# Collaborating Using the GitHub Flow



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#### Overview



Working with branches
Understanding branching strategies
Using the GitHub Flow
Forking a repository



# Working with Branches



# Branching traditionally means diverging from the main development line

#### **Expensive operation**

Copy of source directory



#### Branching in Git



Much more lightweight

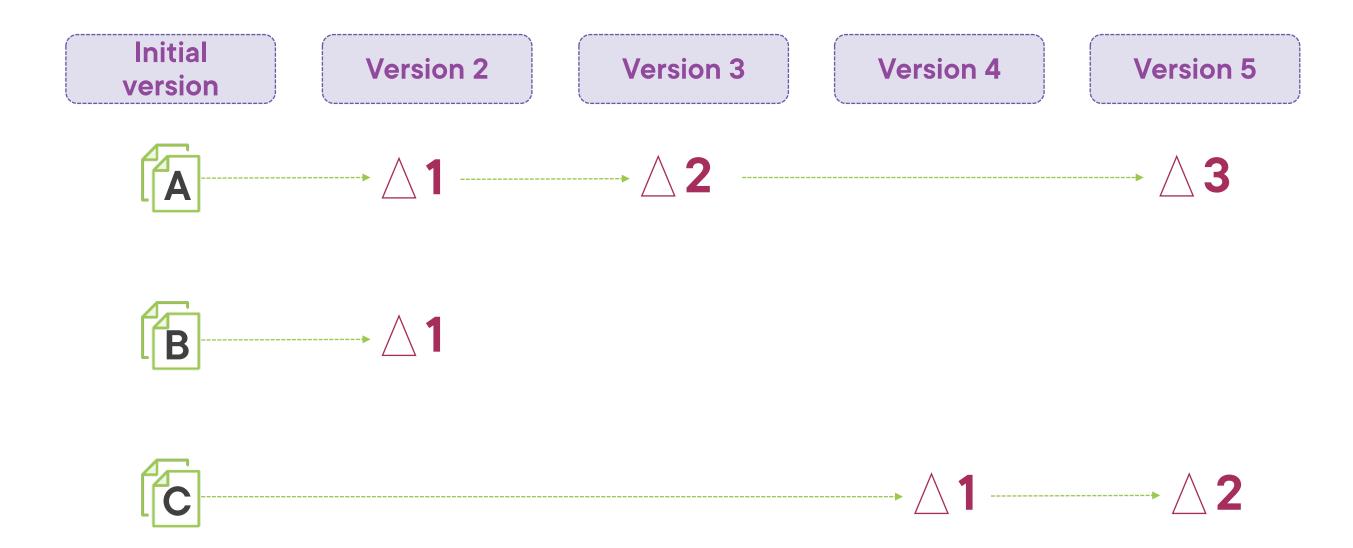
Branching is very fast

**Encouraged to be used** 

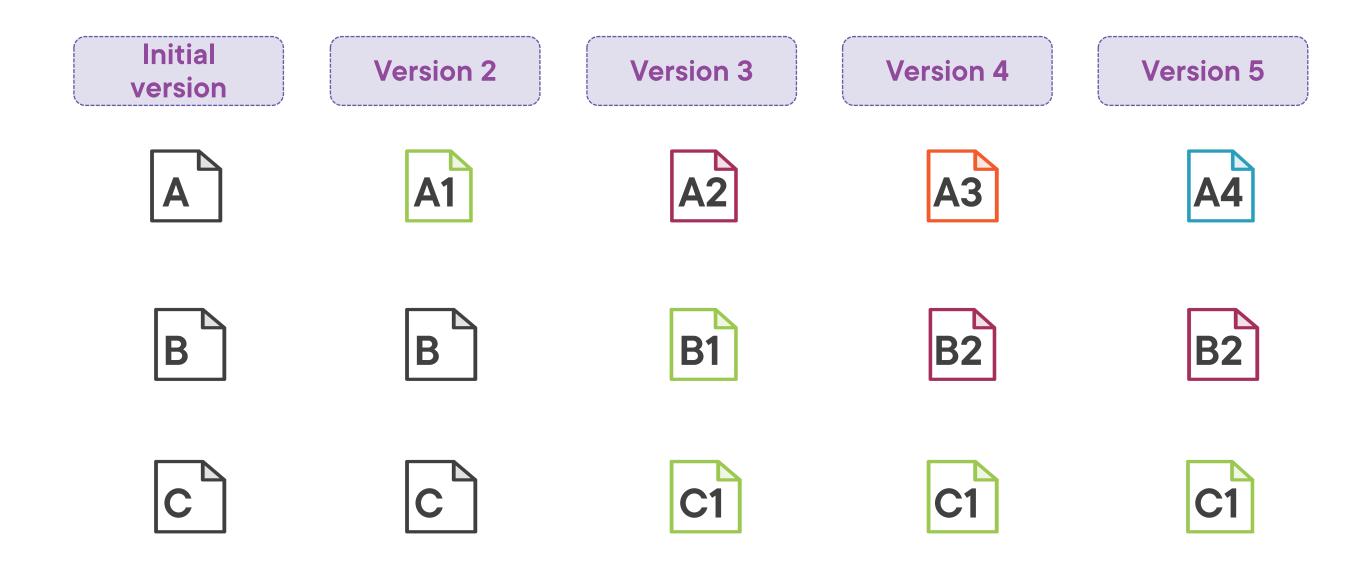
Works because of the way Git works

- Snapshots

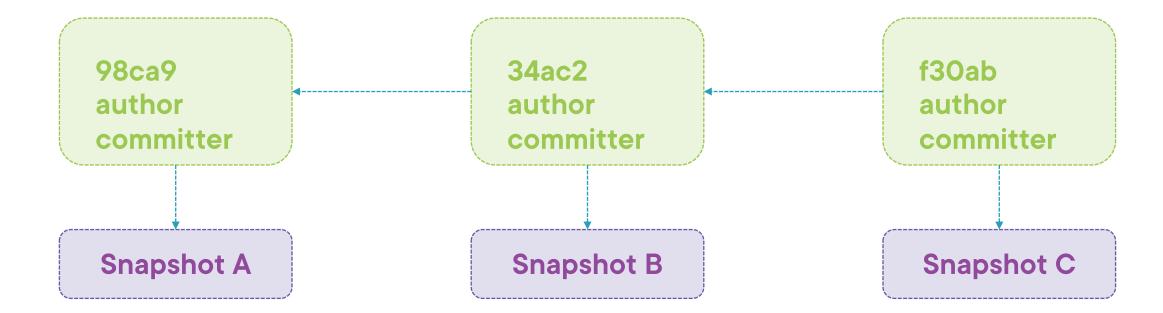
#### Traditional Source Management



## The Concept of Snapshots in Git (and GitHub)



#### Commits in Git





#### Branching in Git



#### Branch is a pointer to a commit

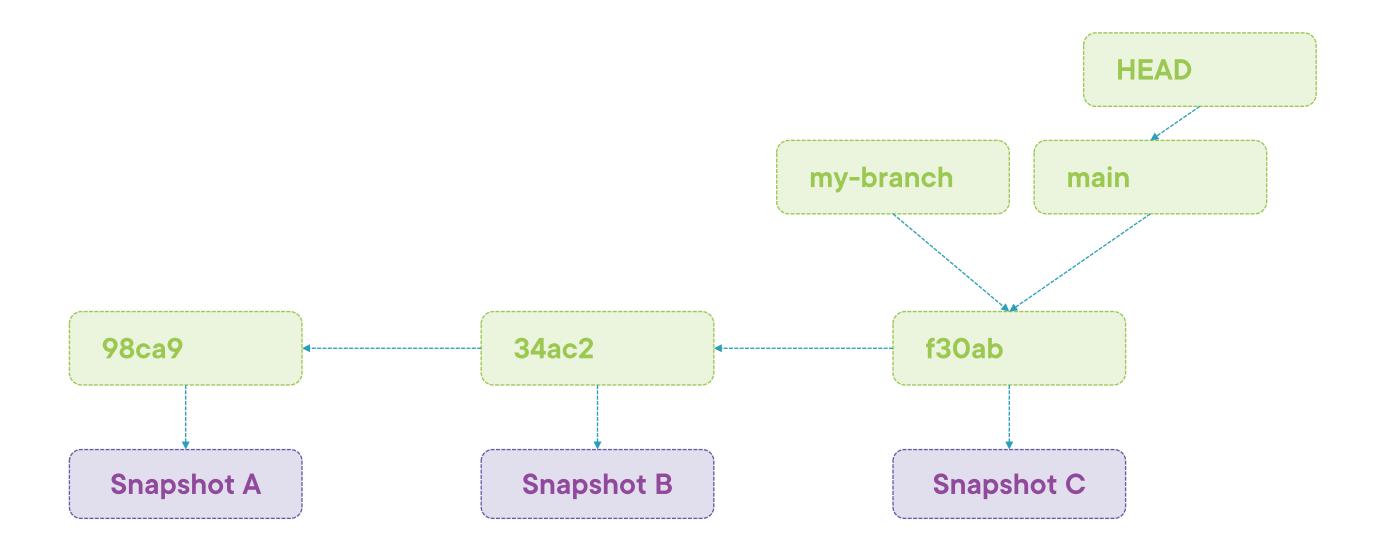
