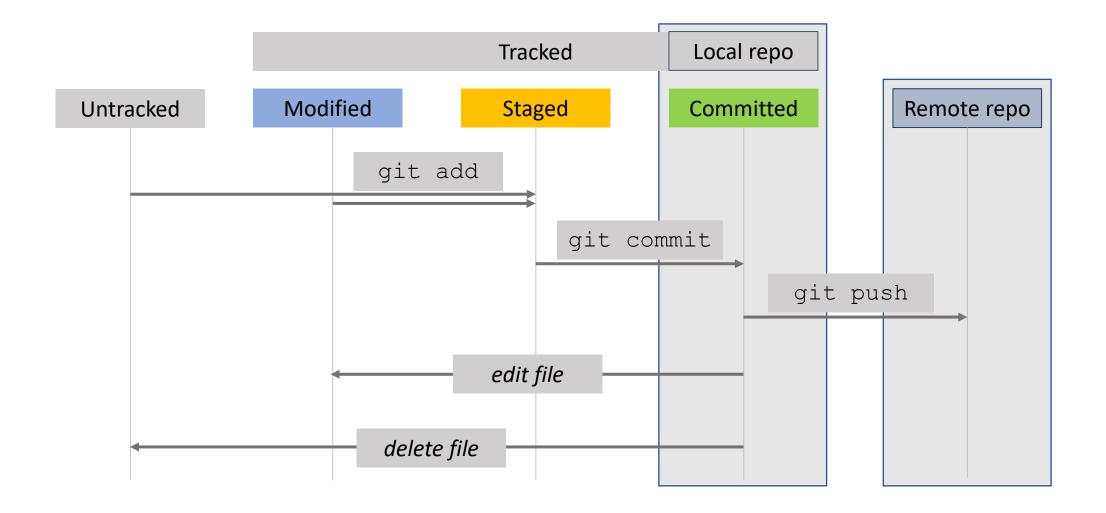


Introduction to Git & GitHub

Jennifer Graham
Tiago Silva
David Ryder
Stephen Gregory
Joe Ribeiro

Session 3 16th May 2025

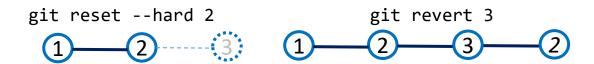
Recap from Sessions 1 & 2 ...

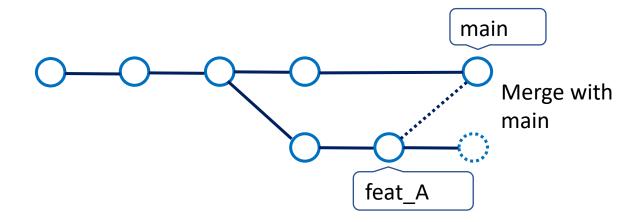


git in it :: turn current directory into git repository. git add <file> :: stage the file for commit i.e. track changes. git commit :: confirm changes with message/explanation. git push :: publish/back-up changes on GitHub (remote server). git status :: show which files have been tracked or modified. git diff <file> :: show difference between current file and last commit. git log <file> :: show commit history [for file]

last commit







Clearing up mistakes

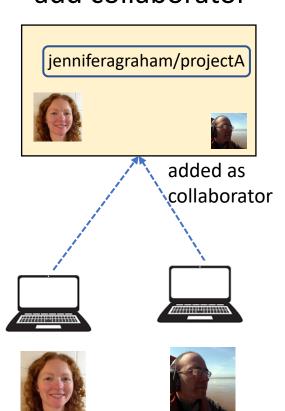
```
Restore previous version of file
 git checkout [<commit>] -- <path>
Go back to last commit, discarding all changes in working directory
Discard all commits after [<commit>]
  git reset --hard HEAD
  git reset --hard [<commit>]
Undo git add (undo staging or tracking file)
  git reset [HEAD] <path>
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
```

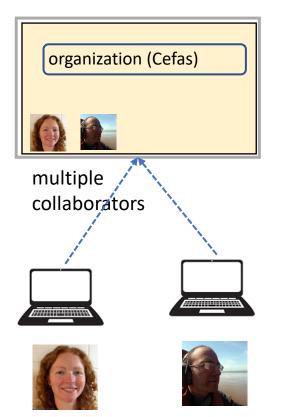
How to collaborate?

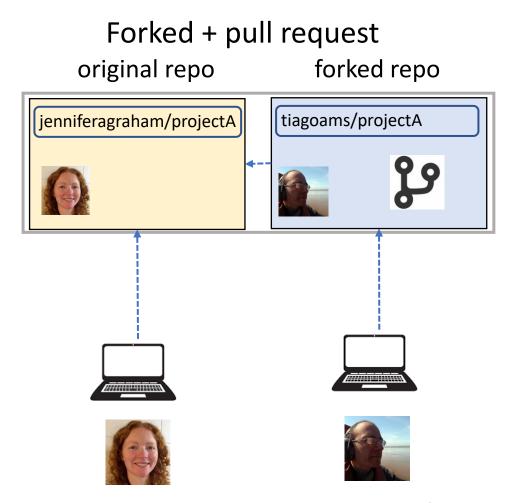
Collaboration models

Personal account + add collaborator



GitHub Organization (CefasRepRes, UEABIO, UeaPy)





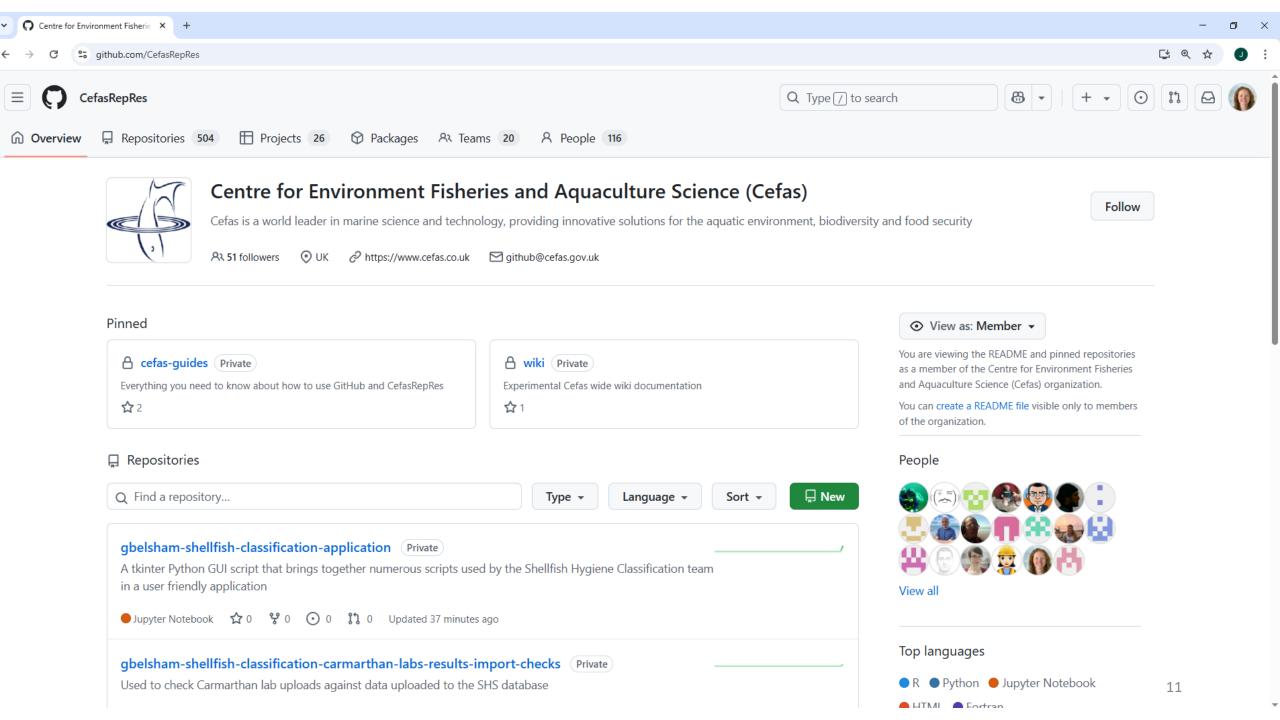
Organisations

- Organisations can add further functionality on GitHub.
 - For those at Cefas, we have CefasRepRes.
 - Further guidance here: https://www.github.com/CefasRepRes/cefas-guides/
 - For those elsewhere, if you don't have one already, you can always create your own...
- 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 rather
 - than person creating them.
 - NB. Select the correct "owner" on creation.

Owner

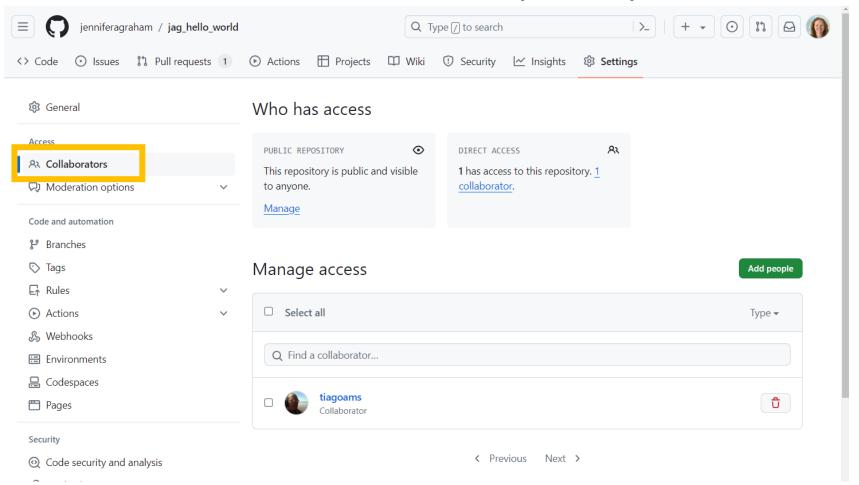
jenniferagraham •

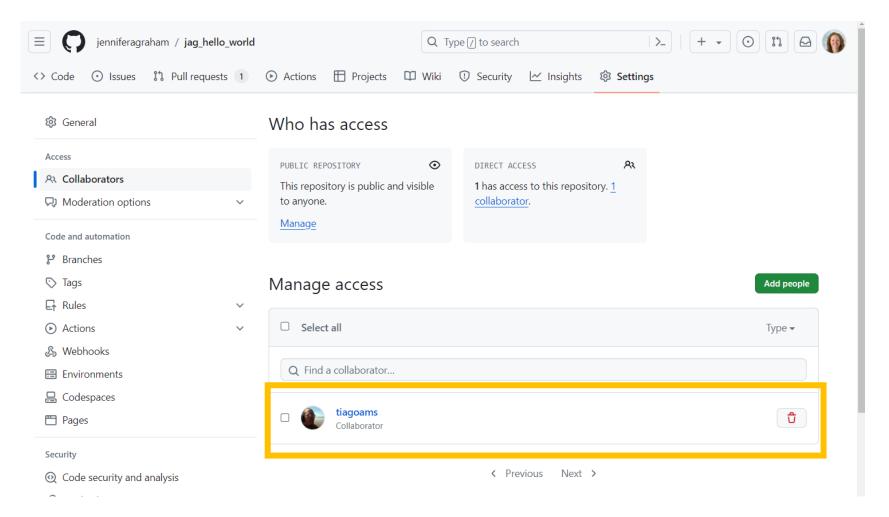
Repository name



Controlling repository access...

