

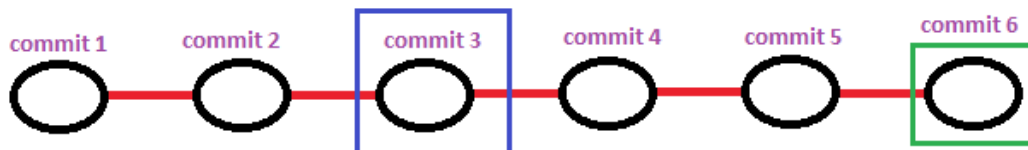
Git –

hotfixing

What is HotFixing

Hotfixing, occurs in software development when there is a bug on the client's live code base which they need to address quickly. They are pretty much 100% happy with the software. However, there may be one problem or feature that is not working correctly. With hotfixing we can quickly amend the end user's code base.

There are two avenues of thought in this case. As the picture depicts below. The software for the client was deployed at **commit 3**. Although development has progressed and the team has progressed the code on the main branch to **commit 6**.



The first task is to do a **git checkout commit 3** into the terminal. This will get our code to the same level as the code for the client. When we do this we will get a detached HEAD state in the terminal. What this means is that we have checkout out to **commit 3** but git is still pointing to **commit 6**. At this moment we can create a branch called **Hotfix/<clientcode>**

```

Name      Date modified  Type  Size
-----
MINGW64:/c/Projects/hotfix

commit 65457cfcc39b39d549dcfc251b5007e65c288cc3
Author: isambard wheeler-artwell <wheelerisambard@hotmail.co.uk>
Date: Thu Oct 1 09:09:00 2020 +0100

    first commit

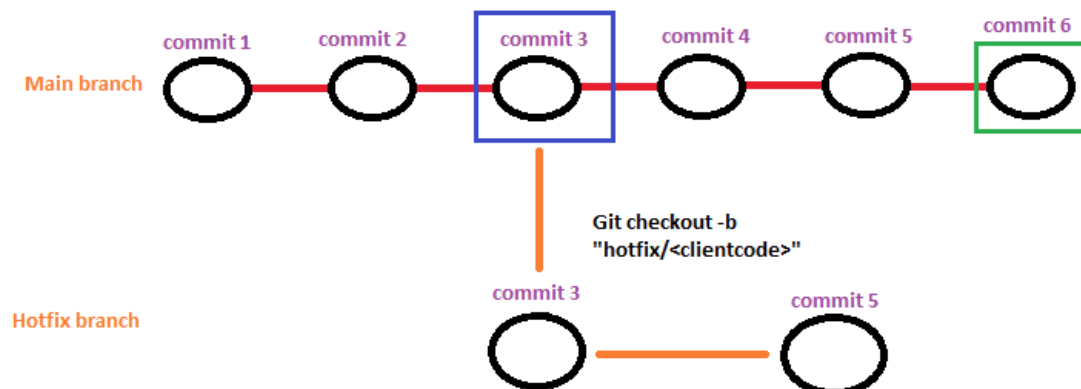
isambard@ISAMBARD60AA MINGW64 /c/Projects/hotfix (master)
$ git checkout af3fb5496d1cd1fa8bdf43d49959f1e73dd279a
Note: checking out 'af3fb5496d1cd1fa8bdf43d49959f1e73dd279a'.

You are in 'detached HEAD' state. You can look around, make experimental
changes and commit them, and you can discard any commits you make in this
state without impacting any branches by performing another checkout.

If you want to create a new branch to retain commits you create, you may
do so (now or later) by using -b with the checkout command again. Example:

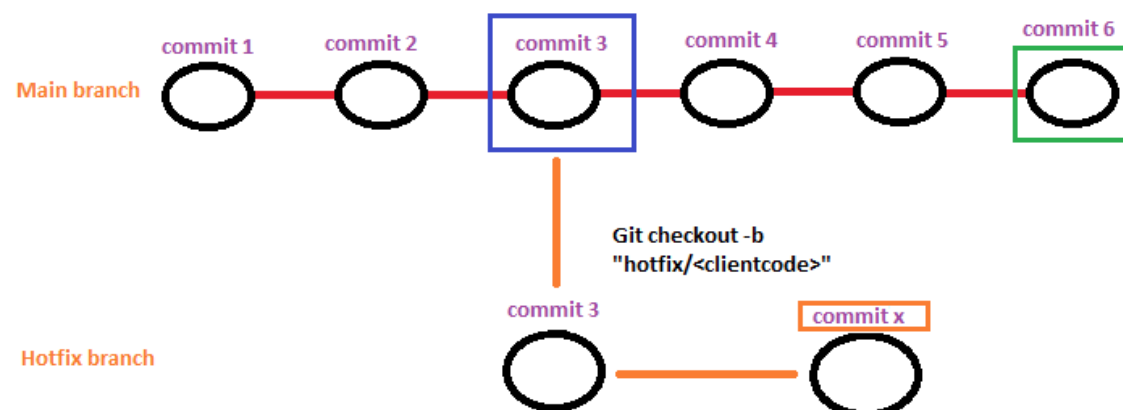
    git checkout -b <new-branch-name>

HEAD is now at af3fb54... renamed file and added contents to file as well
isambard@ISAMBARD60AA MINGW64 /c/Projects/hotfix ((af3fb54...))
$
```



In the image above, when we checkout the code on **commit 3** we then apply one more commit. **Commit 5**. Let's argue that **commit 5** contains the fix that we require. Then in our build machine and our server we build the **Hotfixing** branch and deploy it the client's live environment. Which means that the **Hotfixing** branch is now live as supposed to the main branch. This in summary, is one avenue – the most simple avenue in this example.

The second avenue that could be presented to us. Is the situation below. As we have highlighted below the **commit x** is highlighted in a **square box**. This represents a situation in which the commit might not exist in the **main branch**.



When this happens, then we need to be sure to add **commit x** into our **main branch** as well. The reason being is even though the **hotfix** branch will go live. When we go back to deploy the main branch then we need to have **commit x** in the branch as well otherwise the bug will still be there.