



### **Topics**

- Background
  - What are Git & Gerrit?
  - Why are we using them?
- Tool Setup
  - 1st time Gerrit login
  - Setting up Tools
- Basic Operation
  - How to commit a change
  - How to review a change
- Advanced Usage
  - Drafts
  - Fixing Common Problems
  - Advanced Workflows







#### **Git Basics**

- Will only provide summary of features and differences today
- Recommend you look at the following resources:
  - Pro Git <a href="http://git-scm.com/book/en/v2">http://git-scm.com/book/en/v2</a>
  - http://www.vogella.com/tutorials/Git/article.html

# **Ignore SVN**

- Ignore everything you know about SVN when working with Git
- Git is fundamentally different

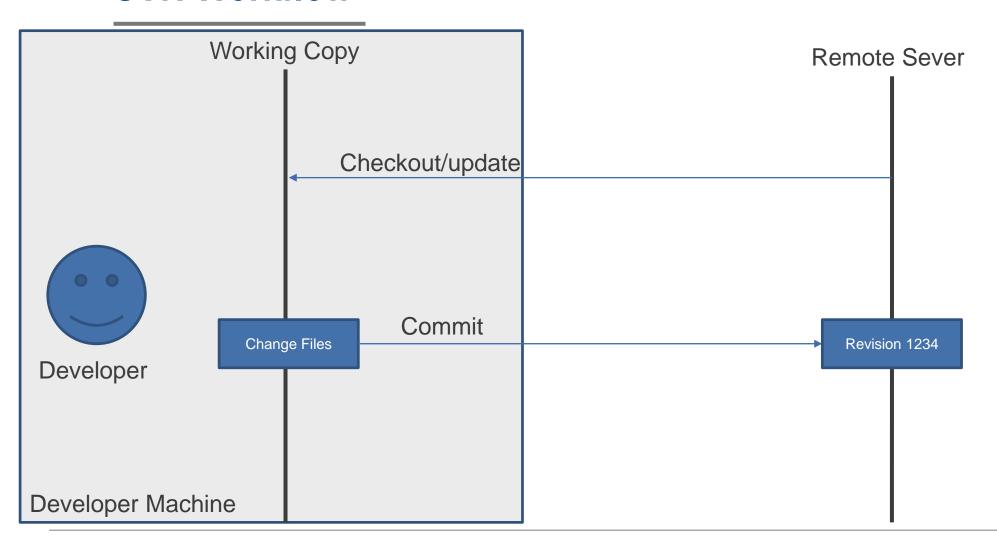
#### What is Git



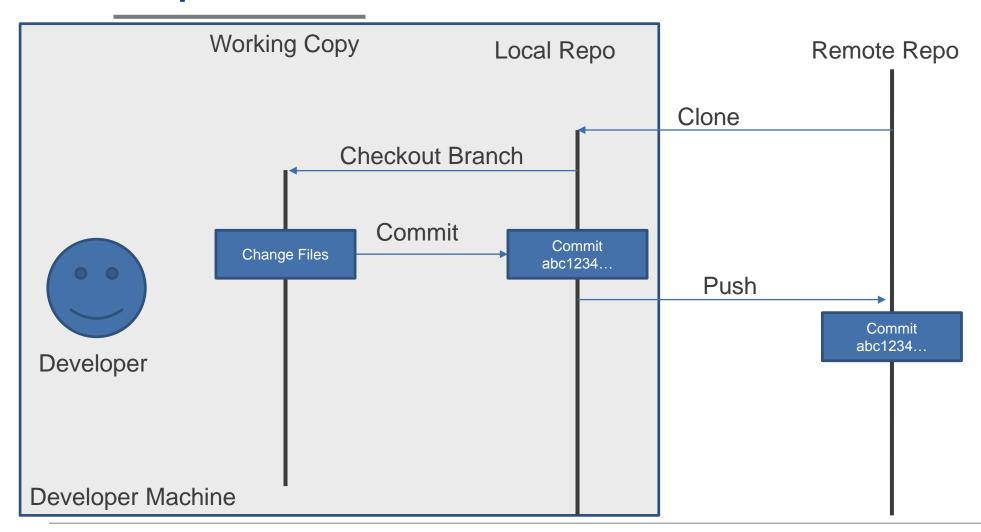
- Git is a Distributed Version Control System (DVCS)
  - Every user has a complete copy of the repository stored locally
    - Git repositories are much smaller than SVN in most cases
    - e.g GDB Server git repo is 35MB with history back to 4.0. The source code is 288MB for 1 revision.
  - Access to file history extremely fast
  - Full functionality when disconnected from the network
  - Users can push changes directly to each other without a central server
- Originates from the Linux kernel development and was founded in 2005 by Linus Torvalds.
- Widely used by open-source projects (e.g. Eclipse) and companies (even Microsoft)



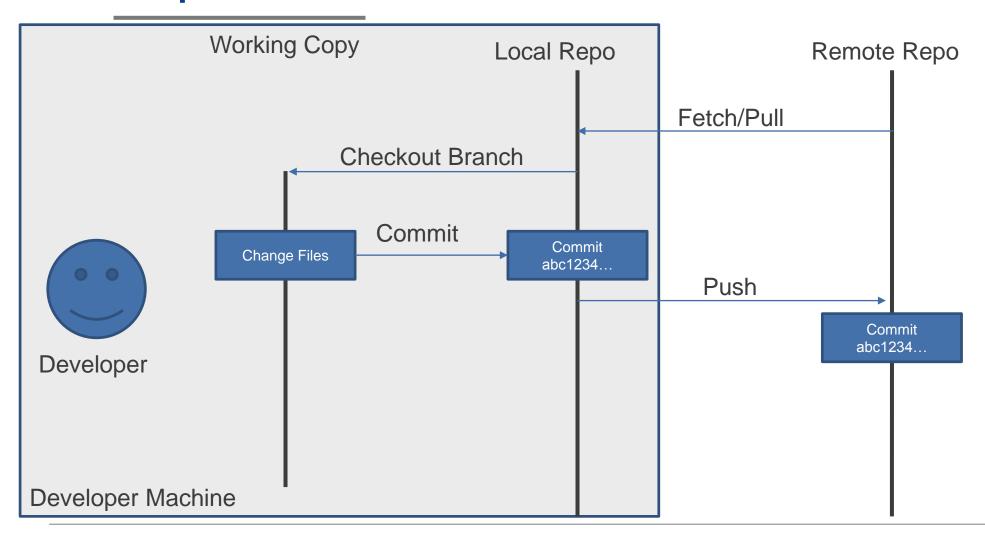
#### **SVN Workflow**



# **Simplified Git Workflow**



# **Simplified Git Workflow**



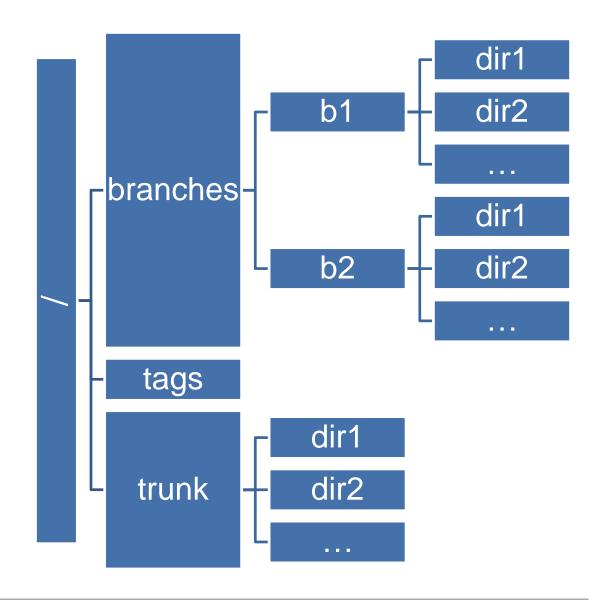
### **Git Terminology**

- Basic Git operations
  - Clone Creates a local copy of a remote repository. Equivalent to a checkout in SVN.
  - Fetch Gets all branches & tags ("refs") from a remote repository along with their contents but does not merge into your local copy
  - Pull Same as fetch but updates local copy of the branch. Equivalent to an SVN checkout.
  - Push Pushes a local commits/branch/tag to a remote repository.



# **SVN Repository Layout**

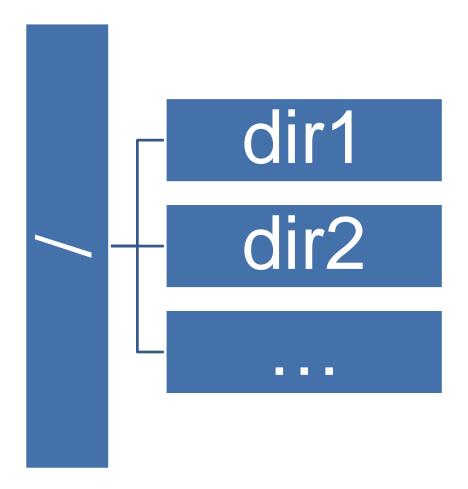
- SVN repositories are a single root directory
- Branches & Tags are copies of subdirectories at specific revisions
- You can checkout a specific subdirectory (e.g. just dir2 from trunk)





# **Git Repository Layout**

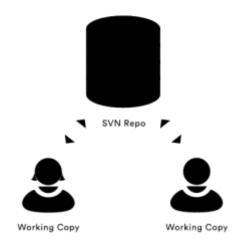
- Git performs all operations on a single root directory
- Each commit is a snapshot is this directory
- Branches & Tags are simply pointers to specific commits
- You can only clone/checkout the root directory



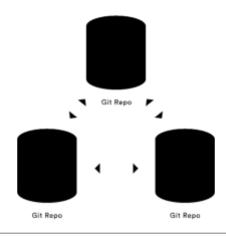
#### Important differences from SVN

- You clone the full history not just a single revision
  - This is really important to understand, everything you commit will always be downloaded by all users even if deleted later
- You clone the full tree not just individual sections
- All operations are local unless pushed to a remote server
  - Branches
  - Commits
  - Tags
- Does not handle large binary files well
  - Stores 1 complete copy per commit in some cases

Central-Repo-to-Working-Copy Collaboration



Repo-To-Repo Collaboration





#### What we will lose

- Closing tickets on commit
- Updating file headers with latest committer & revision (only used by GDB Server)
- Ability to restrict access by directory
- Single repository
  - Rather than 1 large repository we are splitting e2 studio into multiple repositories
    - GDB Server
    - Eclipse Plugins (some sections will be split into their own repositories)
    - Support files (1 repository per family)
    - Test Scripts\* (Scripts only no binaries)
    - Multiple repositories for Additional Components
  - "docs\_shared"



### Why are we switching to Git?

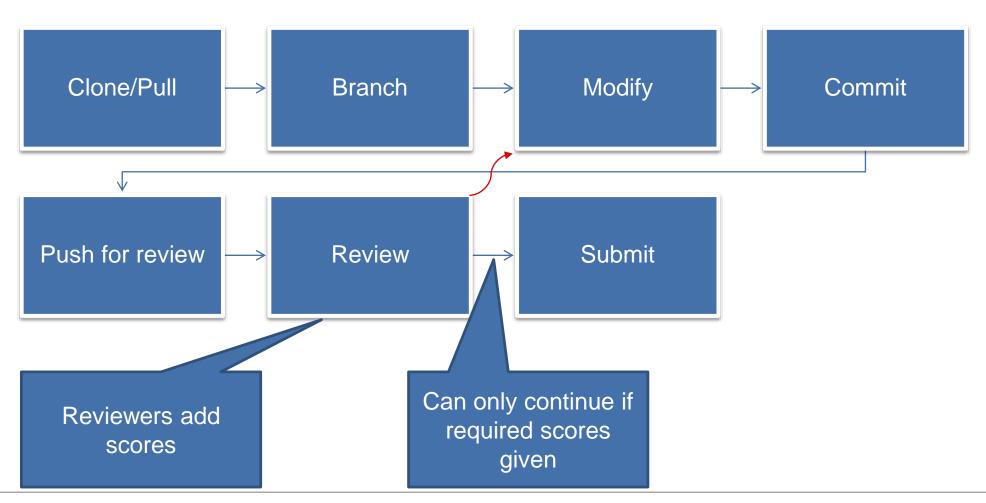
- We are already using it for some parts
  - Components from open source projects we modify (e.g. CDT, Installer) are in Git repositories already
  - Single System
- Better integration with tools
  - For Eclipse development Git tools are better integrated than SVN
- Faster
- Gerrit

