Git: Collaborative coding How do we work with others?

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Last time

- ► We introduced Git
- We showed you how to make a commit
- ▶ We talked about remotes
- ▶ We mentioned branches

This time

- ► How do we collaborate with others?
- ► How do we fetch other people's changes?
- ▶ How do we send them our own changes?

I've cloned a repo!

```
git status
```

On branch main Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean

git remote -v

origin /home/joseph/Repos/Talks/COMS10012-Software-Tools/2024/05-git/Origin-Counting/ (fetch) origin /home/joseph/Repos/Talks/COMS10012-Software-Tools/2024/05-git/Origin-Counting/ (push)

git log --oneline

4e8e34a Adds 3 46c4069 Adds 2 cc36517 Adds 1

Lets fetch

Last time when we fetched there was nothing new...

git fetch

From /home/joseph/Repos/Talks/COMS10012-Software-Tools/2024/05-git/Origin-Counting 4e8e34a..582d983 main -> origin/main

git status

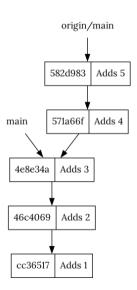
On branch main
Your branch is behind 'origin/main' by 2 commits, and can be fast-forwarded.
(use "git_pull" to update your local branch)

nothing to commit, working tree clean

git log --remotes --oneline

582d983 Adds 5 571a66f Adds 4 4e8e34a Adds 3 46c4069 Adds 2 cc36517 Adds 1

What's going on?



We want to update main to include the work in origin/main.

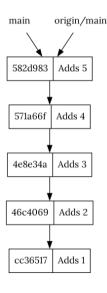
git merge origin/main

```
Updating 4e8e34a..582d983
Fast-forward
4 | 0
5 | 0
2 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 4
create mode 100644 5
```

git status

On branch main Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'. nothing to commit, working tree clean

And now



And now our graph looks correct!

- ...but Git advised us earlier to run git pull
- We ran git fetch and git merge?

Git commands are built on other commands

- ► The porcelain commands are those that are for people
- The plumbing commands are those for building porcelains with
- Over time the distinction has become blurred!

git pull does the same as a git fetch and a git $merge^a$

► There are a lot of commands like this

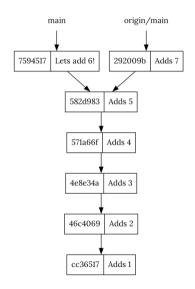
^aUsually, it can also do a rebase instead of a merge if you prefer that, but we're getting ahead of ourselves.

Collaboration

In the last example, the only difference between our two histories was that there was more work on the remote.

- ► Git could bring main up to origin/main just by fast-forward-ing it through the history What happens if we've also done some work?
 - Lets pretend we're working with someone else...
 - ▶ They're gonna work on adding 7... we're gonna work on adding 6...

What's going on?



git fetch

582d983..292009b main -> origin/main

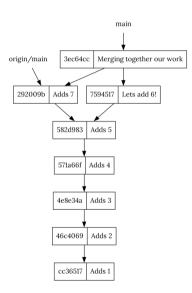
git status

On branch main
Your branch and 'origin/main' have diverged,
and have 1 and 1 different commits each, respectiv
(use "git_pull" **if** you want to integrate the remo

nothing to commit, working tree clean

git merge -m "Merging_together_our_work"

And now?



Now our tree looks like this!

But there's a problem!

Sending our changes out

The origin doesn't know about our merge!

▶ We need to send our changes up to it

git push

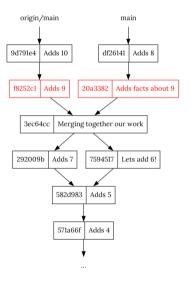
To /home/joseph/Repos/Talks/COMS10012-Software-Tools/2024/05-git/Origin-Counting/ 292009b..3ec64cc main -> main

This does not change our collaborators' code tree!

- No one can do work on a remote repo directly¹
- They need to run git pull to fetch and merge the changes in their local copy

¹Technically they're called bare repos and are basically the contents of the invisible .git/folder. Create them with git clone --bare and read the Git book.

Lets keep going!



git pull

Auto-merging 9
CONFLICT (add/add): Merge conflict in 9
Recorded preimage for '9'
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then com

git status

On branch main
Your branch and 'origin/main' have diverged,
and have 4 and 3 different commits each, respectiv
(use "gitupull" **if** you want to integrate the remo

You have unmerged paths.

