MOOSE Development on GitHub

MOOSE Team

Idaho National Laboratory

June 5, 2014

- The intended audience for this talk is people who will eventually commit code to MOOSE or one of its modules.
- Getting started using MOOSE on GitHub is pretty easy, either:
 - Grab a ZIP archive of the code: https://github.com/idaholab/moose/archive/devel.zip
 - 2 Or clone the repository:
 git clone git@github.com:idaholab/moose.git

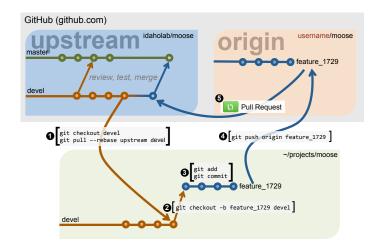
- This talk is divided into three main sections:
 - Setup Commands you run one time, when getting started.
 - Workflow Commands you'll run every time you develop on GitHub.
 - Basic git reference You can ignore this if you are already familiar with git.
- We will issue all commands in a separate terminal as we go.
- Please ask questions at any time!

Introduction

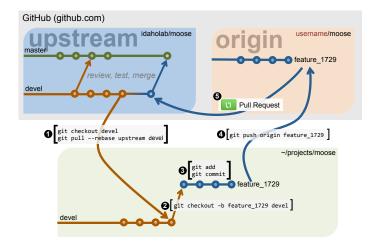
This talk assumes you:

- Already have a GitHub account.
- Have uploaded your public SSH key to GitHub, see: https://help.github.com/articles/generating-ssh-keys

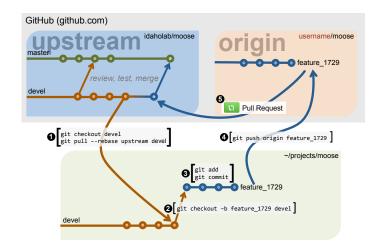
Primary MOOSE repository = "upstream"



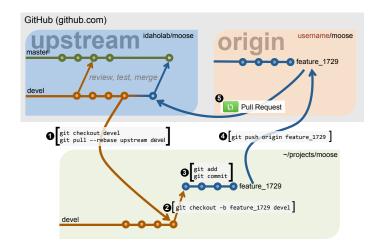
■ Your personal fork of the MOOSE repository = "origin"



■ The git clone of your fork = "~/projects/moose"



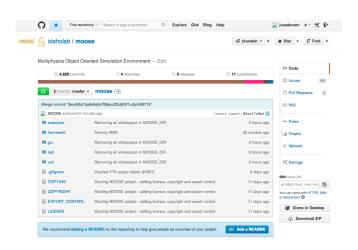
■ We will refer back to this figure several times. . .



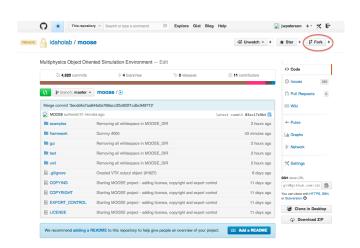
- 1 Introduction
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- 3 Workflow
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Step 1: Fork the MOOSE repository

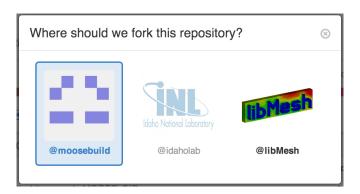
- 1 Go to https://github.com/idaholab/moose
- 2 Click the Fork button.



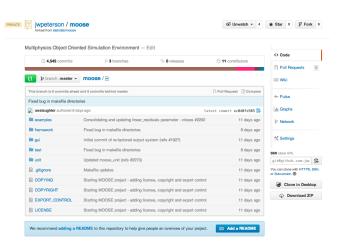
- 1 Go to https://github.com/idaholab/moose
- 2 Click the Fork button.



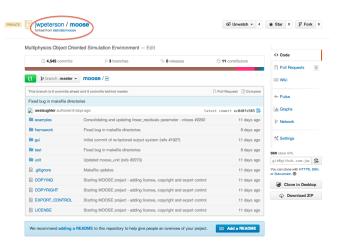
3 Choose your personal repository (@username) when prompted.



