





Outline

- Branches in a Nutshell
- 2. Basic Branching and Merging
- 3. Branch Management
- 4. Branching Workflows
- 5. Remote Branches
- 6. Rebasing



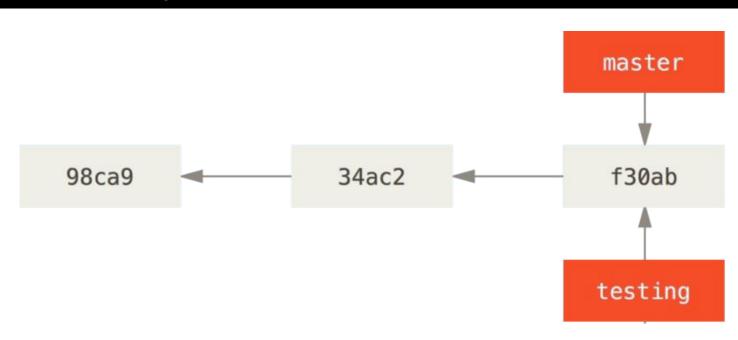
1. Branches in a Nutshell

- 1.1 Creating a New Branch
- 1.2 Basic Branching and Merging
- 1.3 Summary



1.1 Creating a New branch

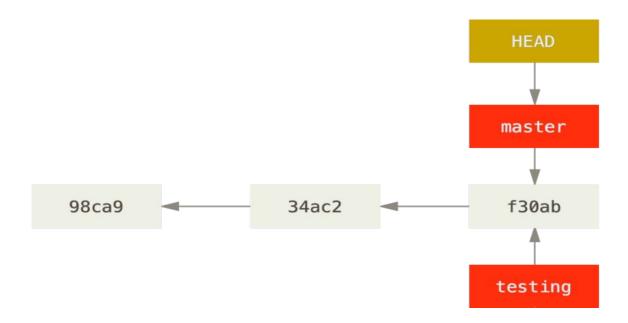
\$ git branch testing





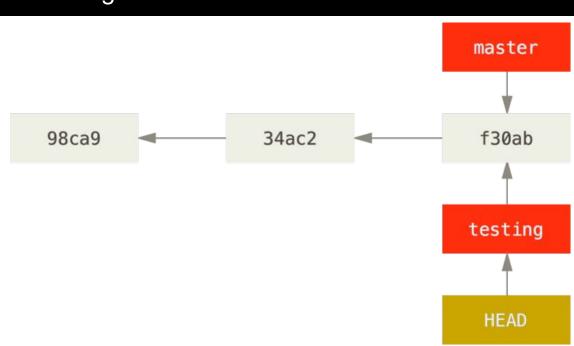
1.1 Creating a New branch

How does Git know what branch you're currently on?





\$ git checkout testing

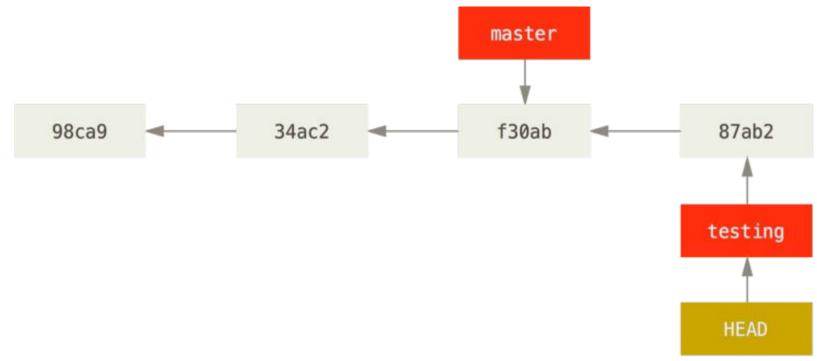




What is the significance of that? Well, let's do another commit:

\$ git commit -a -m 'made a change'



