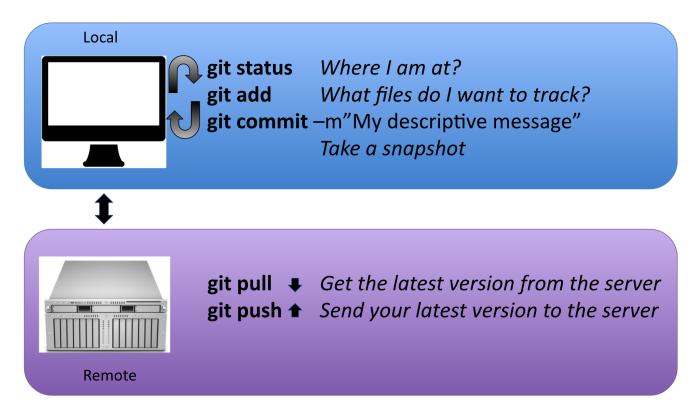


Code versioning - Working with remotes

So far we have use git locally, on one machine. One of the strength of Git is that it allows to share and co-edit codes and files.

Adding remotes to your workflow

It is important that a good portion of the worflow happen on your local machine (in blue) and a part require interactions with a remote machine (in purple):



Sequence order:

- 1.) git add (adding the guys you want on the picture)
- 2.) git commit -m "my descriptive message" (taking the picture)

------ REMOTE -----

3.) git pull : be sure you have the latest version of the picture album from the server)

4.) git push : send your latest version of the picture album to the server

Working with Remote repositories

Adding your local repository to a remote server

Within your local repository:

1. Add the remote address:

```
git remote add origin https://github.nceas.ucsb.edu/brun/demo.git
```

2. Do your initial push: git push -u origin master

Managing Merge Conflicts

The most common cause of merge conflicts happen if different another user change the same file that you have modified. It can happen during pull from a remote repository (or when merging branches).

- 1. If you know for sure what file version you want to keep:
 - keep the remote file: git checkout --theirs conflicted_file.txt
 - keep the local file: git checkout --ours conflicted_file.txt
- => You still have to git add and git commit after this
 - 1. If you do not why there is a conflict: Dig into the files, looking for:

```
<<<<< HEAD
local version
======
remote version
>>>>> [remote version (commit#)]
```

- => You still have to git add and git commit after this
 - 1. You want to roll back to the situation before you started a merge: git merge --abort

Branches

What are branches? Well in fact nothing new, as the master is a branch. A branch represents an independent line of development, parallel to the master (branch).

Why should I use branches? for 2 reasons:

- We want the master to only keep a version of the code that is working
- We want to version the code we are developing to add/test new features (for now we mostly talk about feature branch) in our script without altering the version on the master.

Working with branches

Creating and using a branch

Few commands to deal with branches:

- git branch Will list the existing branches
- git branch myBranchName Will create an new branch with the name myBranchName
- git checkout myBranchName Will switch to the branch myBranchName

Tip! In a rush? create a new branch and switch to it directly:

```
git checkout -b branchName
```

Want to switch back to master?

```
git checkout master
```

=> Once you have switched to your branch, all the rest of the git workflow stays the same (git add, commit, pull, push)

Creating and using a branch

Done with your branch? Want to merge your new - ready for prime time - script to the master?

- 1. Switch back to the master: git checkout master
- 2. Get the latest version of the master: git pull origin master
- 3. Merge the branch: git merge myBranchName
- 4. Delete the branch: git branch -d myBranchName

References

- General
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