

# COMP3111: Software Engineering

## Extending the base code and teamwork at GitHub

### Learning Outcomes

- Be able to extend the base code
- Be able to describe branching and pull requests of GitHub

There are four guided exercises in this lab:

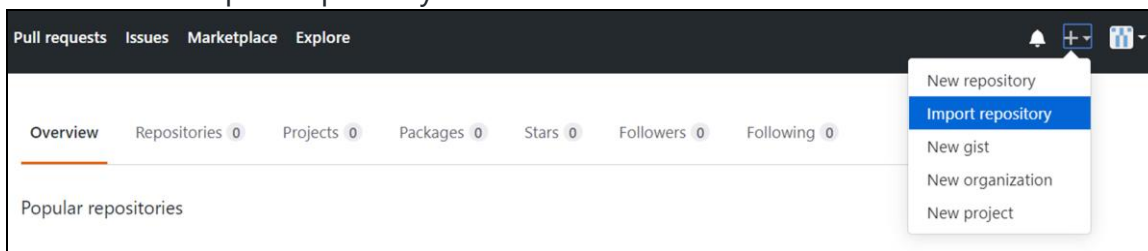
- Exercise 1: Setup a team repository at GitHub
- Exercise 2: Clone your team repository from GitHub (remote) to Eclipse IDE (local)
- Exercise 3: Git Branching
- Exercise 4: Pull Request at GitHub

### **Exercise 1:** Setup a team repository at GitHub

In this exercise, you are going to setup a team repository that contains the project skeleton code. This repository is to be shared by the team. Therefore, only one member of your team is required to create the team repository. To facilitate the lab work, please grant all the teammates the ability to approve a Pull-Request.

1.1: Login with your GitHub user account (<https://github.com/>)

1.2: Choose "Import repository"



1.3: Follow the instructions and fill in the information:

- \* Your old repository's clone URL: <https://github.com/namkiu2020/deCOVID>
- \* Owner / Name: <your\_github\_id> / <chosen\_name\_for\_your\_team\_repo>
- \* Privacy: Private

Click the "Begin import" button

## Import your project to GitHub

Import all the files, including the revision history, from another version control system.

Your old repository's clone URL ←

https://github.com/namkiu2020/deCOVID

Learn more about the types of [supported VCS](#).

Your new repository details

Owner \*

Repository Name \*

MyProgrammingLab

/

MyTeamRepoDemo

Privacy

☐

Public

Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☒

Private ←

You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Cancel

Begin import

## Preparing your new repository

There is no need to keep this window open, we'll email you when the import is done.

MyProgrammingLab/MyTeamRepoDemo

✓ Importing complete! Your new repository [MyProgrammingLab/MyTeamRepoDemo](#) is ready.

1.4: Add collaborators: On your team repo page, select "Setting > Collaborator" and invite all your teammates and TAs (GitHub IDs for all TAs can be found on the Teaching Team page at Canvas) as collaborators

MyProgrammingLab / MyTeamRepoDemo Private

Unwatch 1 Star 0 Fork 0

<> Code

Issues 0

Pull requests 0

Actions

Projects 0

Wiki

Security

Insights

Settings

Options

Manage access

Branches

Webhooks

Notifications

Integrations & services

Deploy keys

Secrets

Actions

## Who has access

Beta [Learn more or give us feedback](#)

PRIVATE REPOSITORY

Only those with access to this repository can view it.

Manage

DIRECT ACCESS

0 collaborators have access to this repository. Only you can contribute to this repository.

## Manage access

You haven't invited any collaborators yet

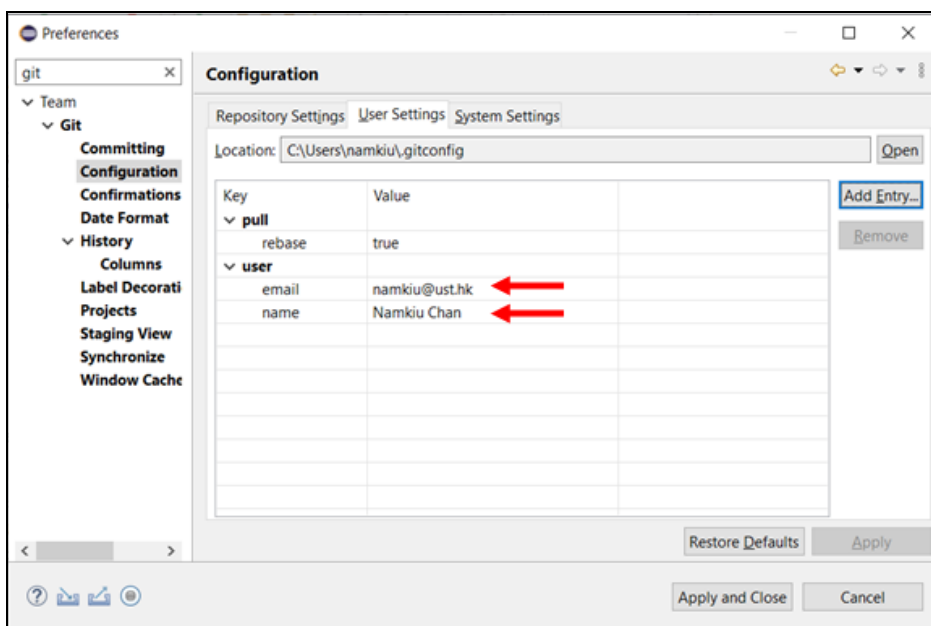
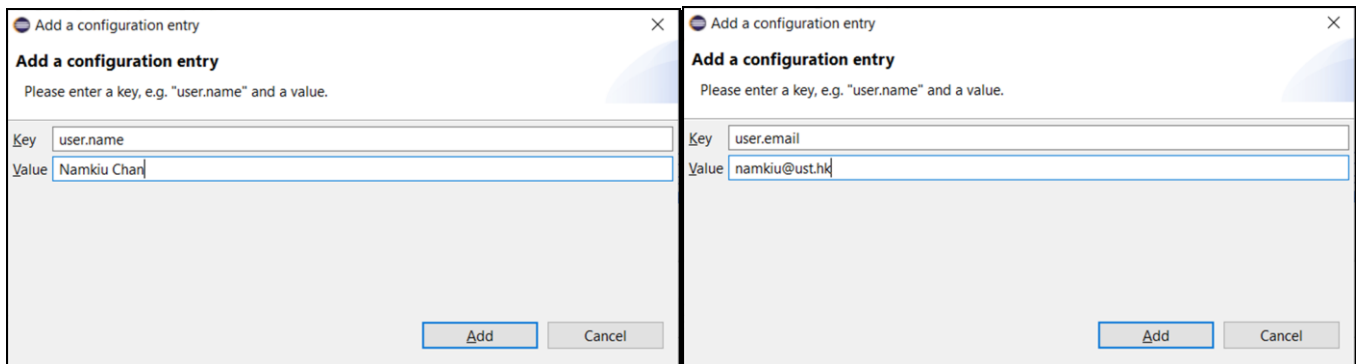
If you're using GitHub Free, you can add unlimited collaborators on public repositories, and up to three collaborators on private repositories owned by your personal account. [Learn more](#)

