As far as we have gotten, we already know how to do a `git pull` to get what the LII have pushed today to his repository, and how `to add, commit and push`* your own modifications to your repository.

*

```
> git add -A
> git commit -m "what are you doing?"
> git push origin master
```

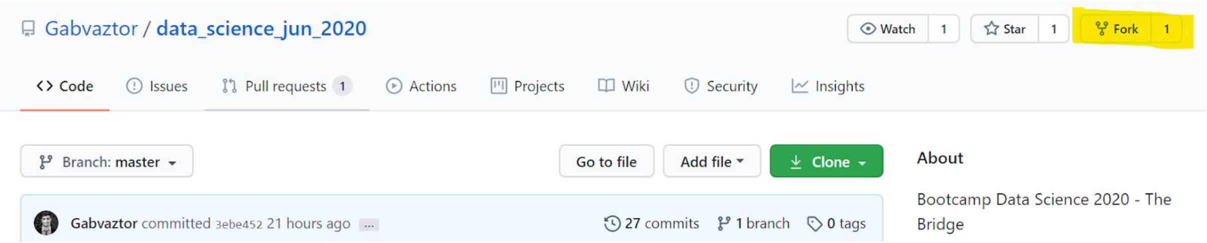
Links

- https://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/index.es.html

Time has come for you to do both on the **same repository.**

How to make possible for you to do modifications on data-science-jun-2020?

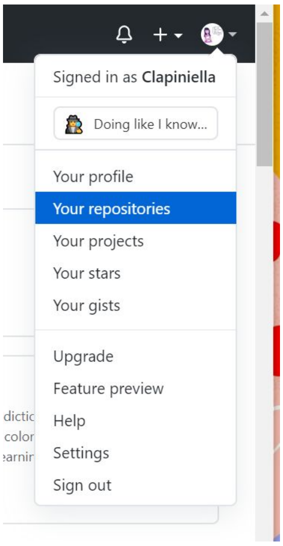
1. go to the repository while being on **github**

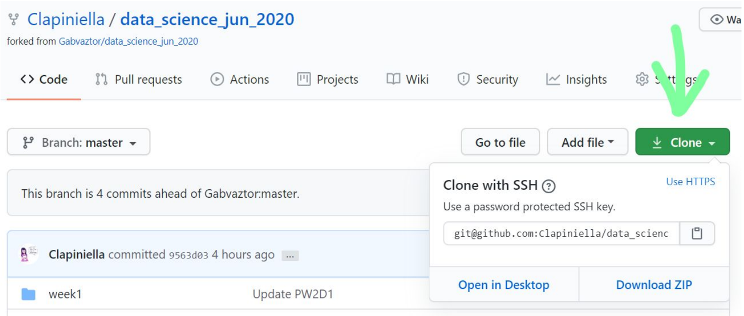


About

Bootcamp Data Science 2020 - The Bridge

2. press **Fork**
3. go to **your repositories** and enter the one with the same name as the one you have just forked
4. copy the url you'll find where the green arrow is
5. open a terminal and type the following → **`git clone url`**





This branch is 4 commits ahead of Gabvaztor:master.

Clapiniella committed 9563d03 4 hours ago

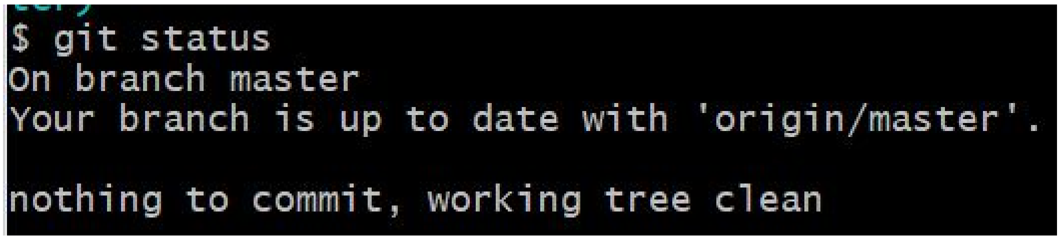
Use a password protected SSH key.

```
git@github.com:Clapiniella/data_scienc
```

¡Now you have a copy of data-science-jun-2020 on your computer!

