Branching Policies

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INTRODUCTION

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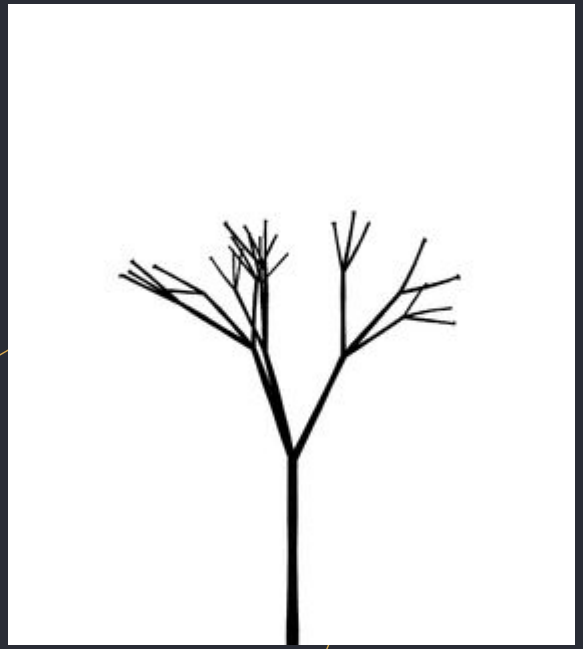
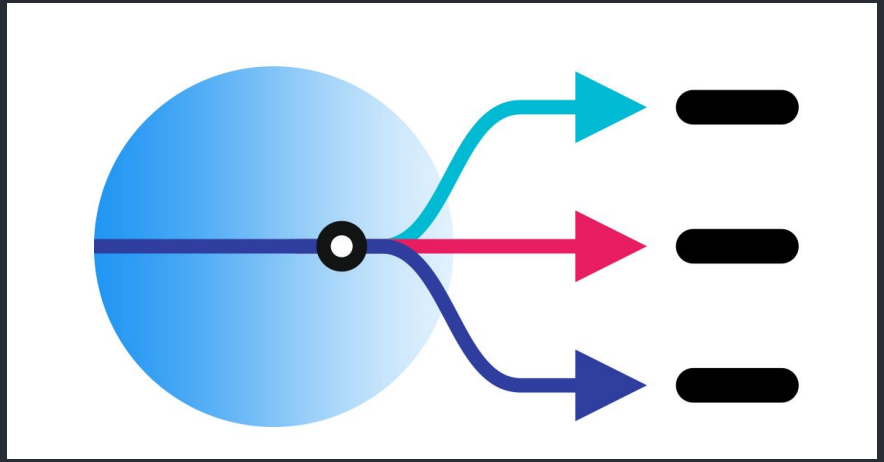


“Divide et Impera” - Julius Caesar

Concept

- Deviating
- Continue
- Avoid conflicts



Git, is not just a name

- Efficiency
- Snapshot system
- “Killer feature”

Git's logo

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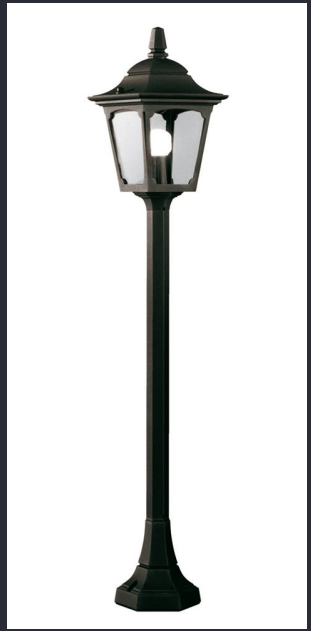
WHY ?

WHY ? - Do we need branches ?

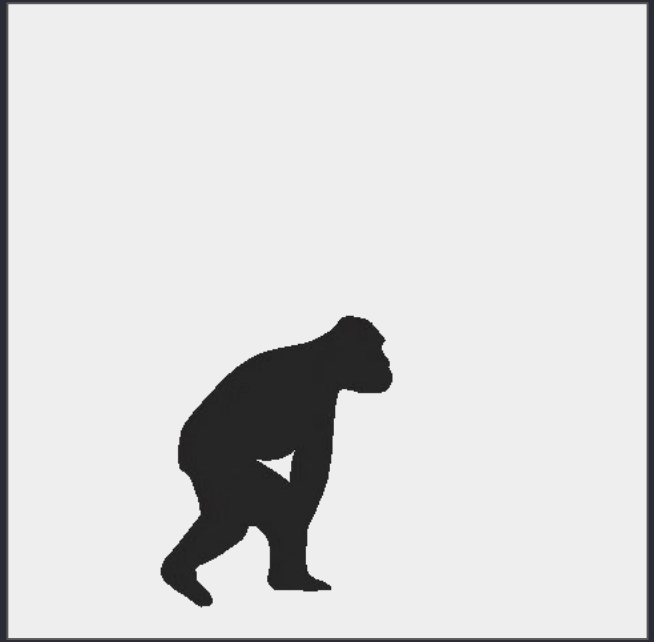
- “The Master branch is already good”

- When you get in a bigger project this won’t work



WHY ? - Personal Benefits

- Powerful tool you need to learn
- The sooner the better



WHY ? - Pros

- Isolate the work from the main branch
- Limits who can contribute to each branch
- Simplifies the QA and bug fix process
- Ensures that a change to a branch must be reviewed
- Branches are cheap
- Agile Workflow

WHY ? - Cons

- For very small projects can makes the process more complicated
- There isn’t a “one fits all” Flow model

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WHEN ?

WHEN ?

- Should you do it in any project?
- Never too late
- Every feature deserves a branch

