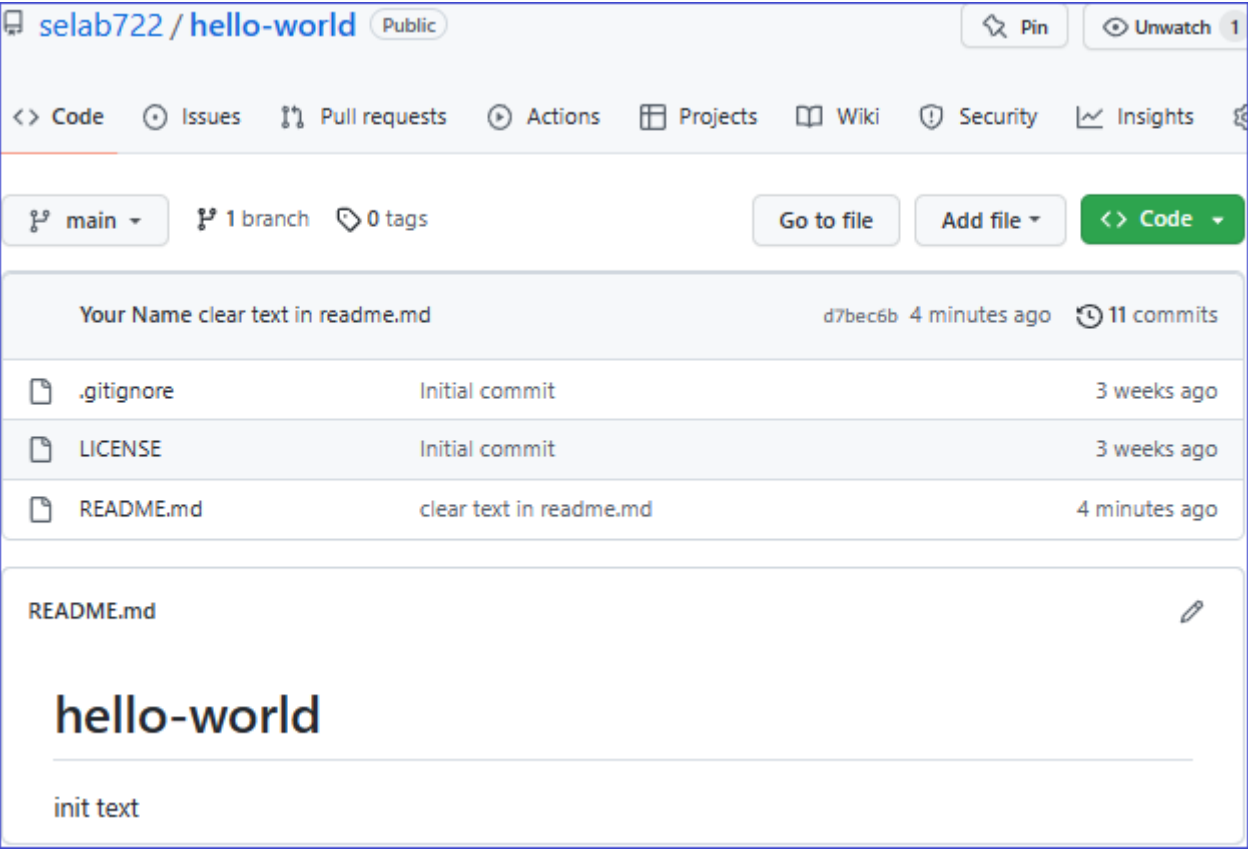


# Github code review features

## Pull requests

Pull requests are fundamental to how teams review and improve code on GitHub. Evolve projects, propose new features, and discuss implementation details before changing your source code (<https://github.com/features/code-review>).

Suppose several people are working on this project:



Now you wants to make a change to the repo, you can make the change in a new branch (in this example, new-text):

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'selab722 / hello-world'. The repository is public. The top navigation bar includes links for Code, Issues, Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Wiki, Security, and Insights. A yellow banner indicates that 'new-text' had recent pushes 2 minutes ago, with a 'Compare & pull request' button. Below this, the repository is shown to be 1 commit ahead of main. A table of files is displayed, with 'new txt file.txt' circled in red. The README.md file is also shown, with 'new text' circled in red.

