GitHub

# GitHub Developer Training

Brian Blackman

CSA - E

brianbla@Microsoft.com



#### **Objectives**



- Have a hands-on training in how to collaborate effectively using the GitHub's toolset
- Understand how to navigate around GitHub
- Maximise Git and GitHub usage to streamline your development lifecycle
- Implement the **GitHub flow** in building software
- Resolve various types of merge conflict as they arise
- Protect branches with rules that work for your team using the CODEOWNERS file
- Mark moments in time within your repo using tags and releases
- Rewrite the history of your project in a way that suits you

#### **Agenda: Part 1**

#### Getting started

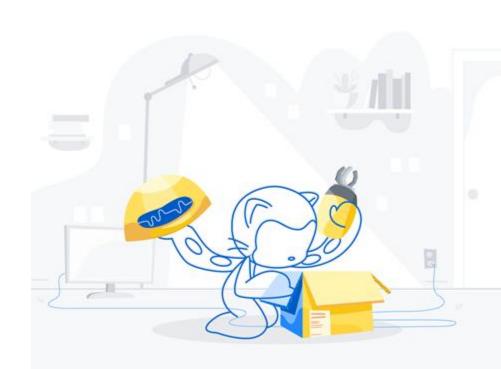
- Getting ready for class
- Getting started
- GitHub flow

#### • Project 1: caption this

- Branching with Git
- Local Git Configs
- Working locally
- Collaborating on code
- Editing on GitHub
- Merging Pull Requests
- Local History
- Streamline workflow with aliases

#### Project 2: Merge Conflicts

- Defining a merge conflict
- Resolving a merge conflict



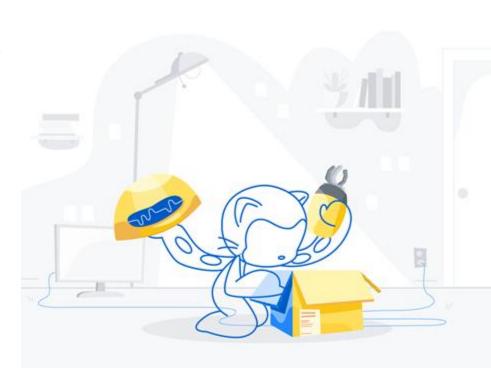
#### Agenda: Part 2

#### • Project 3: GitHub Games

- Workflow review
- Protected branches & CODEOWNERS
- Git bisect
- Reverting commits
- Helpful Git commands
- Viewing local changes
- Tags and releases
- Workflow discussion

#### • Project 4: Local repository

- Create a local repository
- Fixing commit mistakes
- Git reset
- Cherry picking
- Merge strategies



# Getting ready for class

User account

Install Git

Cloning and proxy configuration

Personal Access Tokens



## Setting up a GitHub.com user account

- Access GitHub.com and click Sign up.
- 2. Choose the free account.
- 3. You will receive a verification email at the address provided.
- 4. Click the link to complete the verification process.



#### **Install Git**

- git --version
- If you don't already have Git installed, you can download Git at <u>www.git-</u> scm.com.



### Cloning and proxy configuration

git clone https://github.com/githubschool/scratch

#### Proxy configuration if no authentication required

git config --global http.proxy
 https://YOUR.PROXY.SERVER:8080

#### Proxy configuration if authentication required

git config --global http.proxy
 https://YOUR\_PROXY\_USERNAME:YOUR\_PROXY\_P
 ASSWORD@YOUR.PROXY.SERVER:8080

### Personal Access Tokens

Settings / Developer settings

New personal access token GitHub Apps **OAuth Apps** Personal access tokens function like ordinary OAuth access tokens. They can be used instead of a password for Git over HTTPS, or can be used to authenticate to the API over Basic Authentication. Personal access tokens. Note repo-access What's this token for? Expiration \* The token will expire on Thu, Oct 7 2021. Select scopes Scopes define the access for personal tokens. Read more about OAuth scopes. ☐ reco Full control of private repositories. repositatus Access commit status repo\_deployment Access deployment status public repo Access public repositories. reporimite Access repository invitations security, events Read and write security events. workflow Update GitHub Action workflows write:packages Upload packages to GitHub Package Registry read:packages Download packages from GitHub Package Registry delete:packages Delete packages from GitHub Package Registry admin.org Full control of orgs and teams, read and write org projects write:org Read and write org and team membership, read and write org projects. ☐ read:org Read org and team membership, read org projects. admin:public.key Full control of user public keys

Write user public keys.

write:public\_key



Demo

### **Getting started**

Version control systems

Git

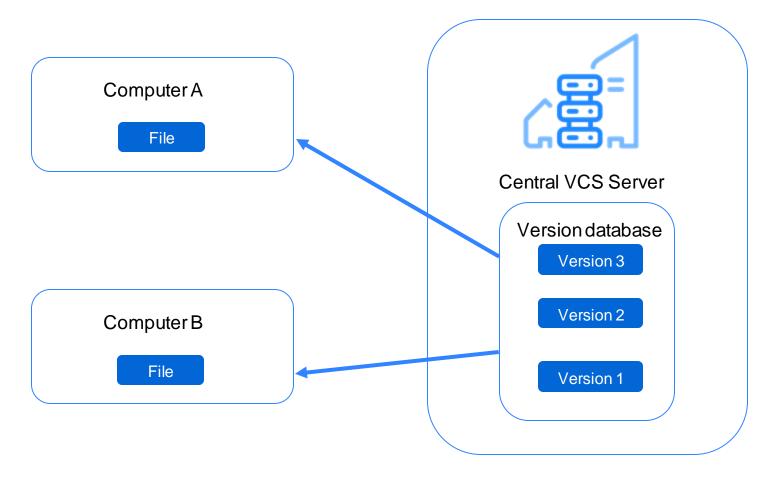
**GitHub** 

#### What is version control?

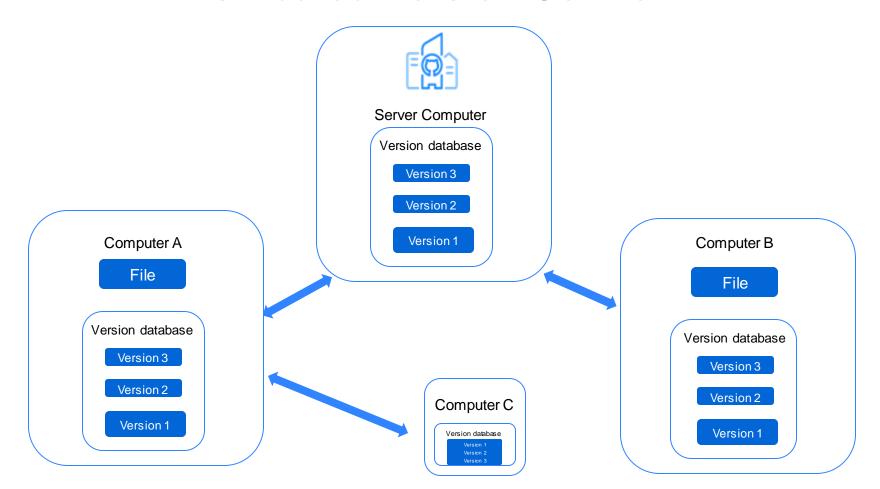
"Version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later."

https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control

#### **Centralized Version Control**



#### **Distributed Version Control**



### **Getting started**

Version control systems

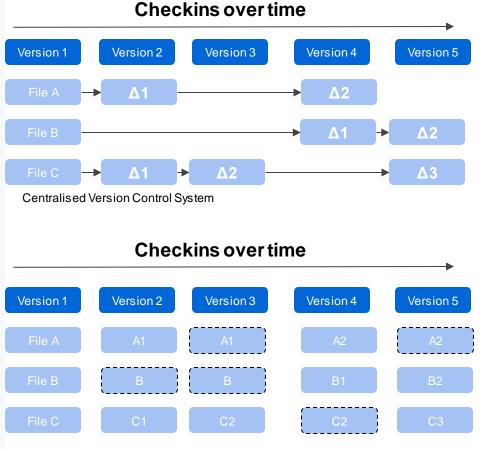
Git

GitHub



- A distributed version control system (DVCS)
- Free and open source
- Designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency
- Both small in size and fast
- Optimized for **local operations**
- Branching
- Snapshots, not deltas

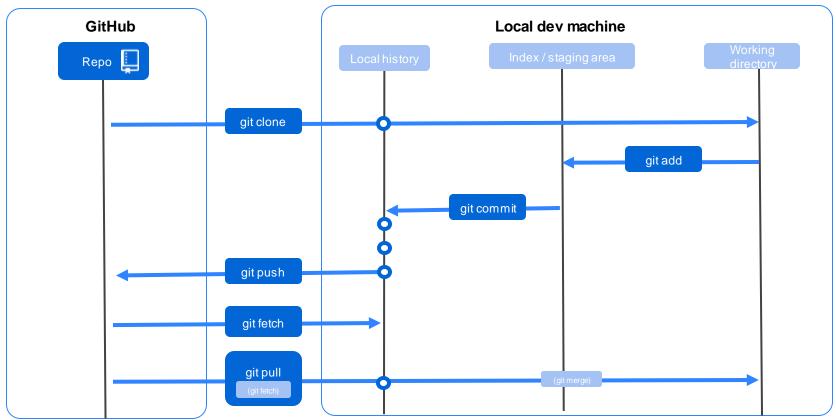
### Snapshots vs deltas



Distributed Version Control System

#### **How Git interacts with GitHub**





### **Getting started**

Version control systems

Git

#### **GitHub**

- Ecosystem
- Repository navigation



- Technology platform built on top of DVCS
- Social side of Git
- Code hosting and collaboration platform
- Community of developers
- **Ecosystem** of integrations
- **Team** collaboration through:
  - Issues
  - Pull requests
  - Organisation and teams
  - Projects

### **Getting started**

Version control systems

Git

#### **GitHub**

- Ecosystem
- Repository navigation

### The GitHub ecosystem

**Extend GitHub** Add tools to help you build and grow Explore apps Types Q. Search for apps and actions Sort: Best Match Appn-Apps Actions CodeFactor CircleCt By codefactor is @ By cested (3) Automated code review for GitHub-Automatically build, test, and deploy your. Categories project in minutes. Becommended Baconmanded API management Chat By detreels (2) By reporanger (2) Policy enforcement solution for confident A sidekick for repository maintainers Code quality and compliant code f: 203 installs ± 1.8k trotale Code review Continuous integration Testspace.com By webspoin (2) By testspace-com (4) Integrated Citt\*ub test solution for CI A staging server replacement and CVCO tool for full-stack ages Dependency management Results Dashboard, Reporting, Manual Test Case Management, and Exploratory 4. 791 installs Deployment.