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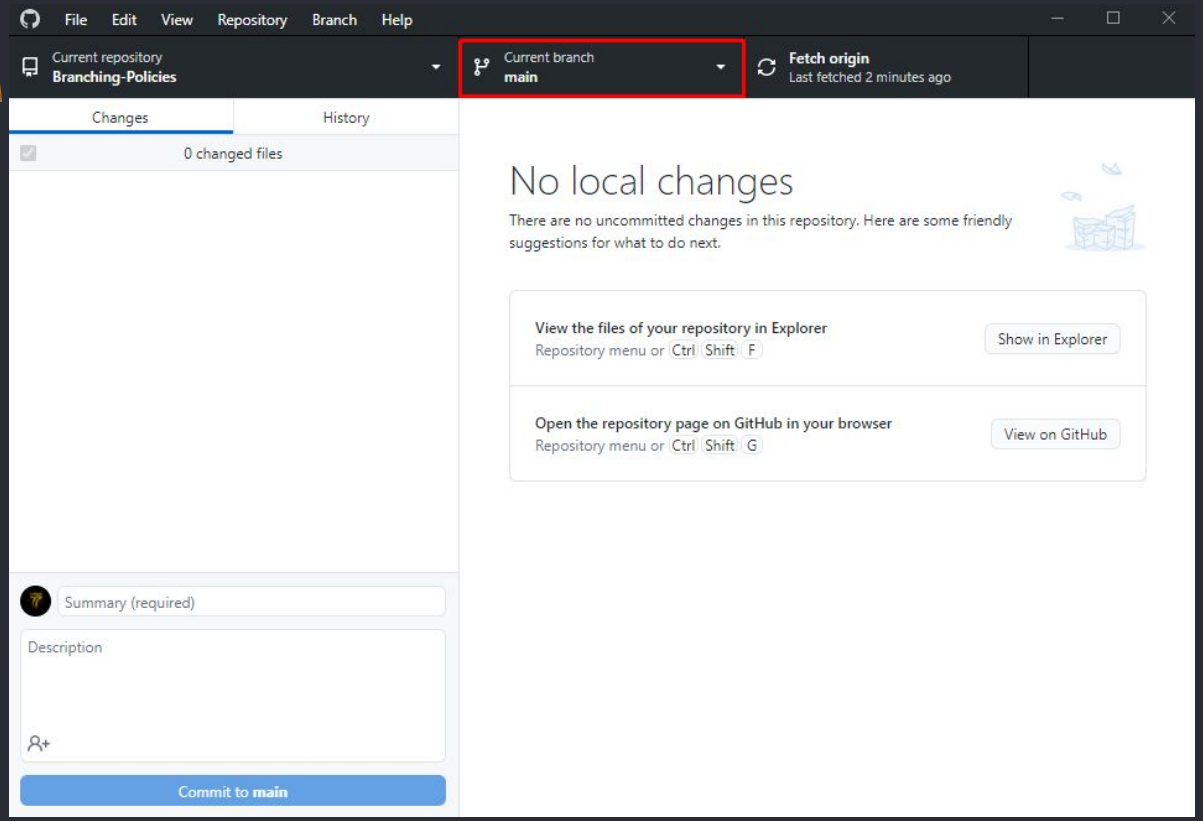
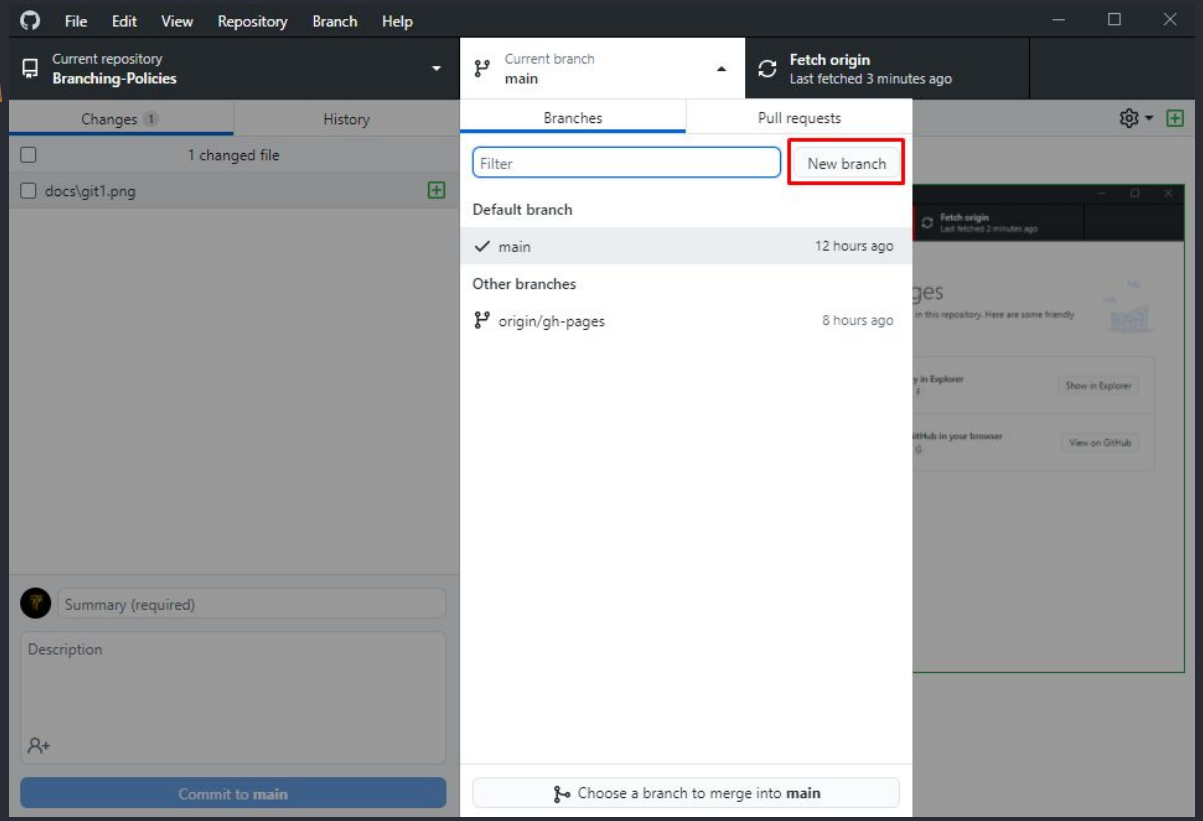
HOW ?

