



# Git Workflows

ATPESC 2019

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## Acknowledgements

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- Anshu Dubey, Klaus Weide, Saurabh Chawdhary, and Carlo Graziani
- Iulian Grindeanu

# Goals

Development teams would like to use version control to collaborate productively and ensure correct code

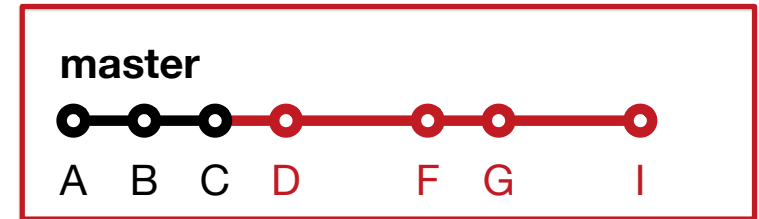
- Understand challenges related to parallel code development *via* distributed version control
- Understand extra dimensions of distributed version control & how to use them
  - Local vs. remote repositories
  - Branches
  - Issues, Pull Requests, & Code Reviews (Previous talk)
- Exposure to workflows of different complexity
- What to think about when evaluating different workflows
- Motivate continuous integration

# Distributed Version Control System (DVCS)

Two developers collaborating *via* Git

- Local copies of master branch synched to origin
- Each develops on **local** copy of master branch
- All copies of master immediately diverge
- How to **integrate** work on origin?

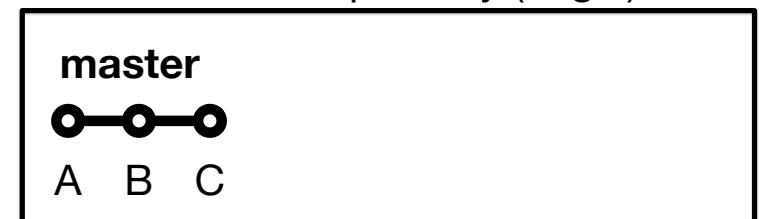
Alice's Local Repository



Bob's Local Repository



Main Remote Repository (origin)



● = commit

— = branch

X = commit ID

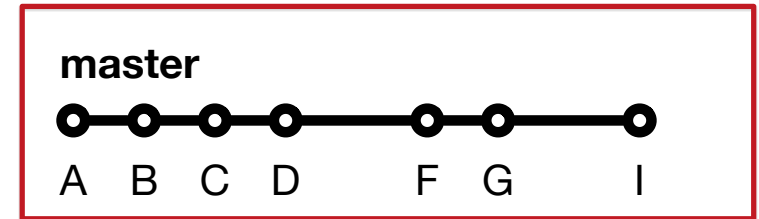


# DVCS Race Condition

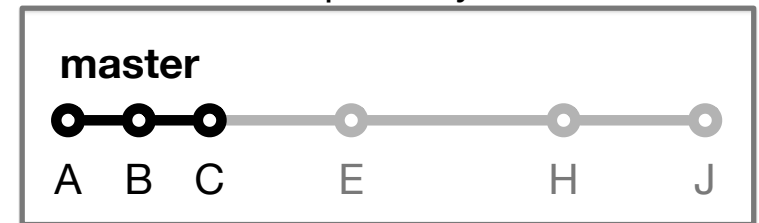
Integration of independent work occurs when local repos interact with remote repo

- Alice pushes her local commits to remote repo first
- No integration conflicts
- No risk
- Alice's local repo identical to remote repo

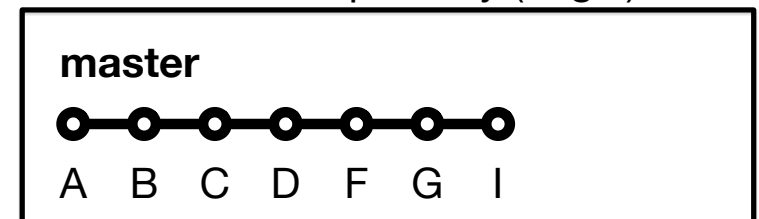
Alice's Local Repository



Bob's Local Repository



Main Remote Repository (origin)