₫ 337 inetalls

Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

106s

### **Getting started**

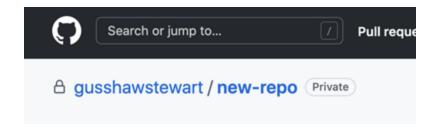
Version control systems

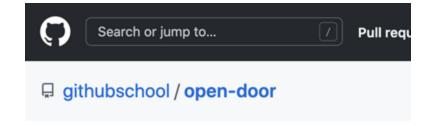
Git

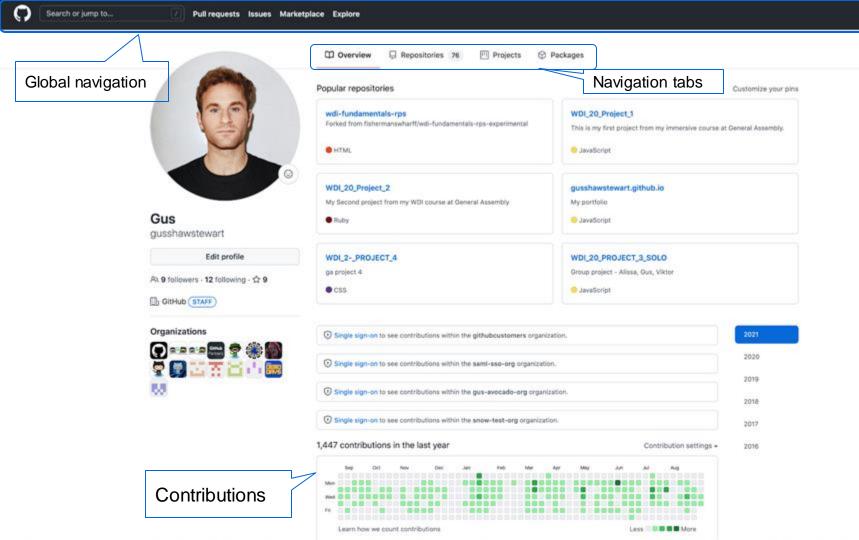
#### **GitHub**

- Ecosystem
- Repository navigation

### User accounts vs organization accounts





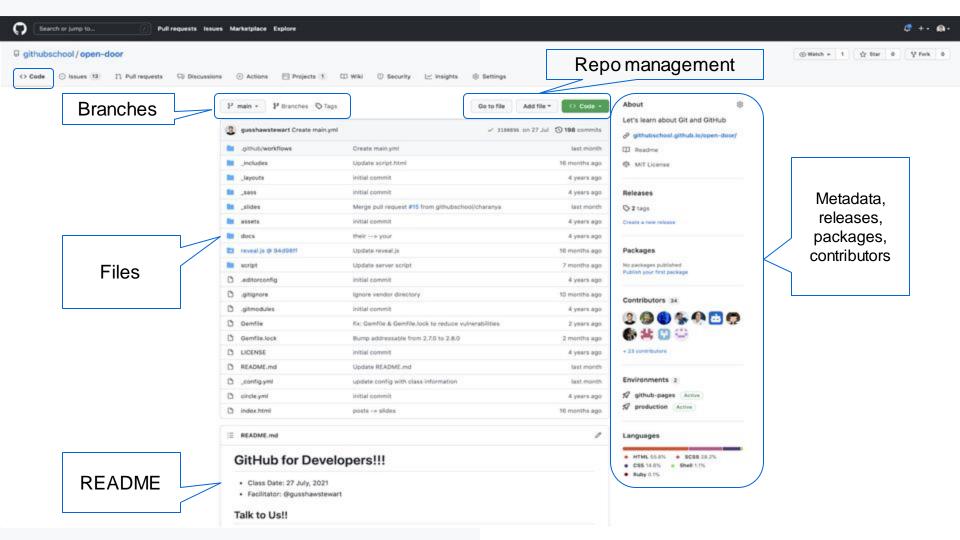


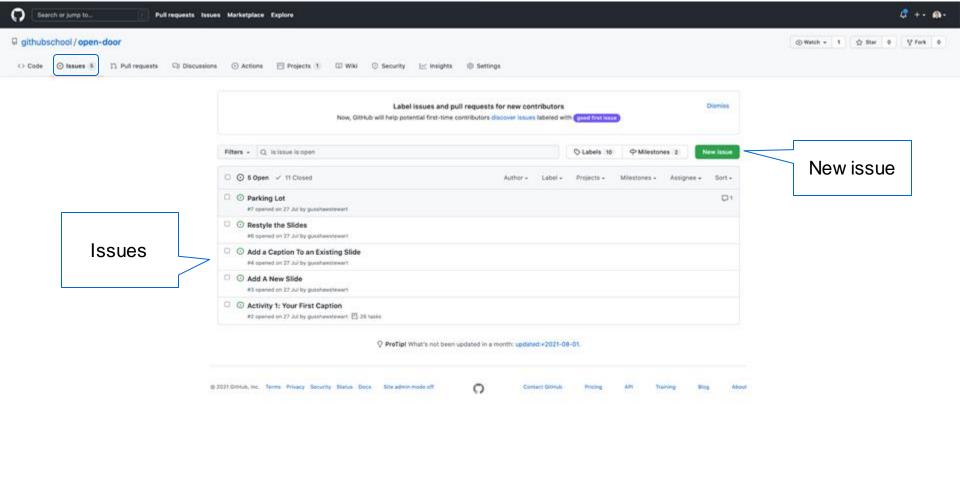
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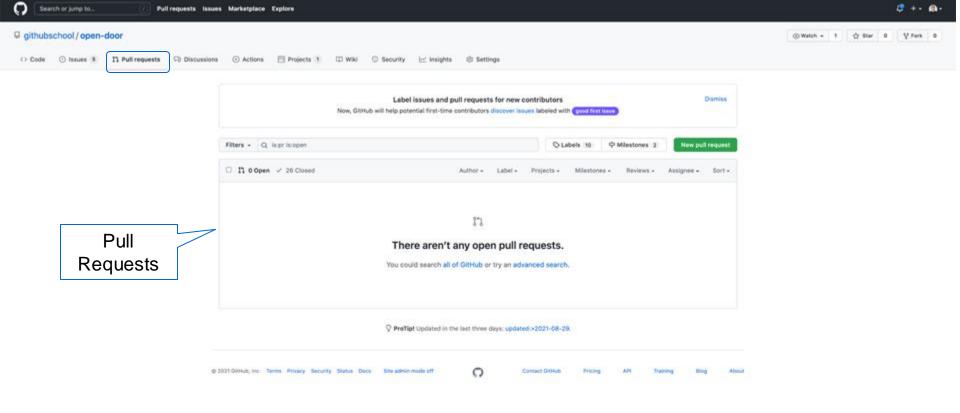
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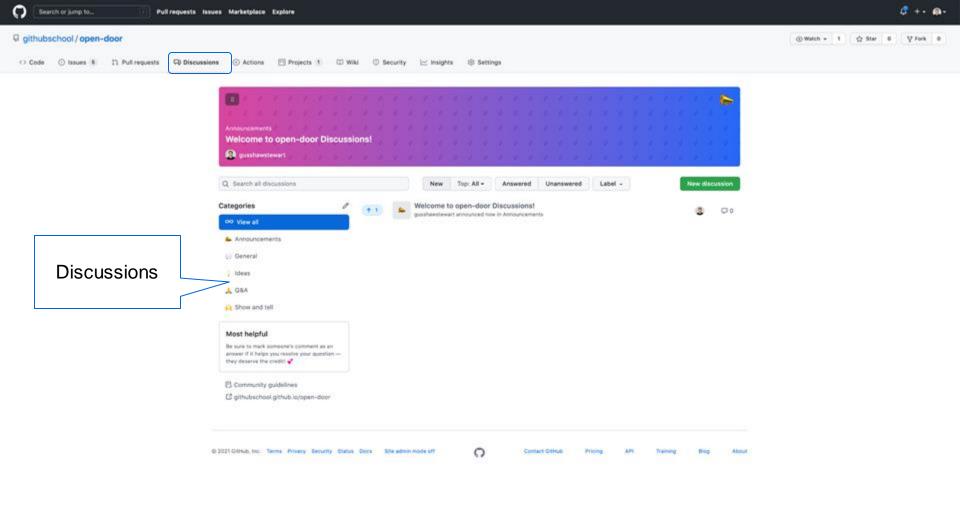


