# Introduction to version control with Git

Day 2: Branching, Merging and collaboration workflows

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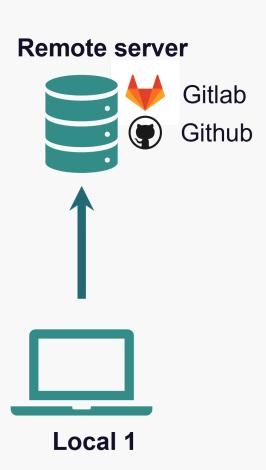
#### Before we start

Let's check if we are all set with the teams.

#### Recap

#### Basic Git workflow:

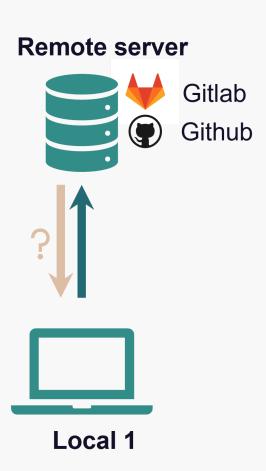
- 1. Initialize a Git repository
- 2. Work on the project
- 3. **Stage** and **commit** changes to the local repository
- 4. Push to the remote repository



#### Recap

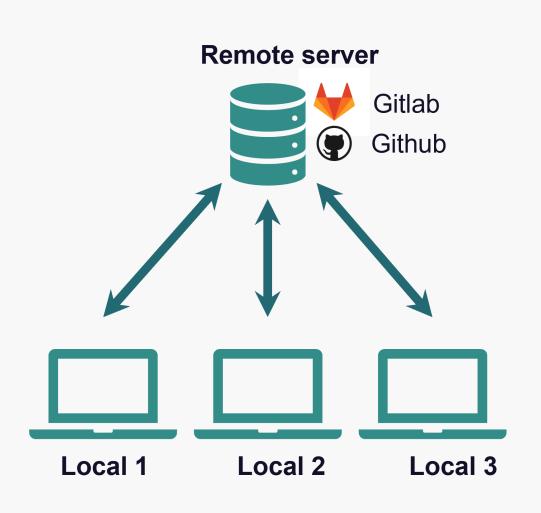
#### Basic Git workflow:

- 1. Initialize a Git repository
- 2. Work on the project
- 3. **Stage** and **commit** changes to the local repository
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#### Recap

#### Git is a distributed version control system



- Idea: many local repositories synced via one remote repo
- Collaborate with
  - yourself on different machines
  - your colleagues and friends
  - strangers on open source projects

#### Get a repo from a remote

In Git language, this is called cloning

• Get a full copy of the remote repo



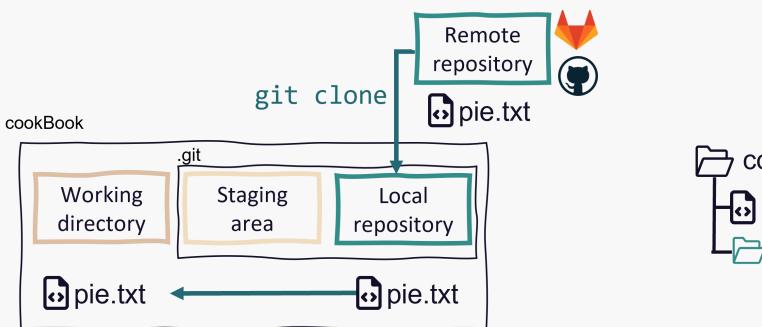




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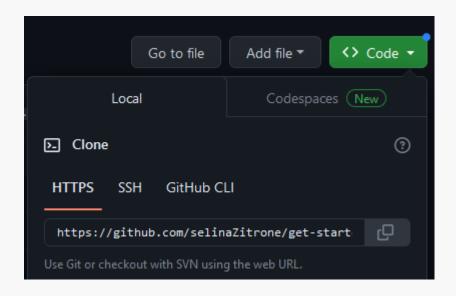
• Get a full copy of the remote repo





#### Get a repo from a remote

To clone a repo, you need to know the repo's URL



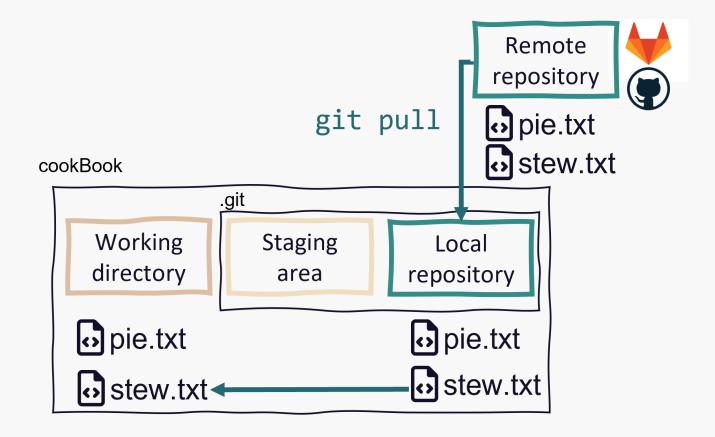
- You can clone all public repositories
  - You can only push if you are authorized
- You can clone private repositories if you are a owner/collaborator