(fix conflicts and run "gitucommit")

(use "gitumergeu--abort" to abort the merge)

Changes to be committed: new file: 10

Unmerged paths:

(use "git_add_<file>..." to mark resolution)

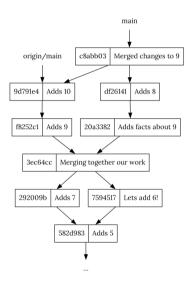
hoth added: 9

A merge conflict!

```
Inside 9 we'll see2:
<<<<< HEAD
Nine is semi-prime
Nine is the biggest single digit number
        7594517
This is 9!
It is a square number.
It looks a bit like a 6
>>>>> 5422771c6ceee14c9758c3073f97f43f9aa92244
<<< HEAD to the equals Stuff on your end</p>
equals to >>> 5422 Stuff on their end
Your job is now to edit it back to being correct!
 ► (A good merge tool like Meld (or Emacs) really helps!)
```

²You might not see the |||||| 7594517 depending on how you configure Git/what its current defaults are. Its for helping keep track of what bits are the same.

Fix it



This is 9! It is a square, semi-prime number. It looks a bit like a 6

git add 9 git commit -m "Mergeduchangesutou9"

[main c8abb03] Merged changes to 9

Messy

Some people really don't like the merge commits...

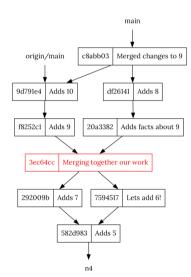
- ► They think they look messy
- Not the way older version controls did it

Wouldn't it be neater if instead of merging the work we rewrote the history so it was done later?

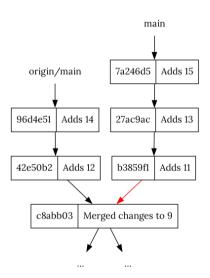
► Then we keep a nice straight line?!

The command you want for this is git rebase

Here be dragons

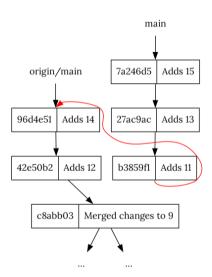


Lets rebase!



We want to cut this edge between b3859f1 and c8abb03 and move it...

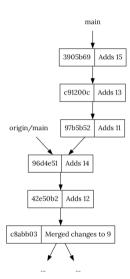
Threading the needle



And reattach it up here

- ► Then you should just be able to fast-forward origin/main
- ▶ No need for a merge!

History rewritten!



git rebase --onto origin/main

Successfully rebased and updated refs/heads/main.

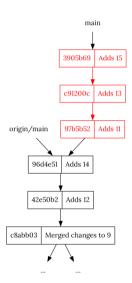
The ids of the rebased commits have changed!

- Git commits id's are based off their own data...
- And the commit before them...

If you prefer this approach to merging

- ▶ git pull --rebase
- Or set it as the default
- Do whichever your boss tells you

Still messy



Do we really need one commit per file?

Seems like a lot of noise?

More normally you'd see this when hacking about

- Did some work
- ► Did some more work
- Argh that last commit had a mistake
- Fxied the mistayk
- ...its Friday and I'm tired

Again we can fix this with git rebase

Interactive rebasing

```
git rebase -i origin/main
```

And it will kick you into your text editor ...

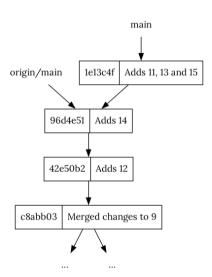
```
pick 97b5b52 Adds 11
pick c91200c Adds 13
pick 3905b69 Adds 15
# Rebase 96d4e51..3905b69 onto 96d4e51 (3 commands)
# Commands:
# p. pick <commit> = use commit
# r, reword <commit> = use commit, but edit the commit message
# e. edit <commit> = use commit. but stop for amending
# s. squash <commit> = use commit. but meld into previous commit
 f, fixup [-C \mid -c] <commit> = like "squash" but keep only the previous
               commit's log message, unless -C is used, in which case
               keep only this commit's message; -c is same as -C but
               opens the editor
# x. exec <command> = run command (the rest of the line) using shell
# b. break = stop here (continue rebase later with 'git rebase --continue')
# d. drop <commit> = remove commit
# 1. label <label> = label current HEAD with a name
# t. reset <label> = reset HEAD to a label
# m. merge [-C <commit> | -c <commit>] <label> [# <oneline>]
       create a merge commit using the original merge commit's
       message (or the oneline, if no original merge commit was
       specified): use -c <commit> to reword the commit message
# 11 undate-ref (ref) = track a placeholder for the craft to be undated
```