Must do everyday as you have been doing with `git pull`

`git status`



```
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

if not:

`git add/git commit/git push*`

```
*       > git add -A
        > git commit -m “what are you doing?”
        > git push origin the_branch
```

if you’d like to discard any changes when `git status`, from ANY BRANCH (incl. master) use the following command:

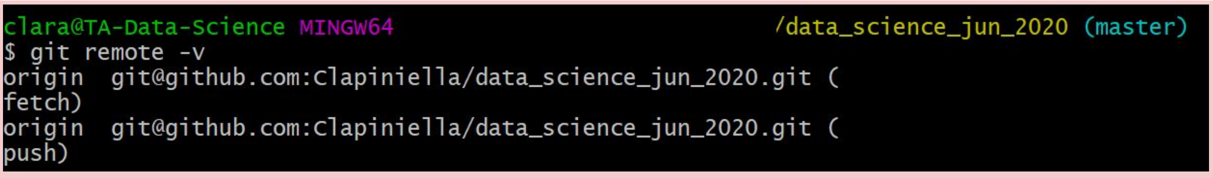
for **Changes not staged for commit**:
`git checkout -f <cambio>`

for **Untracked files**:
`git clean -f <cambio>`

`git checkout master`
double check you are on branch master
how? `git status`

ONLY if the **first time** fetching from upstream:
[Read more]

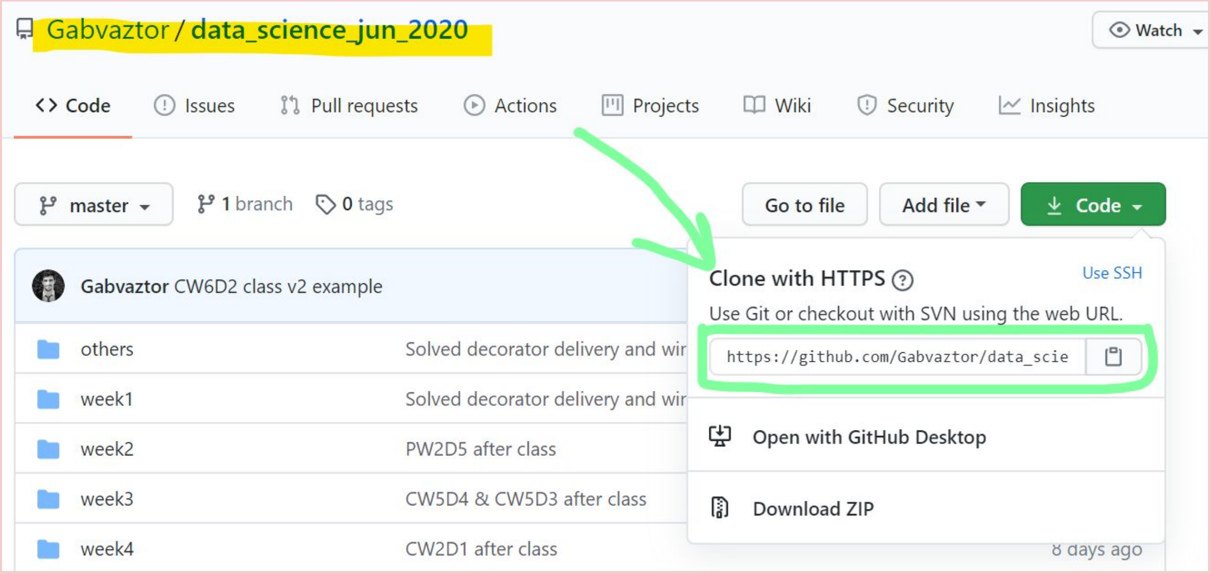
`git remote -v`



```
clara@TA-Data-Science MINGW64                    /data_science_jun_2020 (master)
$ git remote -v
origin  git@github.com:Clapiniella/data_science_jun_2020.git (
fetch)
origin  git@github.com:Clapiniella/data_science_jun_2020.git (
push)
```

