



# Hello, I'm 小贝!

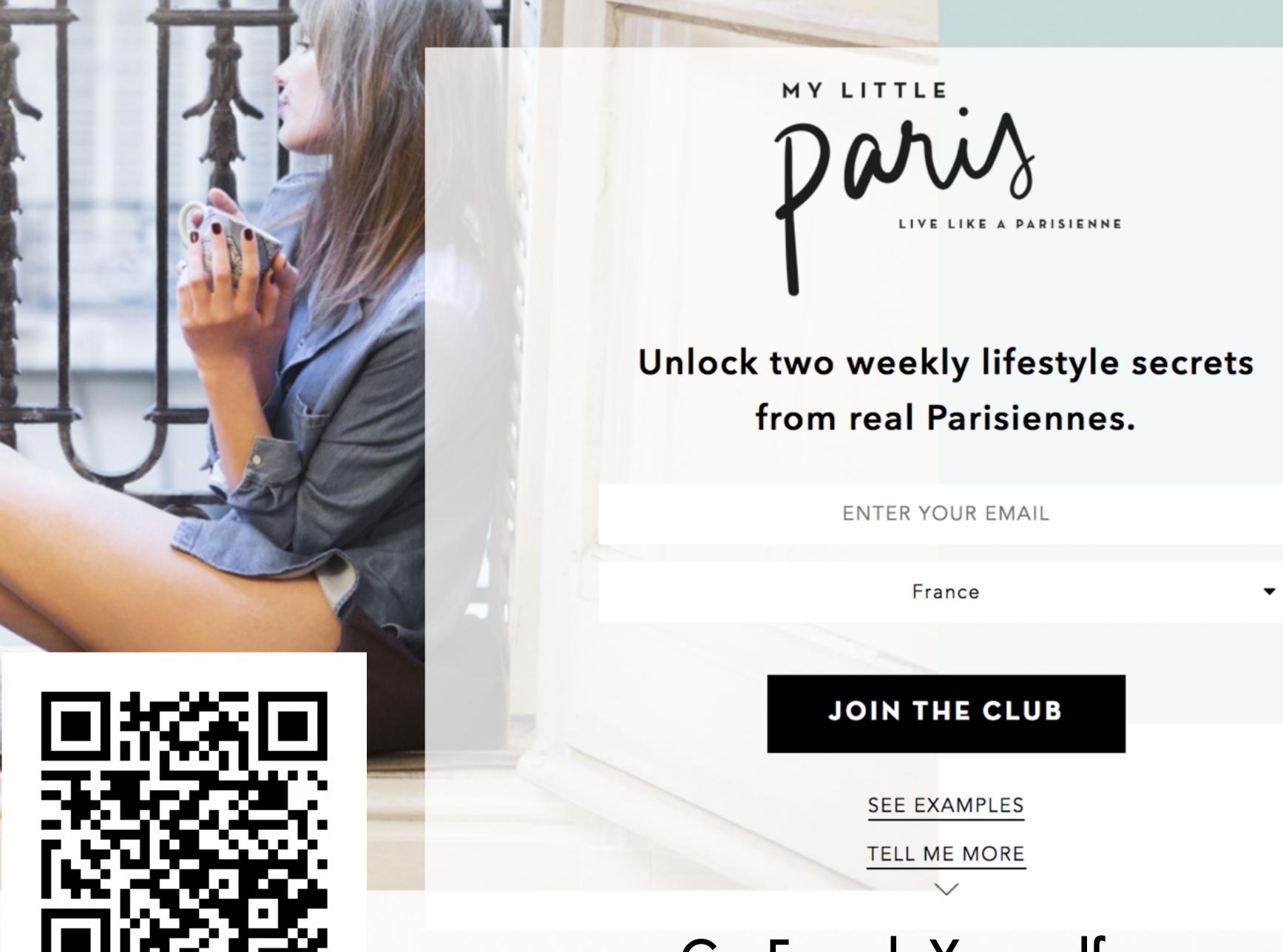


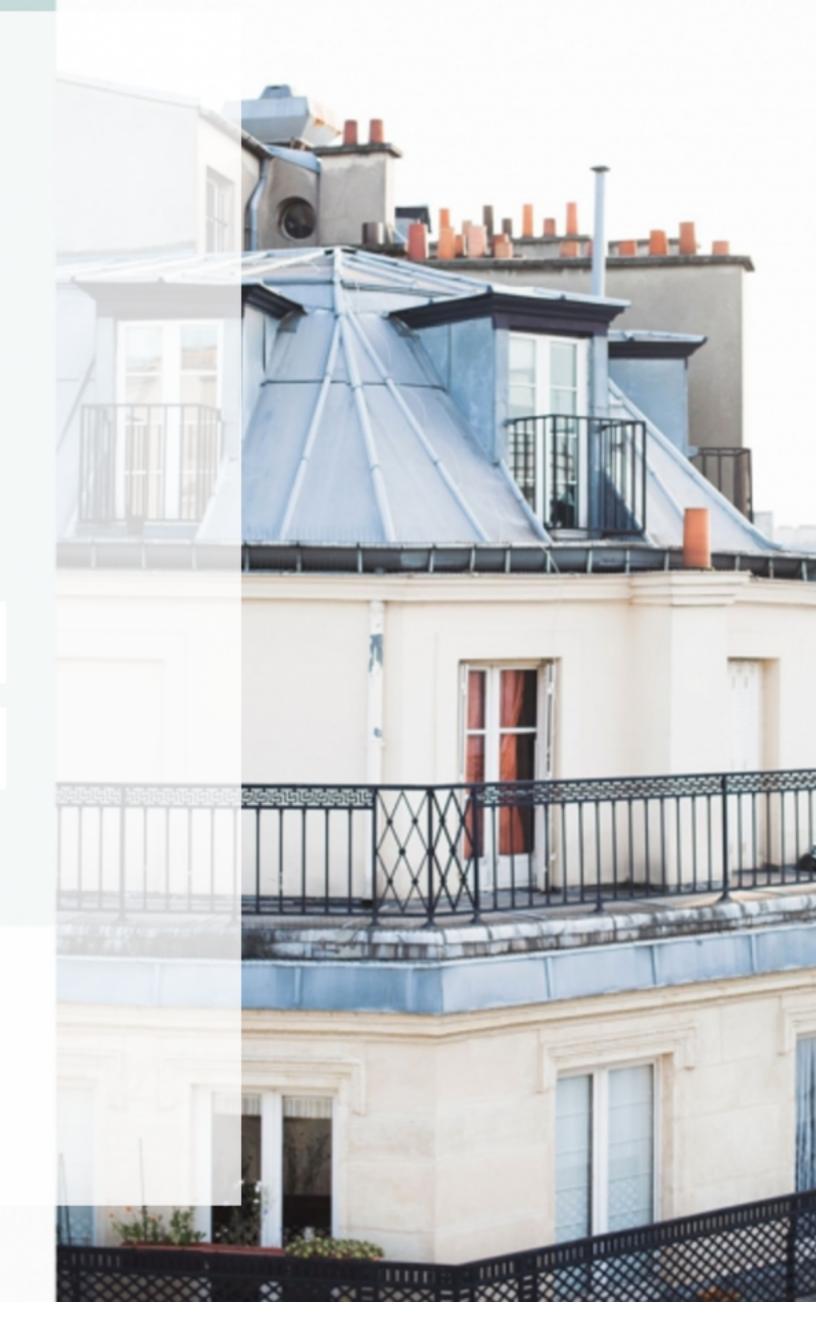






Go French Yourself









In with a 武汉人

Six-month break to get my kid learning Chinese



