(../05-remote-collaboration/)

Introduction to Git and GitHub (../)



Pull Requests



Teaching: 5 min Exercises: 10 min

Questions

How can I contribute to a repository to which I don't have write access?

Objectives

- · Understand what it means to fork a repository
- · Be able to fork a repository on GitHub
- · Understand how to submit a pull request

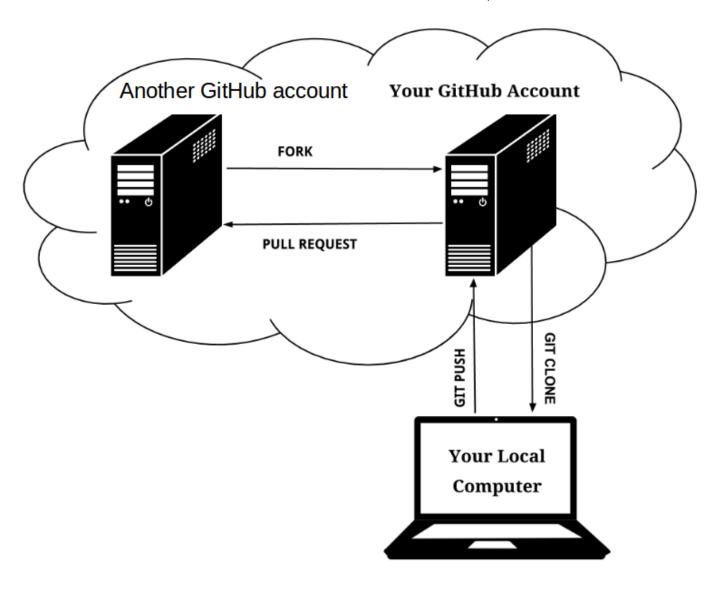
Pull Requests are a great solution for contributing to repositories to which you don't have write access. Adding other people as *collaborators* to a remote repository is a good idea but sometimes you may not have a specific group of potential collaborators in mind.

This is especially true of open source ones, in which the community of potential contributors can be very big. Keeping the source code safe but at the same allowing new people to make contributions is one of the keys to success in open source.

Leveraging the power of Git, GitHub provides a functionality called *Pull Requests*. Essentially it's "requesting the owner of the repository to pull in your contributions". As the owner of a repository, you may or may not accept them. But as a contributor, it provides a path to engage with the community.

The process

- Find a repository on GitHub that belongs to someone else (e.g., https://github.com/emdupre/git-course)
- Fork it on GitHub's servers into your GitHub account
- Then git clone it to your PC/laptop
- · Make changes, and push them to your repository on GitHub
- Request that the owner of the repository you forked pulls in your changes



Advice for submitting Pull Requests

- Keep your Pull Request small and focused (makes it easier to process)
 - Submit one PR per issue
 - Create a separate branch for each issue you work on (you can submit a PR from any branch)
- Take advantage of available resources!
 - If the repository has contributing guidelines, read them!
 - Some repositories pre-populate the body of the PR or issue message with a template.
 - Follow the instructions (e.g. provide the information requested)
- Consider creating a new issue first to discuss your ideas before submitting a PR. Some repositories ask for
 this in their contributing guidelines, but this can be a good approach even if it isn't required, so that you know
 whether the owner agrees with your suggestion. They might also bring up ideas and/or challenges you haven't
 considered.

After submitting your pull request

Your PR may get merged just as it is. It's very normal, too, for there to be some discussion (on GitHub) and a request for further edits to be made. Given your changes haven't been merged get, you can make changes by adding further commits to your branch and pushing them. In either case, your PR will update automatically once you have pushed your commits.

Exercise

Let's look at the workflow and try to repeat it:

- 1. **Fork** this repository (https://github.com/gcapes/manchester-papers.git) by clicking on the Fork button at the top of the page.
- 2. Clone the repository from **YOUR** GitHub account. When you run git remote -v you should get something like this:

```
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/manchester-papers.git(fetch)
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/manchester-papers.git(push)
```

- 3. cd into the directory you just cloned. Make changes you want to contribute. Commit and push them back to your repository. You won't be able to push back to the repository you forked from because you are not added as a contributor!
- 4. Go to your GitHub account and in the forked repository find a green button for creating Pull Requests. Click it and follow the instructions.
- 5. The owner of the original repository gets a notification that someone created a pull request the request can be reviewed, commented and merged in (or not) via GitHub.

Key Points

- A fork is a git clone into your (GitHub) account
- A pull request asks the owner of a repository to incorporate your changes

(../05-remote-collaboration/)

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