#### Default branch is main

- Points to latest commit
- Moves forward with every commit

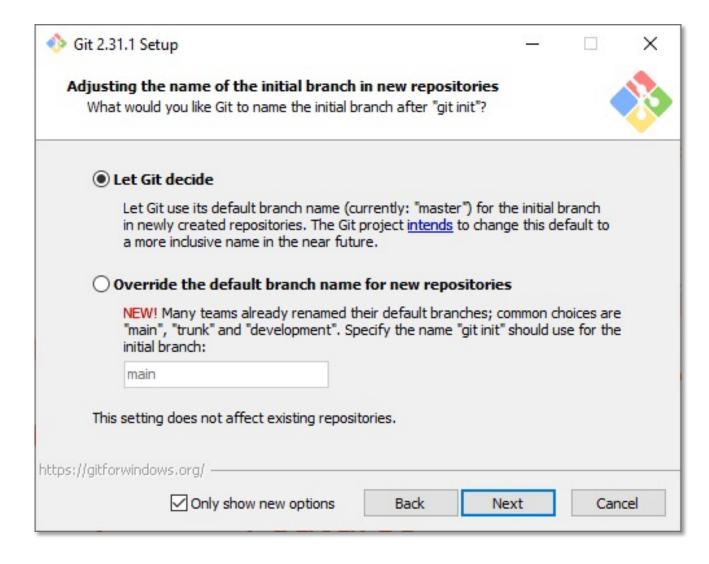
#### Use branches for

- Features
- Bugs
- Experiments

## Branching in Git Continued



#### Default Branch Name







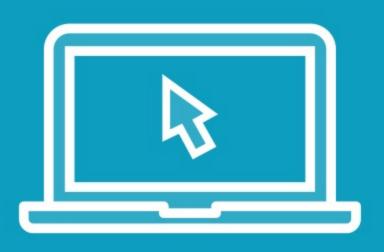
Creating a branch on GitHub



#### The Commands for Branching

```
$ git branch [branch-name]
$ git checkout [branch-name]
$ git push -u [origin] [branch]
```





