# Git: Collaborative coding How do we work with others?

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#### Last time

- ► We introduced Git
- We showed you how to make a commit
- ▶ We talked about remotes
- We mentioned branches

#### This time

- ► How do we collaborate with others?
- ► How do we fetch other people's changes?
- ▶ How do we send them our own changes?

## I've cloned a repo!

```
git status
```

On branch main Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean

git remote -v

origin /home/joseph/Repos/Talks/COMS10012-Software-Tools/2024/05-git/Origin-Counting/ (fetch) origin /home/joseph/Repos/Talks/COMS10012-Software-Tools/2024/05-git/Origin-Counting/ (push)

git log --oneline

4e8e34a Adds 3 46c4069 Adds 2 cc36517 Adds 1

#### Lets fetch

Last time when we fetched there was nothing new...

git fetch

From /home/joseph/Repos/Talks/COMS10012-Software-Tools/2024/05-git/Origin-Counting 4e8e34a..582d983 main -> origin/main

git status

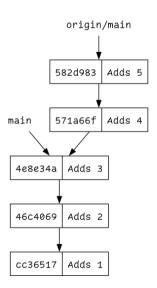
On branch main
Your branch is behind 'origin/main' by 2 commits, and can be fast-forwarded.
(use "git\_pull" to update your local branch)

nothing to commit, working tree clean

git log --remotes --oneline

582d983 Adds 5 571a66f Adds 4 4e8e34a Adds 3 46c4069 Adds 2 cc36517 Adds 1

## What's going on?



## We want to update main to include the work in origin/main.

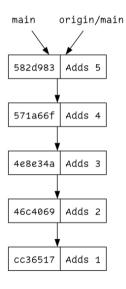
git merge origin/main

```
Updating 4e8e34a..582d983
Fast-forward
4 | 0
5 | 0
2 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 4
create mode 100644 5
```

git status

On branch main Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'. nothing to commit, working tree clean

#### And now



#### And now our graph looks correct!

- ...but Git advised us earlier to run git pull
- We ran git fetch and git merge?

Git commands are built on other commands

- ► The porcelain commands are those that are for people
- The plumbing commands are those for building porcelains with
- Over time the distinction has become blurred!

git pull does the same as a git fetch and a git merge  $^{a}$ 

► There are a lot of commands like this

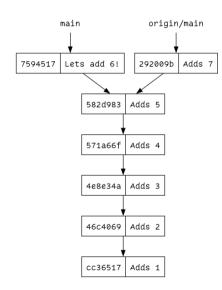
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Usually, it can also do a rebase instead of a merge if you prefer that, but we're getting ahead of ourselves.

#### Collaboration

In the last example, the only difference between our two histories was that there was more work on the remote.

- ► Git could bring main up to origin/main just by fast-forward-ing it through the history What happens if we've also done some work?
  - Lets pretend we're working with someone else...
  - ▶ They're gonna work on adding 7... we're gonna work on adding 6...

## What's going on?



git fetch

582d983..292009b main -> origin/main

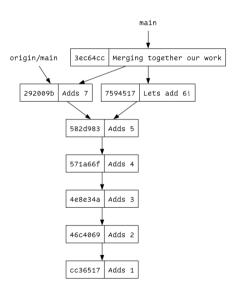
git status

On branch main
Your branch and 'origin/main' have diverged,
and have 1 and 1 different commits each, respectiv
(use "gitupull" **if** you want to integrate the remo

nothing to commit, working tree clean

git merge -m "Merging\_together\_our\_work"

#### And now?



Now our tree looks like this!

▶ But there's a problem!

## Sending our changes out

#### The origin doesn't know about our merge!

▶ We need to send our changes up to it

git push

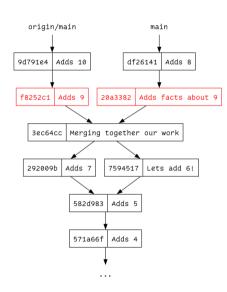
To /home/joseph/Repos/Talks/COMS10012-Software-Tools/2024/05-git/Origin-Counting/ 292009b..3ec64cc main -> main

#### This does not change our collaborators' code tree!

- No one can do work on a remote repo directly<sup>1</sup>
- They need to run git pull to fetch and merge the changes in their local copy

¹Technically they're called bare repos and are basically the contents of the invisible .git/folder. Create them with git clone --bare and read the Git book.