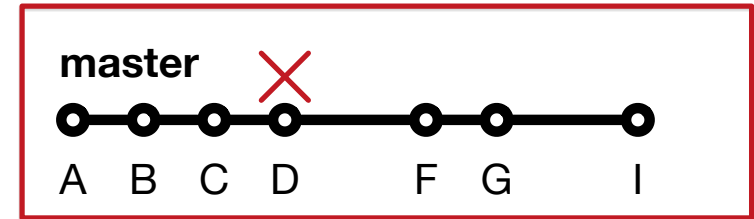
● = commit      — = branch  
X = commit ID

# Integration Conflicts Happen

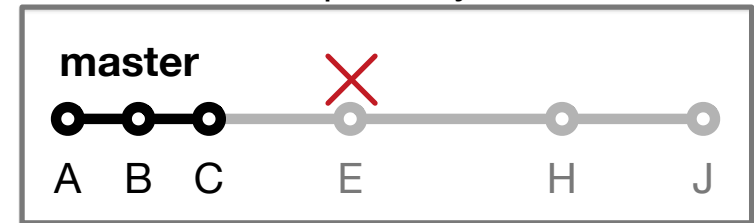
Bob's push to remote repo is rejected

- Alice updated code in commit D
- Bob updated same code in commit E
- Alice and Bob need to study conflict and decide on resolution at pull (time-consuming)
- Possibility of introducing bug on master branch (risky)

Alice's Local Repository



Bob's Local Repository



loops.cpp (commit C)

```
36
37 // TODO: Code very important loop here ASAP
38
39 ...
40
41
42
43 // TODO: Code other very important loop here ASAP
44
```

loops.cpp (commit D)

```
36
37 // Very important loop
38 for (int i=0; i<N; ++i) {
39     ...
40
41
42 // Another very important loop
43 for (int i=1; i<=N; ++i) {
44     foo[i] = bar[i] * i;
45
```

loops.cpp (commit E)

```
36
37 // Very important loop
38 for (int i=0; i<N; i++) {
39     ...
40
41
42 // Another very important loop
43 for (int i=0; i<N; i++) {
44     foo[i] = bar[i] * i;
45
```

# Our First Workflow

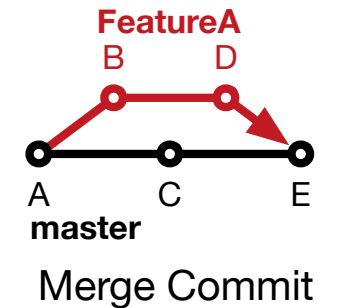
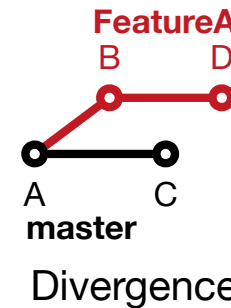
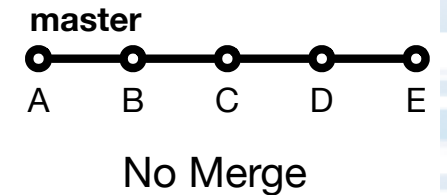
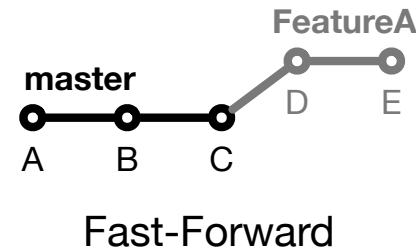
This process of collaborating *via* Git is called the **Centralized Workflow**

- See [Atlassian/BitBucket](#) for more information
- “Simple” to learn and “easy” to use
- Leverages local vs. remote repo dimension
  - Integration in local repo when local repos interact with remote repo
- What if you have many team members?
- What if developers only push once a month?
- What if team members works on different parts of the code?
- Working directly on master