File	Commit	Time
.gitignore	Initial commit	3 weeks ago
LICENSE	Initial commit	3 weeks ago
README.md	add new text	6 minutes ago
new txt file.txt	add new text	6 minutes ago

You can just merge commit. But sometimes you can create a pull request:

The screenshot shows the GitHub 'Pull requests' page for 'selab722 / hello-world'. The 'Pull requests' tab is circled in red. A banner encourages labeling issues and pull requests for new contributors. A yellow banner indicates that 'new-text' had recent pushes 22 minutes ago, with a 'Compare & pull request' button. At the bottom, a 'New pull request' button is circled in red.

You can select two branches to merge in your pull request. In this example, it is from "new-text" to "main". It means "a request to pull changes from the 'new-text' branch into 'main' branch".

selab722 / hello-world

Public

Pin

Unwatch 1

Fork 0

Star 0

<> Code

Issues

Pull requests

Actions

Projects

Wiki

Security

Insights

# Comparing changes

Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new pull request. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).

base: main

compare: new-text

✓ Able to merge. These branches can be automatically merged.

Discuss and review the changes in this comparison with others. [Learn about pull requests](#)

Create pull request

1 commit

2 files changed

1 contributor

Commits on Mar 24, 2023

add new text

Your Name committed 30 minutes ago

a92e8b0

<>

Showing 2 changed files with 4 additions and 1 deletion.

Split

Unified

4 README.md

<>

...

... @@ -1,3 +1,5 @@

1 1 # hello-world

2 2

3 - init text

3 + init text

4 +

5 + new text

1 new txt file.txt

<>

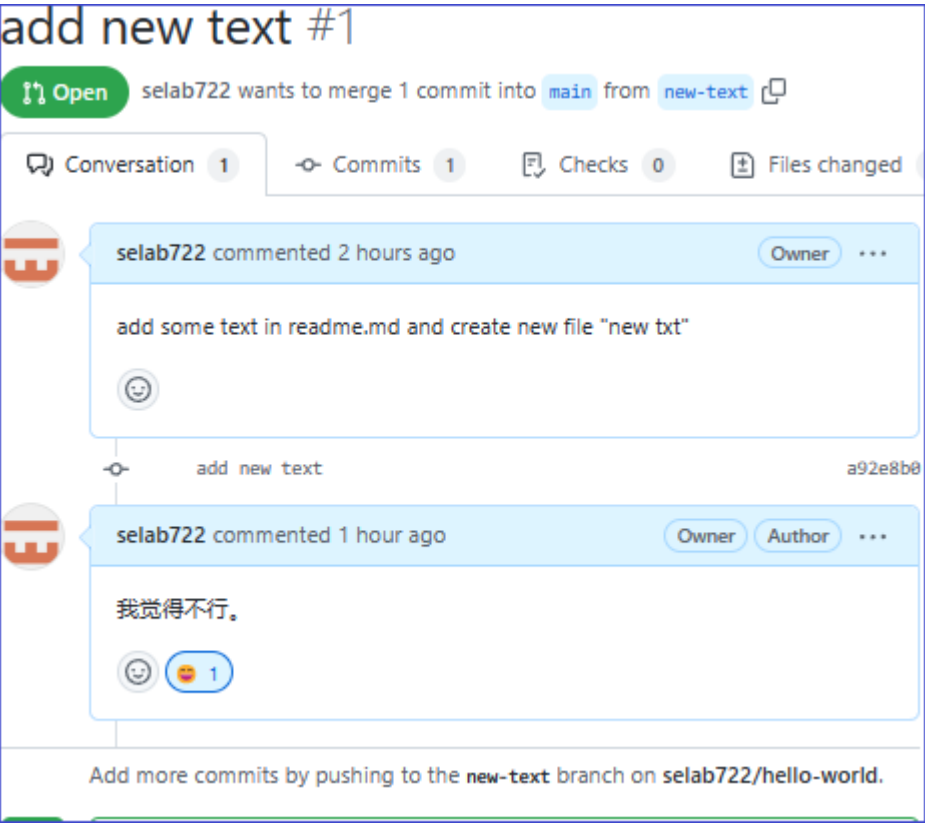
...