Meanwhile enjoying 热干面 and working on my new startup https://devflow.io

So, let's talk about

## Feature Branching?



A strategy about the flow of commits

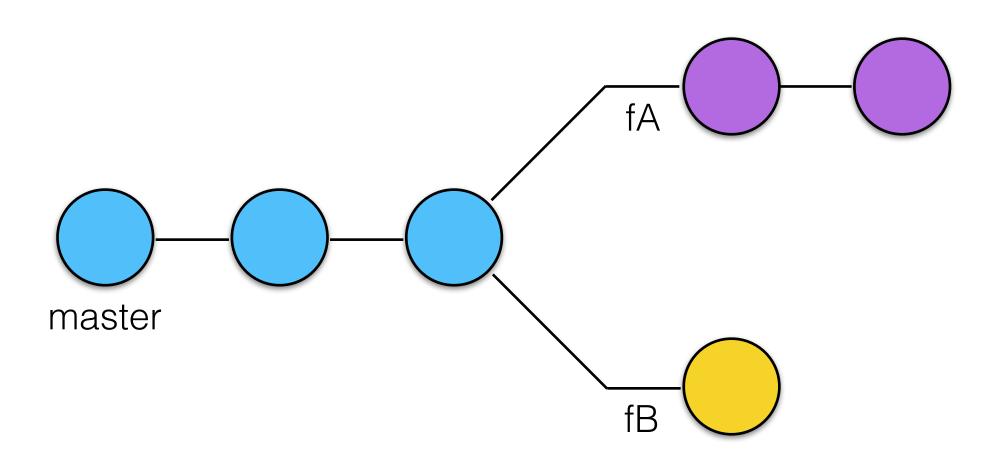
Often controversial (有争议)