# Branches

Branches are independent lines of development

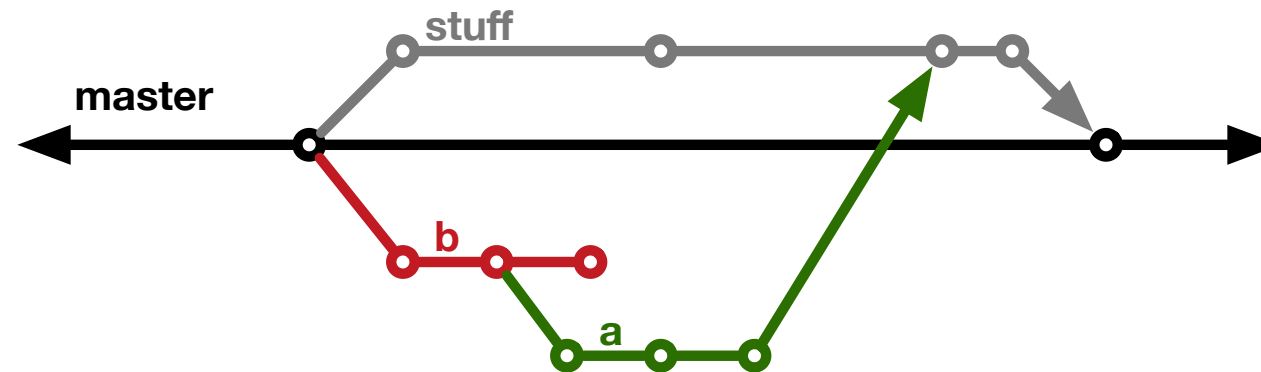
- Use branches to protect master branch
- Feature branches
  - Organize a new feature as a sequence of related commits in a branch
- Branches are usually combined or **merged**
- Develop on a branch, test on the branch, and merge into master
- Integration occurs at merge commits



# Control Branch Complexity

Workflow policy is needed

- Descriptive names or linked to issue tracking system
- Where do branches start and end?
- Can multiple people work on one branch?

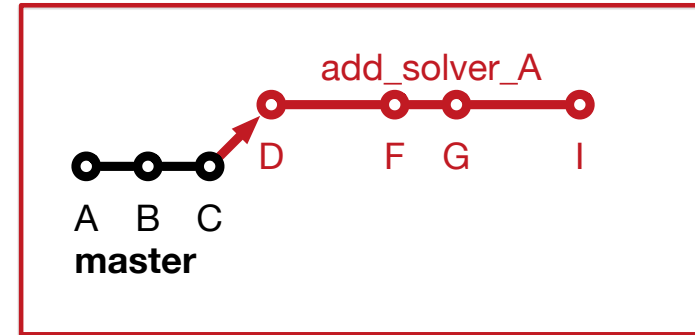


# Feature Branches

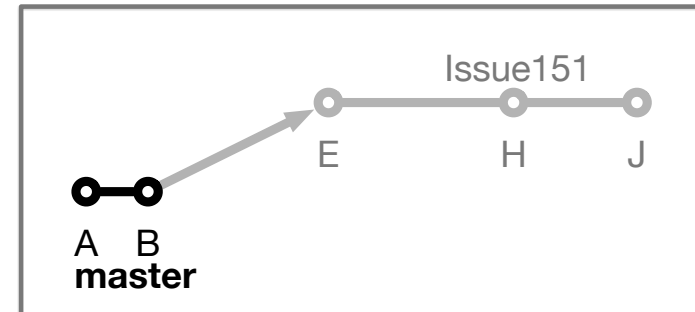
## Extend Centralized Workflow

- Remote repo has commits A & B
- Bob pulls remote to synchronize local repo to remote
- Bob creates local feature branch based on commit B
- Commit C pushed to remote repo
- Alice pulls remote to synchronize local repo to remote
- Alice creates local feature branch based on commit C
- Both develop independently on local feature branches

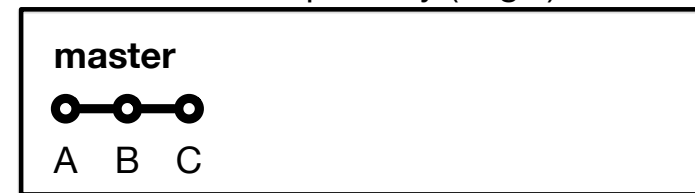
Alice's Local Repository



Bob's Local Repository



Main Remote Repository (origin)