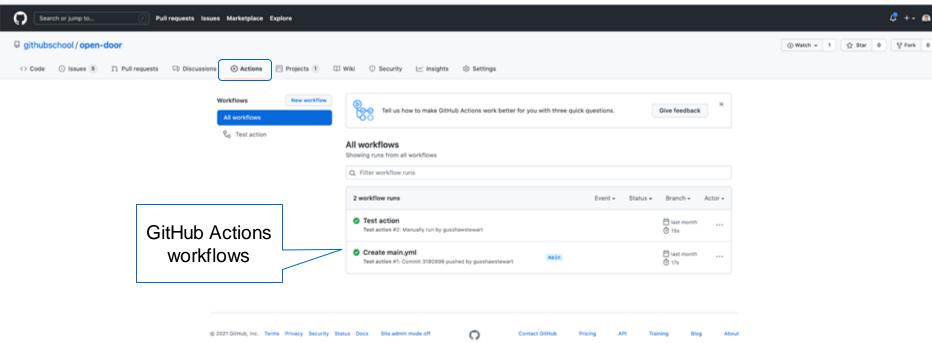
Demo



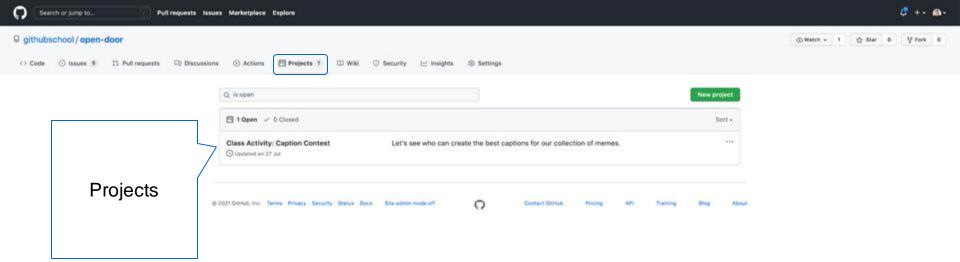


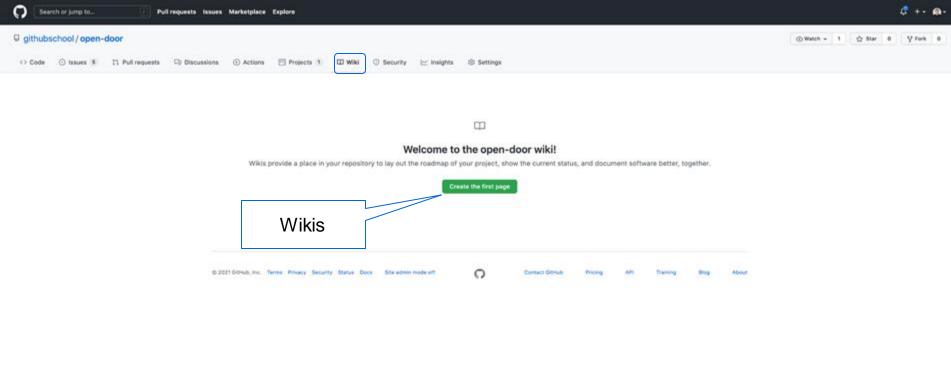


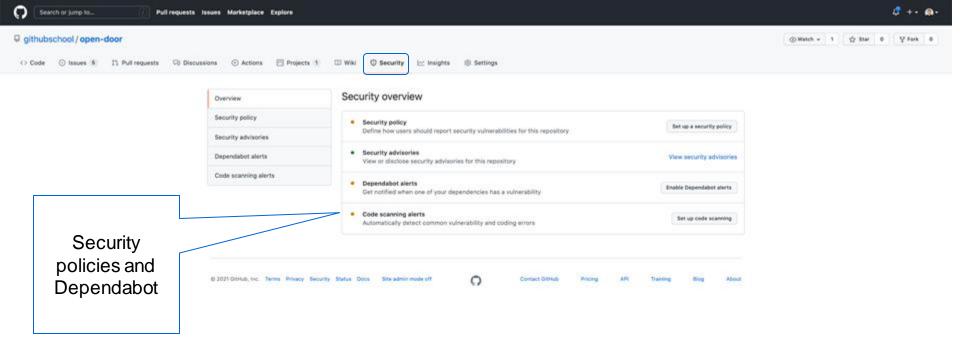


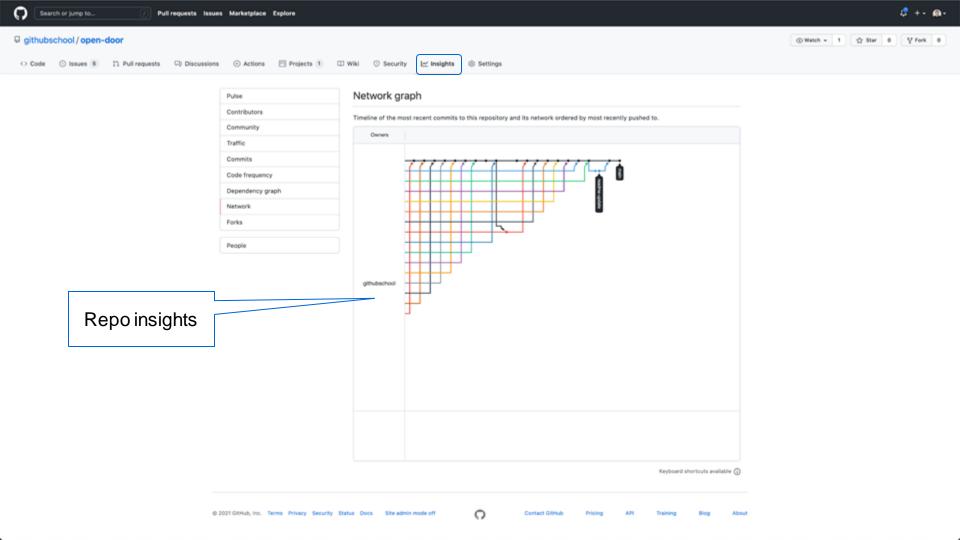


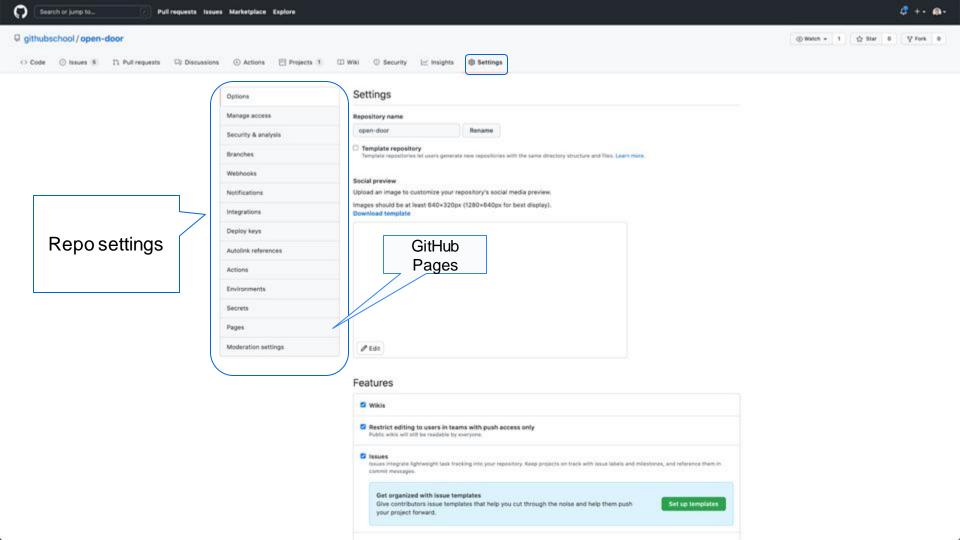
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## **Activity 1: comment on the issue**

## Repository: caption-this

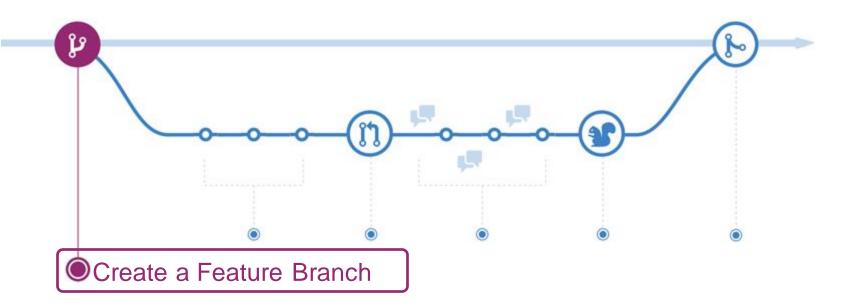
- Navigate to the issues tab, and click on the issue entitled "Comment here to be added as a collaborator"
- Leave a comment
- 3. Instructor needs IDs to run class scripts

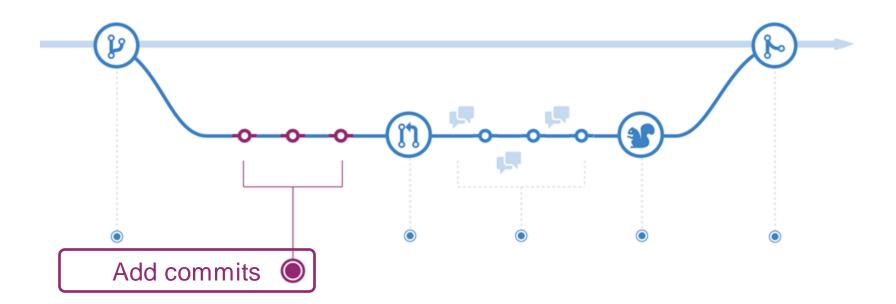
## **Branching Strategy**

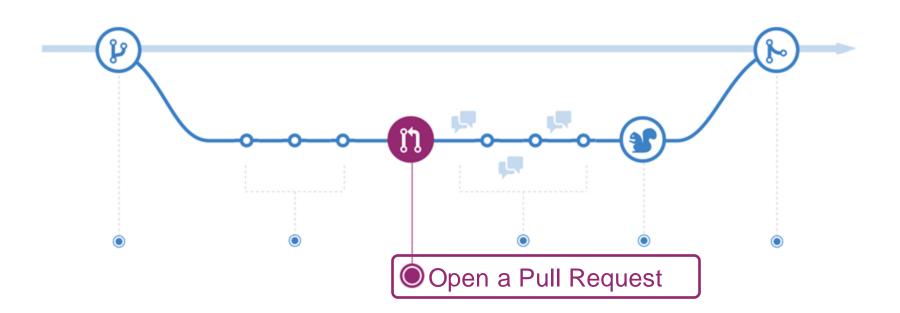
GitHub Flow

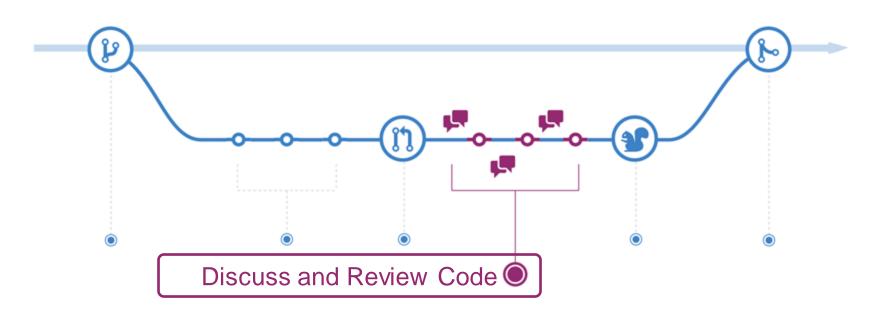
#### The GitHub Flow



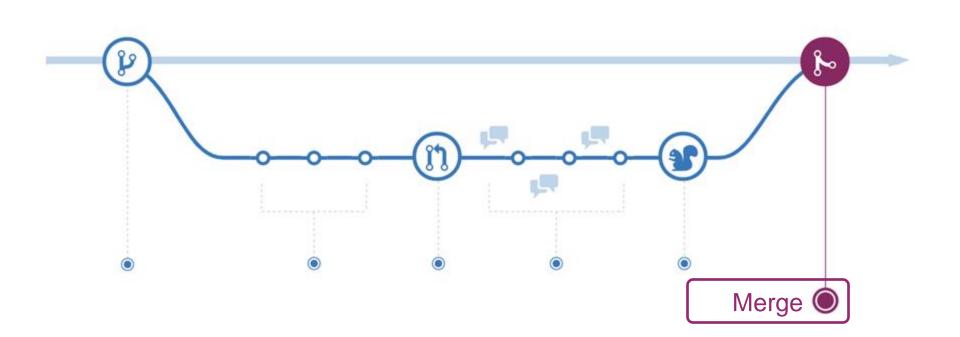












## Project 1: Caption this

Branching with Git

Collaborating on code

Local history

Local Git configs

Editing on GitHub

Working locally

Merging Pull Requests

Streamlining workflows with aliases



Demo

## Activity 2: creating a branch with GitHub

Repository: captionthis

- Navigate to Code tab of the class repository.
- 2. Click the branch dropdown.
- Enter the branch name 'add-caption-YOUR-GITHUB-ID'.
- Click the Create Branch link below

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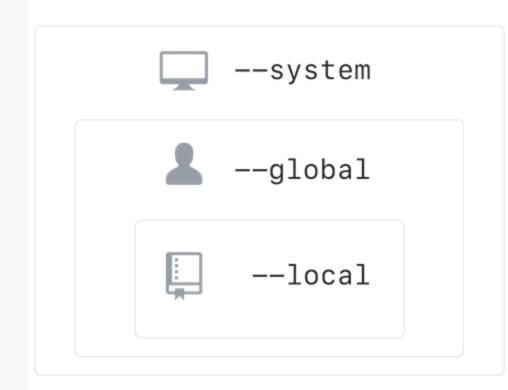
Editing on GitHub

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#### **Local Git configs**





Demo

# Activity 3: configuring username and email

#### **View Your User Name and Email**

git config --global user.name
git config --global user.email

#### **Viewing Your Configurations**

git config -list

git config --global -list

#### Create a new value

git config --global user.nickname "MyNickName"

