

## INTRODUCTION TO GIT BRANCHES



#### **GIT BRANCHES**



- Git is a great tool for version controlling your code.
- We've claimed Git is great for coding teams; let's see how.







Alice and Brian are on the same team. Brian wants to use some of Alice's code.







```
def get data(query):
    Gets the data from the database
    and returns it in dataframe format
    11 11 11
    table data = sql.read(query)
    return pd.DataFrame(table data)
def print user report():
    query = "SELECT * FROM customers"
    customer records = get data(query)
    users = customer records['username']
    print(users.value counts())
if name == " main ":
    print user report()
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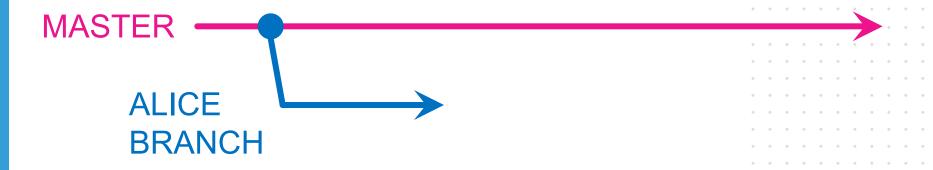
## Alice makes a commit to the repo. Brian's code is now out of date.

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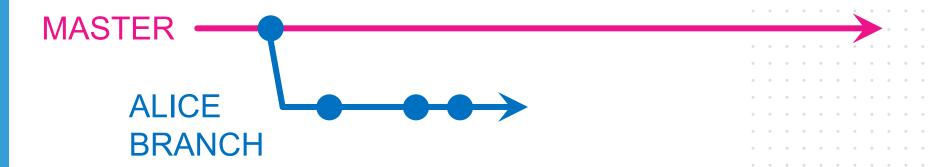
**MASTER** 





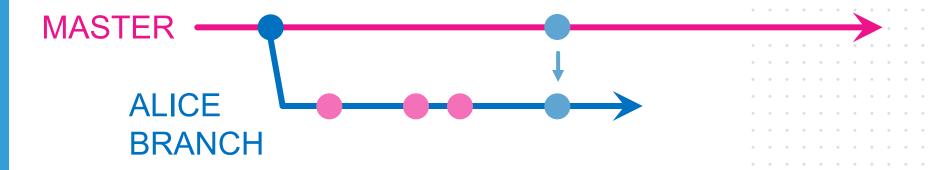
Branches allow users to edit code without destroying the Master. Those edits only get added to the master when the user is ready.





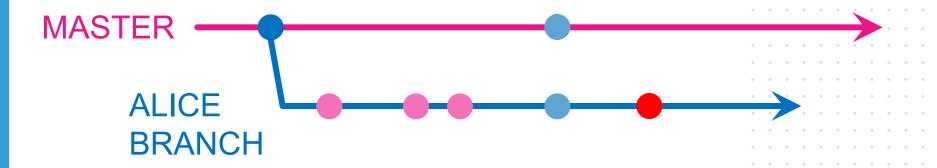
Alice can make whatever changes she wants on her own branch. She can make commits to her branch.





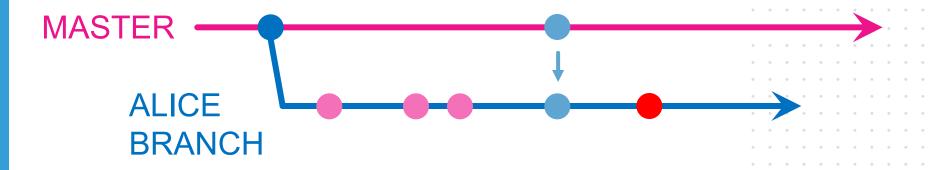
If someone changes the master she can keep up with other changes to the master branch using "merges".





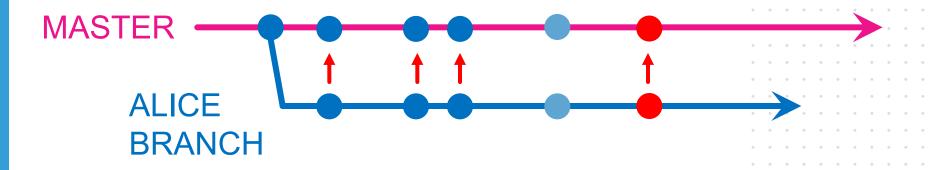
Then she can tell the Master branch, "hey, incorporate my code changes into you." This is done via "Pull Request"





Note that before she makes a pull request, Alice got the most recent version of MASTER via a merge. This is best practice.





When someone approves the pull request, Alice's code gets added to the master branch, with all of the commit history via a merge.

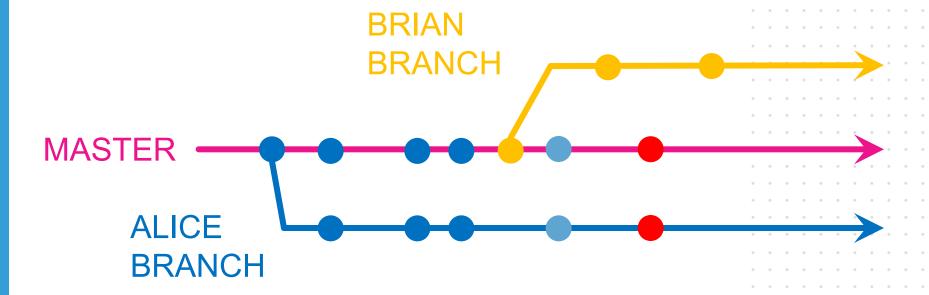


#### What problems does this solve?



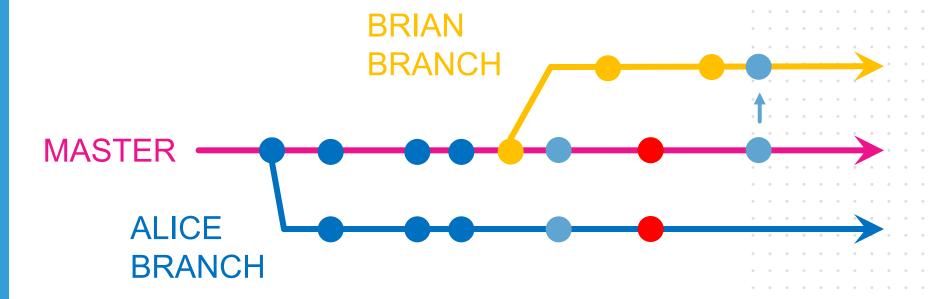
- Branches allow many members of the team to work on different code problems at once.
- The Master branch doesn't break every time someone is testing new code.





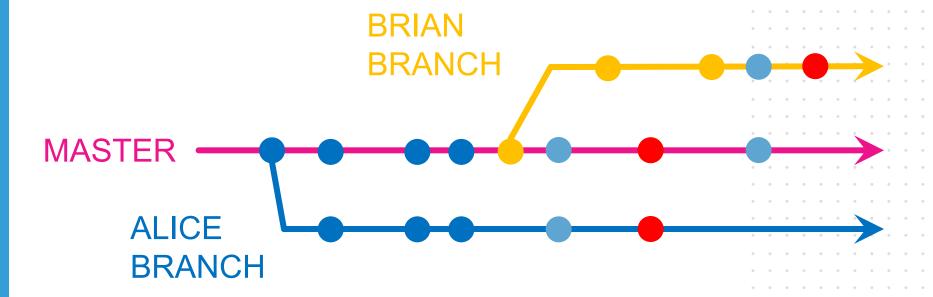
Brian can make his own branch, with his own changes.





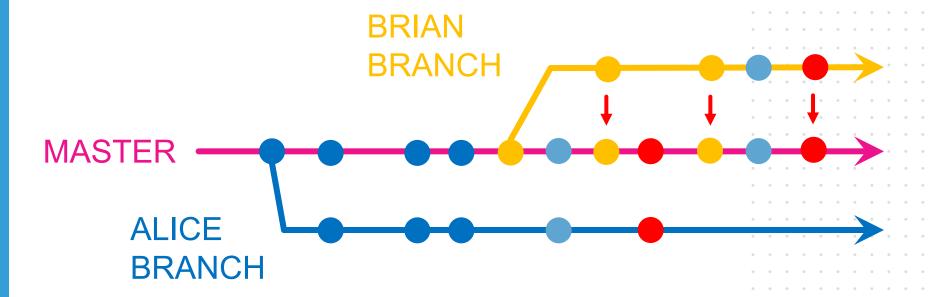
He merges the master into his branch first to make sure he gets all of Alice's code.





Brian can push back to Master too.





Brian can push back to Master too.



#### **MASTER**

Alice's and Brian's changes made it back to the master branch. They were working on different pieces at the same time, but were able to contribute to the project in a cohesive way.



## **Exercise:** Submitting to the class repository





- First, we need to make a local copy of the class repo for each of you. Navigate to the GitHub page for the class, and copy the link to the main page.
- Now in your terminal, navigate to wherever you want the Metis repo to live. I'm going to my Documents area:

Terminal:> cd ~/Documents





Get all the files from the repo and connect it all together.
 We can make a copy using git's "clone" functionality.

Terminal:> git clone LINK\_TO\_GITHUB\_REPO





- Move into the newly created directory. The directory will be of the format "city##\_ds##".
- Check to see where your "remote" is pointing. It should be the Metis repo.