An idea, something that brings value to the users

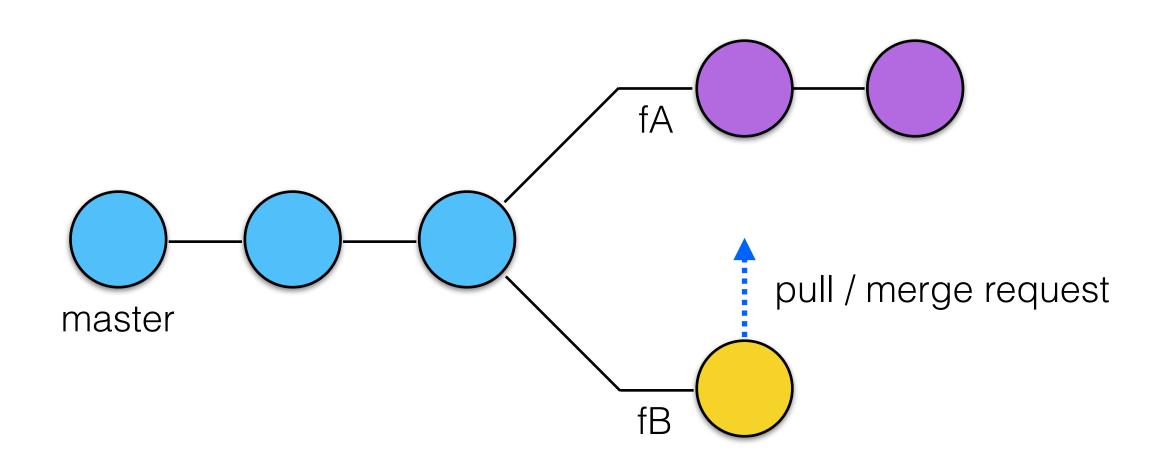


Creating a branch for every feature you work on



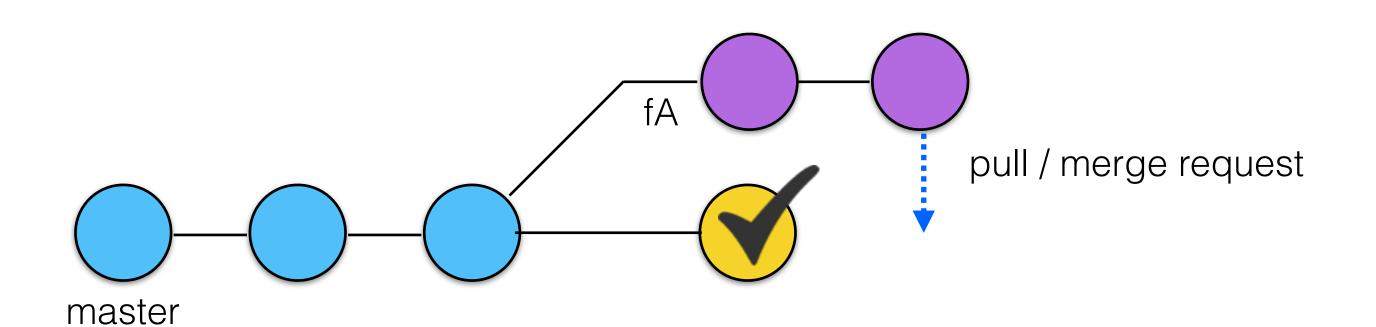


Creating a branch for every feature you work on





Creating a branch for every feature you work on





Creating a branch for every feature you work on



And merge only after it is reviewed (I'm not talking about build outcome)





2. Can be valuable when combined with other practices (§§)



3. Common challenges & solutions

4. A tour of SAAS tools



### Why is it popular?



- Lifecycle of an idea: Review process per feature
- Release flexibility 灵活发布
- Used in open-source projects
- Popular as « Github flow [link] »
- More and more support/tools around the concept of branch 更多工具

### Very controversial (多) (有争议)

Vivid 撕逼 debate since 2011:

#### « The death of continuous integration »

Some would say it is an « organizational anti-pattern » [1] (Steve Smith)

While others write « why does Martin Fowler not understand feature branches » [2] and that the two concepts can go together

#### 1. Both popular and controversial



### So what is Continuous Integration?

Martin Fowler:

« practice where members of a team integrate their work frequently, usually each person integrates at least daily »