... @@ -0,0 +1 @@

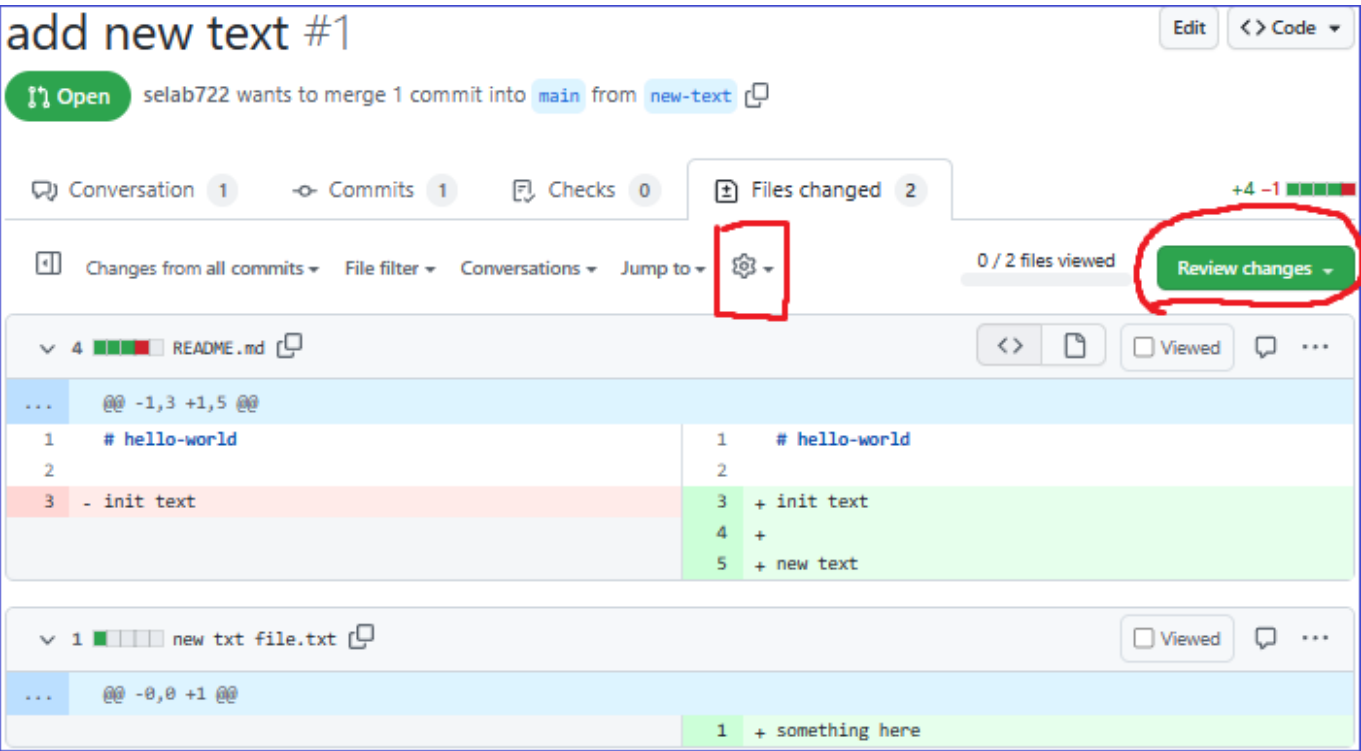
1 + something here

3 / 8

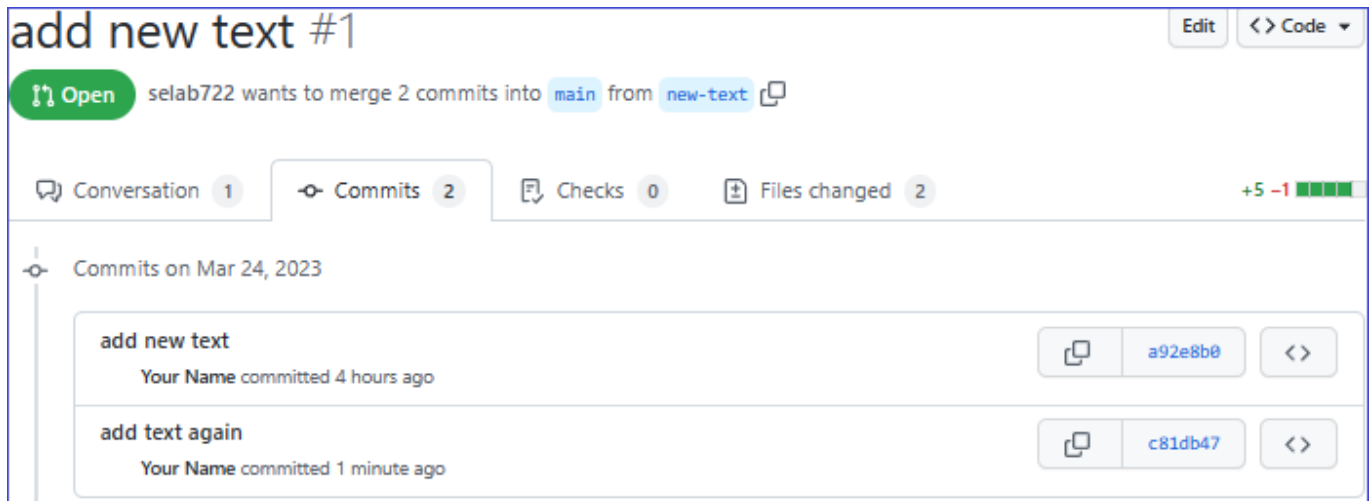
Your teammates can discuss about this pull request:



They can also compare the changes you made on each file (click the gear wheel to select between two different view) and write reviews about these changes:

