

Introduction to version control with Git

Day 2: Branching, Merging and collaboration workflows

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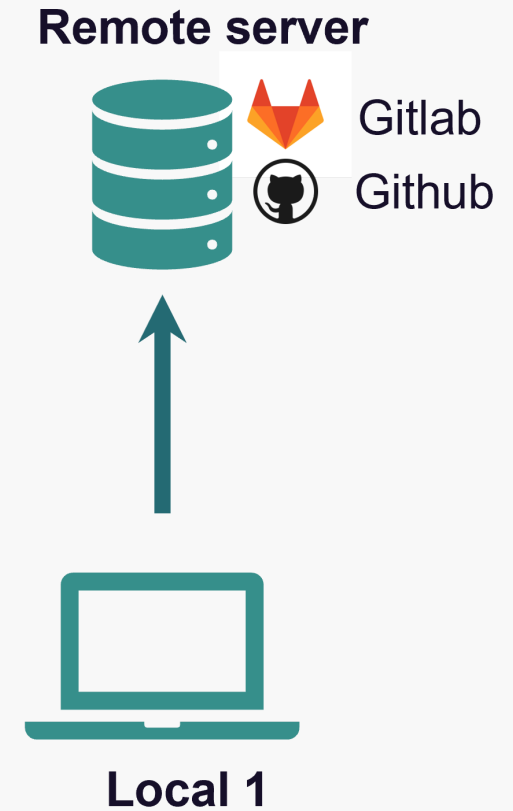
Before we start

Let's check if we are all set with the [teams](#).

Recap

Basic Git workflow:

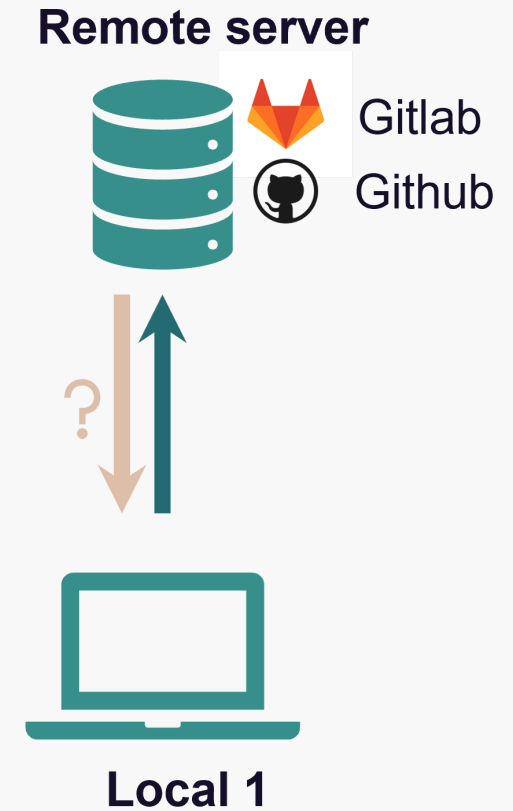
1. **Initialize** a Git repository
2. **Work** on the project
3. **Stage** and **commit** changes to the local repository
4. **Push** to the remote repository