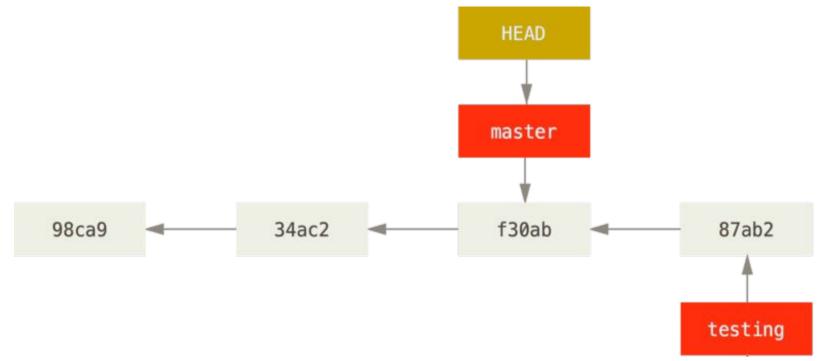




Let's switch back to the master branch:

\$ git checkout master



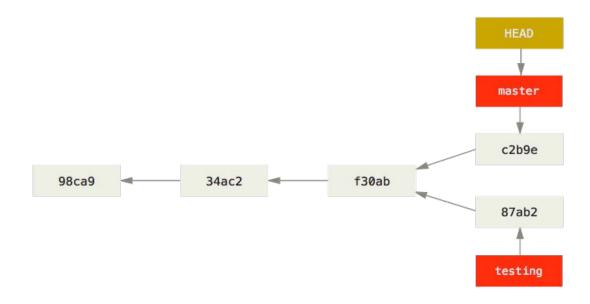




Let's make a few changes and commit again:

\$ git commit -a -m 'made other changes'







1.3 Summary

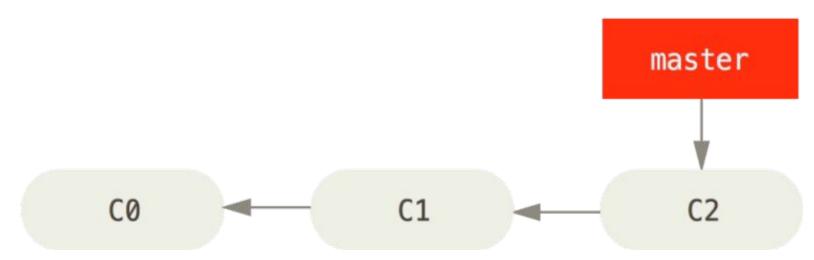
- A simple file that contains the 40 character SHA-1 checksum of the commit it points to.
- Branches are cheap to create and destroy.
- Creating a new branch is as quick and simple as writing 41 bytes to a file



2. Basic Branching and Merging

- Basic Branching
- Basic Merging





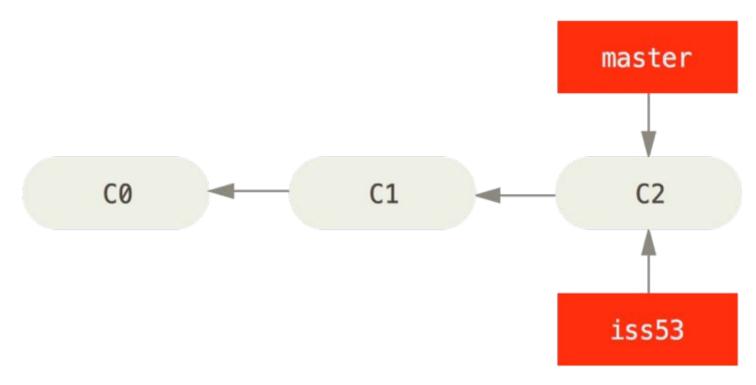


```
$ git checkout -b iss53
Switched to a new branch "iss53"
```