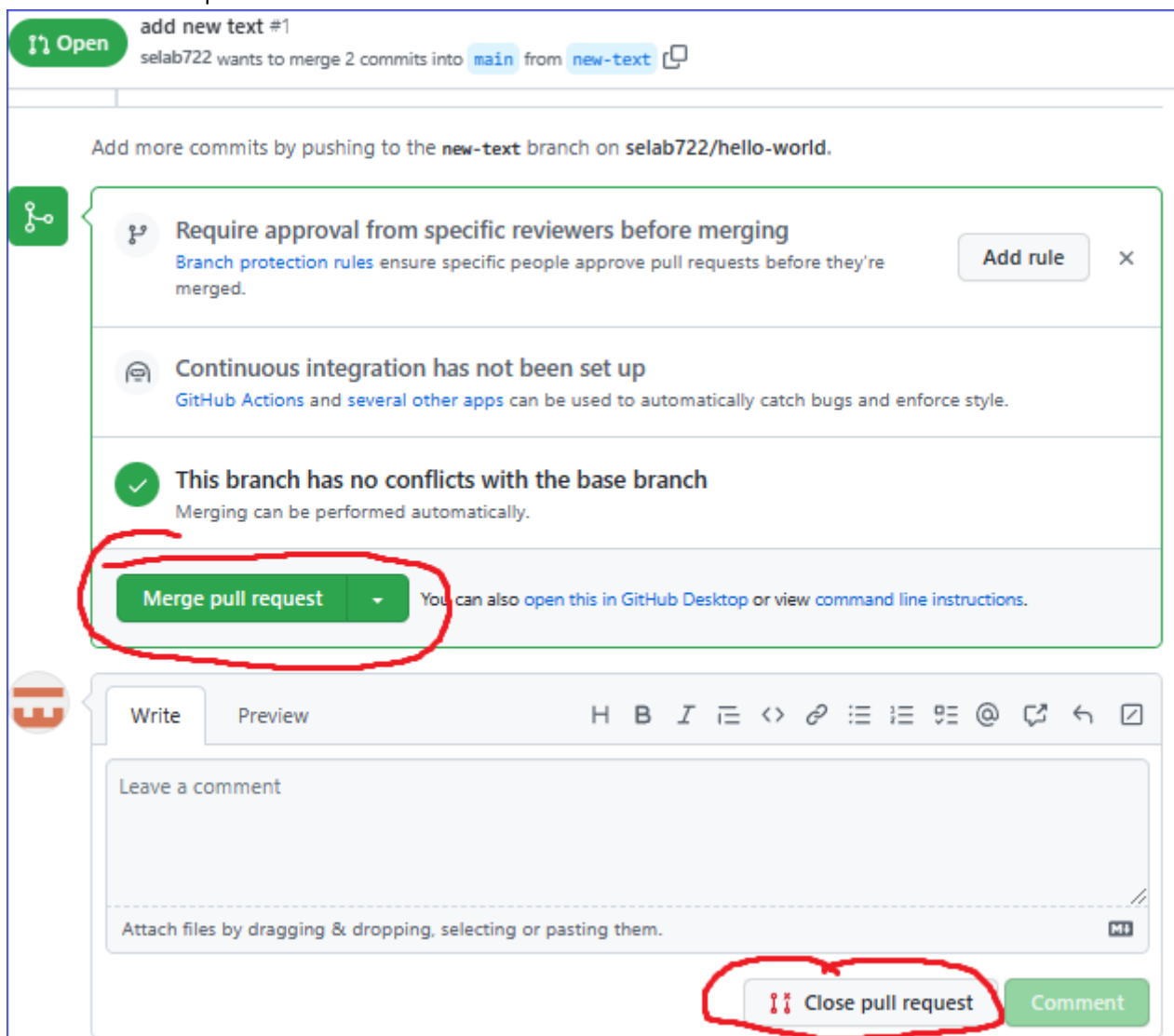


If others are not satisfy about this pull request, you can modify this pull request simply by make another commit in your branch and push it.



The screenshot shows a GitHub pull request interface. At the top, the title is "add new text #1". Below the title, it says "selab722 wants to merge 2 commits into main from new-text". There are tabs for "Conversation" (1), "Commits" (2), "Checks" (0), and "Files changed" (2). A status bar shows "+5 -1" with a green progress indicator. Below the tabs, it says "Commits on Mar 24, 2023". There are two commit entries: "add new text" by "Your Name" committed 4 hours ago, and "add text again" by "Your Name" committed 1 minute ago. Each entry has a copy icon, a commit hash, and a code icon.

When everything is ready, you can merge the branch by click "Merge pull request", then this pull request is finished. Or if you find this pull request is no long wanted, then you can click "Close pull request". This will also finish the request.