#### Remove value

git config -global --unset user.nickname

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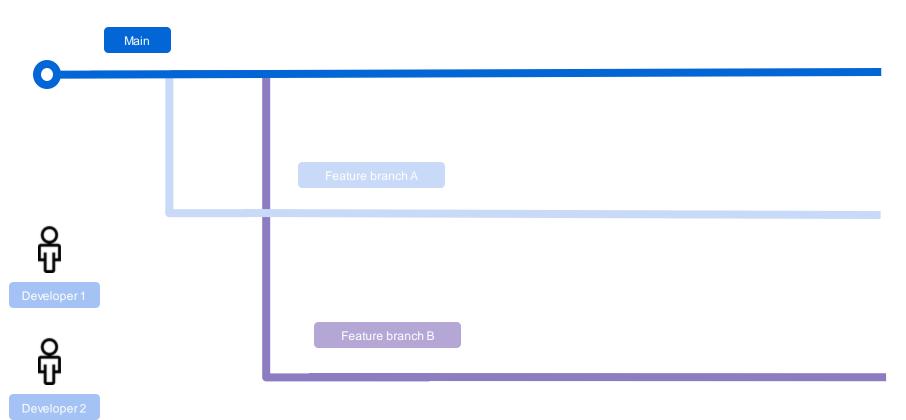
Working locally

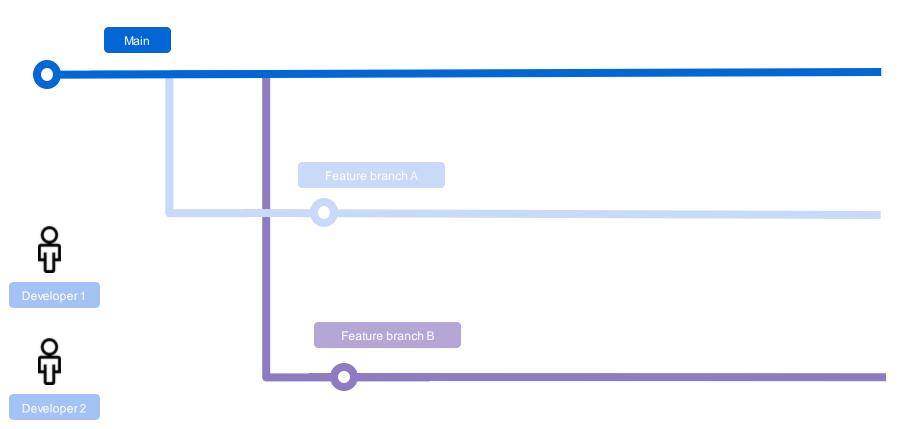
Merging Pull Requests

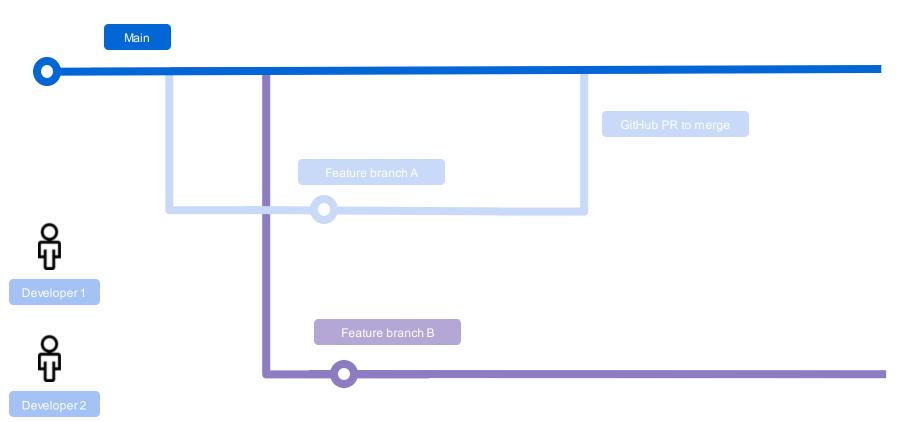
Streamlining workflows with aliases

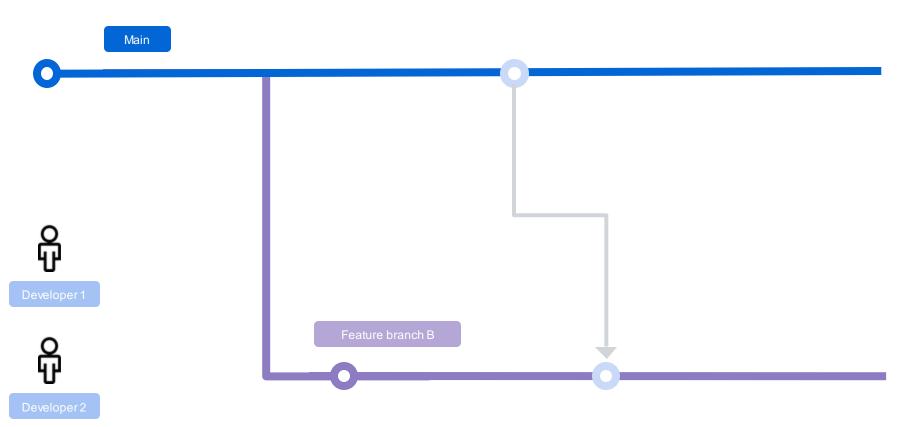
### **Working locally**

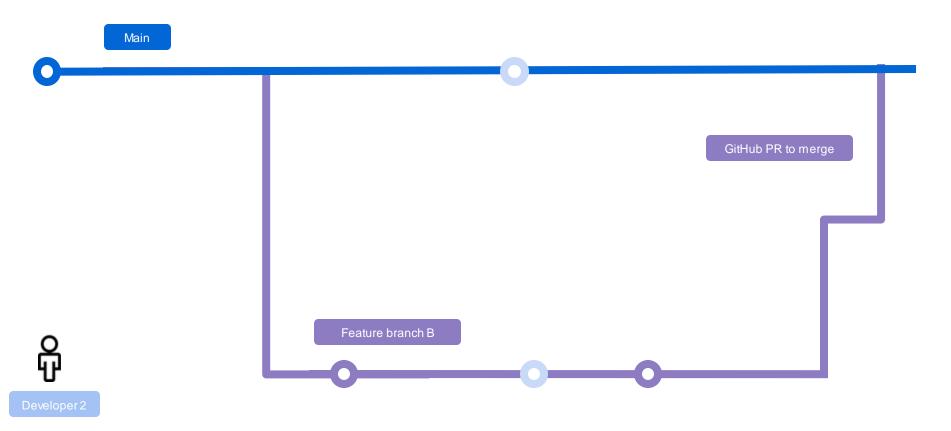












Main



Demo

# Activity 4: create a local copy of the repo

#### Repository: captionthis

- Navigate to the Code tab of the class repository on GitHub.
- 2. Click <>Code in green.
- 3. Copy the clone URL to your clipboard.
- 4. Open your command line application.
- 5. Retrieve a full copy of the repository from GitHub: git clone <CLONE-URL>
- operation: cd <REPOSITORY-NAME>

## **Activity 5: Switching branches**

using your local cloned repo of caption-this

- 1. git branch
- 2. git branch --all
- 3. git branch -a
- 4. git switch <BRANCH-NAME>
   Older versions not support
   switch, use checkout

#### The two stage commit

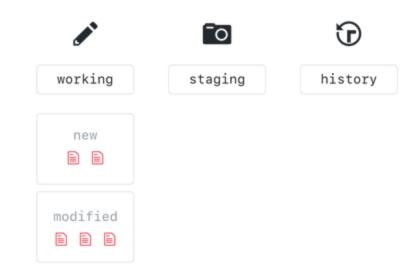




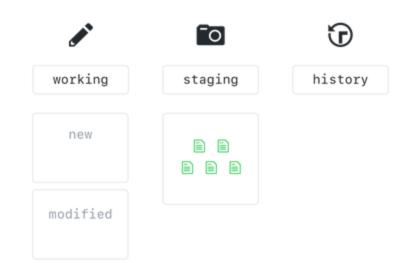


staging history

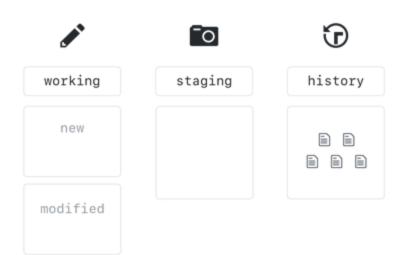
### The working tree



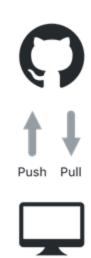
### Staging area



#### The commit



## Pushing changes to Github





Demo

## Activity 6: edit your file

#### In your local captionthis repo

- Make sure you are still on the previously created branch
- Within the \_slides directory, find your file,
   e.g 05-USERNAME.md.
- 3. Open your file in your favorite text editor.
- On line 6, replace the text with your own caption.
- 5. Save your file.

## Activity 7: make a commit

- 1. git status
- 2. git add my-file.md
- 3. git status
- 4. git commit -m "updating caption"
- 5. git status