Invite a collaborator

## Exercise 2: Clone your Team Repo from GitHub (remote) to Eclipse IDE (local)

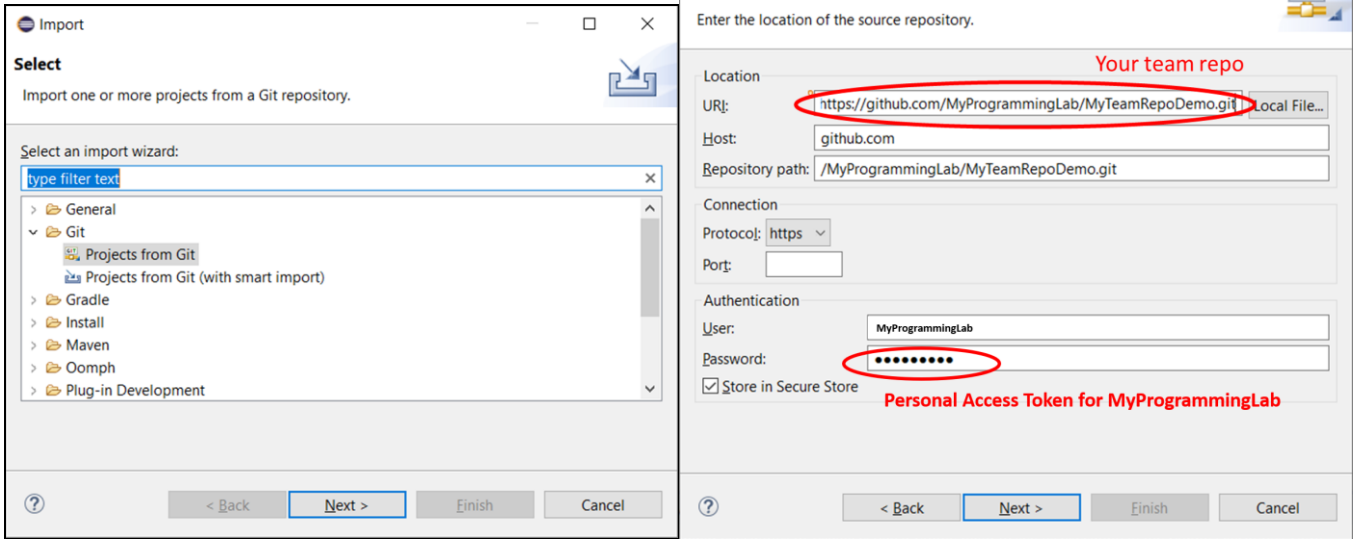
### 2.1: Configuration of Git in Eclipse IDE:

- \* From the top menu, Choose: Window > Preferences
- \* Select: Version Control (Team) > Git > Configuration > User Settings
- \* Click the "New Entry.." button; Type **user.name** as Key and your name as Value
- \* Click the "New Entry.." button; Type **user.email** as Key and your email address as Value
- \* Click the "Apply and Close" button to complete the process

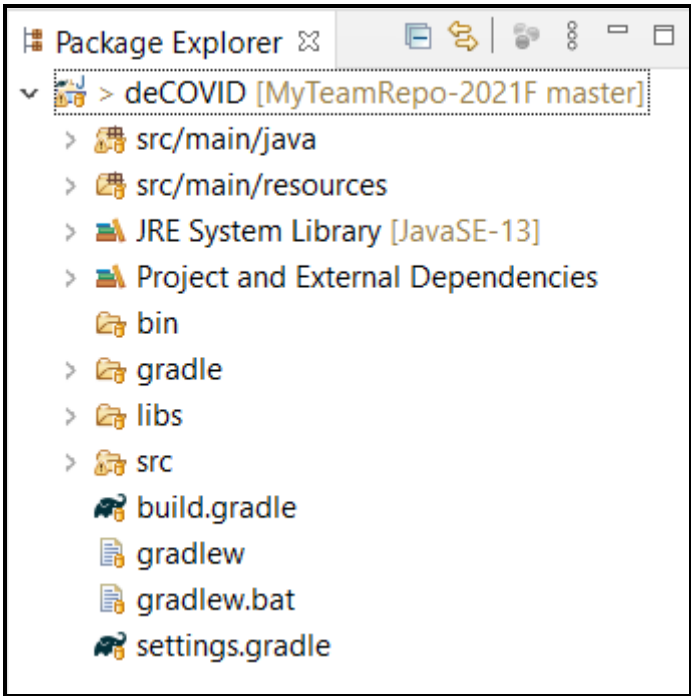


### 2.2: Cloning Repo from GitHub (remote) to Eclipse (local)

- \* From the top menu, Choose: File > Import..
- \* Select: Git > Projects from Git; Click the Next button
- \* Select: Clone URI; Click the Next button
- \* For URI, type in the URL of your team repo
- \* For User, type in the GitHub ID hosting the team repo
- \* For Password, type in the corresponding Personal Access Token (ref: Lab 1 > Step 4.4)
- \* Click the Next buttons a few times (accepting all default settings)
- \* Click the Finish button to complete the process