Recap

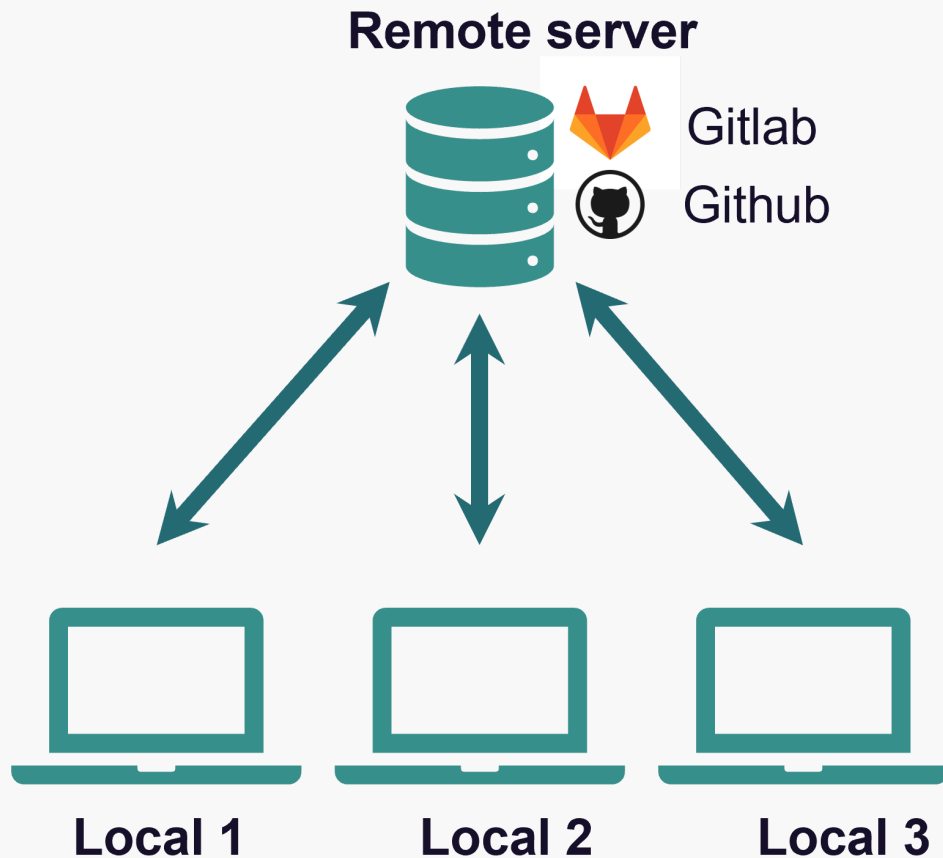
Basic Git workflow:

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Recap

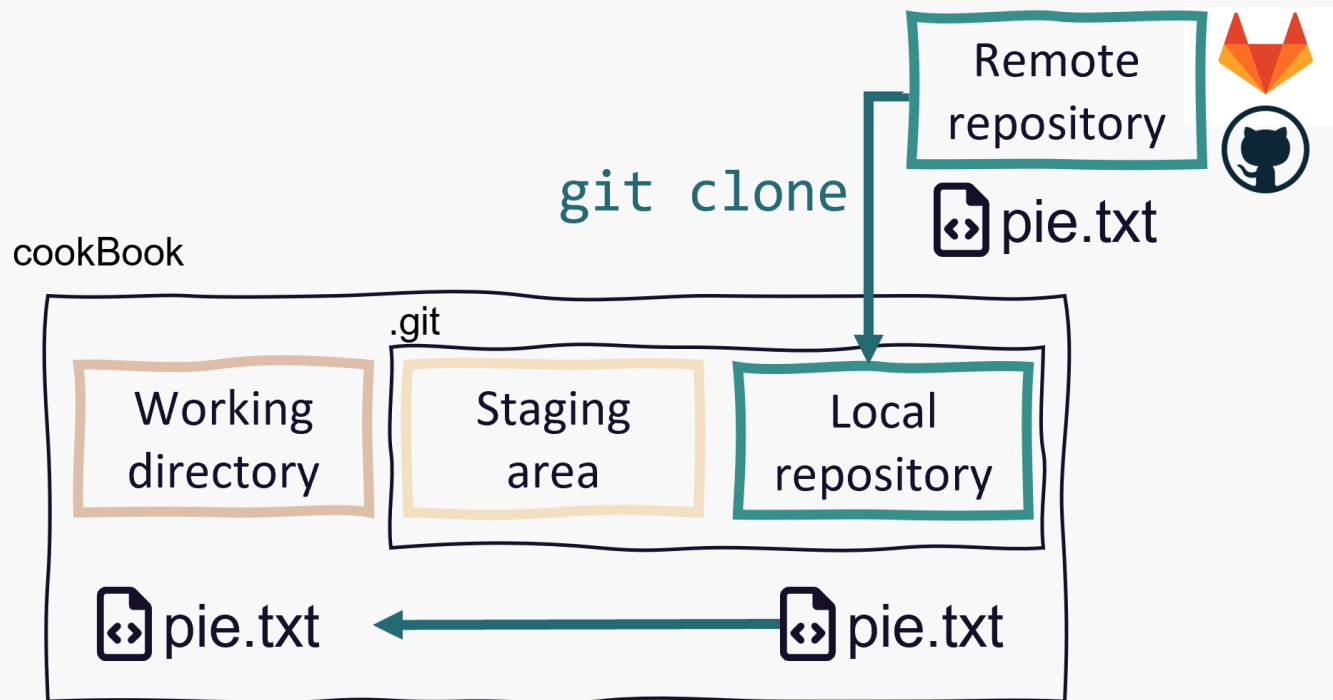
Git is a **distributed version control system**