Or

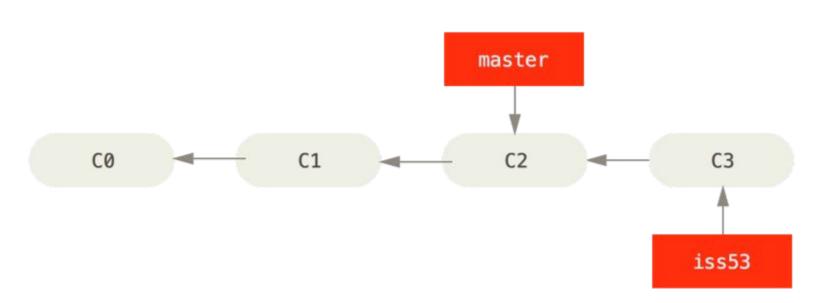
- \$ git branch iss53
- \$ git checkout iss53







\$ git commit -a -m 'added a new footer [issue 53]'





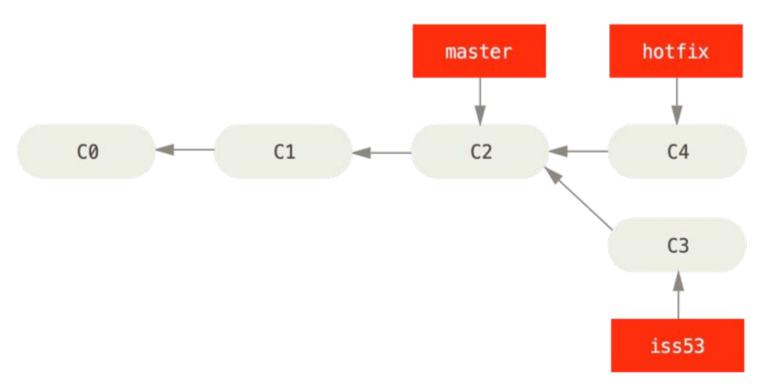
\$ git checkout master Switched to branch 'master'



\$ git checkout -b hotfix Switched to a new branch 'hotfix'

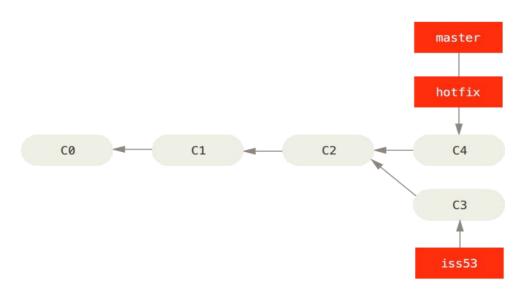
\$ git commit -a -m 'fixed the broken email address'







- \$ git checkout master
- \$ git merge hotfix

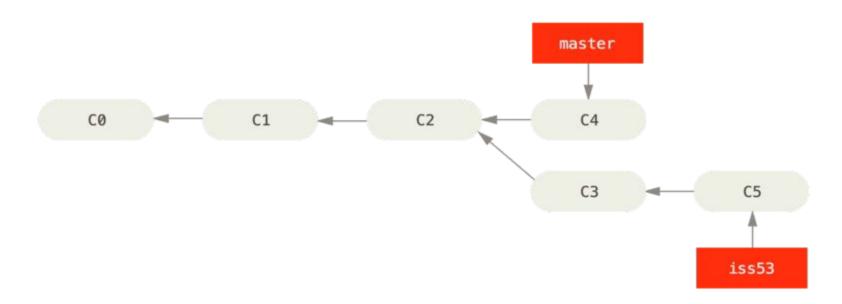




\$ git branch -d hotfix

- \$ git branch -d hotfix
- \$ git checkout iss53
- \$ git commit -a -m 'finished the new footer [issue 53]'