Collaborators can be added to each repository.





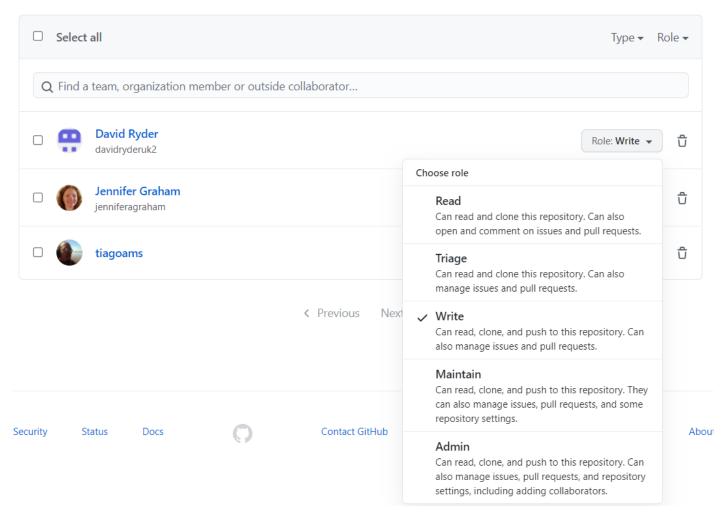
- For personal repositories, there are two levels of permission:
 - Repository owners (Admin permissions)
 - Collaborators (aka Write access etc.)
- Only the owner can invite new collaborators.

For organisation repositories, there are many levels available:

| 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



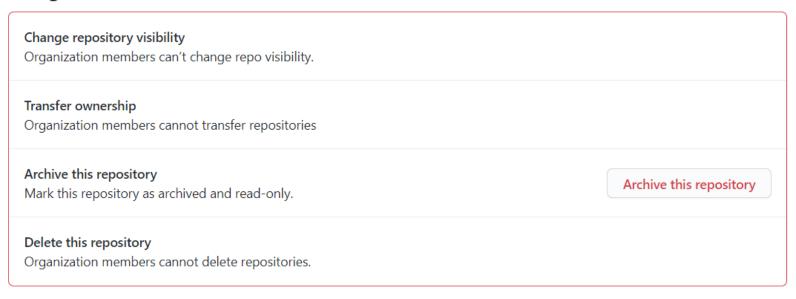
Create team

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





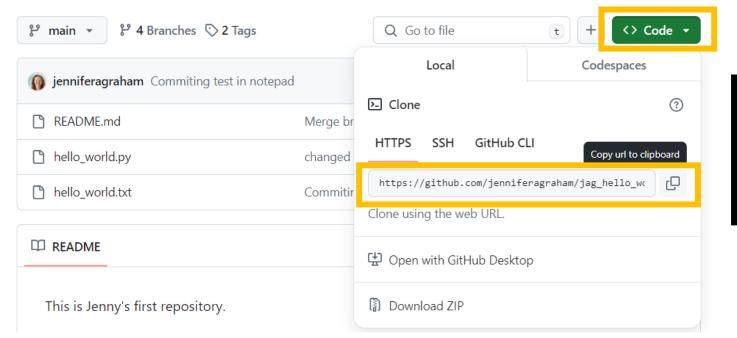
- Organisation owners can decide on the level of access for members.
- Only owners of the organisation can invite/approve new members.

(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.



git clone <copied-url>
download into new local repository

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 (if confident that there are no conflicts)
```

```
JG10@G6W1YF2 MINGW64 ~/OneDrive - CEFAS/GitHub/Repos/jag_hello_world (master)
$ git status
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)
$
```

```
JG10@G6W1YF2 MINGW64 ~/OneDrive - CEFAS/GitHub/Repos/jag_hello_world (master)
$ git status
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)

```
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)
$ git merge
```

git merge

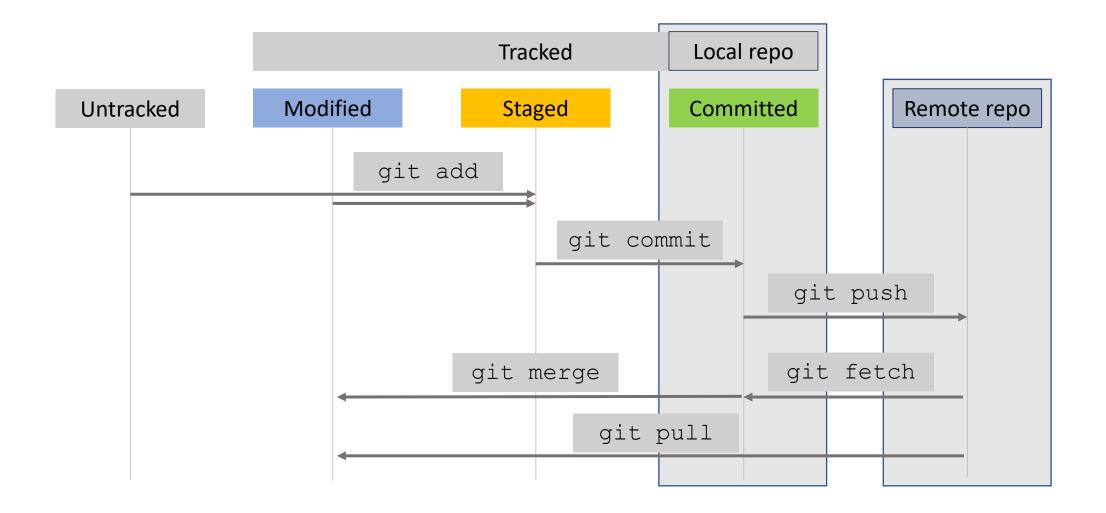
:: merge retrieved commits into local repository.

JG10@G6W1YF2 MINGW64 ~/OneDrive - CEFAS/GitHub/Repos/jag_hello_world (master)

```
git clone <copied-url> :: download into new local repository

git fetch :: brings in information on changes from the remote git merge :: merge changes into your local repository

git pull :: short cut to fetch and merge in one step
```



If you have only read access...

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

- You can still clone the repository, then 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...

