

COMP1531



Coding Together - Git - Team Usage

Lecture 1.3

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In This Lecture

- **Why?** 🤔
 - Git is primarily useful when working with others, and working with others effectively is important
- **What?** 📄
 - Branching
 - Merging
 - Merge Requests



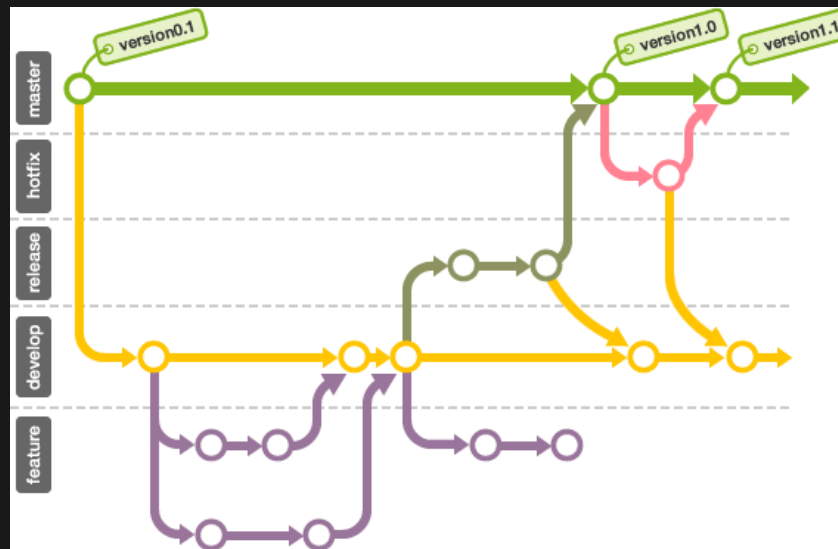
Live Demo

Most of today's explanations will be covered via a live demo. If you want to follow a written guide, then please checkout [Atlassian's git guide](#).



The Git Tree Model

- Git can be understood as a tree-like structure.
- Git is a collection of commits.
- Each **commit** has one parent. Each **commit** can have multiple children (i.e. **branches**)
- A **branch** essentially is just a pointer to a particular commit.
- To try and bring two separate **branches** together onto the same commit is a process of "merging"



Source: <https://github.com/frappe/charts/issues/180>



Branches

Your "master" branch is just a pointer to a particular commit on the tree (usually the latest).

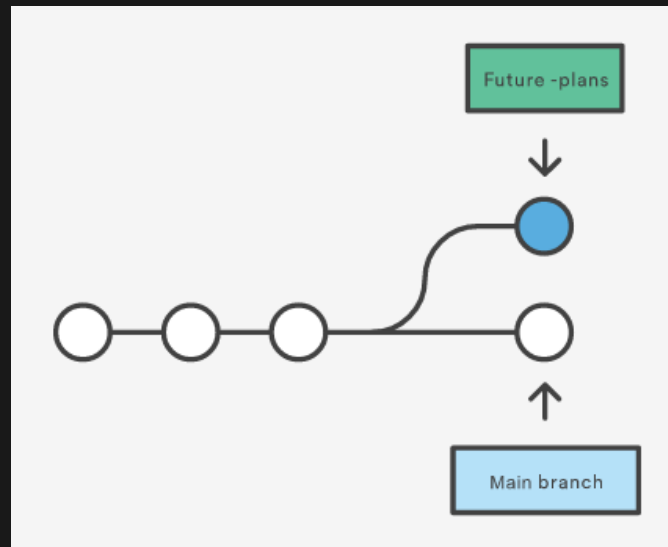
You can create your own branch if you want to continue on a separate thread of working, unrelated to the master branch.

```
1 git checkout -b new_branch_name
```

Branches

This then allows you to continue making commits on a separate "branch".

There is no limit for the number of branches you can have in a repository.



Source: Atlassian Git Guide



Branches

Your local repository can only "check out" (work with) a single branch at a time. You can swap between branches using the checkout command.

It's generally good practice to ensure you have no staged or unstaged changes on your branch before swapping to another.

```
1 git checkout branch_to_swap_to
```

Merging

The process of "incorporating work on another branch into mine" is known as merging.

The two most common cases of merging you'll see are:

- Merging master into your work whilst you develop on it (so you've integrated small changes often, rather than a big change suddenly)
- Merging your work into master once your branch is stable enough to merge into master

The merge command lets you **specify the branch you want merged into your current branch.**

```
1 git merge master
```


Merging

The following describe a scenarios of scenarios with respect to merging between your working branch and master

#	Commits made on your branch	Commits made on master branch	Command & Outcome
1	Yes	No	Nothing to do
2	No	Yes	from your branch, git merge master Will "fast forward" merge (i.e. simply bring your branch pointer to the same commit as master, effectively no merge)
3	Yes	Yes	from your branch, git merge master Will merge master into your branch, but a merge commit will get made (either automatically or manually)
5	Yes	Yes	from master branch, git merge your_branch Will merge your branch into master, but a merge commit will get made (either automatically or manually)



Merge Requests

In most industries, you cannot merge your branch into master via the command line. Instead, we allow our git site (e.g. gitlab) to do this via a Merge Request (a web-based GUI that helps manage merges into master)

The screenshot shows the 'New Merge Request' page in GitLab. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: Project overview, Repository, Issues (0), Merge Requests (0), CI / CD, Operations, Packages & Registries, Analytics, Wiki, Snippets, Members, and Settings. The 'Merge Requests' option is highlighted in yellow. The main content area is titled 'New Merge Request' and contains two dropdown menus: 'Source branch' (set to 'COMP1531/21T3/students/z5...') and 'Target branch' (set to 'COMP1531/21T3/STAFF/repo...'). Below these is a green button labeled 'Compare branches and continue'. To the right, there is a summary box showing the merge status as 'Ready to go', the author as 'COMP1531 Bot authored 1 year ago', a red 'X' icon, and the commit hash 'c89e8185' with a copy icon.

Feedback



Or go to the [form here](#).