Creating local branches

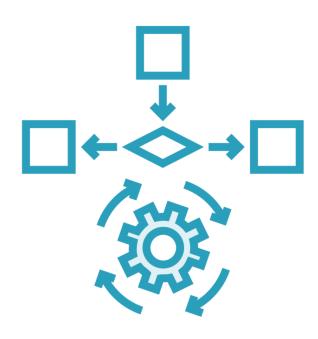
Pushing the branch to GitHub

## Understanding Branching Strategies

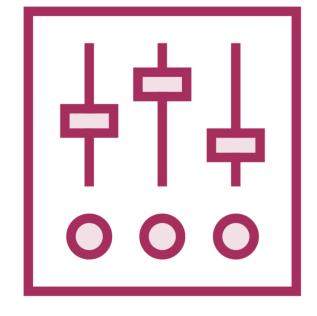
## Defining a Branching Strategy



Set of rules



Define workflow for branches



Different options exist



## Branching Strategies

Centralized workflow

Gitflow workflow

Forking workflow

GitHub workflow



# Using the GitHub Flow

#### Understanding the GitHub Workflow



# Lightweight



Favored by GitHub



Branches for bugs, features...



Evolves around pull requests



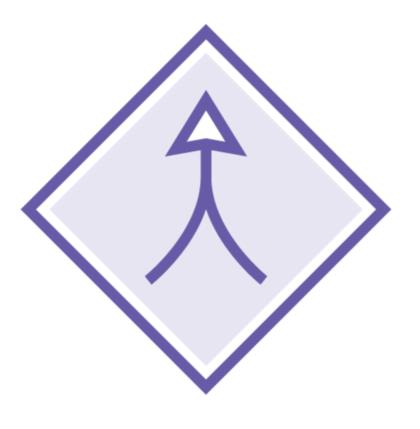
