Git Branches

GITHUB PULL REQUEST, Branching, Merging & Team Workflow (11:20)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oFYyTZwMyAg

Overview

This document describes why we branch, how to branch, and the commands we use to branch.

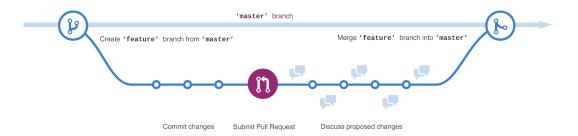
Branching

Why we branch

The Git basics documentation describes how to make changes to the github repository. Developers make changes to local copies of the repository, called branches. Branches allow developers to make changes to a local version of the repository, get those changes reviewed, and then submit the changes to the master branch. The reviewer attempts to catch any mistakes in the commit.

How to branch

Consider the repository to be the master branch, or master. Any changes made to newly created branches do not affect the master. When you create a branch, you create a copy of the repository.



https://guides.github.com/activities/hello-world/branching.png

Developers make their changes to these newly created branches, usually for a specific feature. Generally each JIRA story gets its own branch.

Before the developer pushes their branch to the master branch, they submit a pull request. A pull request usually requires another person to sign off for approval.

Commands to branch

Command	Function
git branch	list branches available
git branch <name branch="" of=""></name>	create a new branch
git checkout <name branch="" of=""></name>	swap between branches
git checkout -b <name branch="" of=""></name>	create a new branch, then immediately swap to it
git fetch	Download all changes from the cloned repository
git merge	Merge those changes with the current branch

git pull

Do **not** use git pull, use git fetch **then** git merge instead. For more information see this website's http://longair.net/blog/2009/04/16/git-fetch-and-merge/ article.

Procedure for pull request

Pretend your teams's assignment is to create documentation about how to use branches in git. You would use the following commands to execute this task.

- 1. Create a new branch to work on
 - a. Run git checkout -b BranchDocs to create a new branch, and immediately switch to that branch
- 2. Create the document about branches, and save it in the repository's folder
 - a. For example, if you ran git clone in your local ~/Documents folder, then self-titled repo will be in the ~/Documents folder
 - b. You may need to move the file to the sub folder, for example

```
mv ~/Documents/BranchBasics.pdf
~/Documents/gitrepos/TestRepo/BranchBasics.pdf
```

- 3. Run git checkout master
 - a. Run git fetch then git merge to ensure you are up to date
 - b. Run git checkout BranchDocs then git merge master to pull any changes from master into your BranchDocs branch
- 4. Run git add <filename>, for example git add BranchBasics.pdf
- 5. Run git commit
- 6. Run git push
 - a. You may be prompted with the following, just copy and paste the command to run:

```
git push --set-upstream origin BranchDocs
```

- $\textbf{7. Navigate to your github repo, for example } \verb|https://github.com/Griffith22/TestRepo| \\$
 - a. Select the branch you were working on, for example BranchDocs
 - b. Select New pull request
 - c. Enter relevant information, then click Create
 - d. This is where someone else can review your work for accuracy
 - e. Then they will approve the merge
 - i. This runs the git checkout master, git merge --no-ff BranchDocs, and git push origin master com mands, which pushes your branches changes to the master in the github repository

The cPanel way

cPanel way

The following steps are the cPanel way, and I need to double check them:

- 1. Navigate to https://enterprise.cpanel.net/projects/CPANEL/
- 2. Click on your team's link
- 3. Select the branch you want to merge to
- 4. Click Pull Requests on the left hand pane
- 5. Click Create pull request
- 6. Choose to create the pull request from your branch, to the team's branch
 - a. For example, Pull from: Garrett Griffith / CM-2016 to: cpanel-whm/code-monkeys / deprecate-mailman-scripts
- 7. Then click continue
 - a. These steps need to be updated with what to do from here.