Collaborating Using the GitHub Flow



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Overview



Working with branches
Using the GitHub Flow
Forking a repository



Working with Branches





Branching traditionally means diverging from the main development line

Expensive operation

- Copy of source directory



Branching in Git



Much more lightweight

Branching is very fast

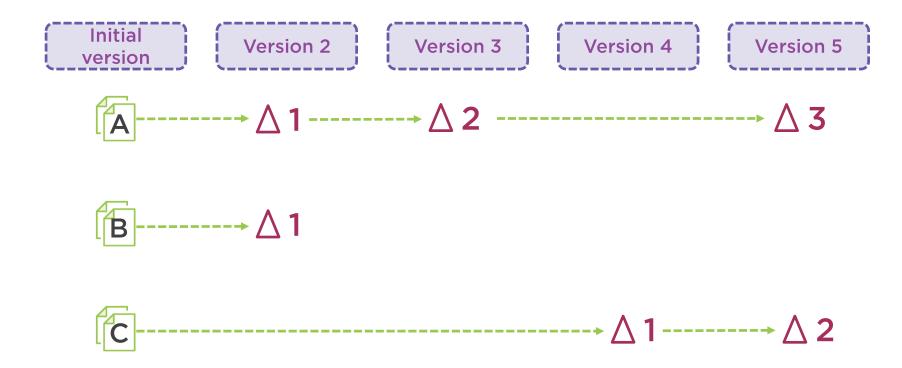
Encouraged to be used

Works because of the way Git works

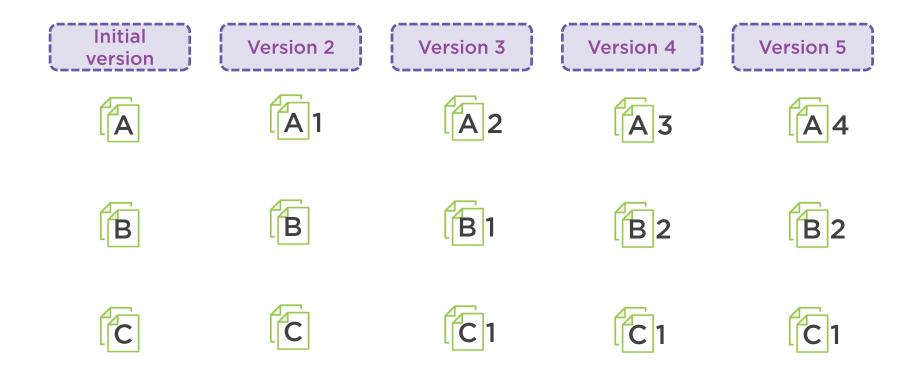
- Snapshots



Traditional Source Management



The Concept of Snapshots in Git (and GitHub)



Commits in Git





Branching in Git



Branch is a pointer to a commit

Default branch is master

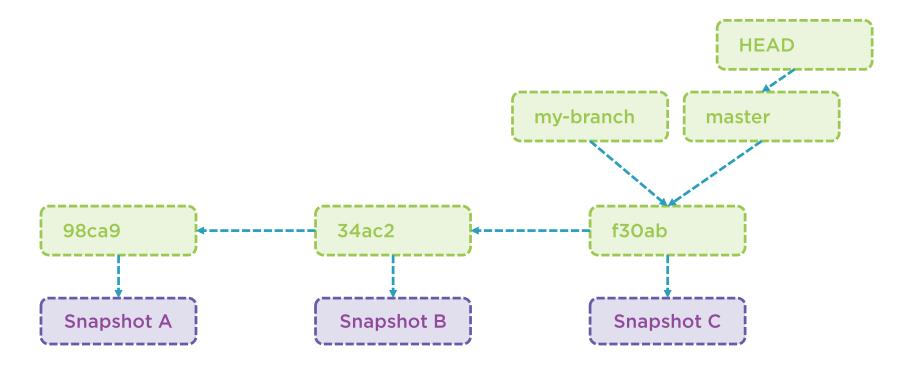
- Points to latest commit
- Moves forward with every commit

Use branches for

- Features
- Bugs
- Experiments



Branching in Git Continued







Creating a branch on GitHub



The Commands for Branching

```
$ git branch [branch-name]
$ git checkout [branch-name]
$ git push -u [origin] [branch]
```