```
git remote add upstream
https://github.com/Gabvaztor/data_science_jun_2020.git
```

take the **https url** from the original repository, as shown below.



Gabvaztor / data_science_jun_2020

Gabvaztor CW6D2 class v2 example

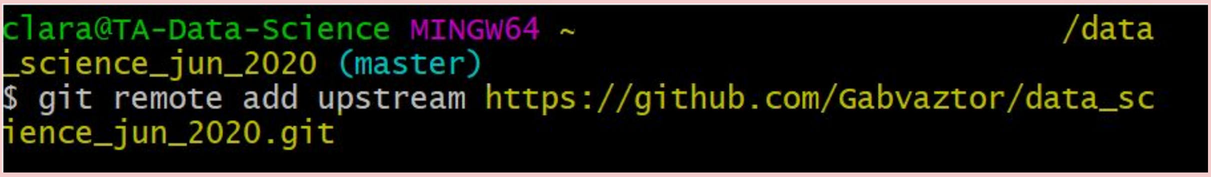
others	Solved decorator delivery and wir
week1	Solved decorator delivery and wir
week2	PW2D5 after class
week3	CW5D4 & CW5D3 after class
week4	CW2D1 after class

Clone with HTTPS

Use Git or checkout with SVN using the web URL.

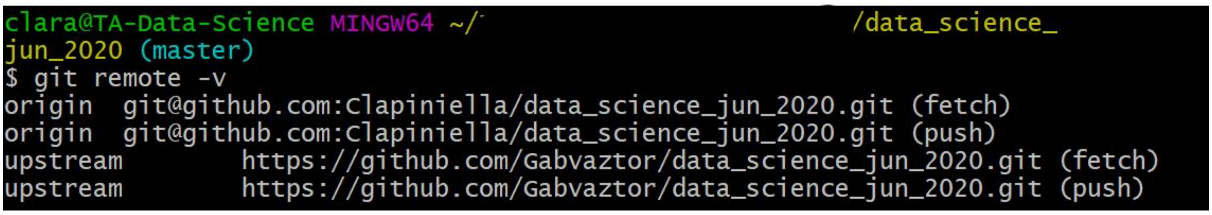
https://github.com/Gabvaztor/data_scie

8 days ago



```
clara@TA-Data-Science MINGW64 ~                              /data
_science_jun_2020 (master)
$ git remote add upstream https://github.com/Gabvaztor/data_sc
ience_jun_2020.git
```

