Welcome to this CoGrammar Lecture: Git Workflow and Collaboration

The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat. We'll have dedicated moderators answering questions.





Software Engineering Session Housekeeping

- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.
 (Fundamental British Values: Mutual Respect and Tolerance)
- No question is daft or silly ask them!
- There are **Q&A sessions** throughout this session, should you wish to ask any follow-up questions.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Academic Sessions. You can submit these questions here: <u>Questions</u>



Software Engineering Session Housekeeping cont.

- For all non-academic questions, please submit a query:
 www.hyperiondev.com/support
- Report a safeguarding incident:
 <u>www.hyperiondev.com/safeguardreporting</u>
- We would love your **feedback** on lectures: **Feedback on Lectures**

Enhancing Accessibility: Activate Browser Captions

Why Enable Browser Captions?

- Captions provide real-time text for spoken content, ensuring inclusivity.
- Ideal for individuals in noisy or quiet environments or for those with hearing impairments.

How to Activate Captions:

1. YouTube or Video Players:

Look for the CC (Closed Captions) icon and click to enable.

2. Browser Settings:

- Google Chrome: Go to Settings > Accessibility > Live Captions and toggle ON.
- Edge: Enable captions in Settings > Accessibility.



Safeguarding & Welfare

We are committed to all our students and staff feeling safe and happy; we want to make sure there is always someone you can turn to if you are worried about anything.

If you are feeling upset or unsafe, are worried about a friend, student or family member. or you feel like something isn't right, speak to our safeguarding team:



Ian Wyles Designated Safeguarding Lead



Simone Botes



Nurhaan Snyman



Scan to report a safeguarding concern



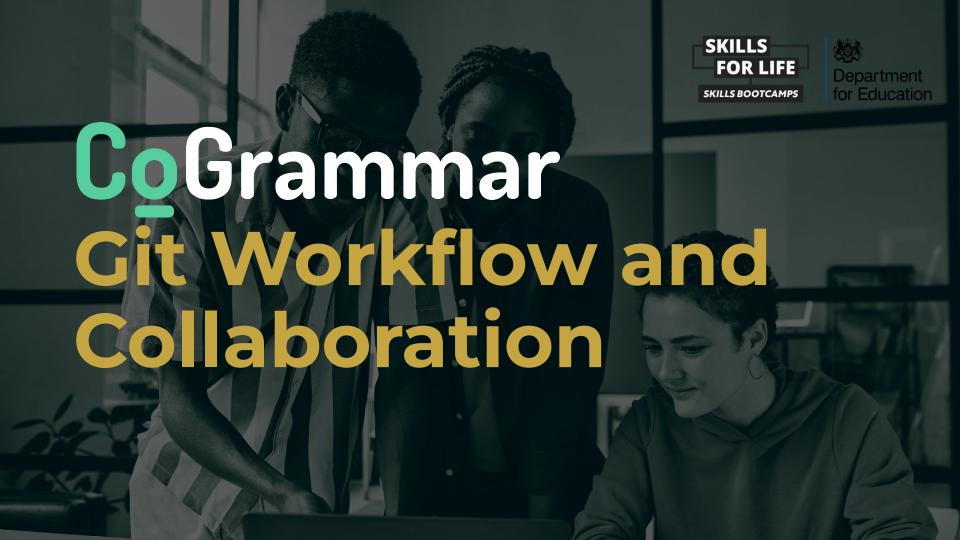
or email the Designated Safeguarding Lead: Ian Wyles safeguarding@hyperiondev.com



Ronald Munodawafa



Rafig Manan



Learning Objectives & Outcomes

- Perform Git Collaboration and Best Practices
- Explain branching strategies (feature branches, master/main)
- Describe merging branches and resolving conflicts
- Explain and describe .gitignore
- Explain and perform to Pull Requests (PRs) and code reviews (via GitHub)
- Resolve merge conflicts effectively.
- Assess the impact of version control on collaboration.
- Collaborate on a shared project using remote repositories and platforms like
 GitHub.