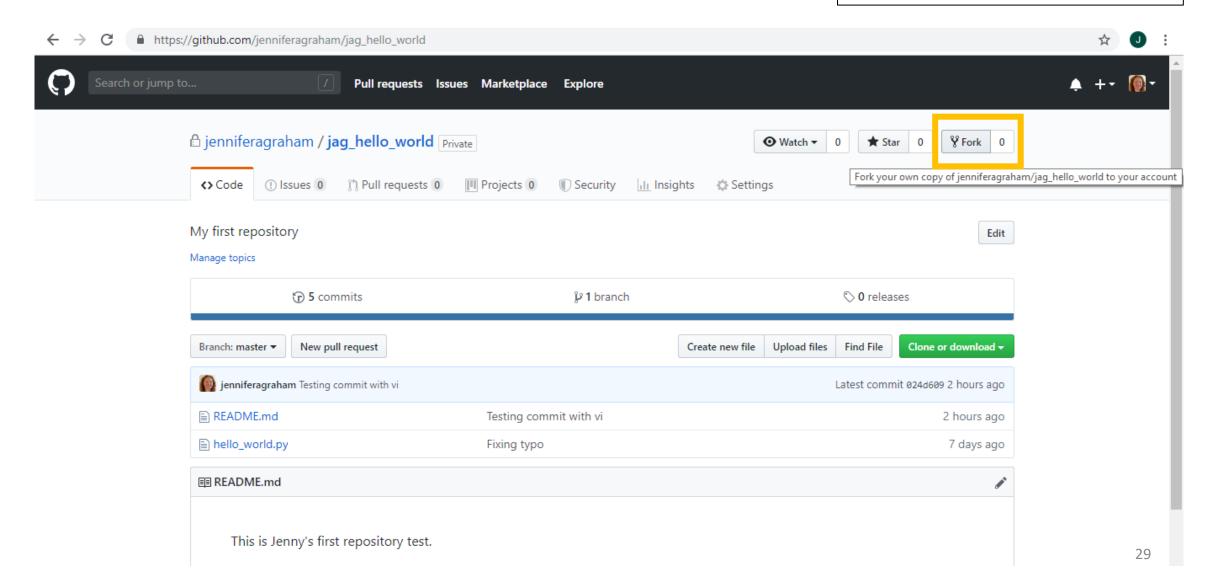


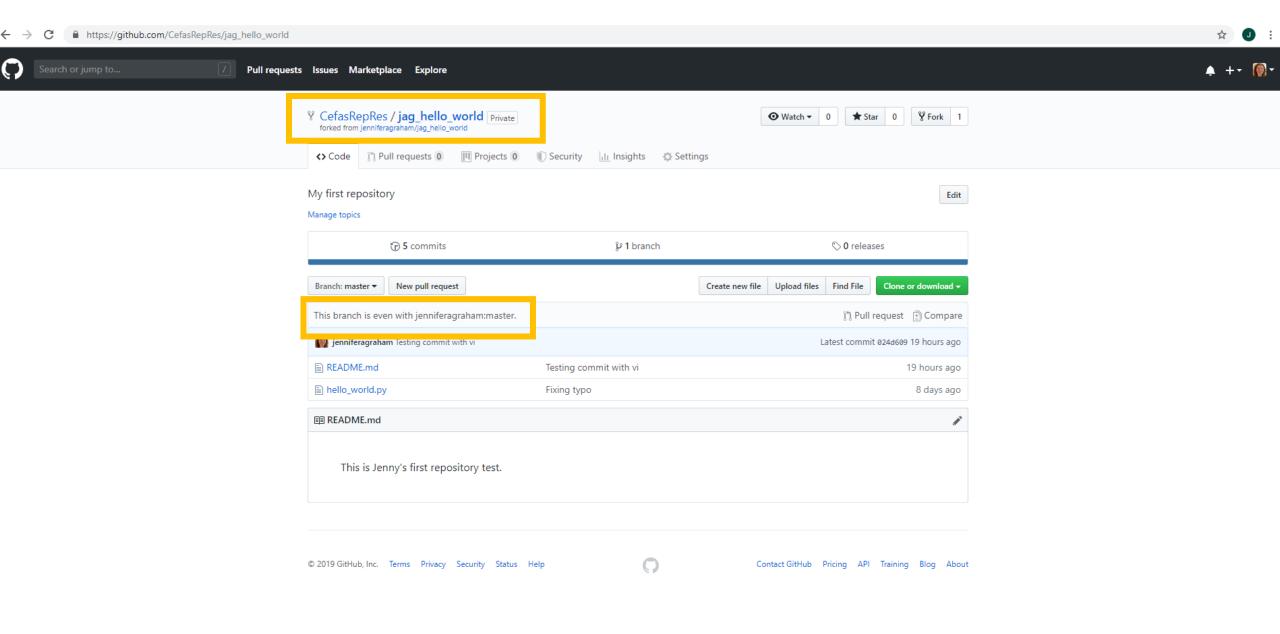


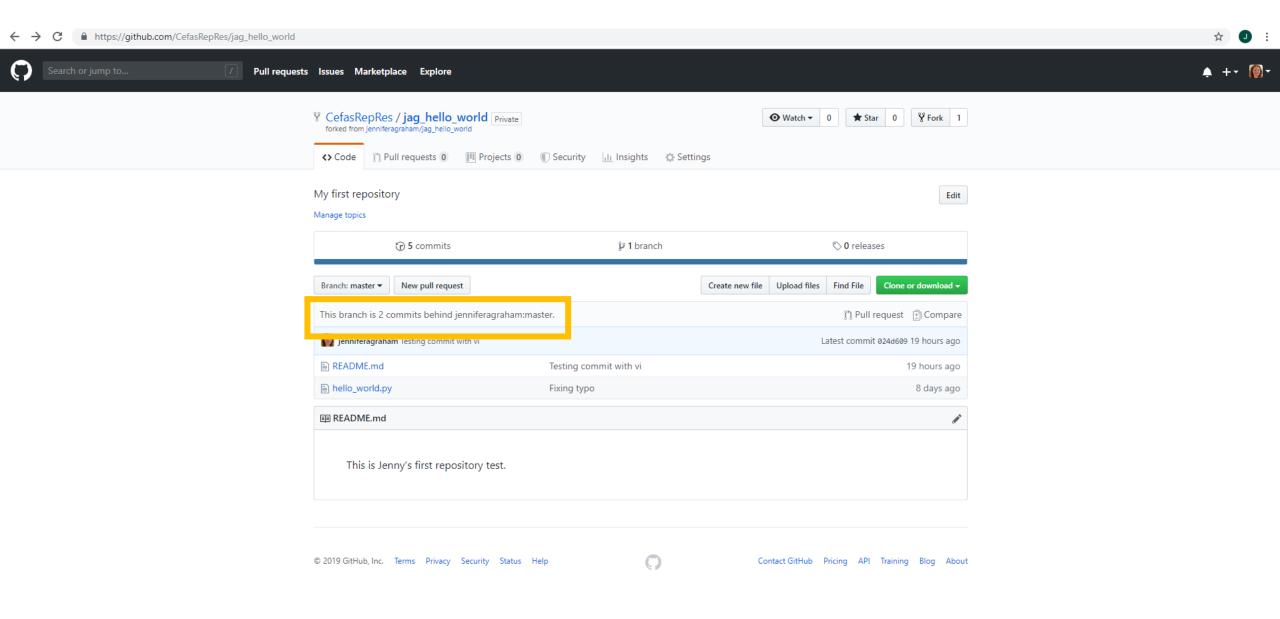
- Similar to a branch, in that both can be used to develop new features, away from the main branch.
- In basic terms, the difference is:
 - If you have write access for the repository -> branch.
 - If you don't have write access -> fork.
- Forking creates a copy of the original repository in your ownership (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).

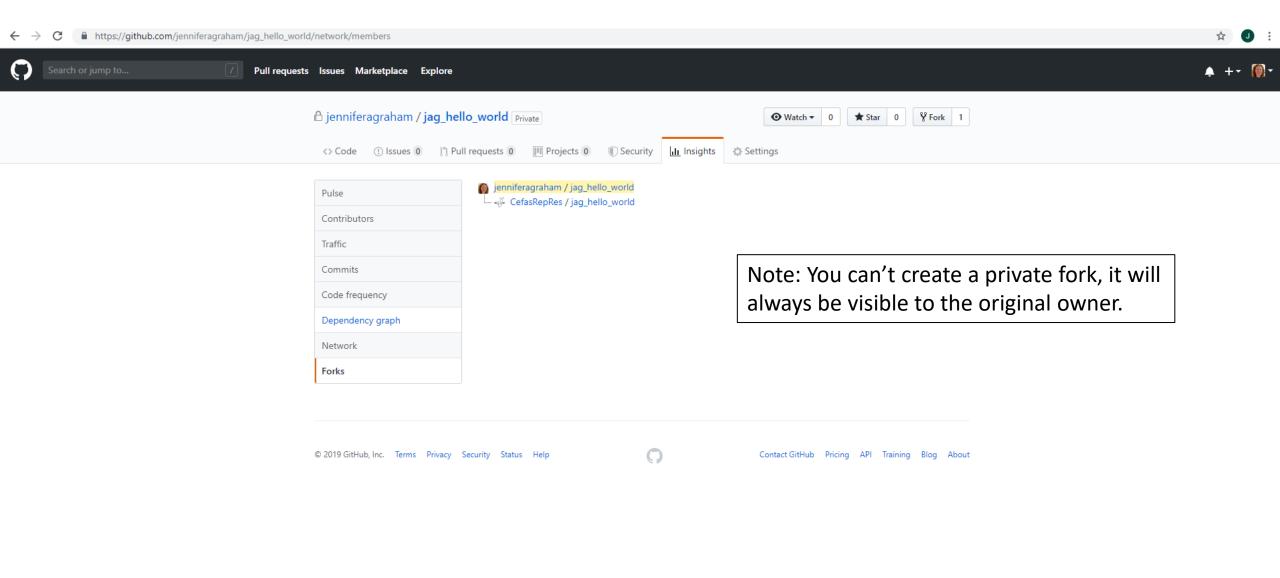
How to create a fork?

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

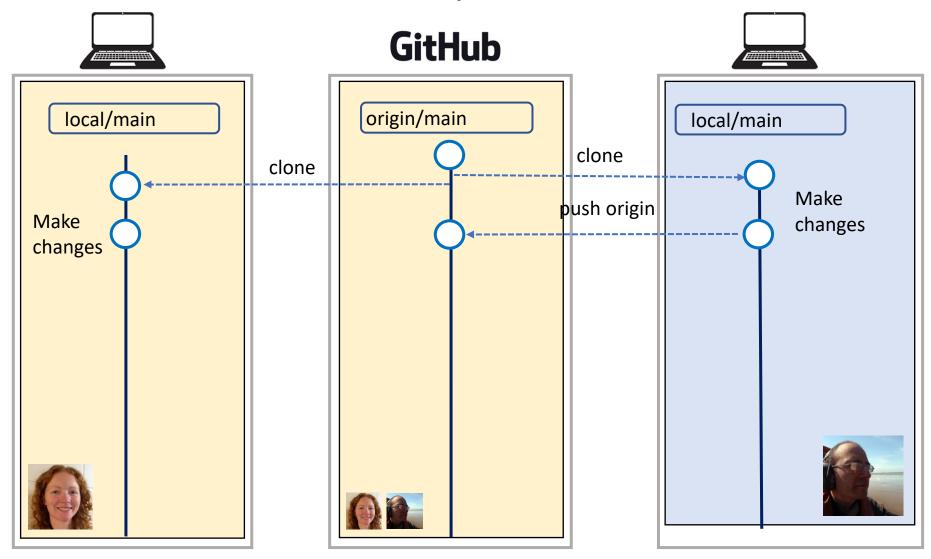
- Creates an independent copy of another person's repository on your account so you can make changes
- You can suggest changes to the original project but they don't have to merge them
- Pull requests automatically go back to the original project
- Allows you to take a GitHub project in a different direction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

Collaboration workflows...