## Pull Requests



Announce a push to a branch



Discuss
Review changes
Add more commits



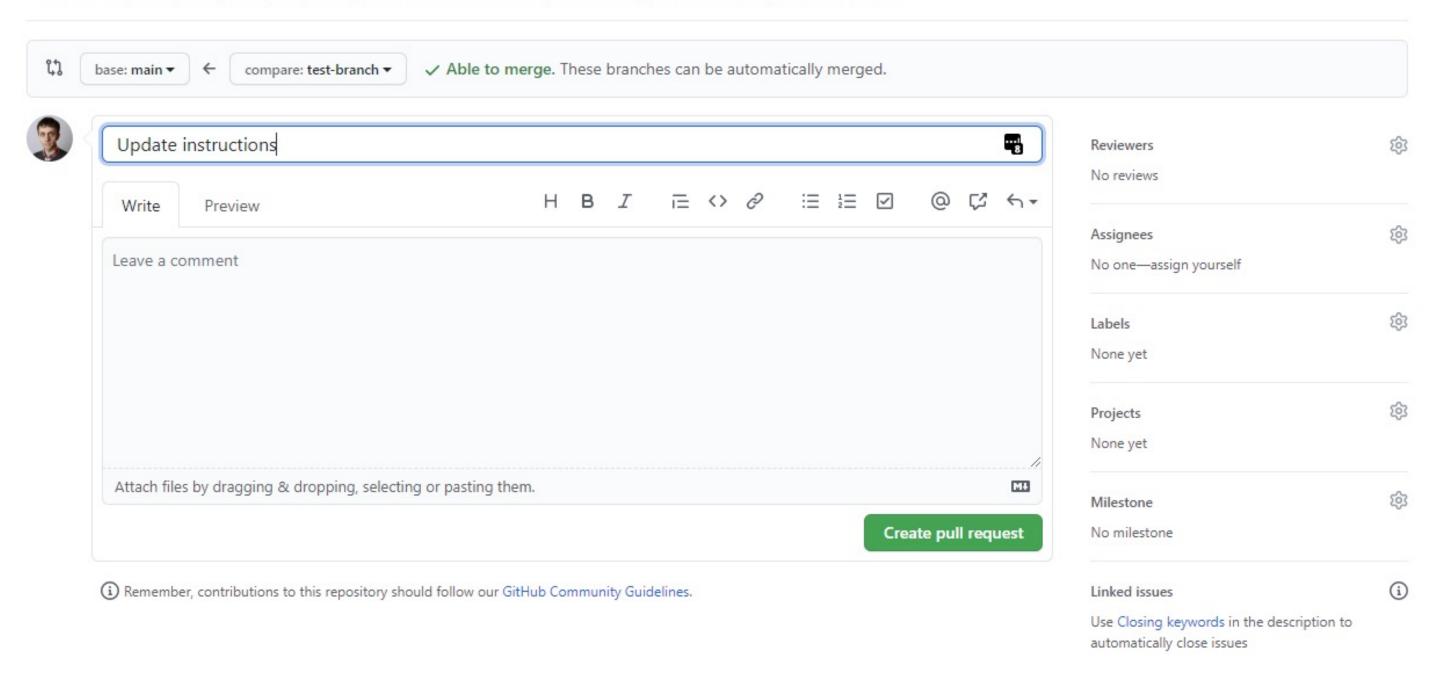
Merge



#### GitHub Support for Pull Requests

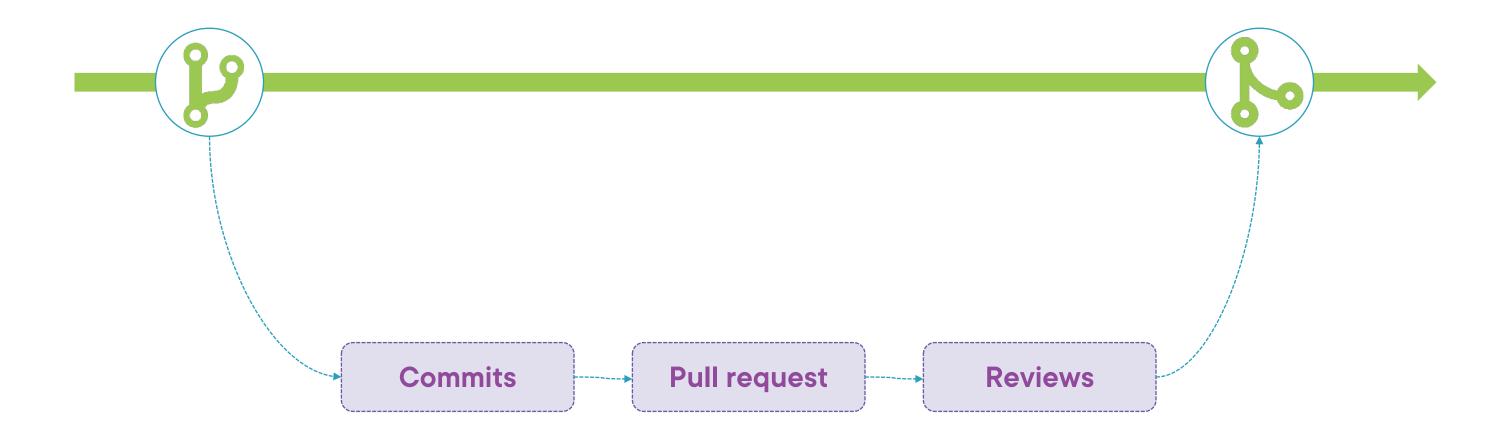
#### Open a pull request

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





#### GitHub Flow

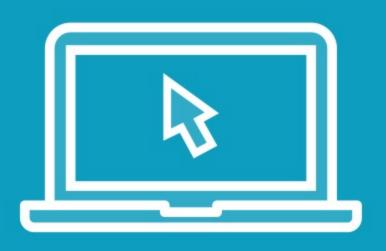






Submitting a pull request



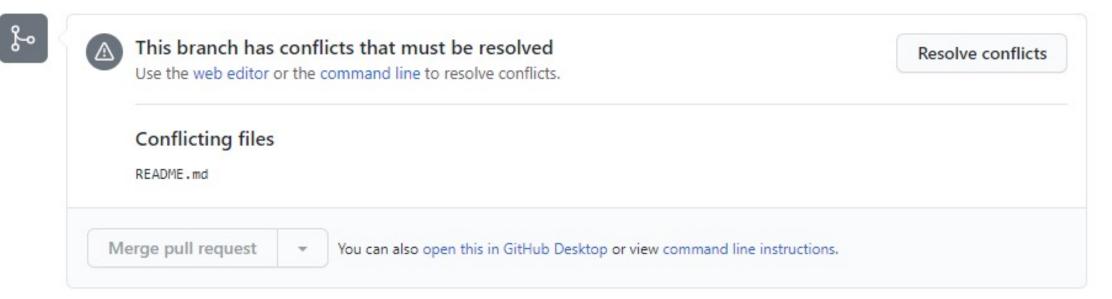


Reviewing the pull request

Attributing the pull request

## Sometimes, You'll Have a Merge Conflict

Add more commits by pushing to the test-branch branch on GillCleeren/sample-repo.