#### What is Gerrit?

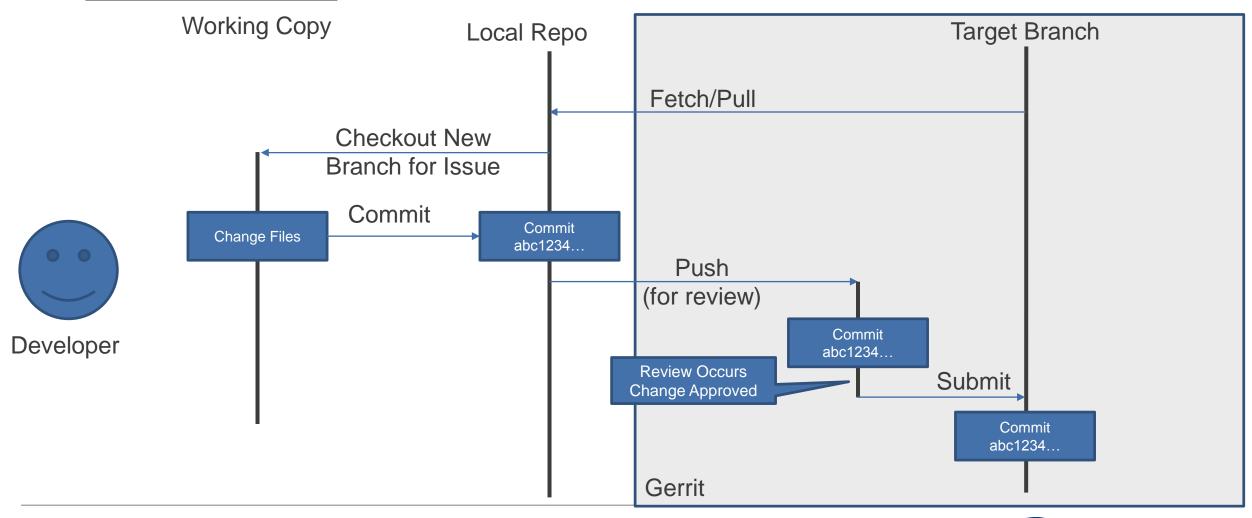


- Gerrit is a web-based code review tool built on top of the git version control system
- Provides framework for reviewing every commit before its accepted
- Acts at a gatekeeper to the Git repository
  - Changes are pushed to Gerrit but don't actually become a part of the project until they've been reviewed and accepted.

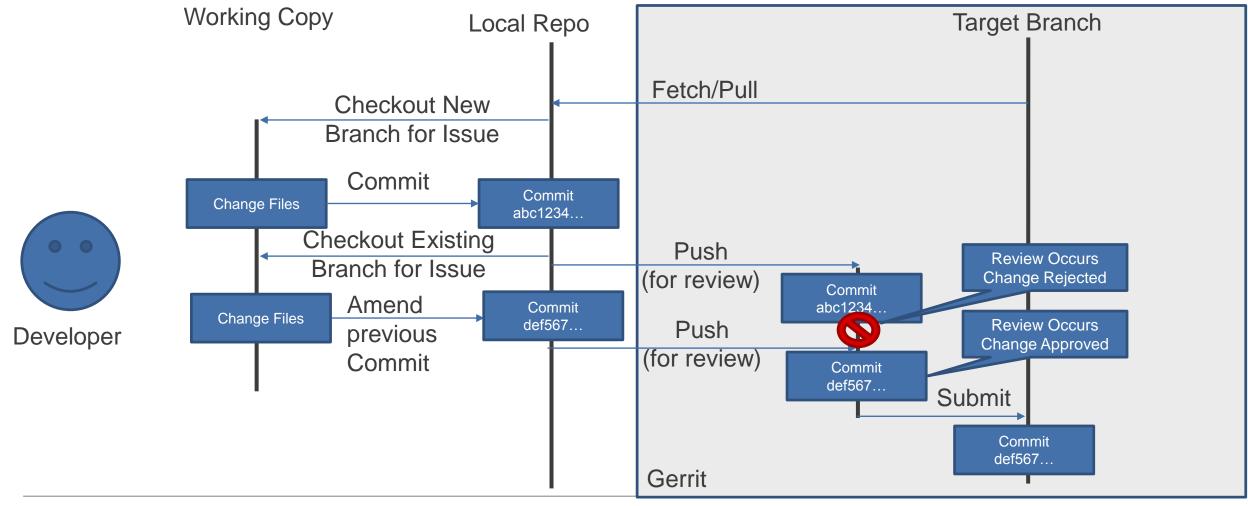
#### **Gerrit Workflow**



### **Simplified Gerrit Workflow**



### **Simplified Gerrit Workflow**



# Why Gerrit?

- Make code review a required part of the development process
- Ensure code is reviewed before becoming part of the product
  - Prevents code review comments being forgotten
- Allows for collaborative working when changes effect plugins developed by multiple teams
- Prevents developers accidentally making changes to main Git repo which would cause other developers issues
  - You can only break your own copy!



#### Important rules

- Delete old code, do not just comment it out!
  - This makes reviews much easier
- Do not add redundant comments (e.g. start/end change)
- Do not duplicate files for multiple versions, overwrite!
  - (e.g. com.renesas.cdt.debug.memoryusage.help/html/e2studio401\_MemoryUsage\_files/image009.jpg)
  - This allows git to delta compress rather than an entirely new file
- Avoid mixing reformatting changes with other changes
  - Reviewing difficult if code has also been reformatted
- Use UTF-8 encoding for source files
  - Diff tool in Gerrit does not work with Shift-JIS or UTF-16
  - We will be converting all source files during migration



# Important rules

- No files larger than 3MB\*
- Gerrit will reject a push containing any larger than 5MB\*

### **Migration**

- Planning to migrate from SVN to Git in phases
  - At the start of each phase we will make the effected area in SVN read only
- Only "trunk" will be migrated, no other branches
- For GDB server & Renesas\_Plugins we will be taking the history back to revision 15745 (4.0 branch -> trunk copy)

Area	Start Date	REE Internal Testing	Go Live
GDB Server	09/11	10/11	11/11
Eclipse Plugins	11/11	16/11	18/11
Support Files	09/11	13/11	17/11
Additional Components	04/11	*	*

If servers not accessible outside REE will wait

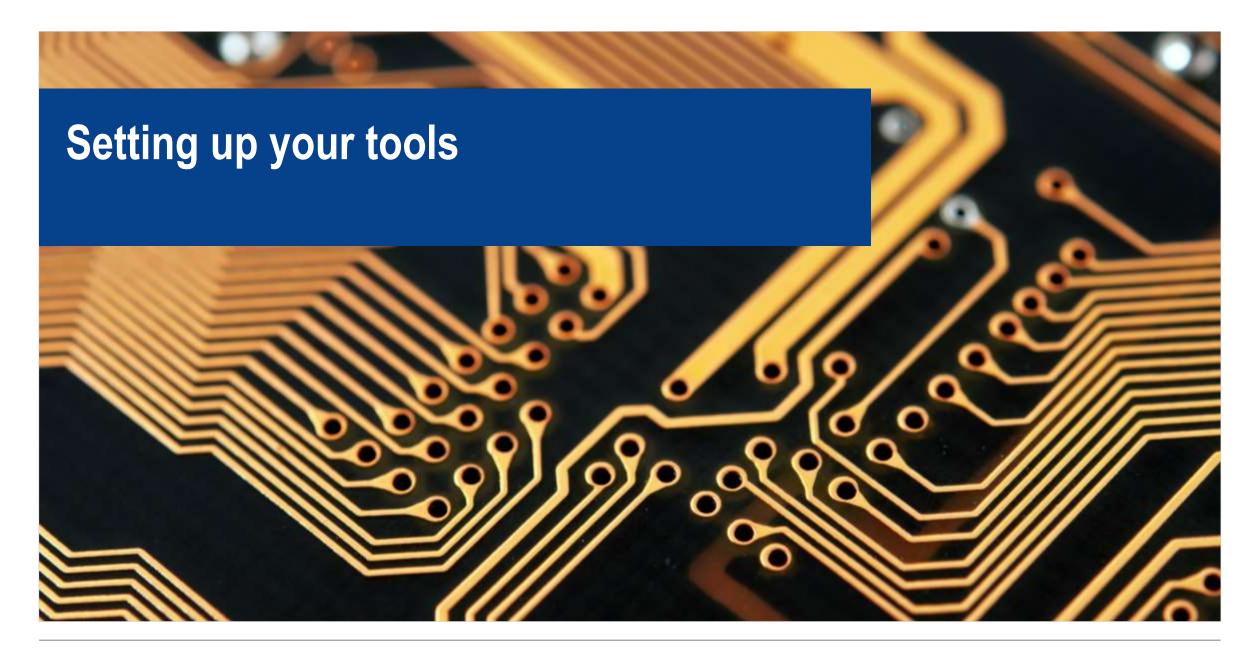
# **Migration**

- Those of you here already have your account details
- Everyone else will receive their details before we go live with the 1st repository

# **Migration (Java Developers)**

- We will be modifying the structure of the "Renesas\_Plugin" area
- Plugins will be moved into subdirectories to allow simpler implementation of Gerrit rules & default reviewers
- All .NET component DLL's (e.g. com.renesas.cg/CodeGenerator) will be split into separate repositories.
  - This is due to the large size and binary nature
- All .jar files will be removed.
  - We will now be bundling libraries as separate eclipse plugins so they can be shared
  - Any additional library requests should be directed to REE





#### What tools do you need?

- We will use Egit & Mylyn as the Git/Gerrit client
  - For Java developers these are included in the standard e2 studio development environment image for 5.0 (new version)
  - Everyone else, use the e2 studio development environment image
  - For this training we have a copy on a USB drive. Ask if you need it. (Password is "e2studio!")
- Why EGit?
  - Gerrit requires a change id to be added to every commit, EGit can do this automatically
  - "Push to Gerrit" which simplifies the push operation
  - Provides a simple GUI for pulling ongoing reviews out for local testing
- Good Egit tutorial: <a href="http://www.vogella.com/tutorials/EclipseGit/article.html">http://www.vogella.com/tutorials/EclipseGit/article.html</a>



### What tools do you need?

Web based tools:

• Gerrit: http://172.29.44.217

Bitbucket: <a href="http://172.29.44.219:7990">http://172.29.44.219:7990</a>

All tools share your JIRA username & password



# **Logging into Gerrit**

Before you can use Gerrit from any other tools you 1st need to log in via the Web UI

- 1. Open your web browser and go to <a href="http://172.29.44.217">http://172.29.44.217</a>
- 2. When prompted enter your JIRA username and password\*1
  - 1. If you see "FORBIDDEN" please contact William Riley (william.riley@renesas.com)

# **Logging into Gerrit**

1. If see the following page:



- 2. Scroll to the bottom and click "Continue"
- Go to Projects -> List and check you can see all the projects you need
  - For the training this is "Demo-Projects/eclipse-plugin-demo"
  - 2. If not contact William Riley (<u>william.riley@renesas.com</u>) to have your account added to the appropriate user groups.



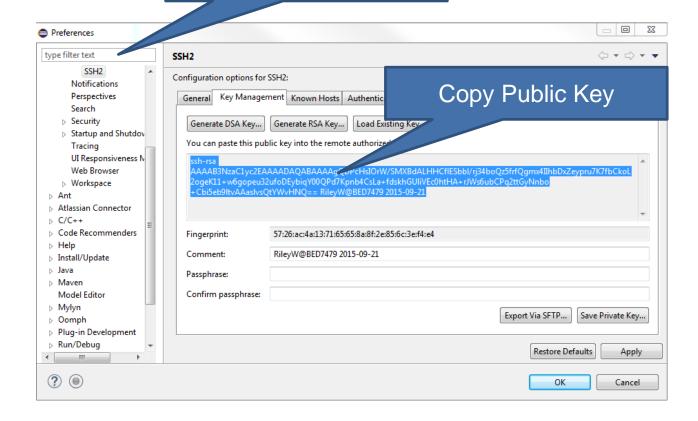
# **Setting up Gerrit with SSH**

- We recommend you use SSH to access Gerrit for all repository operations
- To do this you need to create an SSH key and add it to Gerrit

#### 1. Generate Key

- In Eclipse go to Window > Preferences -> Network Connections -> SSH2
- Open Key Management Tab
- Click Generate RSA Key
- Enter comment.
  - Suggest machine name & date created
- Optionally enter a passphrase
- Click Save Private key
- Suggest using default name and location
- Copy public key for next step

Tip: Type SSH2 here





#### 2. Add Key to Gerrit

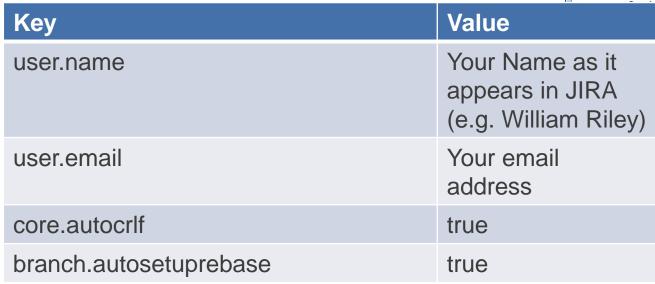
- Log into Gerrit
- Click your name at top right then click settings
- Go to SSH Public Keys
- Click "Add Key"
- Paste your public key in the text box and click "Add"

