

An RDKit-centric intro to git and github

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Goal of this talk

Showing one way of using Git to contribute to the RDKit

 Most important thing about Git: It is very flexible, everyone has to find her/his own way of using it and feeling comfortable

- What this talk isn't meant to be
 - An in-depth general Git tutorial
 - A comparison of SVN or similar and Git
 - there is much of this in the web, books, etc.

Starting point: what's the difference?

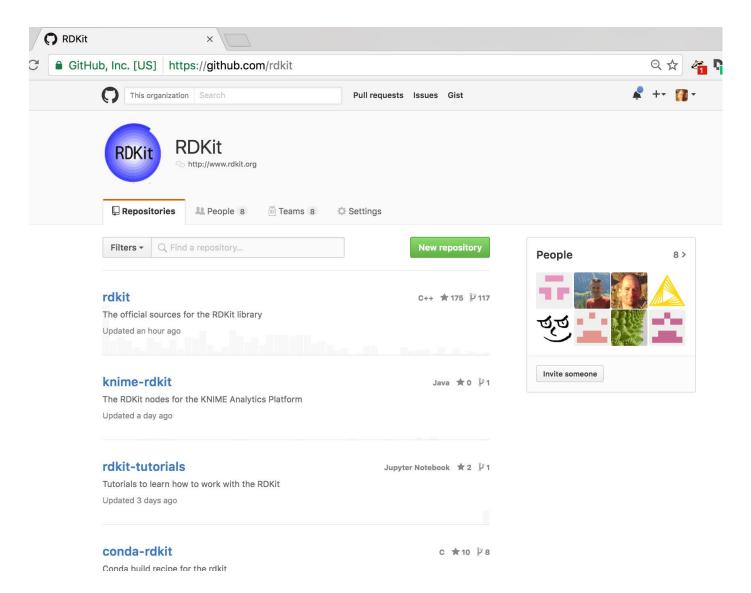


Git: an open-source distributed version control system

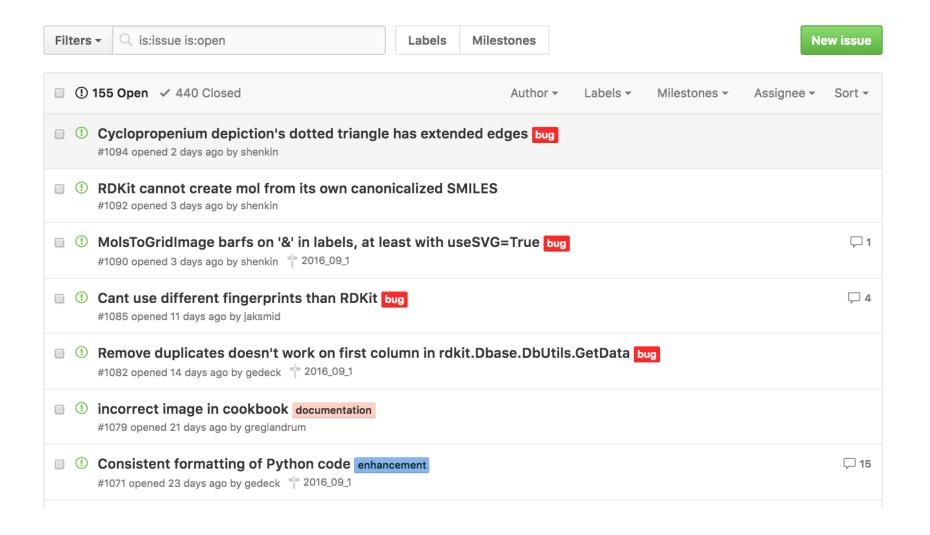


Github: a website that hosts git repositories (among many other things)