HOW ? - Step 1



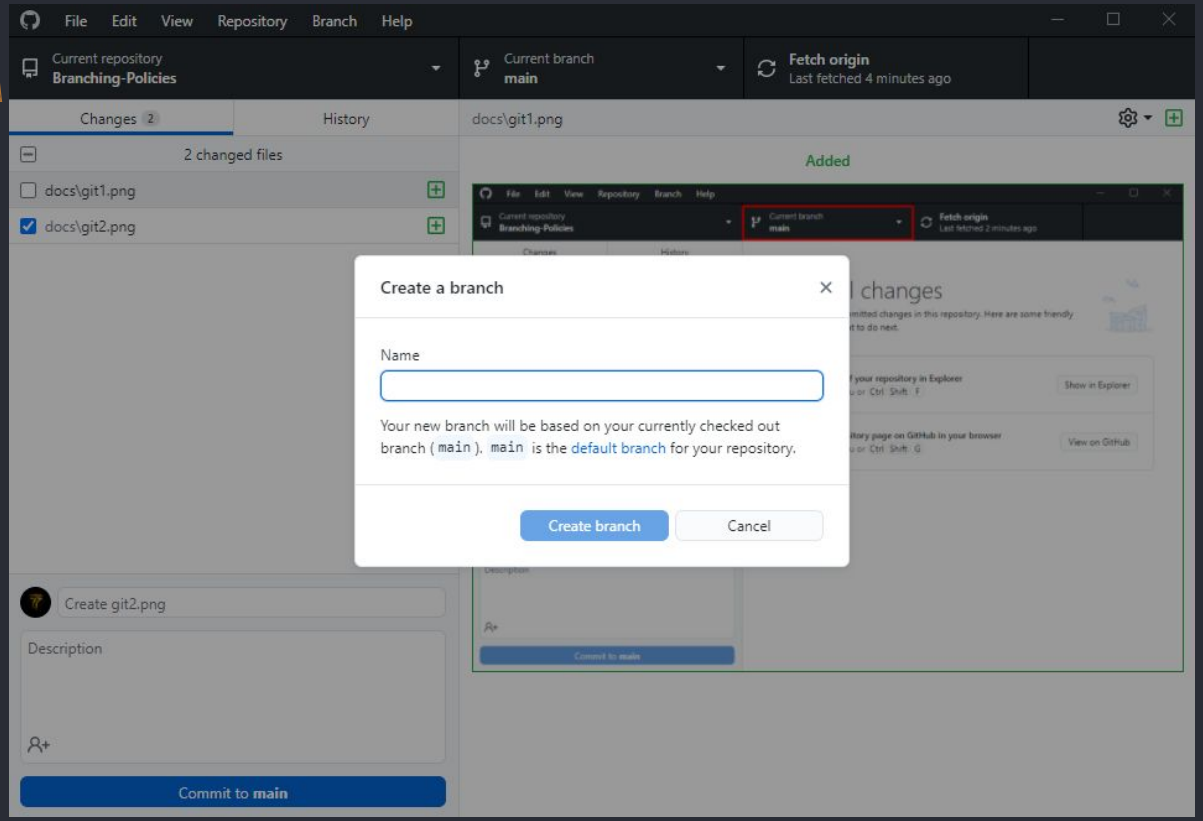
1. Open the branch selector

HOW ? - Step 2



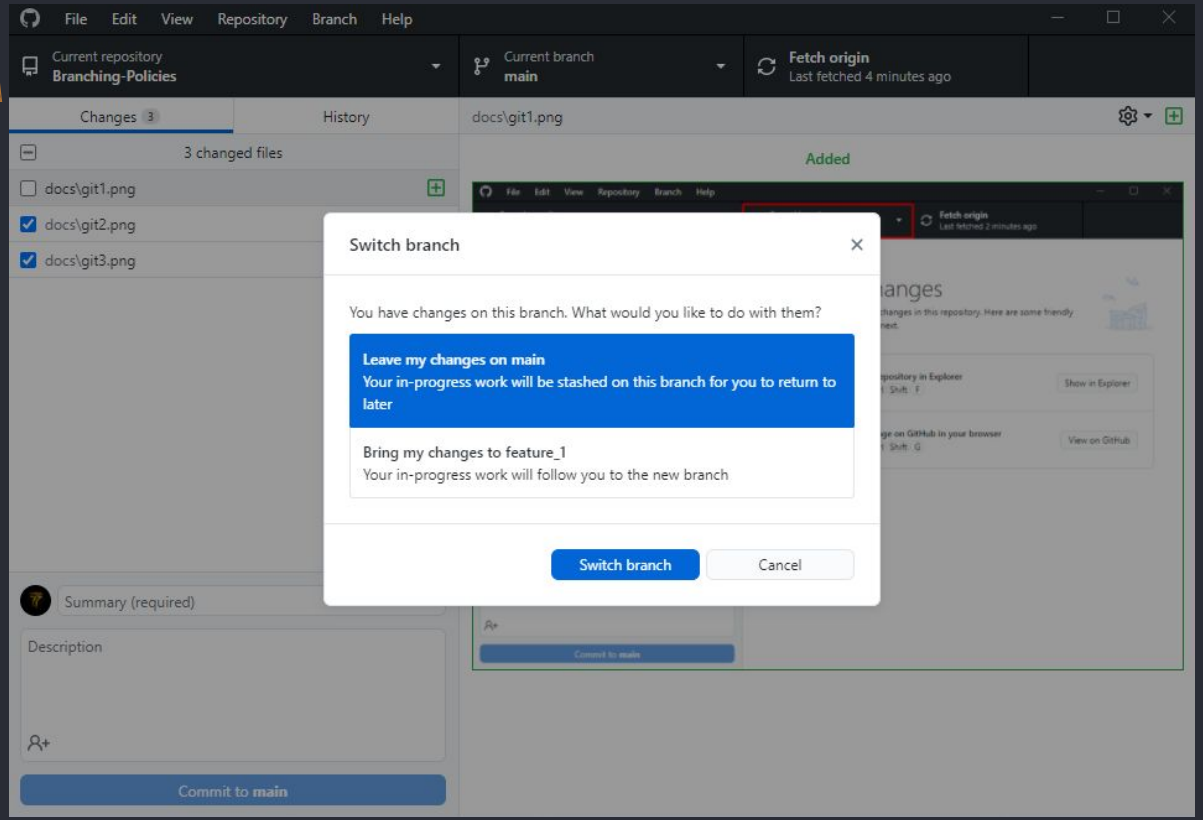
2. Select the “New branch” option

HOW ? - Step 3



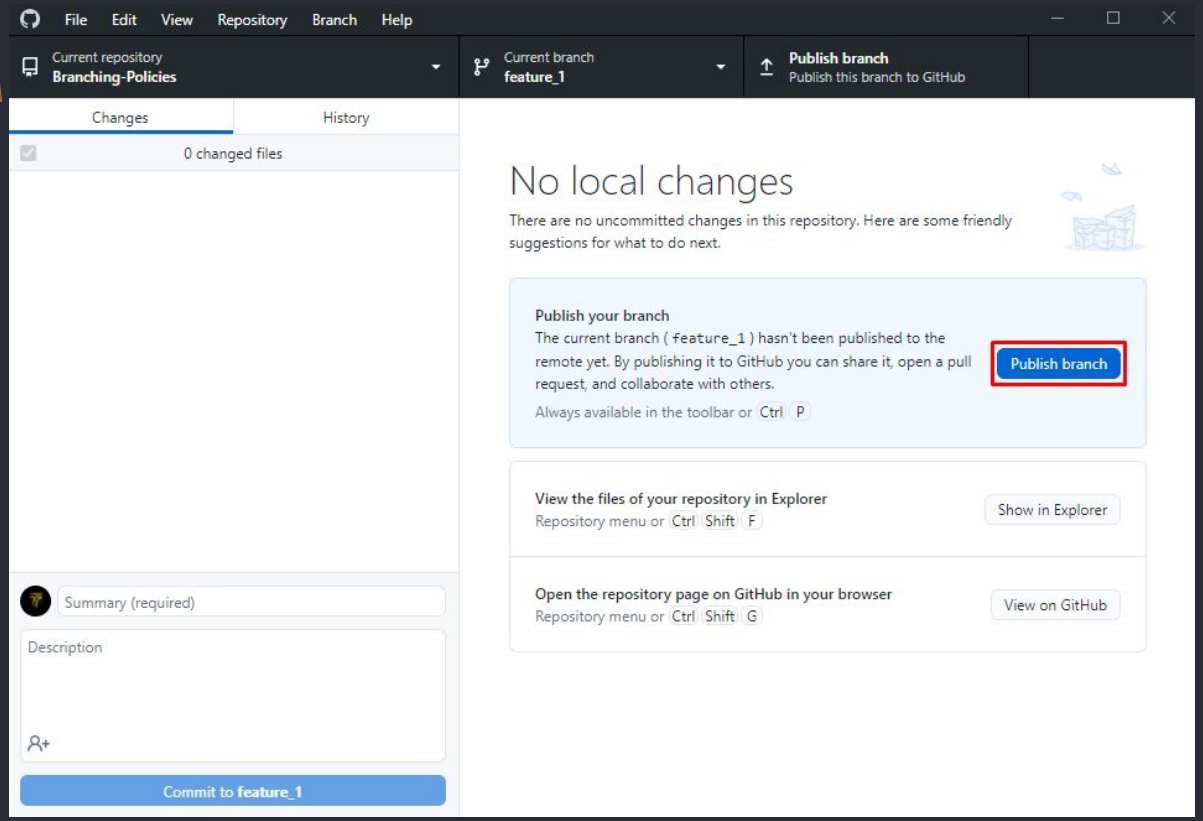
3. Give an appropriate name to the branch