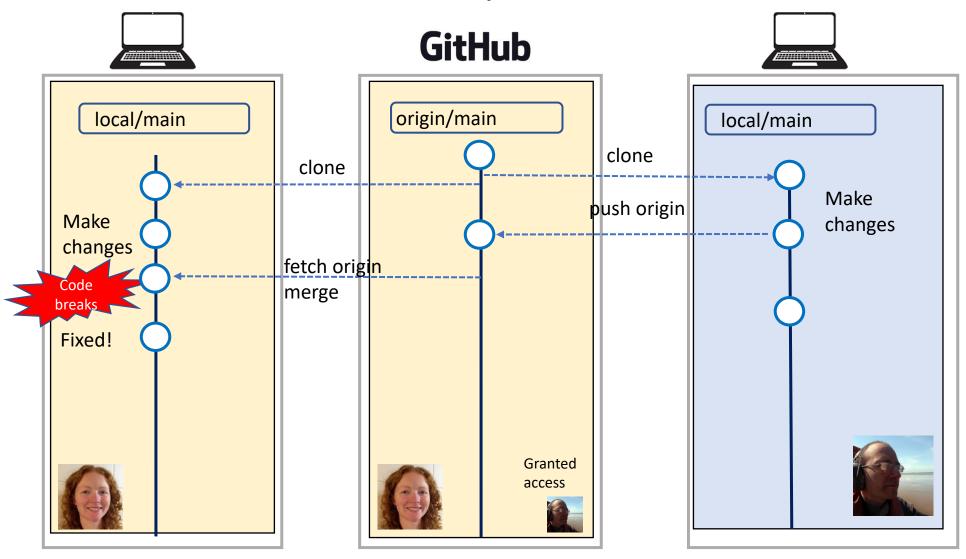
Collaboration workflows...

- 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

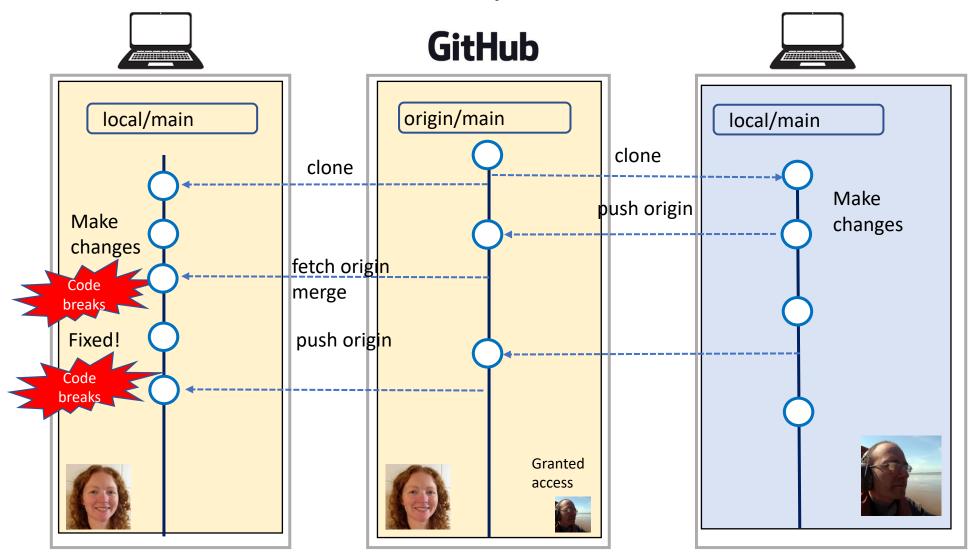
Bad workflow: competitors vs. collaborators



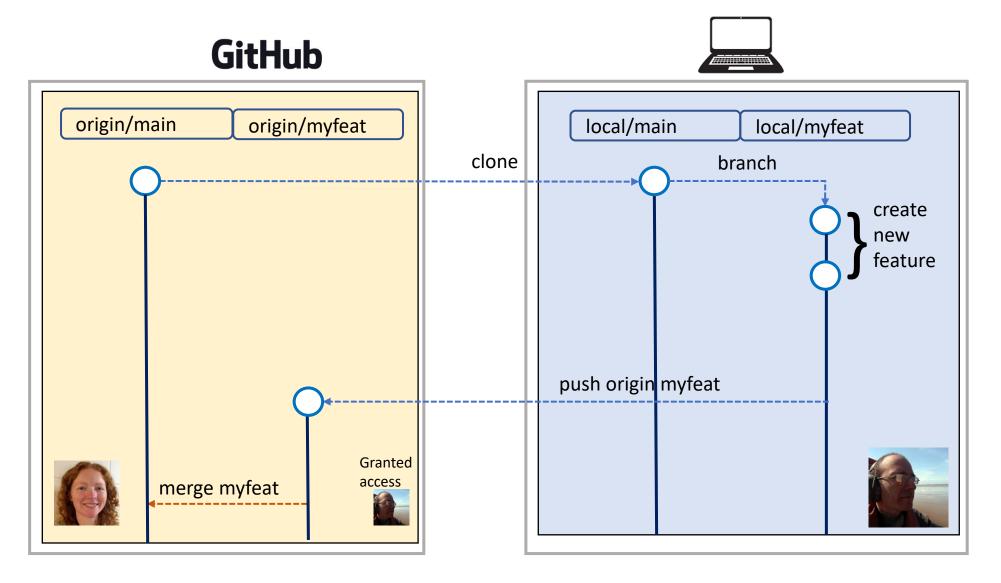
Bad workflow: competitors vs. collaborators



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

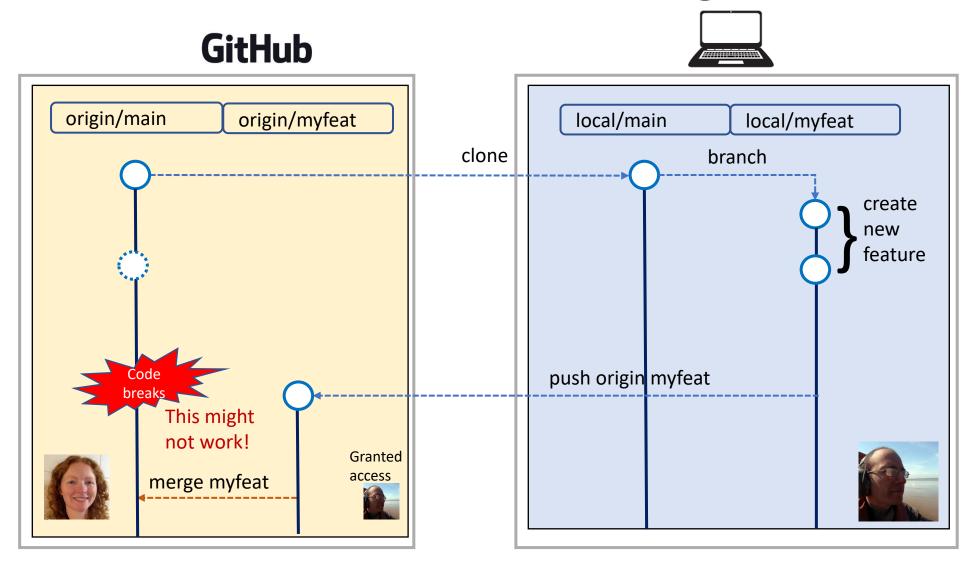
2. Create branch

3. Modify

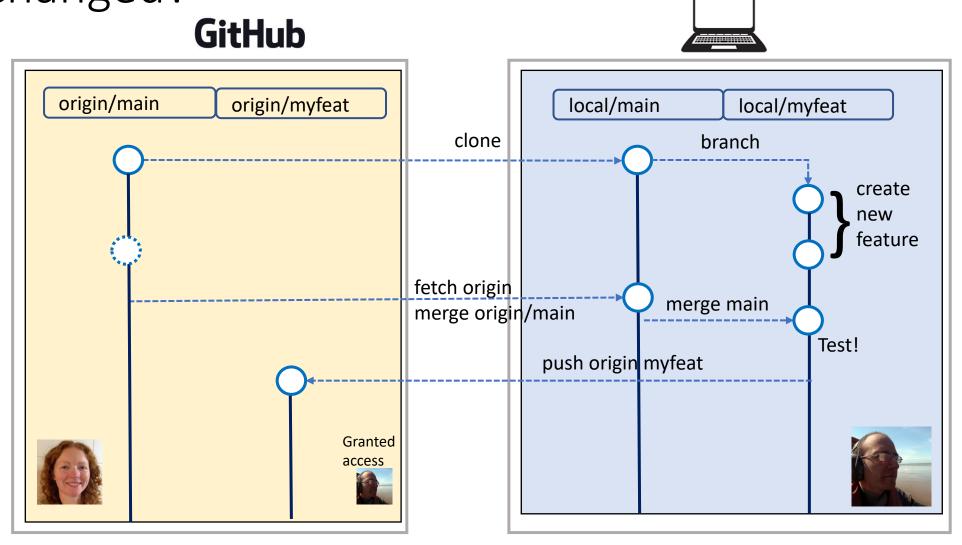
4. Share branch

```
$ 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?



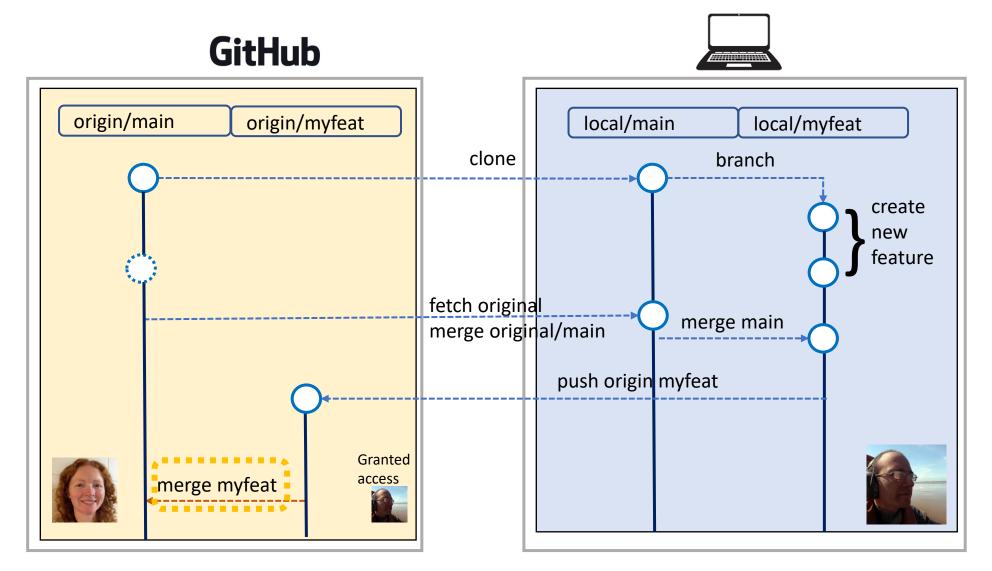
Shared access workflow: merging with changes on origin

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

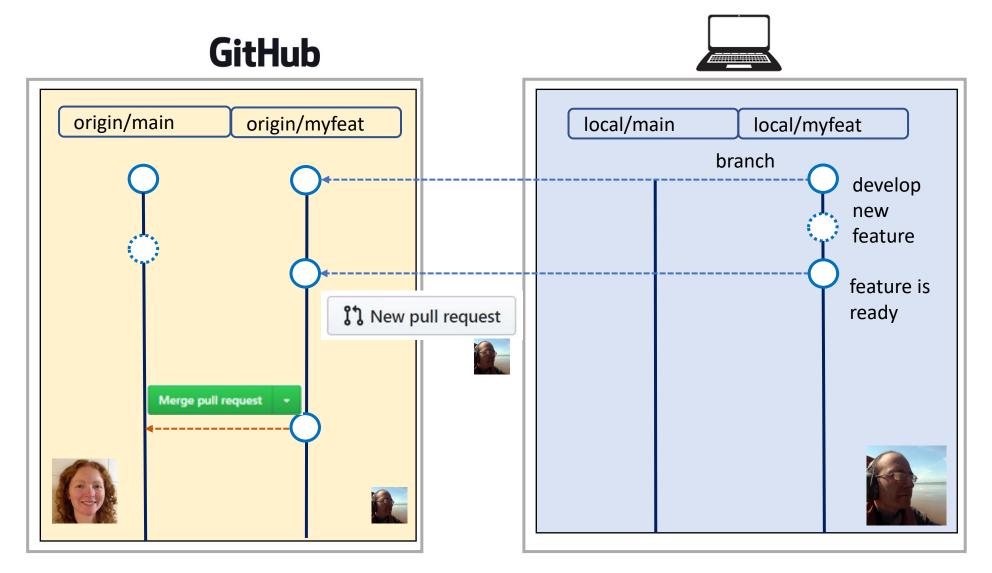
6. Share branch