# Now you (5 min)

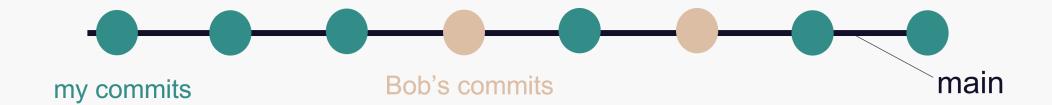
Clone your team mate's cook Book repo Details in Task 2 "Clone"

#### Get changes from the remote

- Local changes, publish to remote: git push
- Remote changes, pull to local: git pull



#### A simple collaboration workflow



- One remote repo on GitHub, multiple local repos
- Idea: Everyone works on the same branch
  - Pull before you start working
  - Push after you finished working

#### A simple collaboration workflow



#### This works well if

- Repo is not updated often
- You don't work on the same files simultaneously
- No need to discuss changes before they are integrated
- You collaborate with yourself

#### A simple collaboration workflow



This workflow starts to be problematic when

- People push often/forget to pull regularly
  - Potential conflicts on main
- You just want to experiment
  - Everything goes directly to main

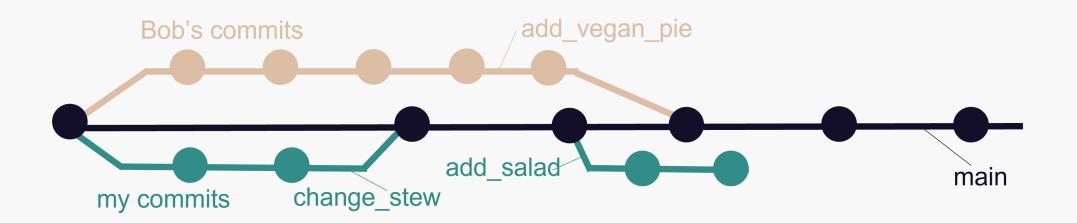
# Let's give it a try

- Make sure you are in the repository of your team mate
- Open a recipe in the cook book of your team mate
  - Repository -> Show in Explorer
- Change something in there
- Commit the change and push it

Get the changes of your team mate from the remote.

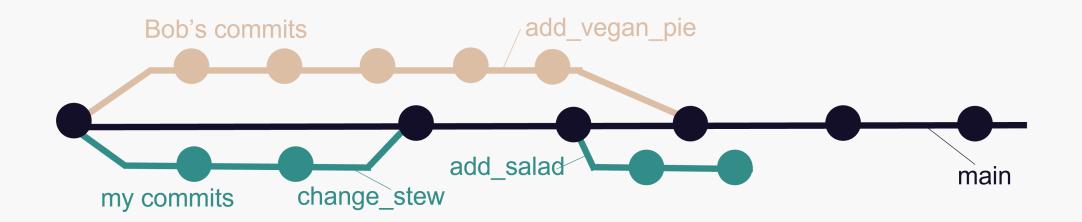
- Switch to your own cook book repository
- Pull the changes (Same button as the push button)
- Have a look at the commit history to see what changed

## A branching-merging workflow



- One remote repo on GitHub, multiple local repos
- Idea: Everyone works on the their **separate branch** 
  - Merge branch with the main when work is done
- Pull before and push after working

#### A branching-merging workflow

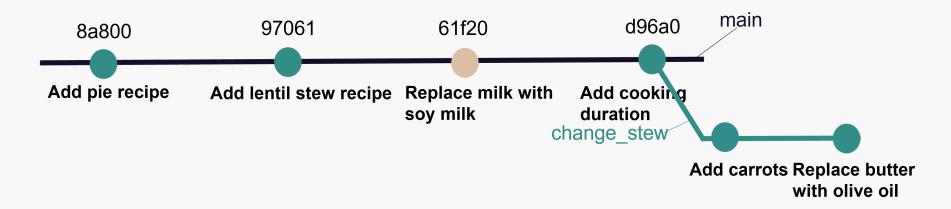


#### Advantages of this approach

- Guarantee that main always works
- Potential conflicts don't have to be solved on main
- You can experiment without messing up the main