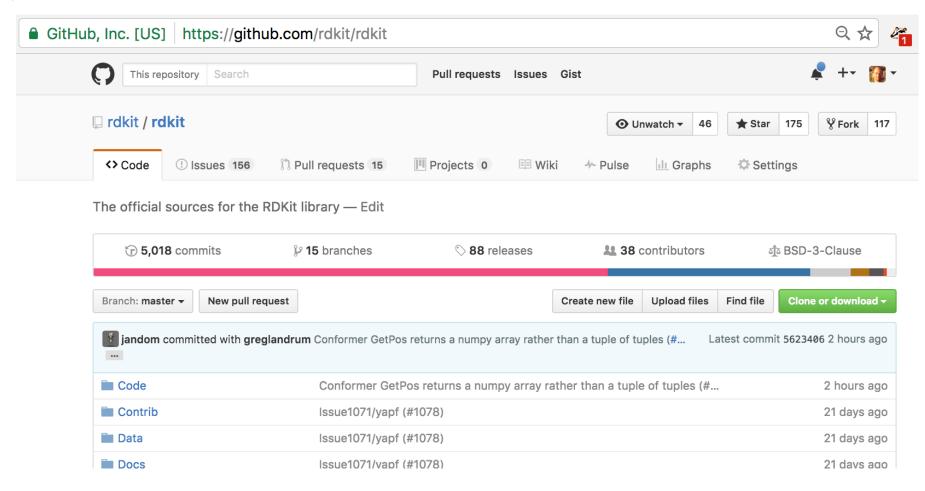
The organization



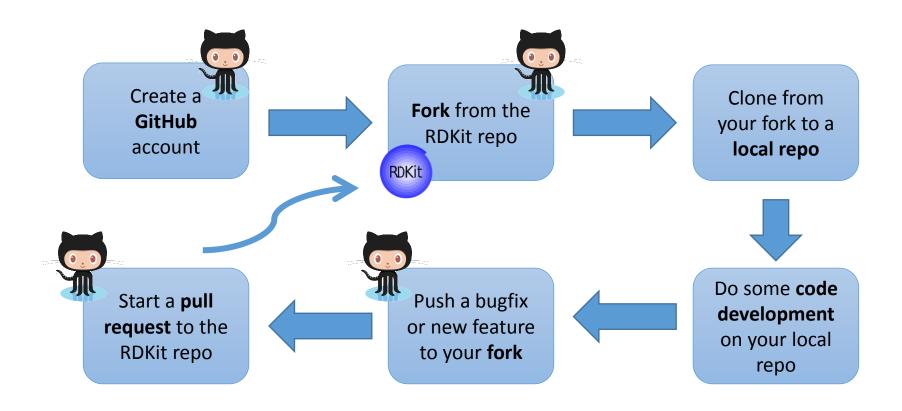
Issues

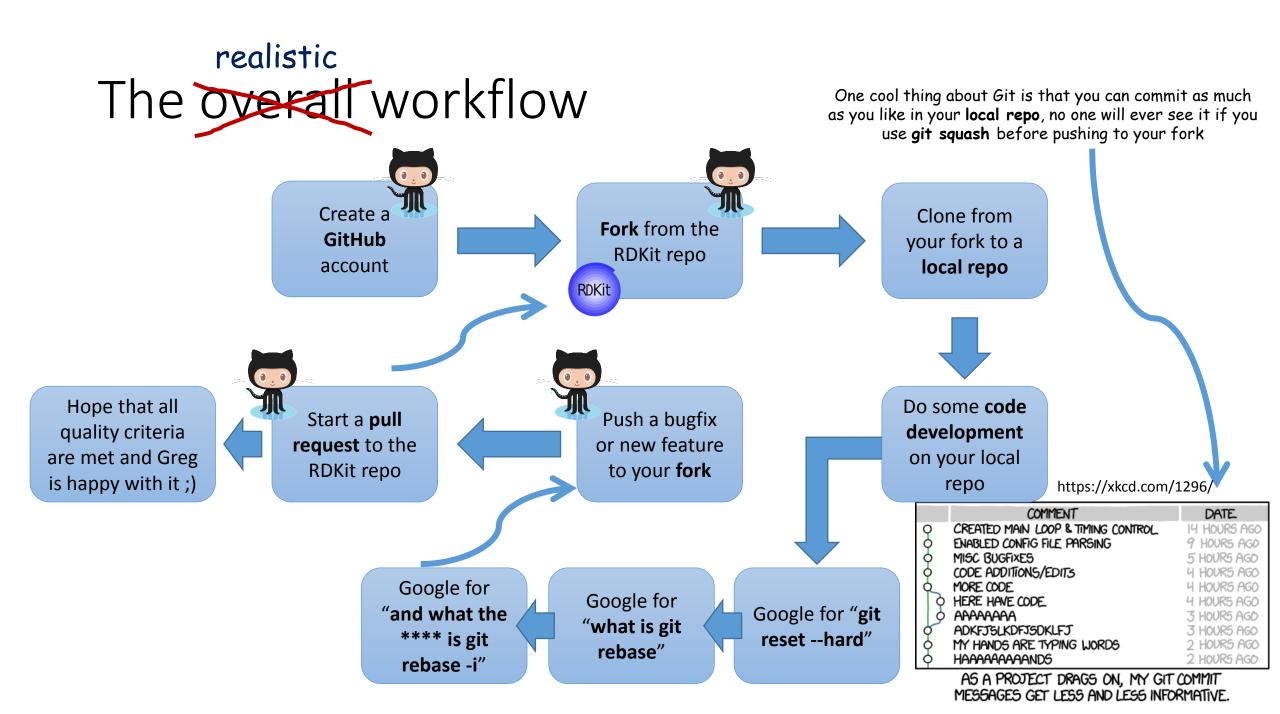


The repo

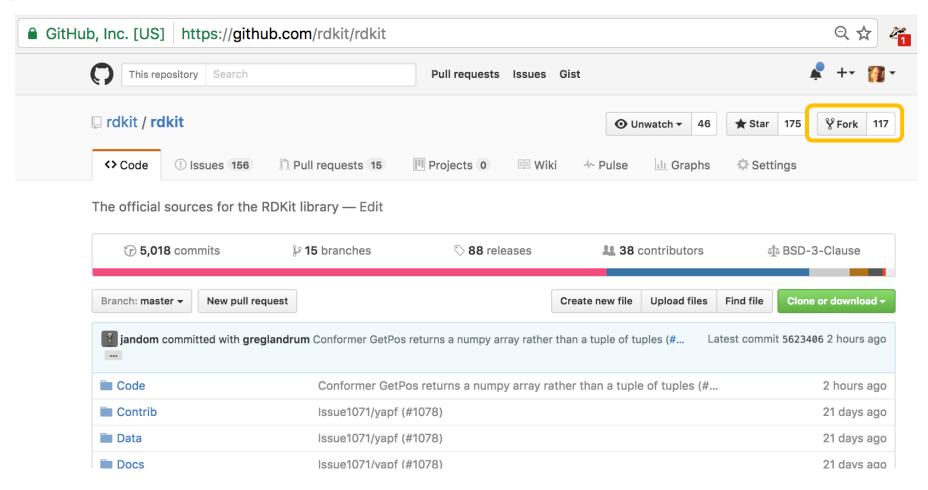


The overall workflow

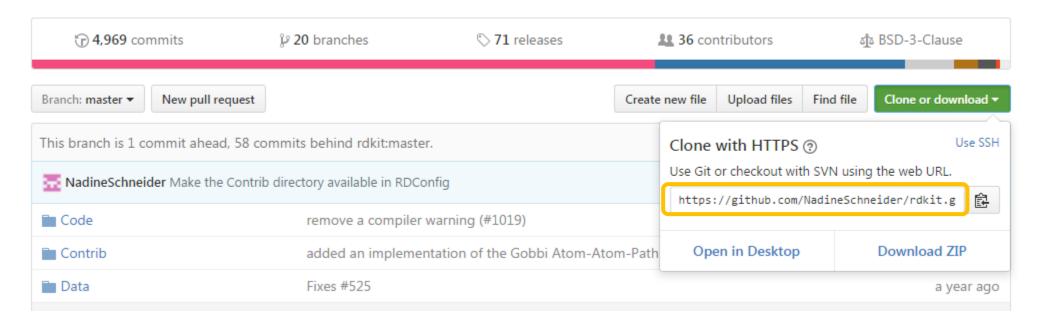




The repo



Clone from your fork to a local repo

