Pull Requests, Part I

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Verifiable Claims
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Git and GitHub

- Git is a revision control system, primarily command-line driven
- GitHub is a site that hosts git repositories

Git

- Revision control system
 - Tracks changes to a collection of files
 - Each saved change is called a 'commit'
 - represented and referenced by a hash value
 - usually containing a (brief) commit message explaining what the commit is for

Repositories

- All commits apply to a specific 'repository'
- A repository can be cloned to form a brand new (separate) repository
- When I clone your repository I really do have my own separate copy

Branches

- All work (i.e., commits) within a repository is done on a branch
- Normal default branch is 'master', but most W3C specs use 'gh-pages' as the default branch
- It is trivially easy to create new branches
- After working on a new branch, you can then merge your changes (your commits) onto a different branch
- A common workflow is to branch from the default, edit and commit your changes, then merge the changes into the default branch

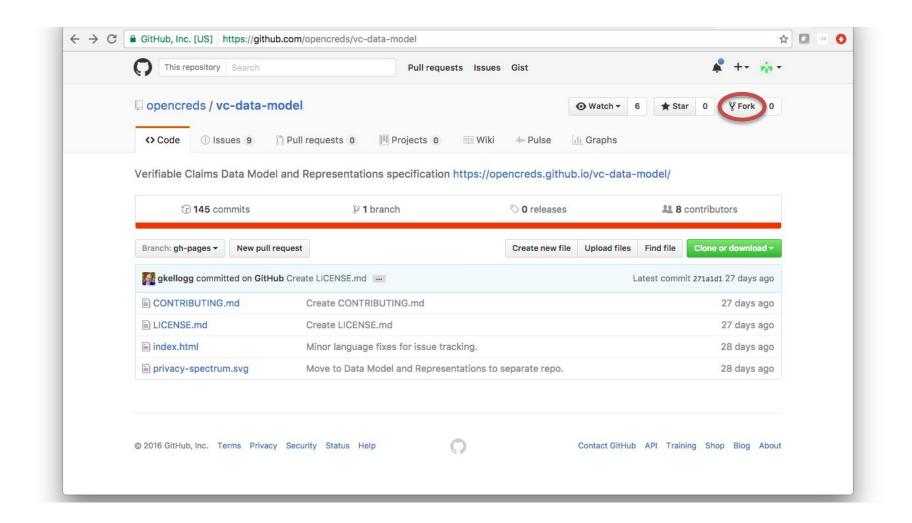
GitHub

- Web hosting for git repositories
- Adds some magic to repositories and branches to enable the 'fork and pull' model
 - Why? To make it easier for contributors without edit access to the main repository to propose changes
- Provides only limited document editing and committing capabilities
 - Why? Because the details of branching, commits, and merging can get quite complicated