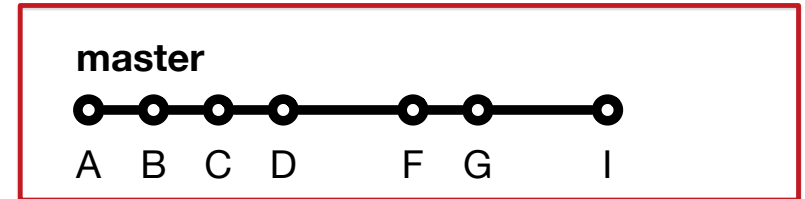


# Feature Branch Divergence

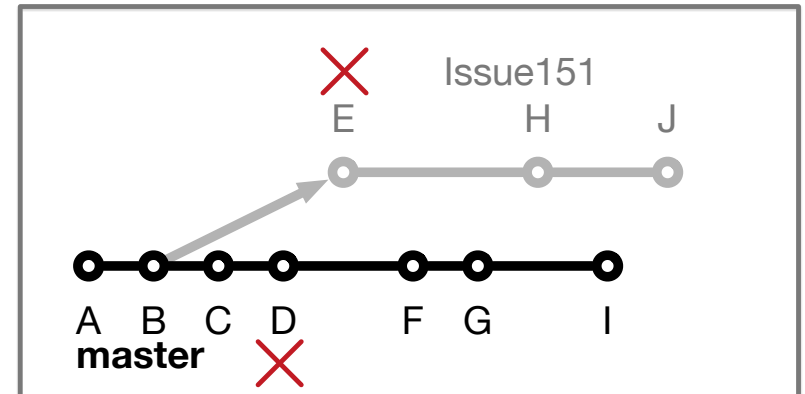
Alice integrates first without issue

- Alice does fast-forward merge to local master
- Alice deletes local feature branch
- Alice pushes master to remote
- Meanwhile, Bob pulls master from remote and finds Alice's changes
- Merge conflict between commits D and E

Alice's Local Repository



Bob's Local Repository



Main Remote Repository (origin)



# Feature Race Condition

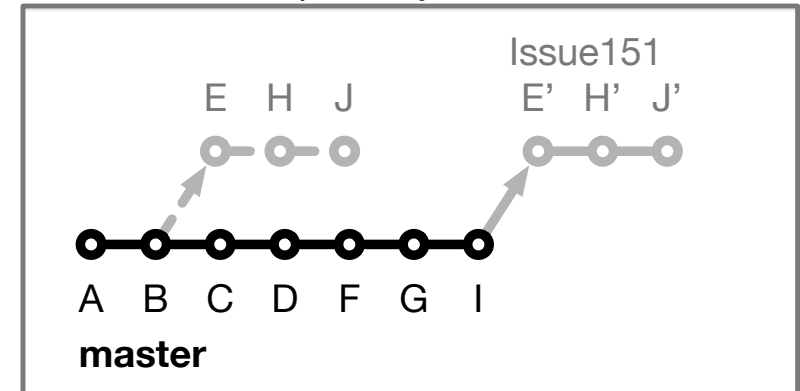
Integration occurs on Bob's local repo

- Bob laments not having fast-forward merge
- Bob **rebases** local feature branch to latest commit on master
  - E based off of commit B
  - E' based off of Alice's commit I
  - E' is E integrated with commits C, D, F, G, I
- Merge conflict resolved by Bob & Alice on Bob's local branch when converting commit E into E'
- Can test on feature branch and merge easily and cleanly

Alice's Local Repository



Bob's Local Repository



Main Remote Repository (origin)