## Lets keep going!



git pull

Auto-merging 9

CONFLICT (add/add): Merge conflict in 9

Recorded preimage for '9'

Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then com

git status

On branch main
Your branch and 'origin/main' have diverged,
and have 4 and 3 different commits each, respectiv
(use "gitupull" **if** you want to integrate the remo

You have unmerged paths.

(fix conflicts and run "git\_commit")

(use "git\_merge\_--abort" to abort the merge)

Changes to be committed: new file: 10

Unmerged paths:

(use "git\_add\_<file>..." to mark resolution)

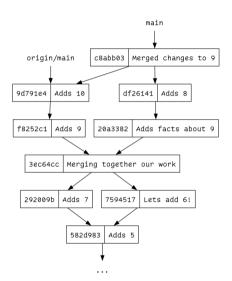
both added: 9

## A merge conflict!

```
Inside 9 we'll see2:
<<<<< HEAD
Nine is semi-prime
Nine is the biggest single digit number
        7594517
This is 9!
It is a square number.
It looks a bit like a 6
>>>>> 5422771c6ceee14c9758c3073f97f43f9aa92244
<<< HEAD to the equals Stuff on your end</p>
equals to >>> 5422 Stuff on their end
Your job is now to edit it back to being correct!
 ► (A good merge tool like Meld (or Emacs) really helps!)
```

<sup>2</sup>You might not see the |||||| 7594517 depending on how you configure Git/what its current defaults are. Its for helping keep track of what bits are the same.

#### Fix it



```
This is 9!
It is a square, semi-prime number.
It looks a bit like a 6
```

```
git add 9
git commit -m "Mergeduchangesutou9"
```

[main c8abb03] Merged changes to 9

## Messy

Some people really don't like the merge commits...

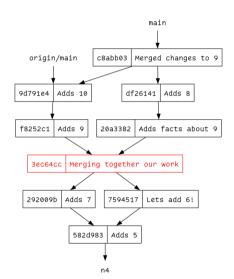
- ► They think they look messy
- Not the way older version controls did it

Wouldn't it be neater if instead of merging the work we rewrote the history so it was done later?

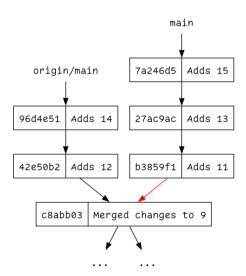
► Then we keep a nice straight line?!

The command you want for this is git rebase

Here be dragons

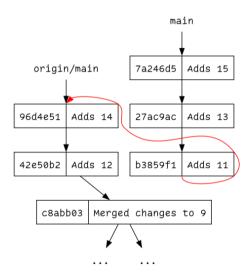


#### Lets rebase!



We want to cut this edge between b3859f1 and c8abb03 and move it...

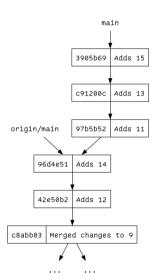
## Threading the needle



#### And reattach it up here

- Then you should just be able to fast-forward origin/main
- ▶ No need for a merge!

## History rewritten!



git rebase --onto origin/main

Successfully rebased and updated refs/heads/main.

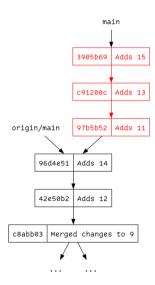
The ids of the rebased commits have changed!

- Git commits id's are based off their own data...
- And the commit before them...

If you prefer this approach to merging

- ▶ git pull --rebase
- Or set it as the default
- Do whichever your boss tells you

## Still messy



Do we really need one commit per file?

Seems like a lot of noise?