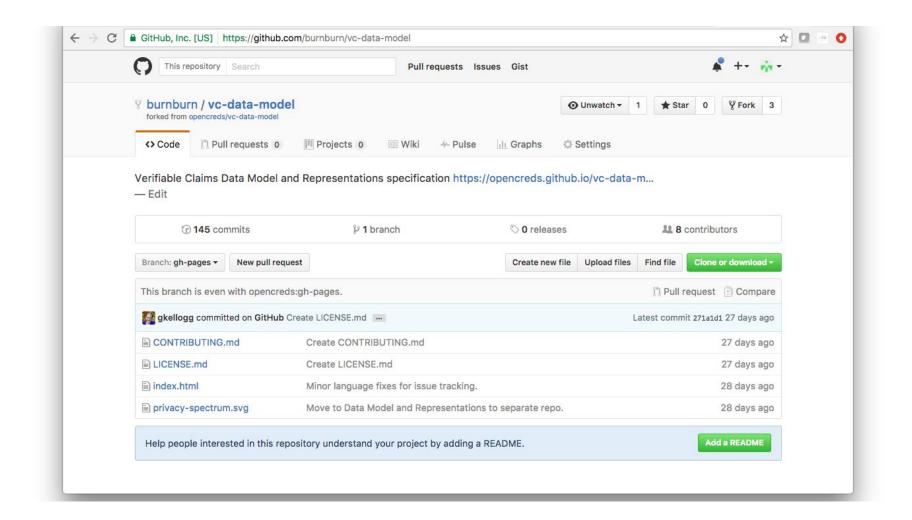
Repositories

- In github, you 'fork' to create a clone, a new copy of the current repository, in your account.
- Your copy knows where it was forked from.
 This is used in creating pull requests.
- All PRs are created from YOUR fork
- More details on forking vs. cloning: <u>http://bryanpendleton.blogspot.com/2014/07</u> /git-clone-vs-fork.html

Original repo



My forked repo



Pull Requests

- A 'pull request' is a collection of changes to the original repository
- It can often be easily 'pulled in', or merged, into the original repository by the maintainers of that repo

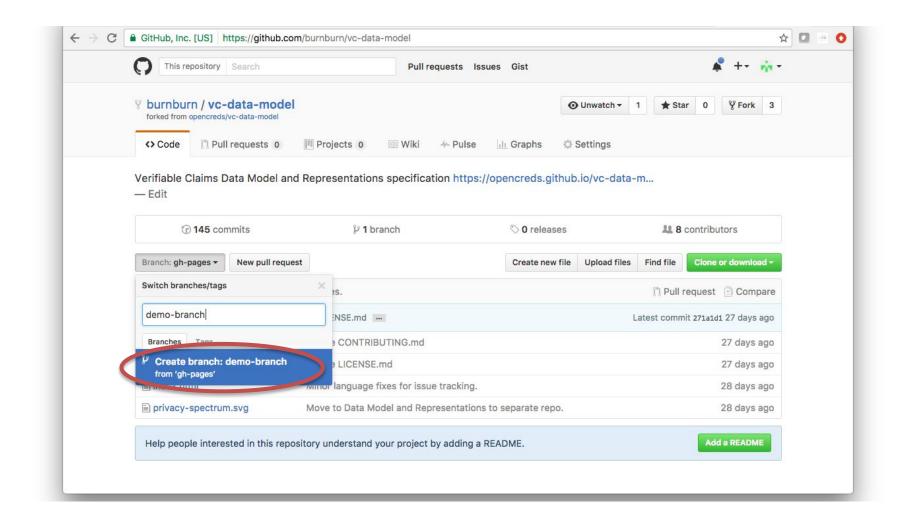
Branches and Pull Requests

- A pull request is created from a branch in your repository
- GitHub figures out the diffs between the original repo and your current branch in your repo and makes it a Pull Request
- Any changes you make to your own branch are automatically updated in the PR

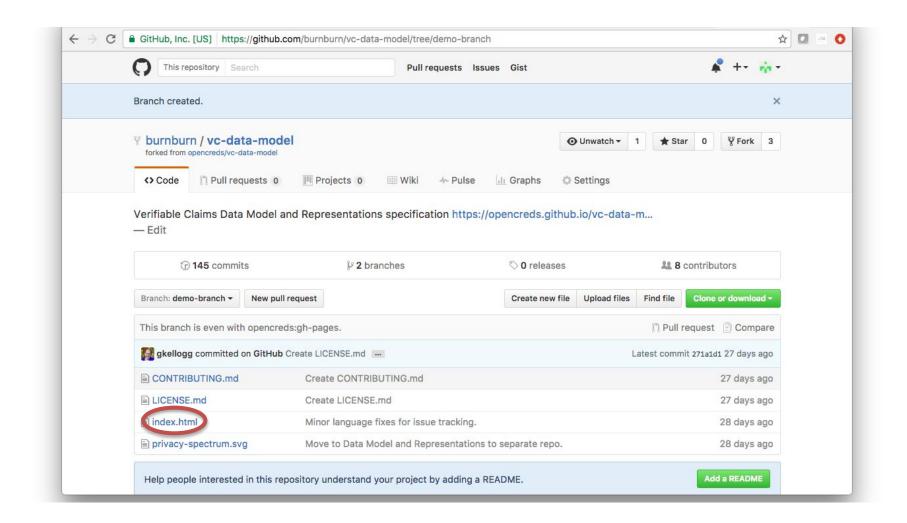
Creating a single simple PR in GitHub

- https://help.github.com/articles/github-flow-i n-the-browser/
 - Create a branch
 - Edit the file(s) and commit
 - Create a PR