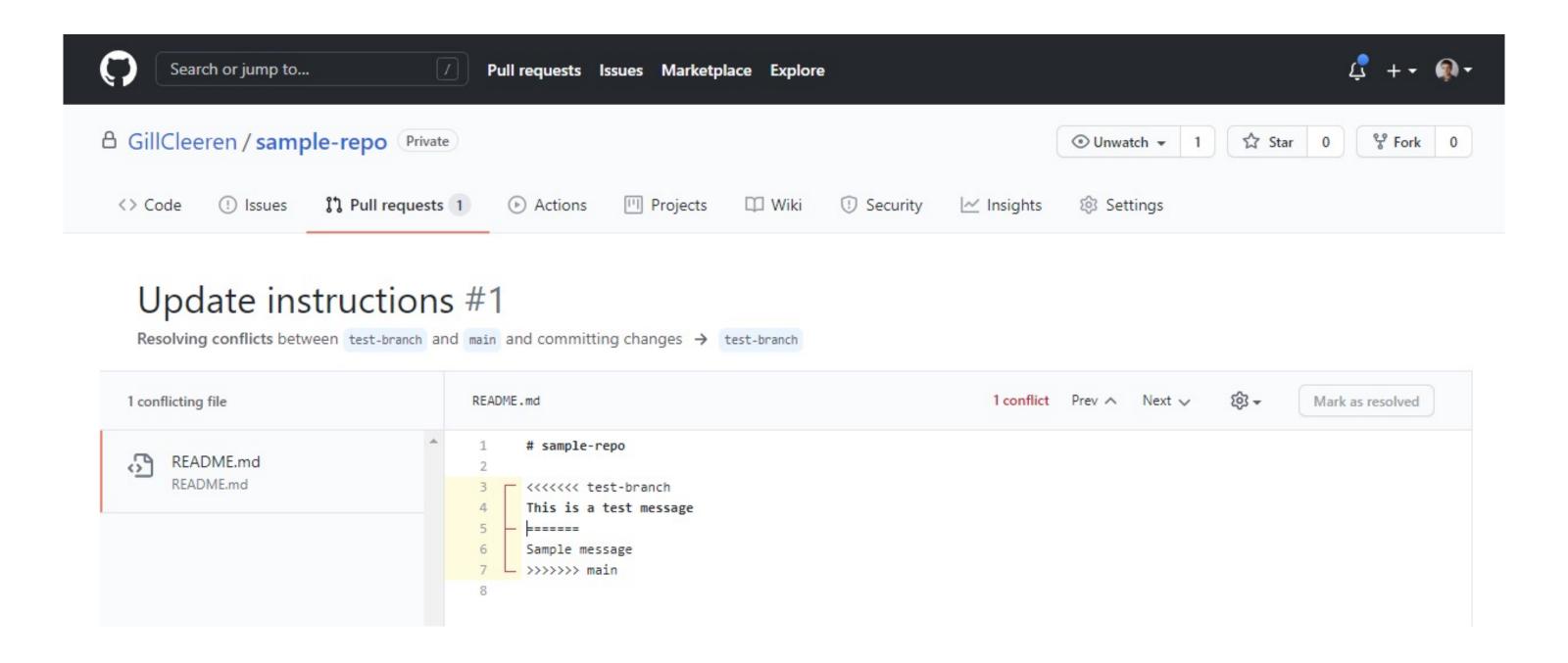
#### **Typical conflicts**

- Editing on the same line
- Editing an already deleted file

Merge conflicts needs to be solved before a merge can happen



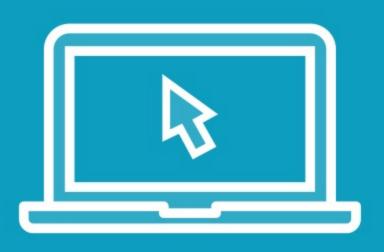
### Merging Inside GitHub



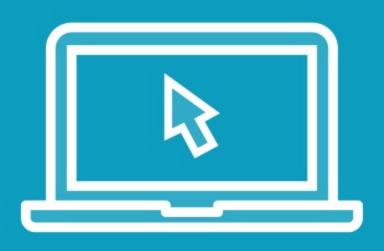


#### Local Diff Tools

KDiff3 vimdiff3 **Beyond Compare** P4Merge

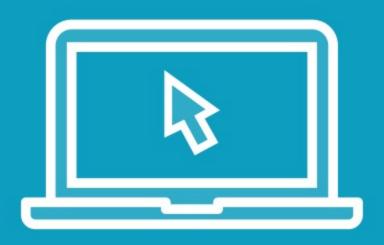


Merging with conflicts using GitHub