HOW ? - Step 4



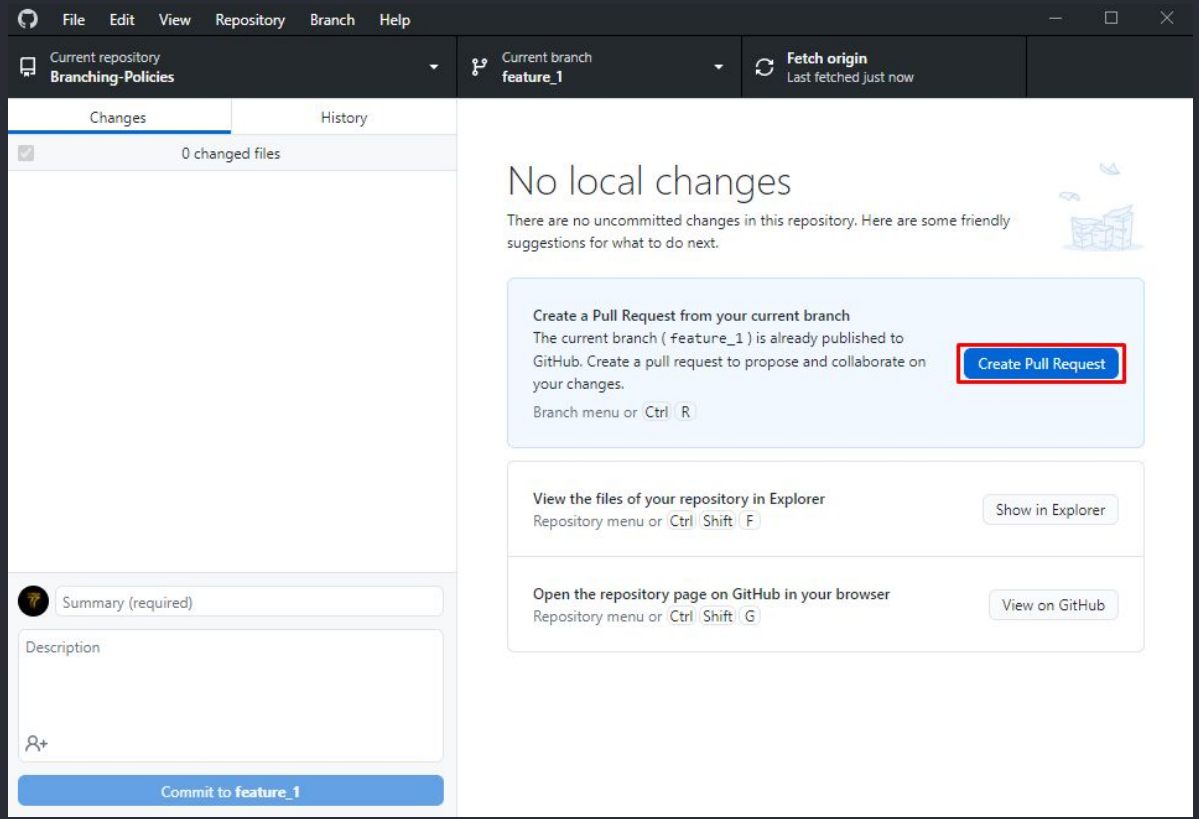
4. Switch the branch you want to work in

HOW ? - Step 5



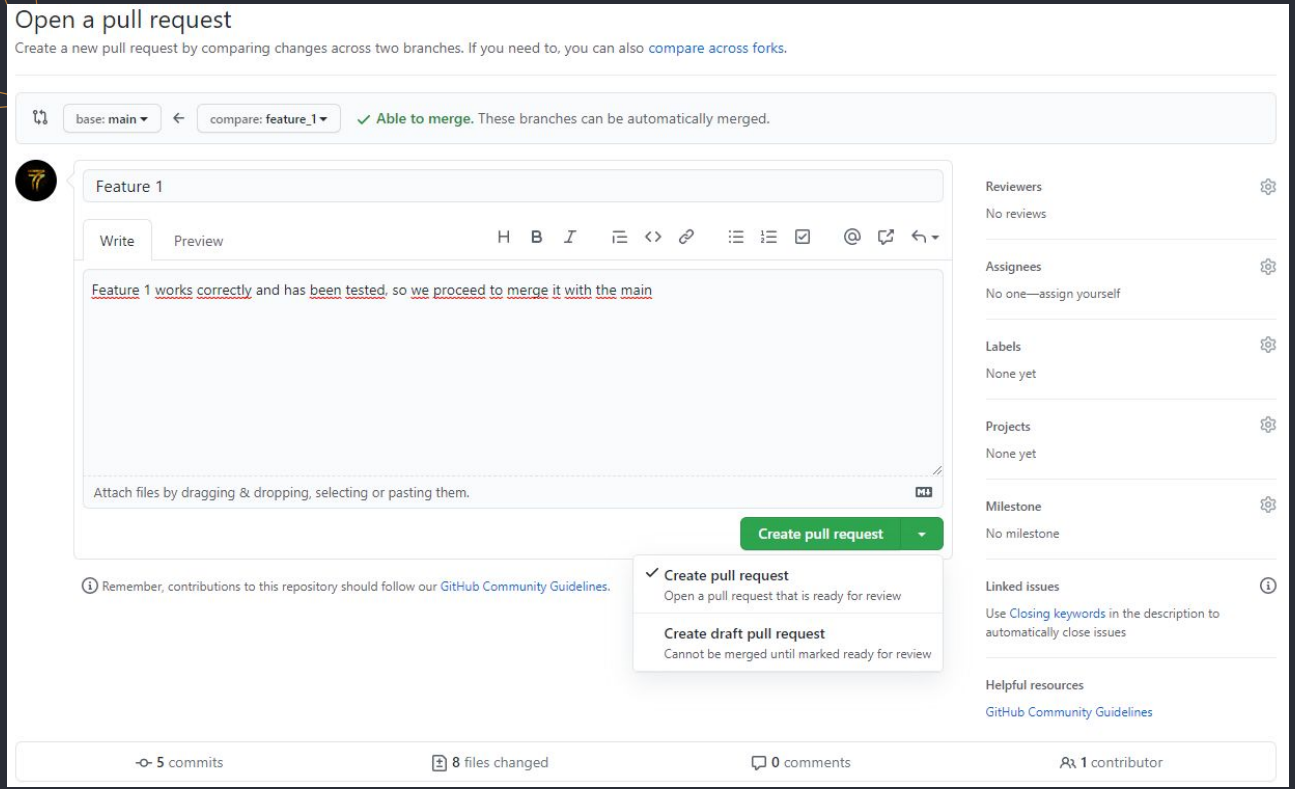
5. Publish the new branch to the repository

