

PPOL 768 – Spring 2023 - Week 2

Béatrice Leydier

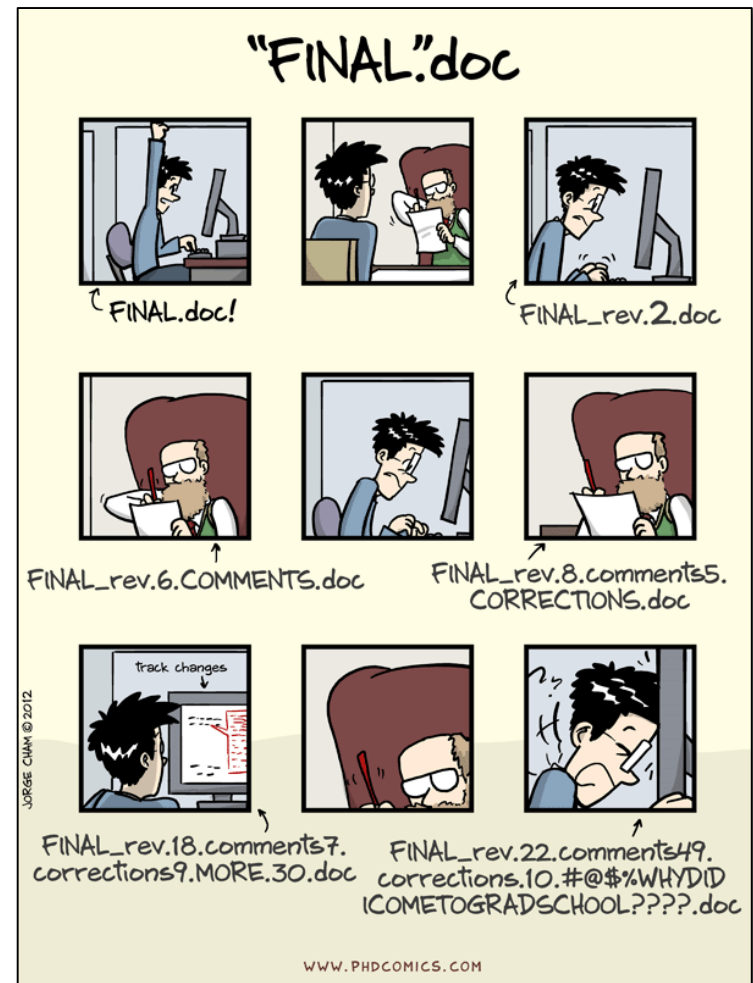
Version Control : Git & Github Workshop

Georgetown University Initiative

*guide*²

on Innovation, Development and Evaluation

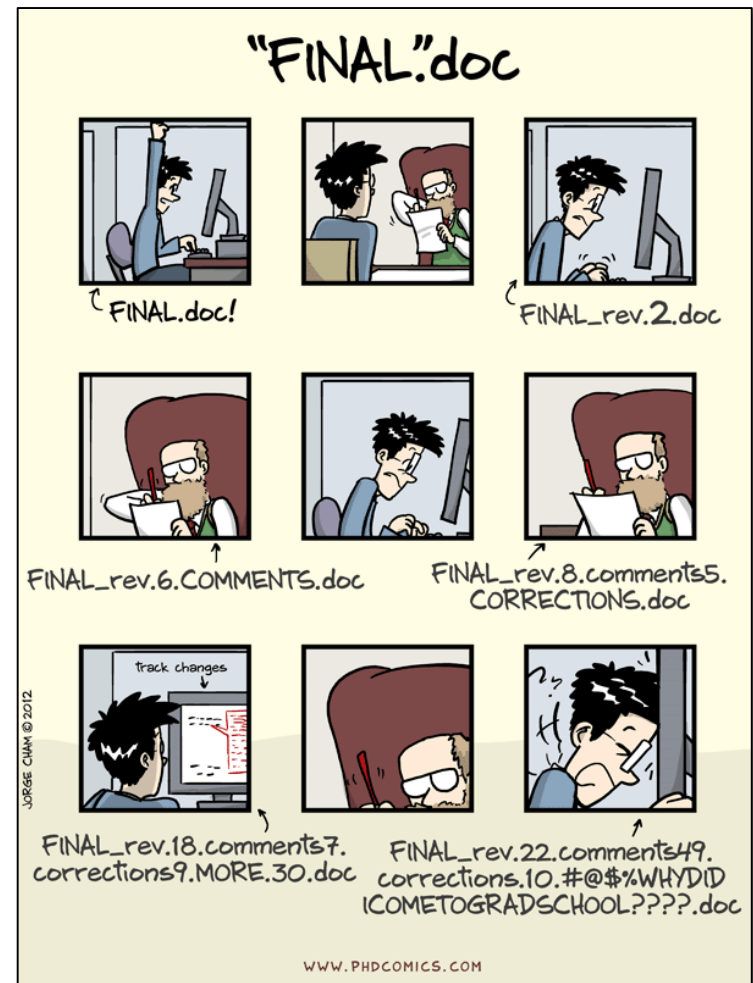
What is Git?



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Git is a **version control protocol**. It keeps track of *versions* of every file in a project in an orderly way.

Note: if you want to be fancy, you can say that git is a self-certifying (decentralized) protocol, and some people say it is the kind of stuff that [web3](#) is made of.

