Open Source SW & Lab - Summer 2023 8. GitHub: Maintaining

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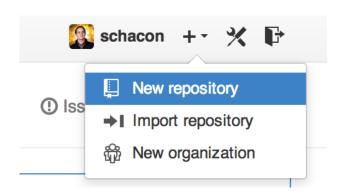
Computer and Electronic Systems Engineering Hankuk University of Foreign Studies

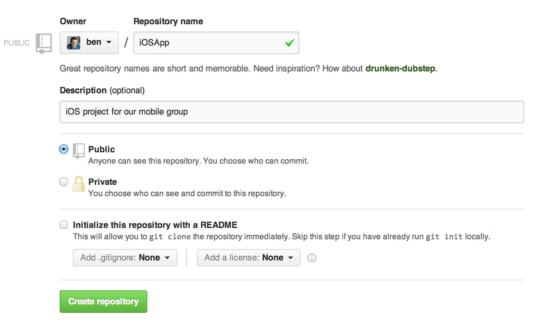


Based on:

Pro Git (2022) by Scott Chacon, Ben Straub

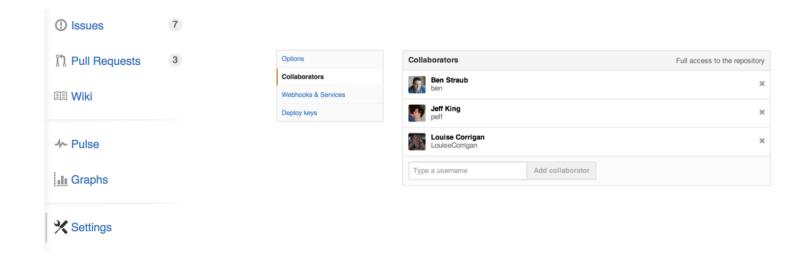
GitHub: Create a new repository





Adding Collaborator

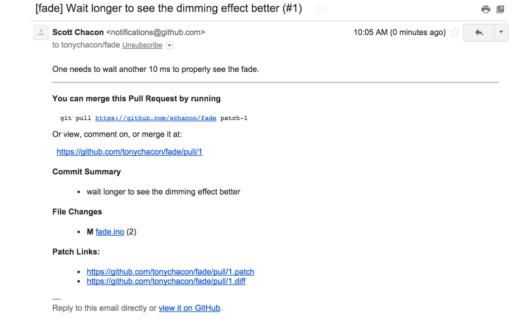
With read/write access



Managing Pull Request

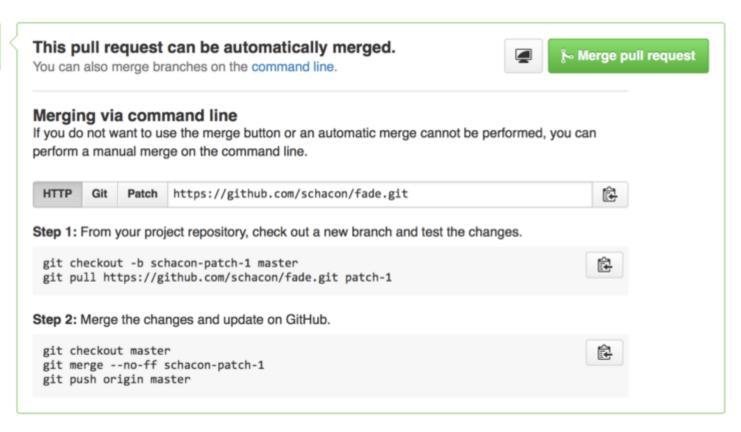
Pull request

- From a branch in a fork repository
- Or, from another branch in the same repository
- Direct merge
 - git pull <url> patch-1
- Merge locally
 - Fetch, merge, push
- Merge on GitHub



Safer merging





Pull request refs

Useful if you have a lot of pull requests

```
$ git ls-remote https://github.com/schacon/blink
10d539600d86723087810ec636870a504f4fee4d
                                                HEAD
                                                refs/heads/master
10d539600d86723087810ec636870a504f4fee4d
                                                refs/pull/1/head
6a83107c62950be9453aac297bb0193fd743cd6e
afe83c2d1a70674c9505cc1d8b7d380d5e076ed3
                                                refs/pull/1/merge
                                                refs/pull/2/head
3c8d735ee16296c242be7a9742ebfbc2665adec1
                                                refs/pull/2/merge
15c9f4f80973a2758462ab2066b6ad9fe8dcf03d
a5a7751a33b7e86c5e9bb07b26001bb17d775d1a
                                                refs/pull/4/head
                                                refs/pull/4/merge
31a45fc257e8433c8d8804e3e848cf61c9d3166c
```

```
$ git fetch origin refs/pull/958/head
From https://github.com/libgit2/libgit2
  * branch refs/pull/958/head -> FETCH_HEAD
```

More at: https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/GitHub-Maintaining-a-Project

Git-Tools

- Now, you know all the basics you need for dayto-day collaboration
- Let's learn something of rare use but you will definitely need them at some point
- Starting with:
 - Revision selection