HOW ? - Step 6



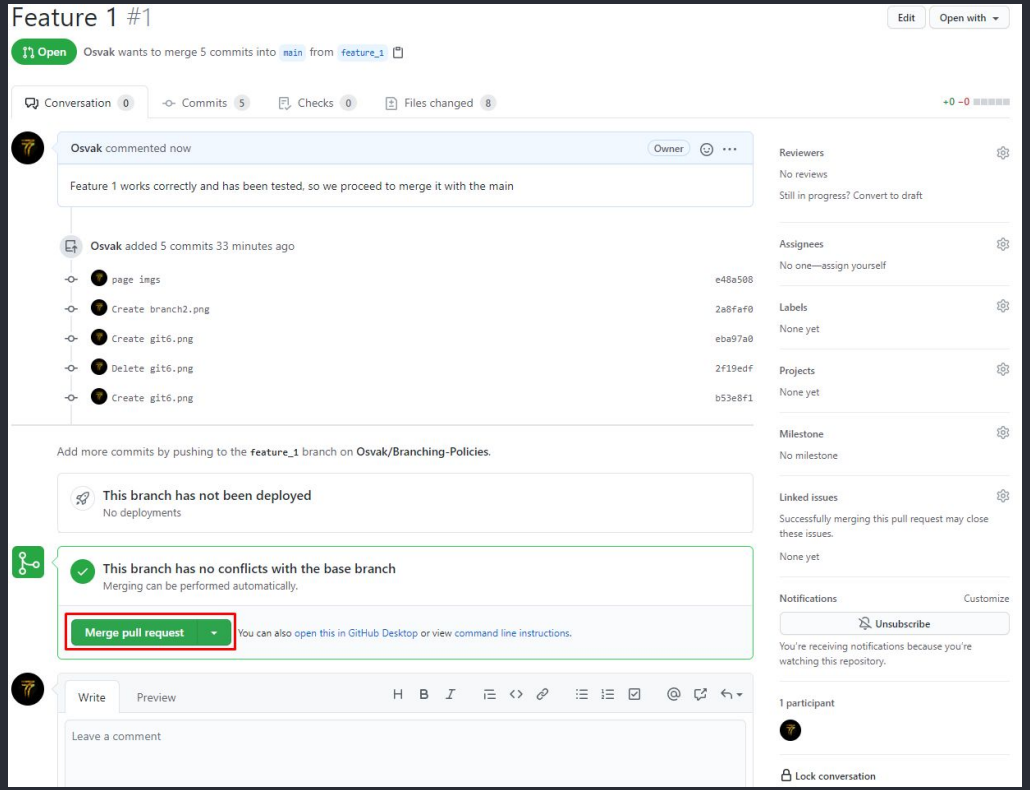
6. Create a Pull Request

HOW ? - Step 7



7. Open the Pull Request

HOW ? - Step 8



8. Merge the Pull Request to the Branch

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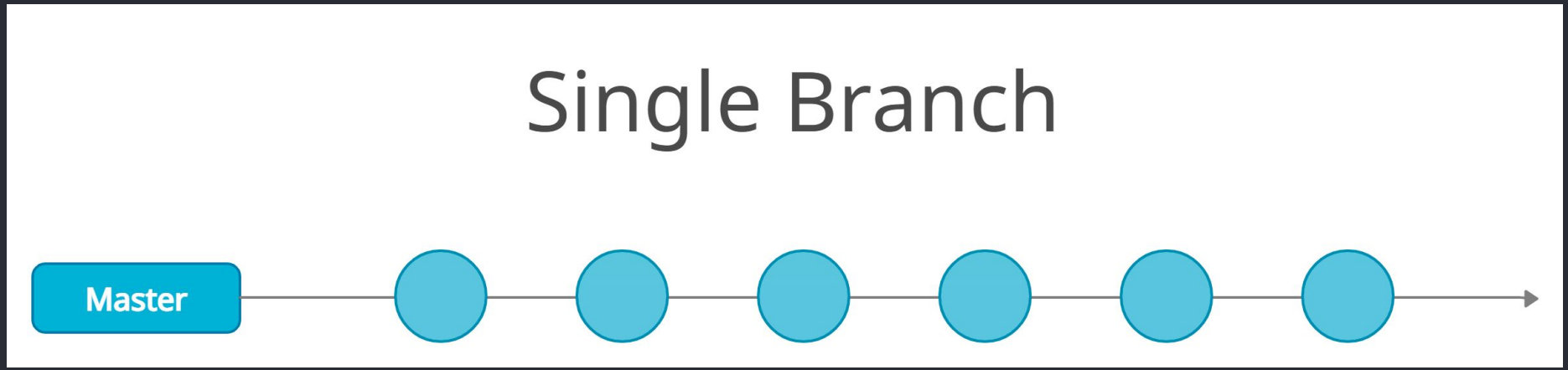
MOST USED FLOW MODELS