Git Workflow & Collaboration in Enterprise



Git Workflow & Collaboration in Enterprise

Google Android Development

- 2000+ developers
- 40+ million lines of code
- 40,000+ commits monthly
- Git-based version control essential

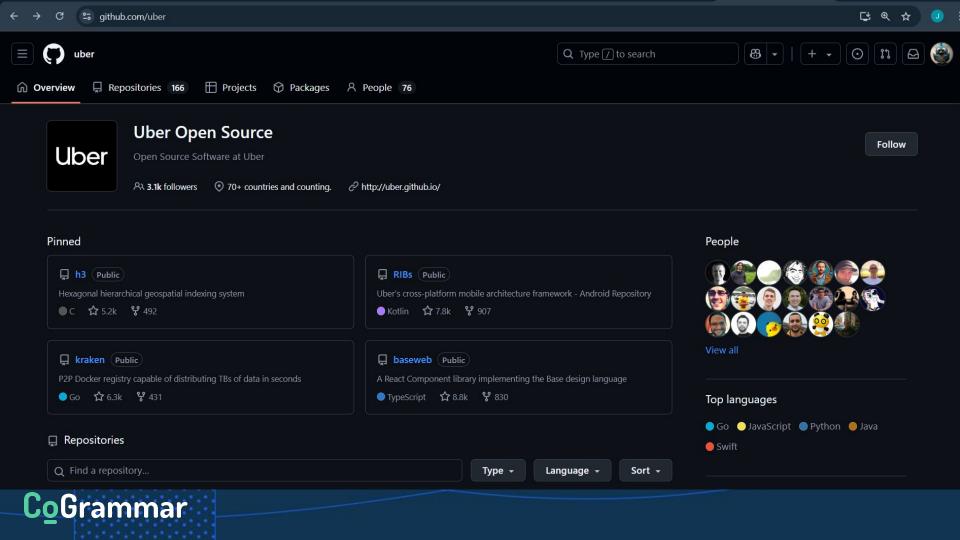
Microsoft's Windows Development

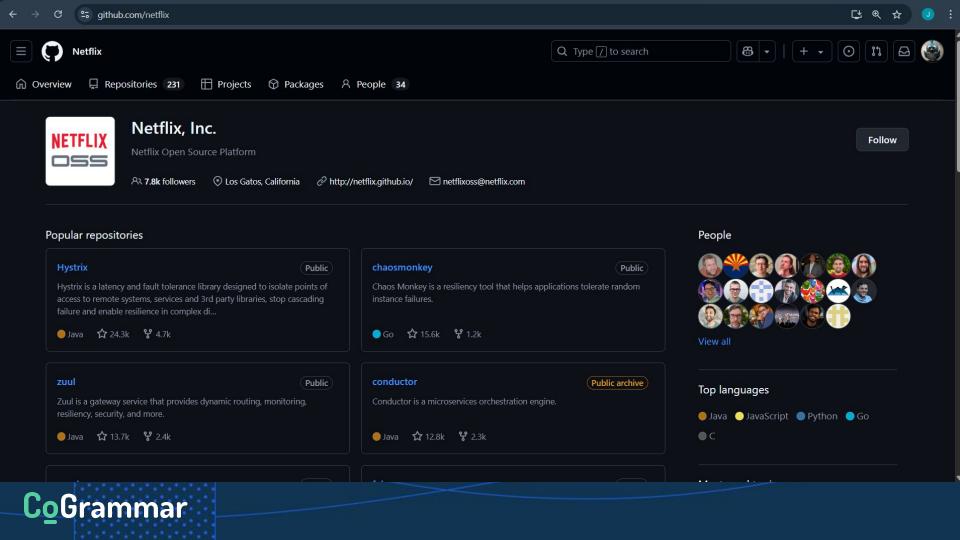
- World's largest Git repo
- 4000+ developers
- 85+ million lines of code
- Git enables simultaneous development