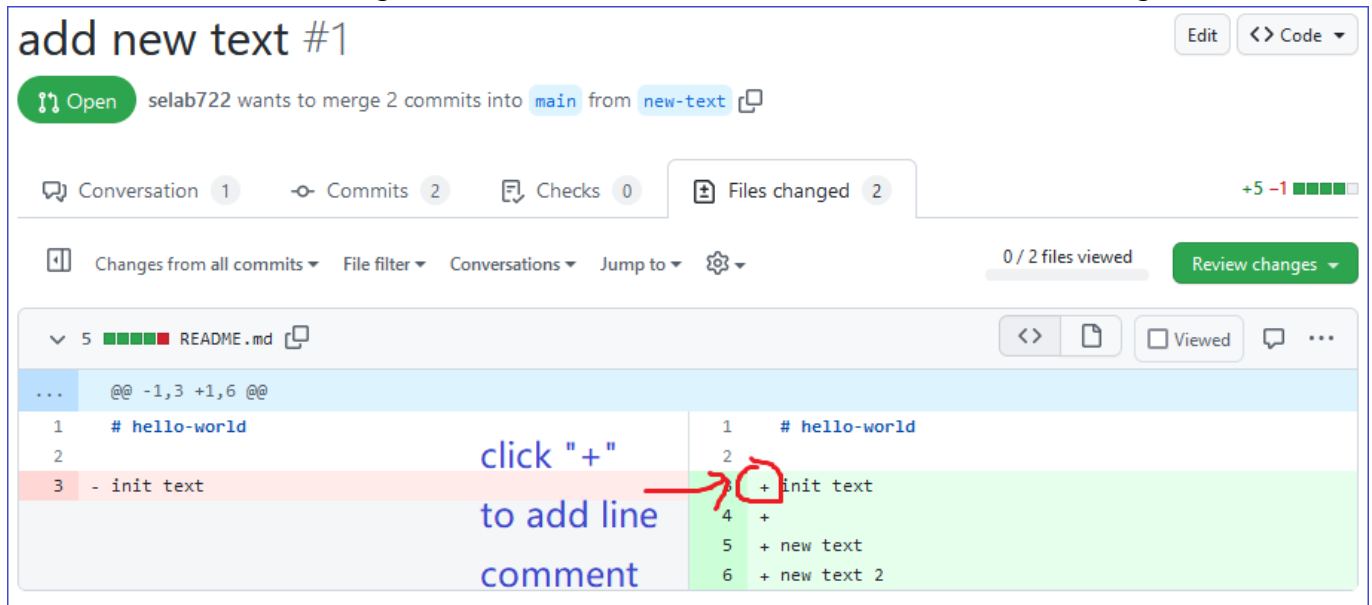


The screenshot shows a GitHub pull request interface. At the top, the title is "add new text #1". Below the title, it says "selab722 wants to merge 2 commits into main from new-text". There are tabs for "Conversation" (1), "Commits" (2), "Checks" (0), and "Files changed" (2). A status bar shows "+5 -1" with a green progress indicator. Below the tabs, it says "Commits on Mar 24, 2023". There are two commit entries: "add new text" by "Your Name" committed 4 hours ago, and "add text again" by "Your Name" committed 1 minute ago. Each entry has a copy icon, a commit hash, and a code icon. Below the commit entries, there are three sections: "Require approval from specific reviewers before merging", "Continuous integration has not been set up", and "This branch has no conflicts with the base branch". The "Merge pull request" button is circled in red. Below the button, there is a text input field for "Write" and a "Preview" tab. The "Write" tab is active, and it contains a "Leave a comment" text area and an "Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them." button. The "Close pull request" button is also circled in red.

## Line comment on a pull request

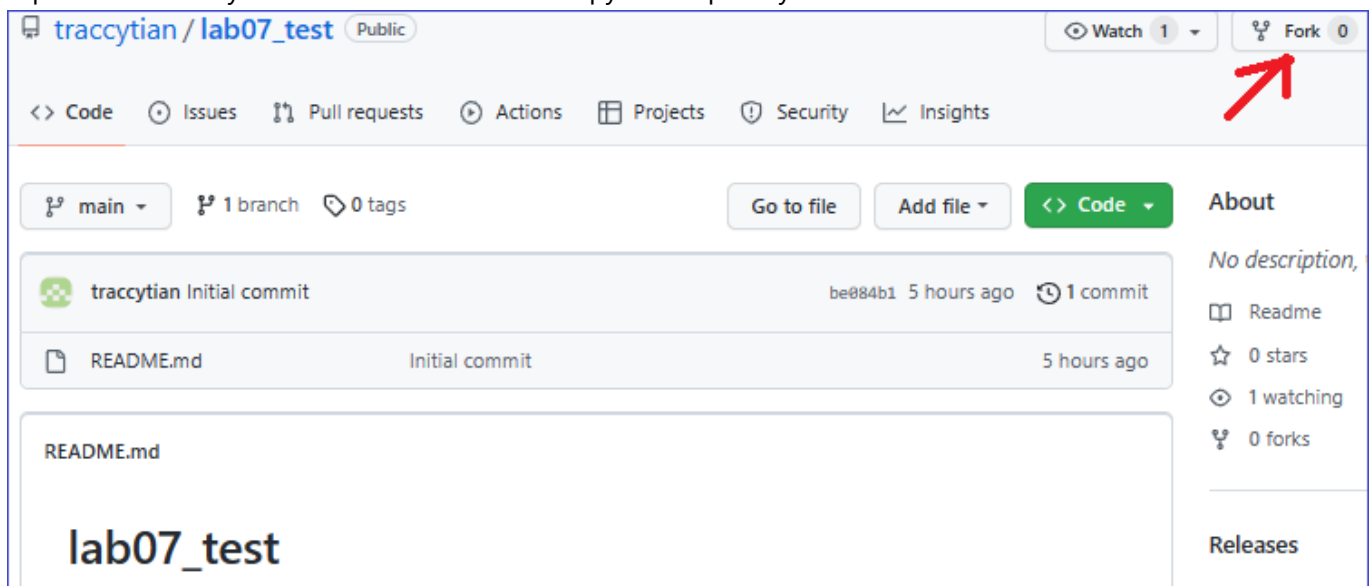
You already know that if your teammate is not satisfied about your pull request, it can make a comment.