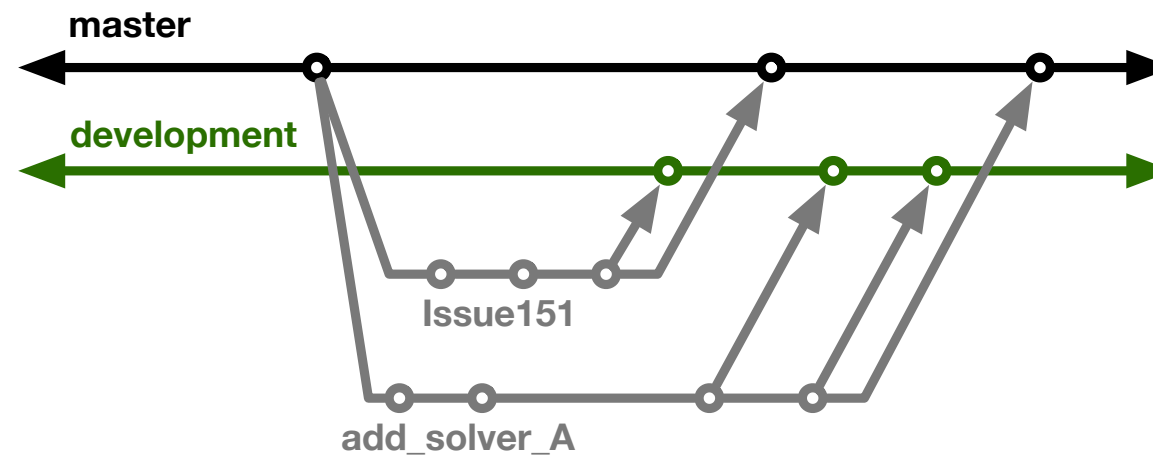
# Feature Branches Summary

- Multiple, parallel lines of development possible on single local repo
- Easily maintain local master up-to-date and useable
- Integration with rebase on local repo is safe and can be aborted
- Testing before updating local and remote master branches
- Rebase is advanced Git command
  - Rebase can cause complications and should be used carefully.
- Hide actual workflow
  - History in repo is not represent actual development history
  - Less communication
  - Fewer back-ups using remote repo
- Does it scale with team size? What if team integrates frequently?
- Commits on master can be broken
- See [Atlassian/BitBucket](#) for a richer Feature Branch Workflow

# More Branches

Branches with infinite lifetime

- Base off of master branch
- Exist in all copies of a repository
- Each provides a distinct **environment**
  - Development vs. pre-production