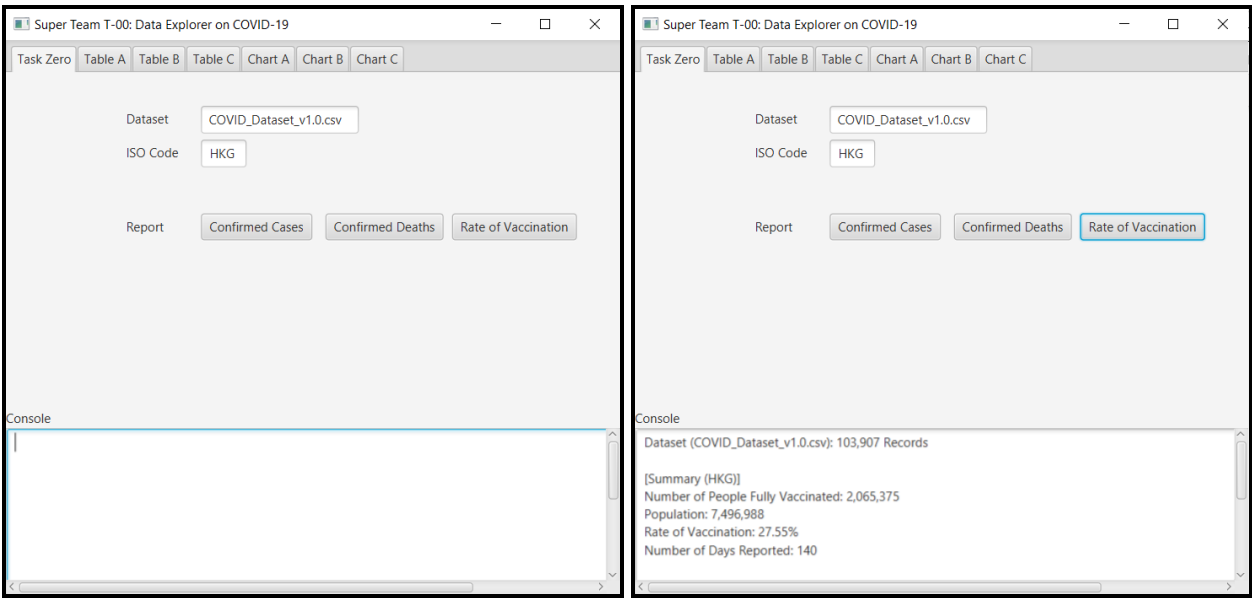


2.3: After importing your team repo, the Eclipse project explorer should look like the following (doesn't matter whether it shows JavaSE-13 or JavaSE-15 in JRE System Library):



2.4: Right click the file **build.gradle**; Select "Gradle > Refresh Gradle Project"

2.5: Use Gradle Run to compile and execute. You shall see the sample application running.

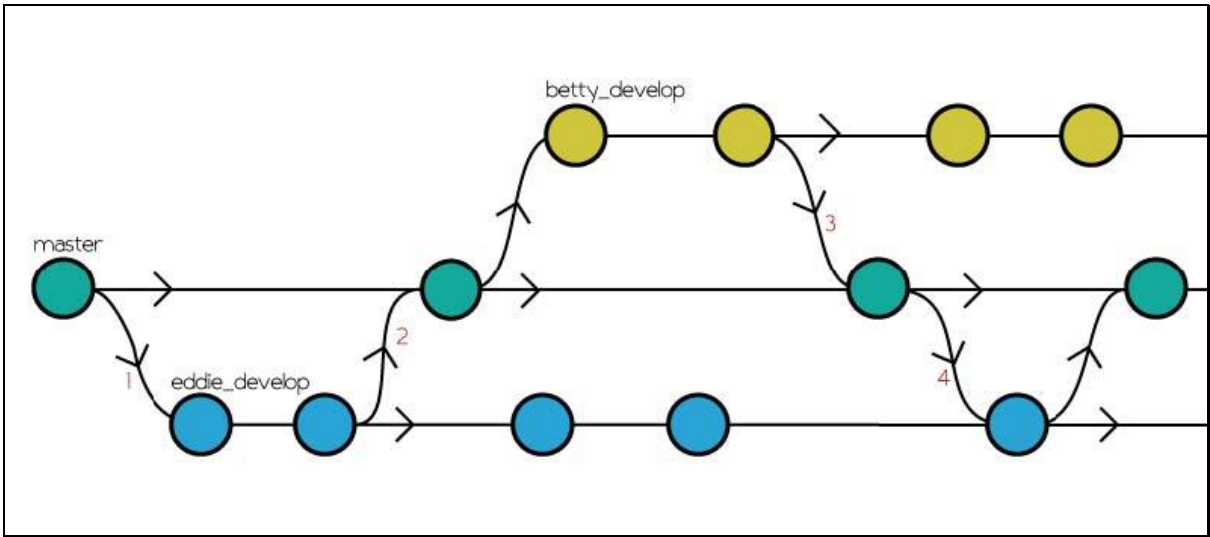


**Exercise 3:** Git Branching

In this exercise you are required to create a local branch and update **MyApplication.java**. Review your changes and push it to GitHub as a new branch of development.