## Activity 8: push to GitHub

1. git push

### Project 1: Caption this

Branching with Git

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Local history

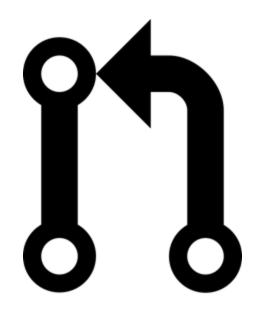
Local Git configs

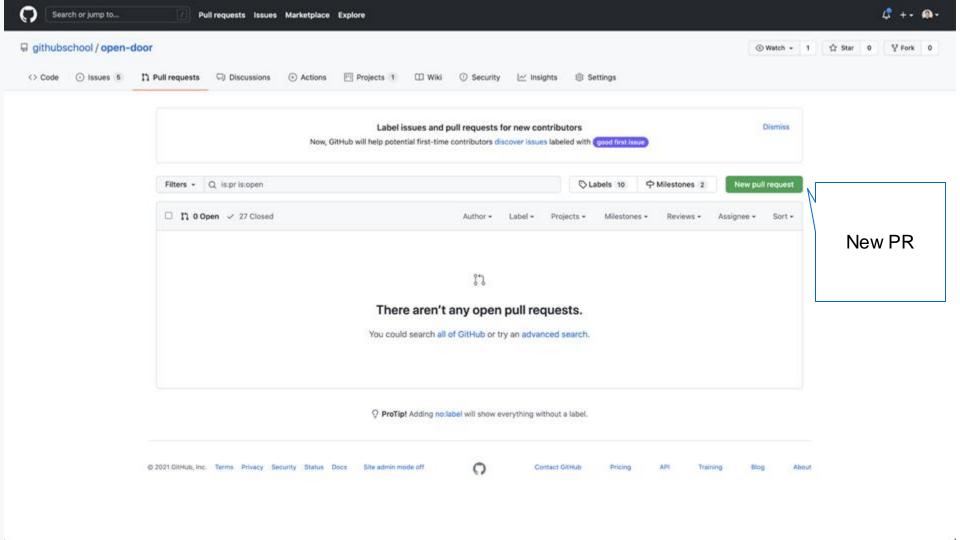
Editing on GitHub

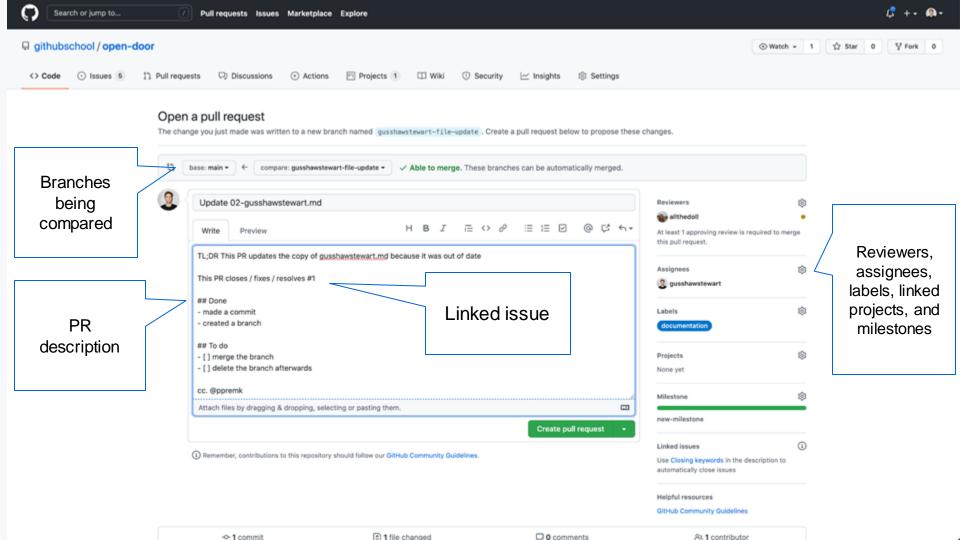
Working locally

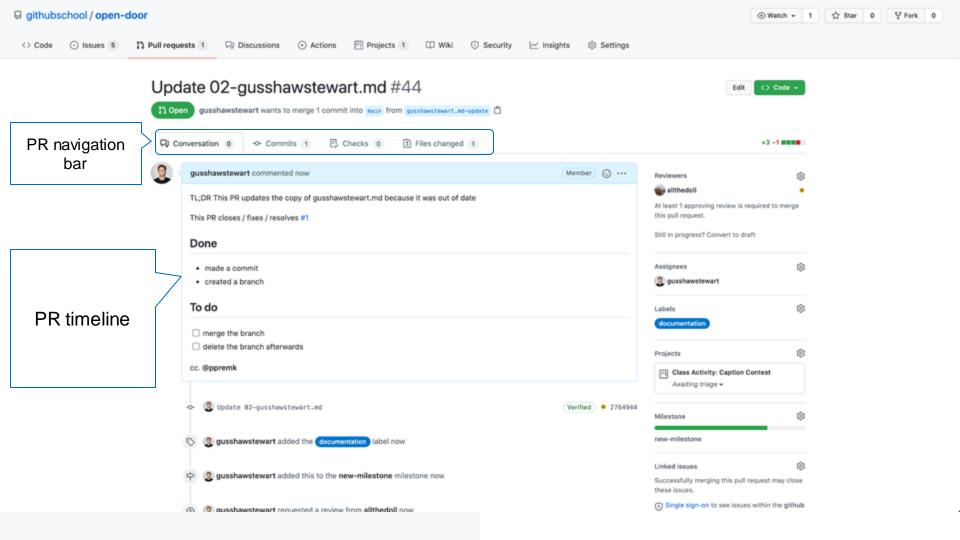
Merging Pull Requests

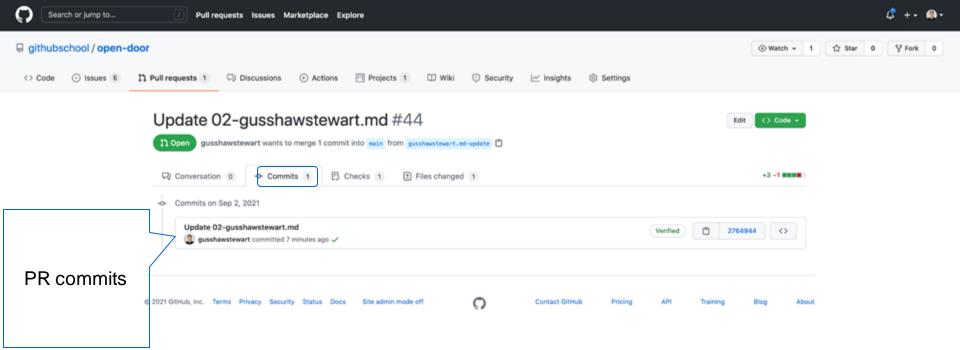
**Creating a PR** 

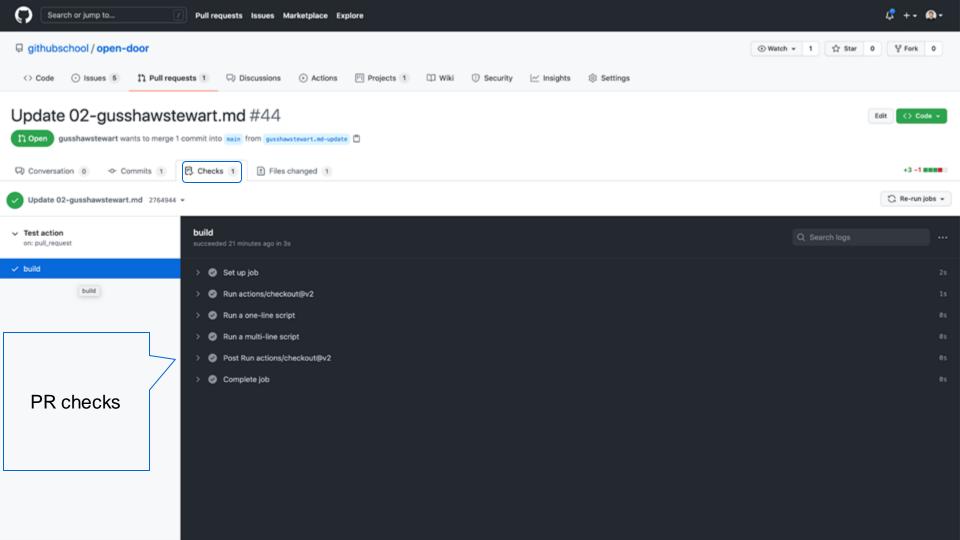












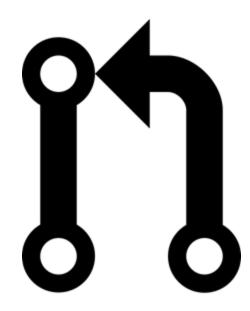


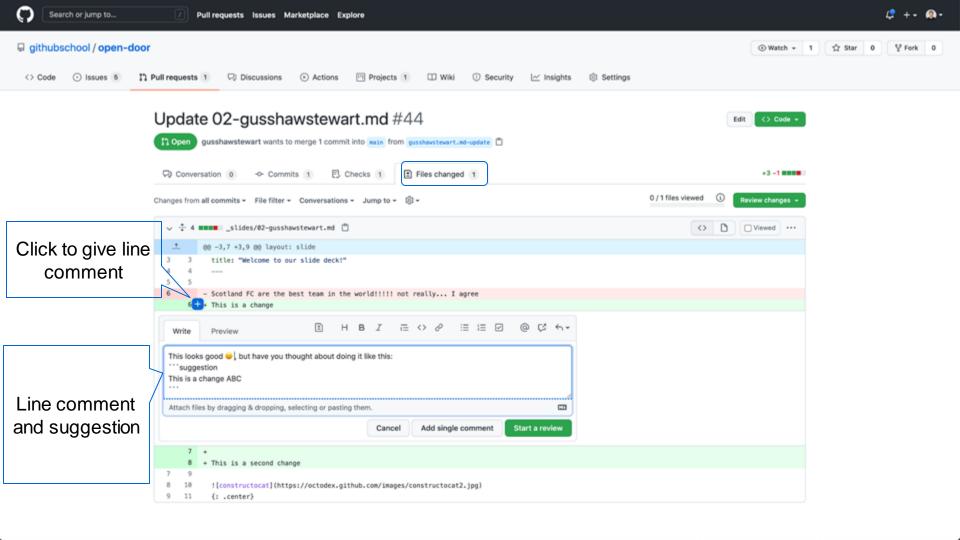
## Activity 9: create a Pull Request

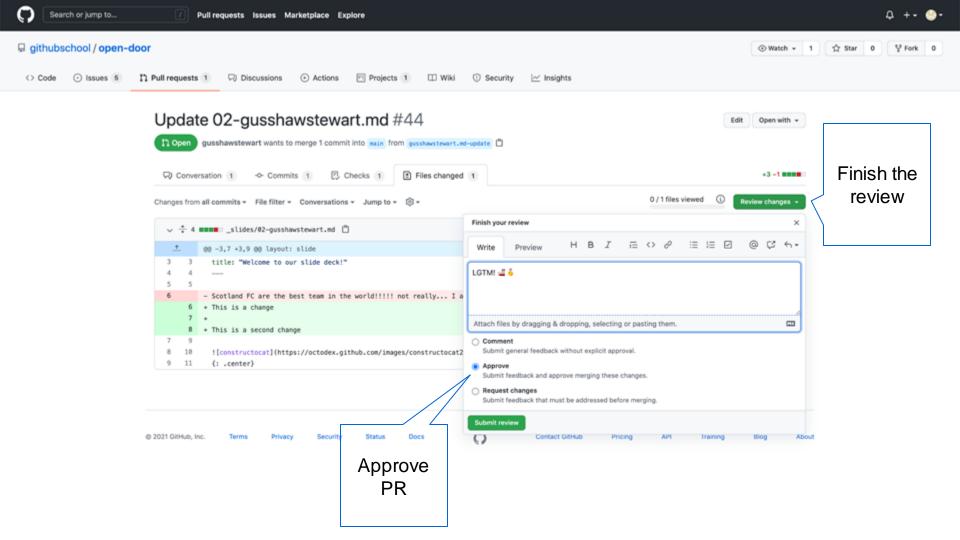
### Repository: captionthis

- Click the Pull Request tab.
- 2. Click **New Pull** Request.
- 3. In the **base** dropdown, choose **main**
- 4. In the *compare* dropdown, choose your branch.
- Type a subject line and enter a comment.
- Use markdown formatting to add a header and a checklist to your Pull Request.
- 7. Include one of the keywords: closes, fixes, or resolves followed by the issue number you created earlier to note which Issue the Pull Request should close. Example: This resolves #3
- 8. Click **Preview** to see how your Pull Request will look.
- Assign the Pull Request to yourself.
- Select your partner as a Reviewer for the Pull Request.
- 11. Click Create pull request.