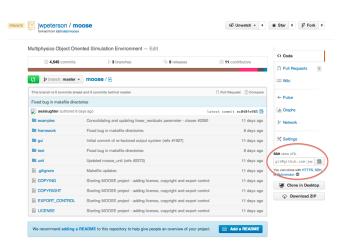
- Go to your fork, https://github.com/username/moose
- 2 In the top left, it should say: "forked from idaholab/moose"



- 1 Go to your fork, https://github.com/username/moose
- 2 In the top left, it should say: "forked from idaholab/moose"



- 3 Click on the "SSH" link under settings.
- 4 Copy the URL, you will use it momentarily...



- Go to a terminal.
- 6 \$ cd ~/projects
- 7 \$ git clone git@github.com:username/moose.git
- 8 \$ cd moose
- 9 \$ git config user.name "Your Name"
- \$ git config user.email your_email@inl.gov
- Take a look around, you should see:

COPYING COPYRIGHT EXPORT_CONTROL LICENSE examples/ framework/ gui/ test/ unit/

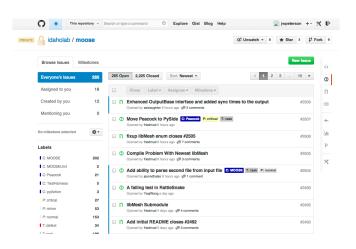
\$ git remote add upstream git@github.com:idaholab/moose.git

- Adding a remote allows you to stay up to date with MOOSE.
- The name "upstream" is standard in GitHub parlance, it refers to the "official" copy of MOOSE.
- As we shall later see, the name "origin" will refer to your personal fork. Your fork is where you can share your own changes to MOOSE!

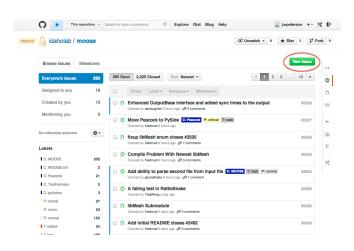
- Fork the MOOSE repository.
- 2 Make a clone of your fork.
- 3 Add a remote for the upstream MOOSE repository.

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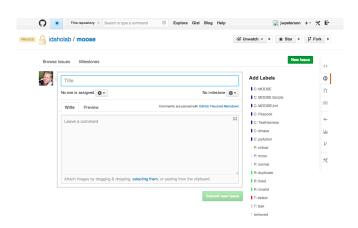
- Visit https://github.com/idaholab/moose/issues
- You can click the "New Issue" button to start your own issue.



- Step 0: Create or pick an issue
 - Visit https://github.com/idaholab/moose/issues
 - You can click the "New Issue" button to start your own issue.

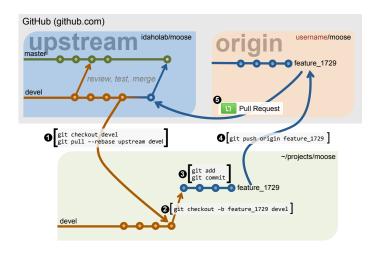


- Enter a title and brief description for the issue.
- Add labels if you can, this depends on permissions. . .



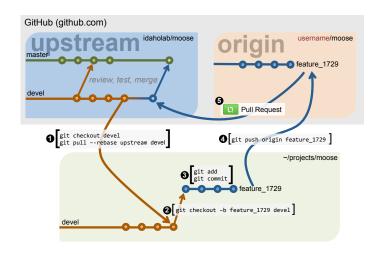
- Change directories to where you cloned your fork, and run:
 - \$ git checkout devel
 - \$ git pull --rebase upstream devel

- The --rebase flag to pull is important! Don't forget it!
- Always do this before starting work to ensure you are up to date.



- Name your branch with your issue number, say #1729.
- Branch off from devel:

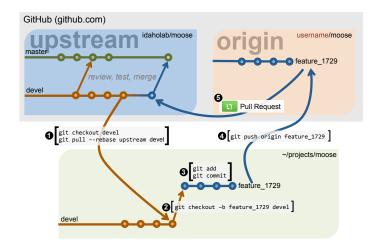
- In the command above, feature_1729 is the name of the branch being created.
- Branch names should always contain an appropriate issue number.



- This step is obviously specific to the problem at hand, but you will frequently use the commands:
 - git add
 - Add "untracked" files.
 - 2 git status
 - Print a summary of what's changed.
 - 3 git checkout
 - Revert changes to particular files.
 - 4 git diff
 - Print a detailed view of your changes.
- When you are done, commit your changes locally:
 - \$ git commit -a -m"Some message which Refs #1729."