Creating local branches

Pushing the branch to GitHub



Using the GitHub Flow



Pull Requests



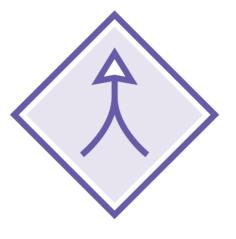
Announce a push to a branch



Discuss

Review changes

Add more commits



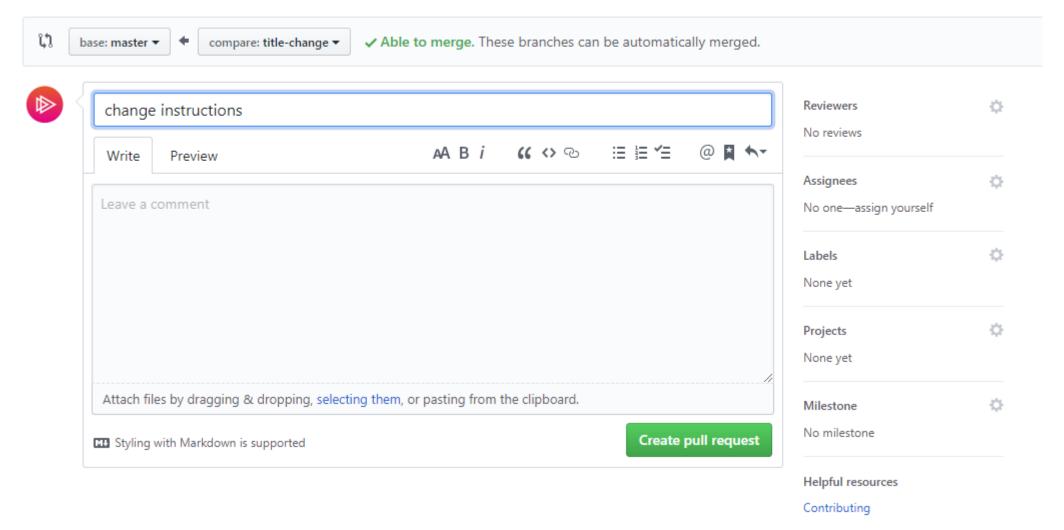
Merge



GitHub Support for Pull Requests

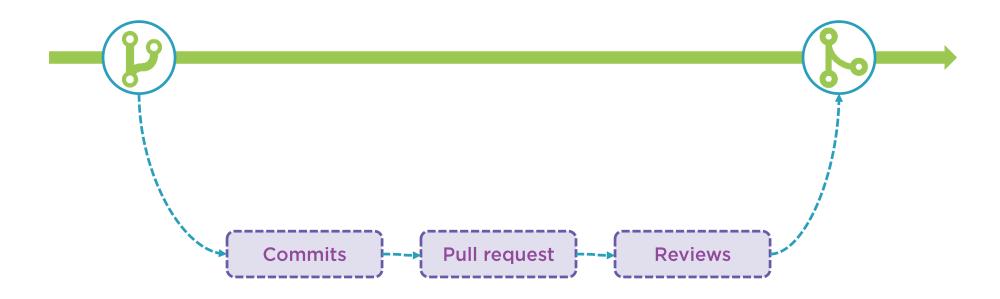
Open a pull request

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also compare across forks.





GitHub Flow







Submitting a pull request





Reviewing the pull request

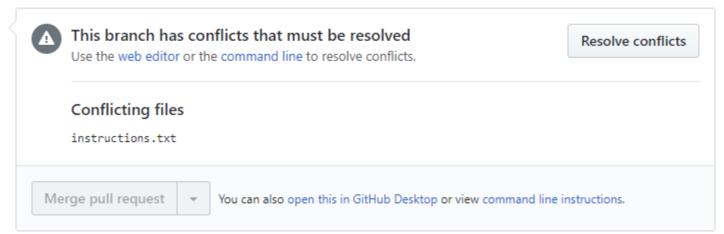
Attributing the pull request



Sometimes, You'll Have a Merge Conflict

Add more commits by pushing to the title-change branch on gillcleerendemo/improved-memory.









