

Git Workshop

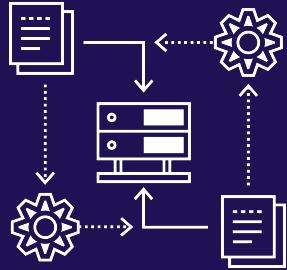


Agenda

Hello 🙋

1. What's Git even? 🤔
2. Basics 🏫
3. Fork 🍋
4. Conflicts 👀
5. Pull Request how-to 📜
6. Practice! 😱





What's Git even?

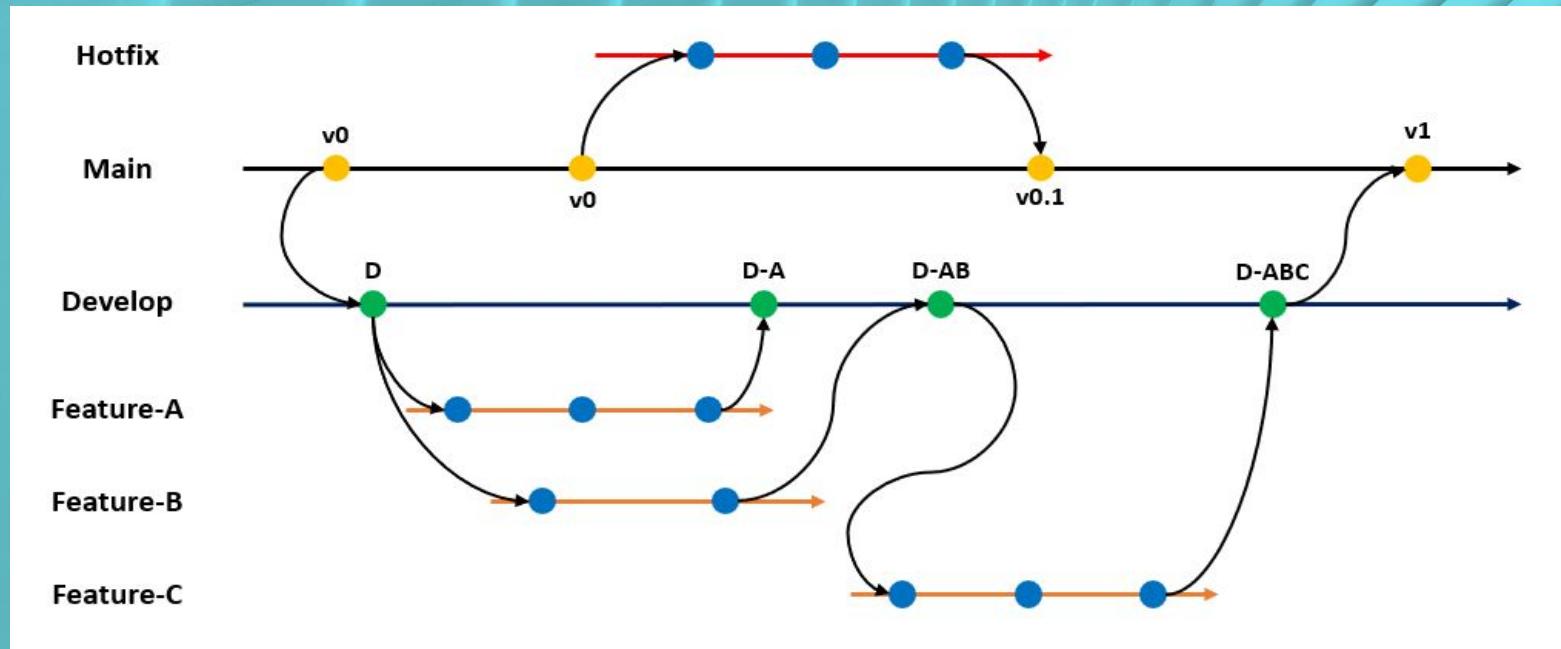
How does git work?