Continous Integration:

It's a non-event

Integration (end of project)

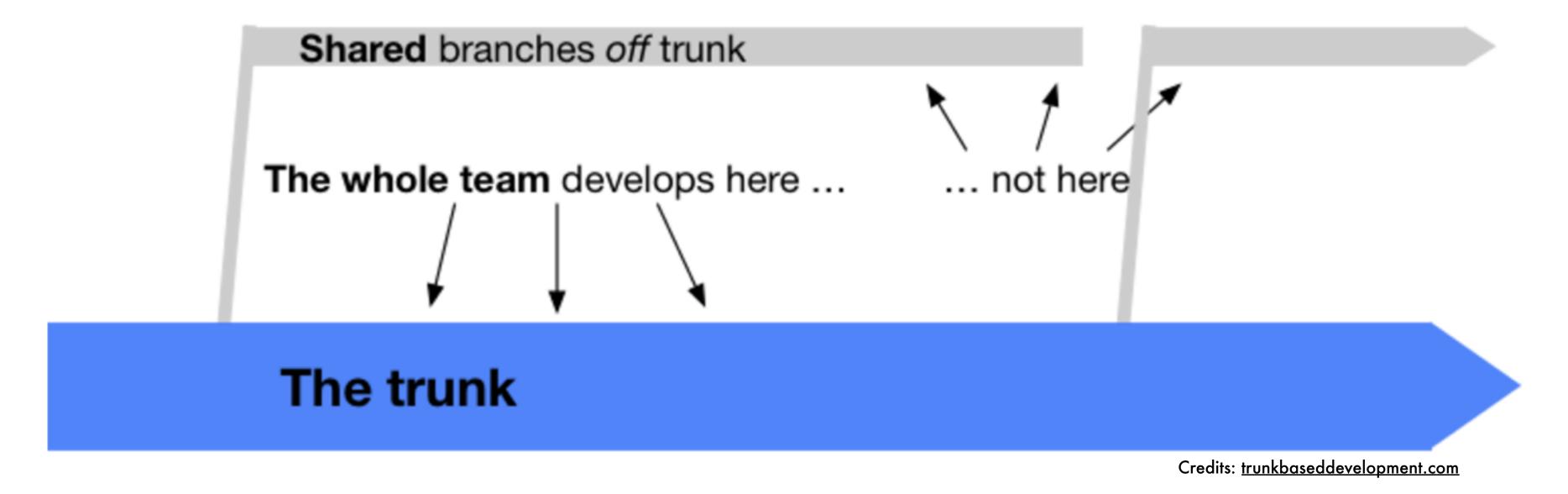
Integration hell

Weeks / month



#### So what is Continuous Integration?

Most often associated to trunk-based development (everybody commits to master) 主分支策略



\* *master*, in Git nomenclature

#### Feature Branching + Continuous Integration ?

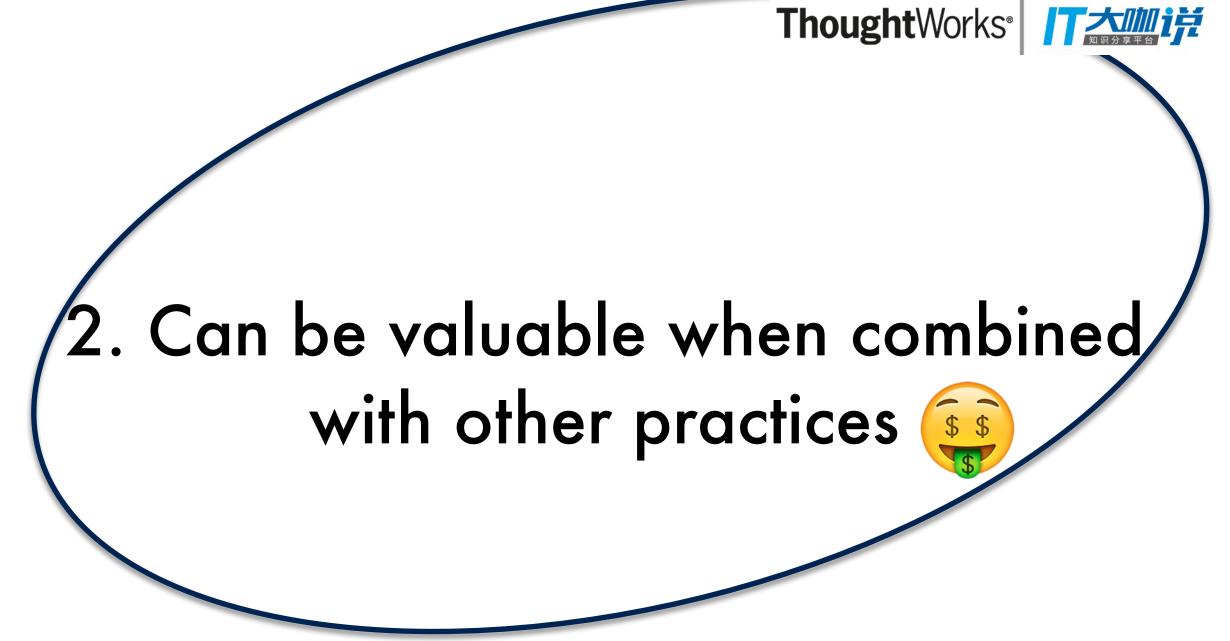
In FB, you never commit directly to master, only merge to master