FLOW MODELS - Single Branch

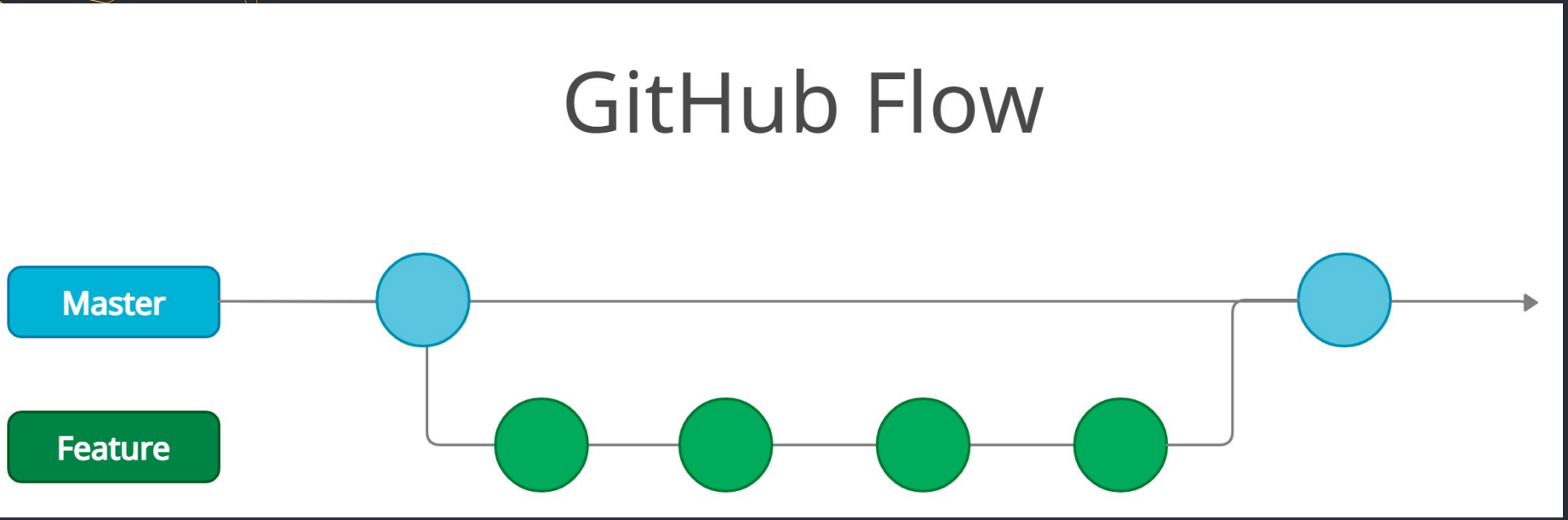


Single Branch - Features

- Simple
- Agile
- Teams need to trust each other
- All the commits are based on the use of Feature Flags

*Feature Flags that allow you to enable or disable a new feature, often used to avoid conflicts when merging.

FLOW MODELS - GitHub Flow

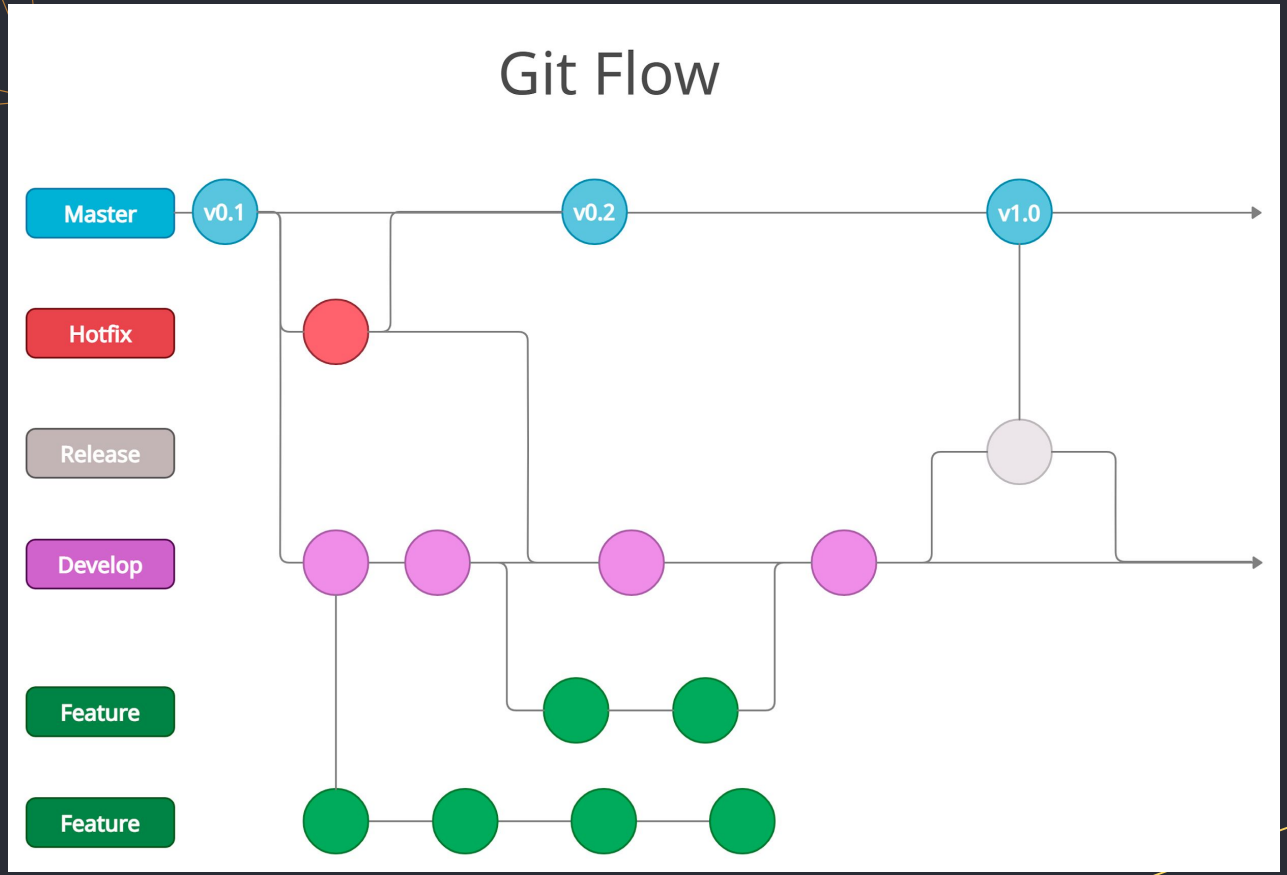


GitHub Flow - Features

- Everything is done in the Feature branch
- Master is always deployable and acts like a safety measure
- Works very well with Continuous Deployment
- Clean Commit History

*Continuous Deployment is a software release process that uses automated testing.