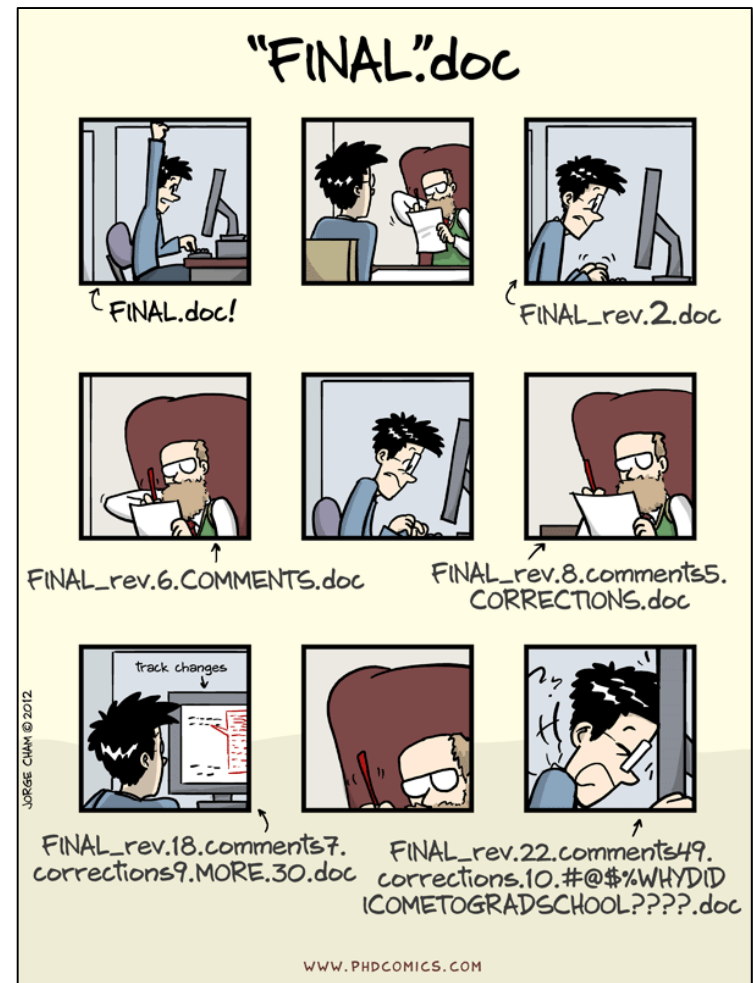


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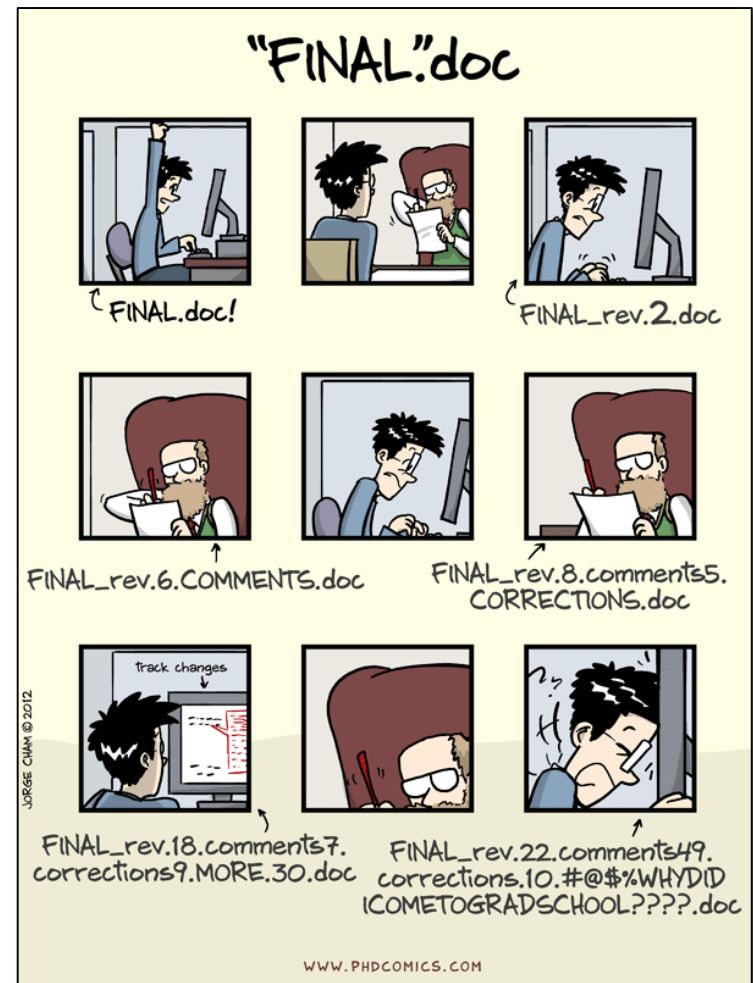
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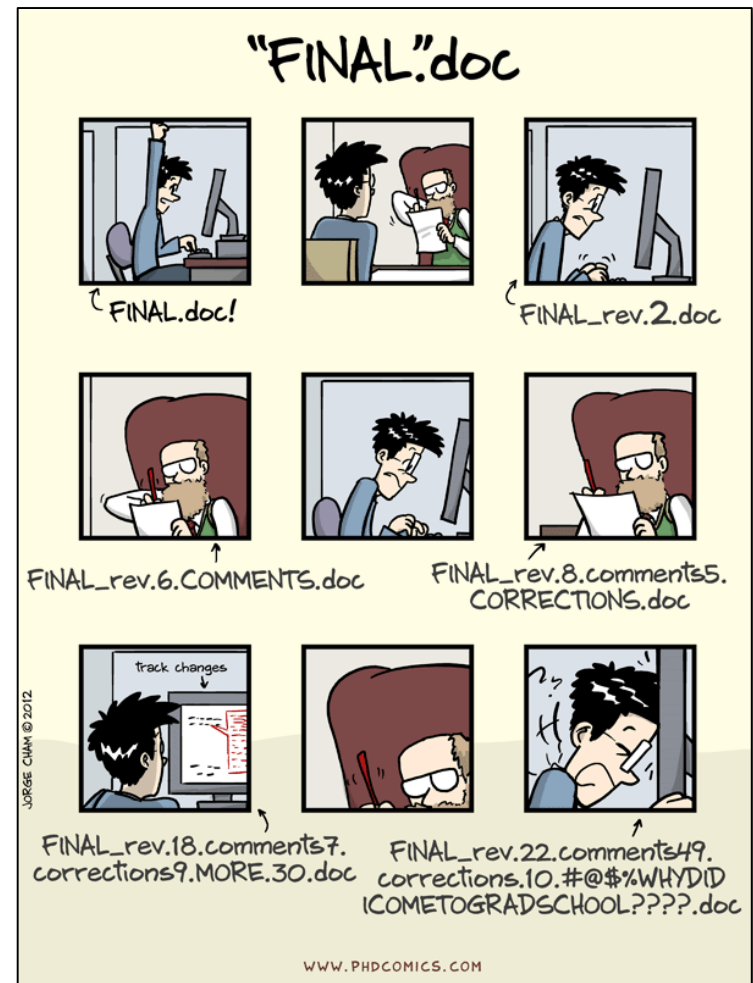
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What is GitKraken?

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What is Git?

What is GitHub?

What is GitKraken?

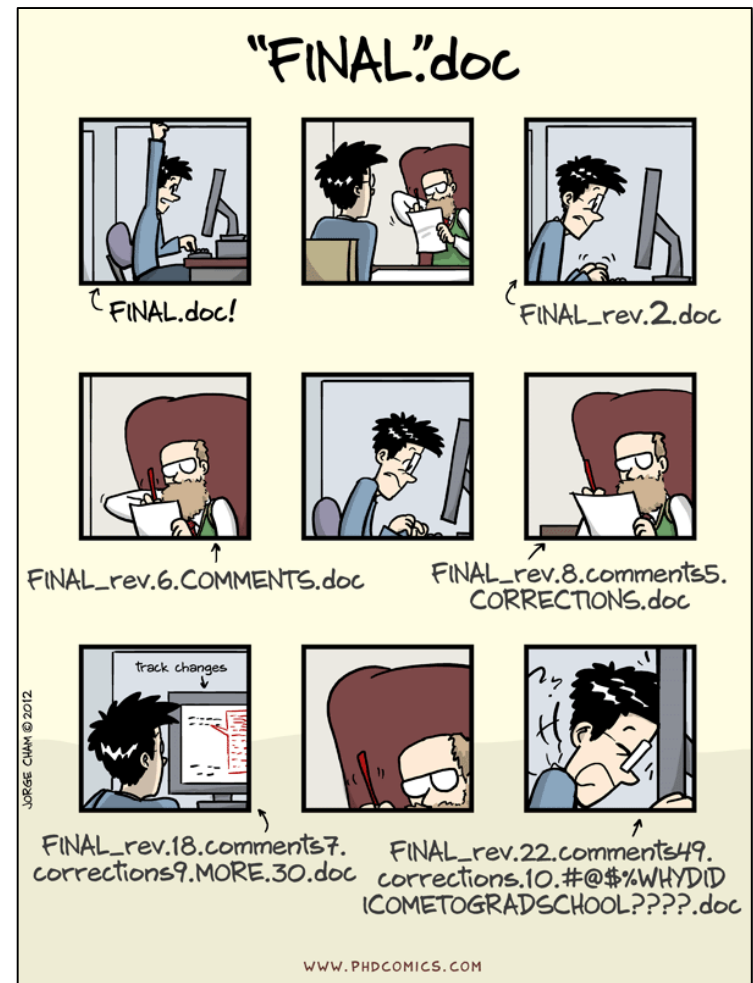
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GitHub is a **website and server** where people can host the projects they use Git on, in order to track the different *contributions* to the projects in an orderly way.

GitKraken is a **client** (software on your computer) that allows you to use Git and Github in a user-friendly way.

Together, Git, GitHub and GitKraken allow you to avoid the “FINAL”.doc problem.



So how does it *work*?

Part 1: Cloning a repository

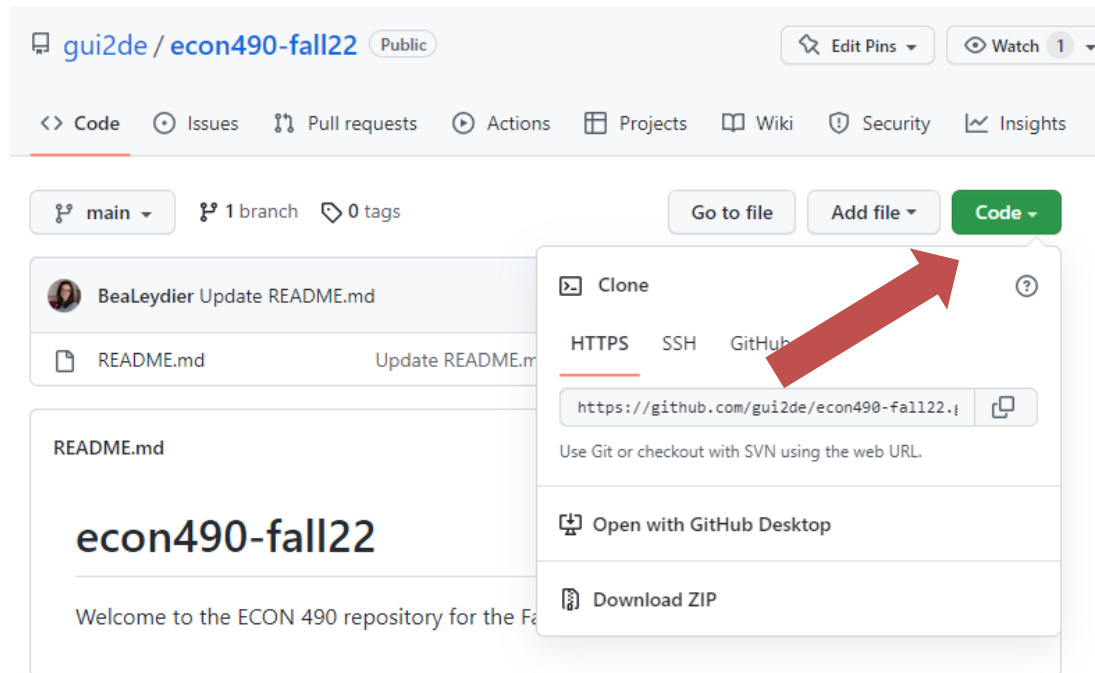


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Clone the class repo with your desktop client

Cloning the repository makes a complete copy of it at the new location, including the entire history (remember, the repository is the history).

Cloning from GitHub to your local computer is a good way to start a repository.