## Working on a separate branch

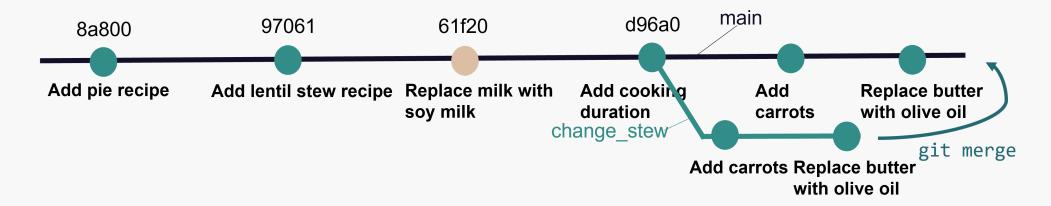
The steps to create and work on a separate branch are easy:



- Create a local branch and switch to it
- Work on the branch like you are used to
  - Make changes, stage and commit

## Merging changes from a branch

To bring changes to the main branch you need to merge them.

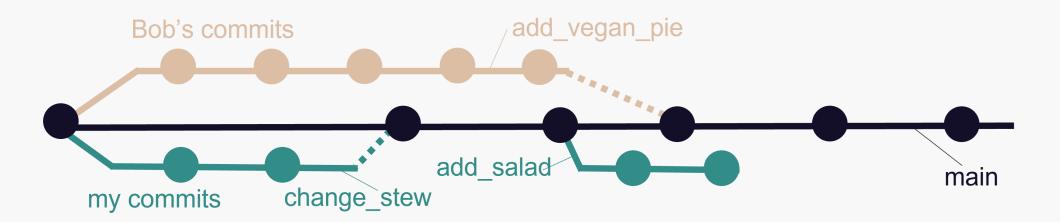


Git merge brings the commits from the branch to main

# Now you (10 min)

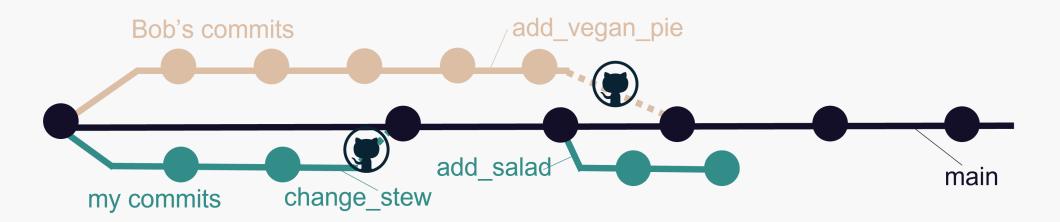
Create a branch and merge it in your team mate's cook book Complete task 2 "Branch and merge"

## A branching-merging workflow with GitHub



- One remote repo on GitHub, multiple local repos
- Idea: Everyone works on the their separate branch
  - Merge branch with the main when work is done

## A branching-merging workflow with GitHub



- One remote repo on GitHub, multiple local repos
- Idea: Everyone works on the their separate branch
  - Merge branch with the main when work is done
  - Create a pull request on GitHub to ask for a merge
- Pull before and push after working

## A branching-merging workflow with GitHub

A pull request is basically asking your collaborators:

What do you think of my changes? Can we integrate them in main or do we still need to change something?

GitHub has nice features for pull requests, e.g.:

- Provide context and explanations for your changes
- Collaborators can easily compare versions
- Collaborators can discuss and comment on your changes

A pull request is merged on GitHub when everyone agreed on the code.

# Now you (10 min)

Create a pull request on your team mate'S repo Complete task 3 "Pull requests"

# Thanks for your attention

Questions?

#### Next week

- Monday 2.30 3.30 on Webex (link via email)
- Until then: work with Git on your own (~ 1 2 h)
  - Pick something you find most interesting/useful to you
- Collect questions/problems/discoveries
- More Git topics

#### Some ideas

- Start working with Git on one of your research projects
- Publish one of your projects on GitHub including a nice README
- Practice collaboration by contributing to your team mate's cook using pull requests
  - Your team mate can answer your pull requests and request some changes:)

#### Some ideas

- Check out the How-To guides if you want to
  - Recap GH Desktop
  - learn about Git in the terminal
  - learn about Git + R
- If you find a mistake on my websites
  - Edit the page on GitHub (and make a Pull request) or report an issue
- Checkout the additional resources

# Appendix

# Merging changes from a branch

To bring changes to the main branch you need to merge them.



If there was a commit on a common file in main, a *merge commit* is introduced.

## Merging changes from a branch

To bring changes to the main branch you need to merge them.

- Mostly merging happens without problems, but...
- ... if the same line was edited on separate branches...
- ... there will be a merge conflict 🔐

Merge conflicts need to be solved manually. You need to chose which of the conflicting versions you want to keep.