```
git remote -v
```

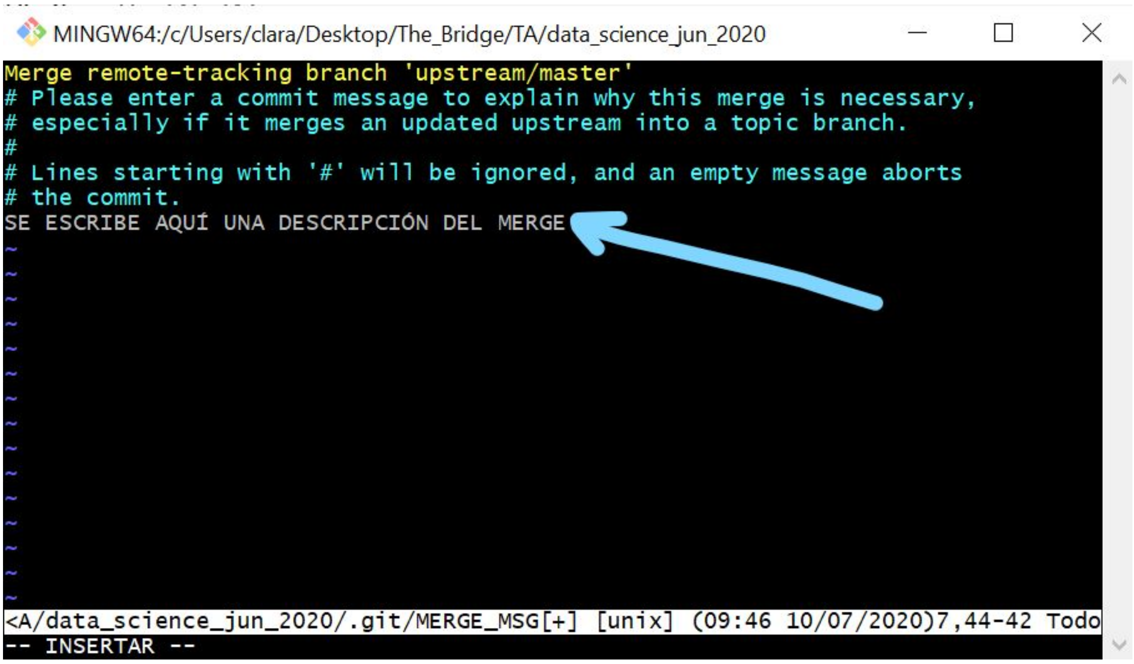


```
clara@TA-Data-Science MINGW64 ~/`                         /data_science_
jun_2020 (master)
$ git remote -v
origin  git@github.com:Clapiniella/data_science_jun_2020.git (fetch)
origin  git@github.com:Clapiniella/data_science_jun_2020.git (push)
upstream        https://github.com/Gabvaztor/data_science_jun_2020.git (fetch)
upstream        https://github.com/Gabvaztor/data_science_jun_2020.git (push)
```

¡Now your forked repository know his “original”!

```
git fetch upstream

git merge upstream/master
```

something like this could appear...

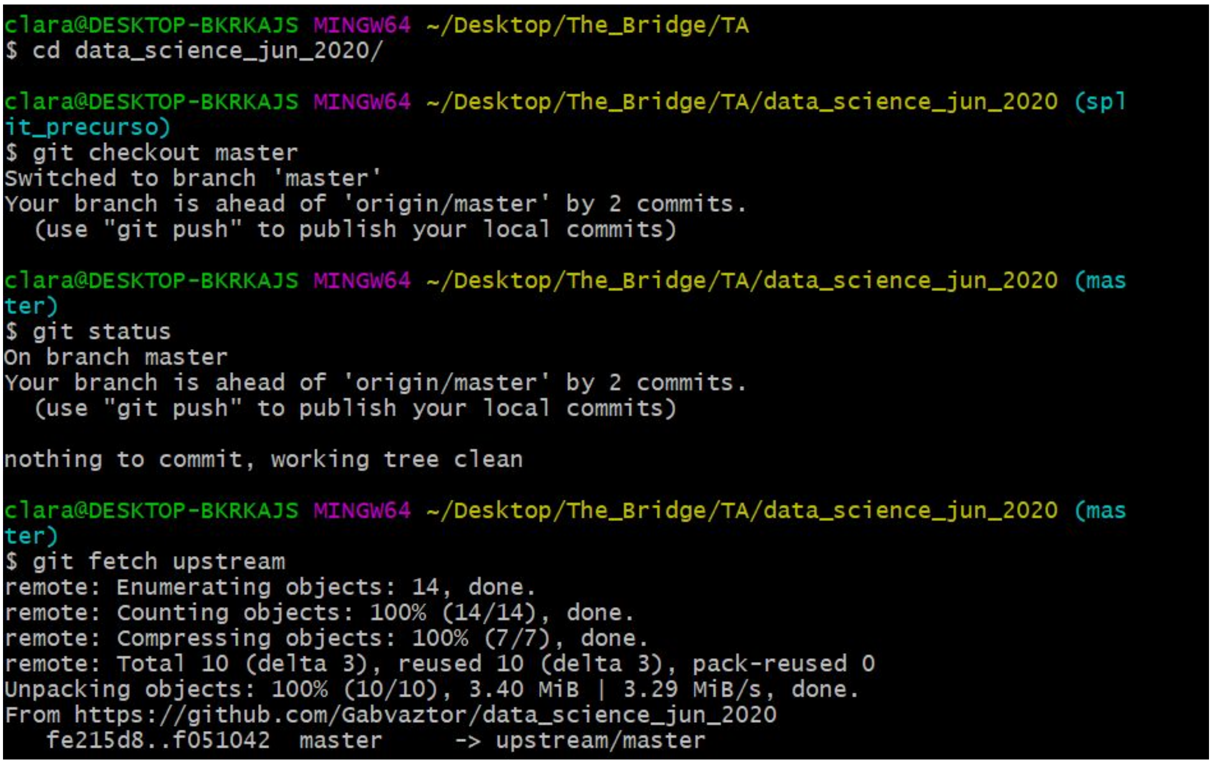

MINGW64:/c/Users/clara/Desktop/The_Bridge/TA/data_science_jun_2020