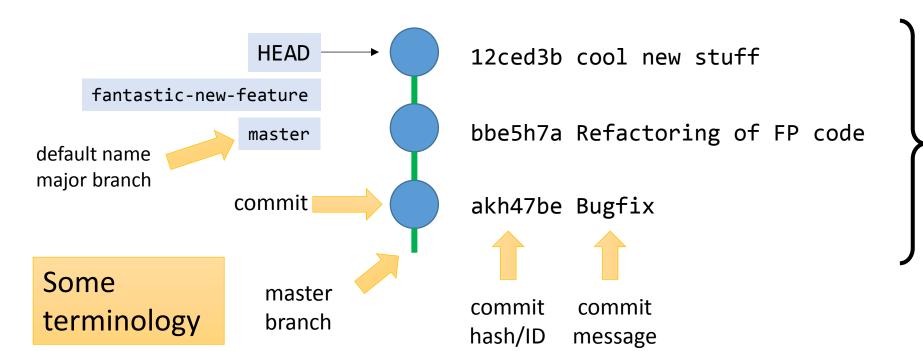


Copy this to your console:

git clone https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/rdkit.git

Now your contribution to RDKit can begin...

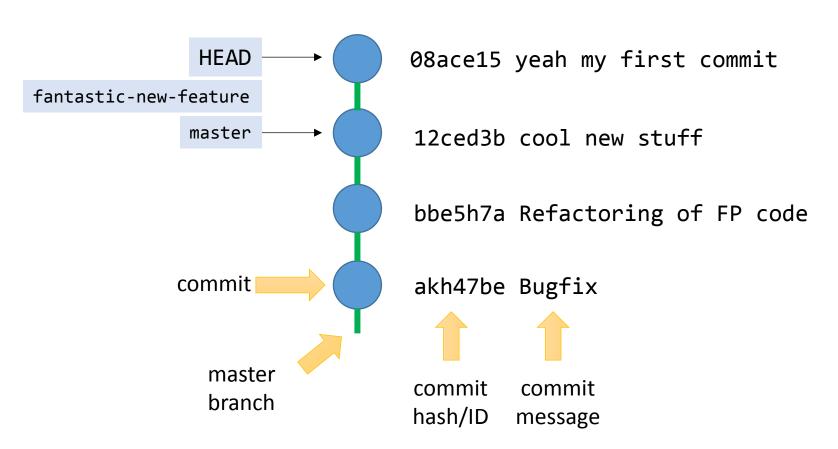
• Let's first checkout a new branch where we develop a new feature: git checkout -b "fantastic-new-feature"