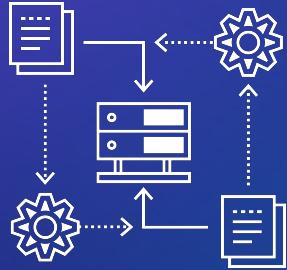
Collaborations on trees

- has a tree-like structure
- every developer has a local copy on their machine
- you can change your local history

Branches

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

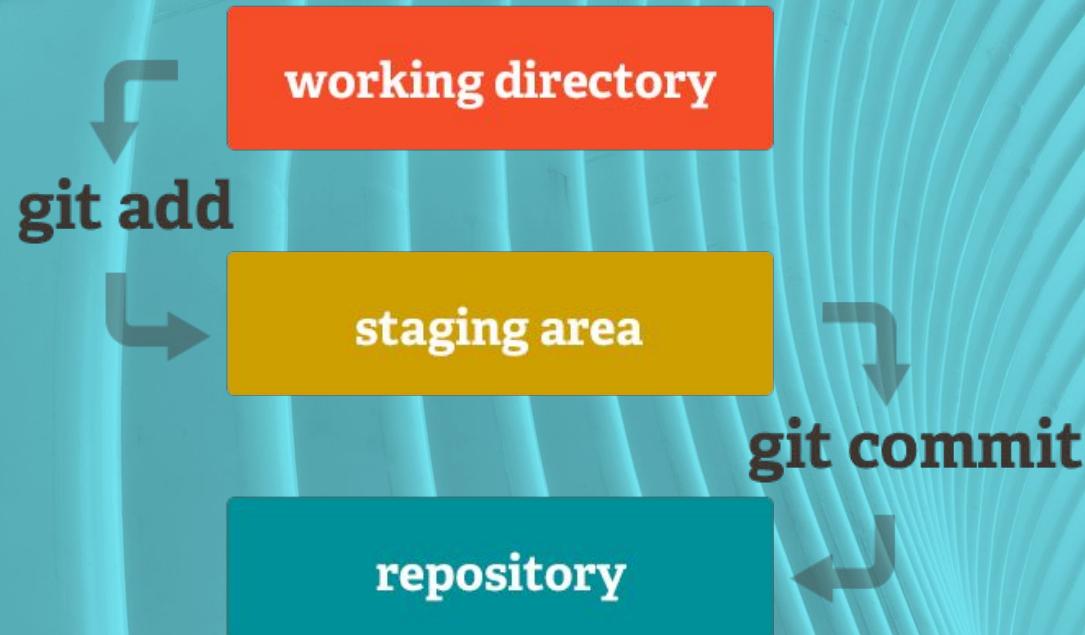




Basics

Getting started with git

What is working directory and staging area



Basic commands

**add**

```
git add [file/directory]
```

Stage files for commit.

Good practice:
Don't use *git add .*

**status**

```
git status
```

Show current list of files with changes.

**commit**

```
git commit -m [message]
```

Commit changes with message.

**checkout**

```
git checkout [branch]
```

Add -b to create a new branch.

Add -d to delete a branch.

Push & Pull

**Me when
the door
says **pull**:**



**Me when
the door
says **push**:**



push

git push [from] [to]

Push changes to a
branch.



pull

git pull [to] [from]

Pull changes from a
branch.

Useful commands

stash

git stash show - show latest stash
git stash list - show list of stashes
git stash - save changes into stash (removes from workspace!)
git stash apply/pop - apply stashed changes (pop removes from stash list)

revert

git revert [commit hash] - This undoes the changes from the given commit. It works so that it creates a new commit that is the opposite of an existing commit. Thanks to this, the undo changes are saved in the commit history. Use when restoring changes to a remote repository

