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1 Doubtfire Git Workflow

We follow a Forking workflow¹ when developing Doubtfire.

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1.2 About the Doubtfire Branch Structure

We try to keep two main branches at all times:

- **master** for production
- **develop** for current development, a branch off **master**

That way, we follow the workflow:

1. branch off **develop**, giving your branch one of the prefixes defined below,
2. make your changes in that branch,
3. merge your branch back into **develop**,
4. delete your branch to clean up

¹See <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/comparing-workflows/forking-workflow>

The image shows a GitHub Pull Request (PR) creation form with several red annotations. At the top, the 'base fork' is 'doubtfire-lms/doubtfire-api' and the 'base' is 'develop'. The 'head fork' is 'freddy/doubtfire-api' and the 'compare' is 'feature/my-awesome-new-f...'. A green checkmark indicates 'Able to merge. These branches can be automatically merged.' A red note says 'Should be able to merge as you pulled from upstream develop'. Below this is a yellow box with the text 'Please review the [guidelines for contributing](#) to this repository.' The main form has a title field 'Add in my new feature' and a subtitle 'Give your PR a brief title'. The body field contains a sample PR description with a title '# Feature Name', a paragraph 'This new feature is so cool. It adds a whole bunch of new stuff and makes the entire app way better', a subheader '## Subfeature Detail', and a list of changes: '- add in a new foo' and '- change bar to gux'. A red note says 'Write more about your PR in the body'. The right sidebar has fields for 'Labels' (None yet), 'Milestone' (No milestone), and 'Assignee' (No one—assign yourself). A red note says 'Assign someone to code review your PR and give you feedback'. At the bottom right is a green 'Create pull request' button with a red note 'Create the PR when you're done!'.

base fork: **doubtfire-lms/doubtfire-api** base: **develop** ... head fork: **freddy/doubtfire-api** compare: **feature/my-awesome-new-f...**

✓ **Able to merge.** These branches can be automatically merged. **Should be able to merge as you pulled from upstream develop**

Please review the [guidelines for contributing](#) to this repository.

Add in my new feature **Give your PR a brief title**

Write Preview

Feature Name

This new feature is so cool. It adds a whole bunch of new stuff and makes the entire app way better

Subfeature Detail

In detail we've done the following:

- add in a new foo
- change bar to gux

Attach files by dragging & dropping or [selecting them](#).

Styling with Markdown is supported

Create pull request

Labels: None yet

Milestone: No milestone

Assignee: No one—assign yourself

Assign someone to code review your PR and give you feedback

Write more about your PR in the body

Create the PR when you're done!

Figure 1: Feature Branches

In some cases, your branches may only consist of one or two commits. This is still okay as you can submit a pull request for code review back into **develop**.

You may want to branch again, e.g.:

```
* master
| \
|  \
|   |
| (b1) develop
|  \ \
|   | (b2) feature/my-new-feature
|   | \ \
|   | | (b3) test/unit-tests-for-new-feature
|   | | /
|   | (m1)
|   | /
| (m2)
|  \ \
|   | (b4) fix/broken-thing
|   | /
| (m3)
| / |
| /  |
(m4)
|   |
|   |
*   *
```

Here, we:

1. branched off **master** to create our **develop** branch, at **b1**
2. branched off **develop** to create a new feature under the new branch **feature/my-new-feature**, at **b2**
3. branched off **feature/my-new-feature** to create some unit tests for that feature under **test/unit-tests-for-new-feature**, at **b3**

4. merged those unit tests back into `feature/my-new-feature`, at **m1**
5. merged the new feature back into `develop`, at **m2**
6. found a new bug in the feature later on, so branched off `develop` into `fix/broken-thing`, at **b4**
7. after we fixed our bug, we merged `fix/broken-thing` back into `develop`, at **m3**
8. decide we're ready to release, so merge `develop` into `master`, at **m4**

Note that along the way **we're deleting branches after we don't need them**. This helps us keep *short-lived* branches that don't go *stale* after months of inactivity, and prevents us from forgetting about open branches. The only branch we kept open was `develop`, which we can always branch off for new, un-released changes again.

Ideally, any changes that are merged into `master` have been **code-reviewed** before they were merged into `develop`. **You should always code review before merging back into develop**. You can do this by performing a Pull Request, where the reviewer can see the changes you want to merge in to `develop`.