```
$ 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
```

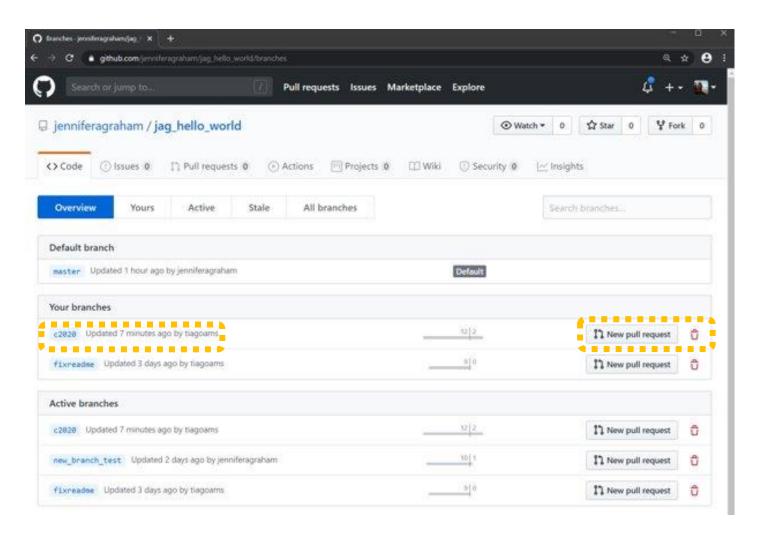
Shared access workflow: how is the merging done?



Recommended option: create a pull request



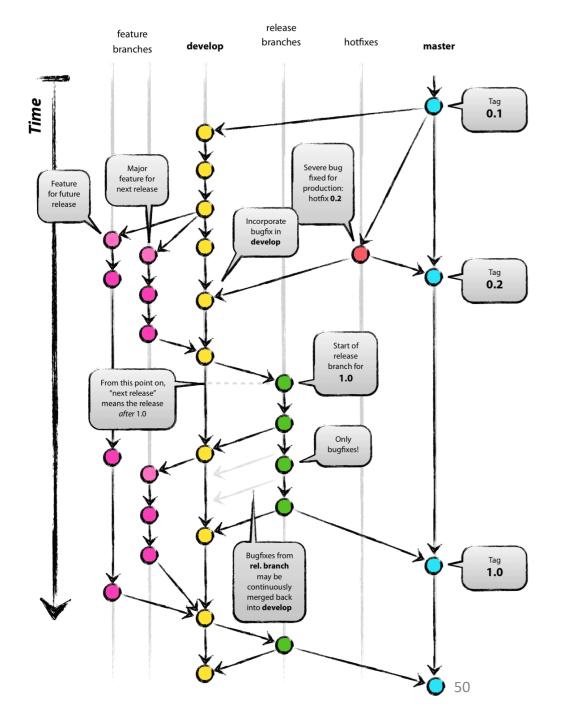
Shared access workflow: the pull request can be inspected and accepted/rejected on GitHub



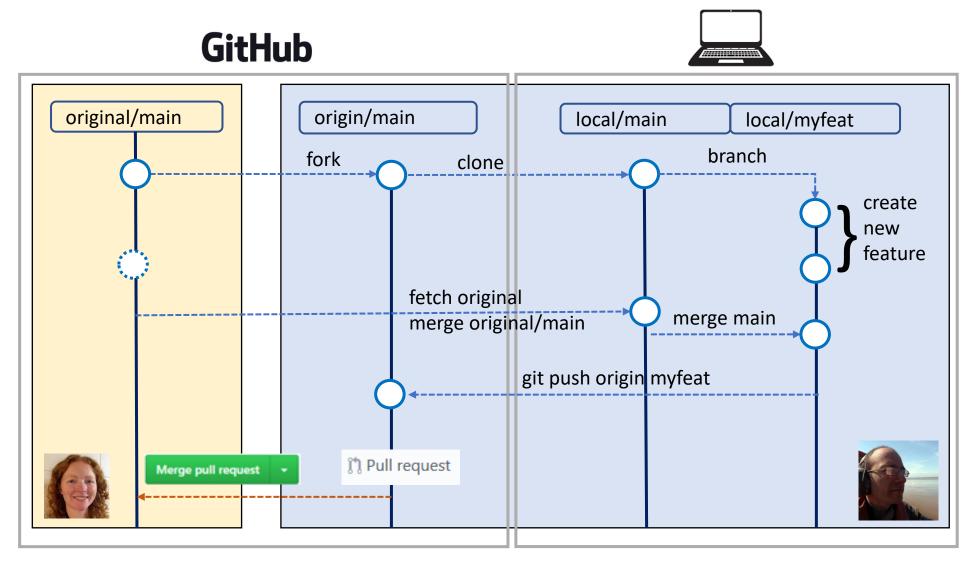
Shared access workflow: Gitflow

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!

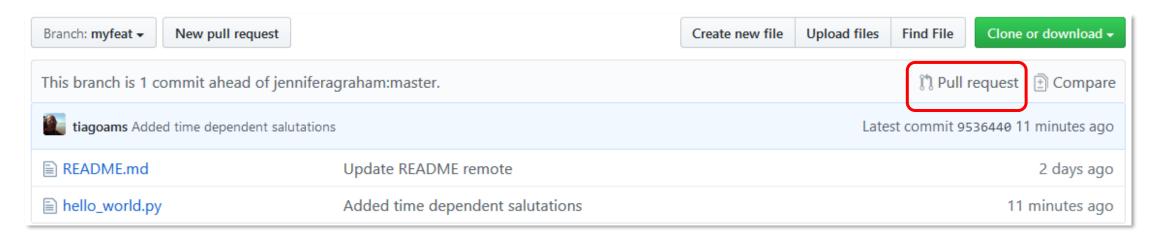


Fork workflow: no privileged access required