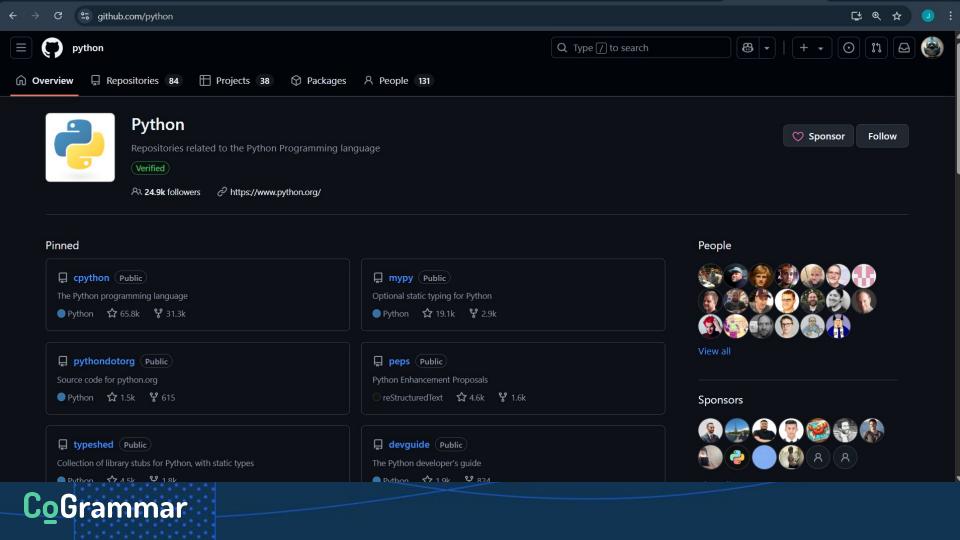
Why This Matters:

- Modern software development requires coordinating thousands of developers
- Version control is crucial for managing complex codebases and preventing conflicts
- Git skills are essential for working in any modern development team
- Understanding Git workflow is a fundamental skill for career growth in tech









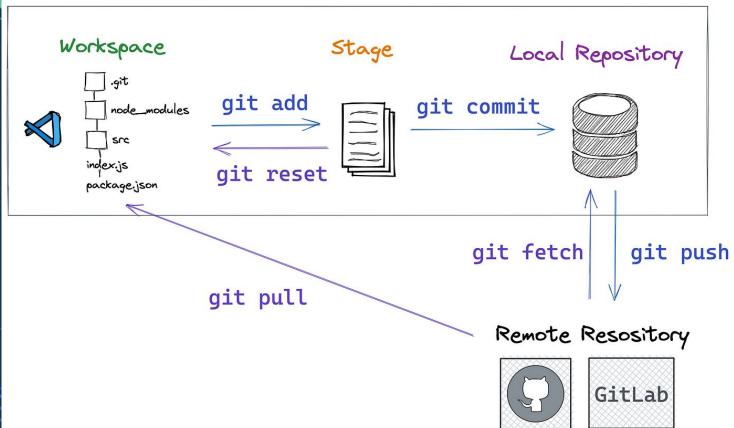
Introduction





Recap





CoGrammar



What Are Branches in Git?

What is a branch?

• A branch is like a separate workspace in your project where you can work without affecting the main code.

Purpose of the Main/Master Branch:

- The main branch (or master) is the stable, production-ready version of your project.
- Changes merged here should always work as intended.

Why Protect the Main Branch?

- Prevent accidental changes by requiring reviews before merging.
- Keep the project stable for releases or deployments.



Feature Branches: Work Without Worry

• What is a Feature Branch?

- A branch dedicated to developing a specific feature or fix.
- Allows independent work without affecting others.

• Why Use Feature Branches?

- Keep the main branch stable.
- o Organize your work better.

• Branch Lifecycle:

o Create → Work → Test → Merge → Delete



Feature Branches: Work Without Worry

• Good Naming Practices:

- Be descriptive but concise.
- Use formats like:
 - feature/new-login-page
 - bugfix/fix-login-issue
 - hotfix/urgent-deploy-fix

• Why Naming Matters:

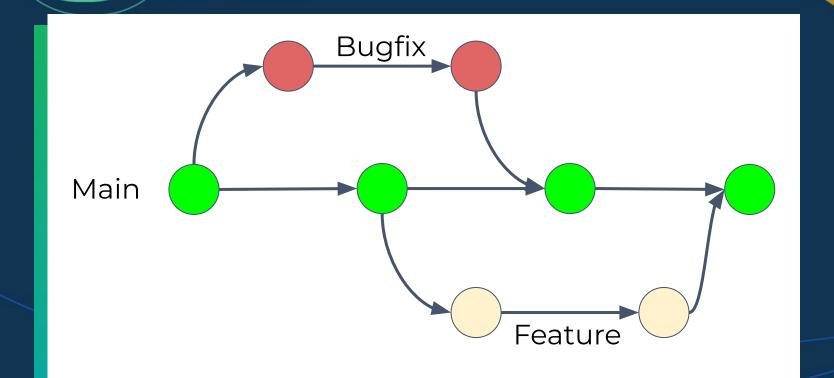
- Clear names help the team understand the branch's purpose.
- o Avoids confusion in collaborative projects.