```
Merge remote-tracking branch 'upstream/master'
# Please enter a commit message to explain why this merge is necessary,
# especially if it merges an updated upstream into a topic branch.
#
# Lines starting with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts
# the commit.
SE ESCRIBE AQUÍ UNA DESCRIPCIÓN DEL MERGE
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
<A/data_science_jun_2020/.git/MERGE_MSG[+] [unix] (09:46 10/07/2020)7,44-42 Todo
-- INSERTAR --
```

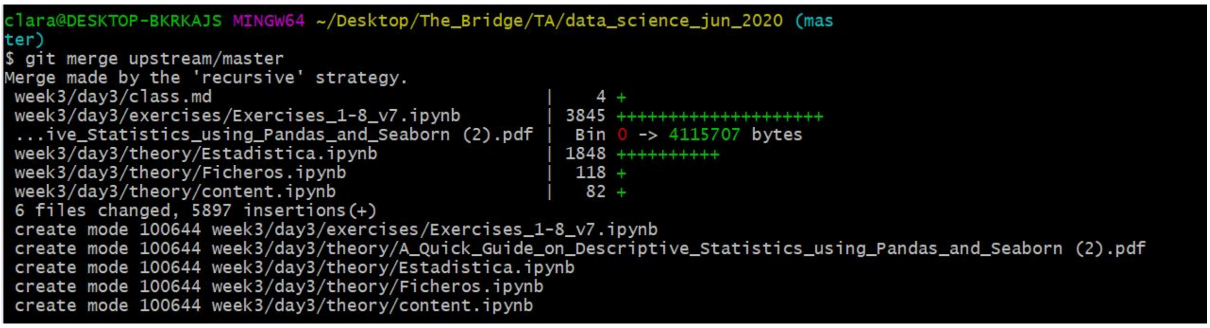
How to handle this?

1. **press i** → to insert the description of why are you merging
2. Write the description
3. **Esc** ➞ once you have finished writing
4. Type `:qa!` (or `:wq`)
5. Press **ENTER**

`git push` → to sync your local repository with github



```
clara@DESKTOP-BKRKAJS MINGW64 ~/Desktop/The_Bridge/TA
$ cd data_science_jun_2020/

clara@DESKTOP-BKRKAJS MINGW64 ~/Desktop/The_Bridge/TA/data_science_jun_2020 (spl
it_precurso)
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 2 commits.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

clara@DESKTOP-BKRKAJS MINGW64 ~/Desktop/The_Bridge/TA/data_science_jun_2020 (mas
ter)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 2 commits.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

nothing to commit, working tree clean

clara@DESKTOP-BKRKAJS MINGW64 ~/Desktop/The_Bridge/TA/data_science_jun_2020 (mas
ter)
$ git fetch upstream
remote: Enumerating objects: 14, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (14/14), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (7/7), done.
remote: Total 10 (delta 3), reused 10 (delta 3), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (10/10), 3.40 MiB | 3.29 MiB/s, done.
From https://github.com/Gabvaztor/data_science_jun_2020
   fe215d8..f051042  master     -> upstream/master
```