Merging locally



Creating a PR template

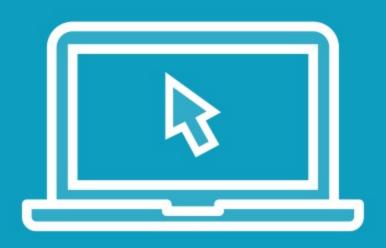
Creating a PR based on a template



Reverting a merged PR

**Exploring the history** 

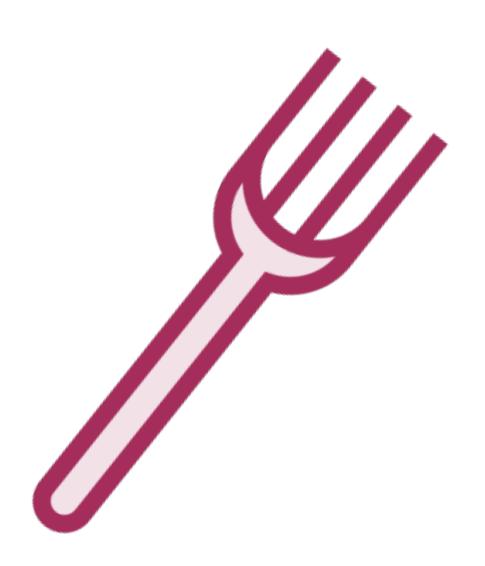
Using the blame feature on GitHub



Setting the default branch

**Restoring branches** 

# Forking a Repository



#### Copy of a repo

Doesn't impact the original repo

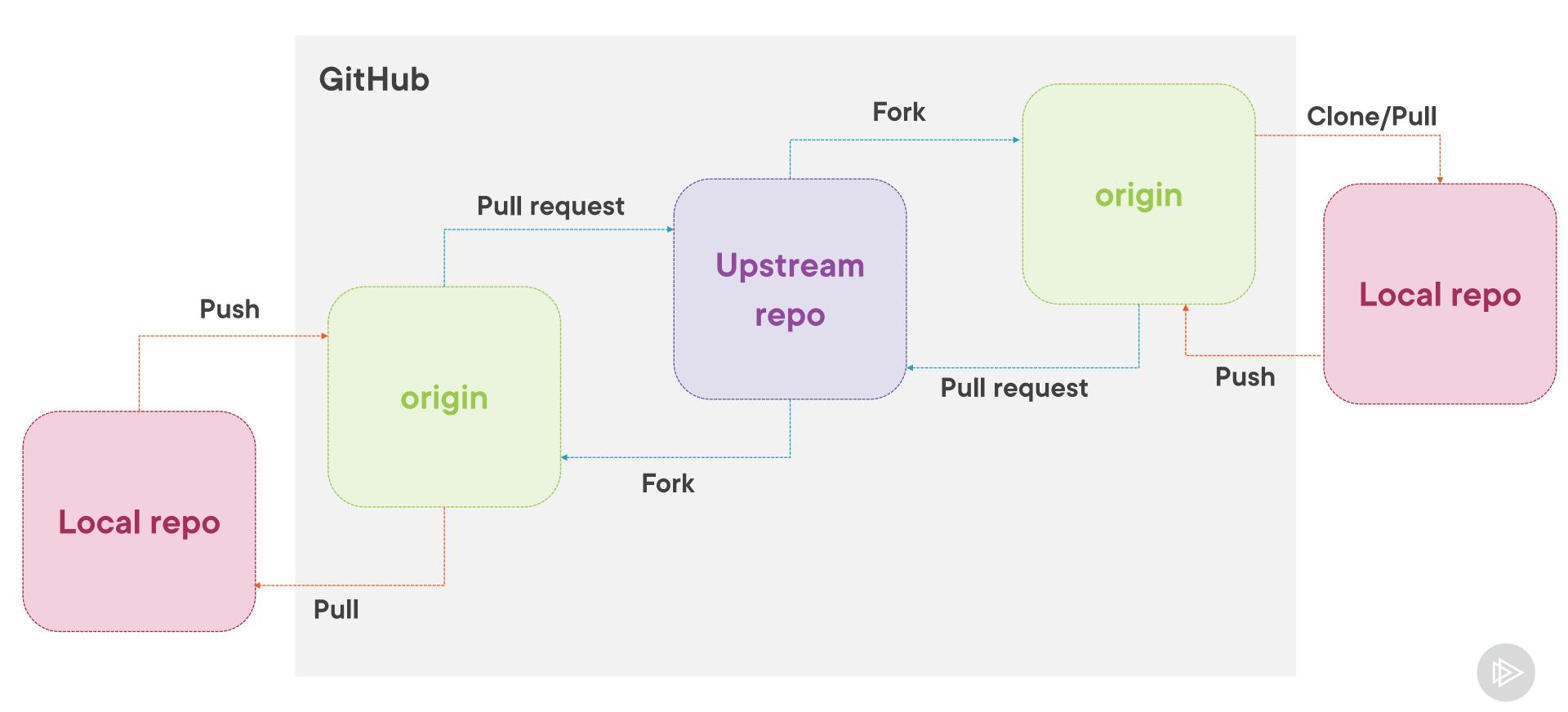
Changes can be merged again via pull requests

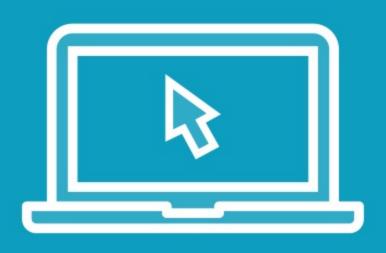
Available to do for anyone

- It's your repository now



## Forking on GitHub





Forking a repository on GitHub

Making changes in your own branch

#### Summary



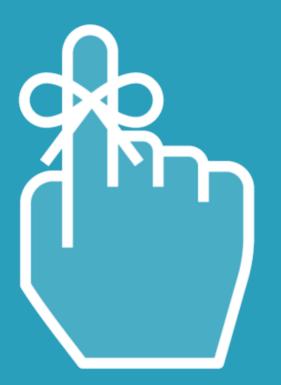
Git has baked-in support for easy branching

GitHub Flow is based on branches and pull requests

**Emphasizes the collaborative aspect** 

Forking creates a copy of a repository





# Up next: Managing issues