1.3 Getting started with the Forking Workflow

1.3.1 1. Forking and Cloning the repository

1.3.1.1 Fork the Repo

To get a copy of a Doubtfire repositories on your user account, you will need to fork it *for each repository*:

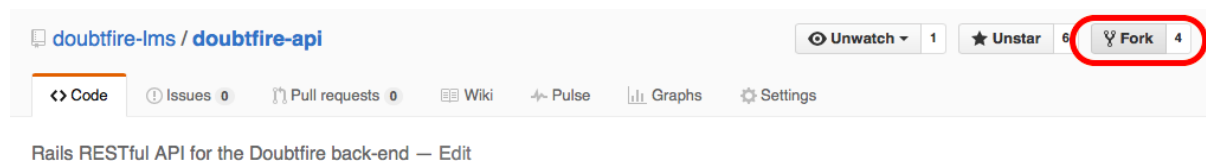


Figure 2: Fork the repo

1.3.1.2 Clone the Fork

You can then clone the repositories you have forked to your machine. To do so, navigate to your forked repositories and copy the clone URL:

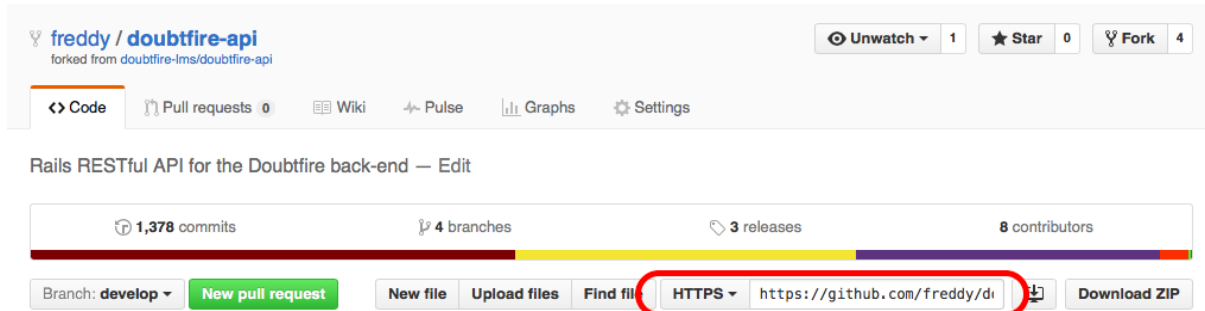


Figure 3: Copy the clone URL

Navigate to your **projects** or **repo** folder, and make a **doubtfire** folder. Then clone using the URLs you copied above:

```
$ cd ~/repos
$ mkdir doubtfire
$ cd doubtfire
$ git clone https://github.com/{username}/doubtfire-api.git
$ git clone https://github.com/{username}/doubtfire-web.git
```

1.3.1.3 Set up your upstream to doubtfire-lms

By default, git tracks your remote forked repository (the repository you cloned). This remote is called **origin**.

You will then need to set up a new remote to track to the **doubtfire-lms** owned repository. This will be useful when you need to get the latest changes other developers have contributed to the **doubtfire-lms** repo, but you do not yet have those changes in your forked repo. Call this remote **upstream**:

```
$ cd ~/repos/doubtfire/doubtfire-api
$ git remote add upstream https://github.com/doubtfire-lms/doubtfire-api.git
$ cd ~/repos/doubtfire/doubtfire-web
$ git remote add upstream https://github.com/doubtfire-lms/doubtfire-web.git
```

1.3.1.4 Ensure you have your author credentials set up

You should ensure your git user config are set and set to the email address you use with GitHub:

```
$ git config --global user.email "my-github-email@gmail.com"
$ git config --global user.name "Freddy Smith"
```

1.3.1.5 Use a rebase pull

We also want to avoid having merge commits whenever you pull from **upstream**. It is useful to pull from upstream using the **--rebase** switch, as this avoids an unnecessary merge commit when pulling if there are conflicts.

To fix this, always pull with **--rebase** (unless otherwise specified—see the **--ff** switch needed in Step 3):

```
$ git pull upstream develop --rebase
```

or alternatively, make a rebase pull as your default setting:

```
$ git config --global pull.rebase true
```

1.3.2 2. Writing your new changes

As per the branching structure, you need to branch off of **develop** to a new branch that will have your code changes in it. When branching, **be sure you are using a branch prefix**:

```
$ cd ~/repos/doubtfire/doubtfire-api
$ git checkout -b feature/my-awesome-new-feature
```

You can now begin making your changes. Commit along the way, **being sure to conform to the commit message guidelines**, on this branch and push to your fork:

```
$ git status
```

On branch feature/my-awesome-new-feature

Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/feature/my-awesome-new-feature'.