```
clara@DESKTOP-BKRKAJS MINGW64 ~/Desktop/The_Bridge/TA/data_science_jun_2020 (mas
ter)
$ git merge upstream/master
Merge made by the 'recursive' strategy.
 week3/day3/class.md                                  |    4 +
 week3/day3/exercises/Exercises_1-8_v7.ipynb          | 3845 ++++++++++++++++++++
 ...ive_Statistics_using_Pandas_and_Seaborn (2).pdf   |  Bin 0 -> 4115707 bytes
 week3/day3/theory/Estadistica.ipynb                  | 1848 ++++++++++
 week3/day3/theory/Ficheros.ipynb                     |  118 +
 week3/day3/theory/content.ipynb                      |   82 +
 6 files changed, 5897 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 week3/day3/exercises/Exercises_1-8_v7.ipynb
 create mode 100644 week3/day3/theory/A_Quick_Guide_on_Descriptive_Statistics_using_Pandas_and_Seaborn (2).pdf
 create mode 100644 week3/day3/theory/Estadistica.ipynb
 create mode 100644 week3/day3/theory/Ficheros.ipynb
 create mode 100644 week3/day3/theory/content.ipynb
```

Create a branch, code within it

A branch is essentially a unique set of code changes with a unique name. Each repository can have one or more branches. The main branch — the one where all changes eventually get merged back into, and is called master. This is the official working version of your project, and the one you see when you visit the project repository at github.com/yourname/projectname. [Read more]

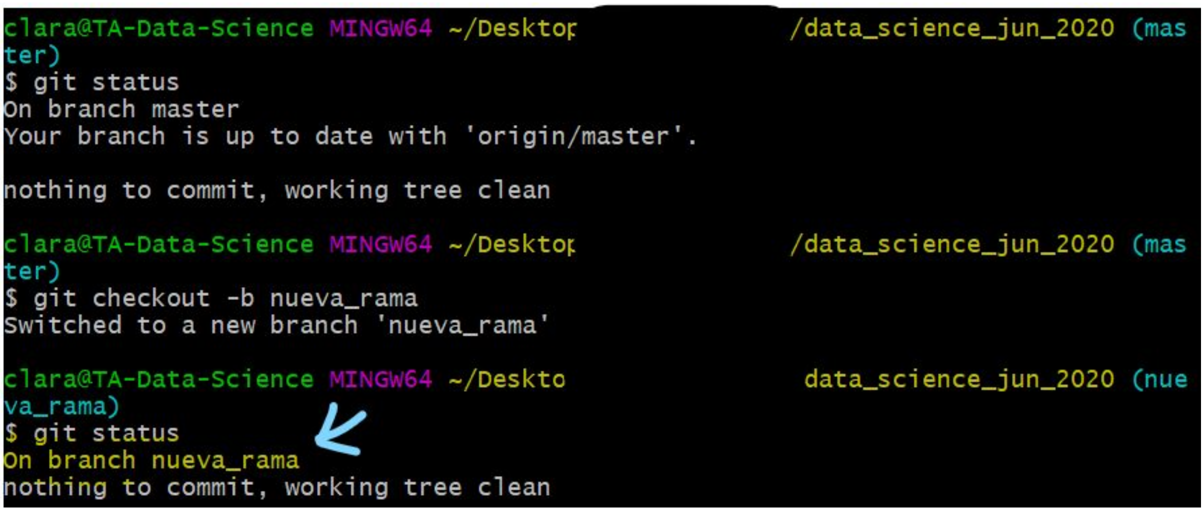
To create a branch
`git branch branch_name`

To checkout to that branch
`git checkout branch_name`

To create a branch and checkout out to that branch **BEST OPTION**

→ **`git checkout -b branch_name`**

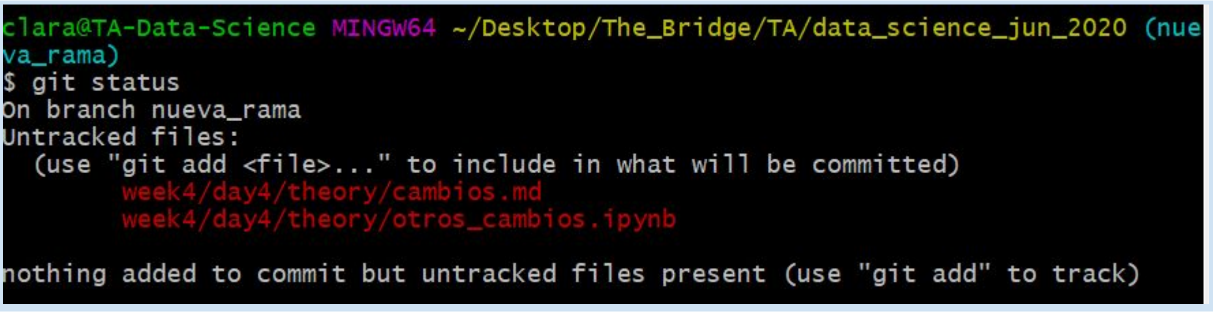
Every time you'd like to make any modification to **data_science_jun_2020** and before doing any change, make sure you have created a new branch and that you actually are on that branch you have created. To check that, use **`git status`** command.