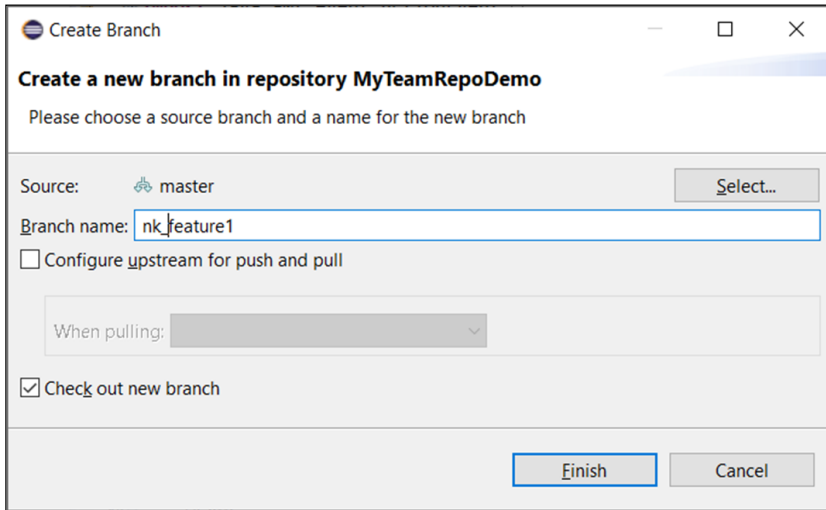
There is always a default branch (called **master** branch). In practice, the master branch should be a stable release of the project. In most projects (your project included), it is not recommended to pushing new code to the master branch directly. Changes to the master branch should only be made through explicit endorsement of pull requests.

Typically, a software developer should first create a unique branch, split off from the master branch (or other appropriate development branches). After that, the developer should focus on developing the specific features, and must test the implemented features thoroughly before sending off the new code to be merged in the master branch.



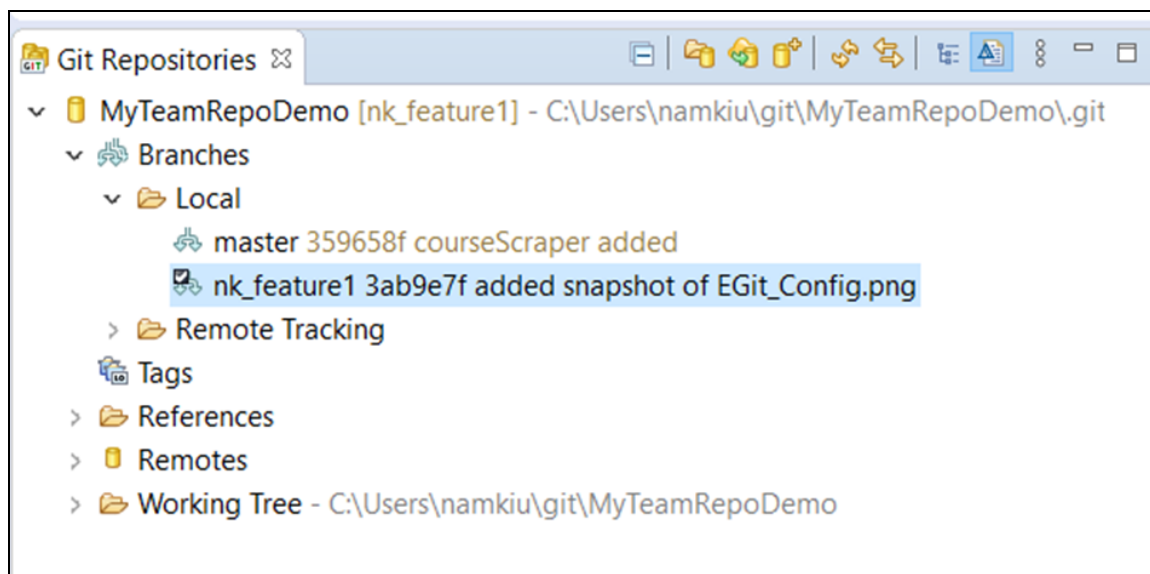
### 3.1: Creating a new branch (e.g. **nk\_feature1**)

- \* Right-click the project folder
- \* Select Team > Switch To > New Branch..
- \* Make sure "Check out new branch" is checked
- \* Click the "Finish" button
- \* Note: Branch names must be unique; Do not use the same branch name as your teammates



### 3.2: Switching to different branches

In Eclipse, "Git Repositories" Window is the best tool to review and switch different branches. You can double-click any local branch to checkout and switch. If it is not visible, choose "Window > Show View > Other" to re-open this window.

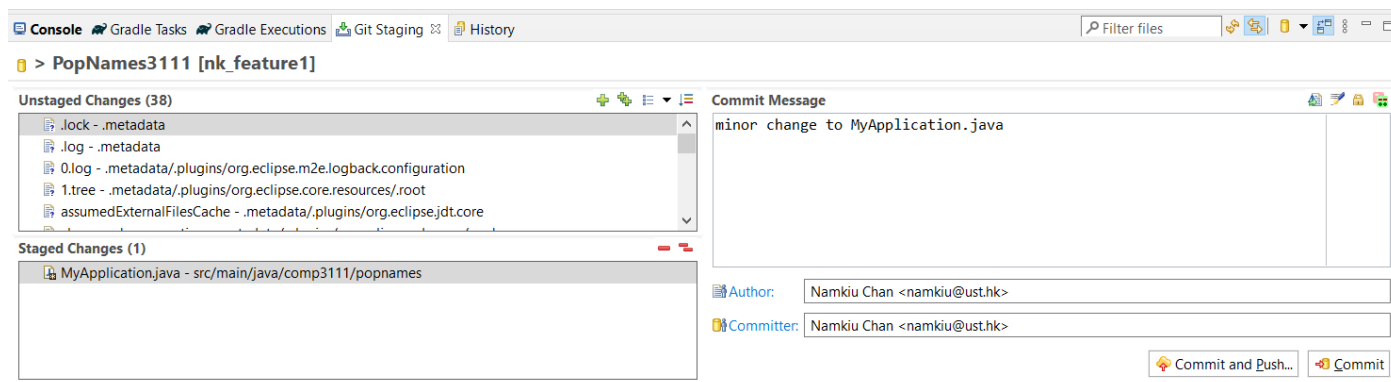


### 3.3: Make some changes

- Check to confirm that you are currently working in a development branch (e.g. **nk\_feature1**)
- Double-click at MyApplication.java and make the following changes to **line 50**:
  - [BEFORE] stage.setTitle("Super Team T-00: Data Explorer on COVID-19");
  - [AFTER] stage.setTitle("Any Title You Like");
- Try running the program and observe the differences before and after the changes