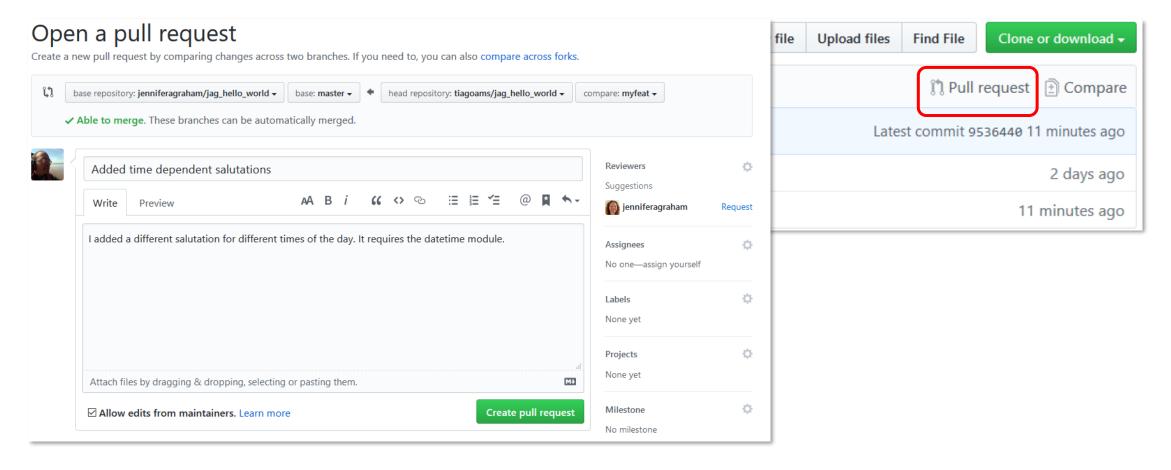


Pull requests: the contributor vs owners view

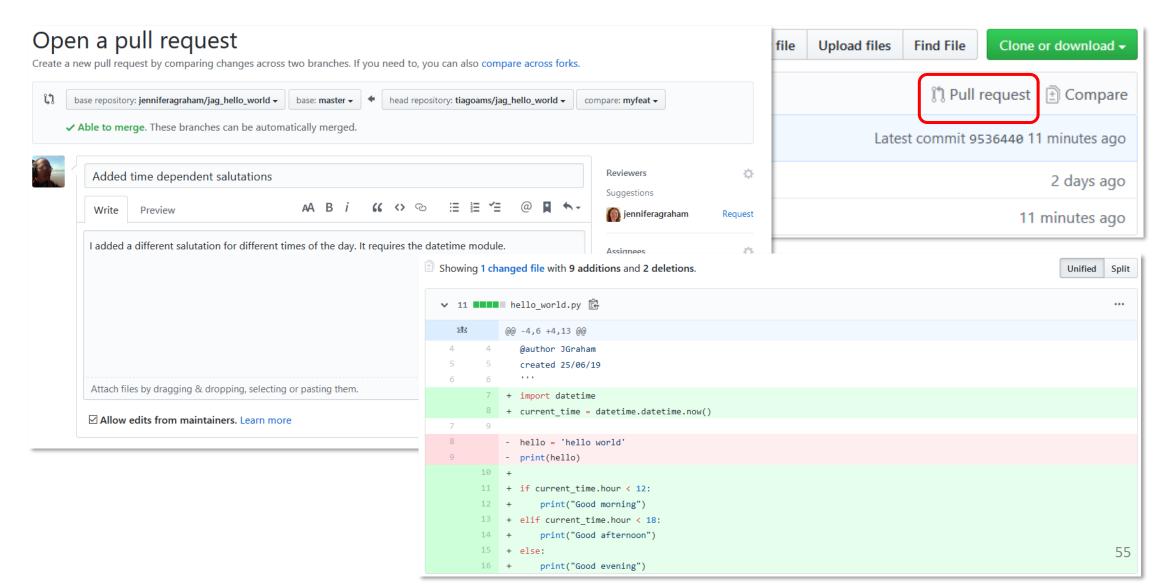
No write access: create a pull request

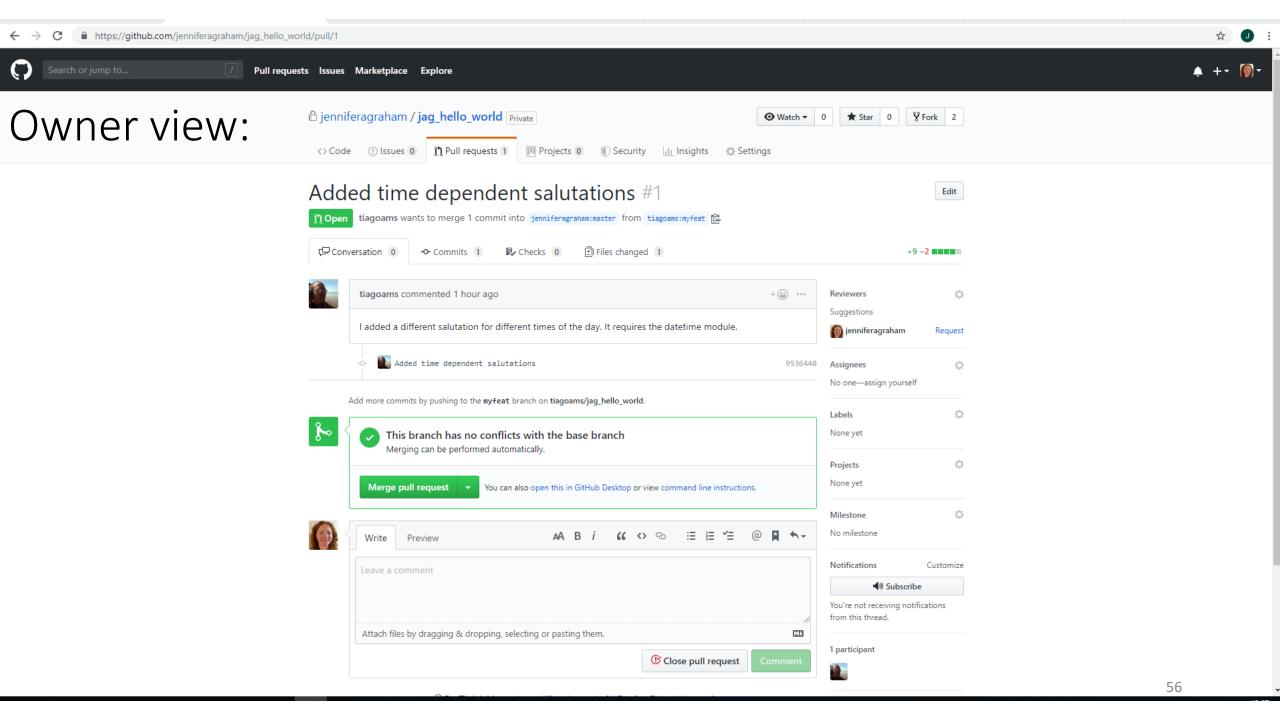


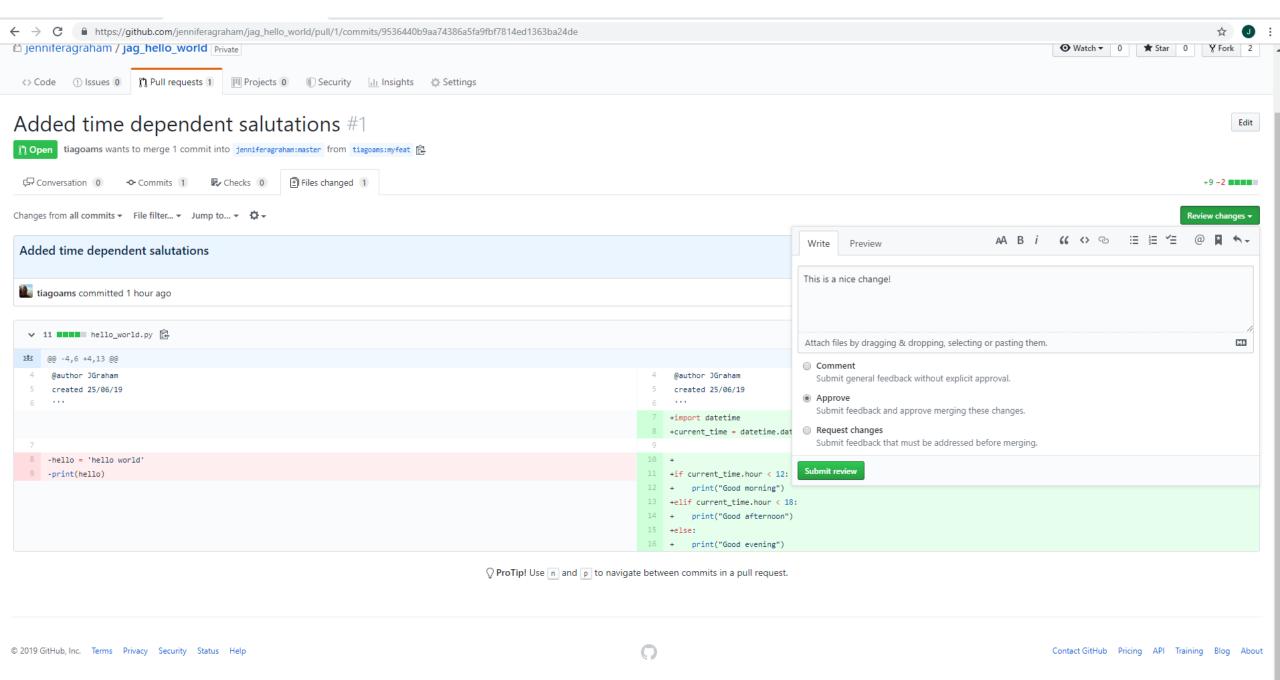
No write access: create a pull request

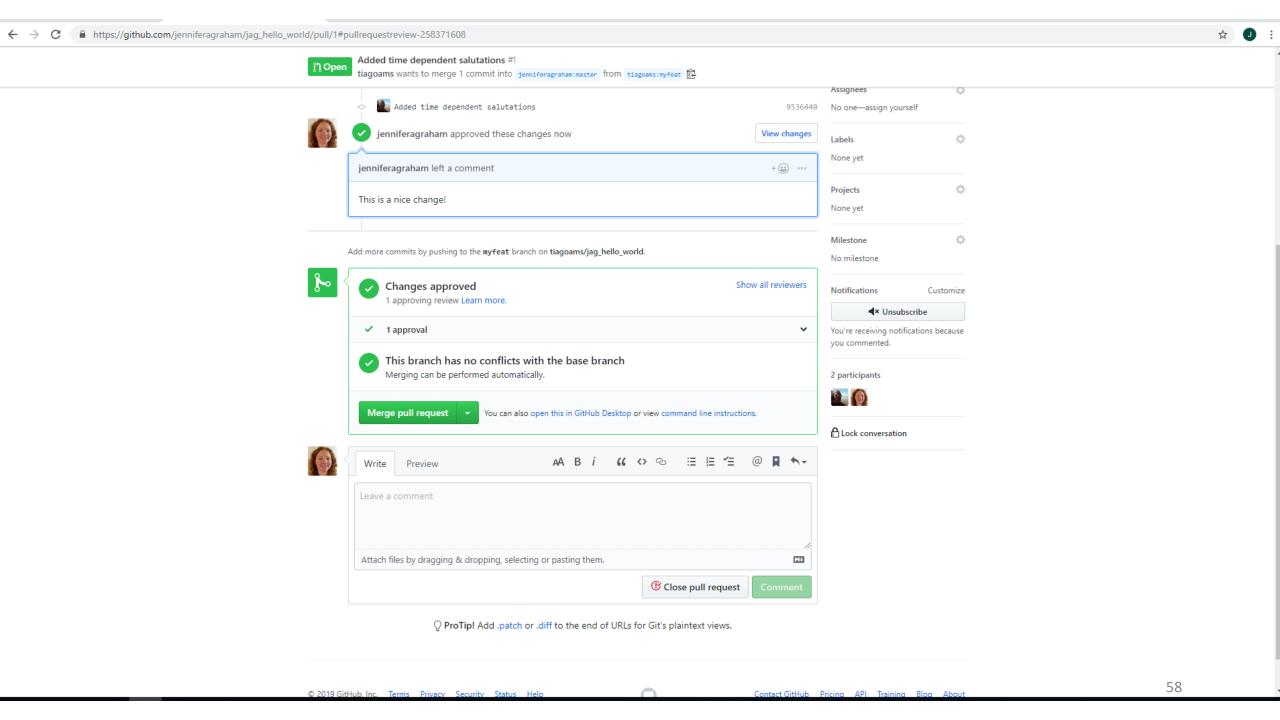


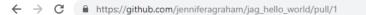
No write access: create a pull request

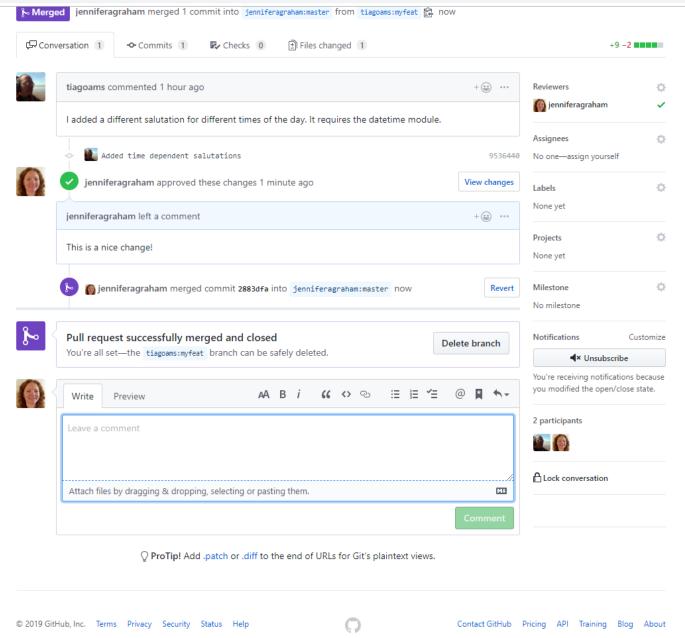












Your turn:

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