• Tip:

- Use lowercase and dashes (-) for readability.
- Example list of well-named branches vs. poorly named branches:
 - ∘ **V** feature/add-user-auth
 - X 1234 or newbranch.



Branching Strategies: A Visual Guide





Collaboration Fundamentals



Understanding Remote and Local Repositories

What is a Remote Repository?

- A version of your repository hosted online (e.g., GitHub).
- Accessible by your entire team, enabling collaboration.

Local vs Remote:

- Local: Stored on your computer.
- **Remote**: Shared on a platform for teamwork.

• Why Use GitHub? (Or GitLab, Bitbucket).

 Easy sharing, and collaboration tools, collaborate with others, back up your code, track changes over time.



What is a Pull Request?

• Purpose of PRs:

- A formal request to review and merge your work into a shared branch.
- Encourages collaboration and ensures quality control.

When to Create a PR?

• After completing a feature or fix in your branch.

PR Workflow:

- 1. Submit a PR on GitHub.
- 2. Request reviews from team members.
- 3. Address feedback and make changes if needed.
- 4. Merge your branch when approved.



Code Reviews: Building Better Software Together

• Why Code Reviews Matter:

- Catch bugs or issues early.
- Ensure adherence to team coding standards.
- Encourage knowledge sharing among team members.

• Writing Effective PR Descriptions:

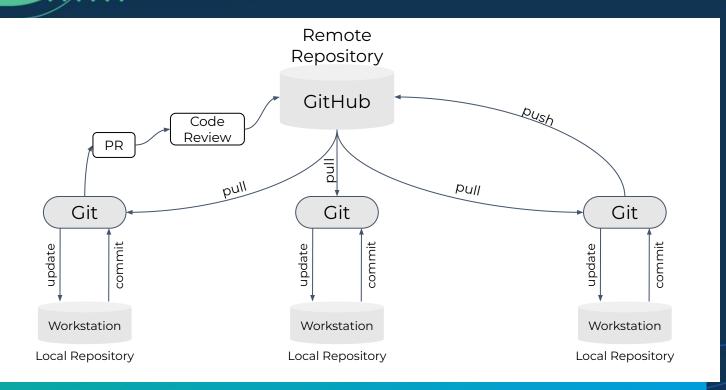
- Be clear and concise.
- Describe **what** you did and **why** you did it.
- Mention any specific areas needing attention during the review.

Best Practices for PRs:

- Small, focused changes (don't lump multiple features).
- Respond to feedback promptly.



ull Requests and Code Reviews







What is a Merge and Why Do We Need It?

• What is a Merge?

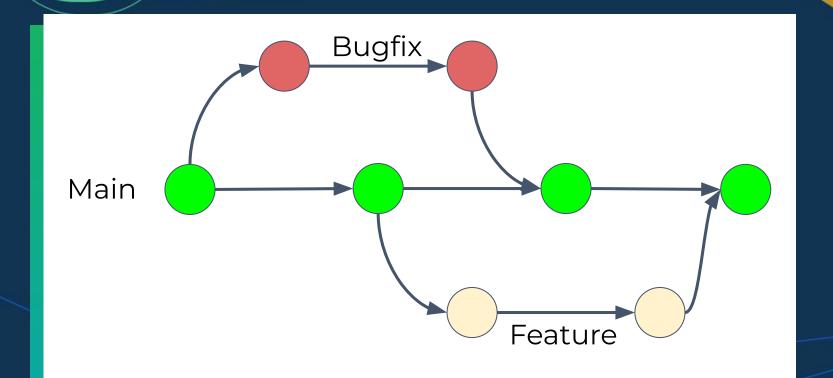
- o Combining changes from one branch into another.
- o Ensures all features and fixes come together.

• When to Merge:

- After completing a feature or fix in a feature branch.
- Before a release to ensure all work is integrated.