If it is not satisfied about a single line of code, it can make a line comment in the "Files changed" view:



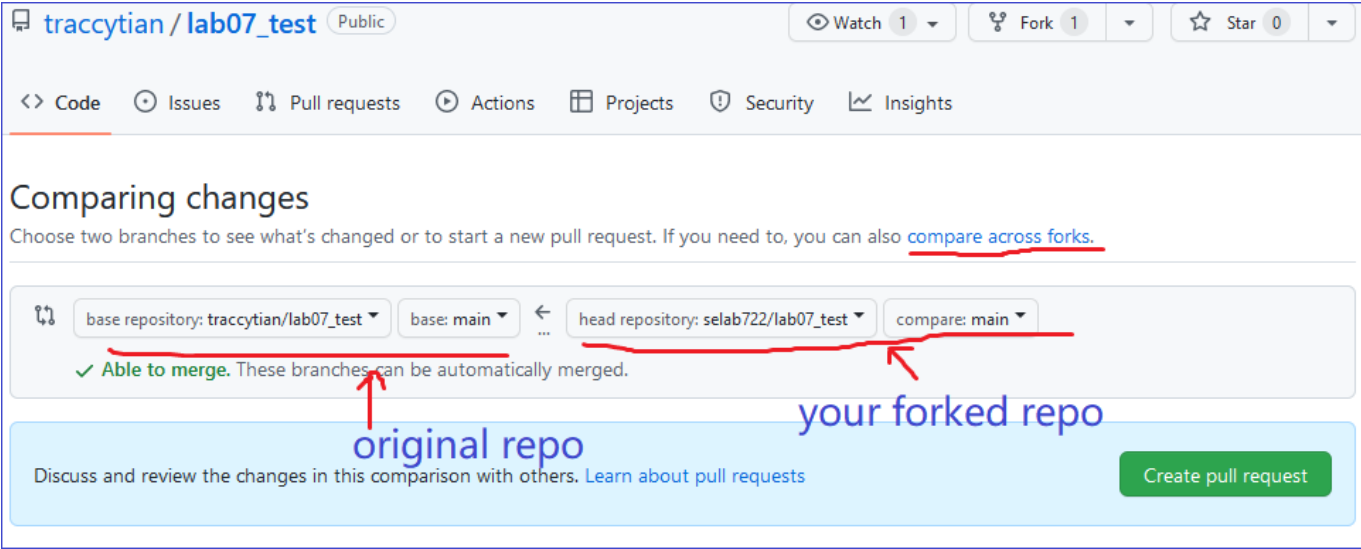
## Pull requests to repos without write access

Sometimes the repo is owned by other people. You are not allowed to push or create new branches in that repo. In that case you can first do a "fork" to copy that repo in your account:



A repo will appear in your account that look the same as the original one. After you modify and commit "your" repo, you can make a pull request which requests the author of the original repo to pull the changes