Workflow

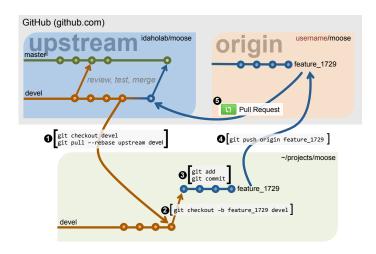
Step 3: Add, modify, and commit code to address the issue



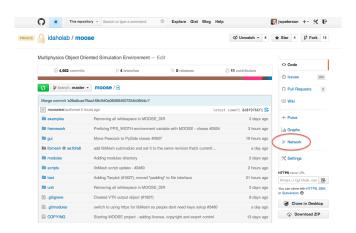
- When you are ready to share your work with others, first make sure you are up to date:
 - \$ git pull --rebase upstream devel
- Make sure the code still compiles and the tests run.
- Then push the branch to your fork, which by default is called "origin":
 - \$ git push origin feature_1729
- You (and others!) should now be able to see this new branch, and browse the commits directly on the GitHub site.
- You can also easily share work between different computers you own using GitHub.

Workflow

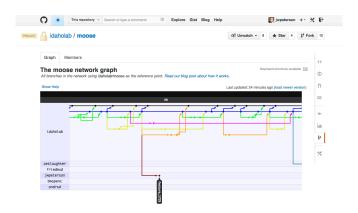
LStep 4: Push your work up to your fork



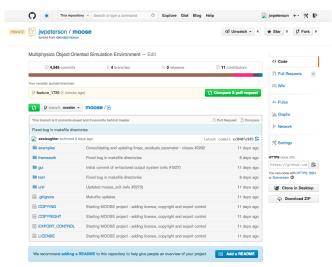
The "network graph" shows your commits in relation to others'.



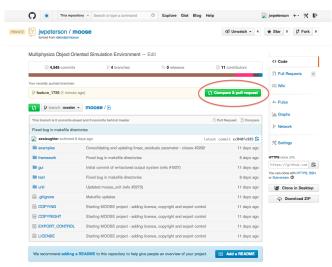
As you can see, lots of development is already happening on GitHub!



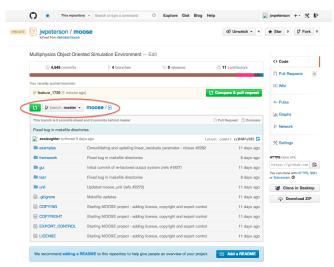
Once your branch is ready to be merged into MOOSE, you can alert other developers by creating a Pull Request in your fork.



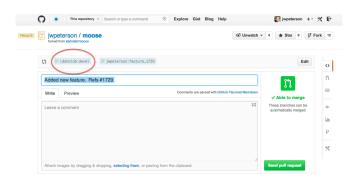
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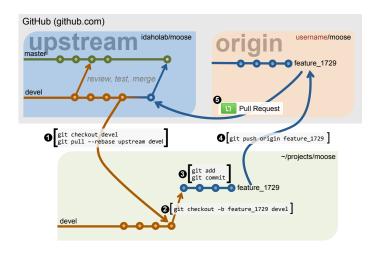


Once your branch is ready to be merged into MOOSE, you can alert other developers by creating a Pull Request in your fork.



Your pull request must made to idaholab:devel.

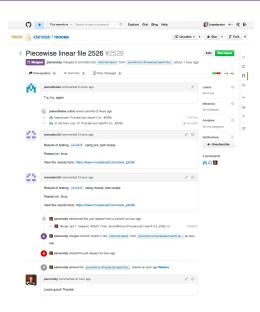




- Your pull request will be automatically updated when:
 - The continuous integration system, moosebuild, tests your new code.
 - The MOOSE developers (or others) make comments.
 - Your code is merged, or your pull request is closed for any reason.
- If you have GitHub notifications enabled, you will receive email when any of the above events occur.

Workflow

Step 6: Monitor and respond to comments on your pull request



- As your pull request is discussed, you may be required to:
 - Make new commits
 - Change existing commits
 - Rebase your branch on the latest upstream/devel
- GitHub automatically updates pull requests when new commits are pushed to the PR branch.
- If you change a commit that has already been pushed to your fork, it's called "rewriting history".