Revision selection

You can refer to any commit using SHA-1 hash

- Full hash
- Initial part of the hash

```
$ git show 1c002dd4b536e7479fe34593e72e6c6c1819e53b
$ git show 1c002dd4b536e7479f
$ git show 1c002d
```

```
$ git log
commit 734713bc047d87bf7eac9674765ae793478c50d3
Author: Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com>
Date: Fri Jan 2 18:32:33 2009 -0800

Fix refs handling, add gc auto, update tests

commit d921970aadf03b3cf0e71becdaab3147ba71cdef
Merge: 1c002dd... 35cfb2b...
Author: Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Dec 11 15:08:43 2008 -0800

Merge commit 'phedders/rdocs'
```

Git can figure out a short unique abbreviation

```
$ git log --abbrev-commit --pretty=oneline
ca82a6d Change the version number
085bb3b Remove unnecessary test code
a11bef0 Initial commit
```

Or, you can simply use branch name (if possible)

How to checkout a certain commit

Just to checkout

This will detach your HEAD, that is, leave you with no branch checked out: git checkout 0d1d7fc32

Checkout and commit

Create a branch then commit

git checkout -b old-state 0d1d7fc32

Interactive Staging

- Have done a lot of edits
- Now, want to stage partially and sequentially
- Interactive staging can help

Staging and unstaging files

unstaged path

+0/-1 TODO

What now> u

1:

staged unchanged

```
2:
       unchanged
                     +1/-1 index.html
  3:
       unchanged
                     +5/-1 lib/simplegit.rb
Update>>
Update>> 1,2
                    unstaged path
          staged
* 1:
       unchanged
                      +0/-1 TODO
* 2:
       unchanged
                   +1/-1 index.html
       unchanged
                   +5/-1 lib/simplegit.rb
 3:
Update>>
Update>>
updated 2 paths
*** Commands ***
  1: [s]tatus 2: [u]pdate 3: [r]evert 4: [a]dd untracked
  5: [p]atch 6: [d]iff
                                7: [q]uit
                                               8: [h]elp
What now> s
                     unstaged path
          staged
         +0/-1
                     nothing TODO
  1:
                     nothing index.html
  2:
           +1/-1
        unchanged
                     +5/-1 lib/simplegit.rb
  3:
```

Unstage using revert

```
*** Commands ***
            2: [u]pdate 3: [r]evert
                                          4: [a]dd untracked
 1: [s]tatus
 5: [p]atch 6: [d]iff 7: [q]uit 8: [h]elp
What now> r
                  unstaged path
         staged
         +0/-1
               nothing TODO
 1:
               nothing index.html
 2:
         +1/-1
 3:
      unchanged
                   +5/-1 lib/simplegit.rb
Revert>> 1
                  unstaged path
         staged
* 1:
      +0/-1
               nothing TODO
    +1/-1
                nothing index.html
 2:
      unchanged
                   +5/-1 lib/simplegit.rb
 3:
Revert>> [enter]
reverted one path
```

```
*** Commands ***
               2: [u]pdate 3: [r]evert 4: [a]dd untracked
 1: [s]tatus
 5: [p]atch
               6: [d]iff 7: [q]uit 8: [h]elp
What now> s
         staged
                   unstaged path
      unchanged
                  +0/-1 TODO
 1:
 2:
        +1/-1
                    nothing index.html
 3:
       unchanged
                   +5/-1 lib/simplegit.rb
```

Review the staged changes

```
*** Commands ***
 1: [s]tatus 2: [u]pdate 3: [r]evert 4: [a]dd untracked
 5: [p]atch 6: [d]iff 7: [q]uit 8: [h]elp
What now> d
          staged unstaged path
         +1/-1 nothing index.html
 1:
Review diff>> 1
diff --git a/index.html b/index.html
index 4d07108..4335f49 100644
--- a/index.html
+++ b/index.html
@@ -16,7 +16,7 @@ Date Finder
 ...
-<div id="footer">contact : support@github.com</div>
+<div id="footer">contact : email.support@github.com</div>
 <script type="text/javascript">
```

Stage patches using [p] option

To stage part of file-changes

```
diff --git a/lib/simplegit.rb b/lib/simplegit.rb
index dd5ecc4..57399e0 100644
--- a/lib/simplegit.rb
+++ b/lib/simplegit.rb
@@ -22,7 +22,7 @@ class SimpleGit
   end
   def log(treeish = 'master')
     command("git log -n 25 #{treeish}")
     command("git log -n 30 #{treeish}")
   end
   def blame(path)
Stage this hunk [y,n,a,d,/,j,J,g,e,?]?
```

Today's team assignment

- Decide your project topic.
- Elect your maintainer/leader.
- Maintainer's task:
 - Creates a Github repository for the team project
 - with a readme.md file
 - Insert your project-title in the readme.md file and commit.
 - Configure the repository settings (based on your preferred workflow)

All member's task:

- Create topic branch(/branches) to:
- add list/short-description of features/components/specs/requirements of your software.
- Push (and ...)

Maintainer:

- Finalizes/merges all the specs
- Distributes the tasks after discussing with all team members