Reviewing a PR









## Activity 10: review a Pull Request

### Repository: captionthis

- 1. Click the **Pull Request** tab.
- 2. Review the PR directly **below** your own
- B. Click the 'Files Changed' tab.
- Hover over a single line in the file to see the blue +. Click the + to add a line comment.
- Comment on the line and click Start a review.
- Click Review changes in the top right corner.
- 7. 'Approve' their changes
- Enter a general comment for the review.
- 9. Click Submit review

### Project 1: Caption this

Branching with Git

Collaborating on code

Local history

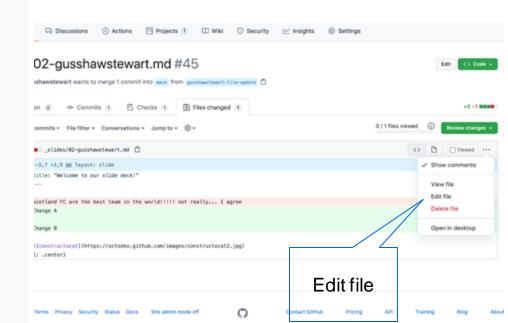
Local Git configs

Editing on GitHub

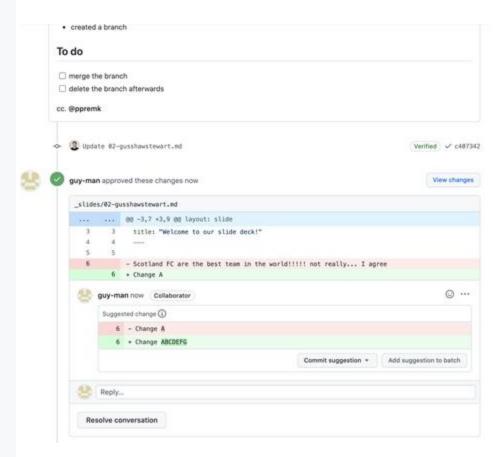
Working locally

Merging Pull Requests

### **Editing on GitHub**



## Commit suggested changes





### Project 1: Caption this

Branching with Git

Collaborating on code

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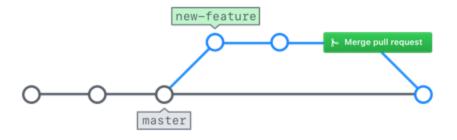
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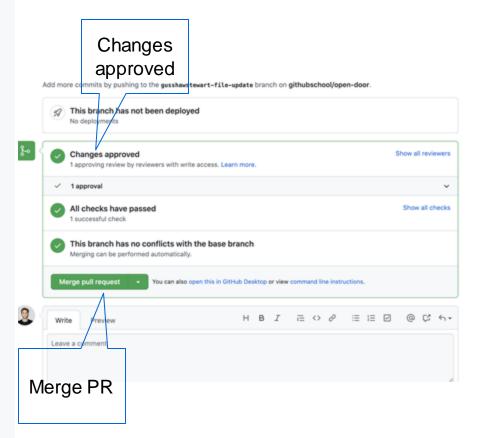
Working locally

Merging Pull Requests

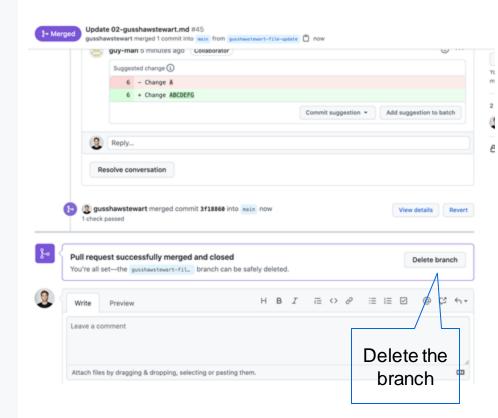
### Merging a PR



### Merging on GitHub



## Delete the branch on GitHub, and locally





### Activity 11: Merge Pull Request

### Repository: captionthis

- Navigate to your Pull Request (HINT:
   Use the Author or Assignee drop downs
   to find your Pull Request quickly)
- Click Conversation
- 3. Scroll to the bottom of the Pull Request and click the *Merge pull request* button
- 4. Click Confirm merge
- Click Delete branch

#### Update local repo

- Start by switching back to your default branch: git switch main
- Retrieve all of the changes from GitHub: git pull

### Activity 12: Cleaning Up the Unneeded Branches

Your local copy of caption-this

- 1. git branch --all
- 2. git branch --merged
- 3. git branch -d <branch-name>
- 4. git branch --all
- 5. git pull --prune
- 6. git config --global
  fetch.prune true.

### Project 1: Caption this

Branching with Git

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Local history

Local Git configs

Editing on GitHub

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### Local history

```
high-revs git:(master) git log --oneline
bae9b9e (HEAD -> master, origin/master, origin/HEAD) Merc
2ccd1c2 Merge branch 'master' into nfr-enhancement
9924622 Merge pull request #13 from githubschool/add-capt
7ef2f6f Merge pull request #12 from githubschool/add-capt
d64fb9e Merge pull request #22 from githubschool/add-capt
794c7d7 Added caption.
89b004c Merge pull request #21 from githubschool/add-capt
1164e01 Merge pull request #14 from githubschool/add-capt
234a546 Merge pull request #15 from githubschool/add-capt
405e588 Merge pull request #20 from githubschool/add-capt
127fae2 Merge pull request #25 from githubschool/add-capt
07be9e4 Merge pull request #18 from githubschool/add-capt
0316df7 Merge pull request #19 from githubschool/add-capt
756c4b4 Merge pull request #10 from githubschool/add-capt
ecd6130 Merge pull request #23 from githubschool/add-capt
7f3a1c8 Merge pull request #9 from githubschool/add-capt:
d935717 Merge pull request #16 from githubschool/add-capt
1d09278 Merge pull request #24 from githubschool/add-capt
7704793 Merge pull request #11 from githubschool/add-capt
7c02414 Merge pull request #17 from githubschool/add-capt
21c4855 Update _slides/09-rd-boris-mechkov.md
947ad2e updates caption text
14bb5b0 Added my enhancement
751b3d5 updates text
4733d10 Update caption
f0a79d1 Add caption gif
e7b1787 update slide caption
aa81119 updates caption text
e446280 Added caption for Carsten
d9cbc7c Update caption
ae77cf2 update text of slide
e3fd454 Update text of slide 11
```



## Activity 13: using Git Log

## Your local copy of caption-this

- git log
- git log --oneline
- git log --oneline --graph
- git log --oneline --graph -decorate
- git log --oneline --graph -decorate --all

### Project 1: Caption this

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```
alias.s=status -s
alias.ch=checkout
alias.cob=checkout -b
alias.ec=config --global -e
alias.lol=log --oneline --graph
alias.bclean=!f() { branches=$(git branch --merge
}$); [ -z "$branches" ] || git branch -d $branche
```



### Activity 14: creating custom aliases

## Your local copy of caption-this

#### **Original Command**