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

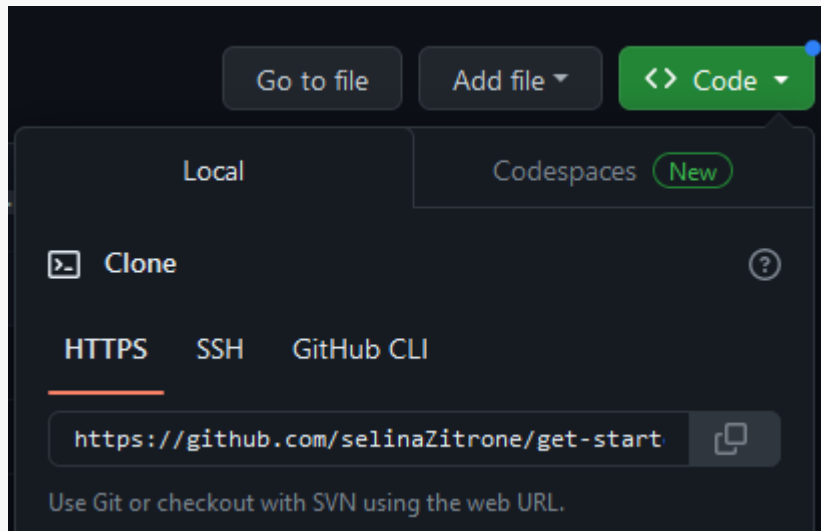
Get a repo from a remote

- In Git language, this is called **cloning**
 - Get a **full copy** of the remote repo



Get a repo from a remote

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



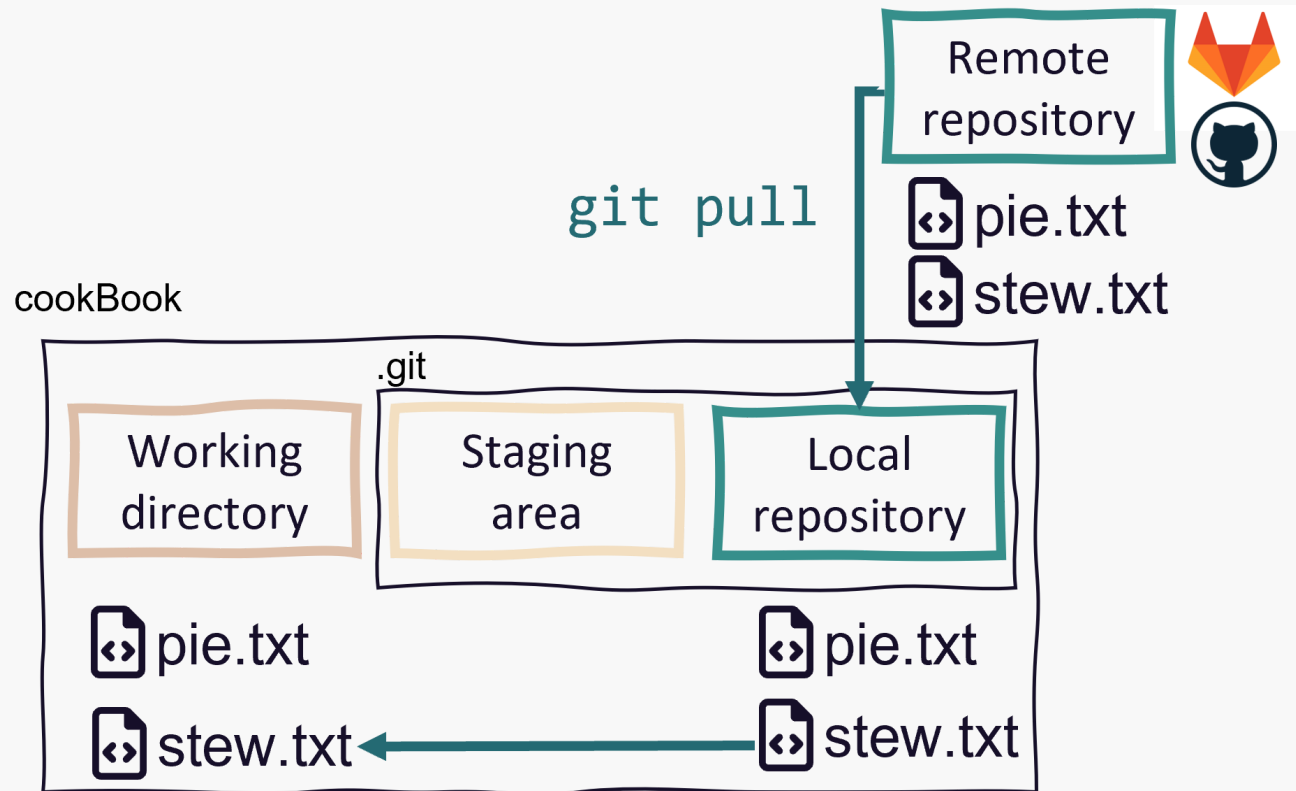
- You can clone all public repositories
 - You can only push if you are authorized
- You can clone private repositories if you are a collaborator