Changes not staged for commit:

(use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)

(use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

```
modified:    src/file-that-changed.js
modified:    src/another-file-that-changed.js
```

```
$ git add src/file-that-changed.js src/another-file-that-changed.js
$ git commit
```

```
[feature/my-awesome-new-feature 7f35016] DOCS: Add new documentation about git
2 files changed, 10 insertions(+), 15 deletions(-)
```

```
$ git push -u origin feature/my-awesome-new-feature
```

Note you only need to add the `-u` flag on an initial commit for a new branch.

1.3.3 3. Prepare for a Pull Request

Note, while it is advised you perform this step, it you can skip it and move straight to the Pull Request step. If the branch cannot be automatically merged, then you should run through these steps.

When you are done with your changes, you need to pull any changes from `develop` from the `upstream` repository. This essentially means “get me anything that has changed on the `doubtfire-lms` repository that I don’t yet have”.

To do this, pull any changes (if any) from the `upstream` repository’s `develop` branch into your local `develop` branch:

```
$ git checkout feature/my-awesome-new-feature
$ git pull --ff upstream develop
```

If there are merge conflicts, you can resolve them now. Follow GitHub’s guide² for resolving merge conflicts.

We can now update your `origin` repository’s `my-awesome-new-feature` on GitHub such that it will include the changes from `upstream`:

```
$ git push origin feature/my-awesome-new-feature
```

²See <https://help.github.com/articles/resolving-a-merge-conflict-from-the-command-line>

1.3.4 4. Submitting a Pull Request (PR) to the upstream repository

Once you have pushed your changes to your fork, and have ensured nothing has broken, you can then submit a pull request for code review to Doubtfire.

To submit a pull request, go to the relevant Doubtfire LMS Repo and click “New Pull Request”:



Figure 4: New PR

Ensure that the **Head Fork** is set to your forked repository and on your feature branch. If you cannot see your repository, try clicking the “Compare across forks” link.

Comparing changes

Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new pull request. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).

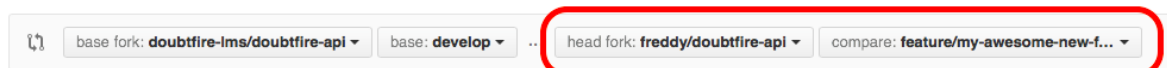


Figure 5: Compare forks

You can then begin writing the pull request. Be sure you are **Able to Merge**, otherwise **try repeating an upstream pull of develop into your feature branch**, as per the previous step.

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for creating a pull request. At the top, the 'base fork' is 'doubtfire-lms/doubtfire-api' with 'base: develop'. The 'head fork' is 'freddy/doubtfire-api' with 'compare: feature/my-awesome-new-f...'. A green box indicates 'Able to merge. These branches can be automatically merged.' A red note says 'Should be able to merge as you pulled from upstream develop'. Below this is a yellow box with a link to 'guidelines for contributing'. The main form has a title field 'Add in my new feature' and a 'Give your PR a brief title' prompt. The body field contains a template with '# Feature Name', a description, '## Subfeature Detail', and a list of changes. A red note says 'Write more about your PR in the body'. The right sidebar has 'Labels' (None yet), 'Milestone' (No milestone), and 'Assignee' (No one—assign yourself). A red note says 'Assign someone to code review your PR and give you feedback'. At the bottom right is a green 'Create pull request' button with a red note 'Create the PR when you're done!'.

Figure 6: Writing a Pull Request

With your PR body, be descriptive. GitHub may automatically add a commit summary in the body. If fixing a problem, include a description of the problem you're trying to fix and why this PR fixes it. When you are done, assign a code reviewer and add a tag (if applicable) and create the pull request!

If your code is ok, it will be merged into **develop**, (and eventually **master**, meaning your code will go live - woohoo :tada:)

If not, the reviewer will give you suggestions and feedback for you to fix your code.

STOP! Continue to the next step once your Pull Request is approved and merged into the doubtfire-lms's develop branch.

1.3.5 5. Cleaning Up

Once your pull request is approved, your code changes are finalised, and merged you will want to delete your old feature branch so you don't get lots of old branches on your repository.