```
Terminal:> cd chi18_ds8
Terminal:> git remote -v
```





• Make a branch and add some files to the Metis repo.

Terminal: > git branch whatever\_I\_want\_to\_name\_my\_branch

This tells git we want to make a new branch.





Switch over to your branch

Terminal:> git checkout whatever\_I\_want\_to\_name\_my\_branch

This tells git we want to switch branches.





Check to make sure you're on your branch.

Terminal:> git branch

The one with the star next to it is your active branch. It should be your new branch now.





Go to the test area and add some files.

Terminal:> cd student\_submissions/test\_area

Terminal:> echo "TEST" > my\_user\_name.txt





 Commit changes to the repo, then make sure we have the master branch updates.

Terminal:> git add my\_user\_name.txt

Terminal:> git commit -m "added a test file by user\_name"

Terminal:> git merge master





Push the new commits to the GitHub repo.

Terminal:> git push origin whatever\_I\_want\_to\_name\_my\_branch



Note that we're not pushing to master!





Push the new commits to the GitHub repo.

Terminal:> git push origin whatever I want to name my branch



Note 2: You might have trouble pushing if GitHub doesn't know who you are. If so, try using git config to set your username (google)





 After that push, GitHub now has your changes on your specific branch. So if we want it to become part of master, we need to make a Pull Request.

Let's do that together now.



#### **GitHub Branches**



- Branches allow us all to work on code concurrently and merge it into a single project.
- Pull Requests are how we tell the Master branch our code is ready to moved over to the main code.
- Real software teams use branches ALL the time. Any time
  a feature is being added, or a bug is being fixed, it gets a
  branch and the developer works on that branch until she
  solves the problem. Then she PR's it back to production.

### QUESTIONS?



# Pull Request Demo