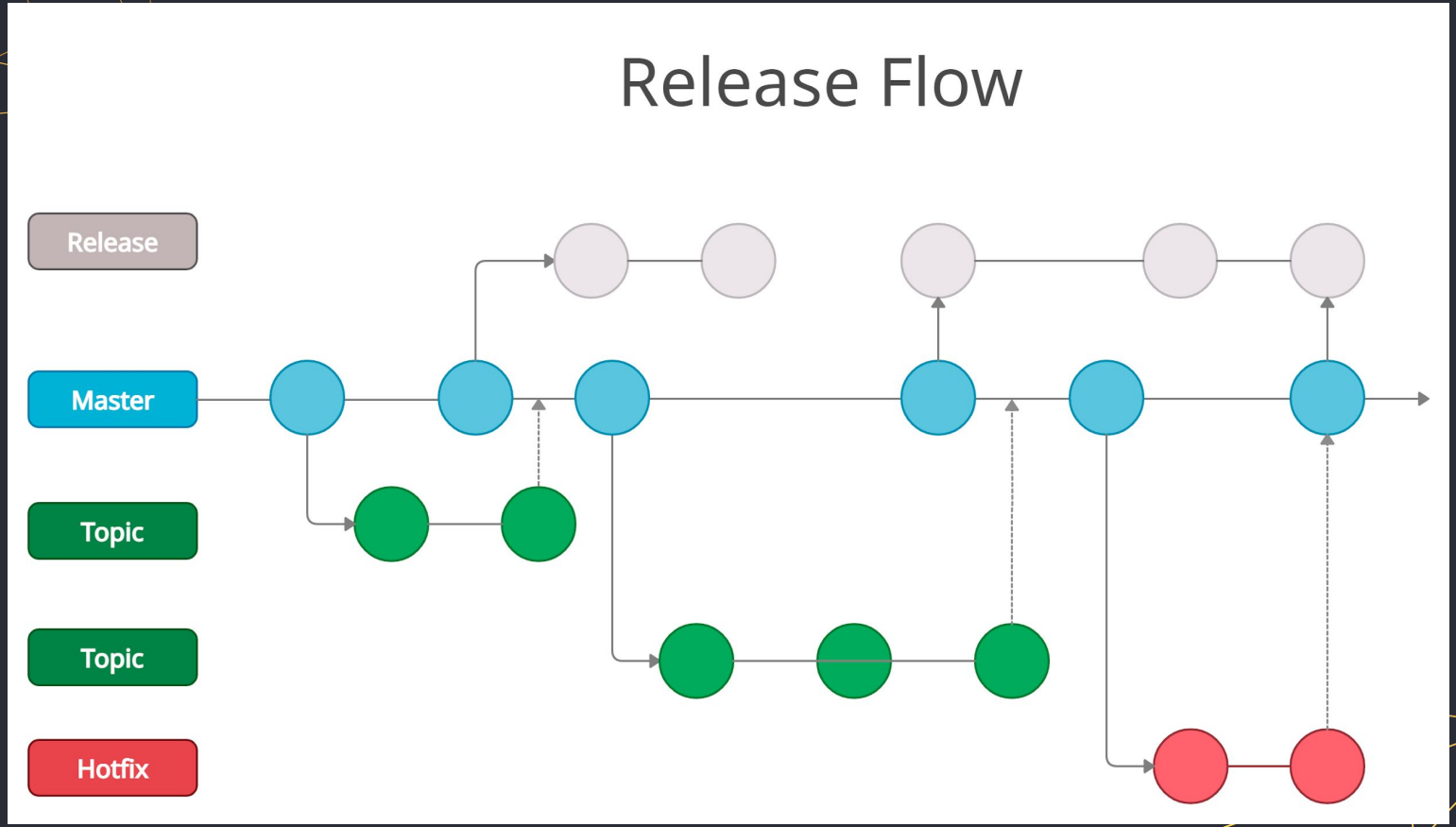
FLOW MODELS - Git Flow



Git Flow - Features

- Many branches (Master + Develop + Feature Branch + Release Branch + Hotfix Branch)
- Complex
- Great for release-based workflow
- The most famous model
- Not recommended for small projects
- Messy Commit History