Following from the example above, we would delete `feature/my-awesome-new-feature` as it has been merged into `develop`. We first delete the branch locally:

```
$ git branch -D feature/my-awesome-new-feature
```

Then remove it from your fork on GitHub:

```
$ git push origin --delete feature/my-awesome-new-feature
```

Then ensure you are git is no longer tracking the deleted branch from `origin` by running a fetch prune:

```
$ git fetch --prune
```

As your changes have been merged into `upstream's develop` branch, pull from `upstream` and you can grab those changes into your local repository:

```
$ git checkout develop  
$ git pull upstream develop
```

Then push those changes up into your `origin's develop` so that it is synced with `upstream's develop`:

```
$ git push origin upstream
```

1.3.6 Workflow Summary

Step 1. Set up for new feature branch:

```
$ git checkout develop           # make sure you are on develop  
$ git pull --rebase upstream develop # sync your local develop with upstream's develop  
$ git checkout -b my-new-branch  # create your new feature branch
```

Step 2. Make changes, and repeat until you are done:

```
$ git add ... ; git commit ; git push      # make changes, commit, and push to origin
```

Step 3. Submit a pull request, and **if unable to merge:**

```
$ git pull --ff upstream develop      # merge upstream's develop in your feature branch
$ git add ... ; git commit           # resolve merge conflicts and commit
$ git push origin                     # push your merge conflict resolution to origin
```

Step 4. Only when the pull request has been **approved and merged**, clean up:

```
$ git checkout develop               # make sure you are back on develop
$ git branch -D my-new-branch        # delete the feature branch locally
$ git push --delete my-new-branch     # delete the feature branch on origin
$ git fetch origin --prune            # make sure you no longer track the deleted branch
$ git pull --rebase upstream develop  # pull the merged changes from develop
$ git push origin develop             # push to origin to sync origin with develop
```

1.4 Branch Prefixes

When branching, try to prefix your branch with one of the following prefixes shown in Table 1.

1.5 Writing Commit Messages

Parts of this section have been adapted from Chris Beam's post, How to Write Good Commit Messages³.

When writing commits, try to follow this guide as described in this subsection.

1.5.1 Prefix your commit subject line with a tag

Each one of your commit messages should be prefixed with one of the following shown in Table 2

1.5.2 Formatting your message

Capitalise your commit messages and do not end the subject line with a period

FIX: Change the behaviour of the logging system

³See <http://chris.beams.io/posts/git-commit/>

Table 1: Branch prefixes

Prefix	Description	Example
feature/	New feature was added	feature/add-learning-outcome-alignment
fix/	A bug was fixed	fix/crash-when-code-submission-finished
enhance/	Improvement to existing feature, but not visual enhancement (See LOOKS)	enhance/allow-code-files-to-be-submitted
looks/	UI Refinement, but not functional change (See ENHANCE)	looks/rebrand-ui-for-version-2-marketing
quality/	Refactoring of existing code	quality/make-code-convention-consistent
doc/	Documentation-related changes	doc/add-new-api-documentation
config/	Project configuration changes	config/add-framework-x-to-project
speed/	Performance-related improvements	speed/new-algorithm-to-process-foo
test/	Test addition or enhancement	test/unit-tests-for-new-feature-x

Table 2: Commit tagging guide

Tag	Description	Example
NEW	New feature was added	NEW: Add unit outcome alignment tab
FIX	A bug was fixed	FIX: Amend typo throwing error
ENHANCE	Improvement to existing feature, but not visual enhancement (See LOOKS)	ENHANCE: Calculate time between classes to show on timetable
LOOKS	UI Refinement, but not functional change (See ENHANCE)	LOOKS: Make plagiarism tab consistent with other tabs
QUALITY	Refactoring of existing code	QUALITY: Make directives in consistent format with each other
DOC	Documentation-related changes	DOC: Write guide on writing commit messages
CONFIG	Project configuration changes	CONFIG: Add new scheme for UI automation testing
SPEED	Performance-related improvements	SPEED: Reduce time needed to batch process PDF submissions
TEST	Test addition or enhancement	TEST: Add unit tests for tutorial administration

and not

`fix: change the behaviour of the logging system.`

1.5.3 Use the imperative mood in your commit subject line

Write your commits in the imperative mood and not the indicative mood

- “Fix a bug” and **not** “*Fixed* a bug”
- “Change the behaviour of Y” and **not** “*Changed* the behaviour of Y”
- “Add new API methods” and **not** “*Sweet* new API methods”

A properly formed git commit subject line should always be able to complete the following sentence:

If applied, this commit will **your subject line here**

If applied, this commit will **fix a bug**

If applied, this commit will **change the behaviour of Y**

and not

If applied, this commit will **sweet new API methods**

1.5.4 Subject and body lines

Write a commit subject, and explain that commit on a new line (if need be):

`FIX: Derezz the master control program`

`MCP turned out to be evil and had become intent on world domination.
This commit throws Tron's disc into MCP (causing its deresolution)
and turns it back into a chess game.`

Keep the subject line (top line) concise; keep it **within 50 characters**.