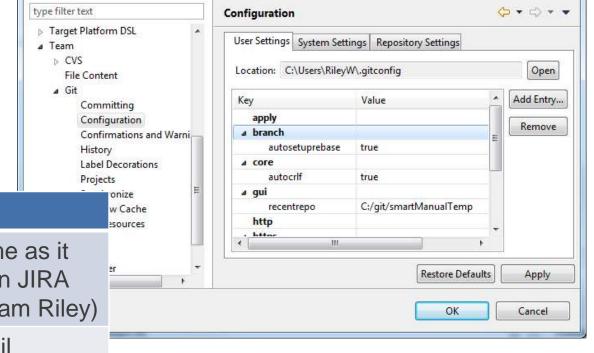




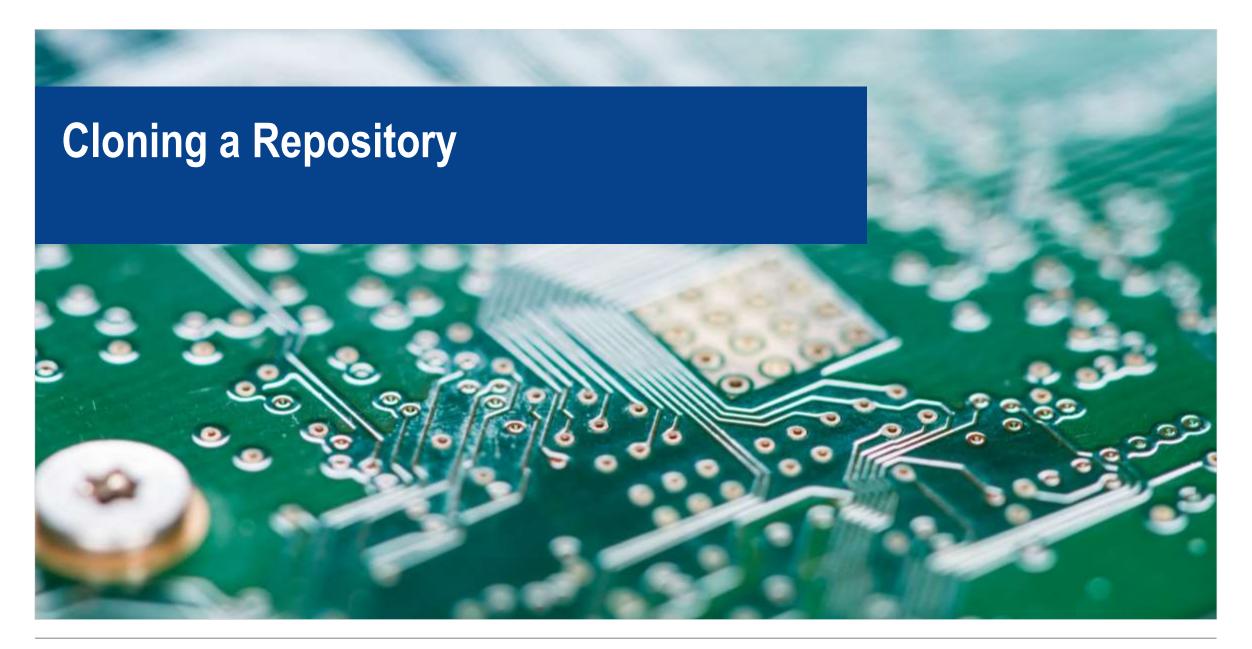
# 3. Set up Git Config

- In Eclipse Preferences open "Team -> Git -> Configuration"
- Select "User Settings"
- Add following entries to "User Settings":



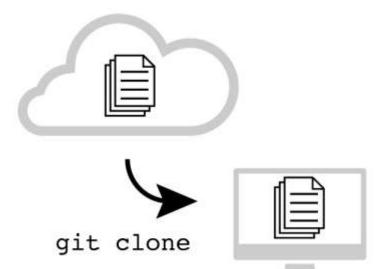


Preferences



# **Cloning a repository**

- Cloning is the Git equivalent to a checkout in SVN
- You get a complete copy of the repository including the full history
- By default a branch is checked out into your working copy
- You cannot just clone a subsection of the repository

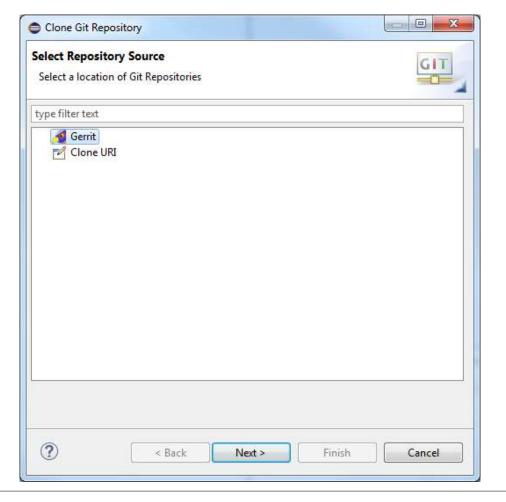


## Cloning a repository (1/6)

- Go to the "Git" perspective
- In the "Git Repositories" view click "Clone"



Select "Gerrit"





## Cloning a repository (2/6)

If you have not cloned a repository before you will need to set up Eclipse to communicate with Gerrit

- Click Add
- 2. Enter Settings:
  - 1. Server: <a href="http://172.29.44.217">http://172.29.44.217</a>
  - 2. Label: "e2 studio Gerrit"
  - 3. User ID: JIRA username
  - 4. Password: JIRA password
- Click Validate Settings
- If successful you will see the following:

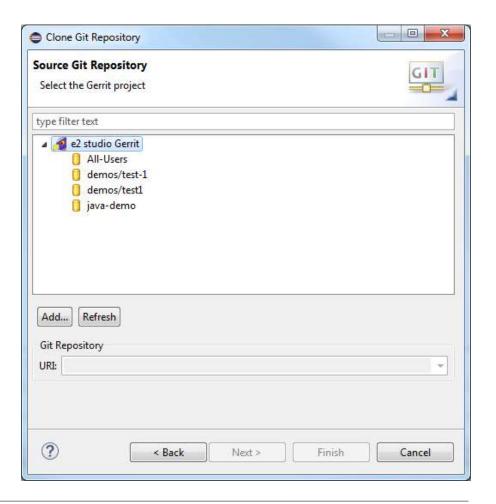






## Cloning a repository (3/6)

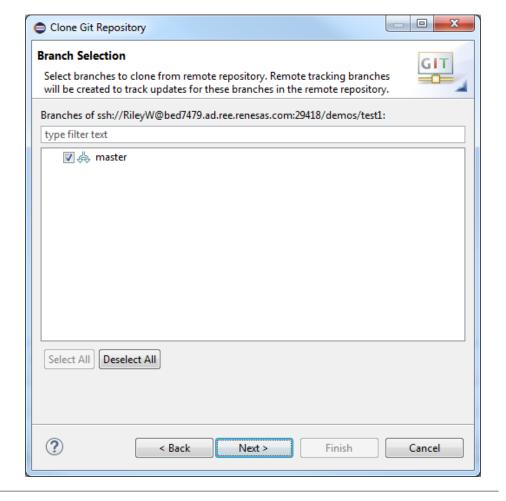
- Select "e2 studio Gerrit"
- 2. Click "Refresh"
- 3. Expand the list
- 4. Select the repository you wish to clone
  - For this training select "Demo-Projects/eclipse-plugin-demo"
- 5. Click Next





## Cloning a repository (4/6)

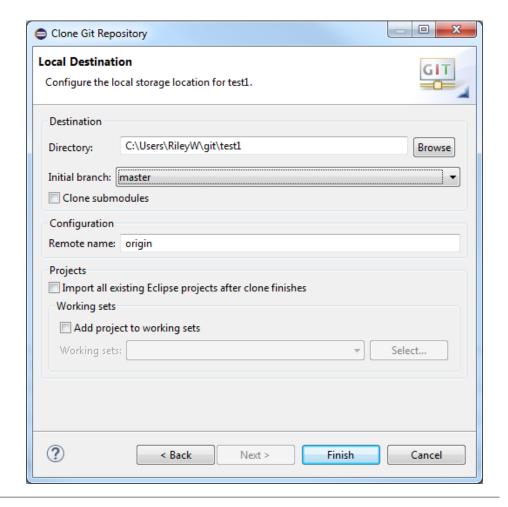
1. Select the branches you wish to clone and click Next If you see an error please check your SSH key settings





## Cloning a repository (5/6)

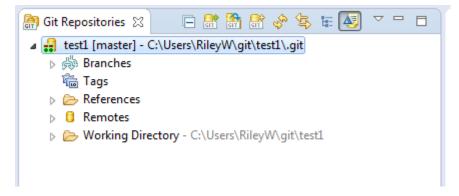
- 1. Specify the location you wish to clone to
- 2. Select the initial branch, this will usually be "master"
- 3. Leave "Remote Name" as "origin"
- 4. Click "Finish"





### Cloning a repository (6/6)

• If successful you will now see the repository listed in the "Git Repositories" view



- Please check for any instructions on <a href="https://jira.renesas.eu/confluence/x/n4Ah">https://jira.renesas.eu/confluence/x/n4Ah</a>
- If you are developing Eclipse plugins you can right click to import projects into your workspace

#### **Getting Updates**

There are 2 type of update you can do in Git

- Fetch This just gets any changes on a remote repository but does not update any local branches.
- Pull Same as fetch but also merges/rebases any remote branch changes into the current local branch
- Use a Fetch when preparing to create a new local branch or preparing for a rebase
- Use Pull to update your current local branch







## Making a change (1/9)

The 1st step for making a new change is to update your copy of the repository

- 1. Make sure you are on the correct branch. If not switch to it.
- Right click on the repository and click "Pull"

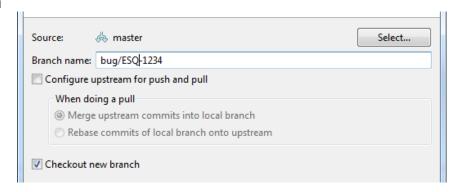
## Making a change (2/9)

#### You must create a new branch, if you don't you will have issues updating in future

- 1. Right click on the repository
- 2. Go to "switch to -> New Branch"



- 3. Enter the new branch name, suggest "bug/<ticket-id>" eg. "bug/IDE-1234"
- 4. Click finish





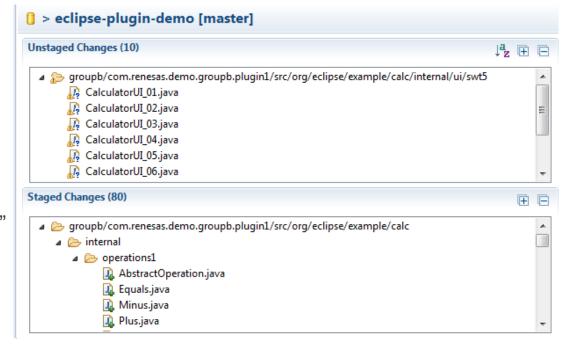
### Making a change (3/9)

# Make your change...

### Making a change (4/9)

Now you need to commit your changes

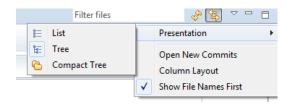
- 1. Go to the Git perspective
- 2. Open the "Git Staging" view
- 3. Click the repository in "Git Repositories"
- 4. Select your files in "Upstaged Changes"
- 5. Right click and "Add to Index" or drag to "Staged Changes"
- 6. Only staged files will be committed





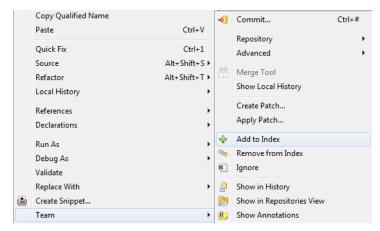
## Making a change (5/9)

You can change the view of changed files in the view menu



• If you are developing in Eclipse you can stage changes as you go by right clicking on the file in the Package Explorer or Editor. Once a change is staged you will need to stage again if you make

more changes



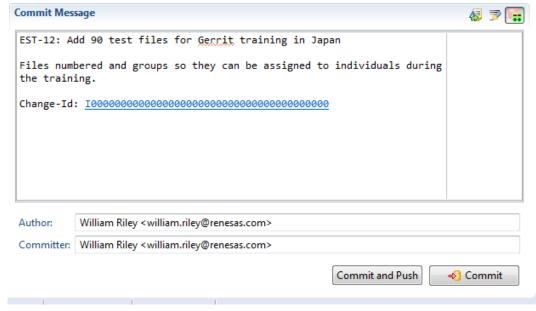
## Making a change (6/9)

Now you need to commit your changes

- 1. Write your commit message
  - 1. We have new rules for commit messages. Some parts are enforced, you will not be able to

push your change if you do not comply.