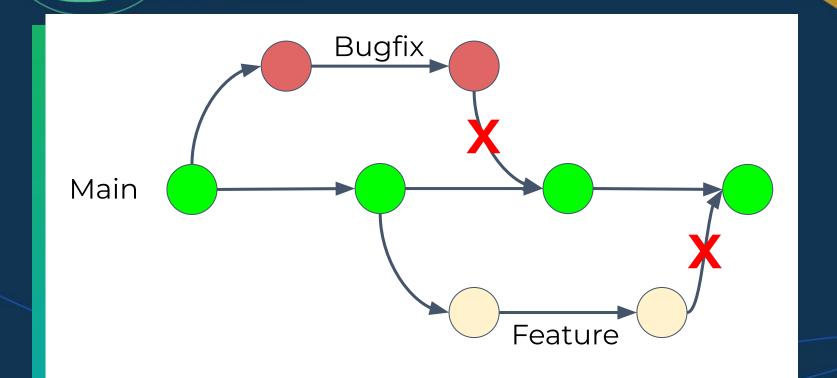


What Are Branches in Git?





Handling Merge Conflicts





Handling Merge Conflicts

Why Do Merge Conflicts Happen?

- Two branches modify the same line in a file.
- Changes are made to the same file in ways Git cannot automatically combine.

How to Resolve Conflicts:

- 1. Identify the conflict (Git will mark files with conflicts).
- 2. Edit the file to keep the desired changes.
- 3. Mark the conflict as resolved (git add).
- 4. Complete the merge (git commit).

• Tools to Simplify Conflict Resolution:

- o VS Code Git integration.
- o GitHub's conflict resolution editor.





Managing What Git Tracks with gitignore

• What is .gitignore?

- A file to tell Git which files or directories to ignore (not track).
- Keeps sensitive or irrelevant files out of the repository.

Common Use Cases:

- o Ignoring files like logs, temporary files, and environment variables.
- Excluding OS or editor-specific files (e.g., .DS_Store, *.swp).

• How to Use .gitignore:

- Add a .gitignore file at the root of your project.
- Use patterns to specify ignored files (e.g., *.log, /node_modules/).

• Best Practice:

 Always add .gitignore when initializing a project to avoid tracking unnecessary files.



Guidelines for Effective Code Reviews

• What is Code Review?

• A systematic examination of code by peers to improve quality and ensure adherence to team standards.

Review Guidelines:

- Focus on the code, not the person.
- Check for functionality, readability, and adherence to standards.
- Ensure the code is well-tested.

• Providing Constructive Feedback:

- Be specific: "Consider renaming this variable to make it clearer."
- Be polite: "What if we refactor this function for better readability?"
- Avoid negative or personal comments.



Using GitHub's Review Features Effectively

GitHub Review Features:

- Leave inline comments on specific lines of code.
- Approve or request changes on pull requests.
- Use suggestions for quick fixes.

Best Practices for Reviewers:

- o Understand the feature's purpose before reviewing.
- o Test locally if necessary.
- Avoid nitpicking minor issues unless they impact functionality.

Best Practices for Submitters:

- Write clear commit messages.
- Use meaningful PR descriptions (what/why/how).
- o Address feedback promptly and update your PR.



Git GUI Tools







https://git-scm.com/downloads/guis

Lesson Conclusion and Recap

Recap the key concepts and techniques covered during the lesson.

- **Branching Strategies:** Key strategies like feature branches and main branch usage help organise work and streamline collaboration.
- Merging and Conflict Resolution: Merging branches and handling merge conflicts ensure smooth integration of changes from different contributors.
- **Using .gitignore:** The .gitignore file helps manage which files to track or ignore, keeping the repository clean and focused.
- Pull Requests (PRs) and Code Reviews: PRs and code reviews support collaborative development, allowing team members to review, discuss, and improve code before merging.
- Remote Repositories and GitHub Collaboration: Leveraging platforms like GitHub enhances teamwork, making it easier to share, collaborate, and track project progress.



Resources

Resources

- Software:
 - o <u>Git Downloading Package</u>
 - o <u>Download GitHub Desktop</u>
- Additional Resources
 - o Hello World GitHub Docs
 - o Get started with GitHub documentation
- Books:
 - Pro Git book



Questions and Answers





Thank you for attending