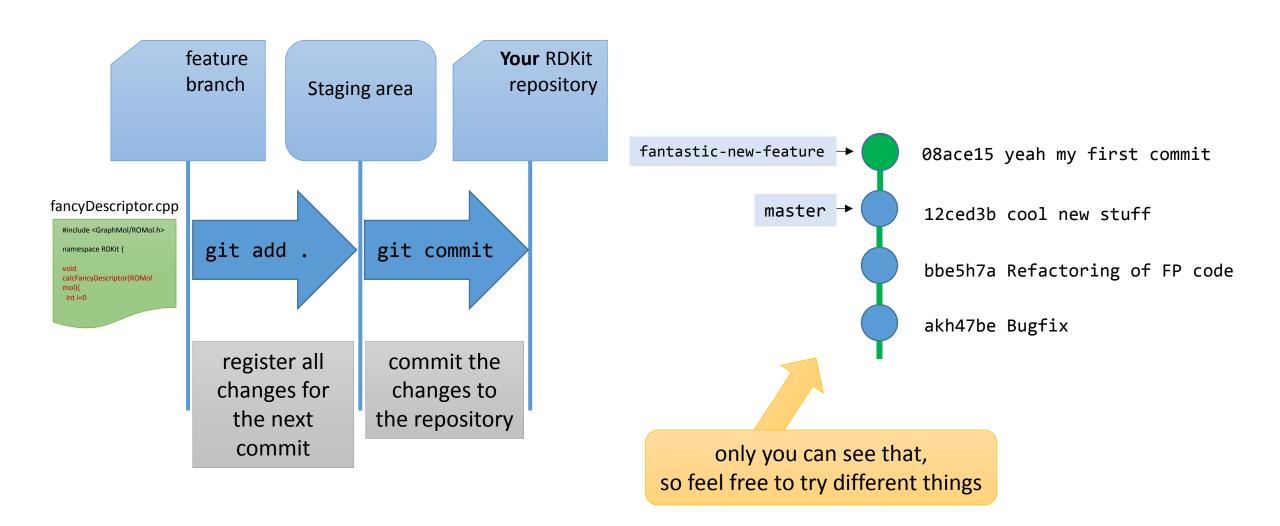
Your **git history** git log or use tools like gitk

After a few lines of code, let's do a commit

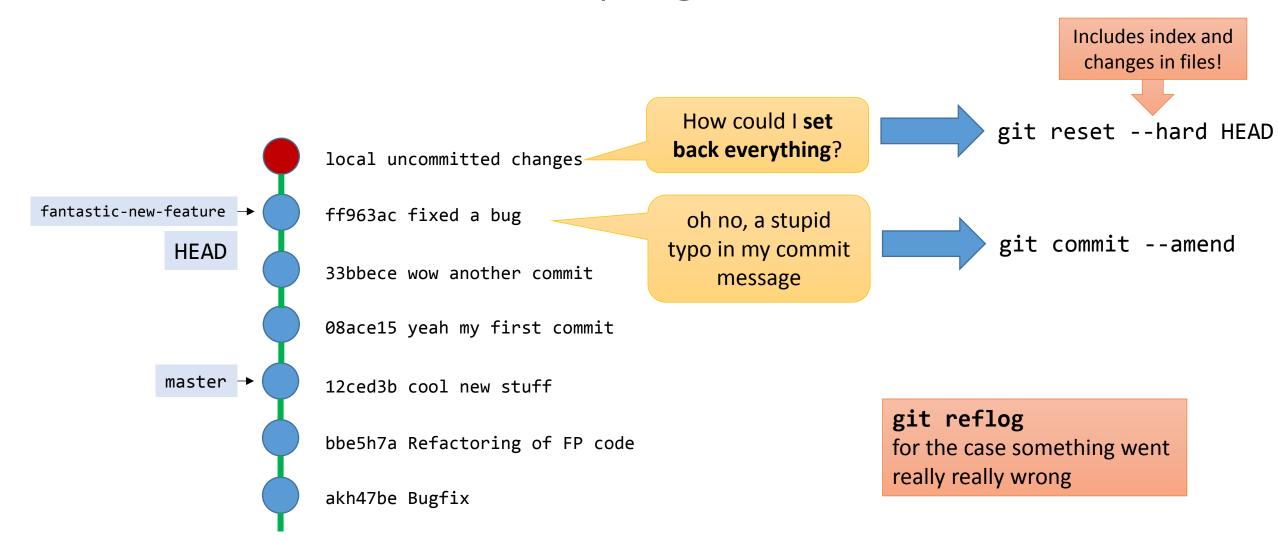
git add .
git commit -m "yeah my first commit"



What happens in the back...