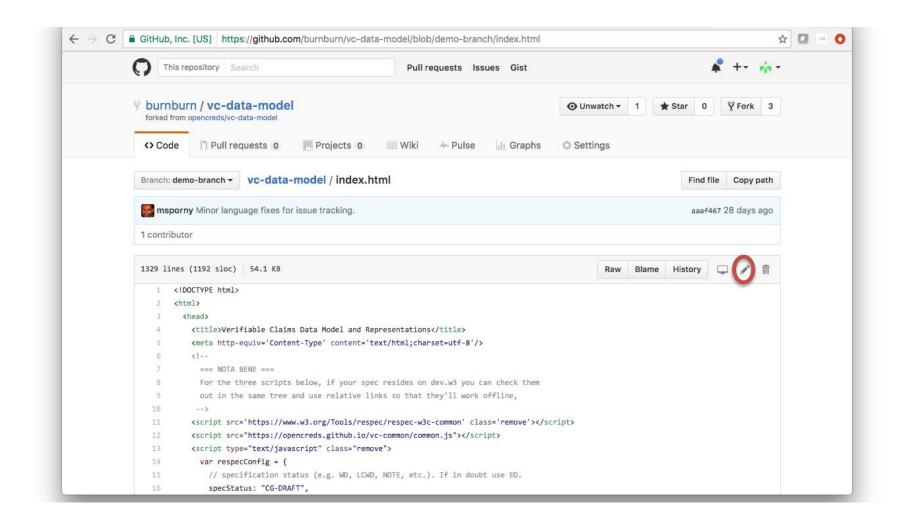
Create a branch



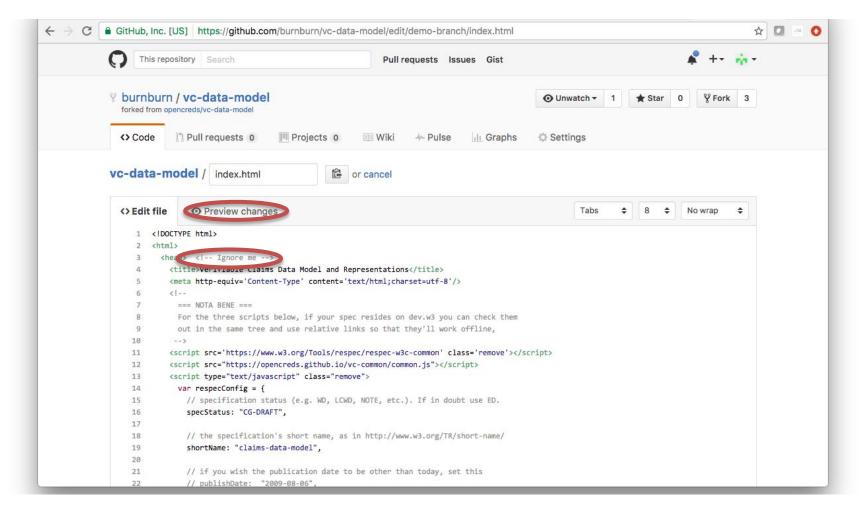
Select the file to edit