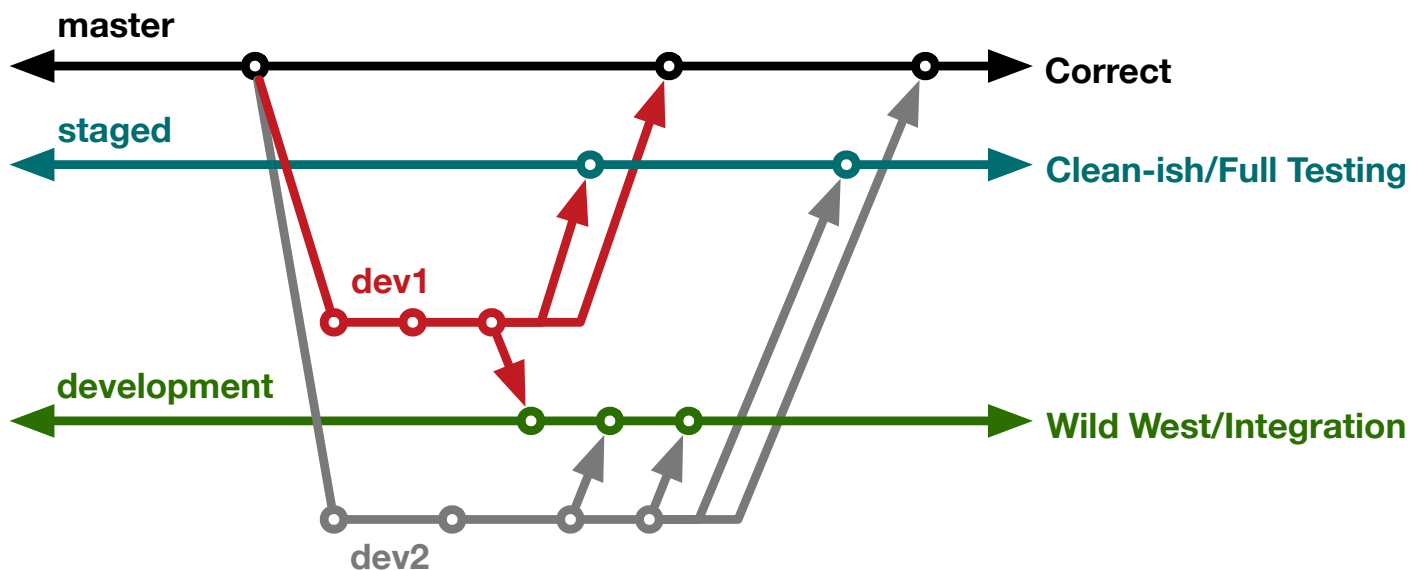
# Current FLASH5 Workflow

## Test-driven workflow

- Feature branches start and end with master
- All feature branches are merged into development for integration & manual testing
- All feature branches are then merged into staged for full, automated testing

Workflow designed so that

- All commits in master are in staged & development
- infinite branches don't diverge
- Merge conflicts first exposed on development



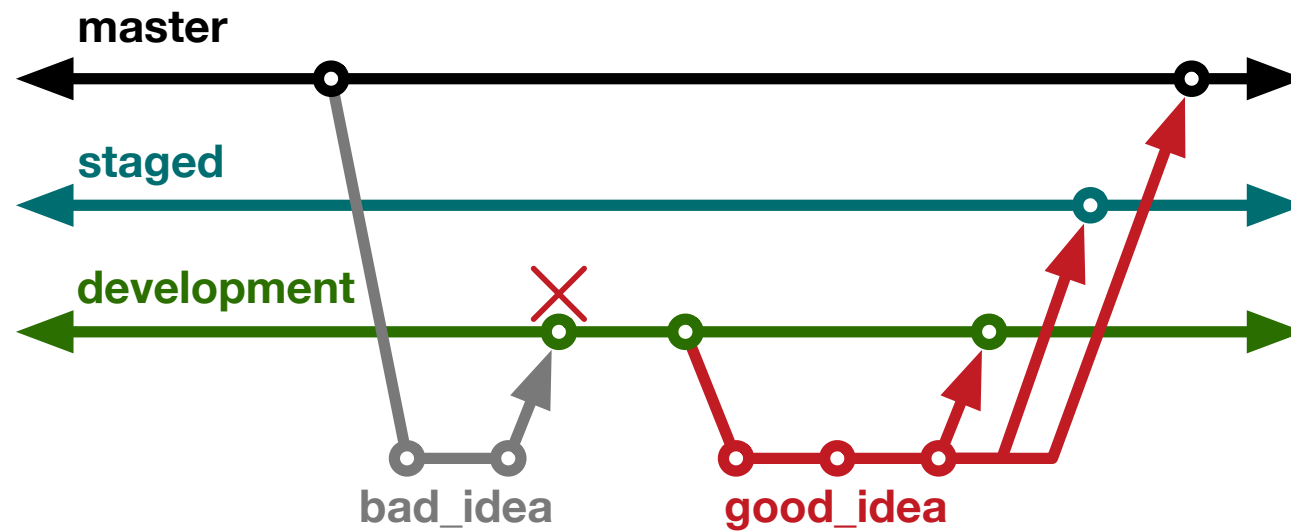
# Branch Rules

Why base feature branches off master?