Let's continue developing the new feature



- But first, we have to update our master (RDKit never sleeps ©)
- For this add a remote to your repository:

```
git remote -v

origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/rdkit.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/rdkit.git (push)

git remote add upstream https://github.com/rdkit/rdkit.git
git remote -v

origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/rdkit.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/rdkit.git (push)
upstream https://github.com/rdkit/rdkit.git (fetch)
upstream https://github.com/rdkit/rdkit.git (push)
```

Name of your remote.
Choose whatever you like!

Now let's get the update from the original RDKit repo

git fetch upstream

Yeah we have an update!

• Before we continue, let's see where we are:

git branch

```
master
* fantastic-new-feature
```

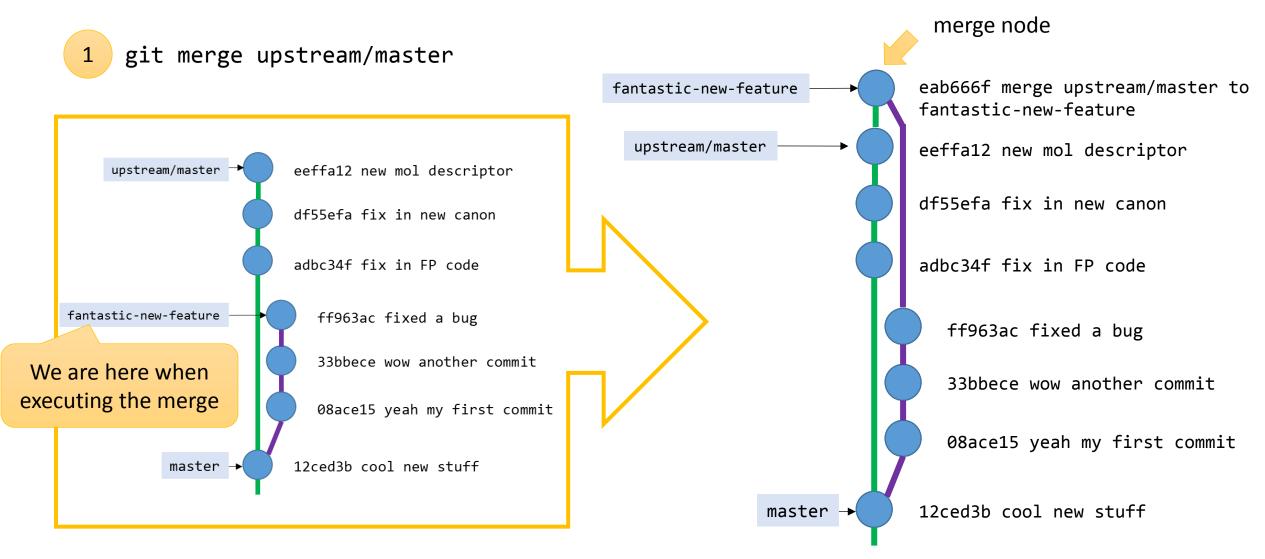
We are still on our feature branch

How the repository looks at the moment

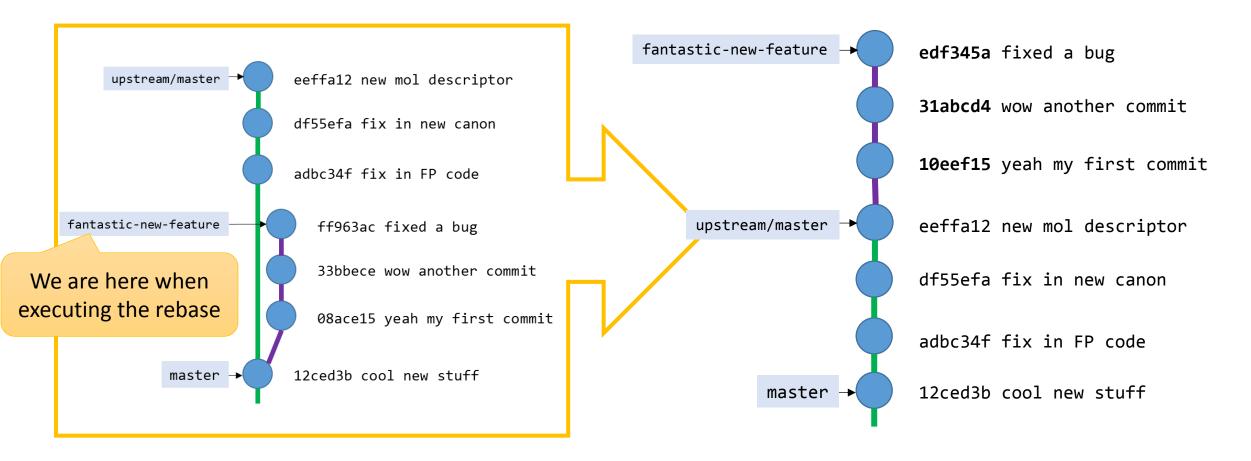
upstream/master eeffa12 new mol descriptor df55efa fix in new canon adbc34f fix in FP code fantastic-new-feature ff963ac fixed a bug 33bbece wow another commit 08ace15 yeah my first commit master 12ced3b cool new stuff