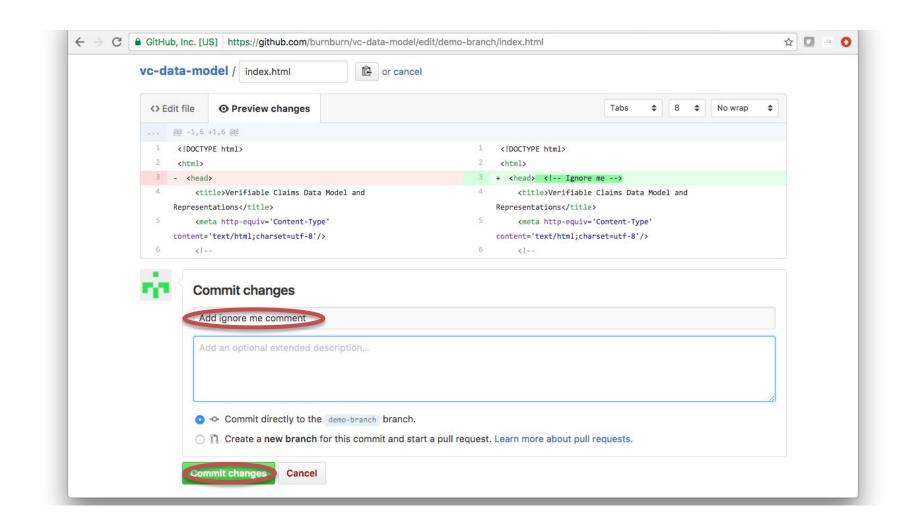
Click the edit icon



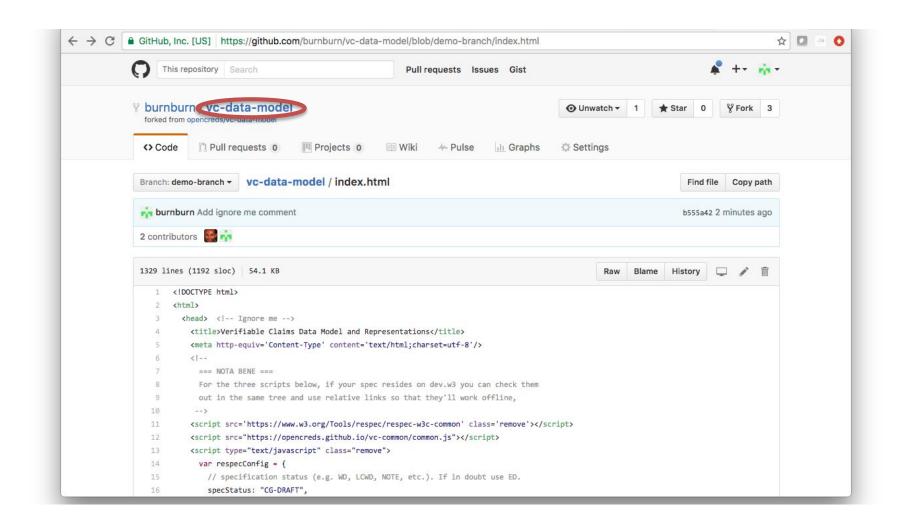
Make your edits and click the Preview Changes tab