restore

git restore [file] - reverse the changes made on a file

Process summary

Clone the repository with:

```
git clone <repository>
```

No need to add to remote
list

**Always pull changes from
dev before working!**

Create a new branch
git checkout -b <name>

~do stuff~

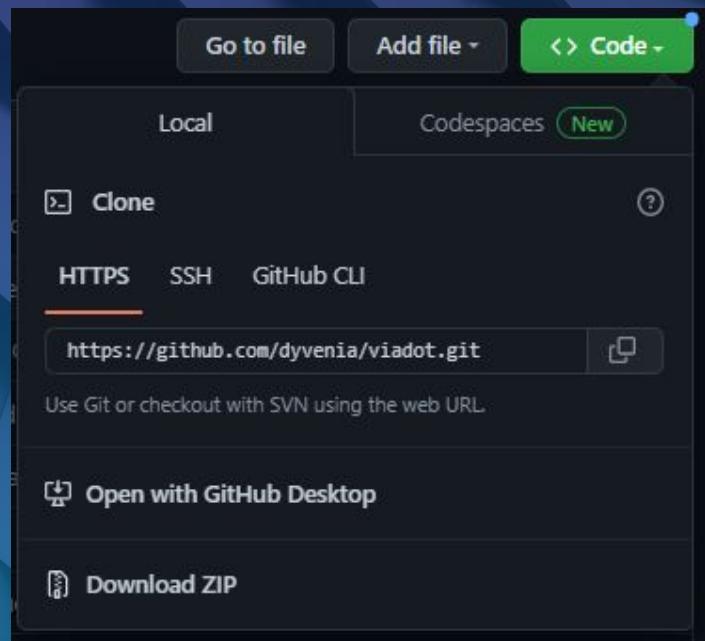
Add and commit
git add <things>
git commit -m "message"

Push changes and merge
git push <origin> <branch>

Connecting to the repository HTTPS

Scheme for downloading the repository

1. Next to the repository you want to download there is a green "Code" button, click this button
2. Copy HTTPS URL
3. On your local computer, go to the directory where you want to download the repository.
4. Use the command git clone <URL>

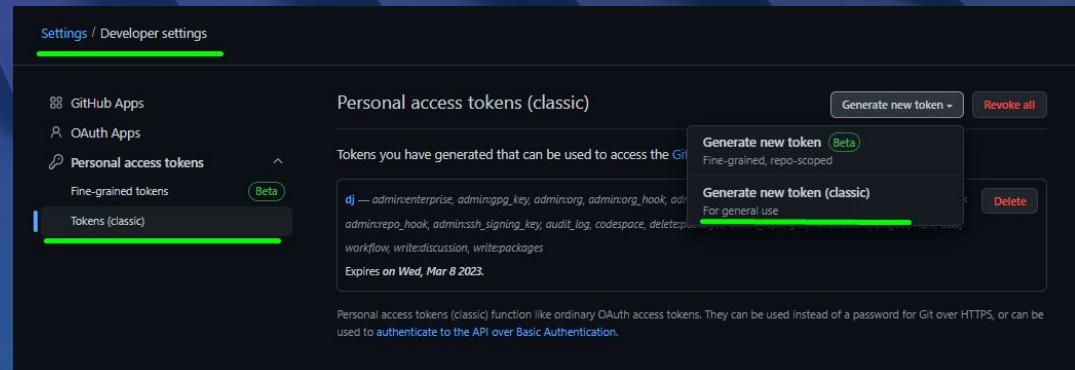


Git token generation

Every time you want to "push" or "pull" you will be asked by git for a Personal access token

Token generation:

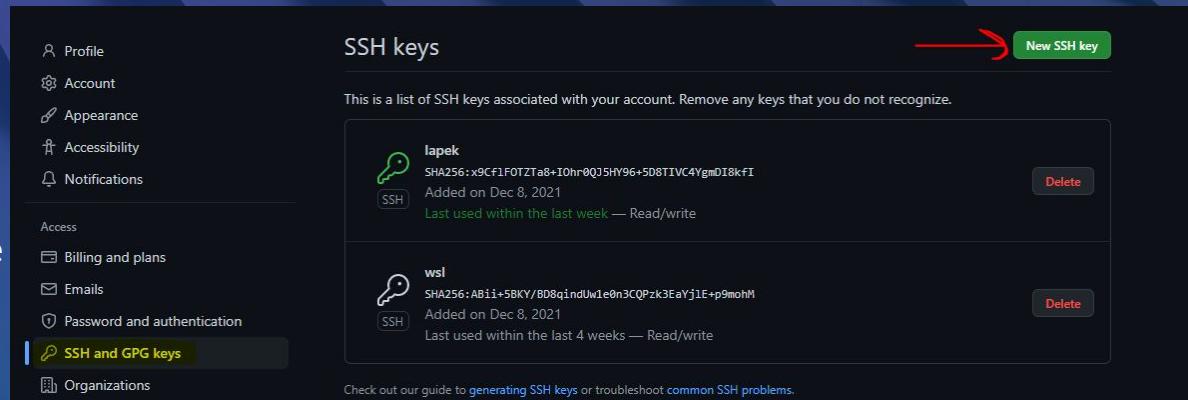
1. Go to account settings
2. Select Developer settings
3. Choose Personal Access Tokens
4. Generate token



Connecting to the repository SSH

ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "tag-of-your-ssh"

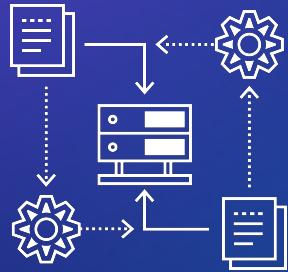
1. Create an SSH key
2. Save it to a file
3. Write passphrase
4. ssh-add -K /path/to/your/file
5. Add SSH on git



The screenshot shows the GitHub 'SSH keys' page. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like Profile, Account, Appearance, Accessibility, Notifications, Access, Billing and plans, Emails, Password and authentication, and **SSH and GPG keys** (which is highlighted). Below the sidebar is an 'Organizations' section. The main area is titled 'SSH keys' and contains two entries:

- lapek**
SHA256: x9CF1FOTZTa8+1Ohr0QJ5HY96+5D8T1VC4YgmDI8kfI
Added on Dec 8, 2021
Last used within the last week — Read/write
[Delete](#)
- wsl**
SHA256: Abii+5KY/BD8qindUw1e0n3CQPzk3EaYj1E+p9mohM
Added on Dec 8, 2021
Last used within the last 4 weeks — Read/write
[Delete](#)

At the bottom of the main area, there's a link to a guide: [generating SSH keys](#) or [troubleshoot common SSH problems](#).