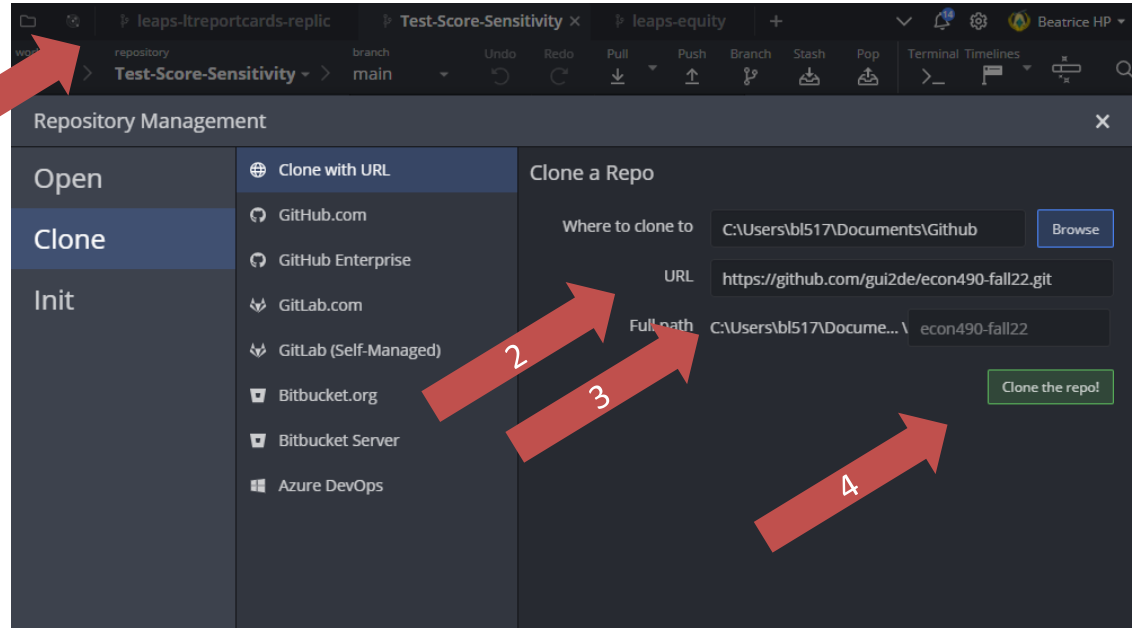


Clone the repo with your desktop client

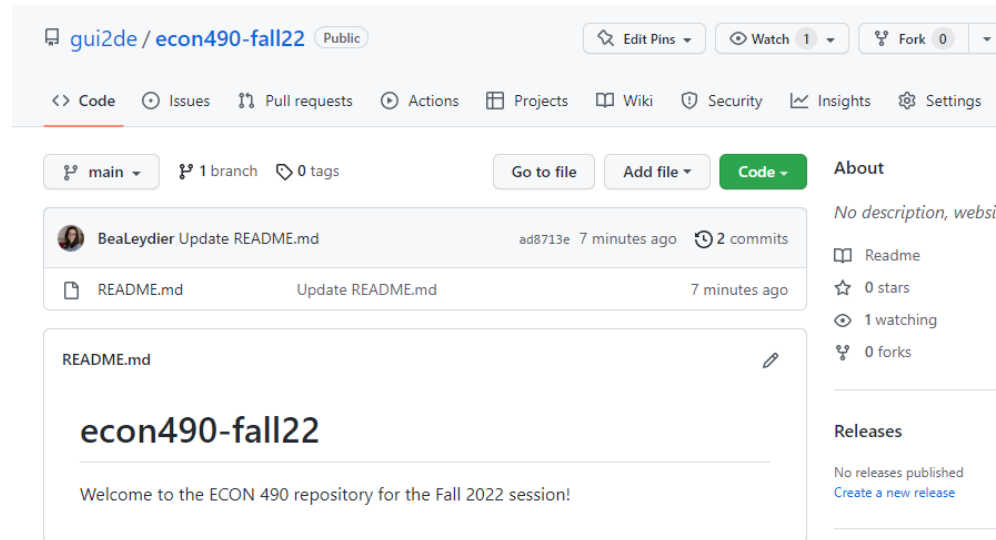
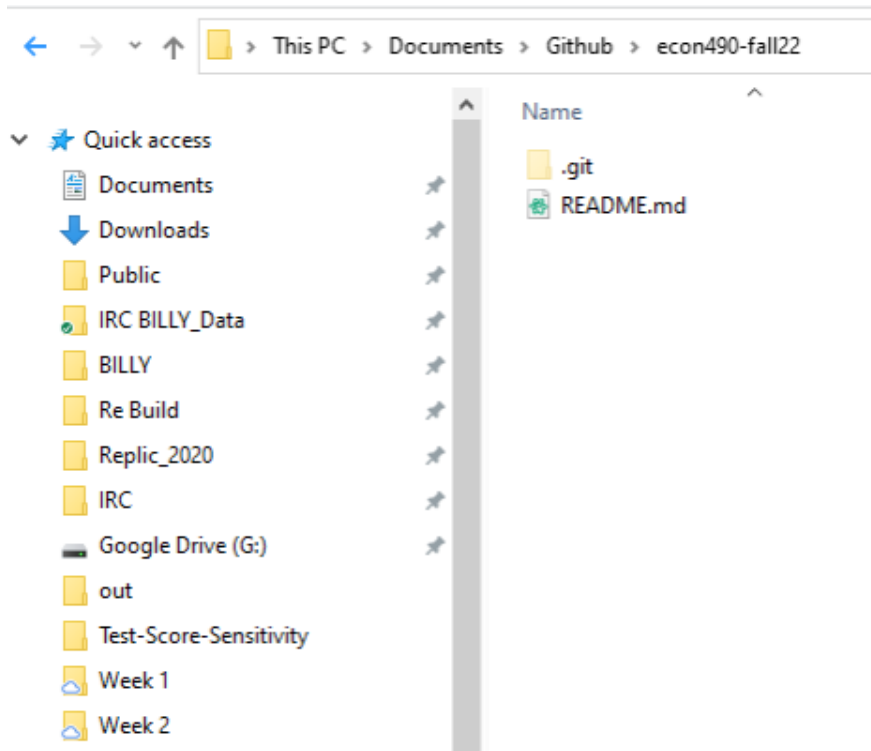
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Cloning from GitHub to your local computer is a good way to start a repository.

(I know it seems like a lot of steps now, but this becomes second nature. Bear with me, and use this presentation as a guide!)



The “local” and “remote” instances are identical



So how does it *work*?

Part 2: Creating branches in your local repository and making changes



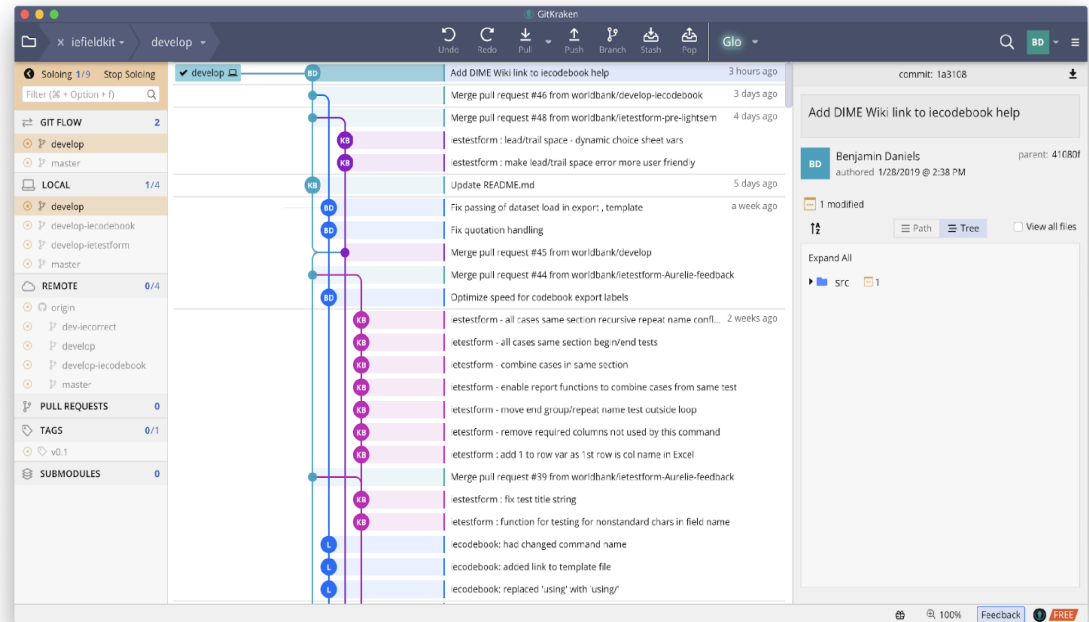
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Git creates branches

Branches are the “killer feature” of Git. Nearly every advanced Git usage you learn will be about how to manage branches.

Branches enable different people to work on the same thing at the same time, and they enable you to view different versions of your files.

Branching allows you to move forwards or backwards in time; and to move “horizontally” in time through various concurrent versions.

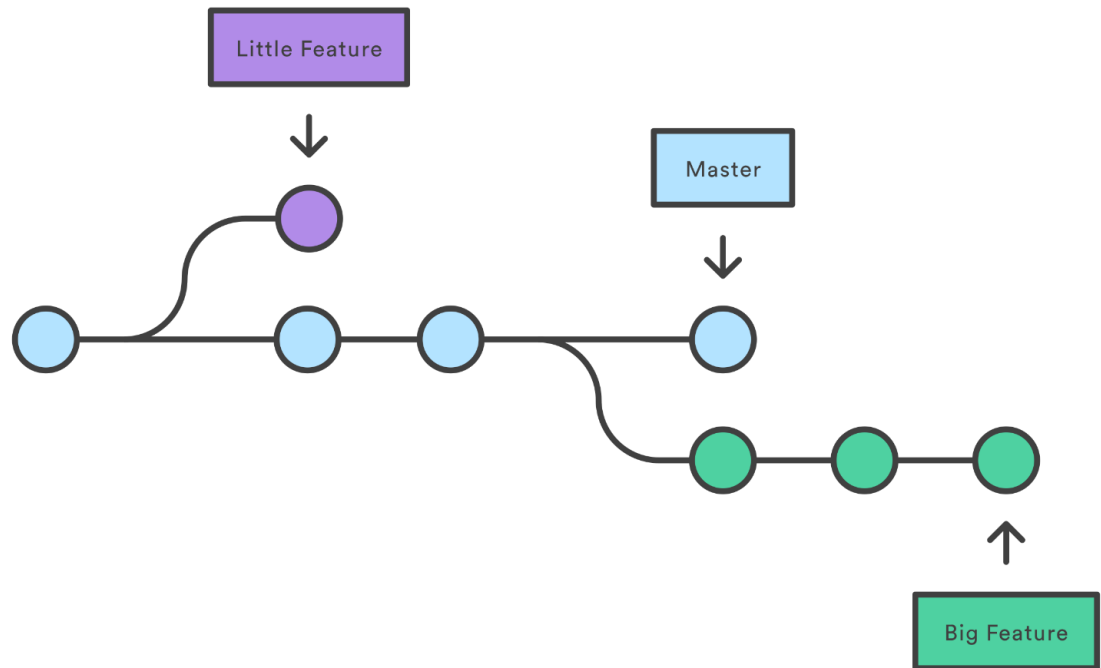


Branches name current versions

Each “branch” points to a commit, usually the latest version in some development workflow. You can switch between branches *locally*. When you do, your working directory will look exactly as it did when that commit was made.