- Let's say you want to edit only the most recently pushed commit.
- First make all the necessary changes, including adding new files, and then run

- You will also be able to edit the most recent commit message.
- This is a good way to add a forgotten issue number!
- Push the change up to your fork using the -f flag:

```
$ git push -f origin feature_1729
```

- O Create/decide issue to work on, say #1729.
- 1 Pull down the latest changes from upstream.
- Create a branch named feature_1729.
- 3 Modify code, create new files, etc. to fix the issue.
- 4 Push your work up to your fork.
- **5** Make a pull request from your fork into idaholab:devel.
- 6 Monitor and respond to comments on your pull request.

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Quick Links:

- Adding a new file
- Viewing a log of commits
- Modifying a file
- Status and revert
- Viewing branches
- Deleting branches
- Setting up a .gitconfig file
- Resolving conflicts
- Gittin' fancy
- Squashing commits

- git is an enormously powerful piece of software.
- Everyone uses git slightly differently.
- There are multiple ways to accomplish every task.

```
└─Basic git reference
└─Adding a new file
```

```
$ echo "Adding a new file!" > file.C
$ git status
# On branch feature 1729
# Untracked files:
    (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
#
#
       file.C
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
$ git add file.C
# On branch feature 1729
# Changes to be committed:
#
    (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
#
#
       new file: file.C
#
$ git commit -m"Added file.C, it is great."
[feature_1729 275f0bf] Added file.C, it is great.
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 file.C
```

└─Viewing a log of commits

\$ git log

commit 275f0bfd057fc996f9cbad425f33a3543fa6d50c

Author: John Peterson <jw.peterson@inl.gov>

Date: Thu Feb 27 13:37:10 2014 -0700

Added file.C, it is great.

commit fb36e088950ad427d95770995fdce9c64b36ee87

Author: John Peterson <jw.peterson@inl.gov>

Date: Tue Feb 25 17:33:54 2014 -0700

Added new feature. Refs #1729.

```
☐ Basic git reference ☐ Modifying a file
```

```
$ echo "Ground-breaking work." >> file.C
$ git status
# On branch feature_1729
# Changes not staged for commit:
# (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
# (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
#
# modified: file.C
#
$ git commit -a -m"Now it's really great."
```

[feature_1729 8742bd0] Now it's really great.

1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)

```
Basic git reference
Modifying a file
```

```
$ git log -p
commit 8742bd08e21182e0f6bd6dba5cdc8383e31f487c
Author: John Peterson <jw.peterson@inl.gov>
Date: Thu Feb 27 14:14:42 2014 -0700

    Now it's really great.

diff --git a/file.C b/file.C
index 750d815..b5fe101 100644
--- a/file.C
+++ b/file.C
@@ -1 +1,2 @@
Adding a new file
+Ground-breaking work.
```

```
Basic git reference
```

Seeing what's changed, reverting uncommitted changes

```
$ echo "Work in progress..." >> file.C
$ git diff
diff --git a/file.C b/file.C
index b5fe101..3edad66 100644
--- a/file.C
+++ b/file.C
00 - 1, 2 + 1, 3 00
Adding a new file
Ground-breaking work.
+Work in progress...
$ git checkout file.C
$ git status
# On branch feature 1729
nothing to commit (working directory clean)
```

Basic git reference

└Viewing a list of branches and remotes

\$ git branch -a -v devel bdaff41 Merge pull request #2519 from permcody/submodule * feature 1729 8742bd0 Now it's really great. ec040fe Fixed bug in makefile directories master remotes/origin/HEAD -> origin/master remotes/origin/devel 11ca9d1 Makefile updates remotes/origin/feature_1729 fb36e08 Added new feature. Refs #1729. remotes/origin/master ec040fe Fixed bug in makefile directories remotes/origin/modules efc522e Path updates in TestHarness scripts remotes/upstream/devel bdaff41 Merge pull request #2519 from permcody/submodule remotes/upstream/gh-pages 9821e97 add voutube videos remotes/upstream/master 14fe884 Merge commit 'dc8369eeefc8b937528f611db86bbbe6a5016cb5' remotes/upstream/modules efc522e Path updates in TestHarness scripts remotes/upstream/submodule 4df4638 switch to using https for libMesh so people dont need keys