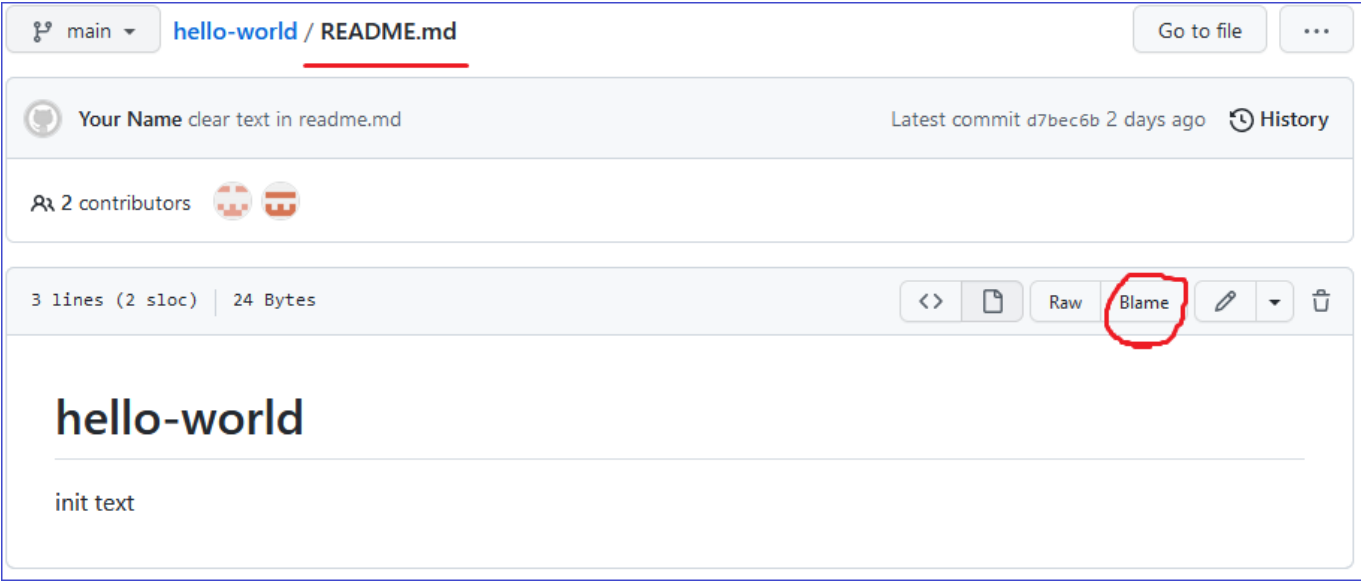
from your repo:



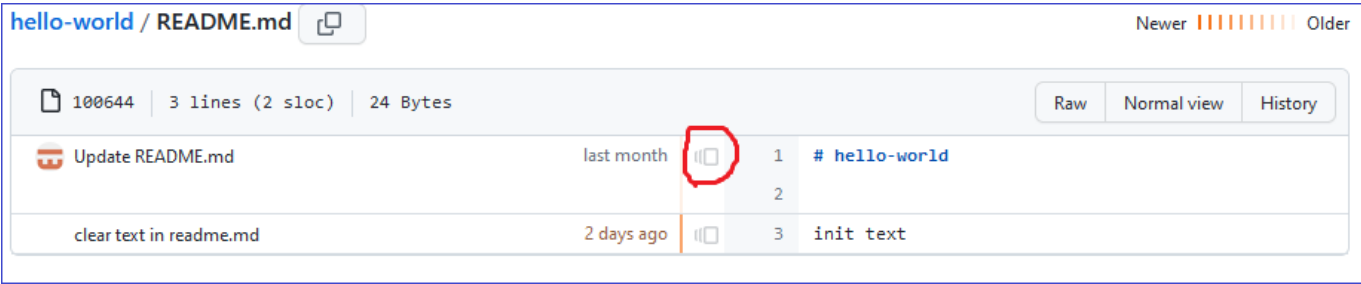
## Blame

You can see the history of your files with blame view.

Open a file in your repo, click "blame":



Then you will enter the blame view:



In the blame view, if you click the button marked with red circle in the above figure, then you can see the history of this line of code! Each time you press this button, you see the previous version of this line with the commit info.

You can use "git blame filename" command in git bash to see the history of a file.