- 2. Make sure "Add Change-Id" is selected
- Check the author and committer fields
  - 1. These should be "Your Name <youremail>".
  - 2. Gerrit will reject your change if these are incorrect
- Click Commit
- 5. You change is now committed to your local repository only





#### Commit message rules

- See below
- Ticket ID presence is enforced

IDE-1234: Short (Between 5 and 50 chars) summary of changes

More detailed explanatory text, if necessary. Wrap it to about 72 characters or so. In some contexts, the first line is treated as the subject of an email and the rest of the text as the body. The blank line separating the summary from the body is critical (unless you omit the body entirely); tools like rebase can get confused if you run the two together.

Further paragraphs come after blank lines.

- Bullet points are okay, too
- Use a hyphen for the bullet, preceded by a single space, with blank lines in between.

IDE-7584: Use Mars in target platform

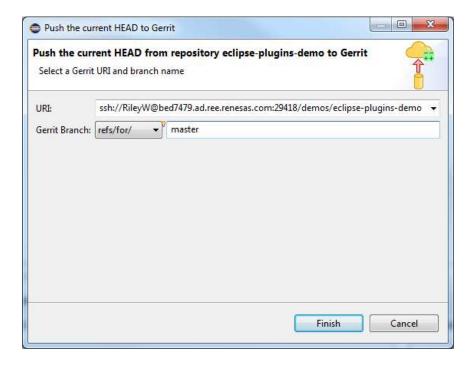
Update target platform to use Eclipse Mars (4.5.0) release. Also update version numbers to 5.0.0.qualifier



## Making a change (7/9)

Finally you need to push your change to Gerrit

- 1. Right click on the repository in the repository view
- 2. Click "Push to Gerrit..."
- 3. Check "refs/for/" is selected
- 4. Enter the name of the branch you are pushing to, usually "master"
- 5. Click Finish





## Making a change (8/9)

- You will now see a results dialog.
- If everything worked you will see similar to the below.
- If there was an error check the "Message Details" for more information





### Making a change (9/9)

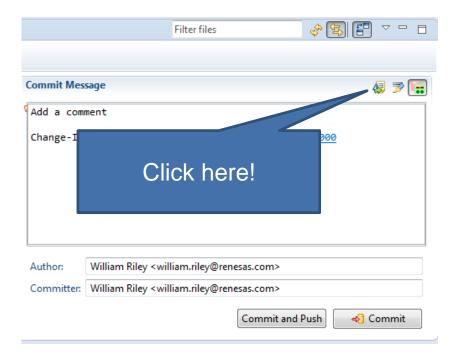
- Now you should add reviewers to your change
- Gerrit will add some automatically based on the committed file location. Check if you need to add more.
- If you commit files requiring Releng or Repo Admin reviews you may need to add the appropriate reviewers. See the list on: https://jira.renesas.eu/confluence/x/Y4Ah

```
Code-Review +2 William Riley
Releng-Review
Verified +1 Jenkins (du1e2studio)
```



### What if you have to amend your commit?

- On the Staging view select "Amend"
- Will automatically populate the commit message
- Stage your new changes
- Click commit
- Push again







### Reviewing a change

- The most important part of the process
- You will receive an e-mail notification from Gerrit when you are added as a reviewer.
  - You may be added automatically based on the changed files
  - Committers & reviewers can add additional reviewers
- Remember code will not be submitted into the repository until the review is completed
  - Won't be in nightly or weekly builds
- A change may need to undergo several review rounds over multiple patchsets
  - If all changes are approved with no changes something is probably not being done correctly.



#### Who should review

- At least one person other than the author needs to review each change
- For large changes multiple reviewers are recommended
- If a change crosses into code which is another teams responsibility someone from that team should review as well (\*except for build file only changes)
- Gerrit will assign reviewers automatically based on changed files, these will be the "+2" reviewers for the team responsible for that part of the code
  - For reviews from outside their team they may delegate to another team member
  - For internal changes each team should have rules for assigning reviewers for internal changes
  - Full details of suggested practice will be found:



#### What should be reviewed

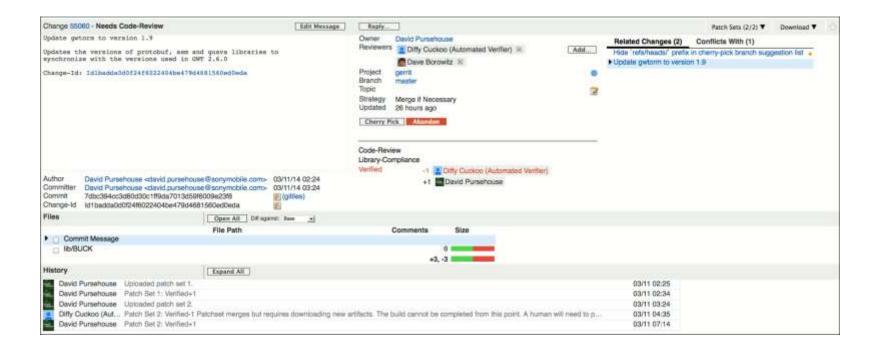
- The Gerrit review should replace the code review which would normally be done post development.
- Needs to cover all aspects of the change
- Basic checklist:
  - Should check meets coding standards
  - Doesn't change unrelated code
  - Actually fixes the issue (pulling out change locally if required)
- More complete checklist can be found on the e2 studio Confluence Space
- Teams are welcome to add extra items for their own reviews

## **Gerrit Change UI**

- This will give you a basic overview
- For more detail see: <a href="http://172.29.44.217/Documentation/user-review-ui.html">http://172.29.44.217/Documentation/user-review-ui.html</a>

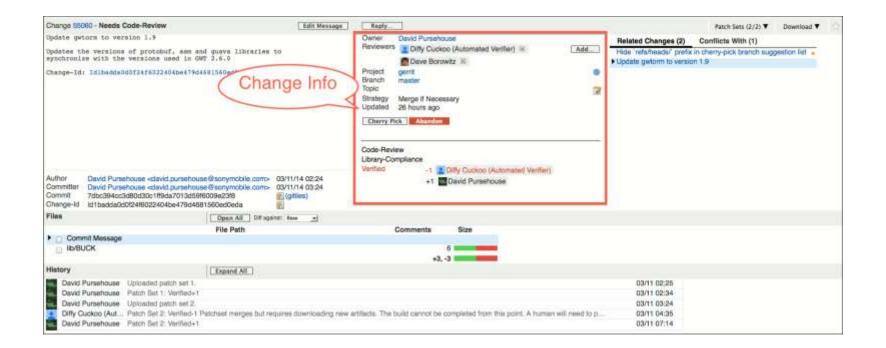
## **Change Screen**

 The Gerrit change screen shows the details of a change as is the starting point for the review process:



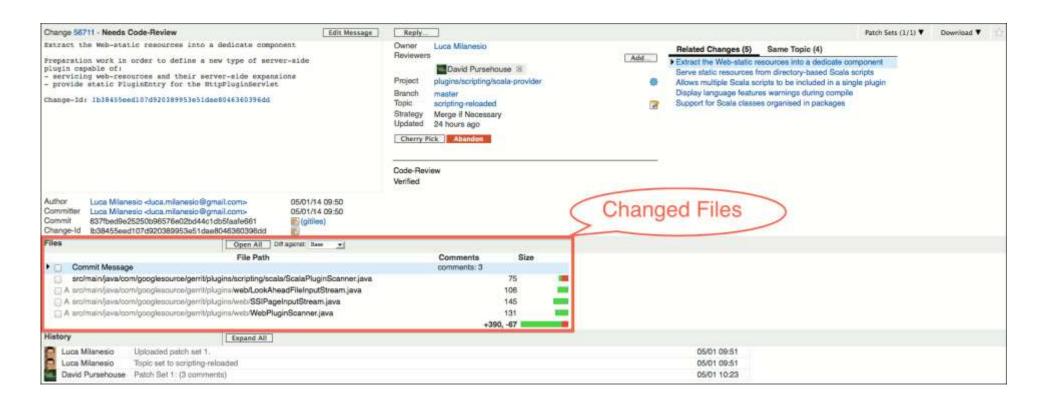
#### **Change Info Block**

This block contains detailed information on the current status of the change
 This is where you add reviewers,



#### **File List**

This block contains information on all the files effected by the change.



#### **File List**





#### **File List**



#### **Review Process**

- Start with the Commit message
- Cover all files
- Navigate between files using the Arrow icons
- Where multiple patchsets are present you can choose one to compare against
  - This allows you to easily see what changed between pathsets where the committer has made

changes based on previous review comments



Click to go to the change screen

Click to go the next file

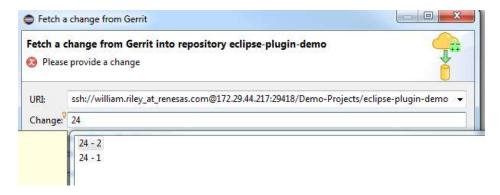
Patch Set Base 1 2 2 (Bitbucket)

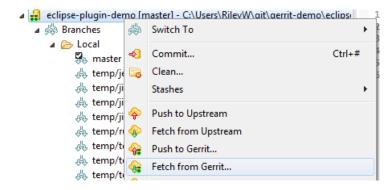
... skipped 20 common lines ...

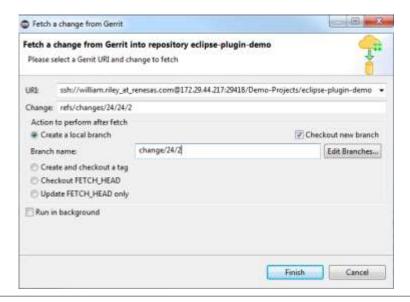


#### Checkout the change locally

- As part of the review you may wish to test the change locally
- You can do this easily with Egit
- Select "Fetch from Gerrit"
- Enter the change number and press Ctrl + Space
- Select the patchset from the list
- Click finish



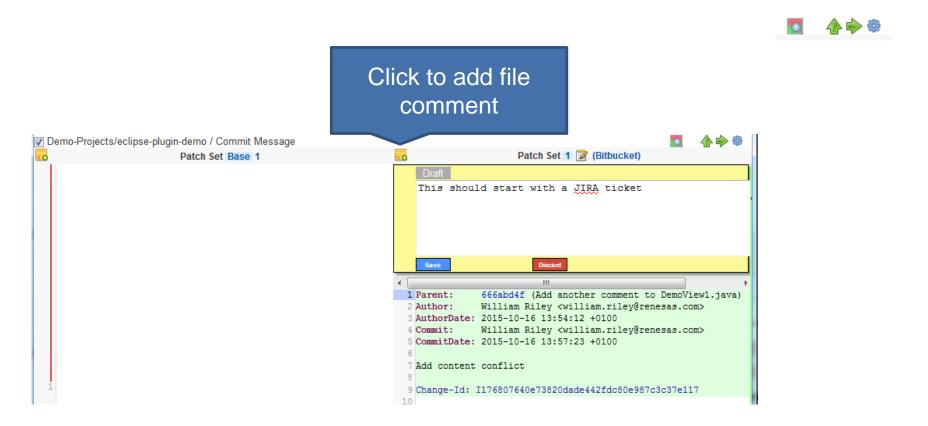




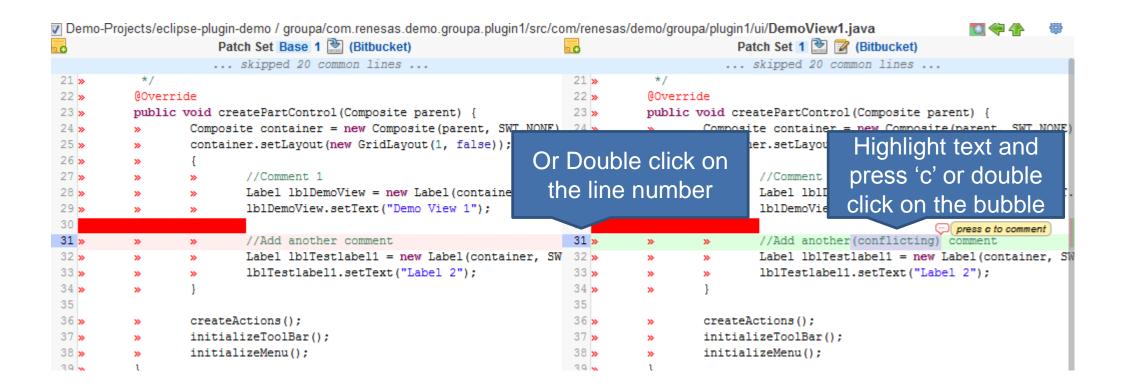


### **Adding Comments**

You can add comment to a whole file by clicking the icon at the top right



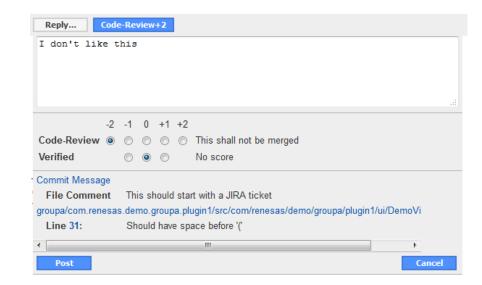
#### **Adding comments**



#### **Publishing your review**

Finally you need to publish your review comments

- At the top of the change screen click "Reply..."
- You should enter a summary comment for your review.
- Then select your score for "Code-Review"
  - A change requires at least one +2 code review score to be approved.
  - -2 blocks a change from submission, no matter what other scores are present
  - You can select 0 if you just wish to comment
- When done click "Post"