Every contributor can be on any branch they like at any time – past or current.

This means various experimental changes can be made simultaneously without affecting the current edition of a product.

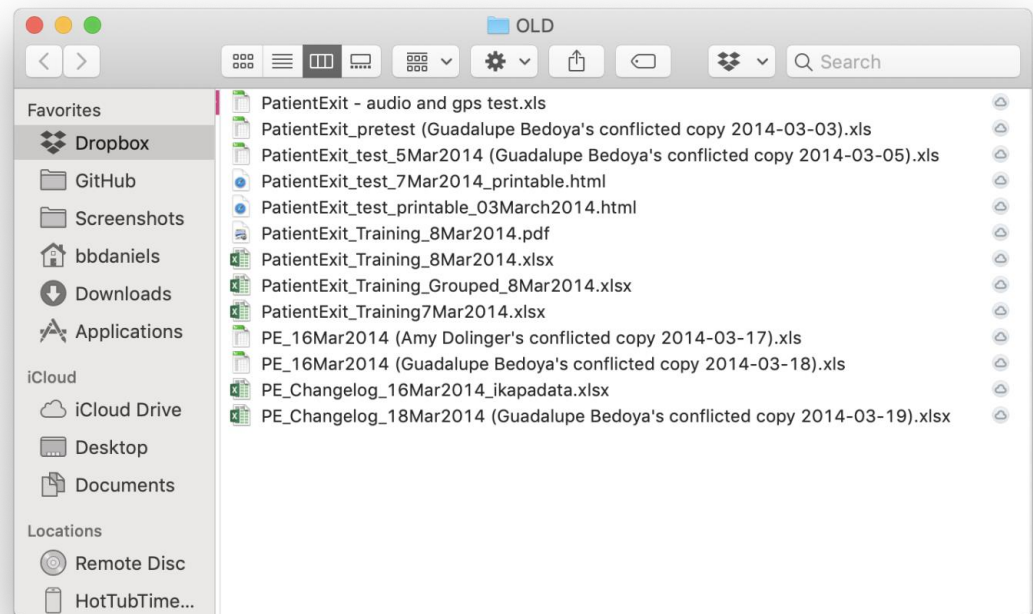


How is that better than Dropbox?

In Dropbox, there can be only *one* living version of a file at any time – otherwise a “conflicted copy” is created. This means nobody can edit the same file at the same time: Dropbox has no concurrency.

Worse, if you “roll back” a file to a previous version to see what it looked like, this affects everyone’s *current* version, even if you don’t want it to.

Finally, Dropbox versions are costly (computationally) – so they delete them often without telling you.



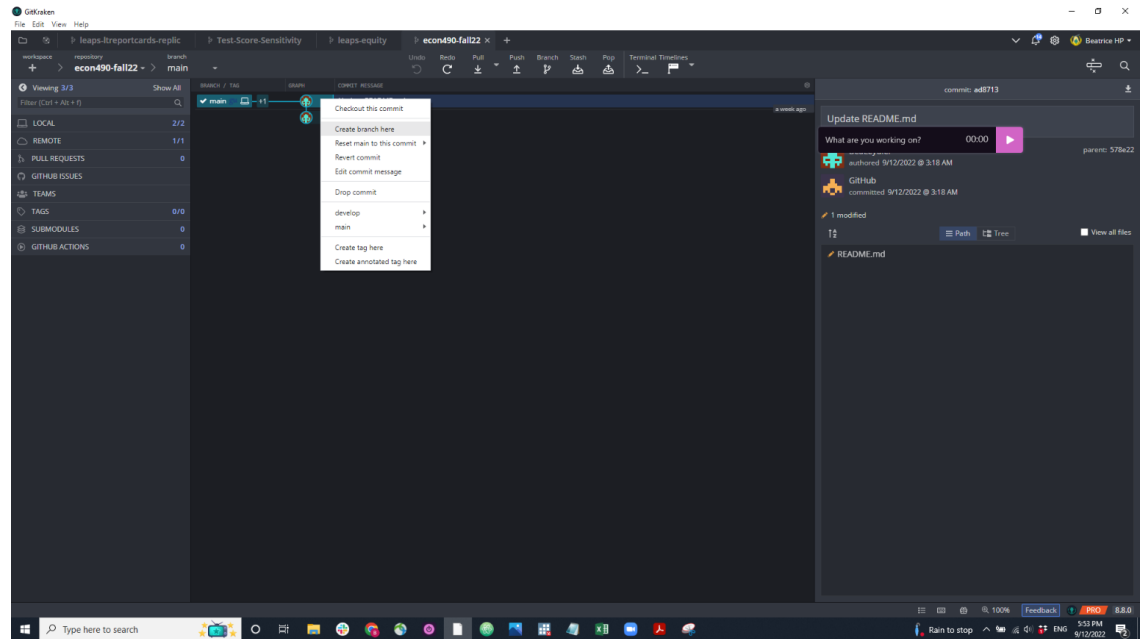
Create a branch with your initials and week number in GitKraken

Using your initials is common to identify specific branches you are working on.

In one popular workflow model, *main* always holds a released product, *develop* is the workstream for the next version, and specific features and other versions are in specific branches.

For the class repo, we only have a *main* branch and your weekly feature branches.

Right-click on the commit named “Initial commit”, and select “Create branch here”.



Make changes to the repo on your own branch

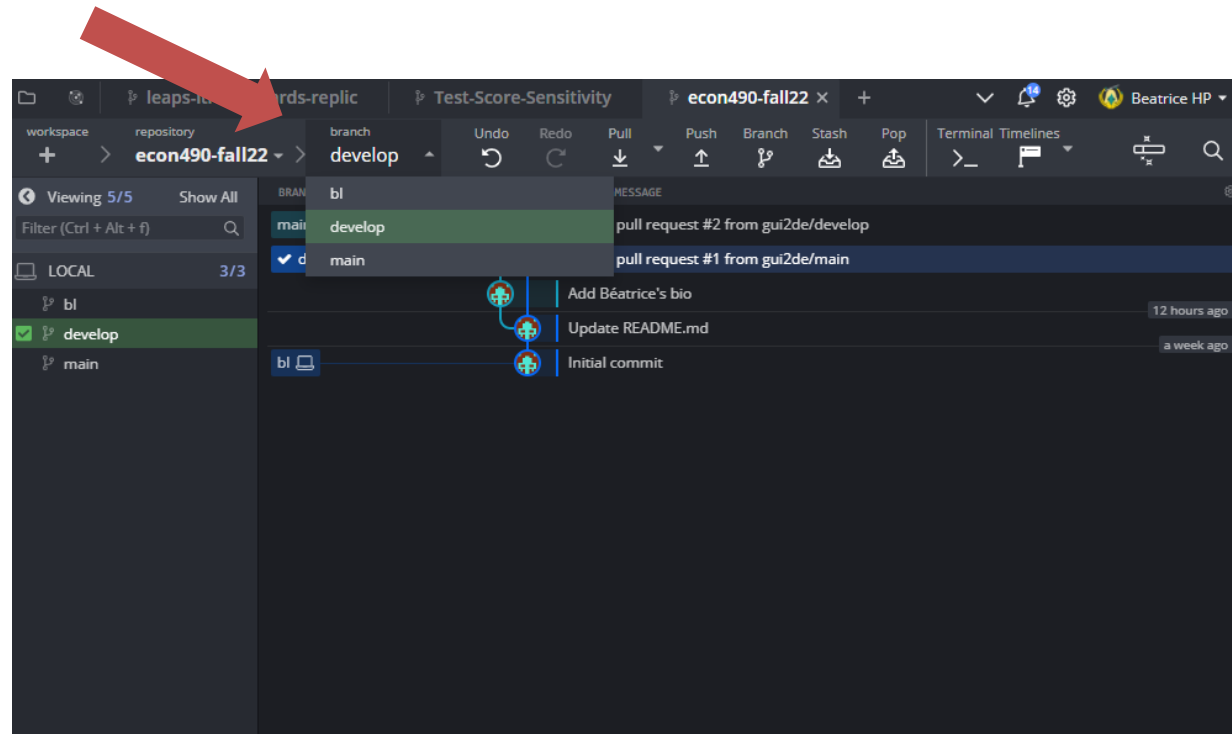
Create your weekly subfolder, add your bio and certificate files

Stage and commit the changes

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a Git repository. The top bar indicates the current workspace is 'ppol768-spring23' and the current branch is 'w02-bl'. The left sidebar shows the 'LOCAL' branches: 'main', 'w01-kb', 'w01-df', 'w02-bl' (selected), and 'week-02'. The 'REMOTE' branches are also listed. The main area displays the commit history for the 'w02-bl' branch, showing a series of commits with their messages and timestamps. The commit messages include 'Update student folders list', 'Merge pull request #7 from gui2de/week-02', 'Upload readme and CITI', 'upload readme and CITI', 'Merge pull request #6 from gui2de/w01-nhs', 'Update folder names', 'upload readme and CITI', 'upload CITI', 'Week01', 'Updates to build on week01 assignment', 'Add Week 2 assignment', 'adding an updated README', 'Merge pull request #2 from gui2de/w01-mg', 'week_1 dir + citi', 'Create BH_W01-GOALS', 'Update README.md', 'Add CITI Certificate', and 'Update README.md'. The right sidebar shows the commit details for the latest commit, 'c3d98b', authored by Beatrice Leydler on 1/26/2023 at 12:57 PM. The commit message is 'Update student folders list'. The file changes section shows 1 deleted and 1 renamed file, with the changes being 'Individual Assignments/Bhatia, Saloni/README.md' and 'Individual Assignments/Zheng Rika/README.md'.