What we can do next:

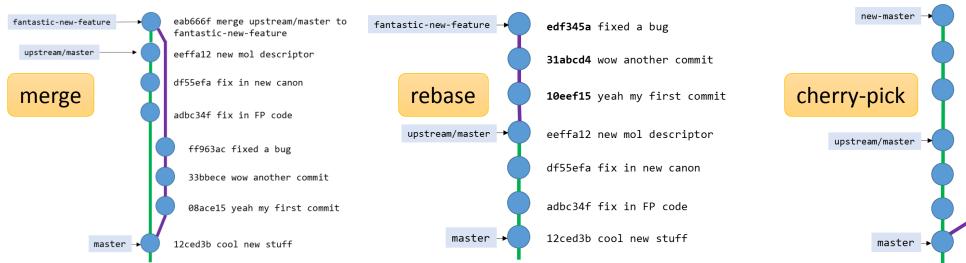
- 1 git merge upstream/master
 or
- 2 git rebase upstream/master
 or
- git checkout -b new-master upstream/master git cherry-pick 08ace15 git cherry-pick 33bbece git cherry-pick ff963ac

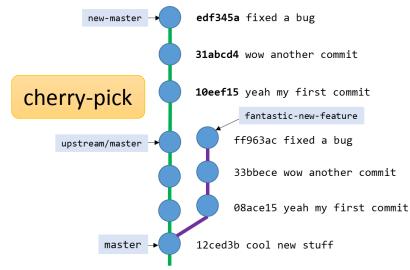


2 git rebase upstream/master

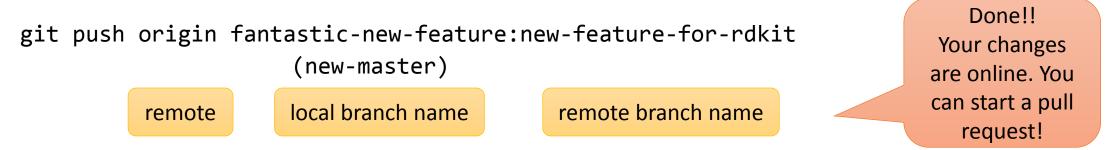


We are ready to push our new feature!

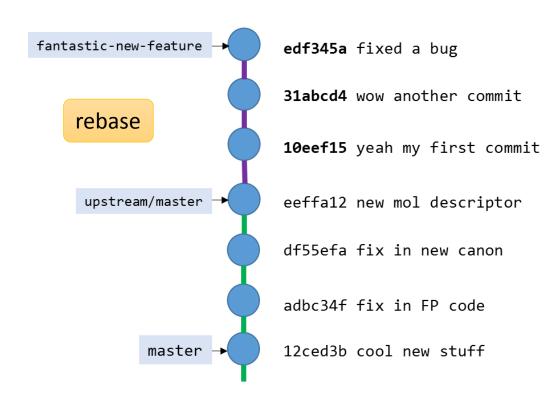




 Independent of your workflow the branch is now up to date and ready for a push on your github repo so that a pull request can be started



One last word about squashing...



Would you really like to share all of your "experimental commits and messages" with the rest of the world?

NOPE!

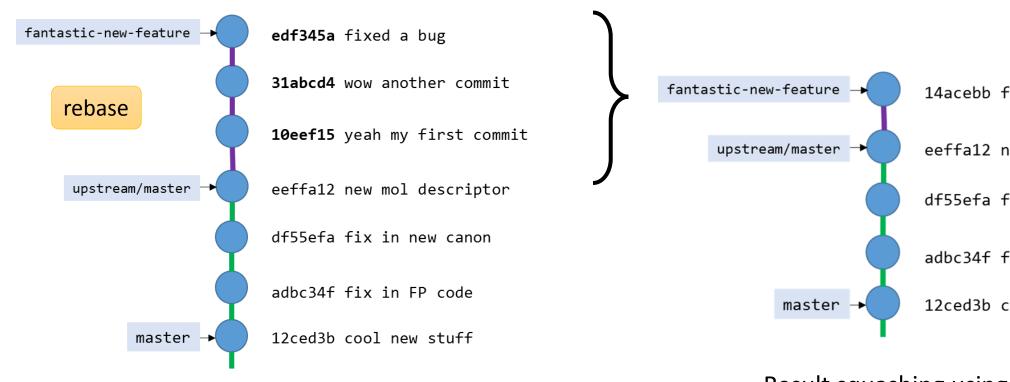
Let's try

git rebase -i eeffa12



Allows you to consolidate single commits to one meaningful commit

One last word about squashing...give it a try!