### 3.4: Commit the changes to the development branch (local repo)

- Check to confirm that you are currently working in a development branch (e.g. **nk\_feature1**)
- At “Git Staging” tab, stage the change of **MyApplication.java** (by clicking the ‘+’ button); Type in an appropriate commit message and click at the “Commit” button (not the “Commit and Push..”)



### 3.5: Keep working on the development branch

You should keep working on your development branch. The changes won't affect other branches. There are many advanced features (e.g. restore the branch from a previous commit, rebasing, renaming branch, merging, etc.). Eclipse IDE should support most of these advanced features in “Git Repositories” or “Git Staging” window. In this lab, you might edit **README.md** to show the updated information about the team, the members, and the task assignment, in collaboration with other team members.

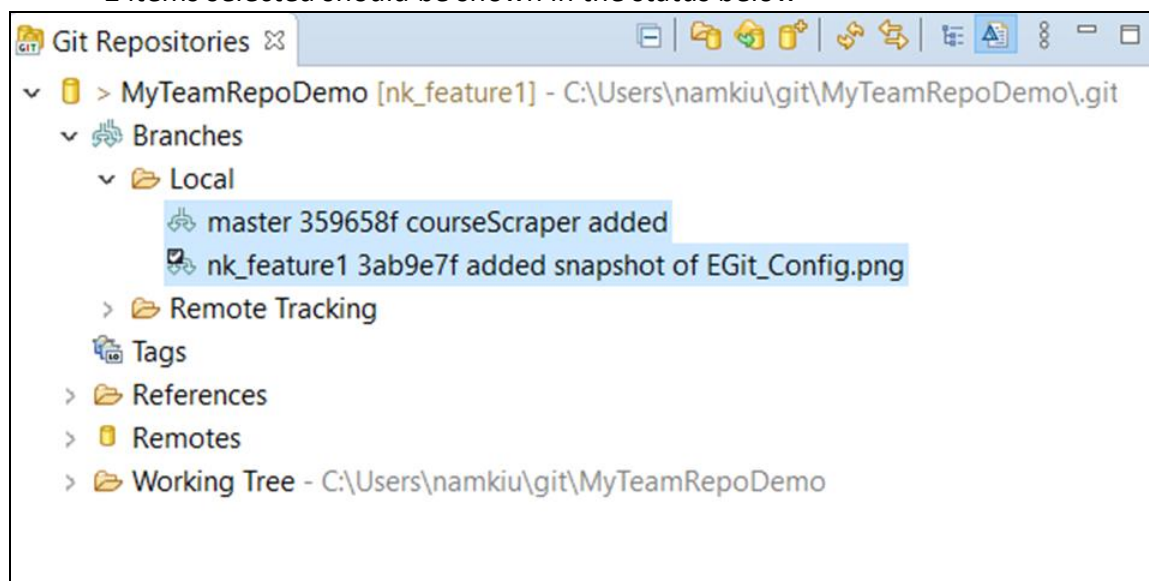
### 3.6: Pull changes from GitHub

Before pushing the changes to GitHub, we should pull, check, and merge changes from GitHub. Ideally, there won't be any conflict. If conflicts happen, the project team needs to resolve them.

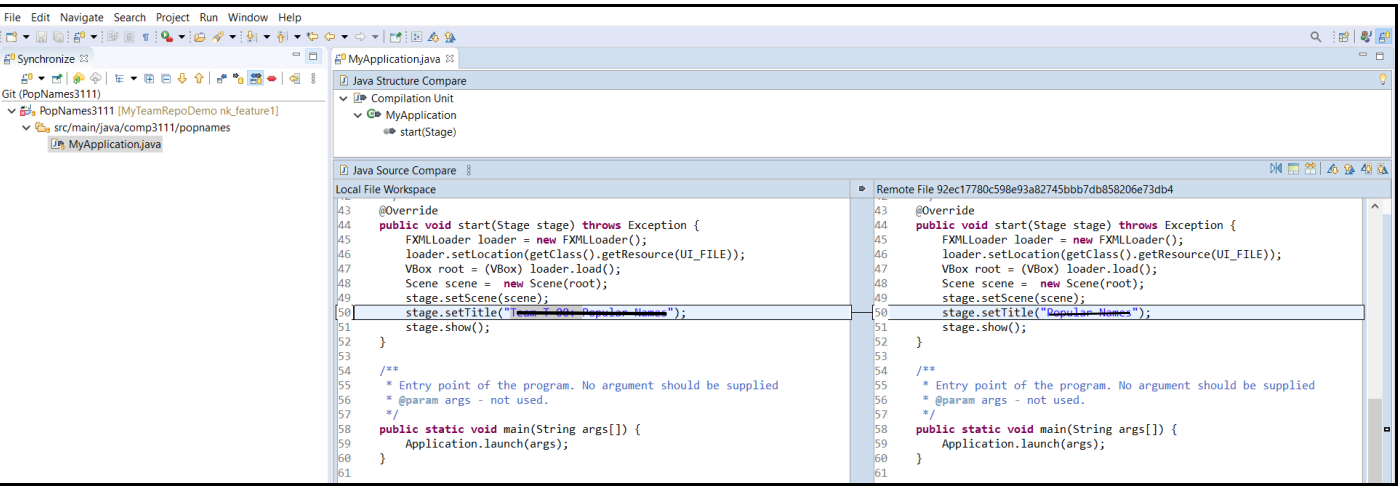
- Right-click the repository icon in “Git Repositories” window
- Select “Pull”: There may be an error message (which can be ignored). The reason is that in the current step, we don't have the development branch (i.e. **nk\_feature1**) in GitHub.