Check out the *main* branch

Go back and forth between branches and see how the files disappear from your local repo.

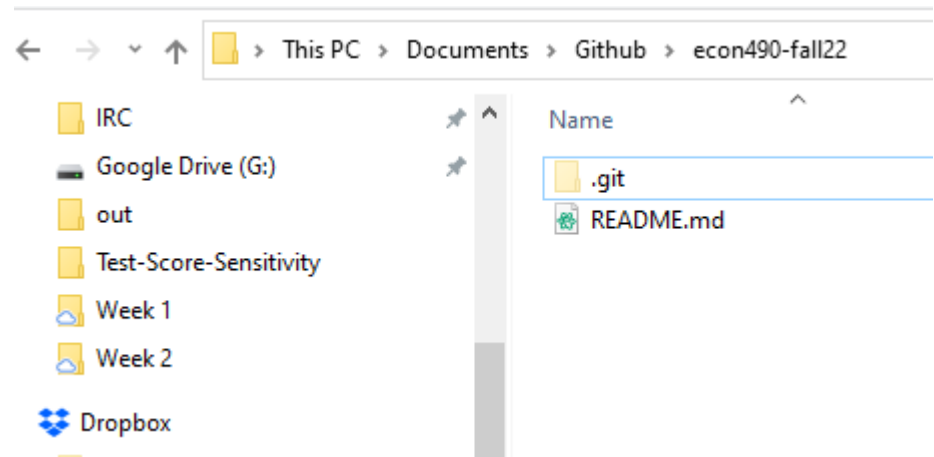


Where's my file?

If you look in the working directory associated with the class, you will see that it is exactly in the state it was when you initialized it.

Don't ask where your file "is". You really don't need to know.

What you do need to know is that by "checking out" your *feature* branch, it will be in the working directory again. Try it!



So how does it *work*?

Part 3: Syncing your local repo to the remote repo (Push/Pull)

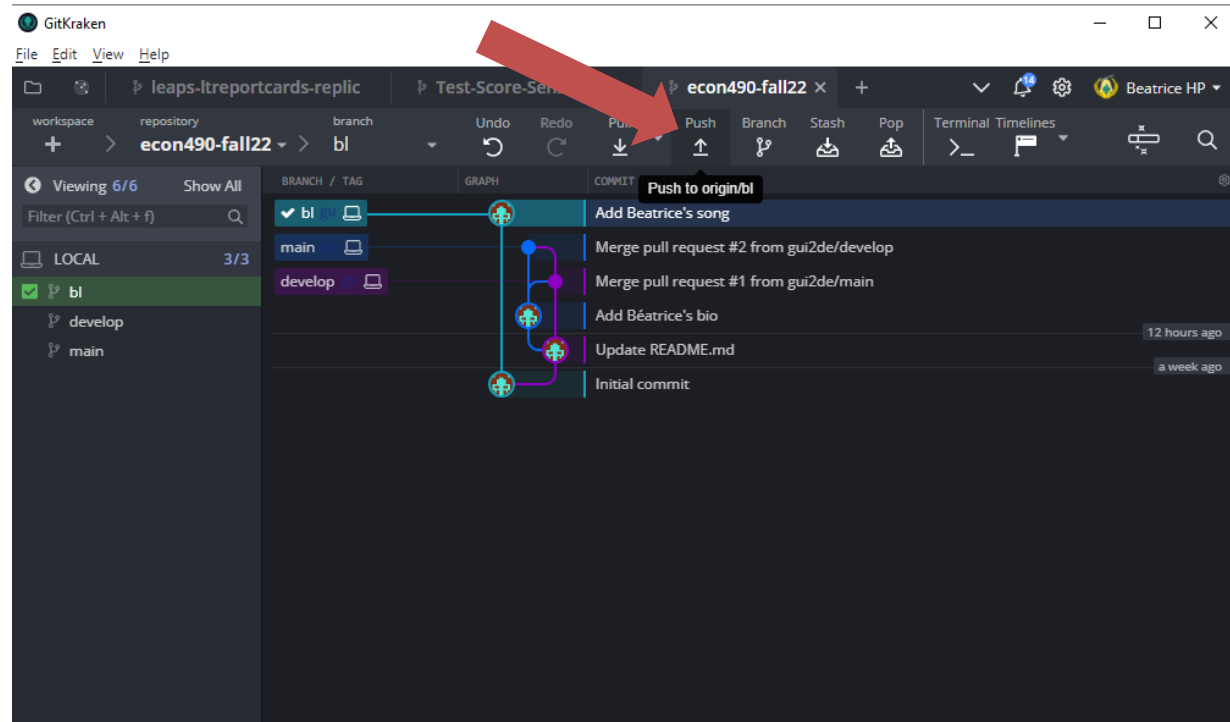


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Push your own branch branch to GitHub

Navigate back to the client and make sure your own branch is checked out.

“Push” this branch to GitHub (the “origin”). You will get a notification that the branch does not yet exist there, and ask you to name it. The default is the same as your local branch name; stick with that.

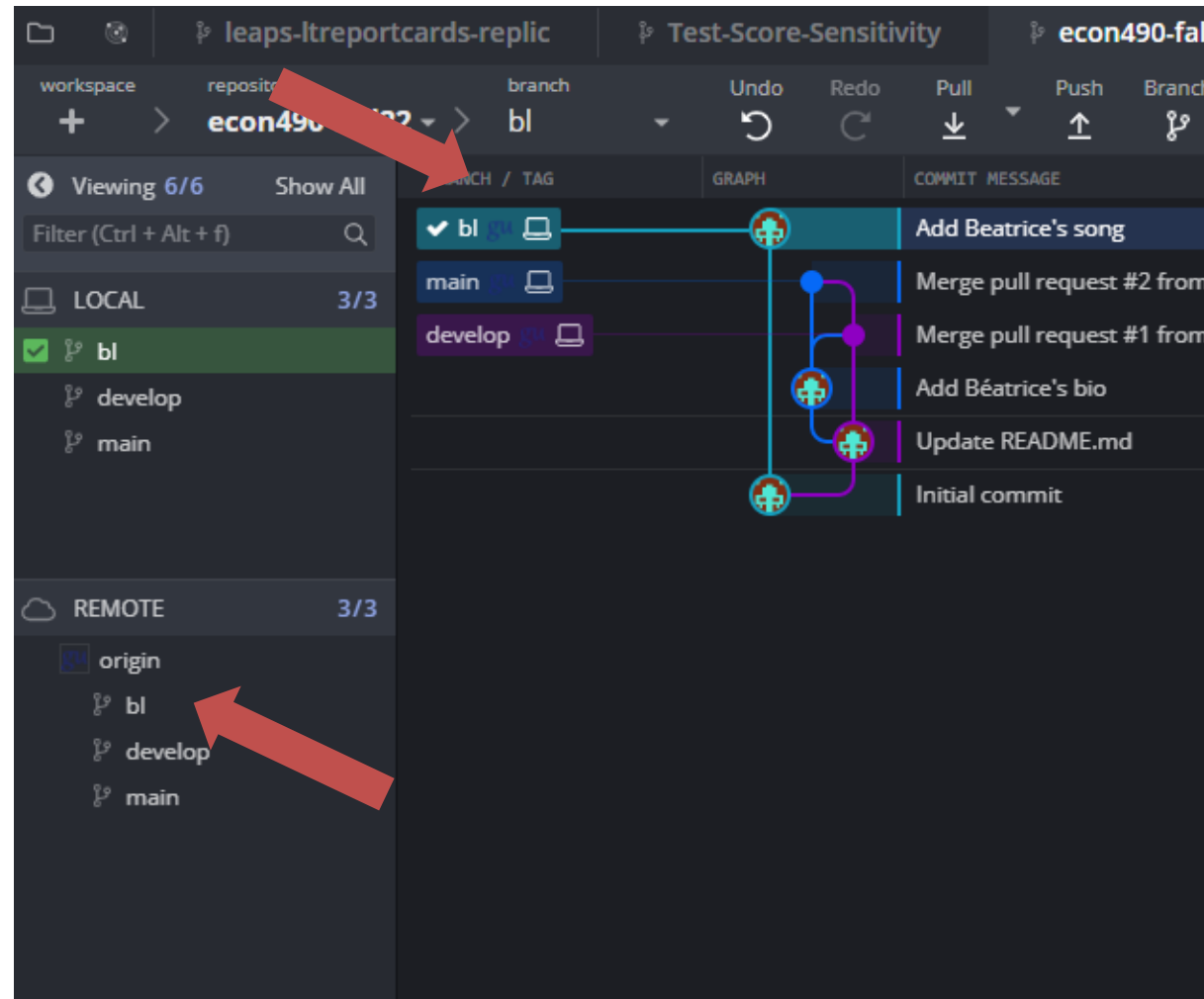


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“Push” this branch to GitHub (the “origin”). You will get a notification that the branch does not yet exist there, and ask you to name it. The default is the same as your local branch name; stick with that.

You’ll know it’s worked when the client reflects the existence and location of your own branch on *origin*.



So how does it *work*?