```
clara@TA-Data-Science MINGW64 ~/Desktop[redacted]/data_science_jun_2020 (mas
ter)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean

clara@TA-Data-Science MINGW64 ~/Desktop[redacted]/data_science_jun_2020 (mas
ter)
$ git checkout -b nueva_rama
Switched to a new branch 'nueva_rama'

clara@TA-Data-Science MINGW64 ~/Deskto[redacted]data_science_jun_2020 (nue
va_rama)
$ git status
On branch nueva_rama
nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

It’s important to keep in mind that any changes you may make while you are on **nueva_rama**, will stay in that branch, so you won't see those changes in any other branch, as the master one.

“LO QUE PASA EN LA RAMA, SE QUEDA EN LA RAMA”



```
clara@TA-Data-Science MINGW64 ~/Desktop/The_Bridge/TA/data_science_jun_2020 (nue
va_rama)
$ git status
On branch nueva_rama
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        week4/day4/theory/cambios.md
        week4/day4/theory/otros_cambios.ipynb

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

Make sure to do `git add/git commit/git push*`, this time and while being on a branch you’ll do **`git push origin EL_NOMBRE_DE_LA_RAMA`**

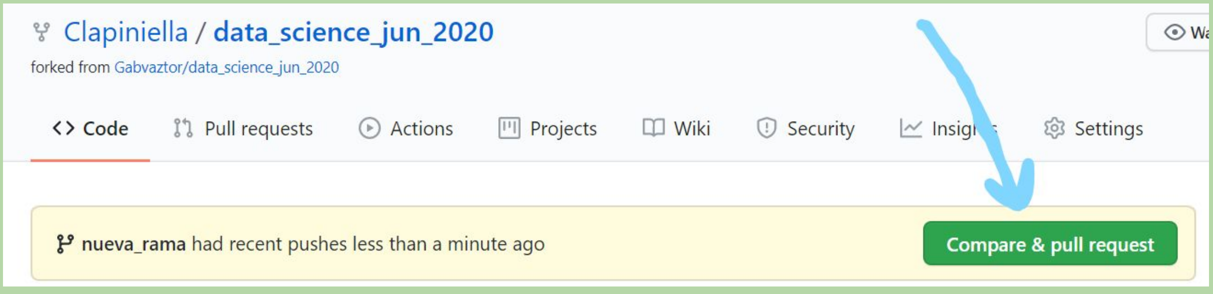
*
```
> git add -A
> git commit -m “what are you doing?”
> git push origin nueva_rama
```

How to make a PULL REQUEST?

Open a PULL REQUEST on Github

Once you’ve done the **`git push origin EL_NOMBRE_DE_LA_RAMA`**, go to Github, and to your repository… which is the forked repository data-science-jun-2020.

From there you should be able to make a **pull request**, press **Compare & pull request**