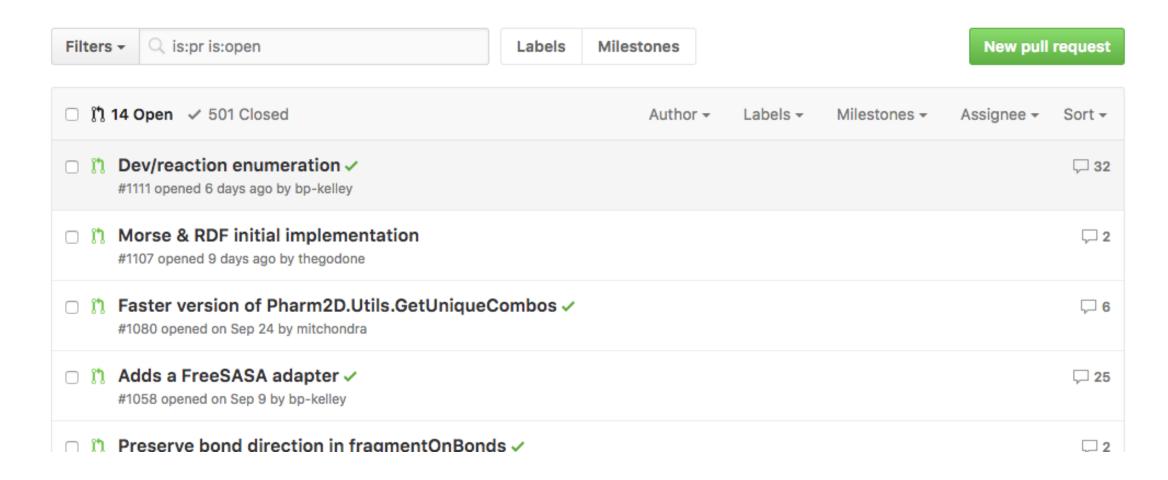


14acebb feature xy eeffa12 new mol descriptor df55efa fix in new canon adbc34f fix in FP code 12ced3b cool new stuff

Result squashing using

git rebase -i eeffa12

Pull requests

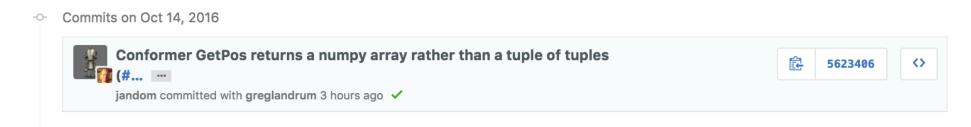


Reviews of pull requests

- We review all pull requests (PRs) for quality, compliance with the coding standards (such as they are), and to ensure that they make sense
- Reviews are open (in github) and anyone is welcome to participate
- We are starting to use the new (as of Sept 2016) formal review mechanism in github, but haven't completely adopted that yet
- After the review, the PR is either merged by a maintainer or closed without merging it.

Why can't I just email you my changes?

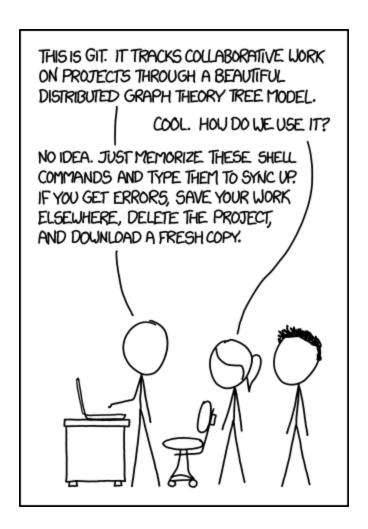
- Well... you can, if that's really necessary
- But then *I* need to create the branch and do the PR
- A real benefit of using the standard route is that you get credit for the contribution:



(this will also show up correctly in the release notes)

Acknowledgements

Brian Kelley
Nikolaus Stiefl
Nikolas Fechner
Nico Pulver
Anna Pelliccioli



http://xkcd.com/1597/

Any questions?

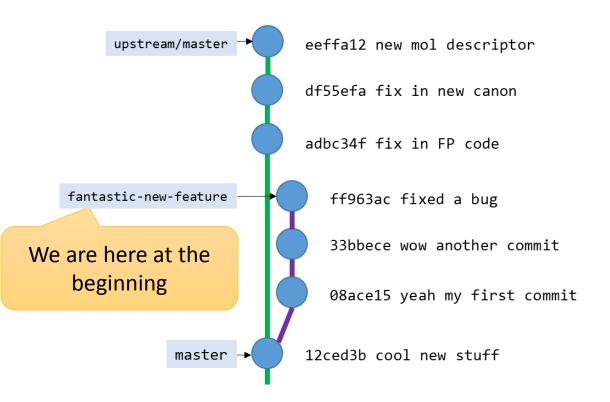
Still perplexed?