More normally you'd see this when hacking about

- Did some work
- ▶ Did some more work
- Argh that last commit had a mistake
- Fxied the mistayk
- ...its Friday and I'm tired

Again we can fix this with git rebase

## Interactive rebasing

```
git rebase -i origin/main
```

#### And it will kick you into your text editor ...

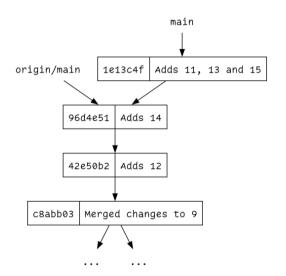
```
pick 97b5b52 Adds 11
pick c91200c Adds 13
pick 3905b69 Adds 15
# Rebase 96d4e51..3905b69 onto 96d4e51 (3 commands)
# Commands:
# p. pick <commit> = use commit
# r, reword <commit> = use commit, but edit the commit message
# e. edit <commit> = use commit. but stop for amending
# s. squash <commit> = use commit. but meld into previous commit
 f, fixup [-C \mid -c] <commit> = like "squash" but keep only the previous
               commit's log message, unless -C is used, in which case
               keep only this commit's message; -c is same as -C but
               opens the editor
# x. exec <command> = run command (the rest of the line) using shell
# b. break = stop here (continue rebase later with 'git rebase --continue')
# d. drop <commit> = remove commit
# 1. label <label> = label current HEAD with a name
# t. reset <label> = reset HEAD to a label
# m. merge [-C <commit> | -c <commit>] <label> [# <oneline>]
       create a merge commit using the original merge commit's
       message (or the oneline, if no original merge commit was
       specified): use -c <commit> to reword the commit message
# 11 undate-ref (ref) = track a placeholder for the craft to be undated
```

## Edit the rebase script

Save and quit when done...

```
r 97h5h52 Adds 11
f c91200c Adds 13
f 3905b69 Adds 15
# Rebase 96d4e51..3905b69 onto 96d4e51 (3 commands)
# Commands:
# p, pick <commit> = use commit
# r. reword <commit> = use commit, but edit the commit message
# e. edit <commit> = use commit. but stop for amending
# s, squash <commit> = use commit, but meld into previous commit
 f, fixup [-C \mid -c] <commit> = like "squash" but keep only the previous
               commit's log message, unless -C is used, in which case
               keep only this commit's message; -c is same as -C but
               opens the editor
# x, exec <command> = run command (the rest of the line) using shell
# b, break = stop here (continue rebase later with 'git rebase --continue')
# d. drop <commit> = remove commit
# l. label <label> = label current HEAD with a name
# t. reset <label> = reset HEAD to a label
# m. merge [-C <commit> | -c <commit>] <label> [# <oneline>]
       create a merge commit using the original merge commit's
       message (or the oneline, if no original merge commit was
       specified); use -c <commit> to reword the commit message
  u. update-ref <ref> = track a placeholder for the <ref> to be updated
                 to this position in the new commits. The <ref> is
                 updated at the end of the rebase
                                                                     イロト イ団ト イミト イミト 一意
```

#### Neater



#### Much neater!

- Rebasing like this to tidy your commits up is a professional curtesy.
- People will think less of you if you don't
- Companies and open source maintainers will probably make you

#### Why not go further?

Why not rebase and squash a whole lot more commits?

## The one thing I hate is talking to people...

If you go beyond what has already been pushed

- Git won't let you push again, because it looks like work is being lost
- ▶ If you run git push --force and there isn't any protection it will do it though

At this point all your colleagues need to fix a bunch of stuff when they pull

- ► Couple of hours cherry-pick-ing their work onto your updated tree
- ► They now hate you
- You owe them beer/blood/money
- You are a bad person

Similarly if you push broken code onto the main branch

- Any build automation tools will fail
- Your colleagues now hate you
- You will be made to stay late to fix it
- ► You are a bad person
- ▶ You might be fired (if you work for IBM/Google... s/might/will/)

## Collaborating with strangers

So far we've been dealing with repositories where you can push to them.

- ▶ If your building code with your friends or colleagues that is fine
- ▶ If you want to do opensource work that isn't going to be the case<sup>3</sup>

How do you work with other people when you don't know them?



## Pull requests

This is the way Github wants you to collaborate.

