GIT BRANCH AND MERGE

DXC DevOps

Version 0.1

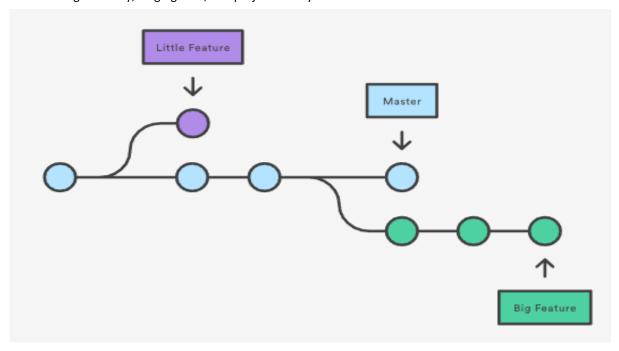
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Issued	Amend By	Version	Revision Comments
27/07/2017	Michael Carey	0.1	Created

PREREQUISITES

A branch represents an independent line of development. You can think of them as a way to request a brand new working directory, staging area, and project history.

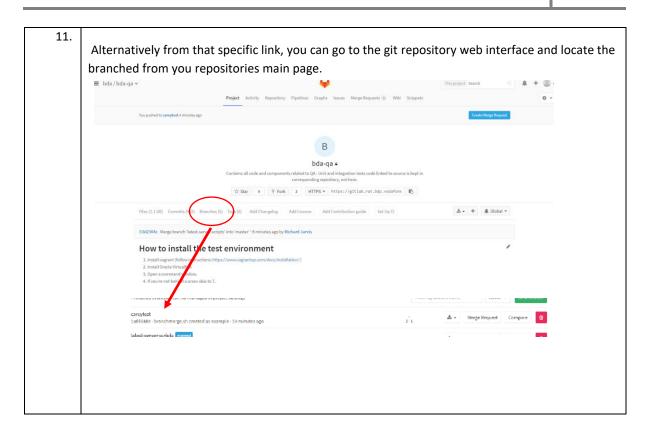


STAGING AND DEPLOYING

1.	The first thing that should be done is to "git clone" or "git pull" your chosen Git Repository so that you have the most up to date version for branching.		
2.	If you type "git status" it will show you which branch you are currently using. It also highlighted this above your command line in blue. <i>Note: see circled areas in the below screen shot.</i>		
	CareyM2@E0237904 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/bda-qa (master) \$ git status On branch master Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'. nothing to commit, working tree clean		

3. Now you can make your branch, type "git branch" then the name you want to give it e.g.: "git branch vf-uk-...." Note: Give a meaningful name, NOT like the example below git branch
 branch name> 2@E0237904 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/bda-qa (master) git branch careytest Type "git checkout" and the name you gave your branch. You can now freely edit without effecting the master version. Note: The git bash terminal states that you have switched to that branch, see circled areas in the below screen shot. git checkout
branch name> ~/Desktop/bda-qa (master) tched to branch 5. If you type "git status" it will show you which branch you are currently using. Git status 2@E0237904 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/bda-qa (carey) git status in branch carey othing to commit, working tree clean After finishing it's time to add, commit and push the files on your branch back to the repo. Note: This is only pushing them back to the repository, you are not adding them back into the master version. 6. Type "git add" and select the files you have edited or created. git add <example files> 64 ~/Desktop/bda-qa/vagrant (careytest) git add branchmerge.sh

7. Type "git commit -m" then add a meaningful message as to what you have done. Keep the message clear, concise and meaningful, everyone will see this on the git repository web interface. Note: Make sure the message is in quotation ("message") marks as exampled below. git commit -m "<example message>" git commit -m "branchmerge.sh created as example" careytest 1a05640] branchmerge.sh created as example Committer: Carey <michael.carey@vodafone.com> 8. After doing the previous "git commit" you can check to see if there are any outstanding by doing a "git status". If there is nothing else to commit you will receive a message like the one below. git status 2@E0237904 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/bda-qa/vagrant (careytest) git status branch careytest nothing to commit, working tree clean 9. Now you can push your edited branch to the git repository. Type "git push origin" and then the name of your branch. git push origin
 sranch name> MINGW64 ~/Desktop/bda-qa/vagrant (careytest) push origin careytest 10. You will see the git window show the progress of the push. Once this is complete you will also see a URL for your branch in the git repository. Note: See the circled below, you can copy and paste this in to your desired web browser. reate merge request for careytest: https://gitlab.rat.bdp.vodafone.com/bda/bda-qa/merge_requests/new?merge_request%5Bsource_branch%5D=ca ://gitlab.rat.bdp.vodafone.com/bda/bda-qa.git branch] careytest -> careytest



END OF WALKTHROUGH