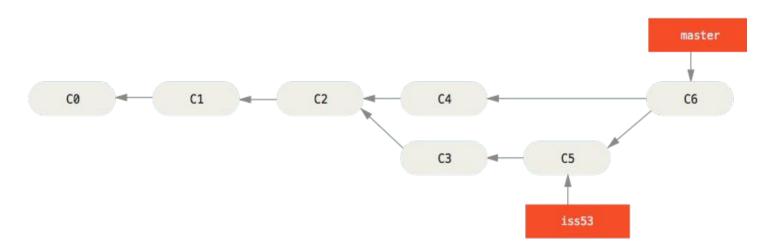






2.2 Basic Merging

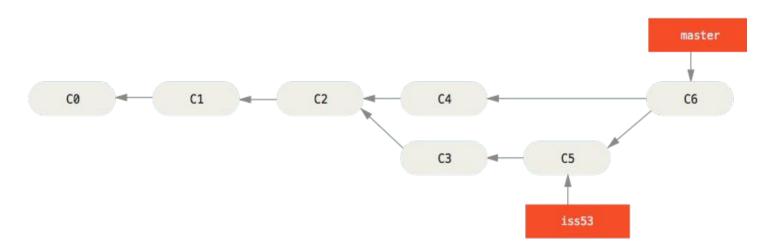
- \$ git checkout master
- \$ git merge iss53





2.2 Basic Merging

- \$ git checkout master
- \$ git merge iss53





3. Branch Management

```
$ git branch
$ git branch -v
$ git branch --merged
$ git branch --no-merged
$ git branch -d [name branch]
```



4. Branching Workflows

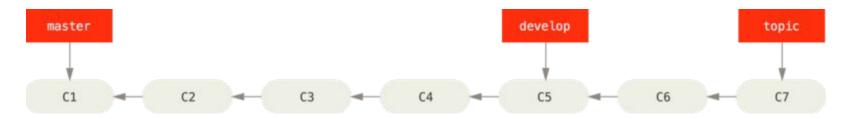
- Long-Running Branches
- Topic Branches



4.1 Long-Running Branches

\$ git branch develop \$ git checkout -b topic

A linear view of progressive-stability branching

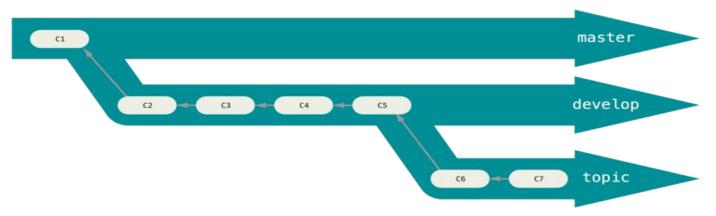




4.1 Long-Running Branches

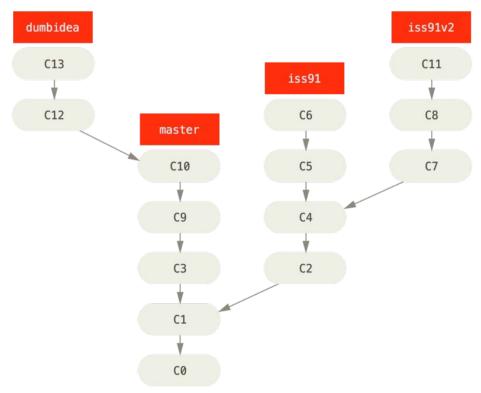
```
$ git branch develop
$ git checkout -b topic
```