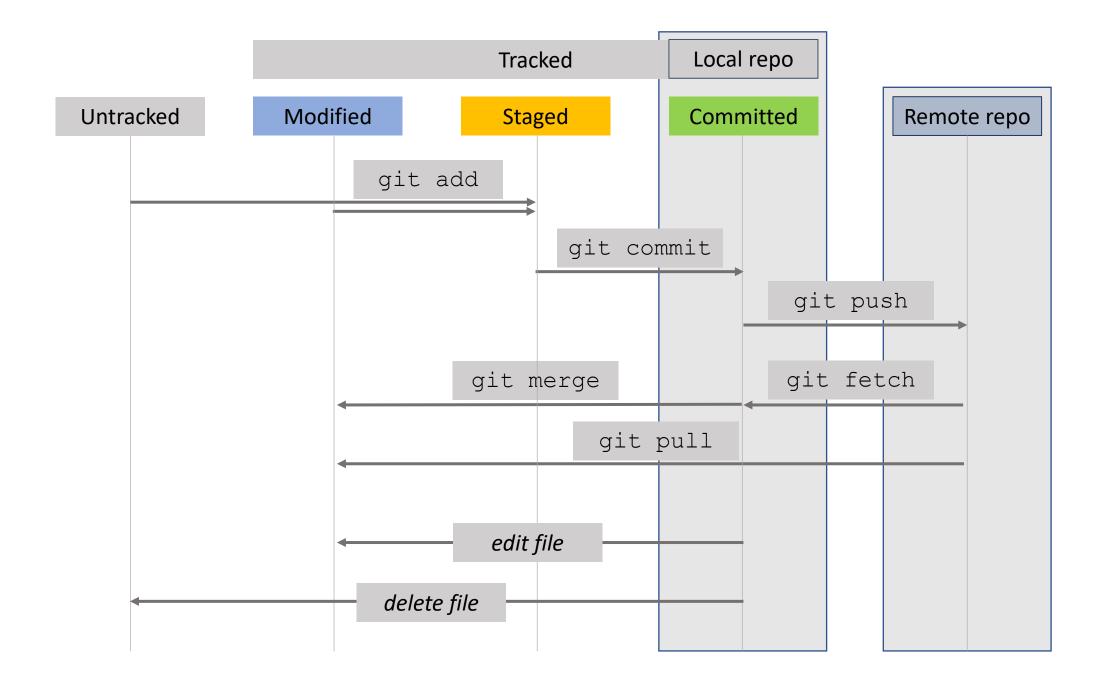
- Clone your own forked copy to your PC
- Create branch, make a commit and push to your remote
- Make a pull request on GitHub



Please provide feedback!

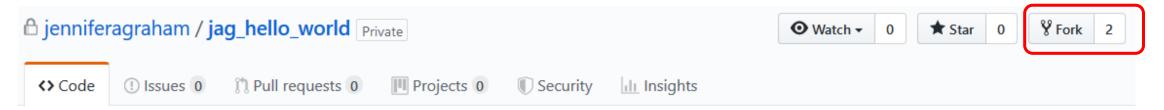
Anonymous comments can be provided here:

https://forms.gle/UTXXAwzq1qEFFx829

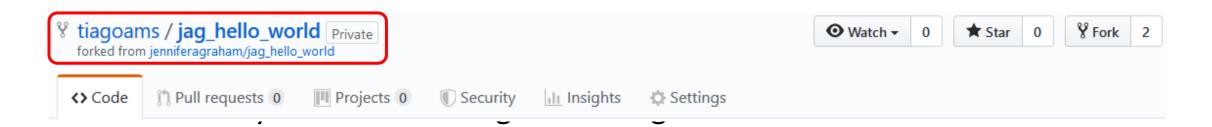


Fork workflow: step by step...

1. Fork other user's repo on GitHub

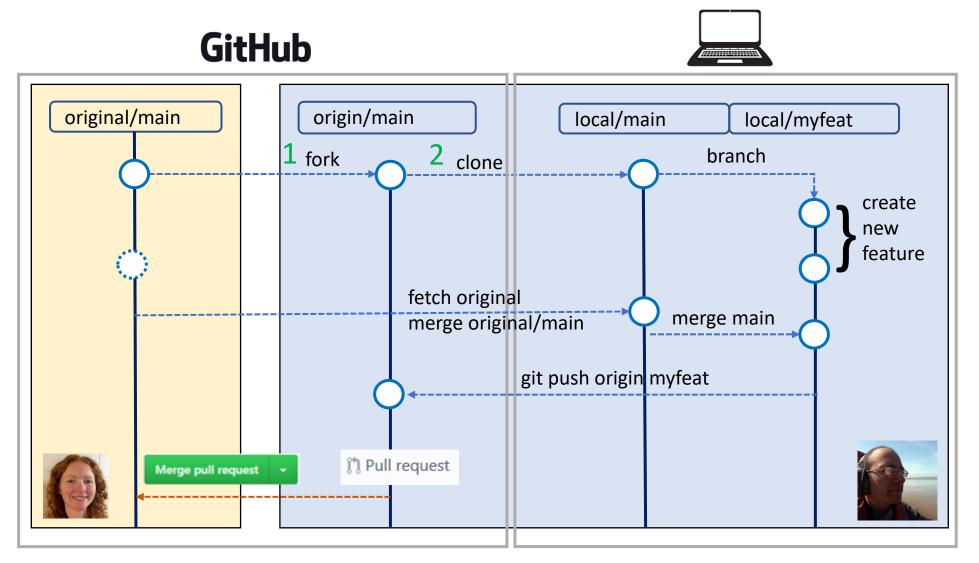


This is how it looks in your account



\$ 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)
```