- Basic git reference
 - L Deleting branches
 - You can easily delete local branches after you're done with them:

```
$ git branch -D feature_1729
error: Cannot delete the branch 'feature_1729' which you are currently on.
```

Oops! But not branches you are currently on!

```
$ git checkout devel
$ git branch -D feature_1729
Deleted branch feature_1729 (was 079aa39).
```

- Wait, I didn't want to do that!
- \$ git checkout -b feature_1729 079aa39

```
-Basic git reference

└─Setting up a .gitconfig file
```

```
$ cat ~/.gitconfig
[user]
    name = Your Name
    email = your.name@inl.gov

[color]
    ui = true

[alias]
    co = checkout
    di = diff
    st = status
    ci = commit
    br = branch
```

Resolving Conflicts

You may get conflicts during rebase:

```
$ git pull --rebase upstream devel
First, rewinding head to replay your work on top of it...
Applying: Bob's changes.
Using index info to reconstruct a base tree...
M framework/src/base/MooseApp.C
Falling back to patching base and 3-way merge...
Auto-merging framework/src/base/MooseApp.C
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in framework/src/base/MooseApp.C
Failed to merge in the changes.
Patch failed at 0001 Bob's changes.
The copy of the patch that failed is found in:
    /Users/petejw/projects/moose_git/.git/rebase-apply/patch
```

When you have resolved this problem, run "git rebase --continue". If you prefer to skip this patch, run "git rebase --skip" instead. To check out the original branch and stop rebasing, run "git rebase --abort".

```
Resolving Conflicts
```

Run git status to get some idea of what happened.

```
$ git status
# HEAD detached at 7910988
# You are currently rebasing branch 'feature_1729' on '7910988'.
    (fix conflicts and then run "git rebase --continue")
#
    (use "git rebase --skip" to skip this patch)
#
    (use "git rebase --abort" to check out the original branch)
#
 Unmerged paths:
    (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
#
#
    (use "git add <file>..." to mark resolution)
#
#
       both modified: src/base/MooseApp.C
#
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

```
Resolving Conflicts
```

■ Conflicts are displayed in the "usual" format:

```
// I implemented feature #1729 here!
<<<<<< HEAD
  // Alice added this.
======
  // Bob added this.
>>>>>> Bob's changes.
```

Once you have resolved the conflict, git add the file and continue.

```
$ git add src/base/MooseApp.C
$ git rebase --continue
Applying: Bob's changes.
```

You can always give up and start over by typing:

```
$ git rebase --abort
```

```
$ git log --stat
Author: Andrew E Slaughter <andrew.slaughter@inl.gov>
Date:
        Tue Feb 25 07:45:07 2014 -0700
   Cleaned up whitespace (#1927)
 .../tests/outputs/checkpoint/checkpoint_interval.i |
 test/tests/outputs/common/exodus.i
 test/tests/outputs/console/console_transient.i
 test/tests/outputs/csv/csv_transient.i
 test/tests/outputs/error/duplicate_output_files.i
 test/tests/outputs/error/duplicate_outputs.i
 test/tests/outputs/exodus/exodus.i
                                                          2 +-
 test/tests/outputs/exodus/exodus_oversample.i
 test/tests/outputs/vtk/vtk_diff.i
 test/tests/outputs/vtk/vtk_parallel.i
 test/tests/outputs/vtk/vtk_serial.i
                                                          4 ++--
 11 files changed, 14 insertions(+), 14 deletions(-)
```