Part 4: Merging (Pull Request) branches using GitHub



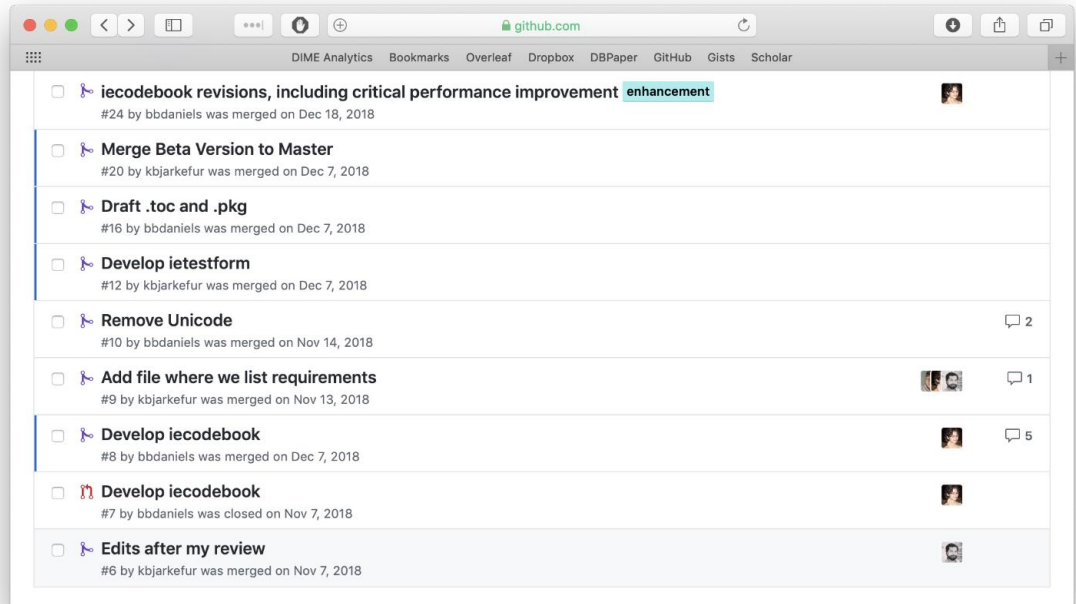
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GitHub manages contributions

GitHub provides interfaces for assigning tasks, submitting updates, and approving and accepting contributions into a project.

Like Git, everything you ever do is saved in an orderly way, so you can always look back and see when and why you did (or undid) something.

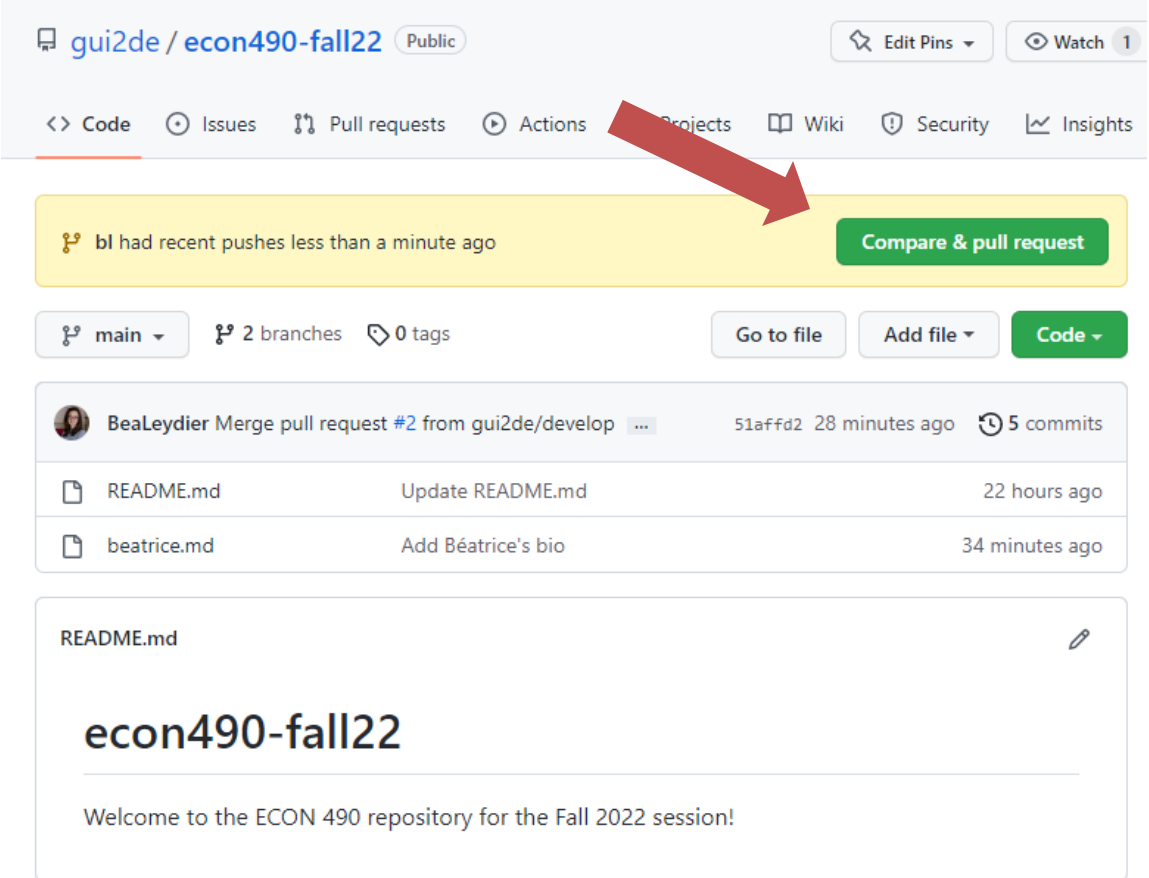
It is designed to make project record-keeping and task-management as part of your workflow.



Go to GitHub and open a pull request

When there are recent changes, GitHub will notify you and ask you if you want to merge the changes.

This is not the most common way to start a pull request, but it will do for now.



The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'gui2de / econ490-fall22'. At the top, there are tabs for 'Code', 'Issues', 'Pull requests', 'Actions', 'Projects', 'Wiki', 'Security', and 'Insights'. A red arrow points to a yellow notification bar that says 'bl had recent pushes less than a minute ago' with a green button labeled 'Compare & pull request'. Below this, there are buttons for 'main', '2 branches', and '0 tags', along with 'Go to file', 'Add file', and 'Code' buttons. A table lists recent commits:

Commit	Author	Message	Time
51affd2	BeaLeydier	Merge pull request #2 from gui2de/develop	28 minutes ago
		Update README.md	22 hours ago
		Add Béatrice's bio	34 minutes ago

Below the table, the README.md file is shown with the title 'econ490-fall22' and the text 'Welcome to the ECON 490 repository for the Fall 2022 session!'.

Create and merge the pull request on the main branch



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

base: develop ← compare: bl ✓ Able to merge. These branches can be automatically merged.

 Add Beatrice's song #3

No description available

[View pull request](#)


Add Beatrice's song

Write Preview

Leave a comment

Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them.

[Create pull request](#)

 Remember, contributions to this repository should follow our [GitHub Community Guidelines](#).

Reviewers

No reviews

Assignees

No one—assign yourself

Labels

None yet

Projects

None yet

Milestone

No milestone


Development


Here *Clarina leucomela* in the description to

Add Beatrice's song #3

 Open BeaLeydier wants to merge 1 commit into develop from bl

Conversation 0 Commits 1 Checks 0 Files changed 1


 **BeaLeydier** commented 3 minutes ago

Member  ...

No description provided.

 Add Beatrice's song

6f8f0c7

 BeaLeydler closed this 2 minutes ago

 BeaLeydier reopened this now

Add more commits by pushing to the **b1** branch on [gui2de/econ490-fall22](#).

✓ This branch has no conflicts with the base branch
Merging can be performed automatically.

Merge pull request ▼ You can also [open this in GitHub Desktop](#) or [view command line instructions](#).

Write Preview

Leave a comment

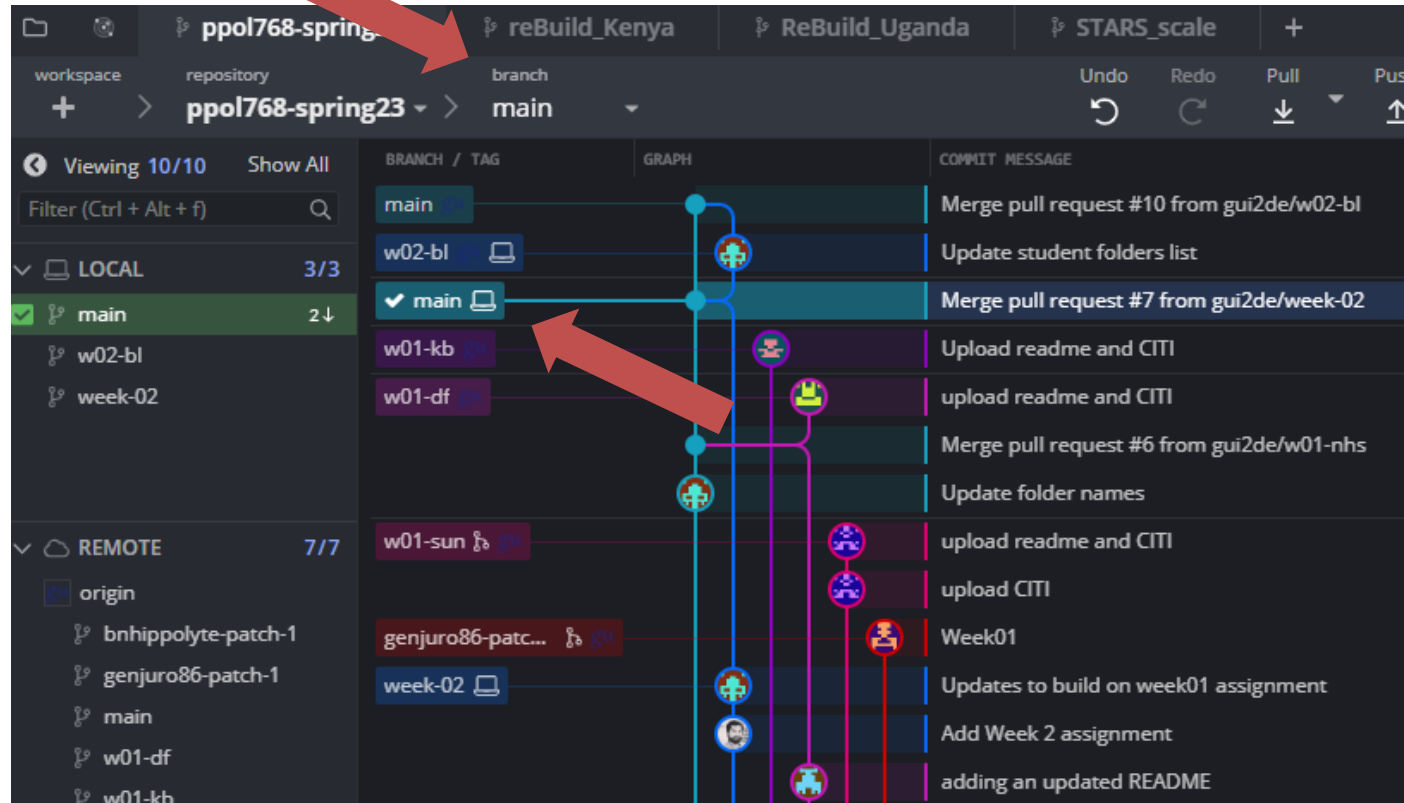
Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them.