### 3.7: Review the differences between the master branch and development branch

- In “Git Repositories” tab, press “SHIFT” key to select 2 branches
- 2 items selected should be shown in the status below

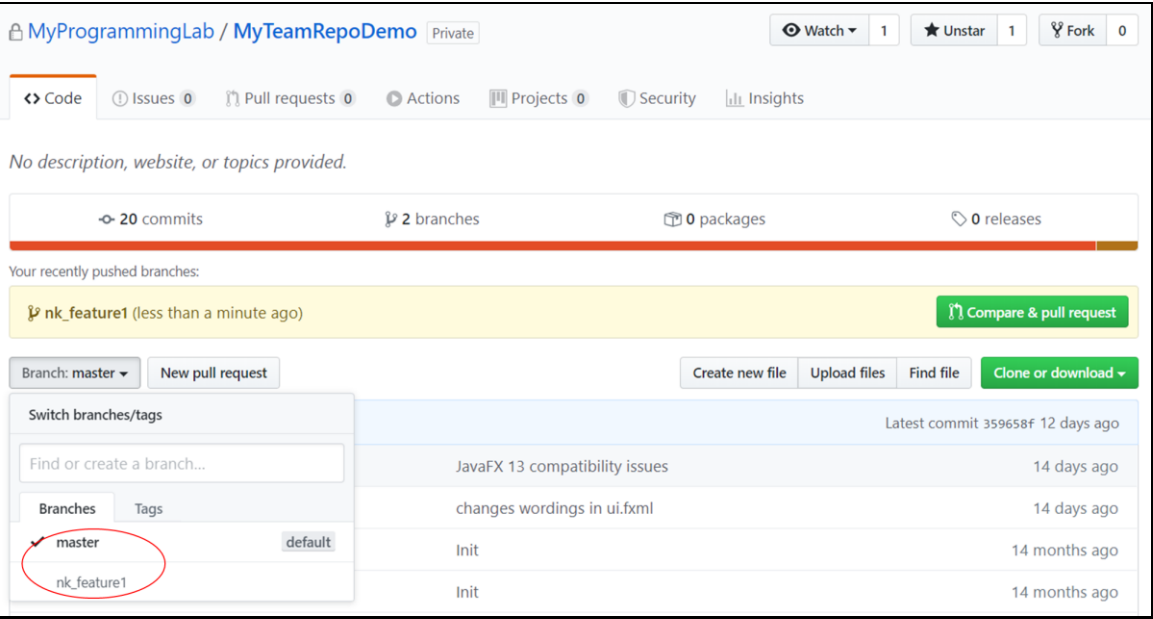


- Right click, and select “Synchronize with each other” to enable a “Synchronize” perspective
- Double-click at **MyApplication.java**, and you can review the differences between 2 branches
- You can switch back to Java perspective by: Window > Perspective > Close perspective



3.8: Push the development branch to GitHub

- Select the development branch (i.e. **nk\_feature1**) in “Git Repositories”
- Right-click, choose “Push Branch...”
- Accept all default settings
- Go to the GitHub repository via web browser, and confirm that both branches (master and nk\_feature1) have been made available





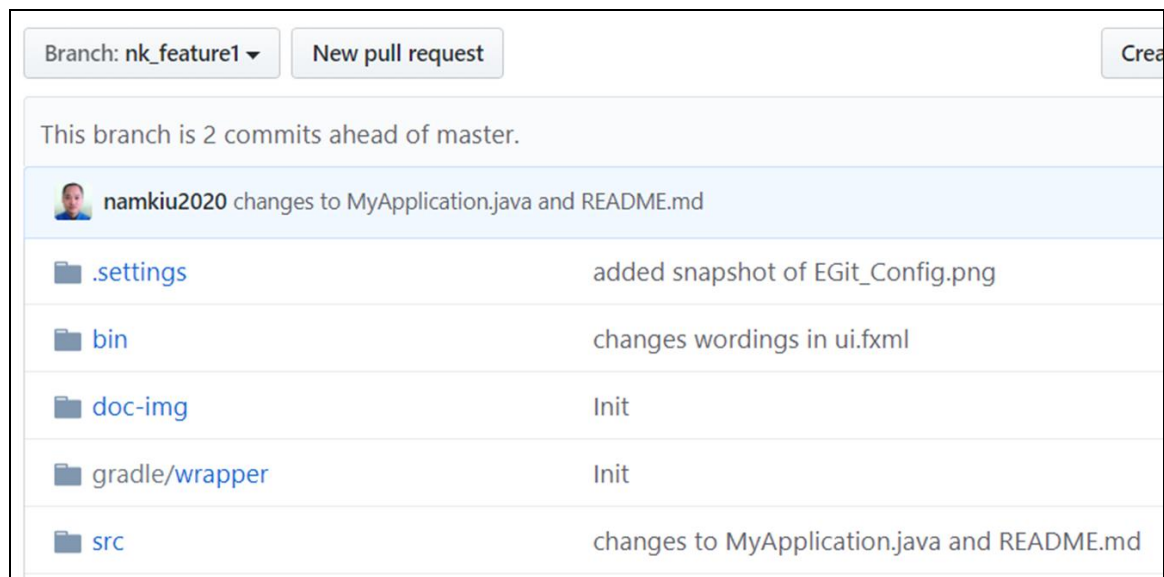
## Exercise 4: Pull Request at GitHub

Pull request is a systematic way to merge changes from one branch (e.g. **nk\_feature1**) to another branch (e.g. master). Before merging the changes, a GitHub pull request provides a web interface to let developers discuss and review the changes.