Score	Meaning
+2	Looks good to me, approved
+1	Looks good to me, but someone else must approve
0	No score
-1	I would prefer this is not merged as is
-2	This shall not be merged



#### Who can +2

- For Eclipse plugins each team should nominate 1 or more (depending on team size) members who will be responsible for their teams changes
  - These team members should be familiar with the code & the review policies
  - We will be contacting the managers about this
- For GDB server only Paul, Terry, Kudo-san & Kajinuma-san will be able to +2
- They should only +2 their own teams changes
  - Where a change crosses multiple teams code the originating team is responsible for the final +2
- If the author of the change can +2 they should only do so if no other team member can

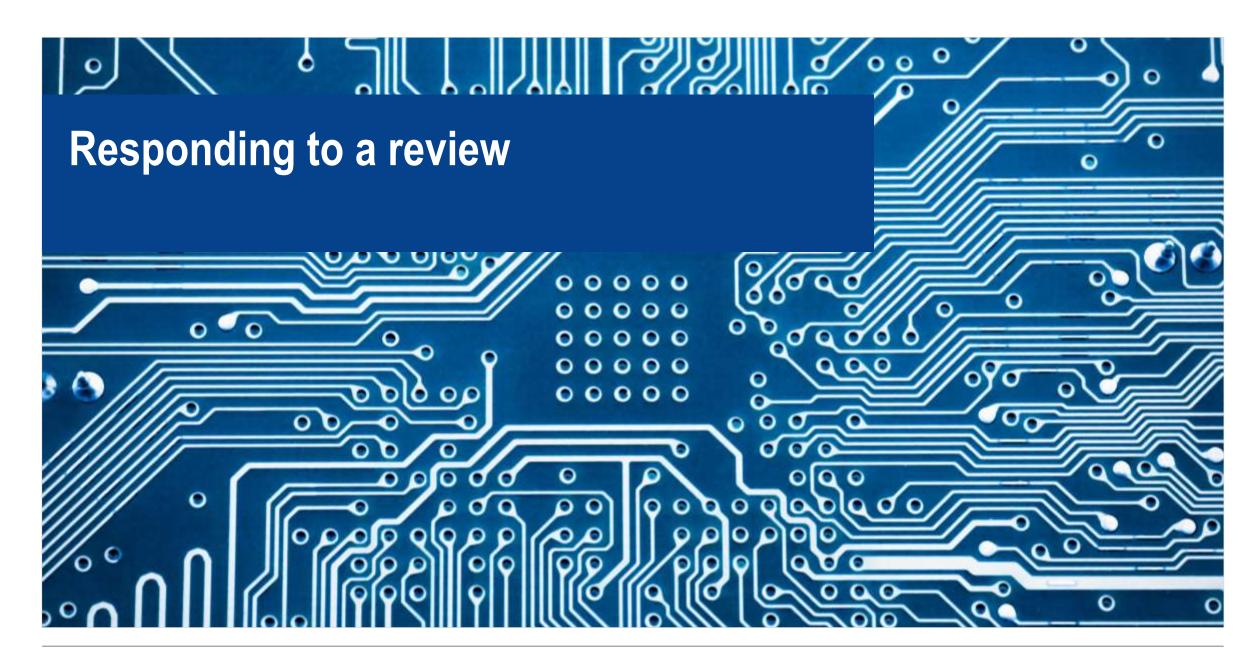
#### When to +2

- A Code Review score of +2 in Gerrit will approve a change for submission if no other labels are needed
  - It is important this only happens once the code review is fully completed
- Each team will have a number of nominated users who have the ability to +2 changes
- They should check the following:
  - Has the review been completed?
    - All reviewers added scores, including from other teams if required
    - Comments addressed
  - Have team review policies been followed?

### **Additional Review Categories**

- In addition to Code-Review there are a number of additional categories defined which may need to be scored before a change can be submitted
- "REE-Code-Review" Required when a change modifies any core code. E.g. Core Eclipse plugins or Shared build plugins.
  - Can only be given by REE
- "Releng-Review" Required for Eclipse plugins when key build files (e.g. pom.xml, manifest.mf) are modified
  - Only be given by William Riley
- "Repo-Owner-Review" Required when key git configuration files (e.g. .gitignore) or changed or when a change modified more than 25 files.
  - William Riley or Paul Bell





### Responding to a review

- Hopefully your change will be approved and you will not need to respond
- However if a reviewer scores -1 or -2 you should check their comments
  - If -2 then your change will not proceed until they change their score

### **Jenkins Build**

- If the Jenkins build failed due to a broken branch then In most cases you REE will retrigger any open reviews once the build is fixed.
- If this does not happen or you do not want to wait for REE to do it then you should rebase your change though Gerrit.
  - Alternatively you can rebase onto a working commit in the same branch
- If not then retrigger you should follow the link to the failed job and click Retrigger
  Retrigger
  - Login using your JIRA username & password



### **Comments from Reviewers**

William Riley

Patch Set 1: Code-Review-2

(2 comments)

I don't like this change

Commit Message

File Comment This should start with a JIRA ticket

groupa/com.renesas.demo.groupa.plugin1/src/com/renesas/demo/groupa/plugin1/ui/DemoView1.java

Line 31: Should have space before '('

ى 40:40

#### **Comments from Reviewers**

Click on the link in the comment to start looking at inline review comments



Patch Set 1: Code-Review-2

(2 comments)

I don't like this change

Commit Message

File Comment This should start with a JIRA ticket

groupa/com.renesas.demo.groupa.plugin1/src/com/renesas/demo/groupa/plugin1/ui/DemoView1.java

Line 31: Should have space before '('

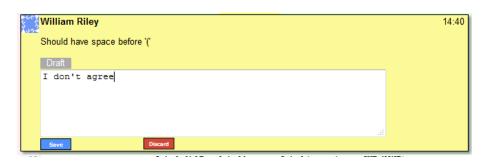


14:40 ↔

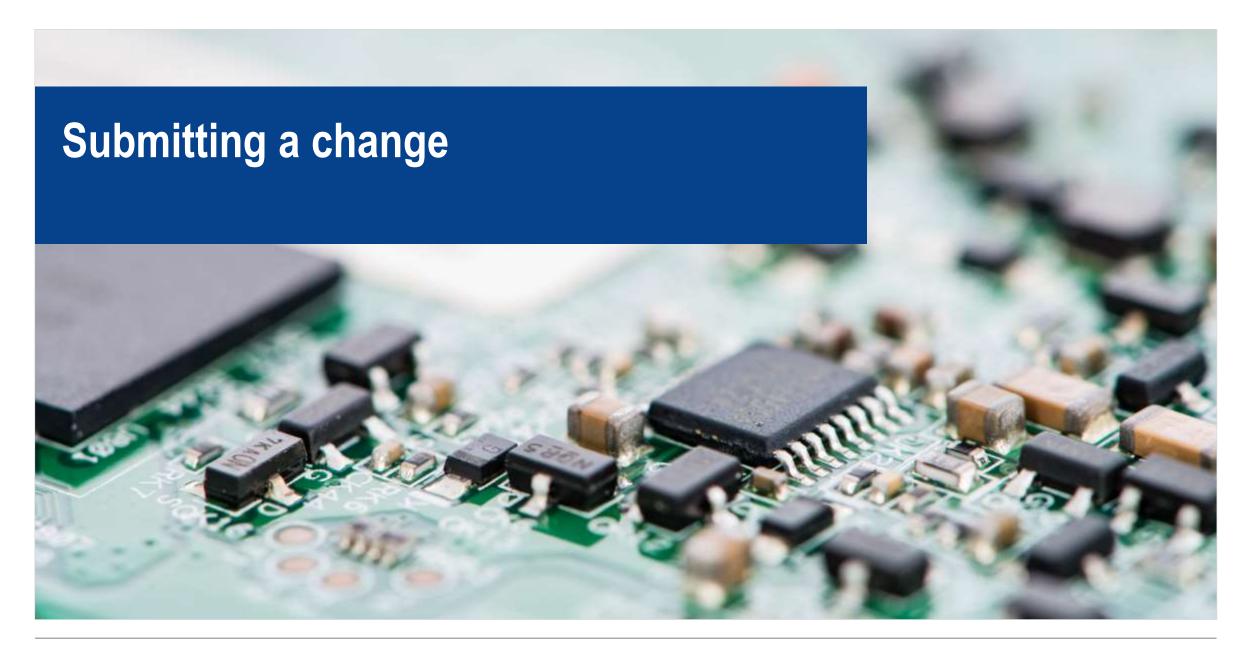
### Replying to inline comments

- Select the comment
  - Reply lets you post a comment replying to theirs
  - Done indicate you have accepted and fixed their comment
  - Fix allows you to fix the changing using the Gerrit editor. You may wish to do this if it is a very minor change. (Jenkins will rebuild once your new change is published).





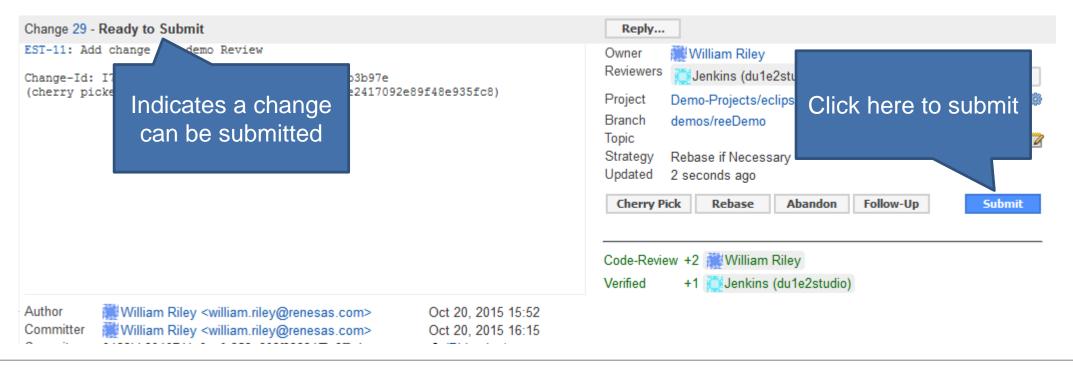






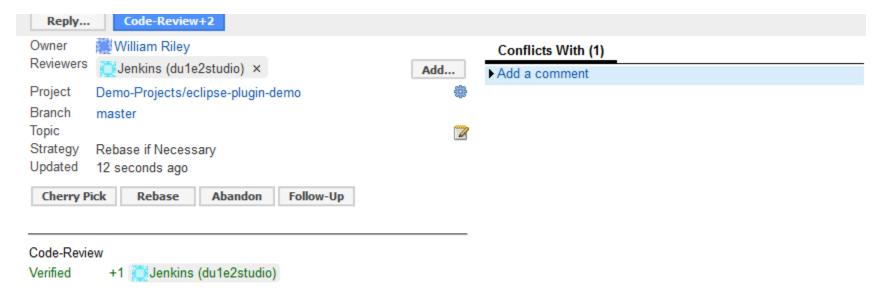
### Submitting a change

- Once a change has been approved it need to be submitted
- This is done from the change screen
- Should be done by the reviewer who gave the score which approved the change

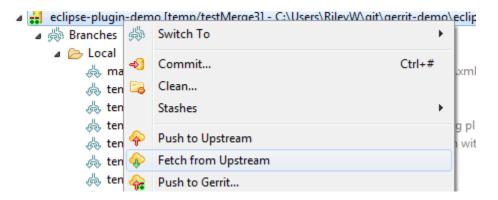




- If there is a merge conflict preventing the submit the status will say "Merge Conflict"
- You will be warned during the review phase if there is a conflict with another pending change