 Close pull request

Check out and pull the *main* branch

In your client, you will at first see that the “origin” copy of the *develop* branch is ahead of the local copy.

That’s because you merged it on GitHub, and all operations in Git and GitHub are manual.



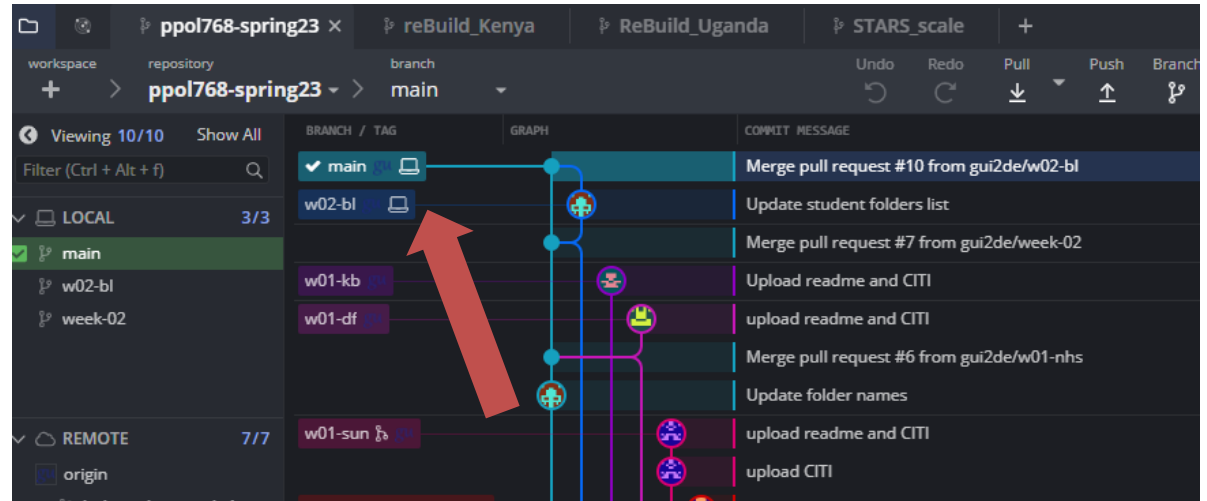
Check out and pull the *main* branch

In your client, you will at first see that the “origin” copy of the *develop* branch is ahead of the local copy.

That’s because you merged it on GitHub, and all operations in Git and GitHub are manual.

When you “pull” the branch, you update your local copy to reflect the origin copy, and you will see the local pointer for the branch move forward.

What did this do?



What is the difference between push/pull and pull request

- **Push/pull is a syncing operation between your local repository and the remote one**
 - There are two different repositories: the local one (the one in your working directory in your Documents) and the remote one (the one on Github)
 - Syncing between the two is what allows you to share your work with others
 - You can use the “version control” (track changes and version history) of Git locally on your computer, without ever pushing to a remote repository (if you are working on your own, for example)
 - The two repositories (local and remote/origin) do not communicate unless you tell them to with a push (from local to remote) or pull (from remote to local)
- **Pull request is a merge between two branches of the repository**
 - You typically do pull requests on your remote (github) repository because it is a process for obtaining permission before merging, but you could do merges between branches locally as well (without any collaboration)
 - Branches are ways to organize your commits in your repository in order to conveniently move between different versions of the same repository (for example, the version with/without a new feature)
 - Pull requests are ways to merge a branch into another one, to combine two versions of the repo (for example, accept the changes in your core repo after reviewing them)

I have deleted my branch after a pull request but I still see it on GitKraken

- **Branches** can exist independently in the local and/or remote version of the repository
- Branches serve the purpose of **pointing towards one or multiple commits to identify them**
 - We recommend **creating a branch for new features** (any new set of changes you make to the repo) on the repository to avoid merge conflicts when we work collaboratively
 - We recommend **deleting a feature branch after a successful pull request** that merges the branch into the develop branch, because the branch in that situation only serves the purpose of isolating your changes while you are still testing them
 - Github automatically suggests to delete a branch after it has been successfully merged into the develop branch
 - **Deleting a branch on the github repo doesn't automatically delete it in your local repository**
 - We recommend also manually deleting that feature branch in your local repo, to avoid confusion between your remote and local repo

So how does it *work*?

Part 5: Reviewing and commenting Pull Requests

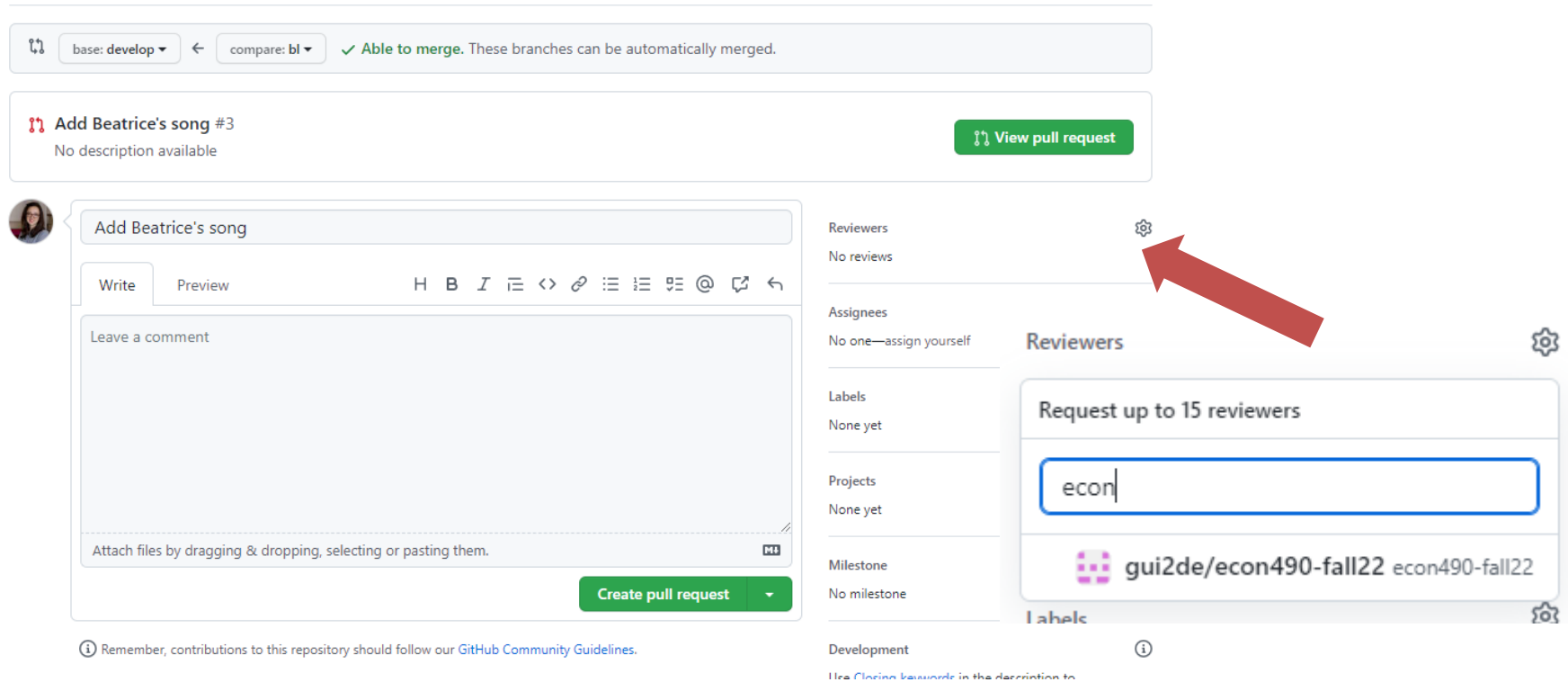


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Go to the remote repo on github.com to create a Pull Request (PR) of your branch into the develop branch, and assign a random reviewer to it by tagging ppol768-spring23 as a reviewer (it will randomly select another student of the class as a reviewer)

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](#).



base: develop ← compare: bl ✓ Able to merge. These branches can be automatically merged.