With some advanced settings in GitHub, several operations can be applied (e.g. continuous integration) as well to automatically rebuild and run unit tests. Students who are interested can explore relevant tutorials to add these features.

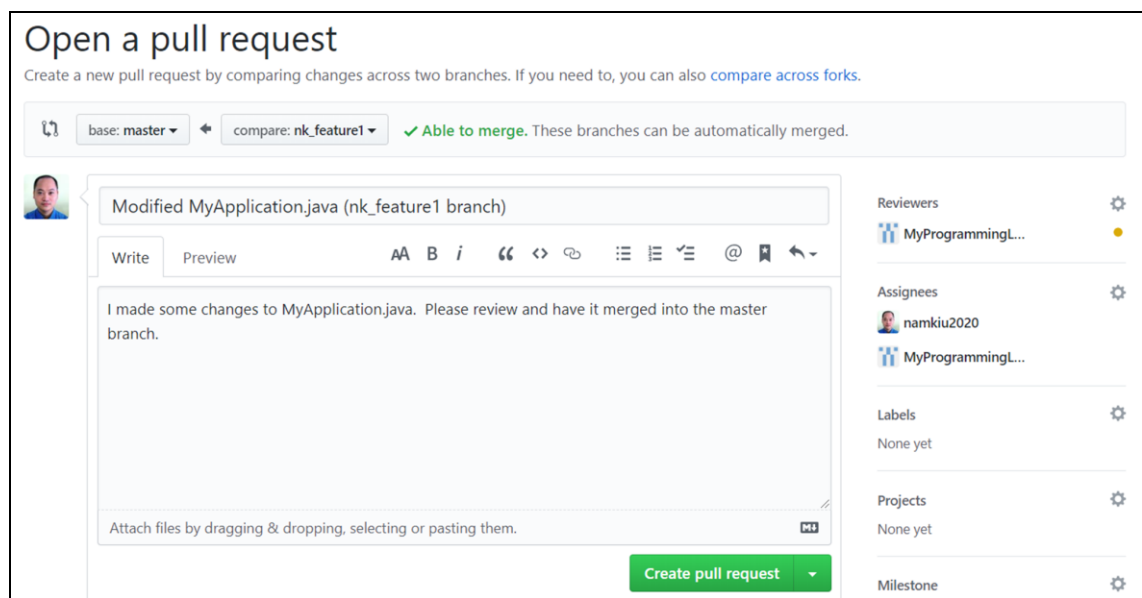
### 4.1: Switch to the development branch at GitHub

- From the “Branch” combo box, select the development branch (i.e. **nk\_feature1**)
- You could check to see that MyApplication.java has been changed in this branch



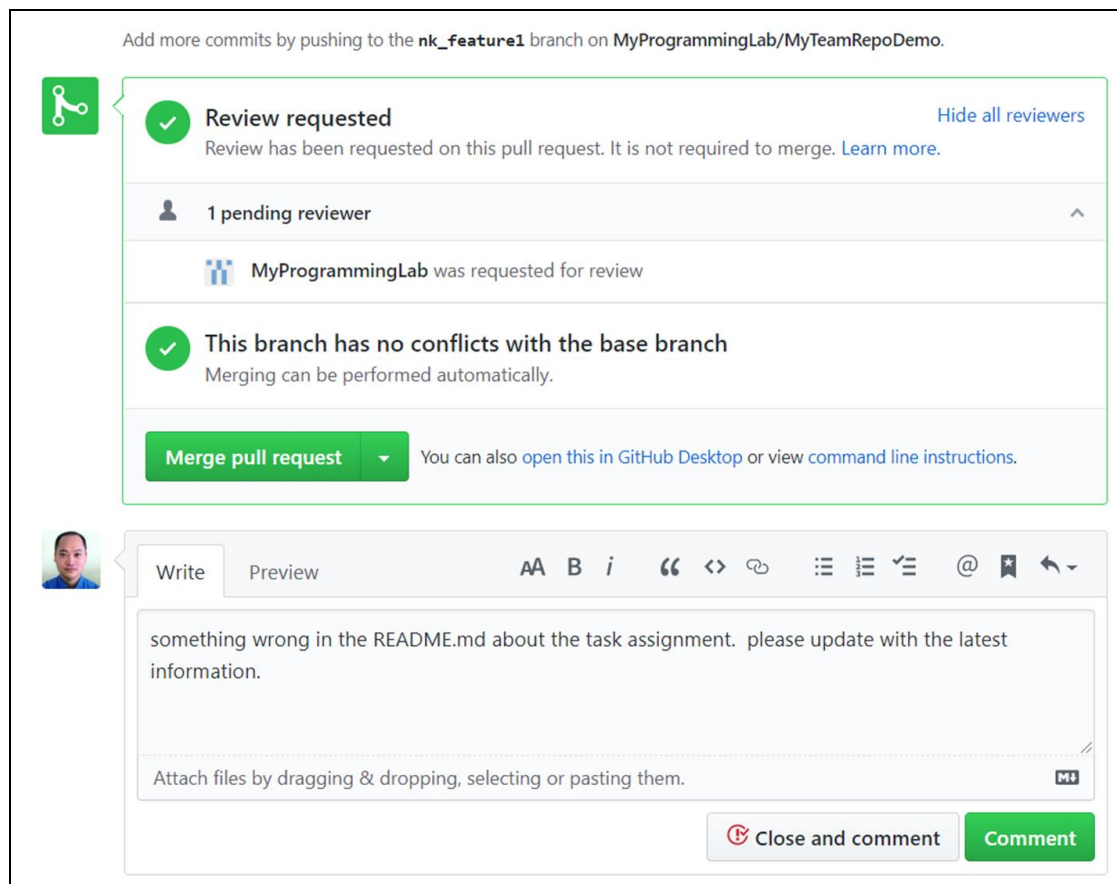
### 4.2: Creating a new pull request

- Click “New pull request”; Type in a message and click “Create pull request”
- You can assign reviewers (if your project has multiple contributors) on the right-hand side



#### 4.3: Have an online discussion before merging

- The project team leader **SHOULD** review the codes before pressing the “Merge pull request” button
- If the code quality is not good, the project team leader **SHOULD** provide feedback with suggestions
- No need to close this request. Just ask the developer to modify and re-commit subsequent changes.