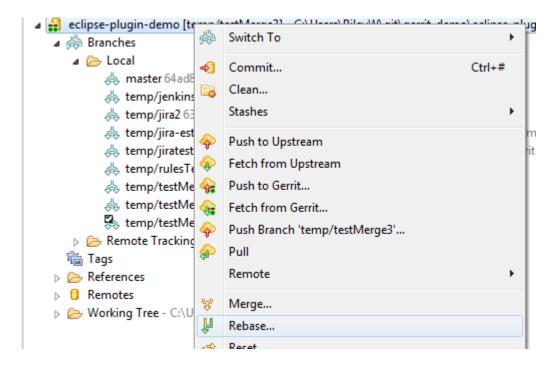


- To fix this you need to manually rebase the change onto the latest code
- 1. Switch to the branch you made the changes on
- 2. Updated your local repository with the latest changes using Fetch

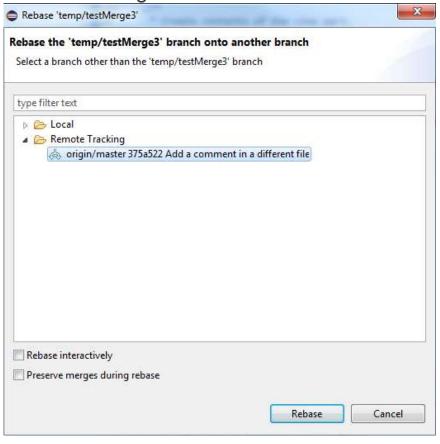




1. Right click on the repository and select rebase

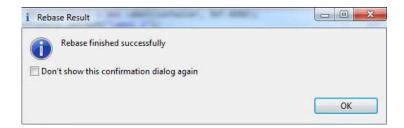


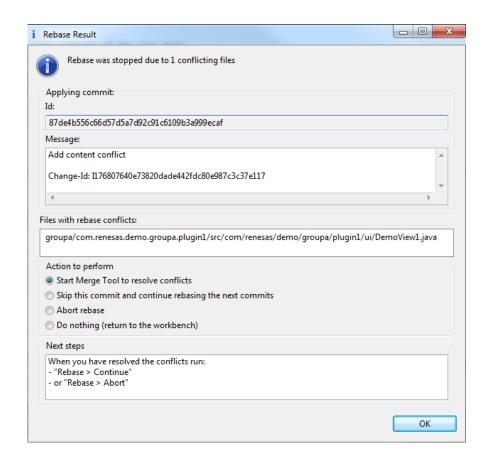
Select the branch under "Remote Tracking"



### Rebasing

- Depending on the conflict you will see one of these 2 dialogs.
- If you see the one below EGit has merged the files automatically
- If you see the one on the right select "Start Merge Tool" and click "OK"

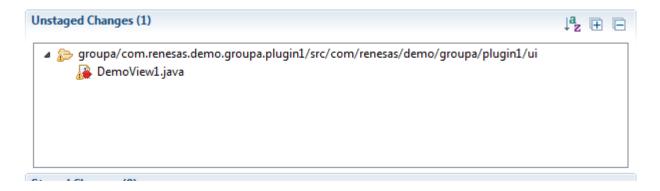






# Rebasing (Conflicted)

 Conflicted files will show under "Unstaged Changes" with a red icon.



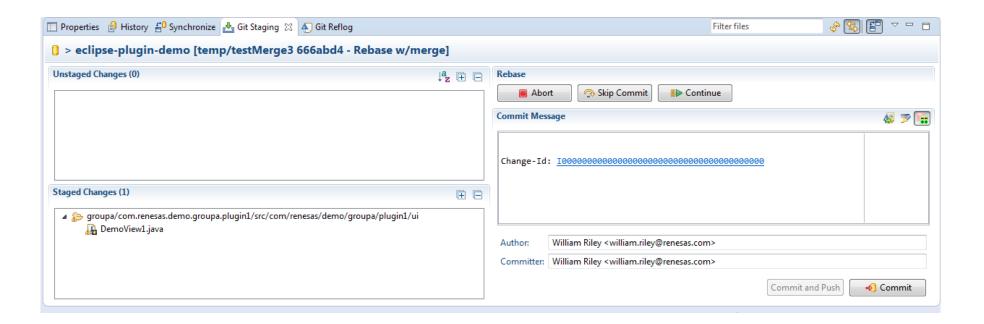
```
    Add content conflict - 87de4b5

Add another comment to DemoView1.java - 666abd4
           container.setLayout(new GridLayout(1, false));
                                                                                                        container.setLayout(new GridLayout(1, false));
                                                                                            26
               Label lblDemoView = new Label(container, SWT.NONE);
                                                                                                            Label lblDemoView = new Label(container, SWT.NONE);
               lblDemoView.setText("Demo View 1");
                                                                                             29
                                                                                                           lblDemoView.setText("Demo View 1");
               //Add another comment
                                                                                                            //Add another conflicting comment
                                                                                                           Label lblTestlabel1 = new Label(container, SWT.NONE);
               Label lblTestlabel1 = new Label(container, SWT.NONE);
               lblTestlabel1.setText("Label 2");
                                                                                             33
                                                                                                           lblTestlabel1.setText("Label 2");
                                                                                             34
           createActions();
                                                                                                        createActions();
           initializeToolBar();
                                                                                                        initializeToolBar();
           initializeMenu();
                                                                                            38
                                                                                                        initializeMenu();
                                                                                             39
        * Create the actions.
                                                                                                    * Create the actions.
```



# Rebasing (Conflicted)

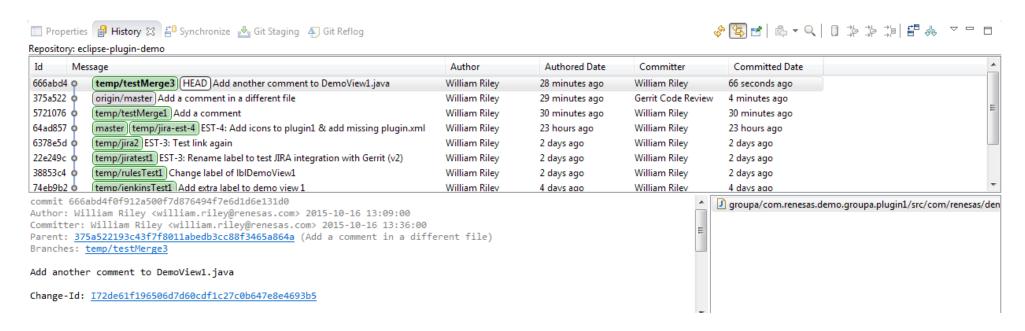
- Stage the changed file
- When all conflicts resolved click "Continue"





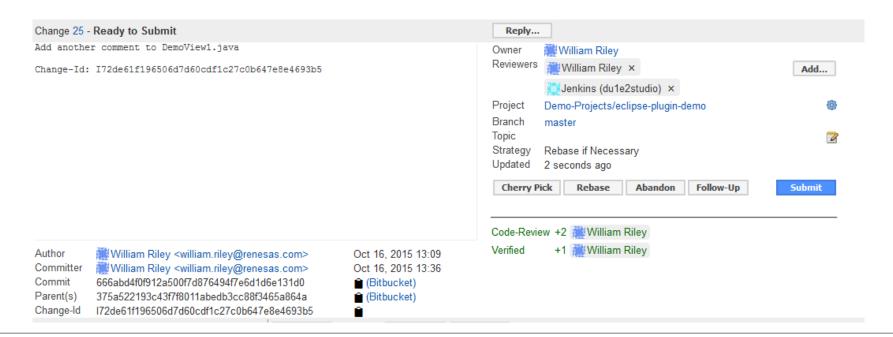
### Submitting a change

- It is a good idea to check the commit to ensure the rebased change is correct
- Find it in the history view and double click the files to see changes

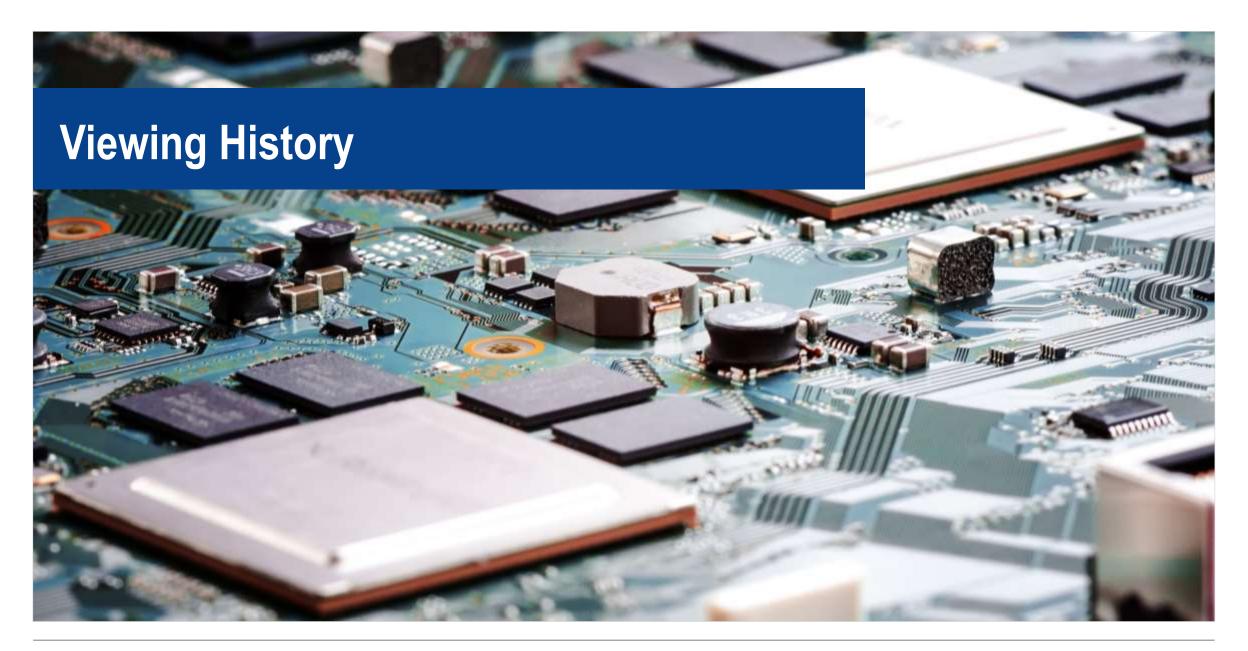


### Submitting a change

- If it worked the change will now say "Ready to Submit"
- The responsible submitter should now click "Submit"
- If the code changed during the rebase then the review process will need to be completed again







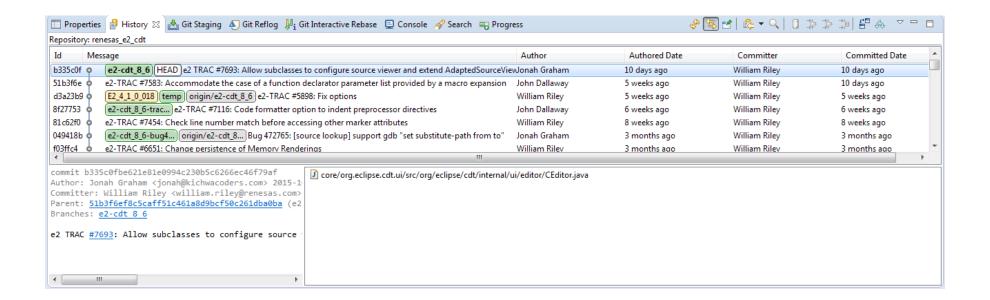


### How?

- At some point you are going to want to view this history, either of the whole repository or an individual file or directory.
- Can be done within EGit or though Bitbucket

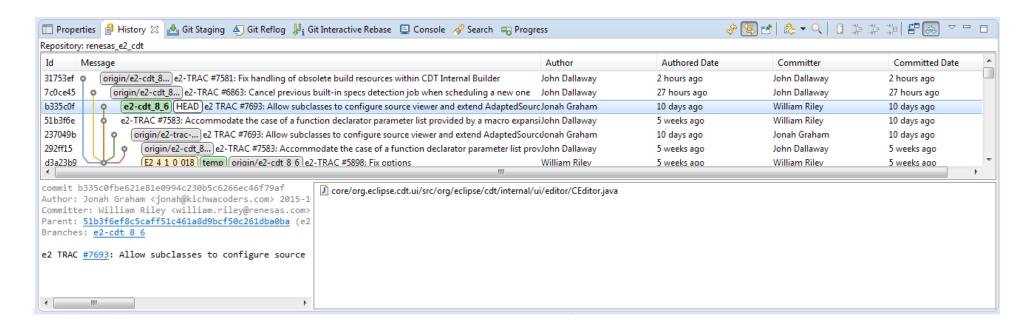
### **EGit History View**

• The History view in Egit allows you to see the history of the whole repository or specific files