Use the body (lines after the top line) to explain why and what and *not* how; keep it **within 72 characters**.

1.5.4.1 But how can I write new lines if I'm using `git commit -m "Message"`?

Don't use the `-m` switch. Use a text editor to write your commit message instead.

If you are using the command line to write your commits, it is useful to set your git editor to make writing a commit body easier. You can use the following command to set your editor to `nano`, `emacs`, `vim`, `atom`.

```
$ git config --global core.editor nano
$ git config --global core.editor emacs
$ git config --global core.editor vim
$ git config --global core.editor "atom --wait"
```

If you want to use Sublime Text as your editor, follow this guide⁴.

If you are not using the command line for git, you probably should be⁵.

2 Contributing To Web

Please read through this document before contributing to Doubtfire.

Before continuing, **please read the contributing document⁶ of the API**, as this outlines the Git workflow you should be following.

2.1 Coding Guidelines

For extendability and maintenance purposes, following these guidelines:

- Name a directive with it's role in mind (i.e., as a **Agent Noun**⁷) to give a small summary as to what the directive *does*:
- when *viewing* a project or task, the directive is **project-viewer** and **task-viewer**
- when *assessing* task submissions, the directive is **task-submission-assessor**
- when *editing* a unit's tutorials, the directive is **unit-tutorial-editor**

⁴See <https://help.github.com/articles/associating-text-editors-with-git/#using-sublime-text-as-your-editor>

⁵See <http://try.github.io>

⁶See <https://github.com/doubtfire-lms/doubtfire-api/blob/develop/CONTRIBUTING.md>

⁷See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agent_noun

- Name directives that show lots of data in one directive in a table a list: e.g.:
unit-student-list, group-member-list, project-top-task-list
- Name directives with a series of steps to perform a goal a wizard, e.g.:
project-portfolio-wizard, new-user-wizard
- Always name modals in Pascal Case **SomeModal** and create them as a factory/controller pair CoffeeScript file which can then be easily created on the fly:

```
# foo/modals/create-foo-modal.coffee
angular.module('doubfire.foo.modals.create-foo-modal', [])

#
# Prompts the user to create a Foo using a bar and qux variable
#
.factory('CreateFooModal', ($modal) ->
  CreateFooModal = {}

  CreateFooModal.show = (bar, qux) ->
    $modal.open
      templateUrl: 'foo/modals/create-foo-modal.tpl.html'
      controller: 'CreateFooModalCtrl'
      resolve:
        bar: -> bar
        qux: -> qux

  CreateFooModal
)

.controller('CreateFooModalCtrl', ($scope, bar, qux) ->
  # Does stuff with bar and qux to create a foo
  $scope.bar = bar
  $scope.qux = qux
)

# foo/states/foo-view/foo-view.coffee
```

```
# ...  
.controller('FooViewCtrl', ($scope, CreateFooModal) ->  
  # ...  
  $createNewFoo = ->  
    CreateFooModal.show($scope.bar, $scope.qux)  
)
```

- Always name non-anonymous controllers with a `Ctrl` suffix
- Case correctly:
- `directiveName` should be camelCase - refer to this Angular documentation⁸
- `ServiceName`, `ControllerNameCtrl` should be in PascalCase
- Regardless of abbreviations, stick to these conventions (e.g., `pdfPanelViewer` directive works, but `PDFPanelViewer` won't work as it needs to be camelCase)
- Place modals and states in a `modals` and `states` folder under the root. All else can be in their own folders unless they are of a related concept (see the `project-portfolio-wizard` folder under `project`, `stats` under `tasks` and `units`)
- The name of a module should follow the directory structure of where it has been placed (i.e., in the above example, the template file was at `foo/modals/create-foo-modal.tpl.html`, the CoffeeScript file was at `foo/modals/create-foo-modal.coffee`, and thus the module is `doubtfire.foo.modals.create`)
- Try to give a brief summary of what the directive, state or factory does. E.g., the comment in the example above for `CreateFooModal` is sufficient.
- Try to abstract as much code inside a model class as possible. At present a lot of this code is in a model's service, and it should be moved into the model's resource definition as much as possible:

```
Unit.addTutorial tutorialData
```

instead of:

```
unitService.addTutorial unit, tutorialData
```

⁸See <https://docs.angularjs.org/guide/directive#normalization>