Edit the rebase script

Save and quit when done...

```
r 97h5h52 Adds 11
f c91200c Adds 13
f 3905b69 Adds 15
# Rebase 96d4e51..3905b69 onto 96d4e51 (3 commands)
# Commands:
# p, pick <commit> = use commit
# r. reword <commit> = use commit, but edit the commit message
# e. edit <commit> = use commit. but stop for amending
# s, squash <commit> = use commit, but meld into previous commit
 f, fixup [-C \mid -c] <commit> = like "squash" but keep only the previous
               commit's log message, unless -C is used, in which case
               keep only this commit's message; -c is same as -C but
               opens the editor
# x, exec <command> = run command (the rest of the line) using shell
# b, break = stop here (continue rebase later with 'git rebase --continue')
# d. drop <commit> = remove commit
# l. label <label> = label current HEAD with a name
# t. reset <label> = reset HEAD to a label
# m. merge [-C <commit> | -c <commit>] <label> [# <oneline>]
       create a merge commit using the original merge commit's
       message (or the oneline, if no original merge commit was
       specified); use -c <commit> to reword the commit message
  u. update-ref <ref> = track a placeholder for the <ref> to be updated
                 to this position in the new commits. The <ref> is
                 updated at the end of the rebase
                                                                     イロト イ団ト イミト イミト 一意
```

Neater



Much neater!

- Rebasing like this to tidy your commits up is a professional curtesy.
- People will think less of you if you don't
- Companies and open source maintainers will probably make you

Why not go further?

Why not rebase and squash a whole lot more commits?

The one thing I hate is talking to people...

If you go beyond what has already been pushed

- Git won't let you push again, because it looks like work is being lost
- ▶ If you run git push --force and there isn't any protection it will do it though

At this point all your colleagues need to fix a bunch of stuff when they pull

- ► Couple of hours cherry-pick-ing their work onto your updated tree
- ► They now hate you
- You owe them beer/blood/money
- You are a bad person

Similarly if you push broken code onto the main branch

- Any build automation tools will fail
- Your colleagues now hate you
- You will be made to stay late to fix it
- ► You are a bad person
- ▶ You might be fired (if you work for IBM/Google... s/might/will/)

Collaborating with strangers

So far we've been dealing with repositories where you can push to them.

- ▶ If your building code with your friends or colleagues that is fine
- ▶ If you want to do opensource work that isn't going to be the case³

How do you work with other people when you don't know them?



Pull requests

This is the way Github wants you to collaborate.

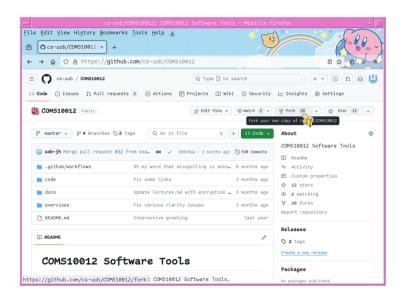
Very similar process for other forges

The process goes:

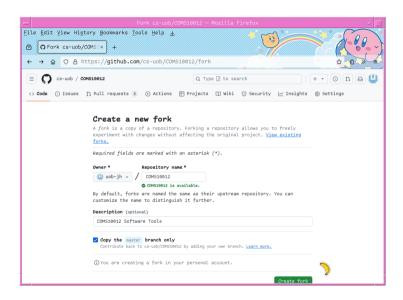
- Clone someone else's repo on the forge
- ► Do your work
- Send a pull request back to the original repo to merge
- Discuss the changes
- Owner merges maybe?

If you spot a mistake in the slides or labs this is what we'll ask you to do!

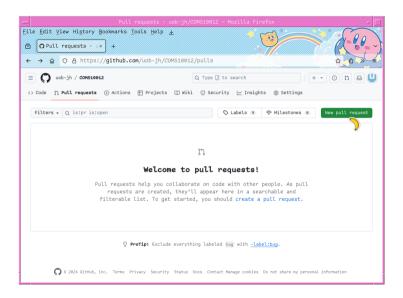
Clone



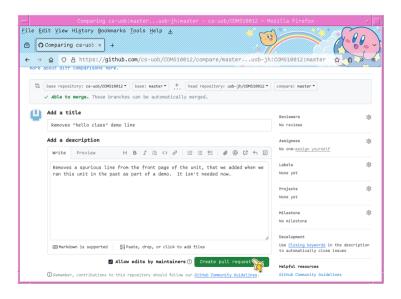
Work



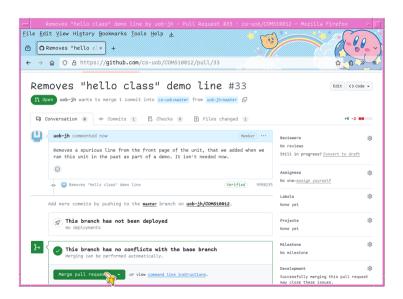
Pull?