```
Basic git reference
```

```
$ git log --graph --date-order --oneline --all --decorate
* 8742bd0 (HEAD, feature_1729) Now it's really great.
* 275f0bf Added file.C. it is great.
* bdaff41 (upstream/devel, devel) Merge pull request #2519 from permcody/submodule
1.17
| | | *
         14fe884 (upstream/master) Merge commit 'dc8369eeefc8b937528f611db86bbbe6a5016cb5'
I + I + I \setminus
I I I I I
1 1/1 1
| * | | dc8369e Need initial condition for xda tests (#1927)
| * | 7e9385c Merge pull request #2509 from aeslaughter/sync-1927
I I \setminus I \setminus I
| | | * | acfa117 switch to using https for libMesh so people dont need keys setup #2460
| | * | 07cd6d9 add libMesh submodule and set it to the same revision that's currently in trunk #2460
1 1 1/ /
1 1/1 1
| | | * f8459ed Merge commit 'a9cf3f4480364376623bf3647d49dfa7a7be8522'
I + I + I + I
| * | | \ fb0fc3c Merge pull request #2515 from aeslaughter/xda-1927
1 1/ / / /
I I I I I I I
1 1 1/1 1
| | * | | a9cf3f4 Created separate XDA and XDR objects (#1927)
| | * | | 9e48564 Created XDA outputter (#1927)
1 1/ / /
| | * | 1a6e5f8 Improved OutputBase interface by seperating interval check from the user-facing objects
1 1/ /
* | | fb36e08 (origin/feature_1729) Added new feature. Refs #1729.
1//
* ae83390 Merge commit '5c2cc71500d503da9fc17a53bc68ccf382c0f993'
```

```
Squashing commits
```

Suppose you want to combine the three most recent commits:

```
$ git log
commit e70385991c1c2c9305540e0aa64e0904740d54d5
Author: John Peterson <jw.peterson@inl.gov>
Date: Thu .lun 5 10:35:32 2014 -0600
```

Added third line.

commit 9fb14f223da8058181d0bdefc8968b3996e45321
Author: John Peterson <jw.peterson@inl.gov>
Date: Thu Jun 5 10:33:02 2014 -0600

Added second line.

commit 693277abdd78bd6ee4111005a7eff9a5b532b6c4
Author: John Peterson <jw.peterson@inl.gov>
Date: Thu Jun 5 10:32:15 2014 -0600

Added first line.

```
Basic git reference
Squashing commits
```

Use the "interactive" rebase capability of git:

\$ git rebase -i HEAD~3

Which brings up the git editor:

```
pick 693277a Added first line.
pick 9fb14f2 Added second line.
pick e703859 Added third line.
# Rebase 76891ca..e703859 onto 76891ca
# Commands:
 p, pick = use commit
# r. reword = use commit. but edit the commit message
# e, edit = use commit, but stop for amending
# s, squash = use commit, but meld into previous commit
# f, fixup = like "squash", but discard this commit's log message
# x. exec = run command (the rest of the line) using shell
# These lines can be re-ordered; they are executed from top to bottom.
# If you remove a line here THAT COMMIT WILL BE LOST.
# However, if you remove everything, the rebase will be aborted.
# Note that empty commits are commented out
```

Replace "pick" with "s" (for squash) on the second and third commits:

pick 693277a Added first line.

- s 9fb14f2 Added second line.
- s e703859 Added third line.

■ This will "squash" the second and third commits into the first.

```
Basic git reference
Squashing commits
```

■ Merge your commit messages into a single message. . .

```
# This is a combination of 3 commits.
# The first commit's message is:
Added first line.
# This is the 2nd commit message:
Added second line.
# This is the 3rd commit message:
Added third line.
# Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting
# with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit.
# rebase in progress; onto 76891ca
# You are currently editing a commit while rebasing branch 'squash'
# on '76891ca'.
#
# Changes to be committed:
       new file: file.txt
```

Squashing commits

After merging the commit messages, save and exit the editor.

[detached HEAD cc01822] Added all the lines.

1 file changed, 3 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 file.txt
Successfully rebased and updated refs/heads/squash.

```
Basic git reference
Squashing commits
```

Git log now shows a single commit containing all the changes.

```
$ git log -p
commit cc0182214428783efc5411e5c0690c047bb2bedc
Author: John Peterson < jw.peterson@inl.gov>
Date: Thu Jun 5 10:32:15 2014 -0600
    Added all the lines.
diff --git a/file.txt b/file.txt
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..20eb539
--- /dev/null
+++ b/file.txt
@@ -0,0 +1,3 @@
+Added first line.
+Added second line.
+Added third line.
```

- If you squash commits which have already been pushed to a remote repository:
 - You are rewriting history.
 - You will have to use "push -f" to overwrite existing commits with new ones.
- Within the MOOSE project, squashing and amending commits on feature branches prior to integration with the devel branch is preferred.
- History is never rewritten on the MOOSE devel or master branches.