Now you

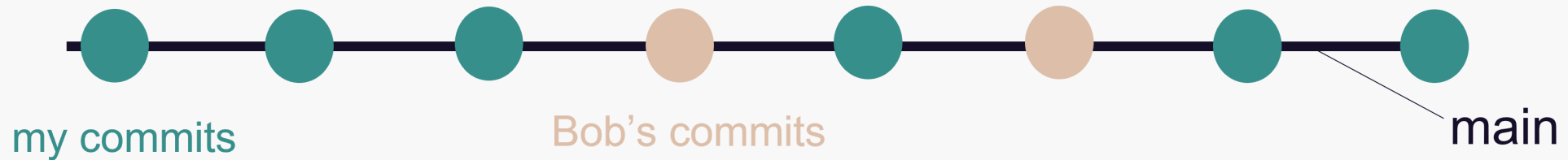
Clone your team mate's cook Book repo (**File -> Clone repository**)
It should be in the list of your repositories if you accepted the invitation.

Get changes from the remote

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

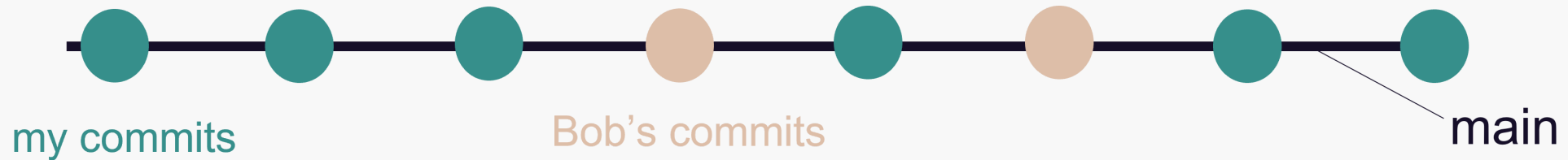


A simple collaboration workflow



- 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

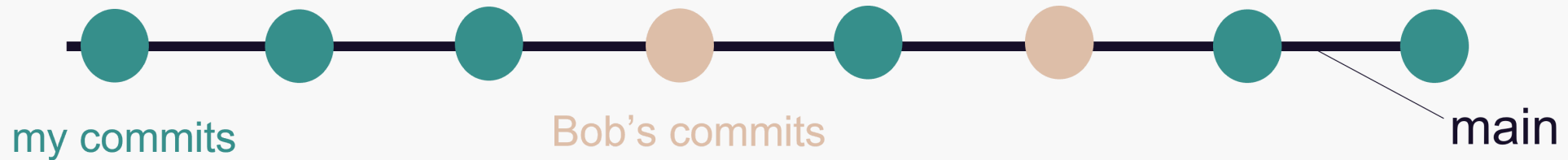
A simple collaboration workflow