Discuss



Merge



Not everyone uses Github

$Git \neq Github$

Not everyone uses forges

- Especially since Github is owned my Microsoft
- Using GUIs is clunky (if you're quick with a commandline)

Git's default way of sharing changes is by emailing patches

Kinda old skool now, but can be really powerful

Sending patches

git status

On branch master Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 1 commit. (use "git⊔push" to publish your local commits)

nothing to commit, working tree clean

git format-patch origin/master

0001-Adds-note-about-sending-pull-requests.patch

Patch files

README.md | 4 +++-

From: Joseph Hallett <bogwonch@bogwonch.net>
Date: Mon, 15 Jul 2024 13:56:52 +0100
Subject: [PATCH] Adds note about sending pull requests

From 8a955e579d64b82dd7c5ae832e3ca88f36d24a83 Mon Sep 17 00:00:00 2001

```
1 file changed, 3 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)

diff --git a/README.md b/README.md
index 4e549e0..af9bb04 100644
```

--- a/README.md +++ b/README.md @@ -4,4 +4,6 @@ This is the repository for the unit COMS10012 Software Tools

If you are looking for the unit website, it is at https://cs-uob.github.io/

-To clone this repository to your computer, type `git clone https://github.co uob/COMS10012` in a terminal. This repository is public, so you do not need a +To clone this repository to your computer, type `git clone https://github.co uob/COMS10012` in a terminal. This repository is public, so you do not need.

Applying patch files

```
git apply 0001-Adds-note-about-sending-pull-requests.patch
```

git status

```
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
    (use "git_add_<file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git_restore_<file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
    modified: README.md

Untracked files:
    (use "git_add_<file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        0001-Adds-note-about-sending-pull-requests.patch

no changes added to commit (use "git_add" and/or "git_commit_-a")
```

Or if you wanna go fast...

```
git am 0001-Adds-note-about-sending-pull-requests.patch
```

```
Applying: Adds note about sending pull requests
```

```
git log --oneline
```

```
c8cd974 Adds note about sending pull requests
db70366 Build and deploy mdbook
6abb5d0 Merge pull request #33 from uob-jh/master
9f08235 Removes "hello<sub>u</sub>class" demo line
```

(Checkout git send-email to automate the patch sending process;-))

That's the basics...

I know this is a lot to take in but that's the basics

- ▶ The only way to get comfortable with this is to actually do it
- ► ...see you in the lab; -)

Bonus

As you use Git more and more, little things are going to start to annoy you. If you compile code you'll end up with a load of object files (e.g. .o or .class) around

- You don't want to add these to Git.
- Every time you recompile they'll change.
- If someone needs them they can recompile but they won't usually work on their system unmodified

If you work with Mac user's they will eventually commit a .DS_Store file

What even are they?

We would like Git to ignore all of these files...

.gitignore

At the root of your repo, you can create a file called .gitignore

▶ If you add this file (or commit it) then everyting it mentions will be ignored

```
*.class
*.o
.DS_Store
build/
!build/README.txt
```

```
Git repos for ignoring git files
   If you go to https://github.com/github/gitignore
           # Compiled class file
       *.class
       # Log file
       *.loa
```

*.ctxt

*.jar *.war *.nar *.ear *.zip *.tar.gz

* ---

.mtj.tmp/

```
▶ You can find a huge list for every programming language under the sun
  # BlueJ files
  # Mobile Tools for Java (J2ME)
  # Package Files #
```

What if I want to apply these everywhere?

Setting a .gitignore per repo is pretty useful

But what if you want to always ignore certain files?

You can set:

git config core.excludesFile

But this will just apply to your machine

- ▶ Per repo .gitignore will get sent to contributors too
- ▶ So good for editor/OS specific ignores, less good for repo specific ones

That's all, folks!

We talked about:

- ► Merging branches
- Dealing with conflicts
- Rebasing
- ► Github pull requests
- ► Sending patches
- ► Git ignores