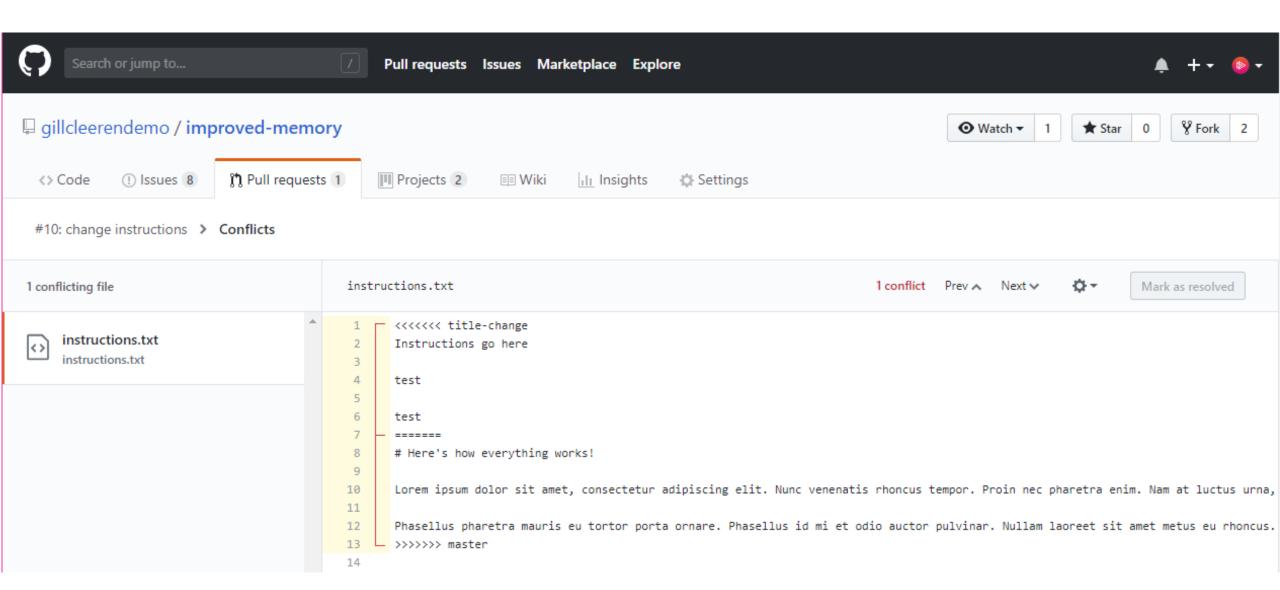
Typical conflicts

- Editing on the same line
- Editing an already deleted file

Merge conflicts needs to be solved before merge will happen



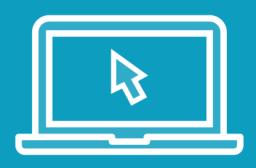
Merging Inside GitHub



Local Diff Tools

KDiff3 vimdiff3 **Beyond Compare** P4Merge





Merging with conflicts using GitHub
Merging locally





Creating a PR template

Creating a PR based on a template





Reverting a merged PR

Exploring the history

Using the blame feature on GitHub





Setting the default branch



Forking a Repository





Copy of a repo

Doesn't impact the original repo

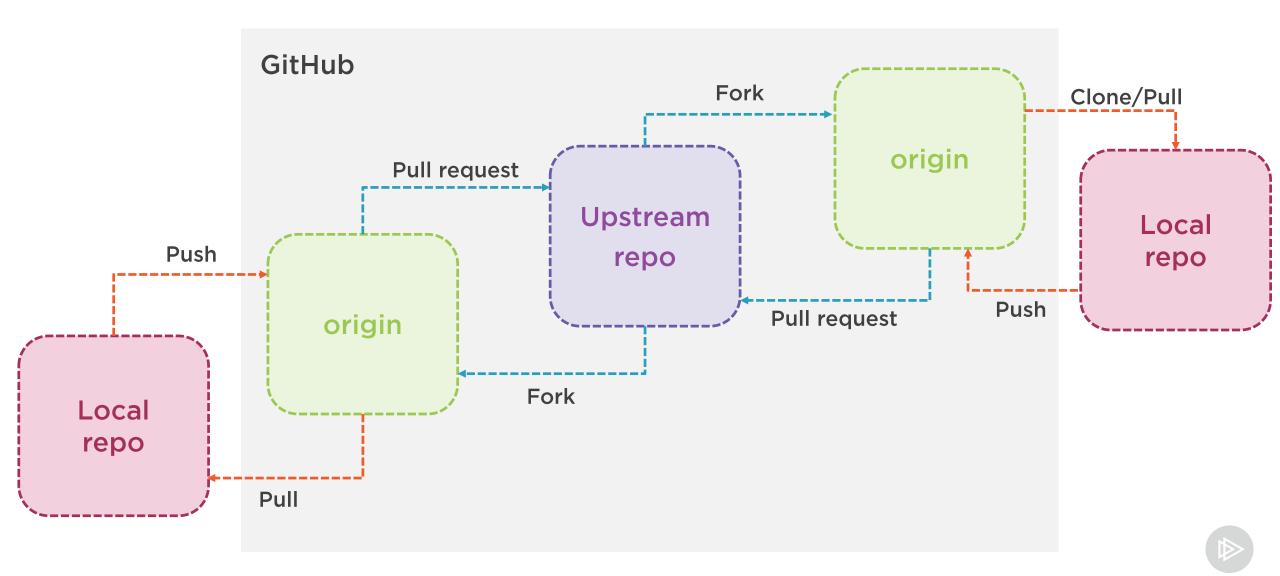
Changes can be merged again via pull requests

Available to do for anyone

- It's your repository now



Forking on GitHub





Forking a repository on GitHub

Making changes in your own branch



Summary



Git has baked-in support for easy branching

GitHub Flow is based on branches and pull requests

Emphasizes the collaborative aspect

Forking creates a copy of a repository





Up next:Managing issues