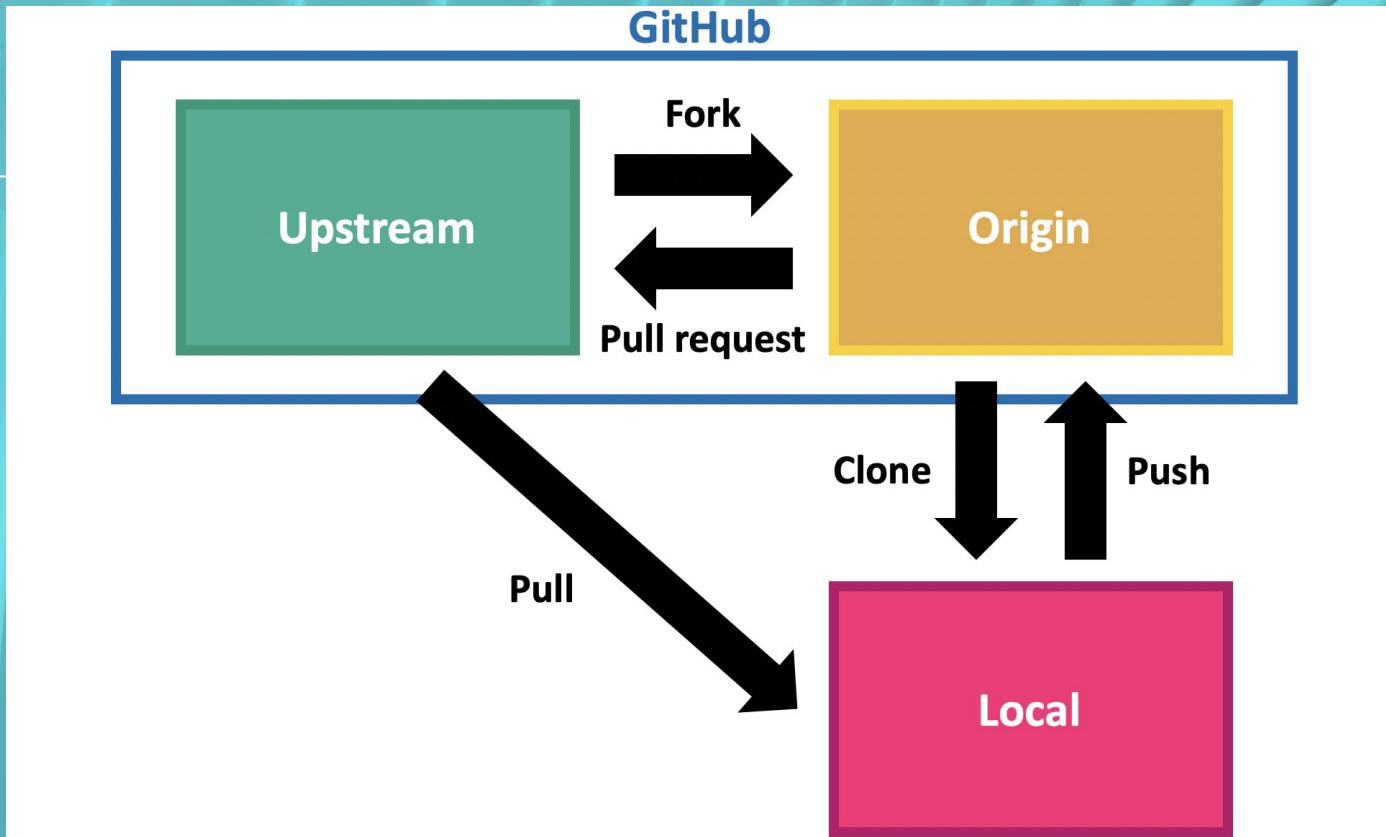
Fork

About forks

A fork is a copy of a repository that you manage. Forks let you make changes to a project without affecting the original repository. You can fetch updates from or submit changes to the original repository with pull requests. Forking a repository is similar to copying a repository, with two major differences:

- You can use a pull request to suggest changes from your user-owned fork to the original repository in its GitHub instance, also known as the upstream repository.
- You can bring changes from the upstream repository to your local fork by synchronizing your fork with the upstream repository.

Fork workflow



Forking

On github repository page,
click ‘fork’. Clone the forked
repository with:

```
git clone <repository>
```

Add the original repository to
your remote list

```
git remote add <name> <url>
```

**Always pull changes from
dev before working!**

Create a new branch

```
git checkout -b <name>
```

~do stuff~

Add and commit

```
git add <things>
```

```
git commit -m "message"
```

Push changes and merge

```
git push origin <name>
```

Conflicts

Basic commands

**rebase**`git rebase [branch]`

Update branch based on changes made.

Switches your branch's base to the other branch's position and walks through your commits one by one to apply them again.

**merge**`git merge [branch]`

Update branch based on changes made.

Creating a new commit that incorporates the changes of both branches.

**checkout**`git checkout [branch]`

Change branch.