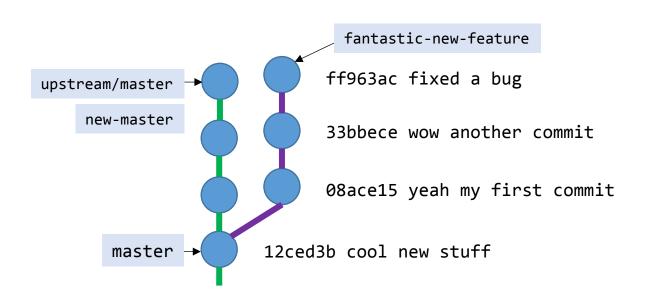
Some good cheat sheets:

https://services.github.com/kit/downloads/github-git-cheat-sheet.pdf

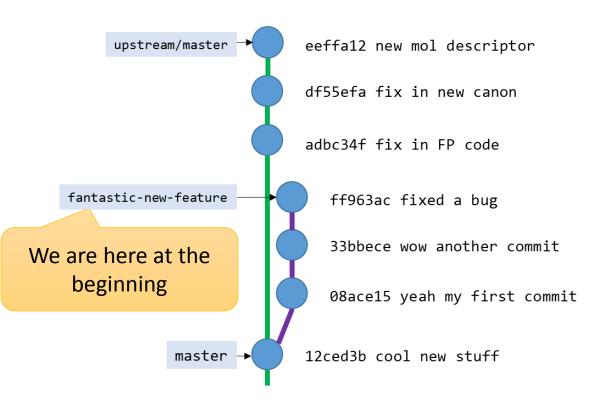
https://zeroturnaround.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Git-Cheat-Sheet-by-RebelLabs.png

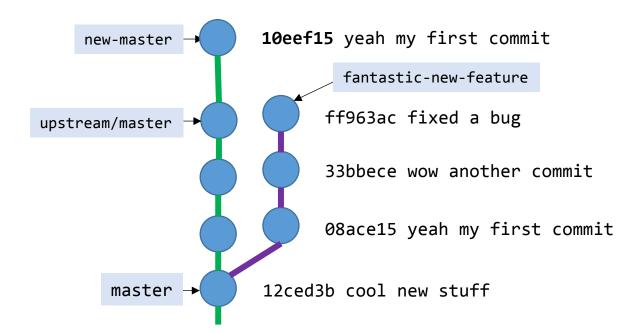
git checkout -b new-master upstream/master



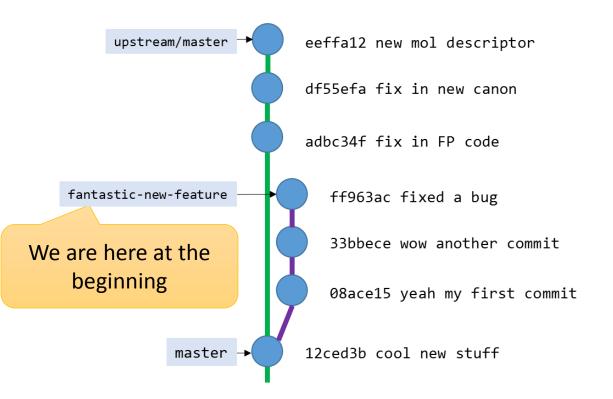


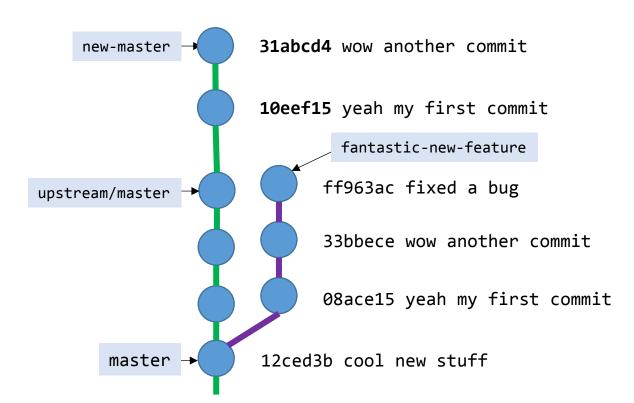
git checkout -b new-master upstream/master
git cherry-pick 08ace15





git checkout -b new-master upstream/master git cherry-pick 08ace15 git cherry-pick 33bbece





git checkout -b new-master upstream/master git cherry-pick 08ace15 git cherry-pick 33bbece git cherry-pick ff963ac edf345a fixed a bug new-master 31abcd4 wow another commit upstream/master eeffa12 new mol descriptor df55efa fix in new canon **10eef15** yeah my first commit fantastic-new-feature adbc34f fix in FP code ff963ac fixed a bug upstream/master fantastic-new-feature ff963ac fixed a bug 33bbece wow another commit 33bbece wow another commit We are here at the beginning 08ace15 yeah my first commit 08ace15 yeah my first commit 12ced3b cool new stuff 12ced3b cool new stuff master → master →