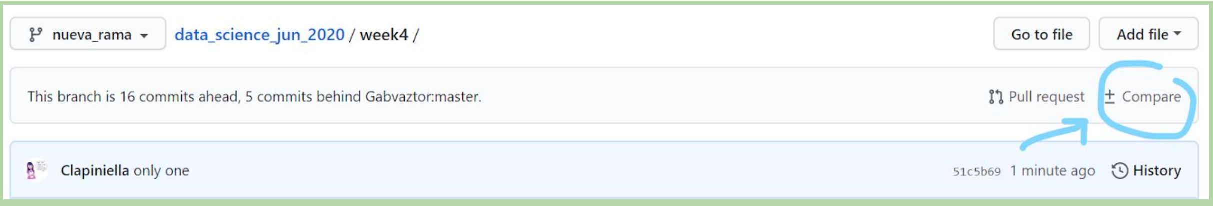


Clapiniella / data_science_jun_2020

forked from Gabvaztor/data_science_jun_2020

nueva_rama had recent pushes less than a minute ago

If you cannot see what it is showed before, you can do it manually clicking on **Compare**



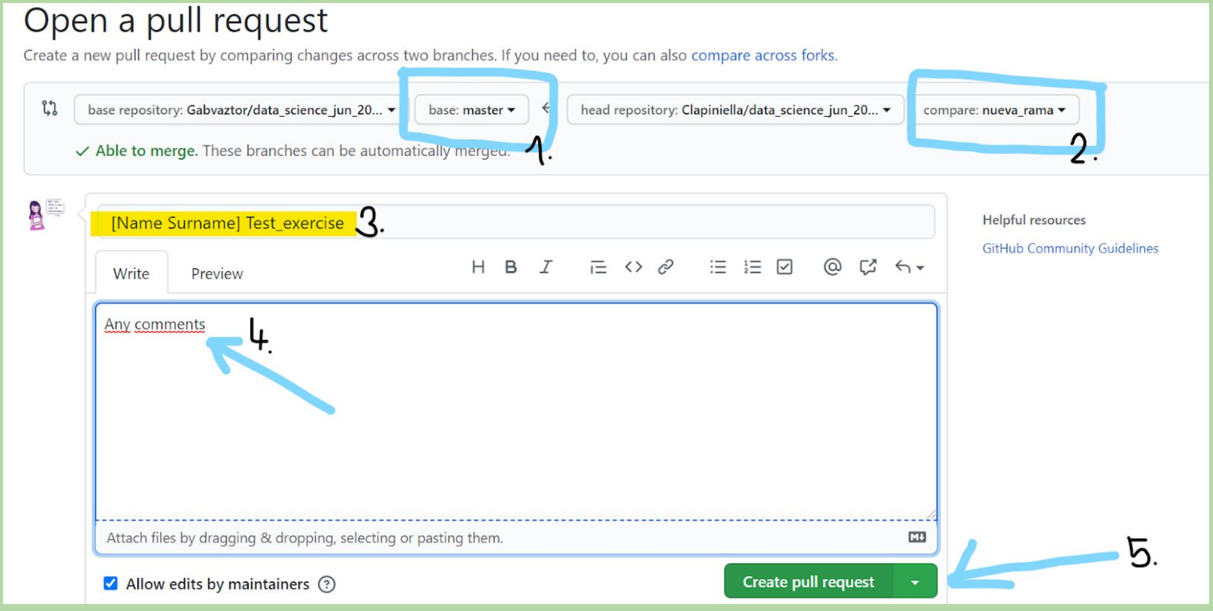
This branch is 16 commits ahead, 5 commits behind Gabvaztor:master.

Clapiniella only one

51c5b69 1 minute ago

You'll access to the following page, where you should follow the next steps:

1. Check the base repository your Lead Instructor repository, on the branch master
2. Check the head repository is your repository, on the branch which contains your exercise or changes which you've just committed
3. Write your name and the exercise name as: **[Name Surname] Test_exercise**
4. Write any comments
5. Press **Create pull request**



Open a pull request

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also compare across forks.

base repository: Gabvaztor/data_science_jun_20... ▾ base: master ▾ ← head repository: Clapiniella/data_science_jun_20... ▾ compare: nueva_rama ▾

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

[Name Surname] Test_exercise

Any comments

Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them.

☑ Allow edits by maintainers

Create pull request

Helpful resources

GitHub Community Guidelines

Now you have created a pull request.

NOTE: you will submit every file you have committed to the master branch and the ones committed to the branch from where you've created the pull request.