### **EGit History View (All branches)**

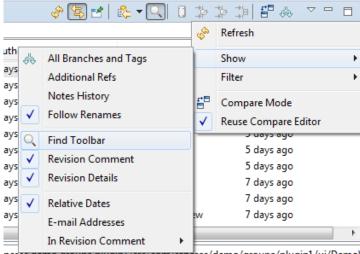
- Can view history for all branches at the same time
- Commits are ordered by commit date



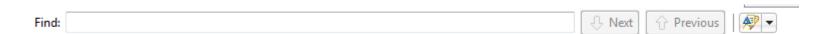


# **Egit History View (Search)**

- You can search the git history from the History view
- In the view menu go to "Show -> Find Toolbar"
- A toolbar will be added to the bottom of the view
- By default it will search all fields



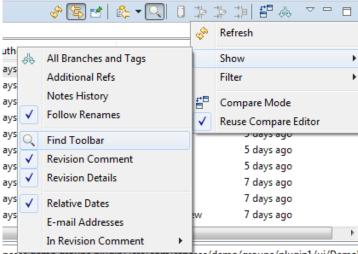
nesas.gemo.groupa.piugin1/src/com/renesas/demo/groupa/plugin1/ui/Demo\





#### Search

- You can search the git history from the History view
- In the view menu go to "Show -> Find Toolbar"
- A toolbar will be added to the bottom of the view
- By default it will search all fields

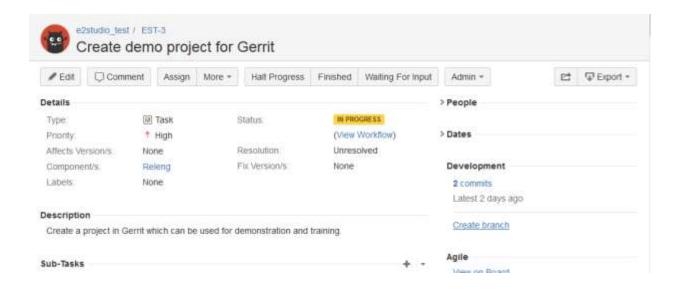


nesas.gemo.groupa.piugin1/src/com/renesas/demo/groupa/plugin1/ui/Demo\



#### From JIRA Issue

- If you have bitbucket access you will be able to see all commits related to a JIRA issue on the JIRA page
- Look for the "Development" pane on the right
- Click "n commits"





#### From JIRA Issue

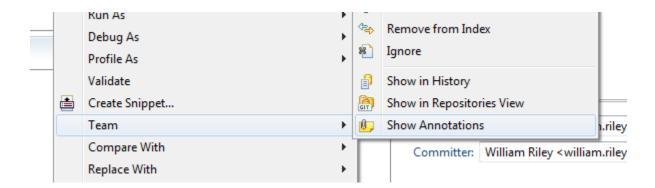
- A list of all commits referencing that JIRA issue will be displayed
- Click on the commit ID to be taken to that commit in Bitbucket
- The 1<sup>st</sup> time you do this you may see a message asking you to authorise JIRA to access Bitbucket

EST-3: 2 unique commits					
1	eclipse-plugin-demo (Bitbucket)				Show all files
	Author	Commit	Message	Date	Files
		6378e5d4980	EST-3: Test link again Change-ld: I7c2b5b6bcf6bfe3133a5674fe3ef626f55e11949	2 days ago	1 file
		22e249cb4ed	EST-3: Rename label to test JIRA integration with Gerrit (v2) Change-ld: l01d91a36dc	2 days ago	1 file



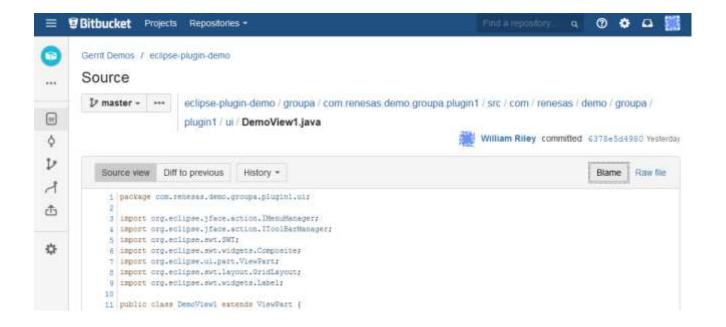
### **Blame Annotations (Egit)**

- Open the file in Eclipse
- Right click in the file do Team -> Show Annotations



### **Blame Annotations (Bitbucket)**

- Open the file in in Bitbucket
- Click Blame



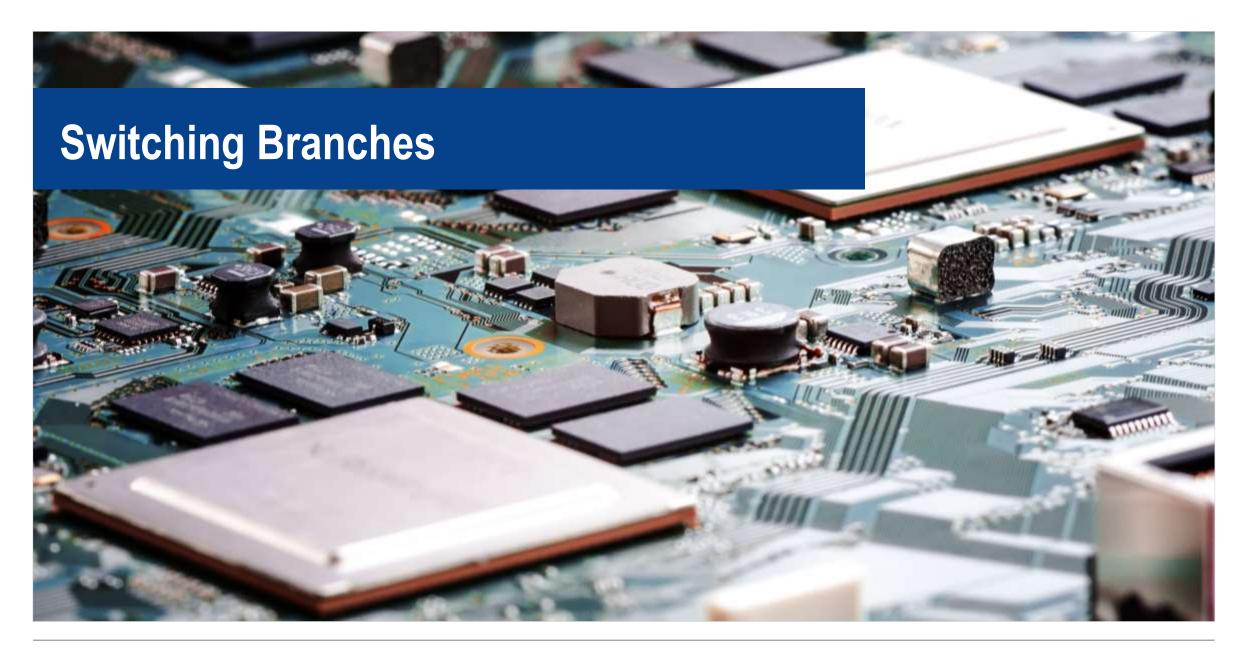


### **Blame Annotations (Bitbucket)**

- Open the file in in Bitbucket
- Click Blame









### To existing local

- 1. Select the repository in the Git Repositories view
- 2. Right click on the repository
- 3. Go to "Switch To..."
- 4. Select the branch
- 5. Optionally if this branch was created from a remote branch do a pull to update to the latest version

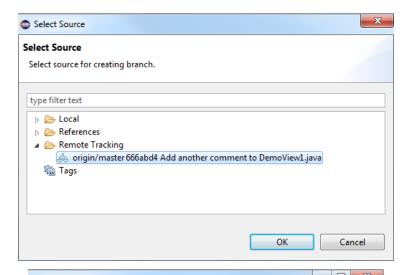
#### To new local

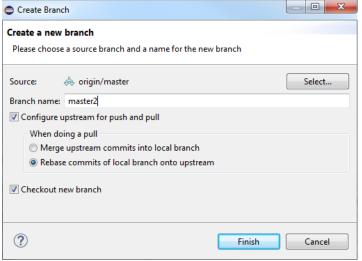
- 1. Select the repository in the Git Repositories view
- 2. Right click on the repository
- 3. Go to "Switch To..."
- 4. New Branch
- 5. Next to "Source" click Select
- 6. Browse to Local and select the branch you want
- 7. Enter your branch name
- 8. Select "Rebase..." under "When doing a pull"
- 9. Click Finish



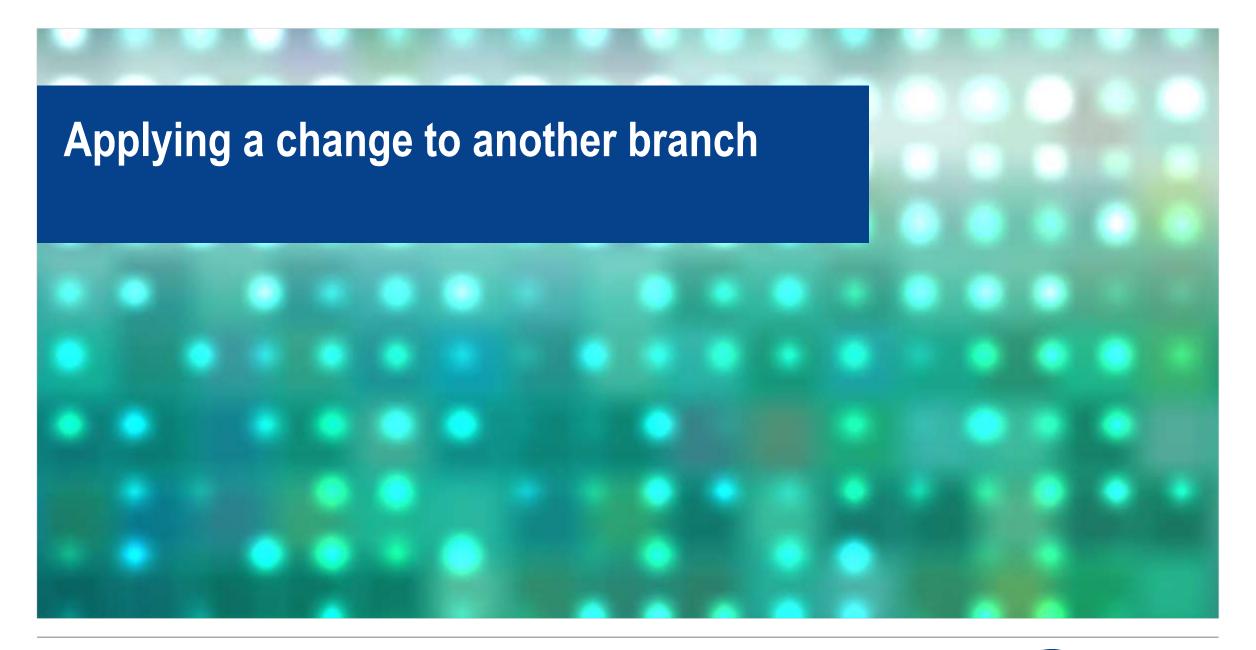
#### To new local from remote

- 1. Do a fetch to ensure you have the latest remote branches and commits
- 2. Go to "Switch To..."
- 3. New Branch
- 4. Next to "Source" click Select
- 5. Browse to remote tracking and select the branch you want
- 6. Enter your branch name
- 7. Click Finish