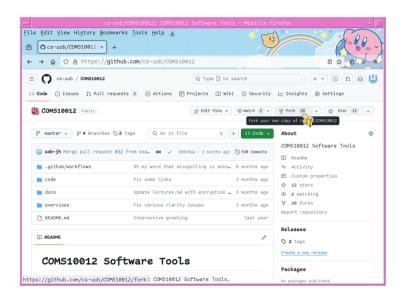
Very similar process for other forges

The process goes:

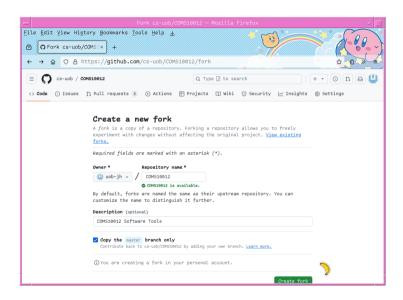
- Clone someone else's repo on the forge
- ► Do your work
- Send a pull request back to the original repo to merge
- Discuss the changes
- Owner merges maybe?

If you spot a mistake in the slides or labs this is what we'll ask you to do!

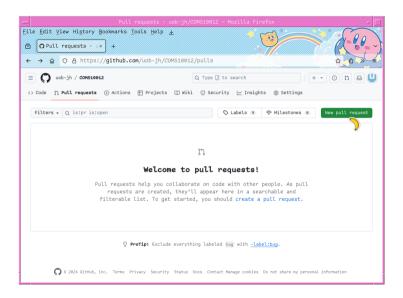
#### Clone



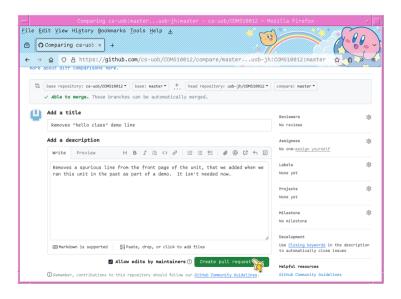
#### Work



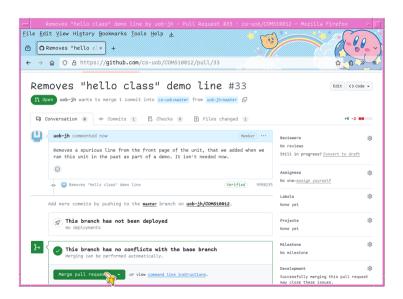
#### Pull?



#### Discuss



## Merge



## Not everyone uses Github

#### $Git \neq Github$

Not everyone uses forges

- Especially since Github is owned my Microsoft
- Using GUIs is clunky (if you're quick with a commandline)

Git's default way of sharing changes is by emailing patches

Kinda old skool now, but can be really powerful

## Sending patches

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

git format-patch origin/master

0001-Adds-note-about-sending-pull-requests.patch

## Patch files

README.md | 4 +++-

From: Joseph Hallett <bogwonch@bogwonch.net>
Date: Mon, 15 Jul 2024 13:56:52 +0100
Subject: [PATCH] Adds note about sending pull requests

From 8a955e579d64b82dd7c5ae832e3ca88f36d24a83 Mon Sep 17 00:00:00 2001

```
1 file changed, 3 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)

diff --git a/README.md b/README.md
index 4e549e0..af9bb04 100644
```

--- a/README.md +++ b/README.md @@ -4,4 +4,6 @@ This is the repository for the unit COMS10012 Software Tools

If you are looking for the unit website, it is at https://cs-uob.github.io/

-To clone this repository to your computer, type `git clone https://github.co uob/COMS10012` in a terminal. This repository is public, so you do not need a +To clone this repository to your computer, type `git clone https://github.co uob/COMS10012` in a terminal. This repository is public, so you do not need.

## Applying patch files

```
git apply 0001-Adds-note-about-sending-pull-requests.patch
```

git status

```
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
    (use "git_add_<file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git_restore_<file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
    modified: README.md

Untracked files:
    (use "git_add_<file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        0001-Adds-note-about-sending-pull-requests.patch

no changes added to commit (use "git_add" and/or "git_commit_-a")
```

## Or if you wanna go fast...

```
git am 0001-Adds-note-about-sending-pull-requests.patch
```

```
Applying: Adds note about sending pull requests
```

```
git log --oneline
```

```
c8cd974 Adds note about sending pull requests
db70366 Build and deploy mdbook
6abb5d0 Merge pull request #33 from uob-jh/master
9f08235 Removes "hello<sub>u</sub>class" demo line
```

(Checkout git send-email to automate the patch sending process;-))