```
git log --oneline --graph --
decorate --all
```

#### **Creating the Alias**

```
git config --global alias.lol
"log --oneline --graph --decorate
--all"
```

#### Using the Alias

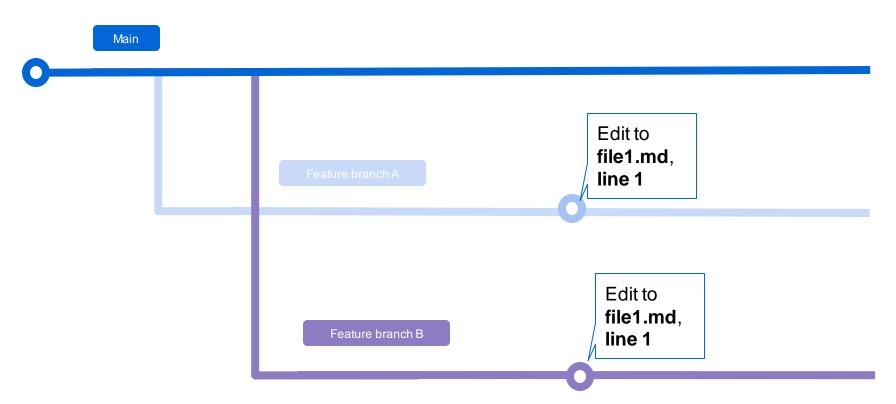
git lol

### Project 2: Merge conflicts

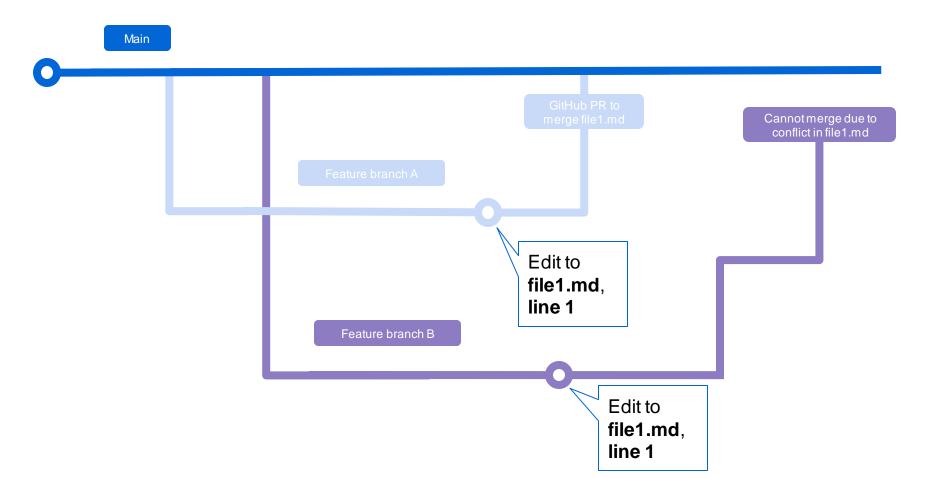
Defining a merge conflict

Resolving a merge conflict

### Defining a merge conflict



### Defining a merge conflict



## Project 2: Merge conflicts

Defining a merge conflict

Resolving a merge conflict

### Fixing a merge conflict

### Resolve conflict on UI

Add more commits by pushing to the reader-update branch on githubschool/conflict-practice-gusshawstewart. This branch has conflicts that must be resolved Resolve conflicts Use the web editor or the command line to resolve conflicts. Conflicting files README.nd Merge pull request You can also open this in GitHub Desktop or view command line instructions. HBIEOPEED @Ch. Preview Leave a comment Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them. 11 Close pull request (1) Remember, contributions to this repository should follow our GitHub Community Guidelines.

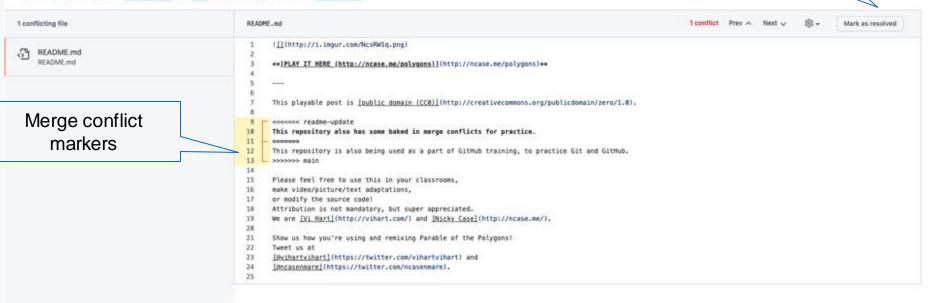
O ProTip! Add .patch or .diff to the end of URLs for Git's plaintext views.

### Conflict resolved in feature branch

#### Mark as resolved

#### Update README #3

Resolving conflicts between readne-update and main and committing changes -> readne-update





Demo

## Activity 15: resolve a merge conflict

Repository: conflict-practice-"yourgithub-id"

- Use the GitHub UI to resolve your conflict – see PR "Minor CSS fixes" and/or "Update README"
- Use your command line to resolve the third merge conflict – see PR "Updates to game manual"

# Project 3: GitHub Games

Workflow review

**Protected Branches and CODEOWNERS** 

Git Bisect

**Reverting Commits** 

Helpful Git commands

Viewing local changes

Tags and Releases

Branching strategy (Git flow)

#### **GitHub Pages**

#### GitHub Pages

GitHub Pages is designed to host your personal, organization, or project pages from a C



#### Source

Your GitHub Pages site is currently being built from the main branch. Learn more.

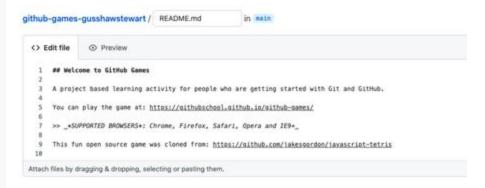
₽ Branch: main • Image: Image

#### Theme Chooser

Select a theme to publish your site with a Jekyll theme. Learn more,

Choose a theme

#### Workflow review





Demo

## Activity 16: updating the README.md

Repository: github-games-"yourgithub-id"

- 1. git clone URL
- 2. git switch -c readme-update
- Edit the URL in the README.md.
- 4. Committhe changes to your branch.
- 5. git push -u origin readmeupdate
- Create a Pull Request in your repository (base: main, compare: readmeupdate)
- 7. Merge your Pull Request.
- Delete the branch on GitHub.
- Update your local copy of the repository:git pull --prune

# Project 3: GitHub Games

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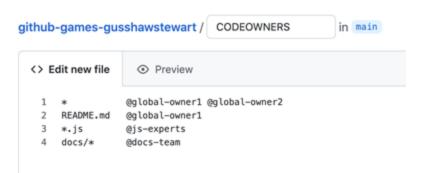
## **Protected Branches**

#### Branch protection rule

| Branch name pattern main   |  |
|--|--|
| Protect matching branches  |  |
| Require pull request reviews before merging  When enabled, all commits must be made to a non-protected branch and submitted via a pull request with the required number of approving reviews and no changes requested before it can be merged into a branch that matches this rule.                                    |  |
| Require status checks to pass before merging Choose which status checks must pass before branches can be merged into a branch that matches this rule. When enabled, commits must first be pushed to another branch, then merged or pushed directly to a branch that matches this rule after status checks have passed. |  |
| Require conversation resolution before merging When enabled, all conversations on code must be resolved before a pull request can be merged into a branch that matches this rule. Learn more.  |  |
| Require signed commits Commits pushed to matching branches must have verified signatures.  |  |
| Require linear history Prevent merge commits from being pushed to matching branches.   |  |
| ☐ Include administrators Enforce all configured restrictions above for administrators.   |  |
| Restrict who can push to matching branches Specify people, teams or apps allowed to push to matching branches. Required status checks will still prevent these people, teams and apps from merging if the checks fail.   |  |
|  |  |

Rules applied to everyone including administrators

#### **CODEOWNERS**





Demo

## Activity 17: Protected Branches

### Repository: github-games-yourgithub-id

- Select the Settings tab.
- Select Branches from the menu on the left side of the screen.
- Click the Add rule button next to Branch protection rules.
- 4. In the Apply rule to textbox type the name of the branch you would like to protect, for example, main.
- Check Do not allow bypassing the above settings
- Click the Create button.

### **Activity 18: create a CODEOWNERS file**

Repository: github-games-yourgithub-id

- . Go out to the Code tab of your repository.
- Click the Create new file button.
- In the Name your file... textbox enter CODEOWNERS (no extension necessary). You can add this to a .github/ directory if desired by entering .github/CODEOWNERS.
- On the first line, type \* @YOUR\_USERNAME
  - This means that you will be the default owner for everything in the repo, unless a later match takes preference.
- 5. On the next line, type \*.js @GITHUBTEACHER
  - Order is important. The last matching pattern for a given change takes precedence.
- Scroll down, and type a commit message into the Commit new file dialog box.
- Click the Commit new file button to save your changes.
- 8. Now that you have created a CODEOWNERS file, go back to your branch protection settings and click the Edit button next to main.
- Under Rule settings, select the option to Require pull request reviews before merging and Require review from Code Owners. Remember to click Save changes.

# Project 3: GitHub Games

Workflow review

**Protected Branches and CODEOWNERS** 

**Git Bisect** 

**Reverting Commits** 

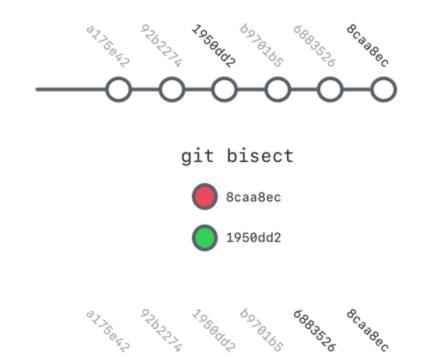
Helpful Git commands

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#### **Git Bisect**





Demo

### Activity 19: Git Bisectthe long way

### Your local copy of Repository: github-games-yourGitHubld

- You will need to have cloned the github-games-YourUserId repo
- Initiate the binary search: git bisect start.
- 3. Specify the commit where you noticed the code was broken: git bisect bad <SHA>.
- Specify the commit where you knew things were working: git bisect good <SHA>.
- Bisect will check you out to the midpoint between good and bad.
- Run a test to see if the game would work at this point. Our test is to use 1s to see if an index.html file exists.
- 7. If the game is still broken (there is no index.html file), type: git bisect bad.
- If the game works (and there is an index.html file), type: git bisect good.
- 9. Git will bisect again and wait for you to test. This will happen until Git has enough information to pinpoint the first bad commit.
- 10. When Git has detected the error, it will provide a message that SHA is the first bad commit.
- 11. Exit the bisect process: git bisect reset.

#### Activity 20: Git Bisectthe short way

Your local copy of Repository: github-games-yourGitHubld

```
1. git bisect start <bad-SHA>
  <good-SHA>
```

- 2. git bisect run ls index.html
- 3. git bisect reset

# Project 3: GitHub Games

Workflow review

**Protected Branches and CODEOWNERS** 

Git Bisect

**Reverting Commits** 

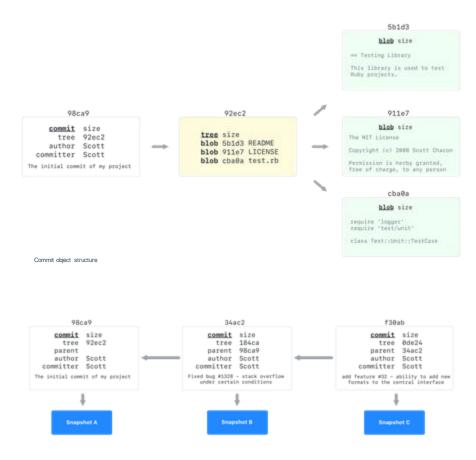
Helpful Git commands

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#### **Reverting commits**



Each commit pointing to its parent

\*Imago course: ProCit v2 by Scott Chacon



Demo

## Activity: Revert a commit

- 1. Initialize the revert: git revert <SHA>
- 2. Type a commit message.
- 3. Push your changes to GitHub.

# Project 3: GitHub Games

Workflow review

**Protected Branches and CODEOWNERS** 

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**Reverting Commits** 

Helpful Git commands

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### Helpful Git commands



Demo

## Activity 21: moving and renaming files with Git

Your local copy of Repository: github-games-yourGitHubld

- Create a new branch named slowdown.
- On line 9 of the index.html file, change the background url to images/texture.jpg.
- 3. On *line* 78, change the timing for the game to speed it up or slow it down.
- 4. Save your changes.
- 5. See what git is tracking:
- 6. git status
- 7. Create a new, empty directory:
- 8. mkdir images
- 9. Move the texture file into the directory with git:
- 10.git mv texture.jpg
   images/texture.jpg

## Activity 22: staging chunks of changes

Your local copy of Repository: github-games-yourGitHubld

- 1. See what git is tracking:
- 2. git status
- Move some parts of some files to the staging area with the --patch flag:
- 4. git add -p
- Stage the hunk related to the image move: y
- Leave the hunk related to the speed change in the working area: 'n'

# Project 3: GitHub Games

Workflow review

**Protected Branches and CODEOWNERS** 

**Git Bisect** 

**Reverting Commits** 

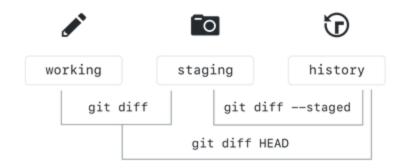
Helpful Git commands

Viewing local changes

Tags and Releases

Branching strategy (Git flow)

## Viewing local changes





Demo

## Activity 23: comparing changes within the local repository

Your local copy of Repository: github-games-yourGitHubld

- 1. git diff
- 2. git diff --staged
- 3. git diff HEAD
- 4. git diff --color-words
- 5. git diff <REF-1> <REF-2>
- 6. git diff main slow-down
- 7. git diff origin/main main
- 8. git diff 2710 b745

### Project 3: GitHub Games

Workflow review

**Protected Branches and CODEOWNERS** 

Git Bisect

**Reverting Commits** 

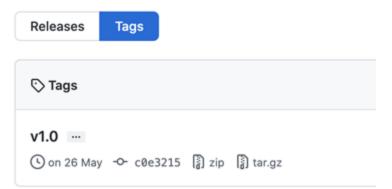
Helpful Git commands

Viewing local changes

Tags and Releases

Branching strategy (Git flow)

#### **Tags**



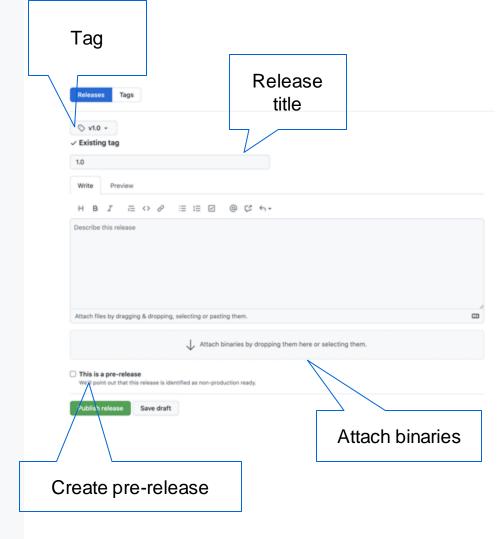
#### Releases



Q # 26 # 2 |F 11 | # 8 | # 3 | H 5 | 39 people macted

➤ All Changes

### **Creating a release**





Demo

#### **Activity 24: Tags**

Your local copy of Repository: github-games-yourGitHubld

- 1. git log --oneline
- 2. git tag v1.0 <SHA>
- 3. git show v1.0
- 4. git tag -a v2.0 <SHA>
- 5. git push --tags
- 6. git config --global push.followTags true

#### **Activity 25: Releases**

#### Repository: githubgames-YourGitHubID

- On GitHub, navigate to the Code tab of the repository.
- 2. Under your repository name, click Releases.
- Click Create new release.
- Type a name for the tag. We recommend you use semantic versioning.
- 5. Select a branch that contains the project you want to release. Usually, you'll want to release against your main branch, unless you're releasing beta software. You can also select a recent commit by choosing the recent commits tab.
- 6. Type a title and description that describes your release.
- 7. If you're ready to publicize your release, click Publish release. Otherwise, click Save draft to work on it later.

# Project 3: GitHub Games

Workflow review

**Protected Branches and CODEOWNERS** 

Git Bisect

**Reverting Commits** 

Helpful Git commands

Viewing local changes

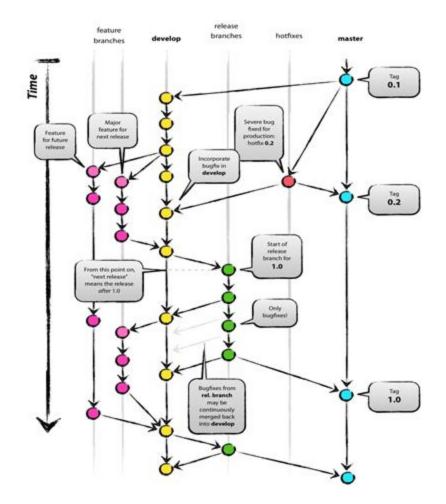
Tags and Releases

Branching strategy (Git flow)

### **Branching Strategy**

Git Flow

#### **Git Flow**



### Activity 26: workflow discussion

- 1. Which branching strategy will we use?
- Which branch will serve as our "main" or deployed code?
- 3. How will you protect your code?
- 4. Will we use naming conventions for our branches?
- 5. How will we use labels and assignees?
- Will we use milestones?
- 7. Will we have required elements of Issues or Pull Requests (e.g. shipping checklists)?
- 8. Who is expected to review your work? Do you plan to involve other teams?
- 9. How will we indicate sign-off on Pull Requests?
- 10. Who will merge pull requests?
- 11. How will you teach your workflow to your team? If it already exists, how is it taught to new hires?
- 12. What integrations will be used in different stages of development? Will all teams be using the same tools?
- 13. If users have questions about Git, GitHub, or their workflows, who do they ask? How do they know who to ask?

### Project 4: Local repository

Create a local repo Fixing commit mistakes

Rewriting history with Git Reset

Cherry picking

Merge strategies

#### Create a local repo

- → scratch git init practice-repo Initialized empty Git repository in po/.git/
- → scratch cd practice-repo
- → practice-repo git:(main)



Demo

# Activity 27: initialize a new local repository

- Navigate to the directory where you will place your practice repo (cd . . to get back to the parent folder).
- 2. Create a new directory and initialize it as a git repository: git init practice-repo
- B. CD into your new repository: cd practice-repo
- 4. Create an empty new file named README .md:
  - Bash: touch README.md
  - PowerShell: Out-File README.md
- 5. Add and commit the README.md file.

#### Bash:

```
for d in {1..6}; do touch "file${d}.md";
git add "file${d}.md"; git commit -m
"adding file ${d}"; done
```

#### PowerShell:

```
for ($d=1; $d -le 6; $d++) { Out-File
file$d.md; git add file$d.md; git commit -
m "adding file$d.md"; }
```

### Project 4: Local repository

Create a local repo Fixing commit mistakes

Rewriting history with Git Reset

Cherry picking

Merge strategies

### Fixing commit mistakes

```
practice-repo git:(main) x git status
On branch main
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    new file: file7.md
```

→ practice-repo git:(main) × git commit --amend



Demo

# Activity 28: revising your last commit

## Use your newly created local repo

- Create a new file:
  - Bash: touch file7.md
  - PowerShell: Out-File file7.md
- 2. When you are adding files to the previous commit, they should be in the staging area. Move your file to the staging area: git add file7.md
- 3. git commit --amend
- The text editor will open, allowing you to edit your commit message.

### Project 4: Local repository

Create a local repo Fixing commit mistakes

Rewriting history with Git Reset

Cherry picking

Merge strategies

### Rewriting history with Git Reset

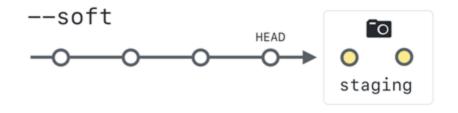


Before

After



#### **Reset Soft**





Demo

#### **Activity 29: Reset Soft**

Use your newly created local repo

- View the history of our project: git log
   --oneline --decorate
  - . Identify the current location of HEAD.
- 3. Go back two commits in history: git reset --soft HEAD~2
- See the tip of our branch (and HEAD) is now sitting two commits earlier than it was before: git log --oneline -decorate
- 5. The changes we made in the last two commits should be in the staging area: git status
- 6. All the files still exist locally: ls or dir
- 7. Let's remove the extra file we created earlier: git rm --cached file7.md
- 8. Now, we'll re-commit these changes without the extra file: git commit -m
  "re-add file 5 and 6"

#### **Reset Mixed**





Demo

#### **Activity 30: Reset Mixed**

Use your newly created local repo

- Once again, we will start by viewing the history of our project: git log -oneline
- 2. Go back one commit in history: git reset HEAD~
- See where the tip of the branch is pointing: git log --oneline -decorate
- 4. The changes we made in the last commit have been moved back to the working directory: git status
- 5. All the files still exist locally: 1s or dir
- 6. Move the files to the staging area before we can commit them: git add file5.md file6.md
- 7. Re-committhe files: git commit -m
  "re-add file 5 and 6"

#### **Reset Hard**





Demo

#### **Activity 31: Reset Hard**

Use your newly created local repo

- Start by viewing the history of our project with: git log --oneline
- Reset to the point in time where the only file that existed was the README.md: git reset --hard <SHA>
- 3. See that all of the commits are gone: git log --oneline
- Notice your working directory is clean: git status
- See that the only files in your repository are the README.md and file7.md: 1s or dir

### Project 4: Local repository

Create a local repo Fixing commit mistakes

Rewriting history with Git Reset

Cherry picking

Merge strategies

## Cherry picking and reflog

```
→ practice-repo git:(main) git reflog
e7f4fba (HEAD -> main) HEAD@{0}: reset: moving to e7f4fba
98e59b4 HEAD@{1}: cherry-pick: adding file 2
 e7f4fba (HEAD -> main) HEAD@{2}: reset: moving to e7f4fba
2e5d407 HEAD@{3}: commit: adding file 6
0b369d5 HEAD@{4}: commit: adding file 5
 ba09430 HEAD@{5}: commit: adding file 4
42e5989 HEAD@{6}: commit: adding file 3
305dfdc HEAD@{7}: commit: adding file 2
 e7f4fba (HEAD -> main) HEAD@{8}: commit (initial): adding
→ practice-repo git:(main) git cherry-pick 42e5989
[main 37e4397] adding file 3
Date: Mon Sep 6 13:34:17 2021 +0100
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 file3.md
→ practice-repo git:(main) git log --oneline
37e4397 (HEAD -> main) adding file 3
e7f4fba adding file 1
```



Demo

### Activity 32: cherry-pick a commit

Use your newly created local repo

- Find the commitID where you added file4.md: git reflog
- Cherry-pick that commit: git cherrypick <SHA>

### Activity 33: directional reset

Use your newly created local repo

- View the history of everywhere HEAD has pointed: git reflog
- Reset to the point in time where the original file6.md was created: git
- See your restored history: git log -- oneline

### Project 4: Local repository

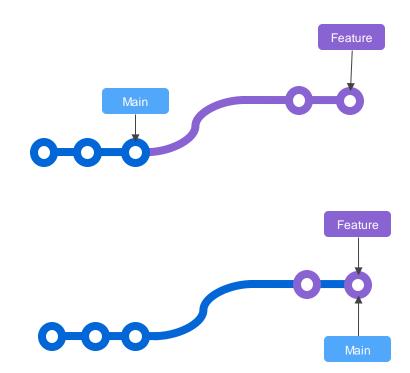
Create a local repo Fixing commit mistakes

Rewriting history with Git Reset

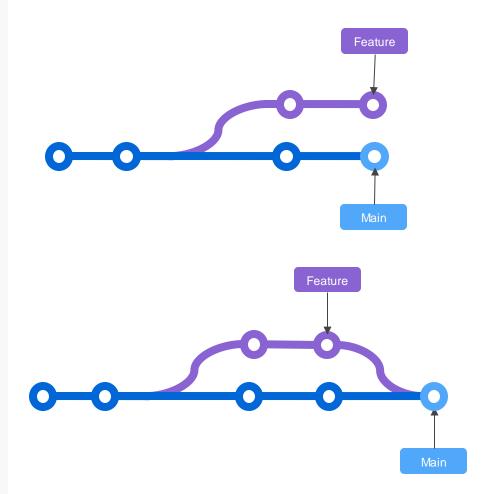
Cherry picking

Merge strategies

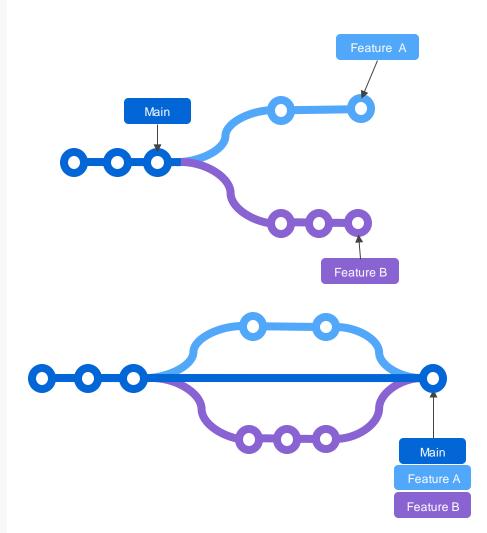
Merge strategies: fast-forward merge



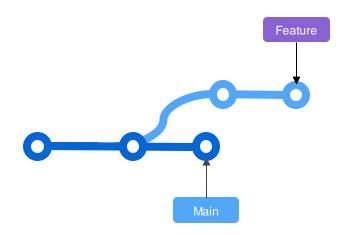
### Merge strategies: Recursive merge

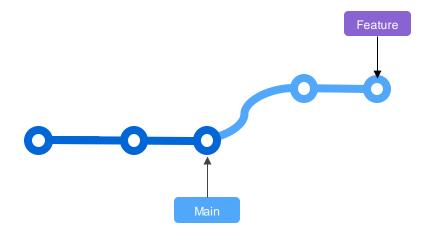


Merge strategies: Octopus merge



#### **Git Rebase**







Demo

### Activity 34: setup to rebase

Use your newly created local repo

- Find the SHA of the initial commit: git log --oneline
- 2. Reset to the SHA of the initial commit: git reset --hard SHA
- 3. Create a new branch and check out to it: git switch -c rebase-me
- 4. Cherry-pick files 4-6 onto the rebaseme branch using the reflog.
- 5. Switch to main: git switch main
- Cherry-pick files 1-3 onto the main branch using the reflog.
- 7. Lookat your history: git log -oneline --graph --decorate -all
- If you merged now, it would be a recursive merge.

### Activity 35: Begin the rebase

Use your newly created local repo

- Switch to the rebase-me branch: git switch rebase-me
- Start the merge: git rebase -i main
- Your text editor will open, allowing you to see the commits to be rebased.
- 4. Save and close the rebase-todo.
- Watch your rebase happen on the command line.
- Take another look at your history: git log -oneline --graph --decorate --all
- 7. If you merged now, it would be a fast-forward merge.

#### Finish the Merge

- 1. Switch to main, the branch you will merge into: git switch main
- Merge your changes in to main: git merge rebase-me



Recap Q&A

### **Appendix**

- 1. https://githubtraining.github.io/training-manual/#/01\_getting\_ready\_for\_class
- 2. https://guides.github.com/introduction/flow/
- 3. https://training.github.com/downloads/github-git-cheat-sheet.pdf
- 4. http://git-school.github.io/visualizing-git/