# Applying a change to a different branch

Demo

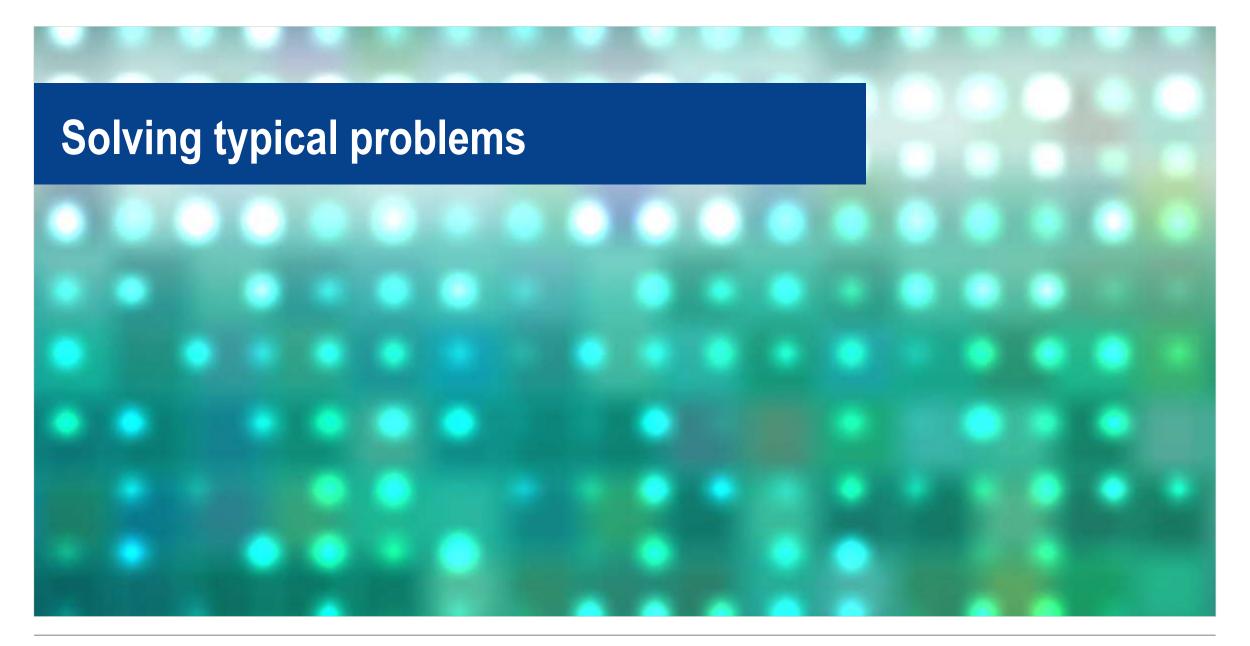






#### **Drafts**

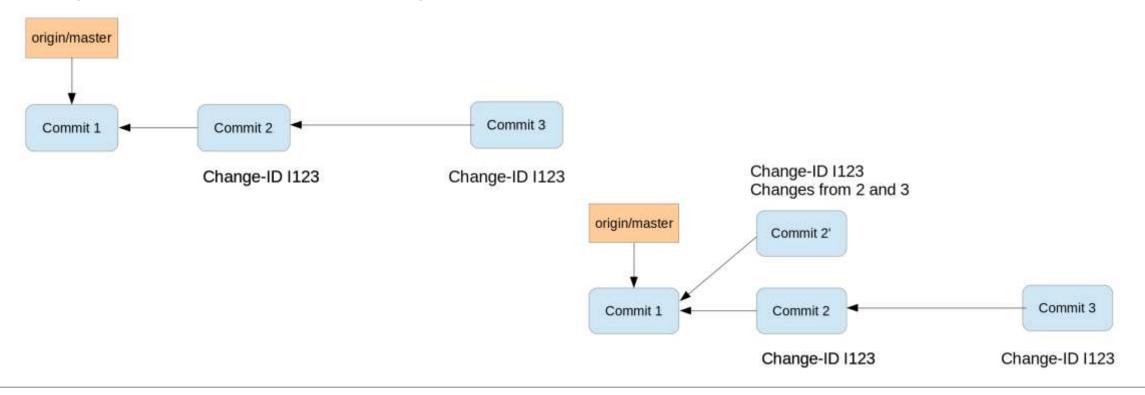
- You Can push a change to Gerrit as a Draft
- Draft changes are only visible to Project Owners, the change owner and reviewers
- Can be converted into a normal change by publishing
- Or deleted completely.





### You forgot to amend the commit

This is either if you you try to push a commit which contains the same Changeld as a predecessor commit Gerrit will reject it and responds with the error message: "squash commits first". Or you forget to amend and notice before trying to push.



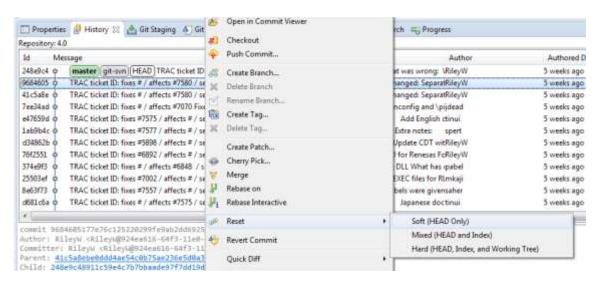
### You forgot to amend the commit

• In this case you need to squash the commits. This results in a new commit which can be pushed to Gerrit. As you use the same Change-ID this pushed commit will update the Gerrit review.

• An easy solution to handle this is to do a soft reset in Git to the previous commit and commit the change files again, this time with the amend option.

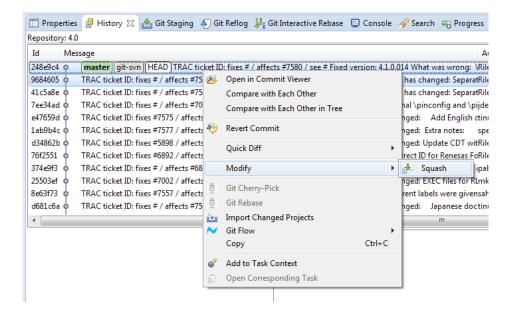
To do this open the history, select the commit before the extra one, right click and go to Reset ->

Soft



### You forgot to amend the commit

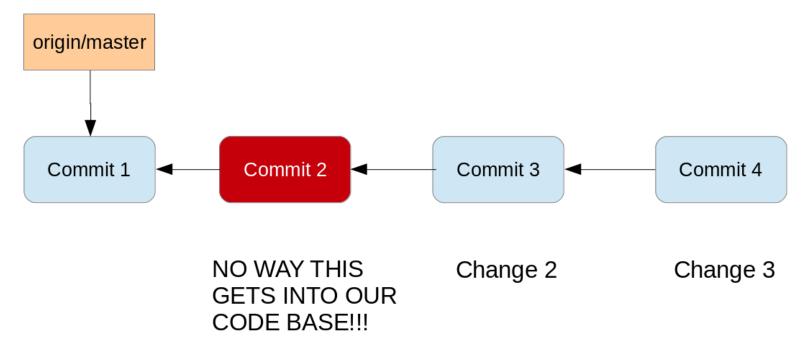
Alternatively select the 2 commits in history view, and select Modify -> Squash



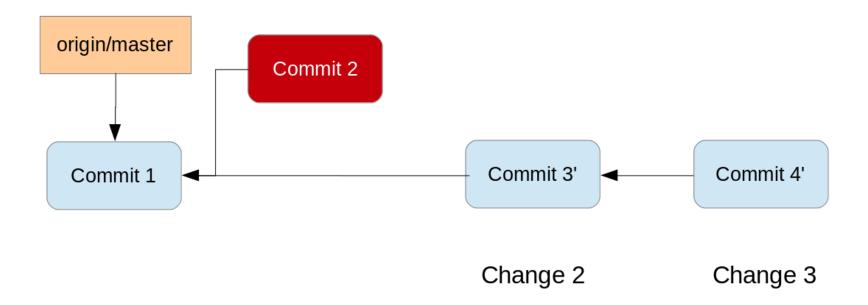
If you create a series of dependent commits, it might happen that one of the commits is rejected during the review process.

In this case you cannot merge the other commits as they still have a dependency to the "bad"

commit.



The solution is to use interactive rebase to skip the bad commit.

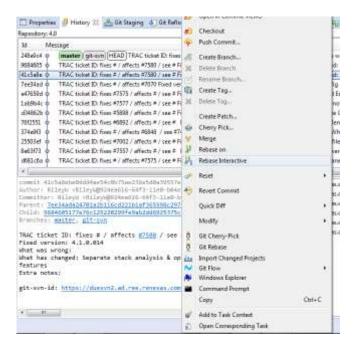


Switch to the local branch containing your change.

Go to history

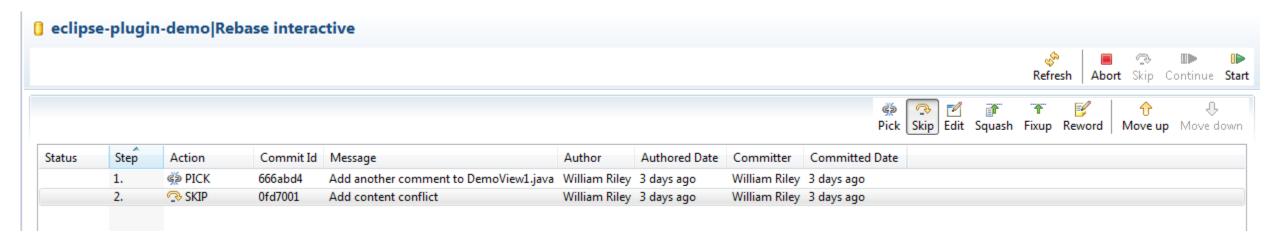
Right click on the commit before the "bad" one and select "Rebase interactive"

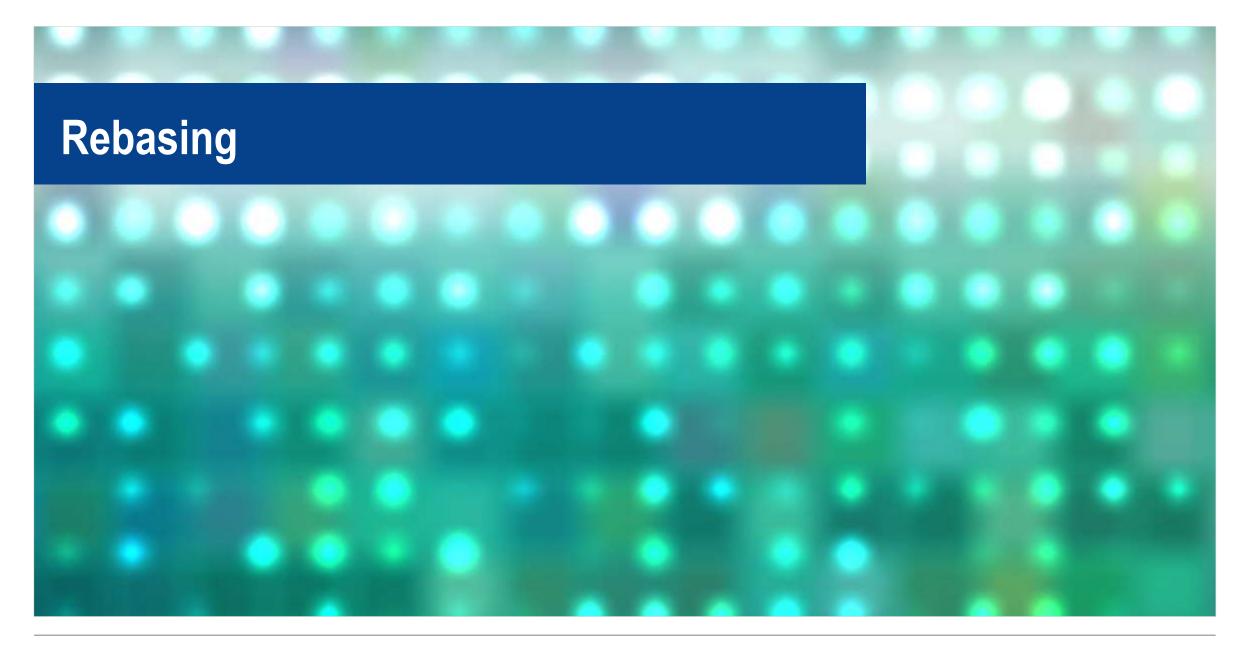
Follow rebase instructions





- In the "Rebase Interactive" view
- Click the commit you wish to skip and click "Skip"
- Click Start

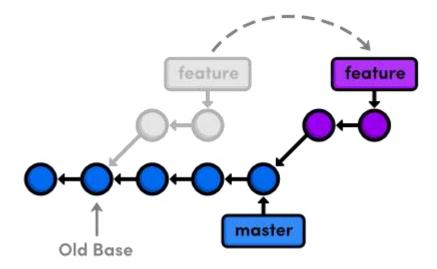






# Rebasing

• Rebasing is the process of moving a branch to a new base commit. The general process can be visualized as the following:



### Rebasing

- This is re-writing the history of the repository
- Very powerful
  - Allows commits to be removed completely from the history
- You should only do this to changes not pushed to a remote repository (except when pushed to Gerrit for review)

## **Interactive Rebasing**

- Not going to be covered here
- A standard rebase changes the parent commit and then recreates all the commits
- An interactive rebase allows you to control the recreation process
- This allows you to completely re-write a set of commits
  - Change the order
  - Remove commits
  - Combining
  - Changing message
  - Changing content
- If you want to learn more see:
  http://www.vogella.com/tutorials/EclipseGit/article.html#interactiverebase\_interactiverebaseview