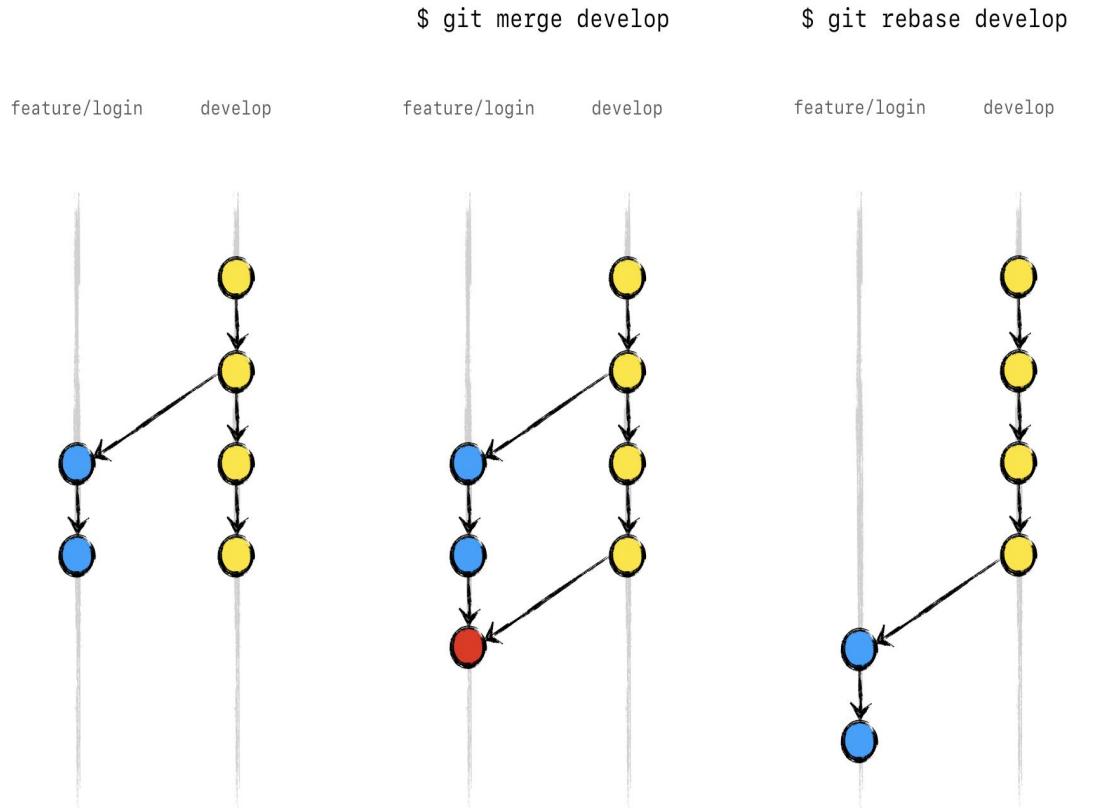
Add -b to create a new branch.

Add -d to delete a branch.

**status**`git status`

Show current list of files with changes.

Difference dyvenia between rebase and merge



Git's rebase command reapplies your changes onto another branch. As opposed to merging, which pulls the differences from the other branch into yours, rebasing switches your branch's base to the other branch's position and walks through your commits one by one to apply them again.

Remember to do a rebase if changes have been made to the main/dev branch

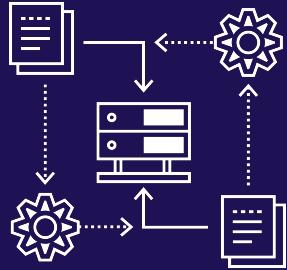
When you are gonna merge two branches after long time..



Merge conflicts

Open your VSCode

```
        '
You, 3 minutes ago | 2 authors (You and others) | Accept Current Change | Accept Incoming Change | Accept Both Changes | C
<<<<< HEAD (Current Change)
print("Welcome to the git program!")
=====
print("Welcome to the workshop program!")
>>>>> 5fa8e122651f8755ea4cb0fb18bcfe43c1fe3c05 (Incoming Change)
print("I'm not very useful")
```