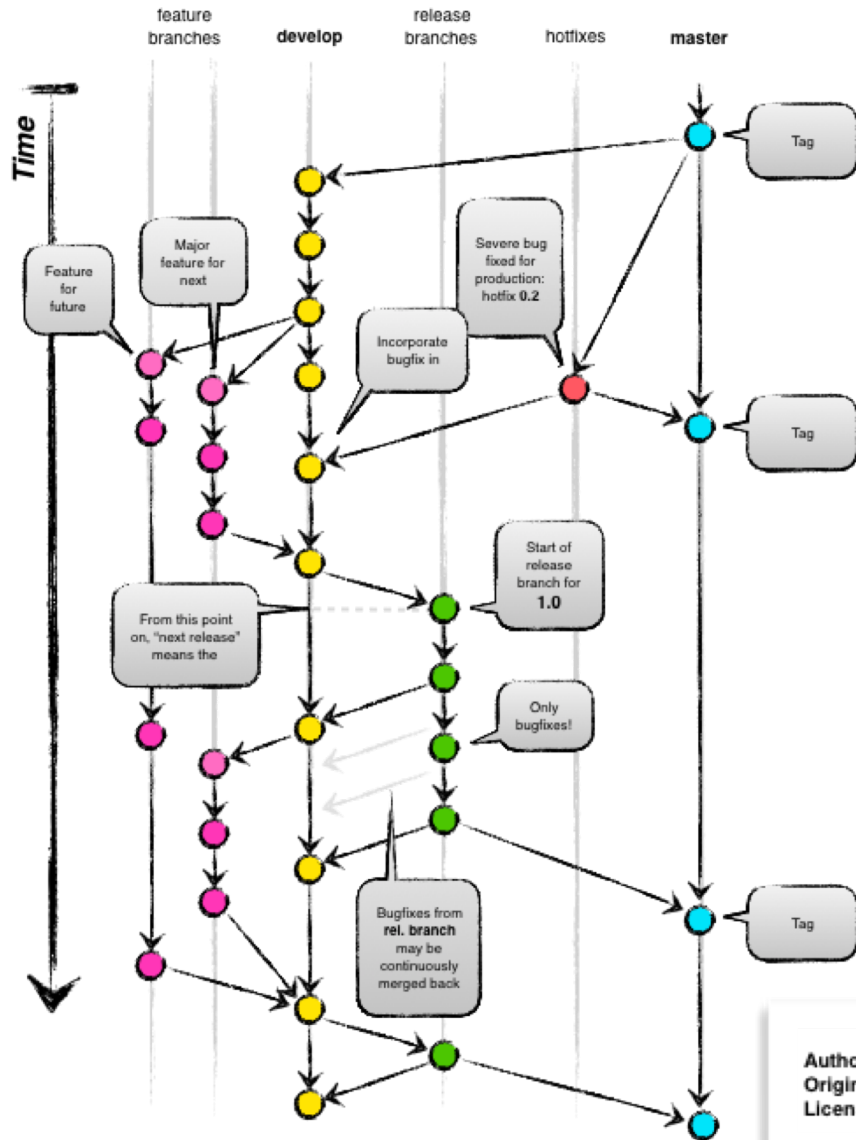
- Start from correct, verified commit
- Clean and simple to learn/enforce
- Isolate master from integration environment

Motivates more rules

- Development never merged into another branch
- Staged never merged into another branch



# Git Flow



- Full-featured workflow
- Increased complexity
- Designed for SW with official releases
- Feature branches based off of develop
- Git extensions to enforce policy
- How are develop and master synchronized?
- Where do merge conflicts occur and how are they resolved?

Author: Vincent Driessen  
Original blog post: <http://nvie.com/archives/323>  
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# GitHub Flow

<http://scottchacon.com/2011/08/31/github-flow.html>

- Published as viable alternative to Git Flow
- No structured release schedule
- Continuous deployment & continuous integration allows for simpler workflow

## Main Ideas

1. All commits in master are **deployable**
2. Base feature branches off of master
3. Push local repository to remote constantly
4. Open Pull Requests early to start dialogue
5. Merge into master after Pull Request review

# GitLab Flow

[https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/workflow/gitlab\\_flow.html](https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/workflow/gitlab_flow.html)

- Published as viable alternative to Git Flow & GitHub Flow
- Semi-structured release schedule
- Workflow that simplifies difficulties and common failures in synchronizing infinite lifetime branches

## Main Ideas

- Master branch is staging area
- Mature code in master flows downstream into pre-production & production infinite lifetime branches
- Allow for release branches with downstream flow
  - Fixes made upstream & merged into master.
  - Fixes cherry picked into release branch

# Things to Think About When Choosing a Git Workflow

Want to establish a clear set of policies that

- results in correct code on a particular branch (usually master),
- ensures that a team can develop in parallel and communicate well,
- minimizes difficulties associated with parallel and distributed work, and
- minimizes overhead associated with learning, following, and enforcing policies.