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

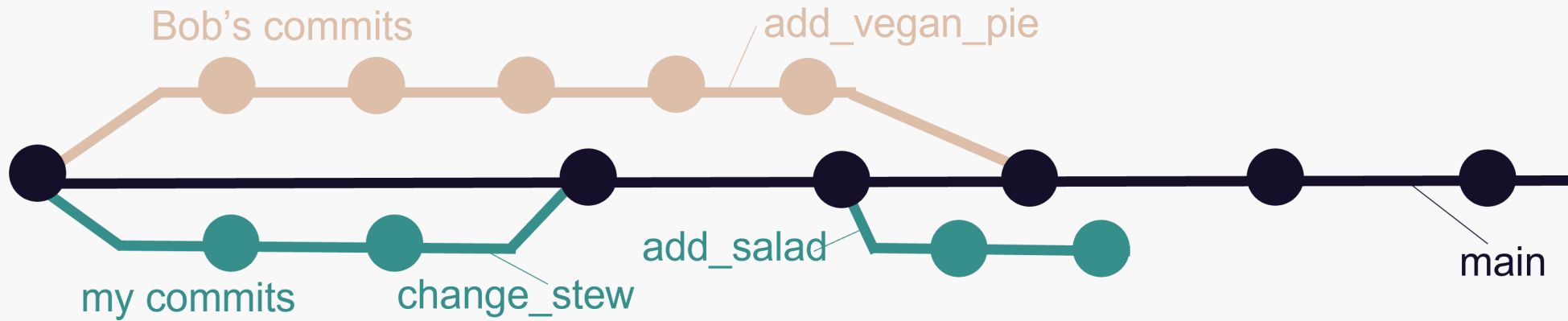
Let's give it a try

- 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.

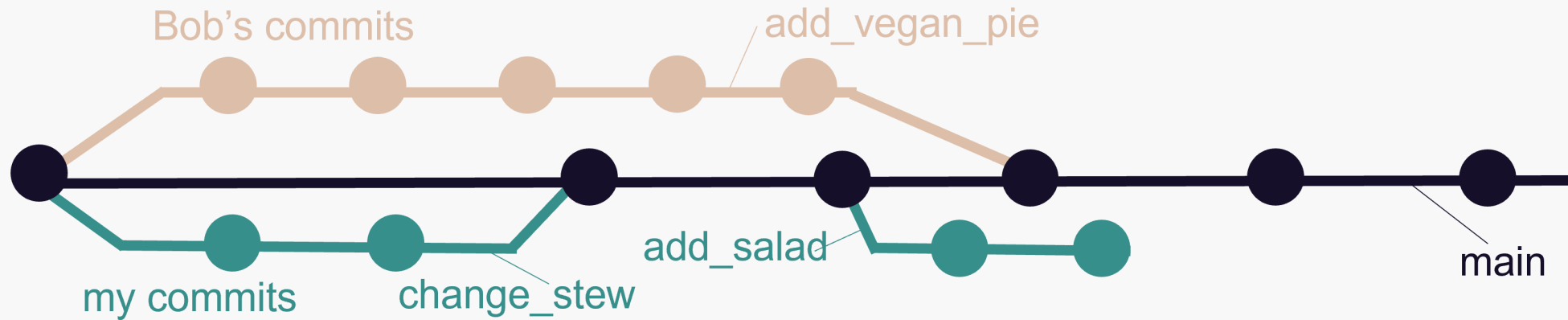
- Switch to your own cook book repository
- Pull the changes (Same button as the push button)
- Have a look at the commit history to see what changed

A branching-merging workflow



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

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.