Pull Request how-to

Keep it simple

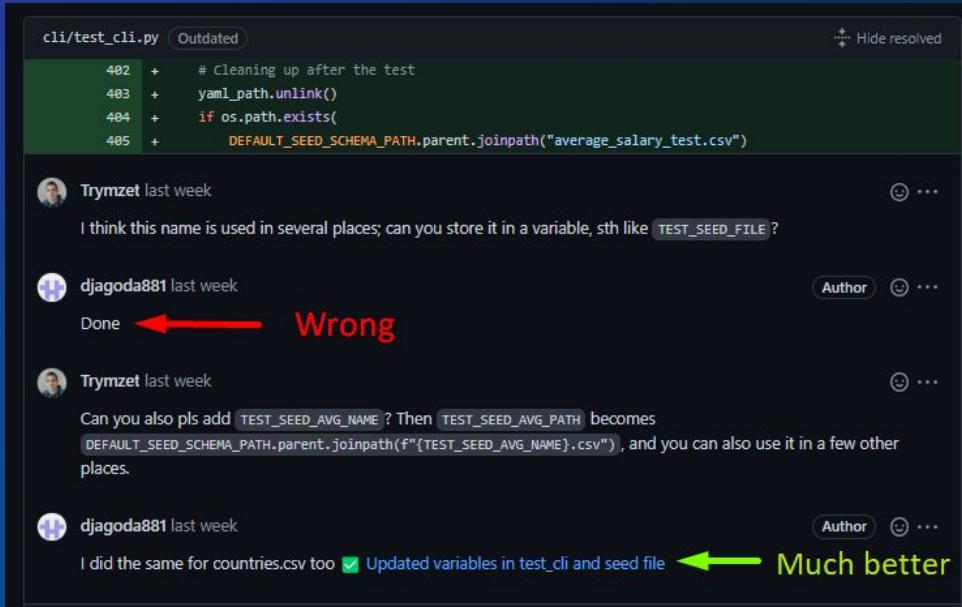
One PR should implement one functionality

Don't try to push as much as possible - if you notice a bug, have an idea for a new component get a sudden urge to write a test for something not directly connected to what you're working on - leave it for next PR. Open an issue about it.

Keep the amount of commits per PR as low as possible. Reading through 100 commits is not the most pleasurable thing to do. But so is reading one commit with 20.000 lines of code. It's all about the balance in the universe.

Code Review

It relies on the fact that the code we write, before it goes to the main branch, is reviewed by a second developer called a reviewer in the process.



The screenshot shows a GitHub pull request interface for a file named `cli/test_cli.py`. The code has been updated, as indicated by the "Outdated" status. The changes are:

```
402 +     # Cleaning up after the test
403 +     yaml_path.unlink()
404 +     if os.path.exists(
405 +         DEFAULT_SEED_SCHEMA_PATH.parent.joinpath("average_salary_test.csv")
```

A comment from `Trymzet` last week suggests storing the path in a variable:

I think this name is used in several places; can you store it in a variable, sth like `TEST_SEED_FILE` ?

Another comment from `djagoda881` last week, with a red arrow pointing to the word "Wrong", responds:

Done ← Wrong

Further comments from `Trymzet` and `djagoda881` discuss adding a new variable `TEST_SEED_AVG_NAME` and updating the code to use it.

A final comment from `djagoda881` last week, with a green arrow pointing to the word "Much better", indicates that the changes have been made:

I did the same for countries.csv too ✓ Updated variables in test_cli and seed file ← Much better

Naming conventions

:emoji: Verb + functionality

Always begin with a gitemoji (VSCode extension, each emoji specifies a function).

Use verbs such as “Added” or “Fixed”, capitalized.

Specify the functionality, try to keep it short.

If you get lost - naming conventions are usually written down in the documentation.

Examples

Bad

- Fixed a bug
- 🍴 Added a test for *my-thing*
- anna_commit
- ✨ Added the possibility to parse a letter from a non-latin alphabet - a mandarin Chinese symbol for 'data', I've discovered those by reading a book once mentioned from my father whom...

Better

- 🐛 Fixed a bug in *name* for empty df
- ✓ Added a test for my thing
- 🎨 Updated code structure for *name*
- ✨ Added the possibility to parse a letter from a non-latin alphabet

PRACTICE TIME



YOU MADE
YOUR
FIRST PUSH



THE
STRUCTURE LOOKS
A BIT DIFFERENT



YOU WIPE
OUT THE
WHOLE REPO

Thanks!

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