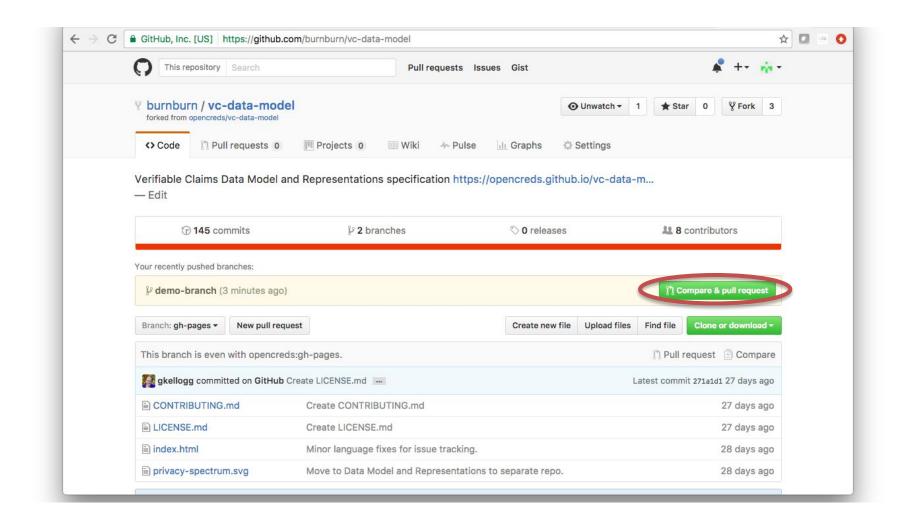
Fill in commit message and commit



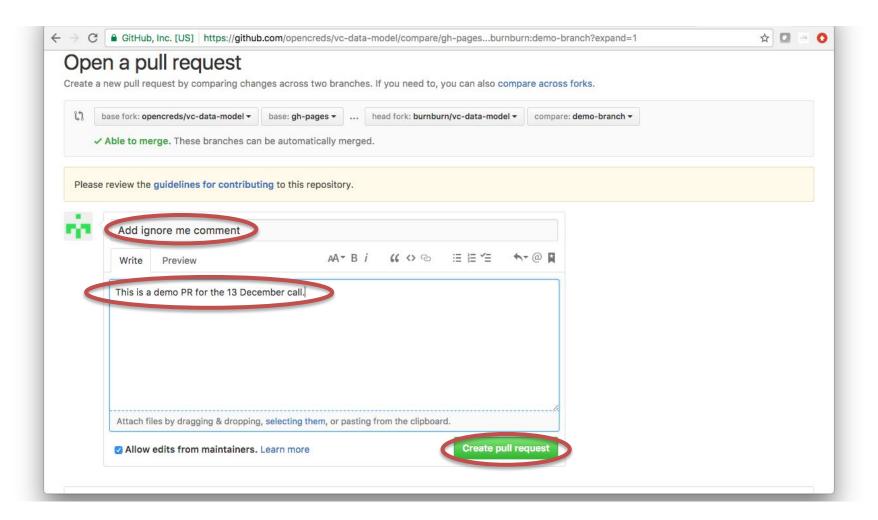
Return to the head of your repository



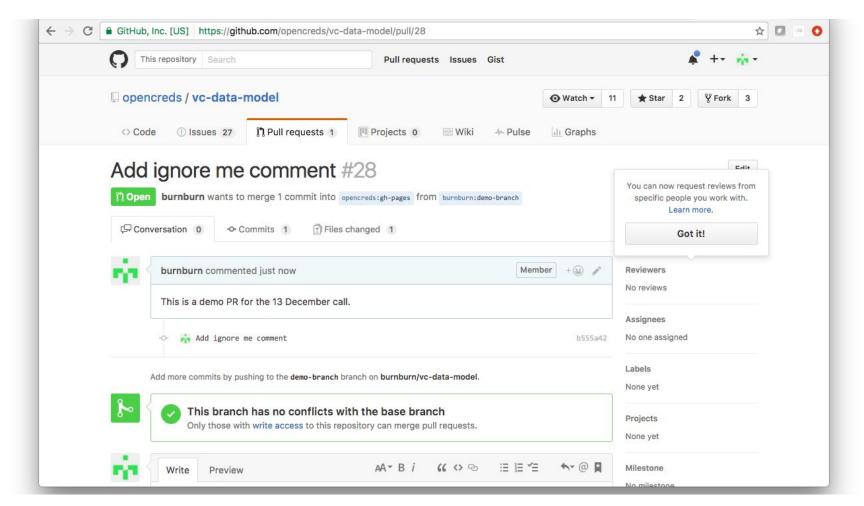
Compare and Pull Request



Update title, add description, and create PR



Note that you are now viewing the PR in the original repo



Upstreams . . .

- There's a problem with this . . .
- What if you do this, then the original repo is modified, then you want to do another PR?
 - In this case your repo doesn't match the original,
 so your edits are based on an out-of-date copy
 - If your edits are in an unchanged section it may work
 - Otherwise, stay tuned for Part II . . .