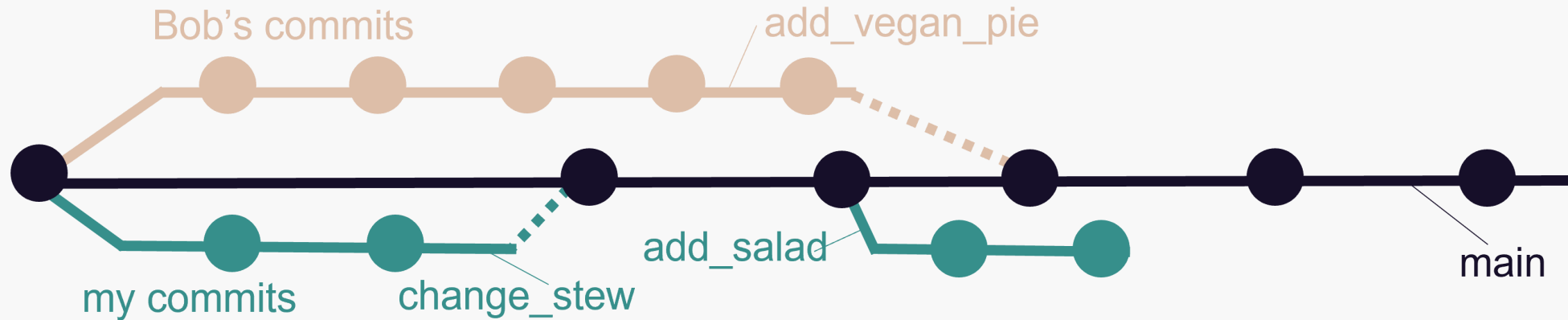


Git merge brings the commits from the branch to main

Now you

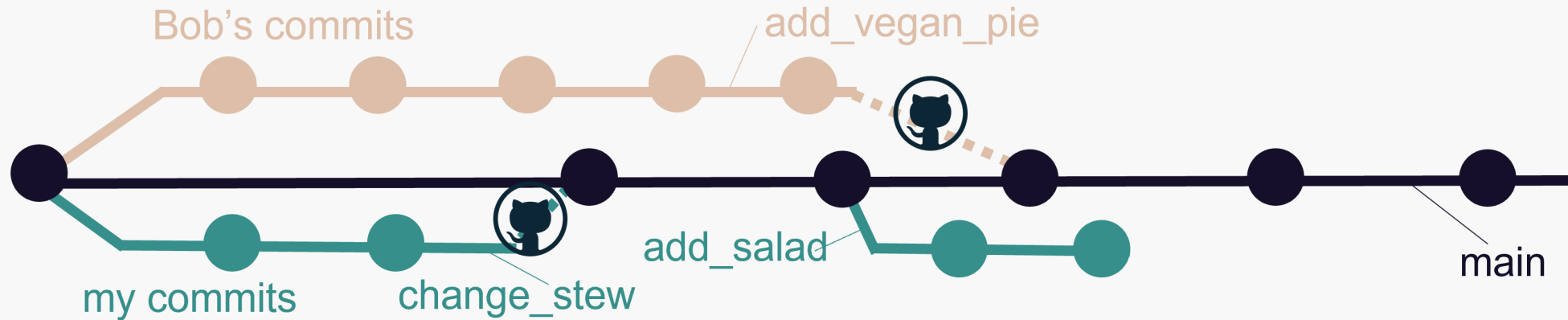
Create a branch and merge it in your team mate's cook book
Complete task 2 "Branch and merge" (10 min)

A branching-merging workflow with Github



- One remote repo on Github, multiple local repos
- Idea: Everyone works on 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 their separate branch
 - ~~Merge your branch with the main when you are finished~~
 - Create a pull request on Github to ask for a merge

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.:

- **Describe your changes** in detail
- 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

Create a pull request on your partners repo
Complete task 3 “Pull requests” (10 min)

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 :)
- **Check out the How-To guides** if you want to
 - **Recap GH Desktop**
 - Are interested in the **terminal**
 - Want to learn about **Git + R**
- If you find a mistake on my websites
 - **Edit the page** on Github 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.