Add Beatrice's song #3
No description available

View pull request

Add Beatrice's song

Write Preview H B I

Leave a comment

Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them.

Create pull request

Remember, contributions to this repository should follow our [GitHub Community Guidelines](#).

Reviewers
No reviews

Assignees
No one—assign yourself

Labels
None yet

Projects
None yet

Milestone
No milestone

Development
Use [closing keywords](#) in the description to

Reviewers

Request up to 15 reviewers

econ

gui2de/econ490-fall22 econ490-fall22

Labels

Reviewer : review someone else's work

1. Github should automatically assign you someone else's PR (Pull Request) to review.
You can find it under the Pull Requests tab of the repo on github.com

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'gui2de / econ490-fall22'. The 'Pull requests' tab is selected, showing a pull request titled 'Develop #14'. The pull request is from 'main' to 'develop' and contains 30 commits. A yellow notification bar at the top states 'hamzamajoka requested your review on this pull request.' with an 'Add your review' button. Below the title, there are tabs for 'Conversation' (0), 'Commits' (30), 'Checks' (0), and 'Files changed' (16). A comment from 'hamzamajoka' is visible, stating 'No description provided.' and 'MarineAntonio and others added 30 commits 3 hours ago'. On the right, the 'Reviewers' section shows 'BeaLeydier' as a reviewer, with a note that 'At least 1 approving review is required to merge this pull request.' and a link to 'Convert to draft'.

Reviewer : review someone else's work

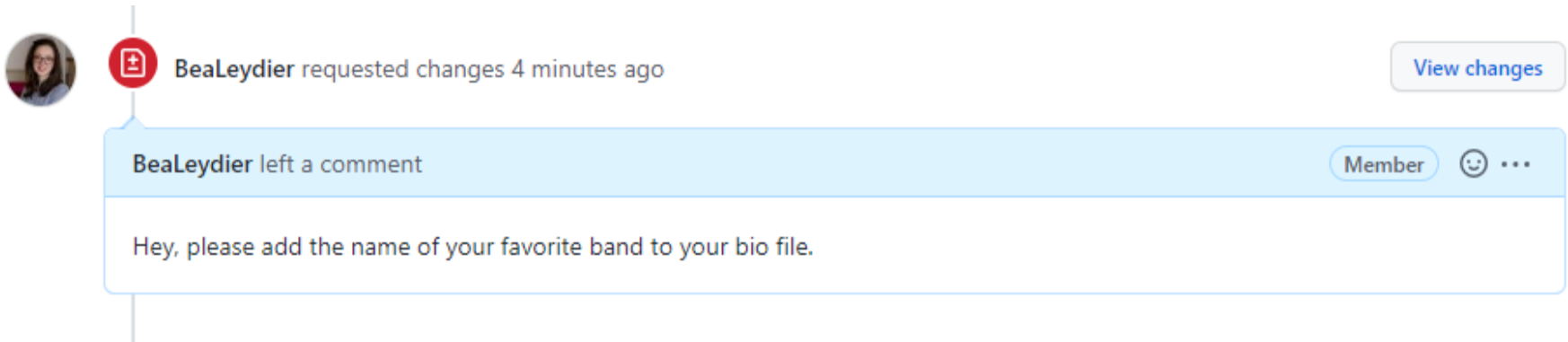
2. Click on Add your Review, review the files and include a comment **requesting a change** to the files. You can simply ask another piece of information to be added, for example.

The screenshot displays a code review interface. At the top right, there is a status bar showing '+21 -0' with a green progress indicator. Below this, a header bar indicates '0 / 16 files viewed' and a green button labeled 'Review changes'. The main content area is a modal titled 'Finish your review' with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The modal has two tabs: 'Write' (active) and 'Preview'. The 'Write' tab contains a rich text editor with a toolbar (H, B, I, list, link, unlink, quote, code, @, comment, undo, redo) and a text input field containing the text 'Hey, please add the name of your favorite band to your bio file.'. Below the text input is a dashed line and a message: 'Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them.' with a small icon. At the bottom of the modal, there are three radio button options: 'Comment' (Submit general feedback without explicit approval.), 'Approve' (Submit feedback and approve merging these changes.), and 'Request changes' (Submit feedback that must be addressed before merging.), with 'Request changes' being selected. A green 'Submit review' button is located at the bottom left of the modal.

Reviewee : make the requested changes

You will see in the history of the Pull Request the requested changes as a comment.

Address the changes them by making changes on your local repo on the same branch and pushing them to the remote repo, then notifying your reviewer that you have addressed the changes.



The screenshot shows a GitHub interface. On the left, there is a circular profile picture of a woman. To its right is a red square icon with a white plus sign. Further right, the text "BeaLeydier requested changes 4 minutes ago" is displayed. In the top right corner of the comment area, there is a button labeled "View changes". Below this, a light blue comment box contains the text "BeaLeydier left a comment". To the right of this text, there is a "Member" label, a smiley face icon, and three dots. The main body of the comment contains the text: "Hey, please add the name of your favorite band to your bio file."

Reviewer : review the response to your comments, approve

You will see in the history of the Pull Request that new changes have been pushed to the branch. You can **review the changes, make a final comment and approve them** for the final merge to be completed (if they are satisfactory, though they should be).


Develop #14

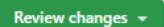
 Open hamzamazoka wants to merge 31 commits into `main` from `develop` 

 Conversation 2  Commits 31  Checks 0  Files changed 16

+21 -0 

Changes from 1 commit  File filter  Conversations  Jump to  

0 / 1 files viewed 



2  Ali_degree.md 

... @@ -1 +1 @@

1 - I'm Ali, I'm from Reiss 306.

1 + I'm Ali, I'm from Reiss 306. Band

Finish your review

Write

Preview

H B I          

I thought you would write the name of a band, but this is fair enough

Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them. 

☐ Comment

Submit general feedback without explicit approval.

☒ Approve

Submit feedback and approve merging these changes.

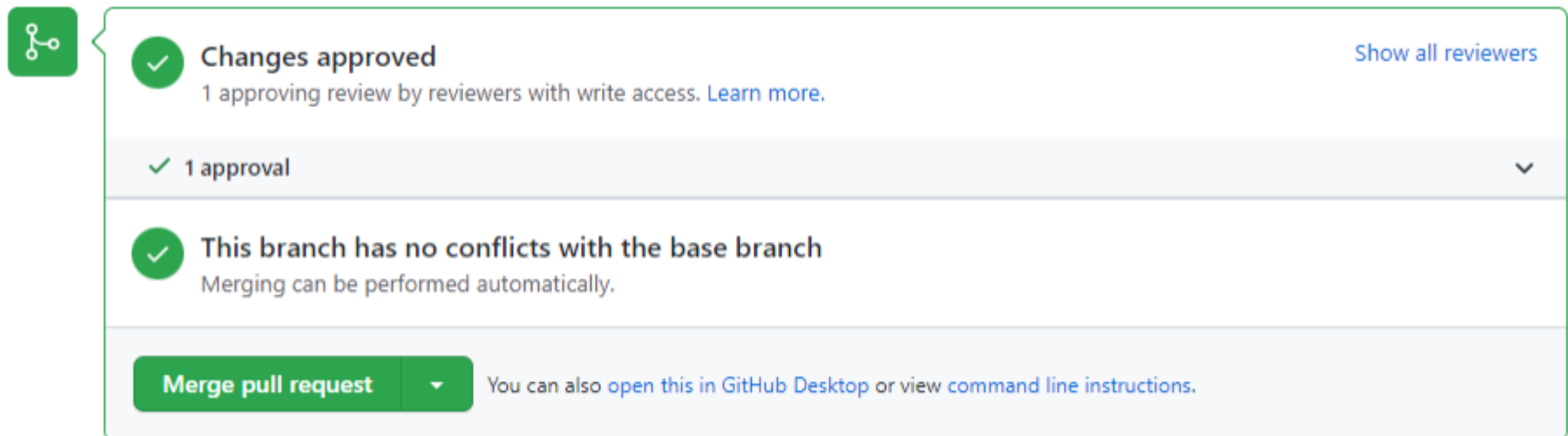
☐ Request changes

Submit feedback that must be addressed before merging.



Reviewee : finally merge your branch into develop

Once your reviewer has approved your edits, you will be able to **merge the pull request** (go to the Pull Request tab on the repo on github.com) onto the develop branch. Complete the merge and delete your branch on the remote repo. Back to the local repo (on GitKraken), check out the develop branch and pull to update it. You should see your changes reflected. You can delete the branch you had created on your local repo (git won't do it automatically even if it is deleted on the remote repo).



The screenshot displays a GitHub pull request interface. On the left is a green icon with a white branching diagram. The main content area has a light green border and contains the following elements:

- A green circle with a white checkmark, followed by the text "Changes approved" in bold. Below it, in smaller text, is "1 approving review by reviewers with write access. [Learn more.](#)". To the right of this section is a blue link that says "Show all reviewers".
- A light blue horizontal bar containing a green checkmark, the text "1 approval", and a small downward-pointing chevron icon on the right.
- Another green circle with a white checkmark, followed by the text "This branch has no conflicts with the base branch" in bold. Below it, in smaller text, is "Merging can be performed automatically."
- A green button with the text "Merge pull request" and a small downward-pointing chevron icon. To the right of the button, in smaller text, is "You can also [open this in GitHub Desktop](#) or view [command line instructions.](#)"

I am stuck and nothing works

- **Burn everything and start over**
 - Delete your local repo
 - Save any uncommitted changes (ie the files you made changes to) in a separate location on your computer
 - Reclone your repo locally from the remote/origin repo
 - Create a new branch and add your changes again
- As long as you don't delete the remote repo, and don't discard uncommitted changes, **it's hard to really mess anything up with github**

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guide²

on Innovation, Development and Evaluation

www.gui2de.org