#### 4.4: Modifying the development branch and commit

- Developer can keep modifying and committing the development branch
- You can choose “Commit and Push...” to the remote branch directly to streamline the process

#### 4.5: Further review and comment

In the project, we recommend having the team leader as the **ONLY** person to merge changes to the master branch. However, for the lab work, please allow every team member to have a temporary power to approve a pull request.

MyProgrammingLab / MyTeamRepoDemoPrivate

Unwatch1Star0Fork0

<> Code

Issues

Pull requests

Actions

Projects

Security

Insights

Settings

Merge pull request #1 from MyProgrammingLab/nk\_feature1

Browse files

changed the title of the app window

master (#1)

MyProgrammingLab committed 2 minutes agoVerified

2 parents 92ec177 + 5d12e33commit 4bf542587f16984466c31c00071d2e2e0b7c61f1

Showing 1 changed file with 1 addition and 1 deletion.

UnifiedSplit

src/main/java/com3111/popnames/MyApplication.java

@@ -47,7 +47,7 @@ public void start(Stage stage) throws Exception {

47 47 VBox root = (VBox) loader.load();

48 48 Scene scene = new Scene(root);

49 49 stage.setScene(scene);

50 - stage.setTitle("Popular Names");

50 + stage.setTitle("Team T-99: Popular Names");

51 51 stage.show();

52 52 }

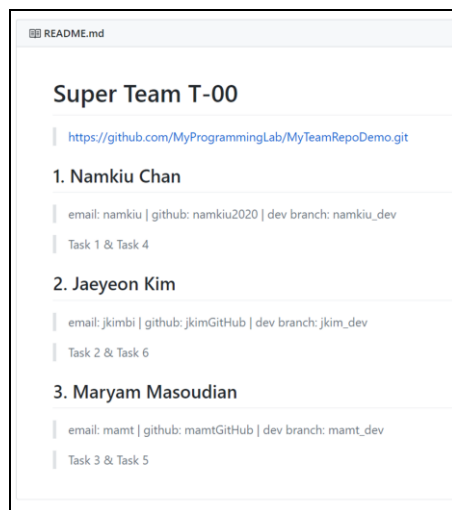
53 53 }

## Lab Activity

- Setup a team repo and work through Exercise 1, 2, 3 and 4 together with your teammates
- Edit **README.md** and provide your personal information and individual task assignment
- Create a development branch and commit the change; Push the change to GitHub
- Make a pull request and comment it as “Trivial PR”
- Approve the pull request

## Assessment

- Submit the URL of your team repo for assessment through Canvas by the due date
- Students from the same team should each submit an identical URL of their team repo
- Criteria of assessment for the team repo
  - (i) Must be a private repository;
  - (ii) Must have invited all members and TAs as collaborators;
  - (iii) Must contain an audit record showing that every team member had already made at least one pull request (the “Trivial PR”) and approved it;
  - (iv) Must display the content of **README.md** showing the Team ID, members’ personal information, and individual task assignment (presented in similar format as shown below):



## Online Learning Resources on Git/GitHub

Topics	Resources
Concept	<a href="#">What is Git - Atlassian</a>
	<a href="#">Video: Git Basics Episode 2 – What is Git? (8:15)</a>
	<a href="#">Video: Git Basics Episode 3 – Get Going with Git (4:26)</a>
Basic	<a href="#">Git Handbook - GitHub</a>
	<a href="#">EGit Tutorial - EclipseSource</a>
	<a href="#">Pro Git (Chapter 2): Git Basics</a>
	<a href="#">Pro Git (Chapter 6): GitHub</a>
	<a href="#">Git for Beginners</a>
Branching	<a href="#">Video: GIT – Working with Branches (6:36)</a>
	<a href="#">Video: GIT – Merging and Workflow (7:10)</a>
	<a href="#">Interactive Tutorial: Learn Git Branching</a>
	<a href="#">Git Branch - Atlassian</a>
Cheat Sheet	<a href="#">Git Cheat Sheet - Atlassian</a>
	<a href="#">Git Cheat Sheet - GitHub</a>

Glossary: Key terms and operations about Git/GitHub

Key Terms	Description
branch	Branch contains a series of commits derived from the main (master) trunk. Very useful when developing and testing a new feature.
commit <i>(noun)</i>	Commits are snapshots of a repo (project milestones) where rollback in time can be made possible.
master	The name of the default branch of a repo.
origin	The name of the default remote repo.
repo	A repository where all project files are stored. There are local repos (e.g. Git) and remote repos (e.g. GitHub, Bitbucket).
Key Operations	Descriptions
checkout	To switch between branches.
clone	To download the entire repo from a remote site (remote repo) and create an identical repo in your local machine (local repo).
commit <i>(verb)</i>	To take a snapshot of your repo.
fork	To duplicate a remote repo on GitHub and acquire full access rights on it. We are NOT using fork in our project.
merge	To combine two branches.
pull	To download from your remote repo to your local repo.
pull request (PR)	To request the repo owner to adopt a change made by the requester.
push	To upload your commit (a snapshot of repo) to your remote repo.