## Adopt what is good for your team

- Consider team culture and project challenges
- Assess what is and isn't feasible/acceptable
- Start with simplest and add complexity where and when necessary



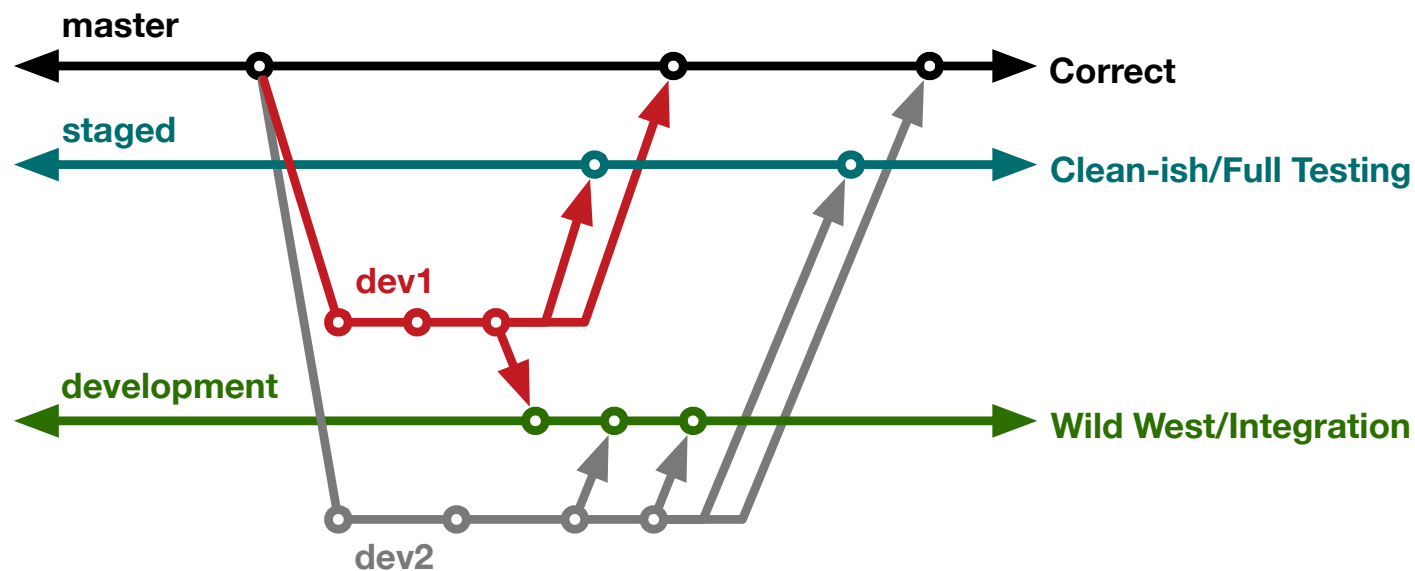
# Agenda

Time	Module	Topic	Speaker
9:30am-10:15am	01	Objectives, Motivation, & Overview	Katherine Riley, ANL
<i>10:15am-10:45am</i>		<i>Break</i>	
10:45am-11:30am	02	Requirements & Test-Driven Development	Jared O'Neal, ANL
11:30am-12:30pm	03	Software Design & Testing	Anshu Dubey, ANL
<i>12:30pm-1:30pm</i>		<i>Lunch</i>	
1:30pm-2:15pm	04	Licensing	James Willenbring, SNL
2:15pm-3:15pm	05	Agile Methodologies & Useful GitHub Tools	James Willenbring, SNL
<i>3:15pm-3:45pm</i>		<i>Break</i>	
3:45pm-4:15pm	06	Git Workflows	Jared O'Neal, ANL
4:15pm-4:55pm	07	Code Coverage & Continuous Integration	Jared O'Neal, ANL
4:55pm-5:30pm	08	Software Refactoring & Documentation	Anshu Dubey, ANL

# More Branch Rules

Is staged really necessary?

- Contains only changes intended for master
- No integration means cleaner branch
- Allows for extra stage of testing with more tests
- Extra buffer for protecting master branch



# Merge Conflicts

How are merge conflicts resolved in FLASH5 Workflow?

- Merge conflict with master means merge conflict with staged and development
- We want to avoid conflict resolution when merging into master
- Directly on feature branch if resolution is there
- One idea is to merge master into feature branch