A "silo" view of progressive-stability branching



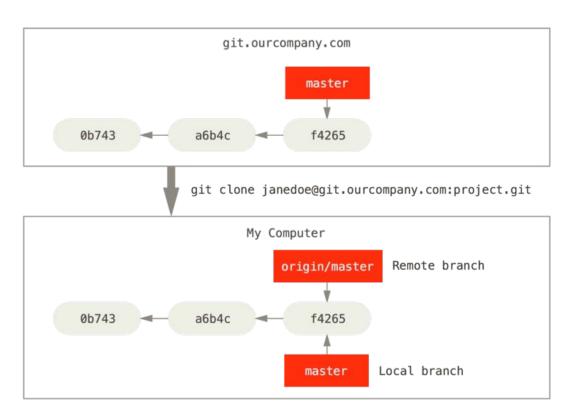


4.2 Topic Branches



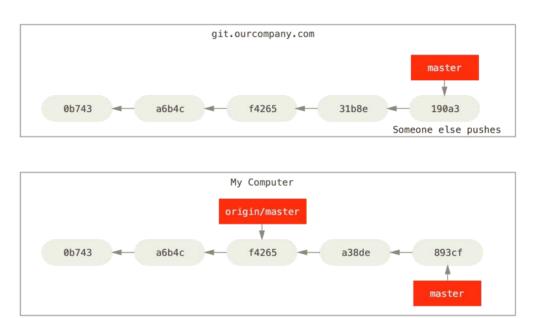


Git clone



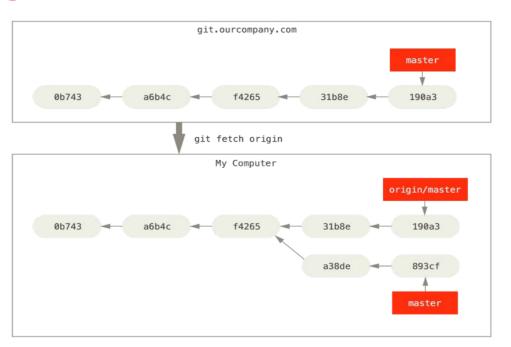


Local and remote work can diverge



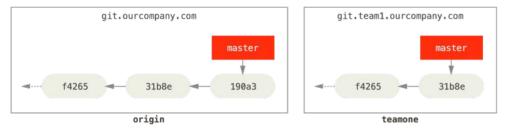


git fetch updates your remote references

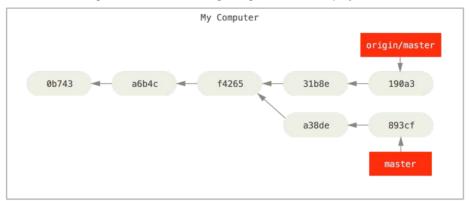




Add remote

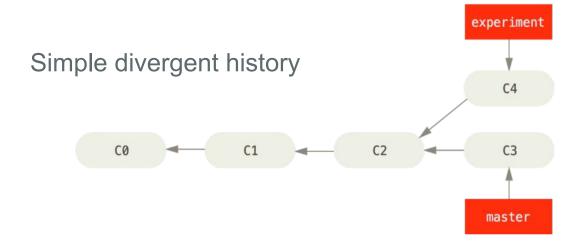


git remote add teamone git://git.team1.ourcompany.com





6. Rebasing

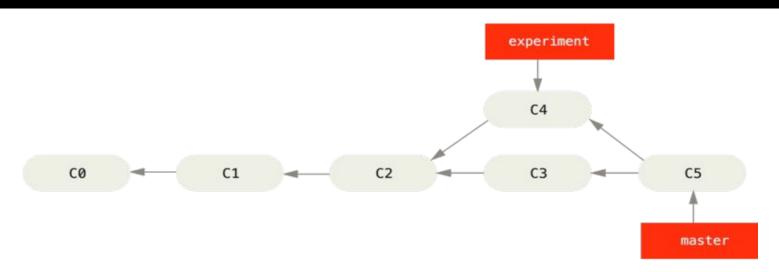




6. Rebasing

Merging to integrate diverged work history

- \$ git checkout master
- \$ git merge experiment

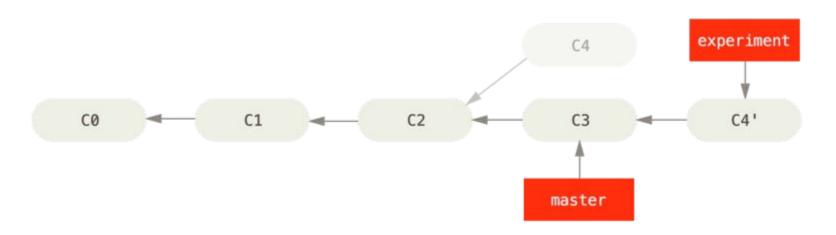




6. Rebasing

Rebasing the change introduced in C4 onto C3

- \$ git checkout experiment
- \$ git rebase master





Q&A



Thank you