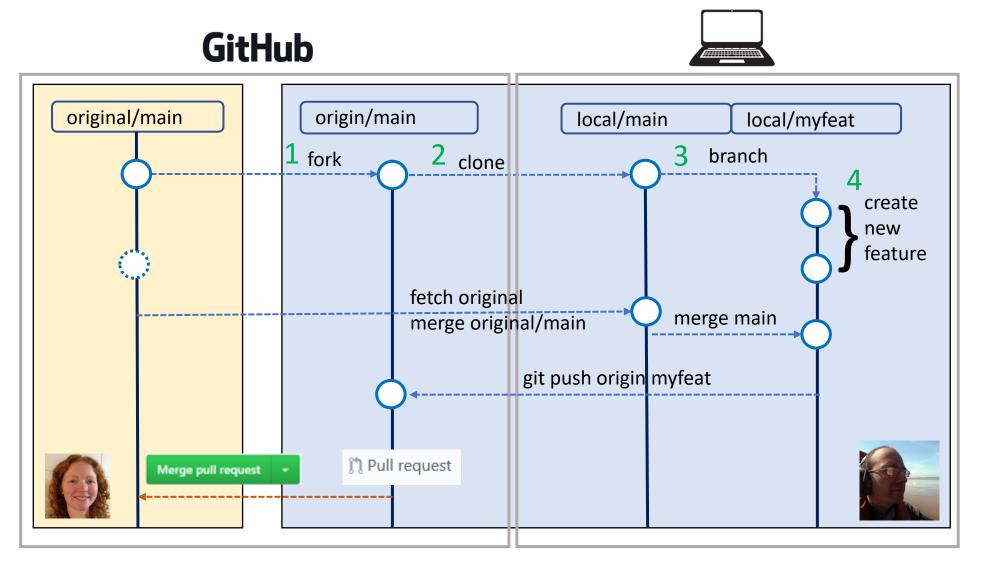
3. Create new local branch

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

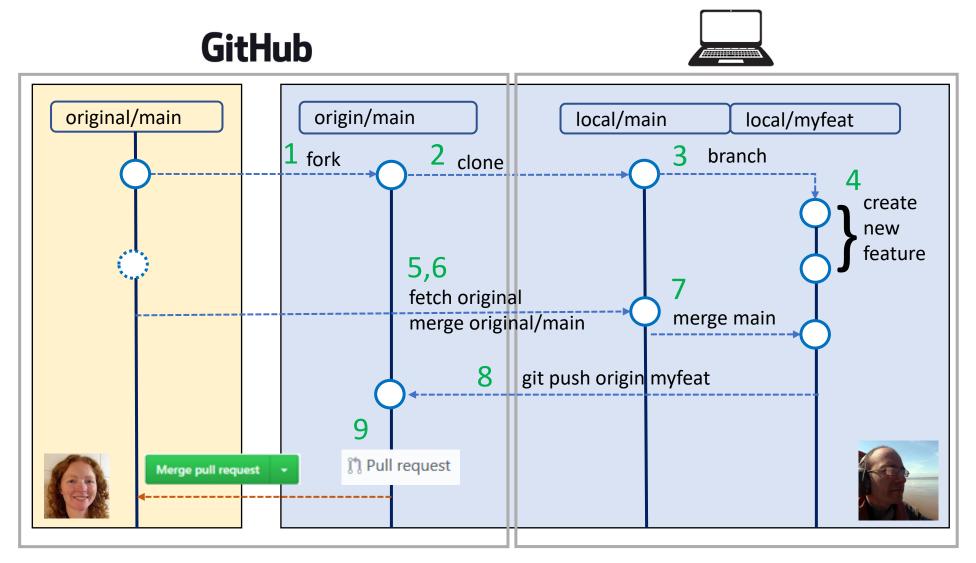
5. Add a new remote *original*

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.
                                                                            67
$
```

Fork workflow: no privileged access required

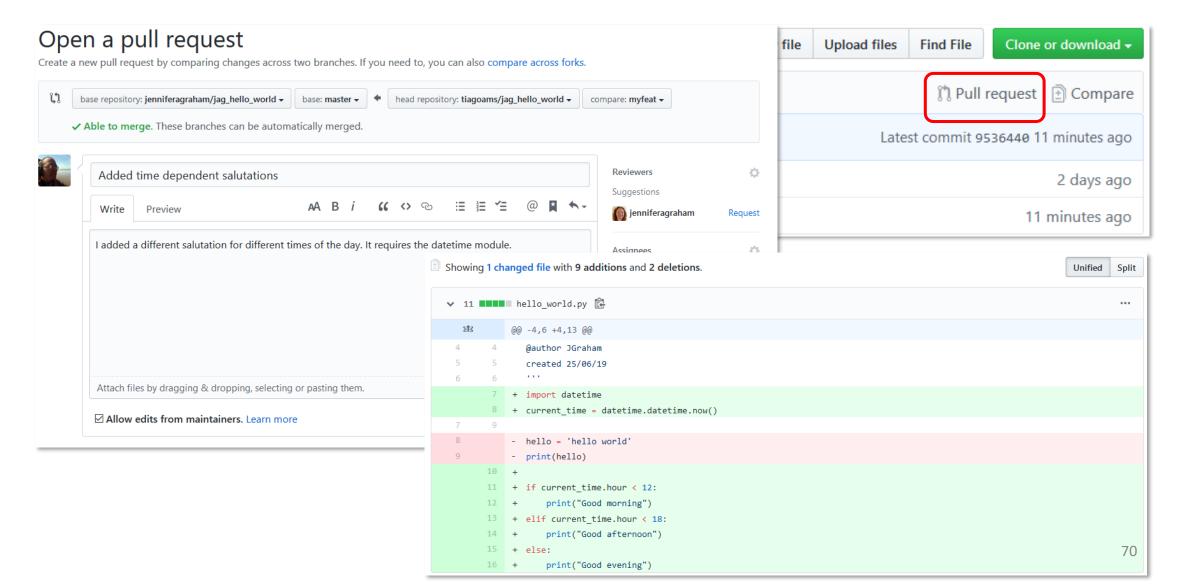


Fork workflow: push to origin

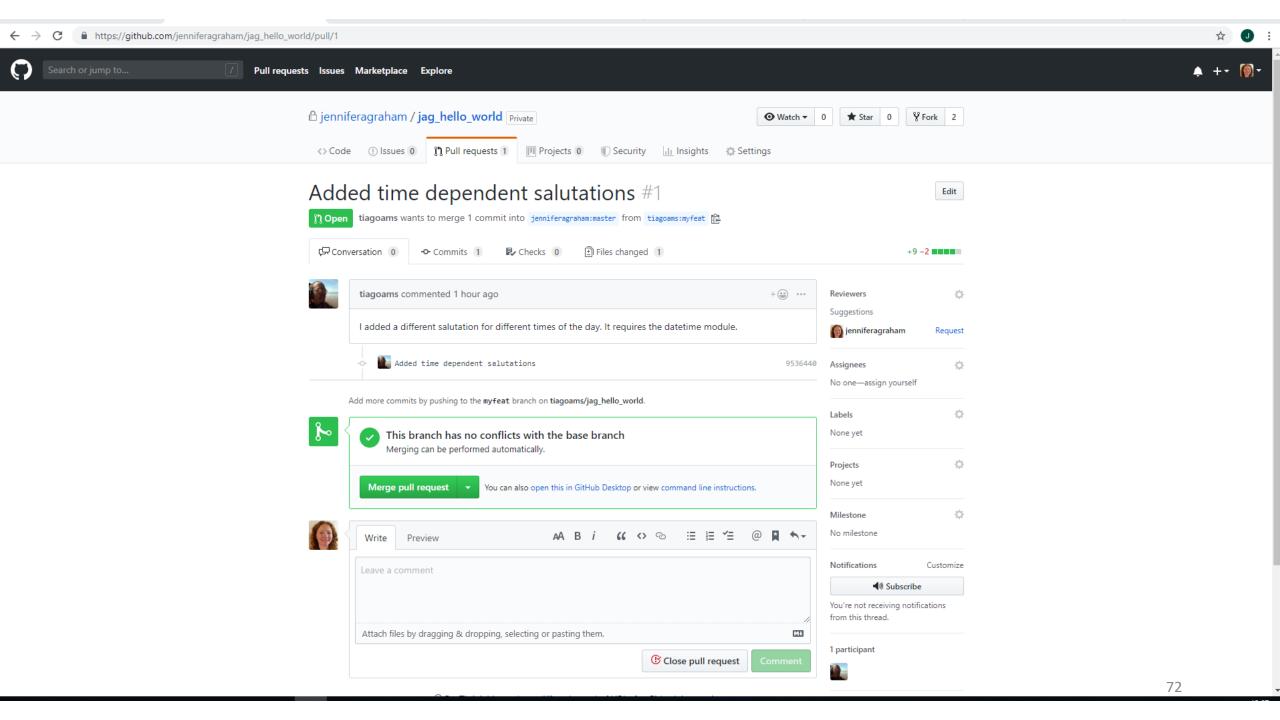
8. Push changes to your GitHub repo

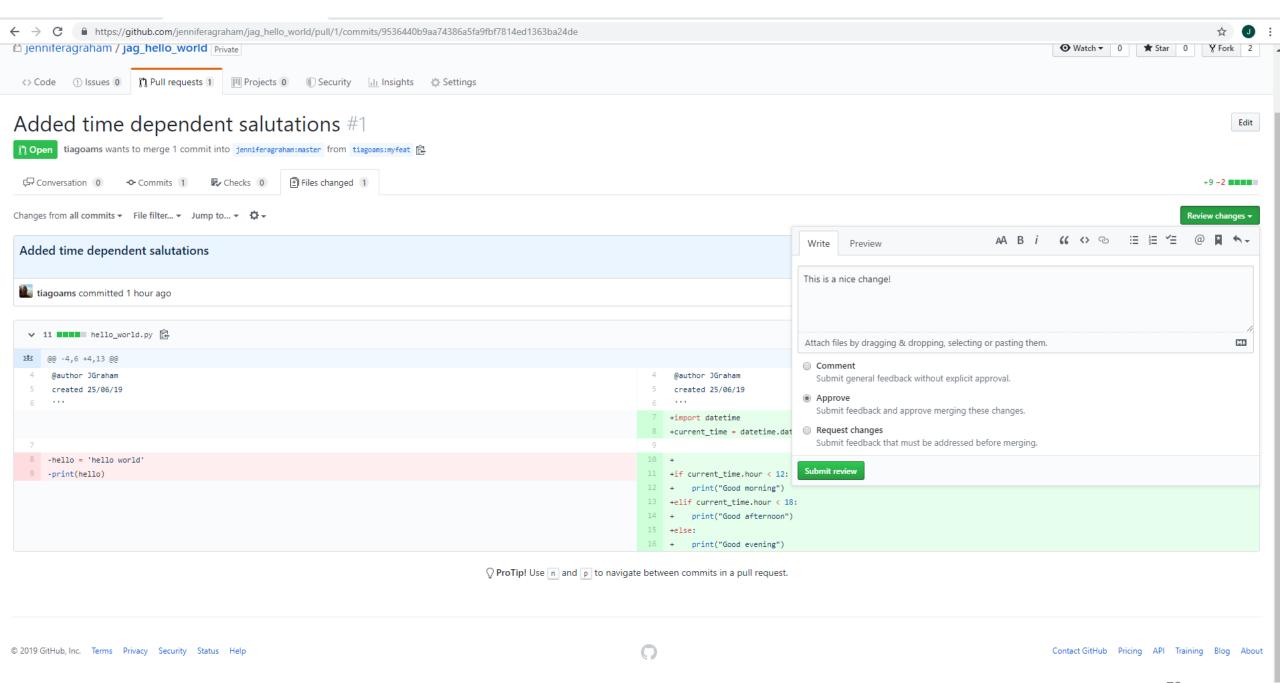
```
$ git push origin myfeat
Counting objects: 3, done.
Delta compression using up to 12 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100\% (3/3), 447 bytes | 223.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote:
remote: Create a pull request for 'myfeat' on GitHub by 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





/3_