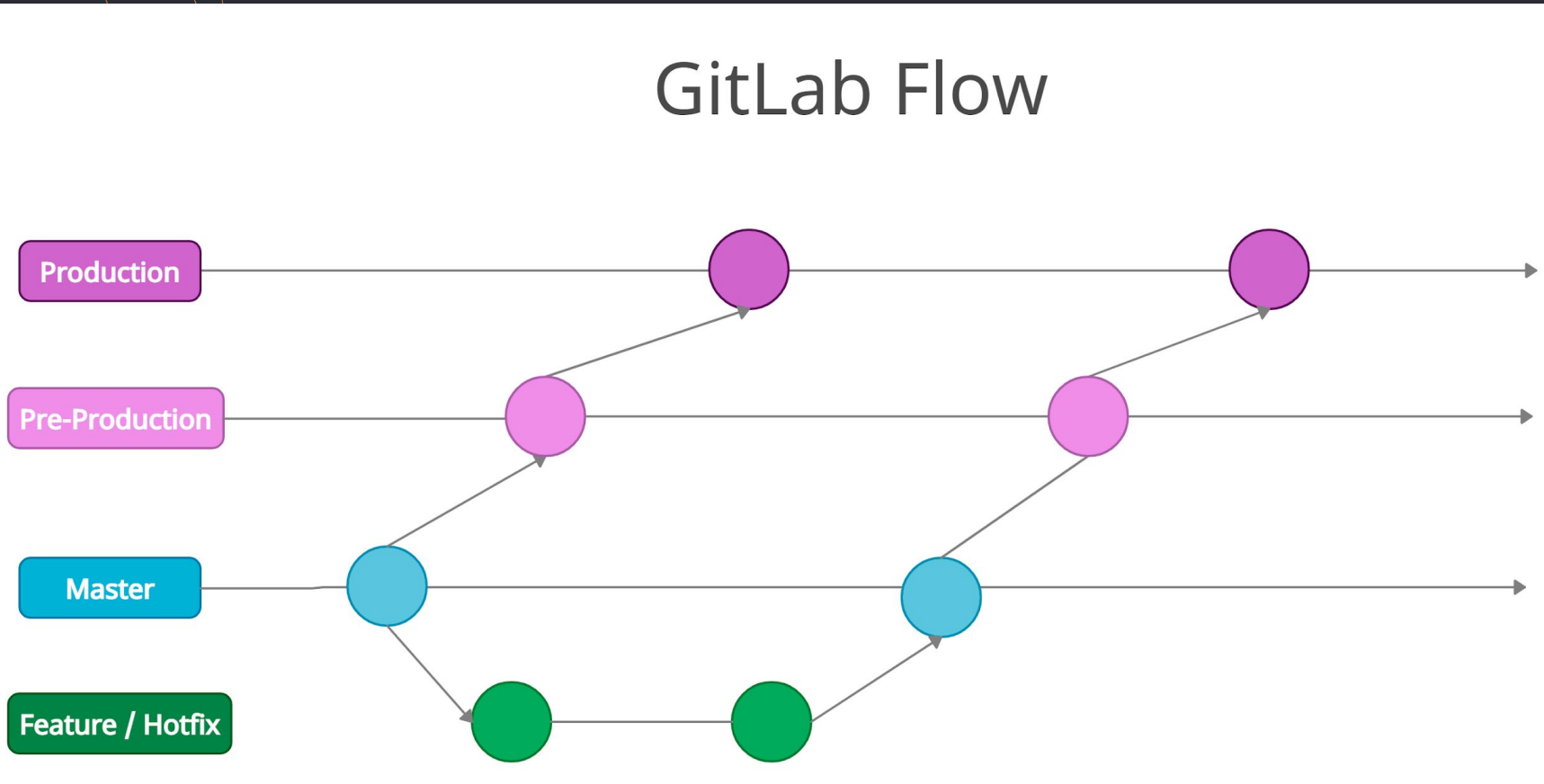
FLOW MODELS - Release Flow



Release Flow - Features

- System developed by Microsoft
- Topics are like mini features
- Releases every 3 weeks
- Model used to manage massive development teams

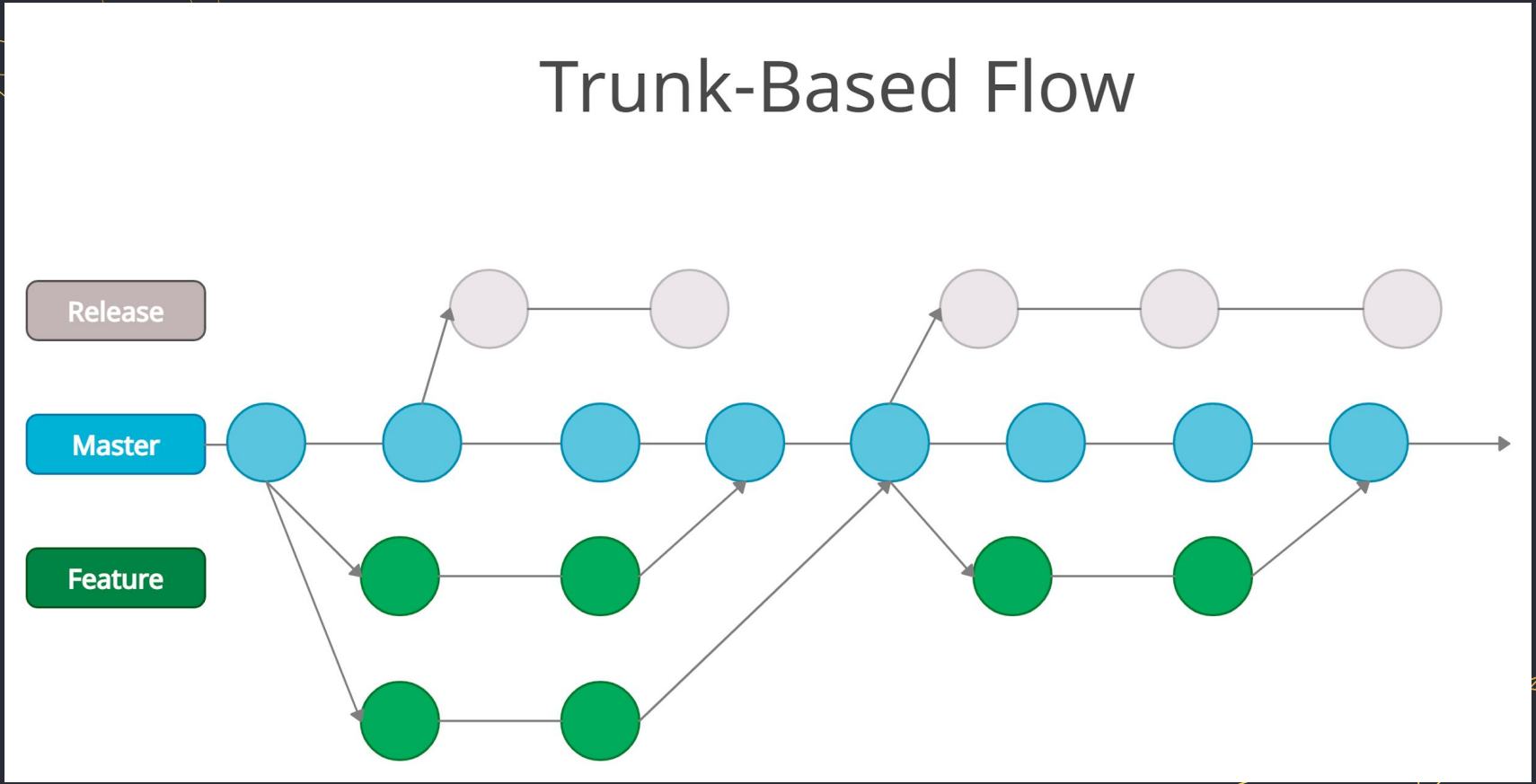
FLOW MODELS - GitLab Flow



GitLab Flow - Features

- Similar to GitHub Flow but more complex
- Not as Agile as other methods
- When a feature arrives to production its more reliable
- Forbidden to commit in master directly
- Recommended for projects where you can't allow yourself to fail

FLOW MODELS - Trunk-Based Flow



Trunk-Based Flow - Features

- Similar to GitHub Flow
- Master branch can develop with the use of Feature Flags
- Can have Release branches
- Master is always deployable

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CONCLUSION

CONCLUSIONS

- Large number of Pros VS the small amount of Cons
- Try to always use branching, but don’t feel forced to use it
- Create a branch in your repository and see what happens
- Test the different models and find the one suitable for your project

RECOMMENDATION

- **Single Branch:** You probably already used, but try extracting its true potential. Focus on Feature Flags, so everyone can work at the same time.

- **GitHub Flow:** It's easier to manage conflicts than a Single Branch flow. Good model to start branching. Not needing Feature Flags.

- **Trunk-Based Development:** Same advantages from GitHub Flow.
  It's a matter of preference, in GitHub you deploy from the Feature branch, while in Trunk-Based you first commit to Master and then do the deployment.

Time to create your first branch

- Try creating a branch in your repository without looking the step by step guide
- Commit something to the branch and then merge it to main by using a pull request
- If you get lost visit https://osvak.github.io/Branching-Policies/

Recommendation: do it in a repository that you don't use, or create a new one to avoid any problems

RESOURCES

LINKS

- GitHub Repository
- Topic Web Page

REFERENCES

- Git Flow
- Main branch information
- Explanation of branching use
- Concept explanation
- Branch models (Spanish)
- Creative Branching Models for Multiple Release Streams
- Creately

THANKS!

DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTION?

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