- => How often do you merge to master?
- => The system does not force you to integrate, it depends on your <u>discipline</u>

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### A combination of practices



- Lean « Feature Branching »
- Automated (acceptance) testing
- A disciplined review process

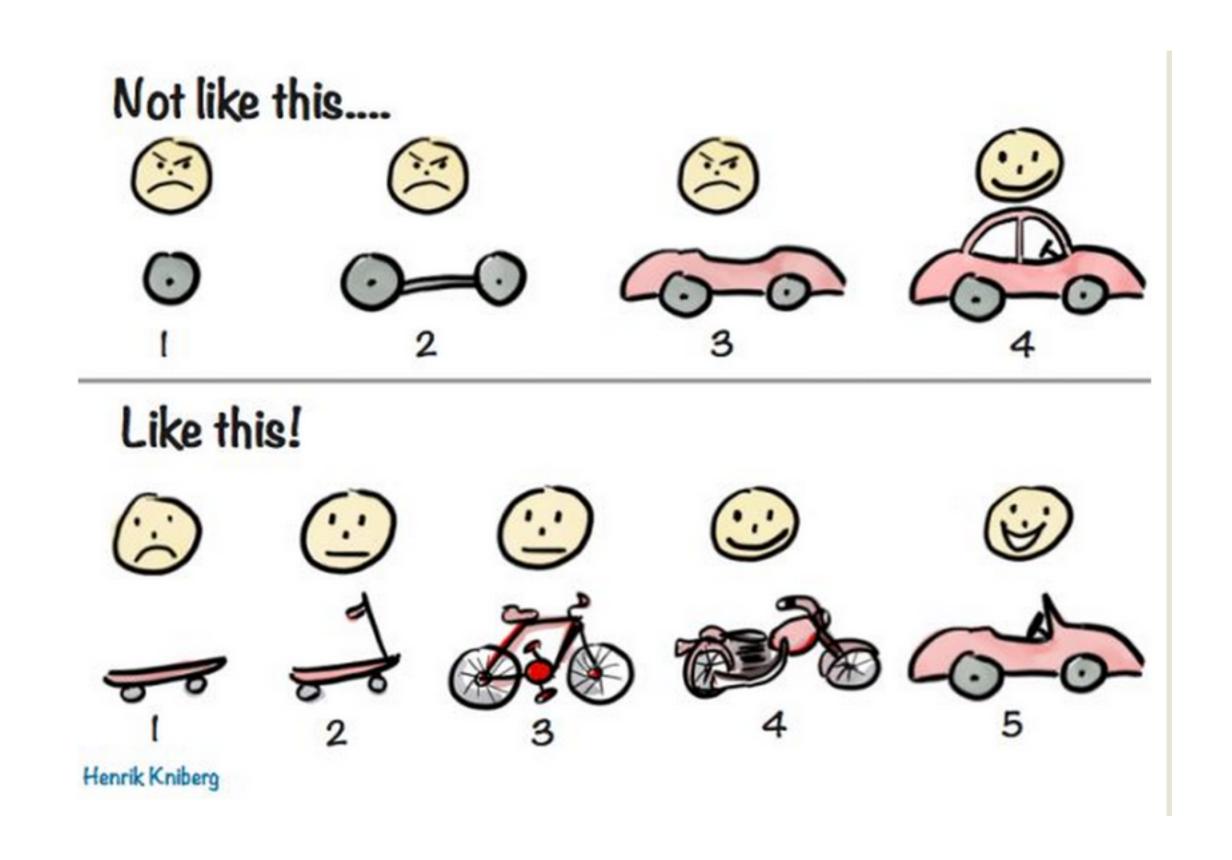


#### Lean « Feature Branching »

#1

Always a working product:

- branch/and merge back to master
- no sub-branches



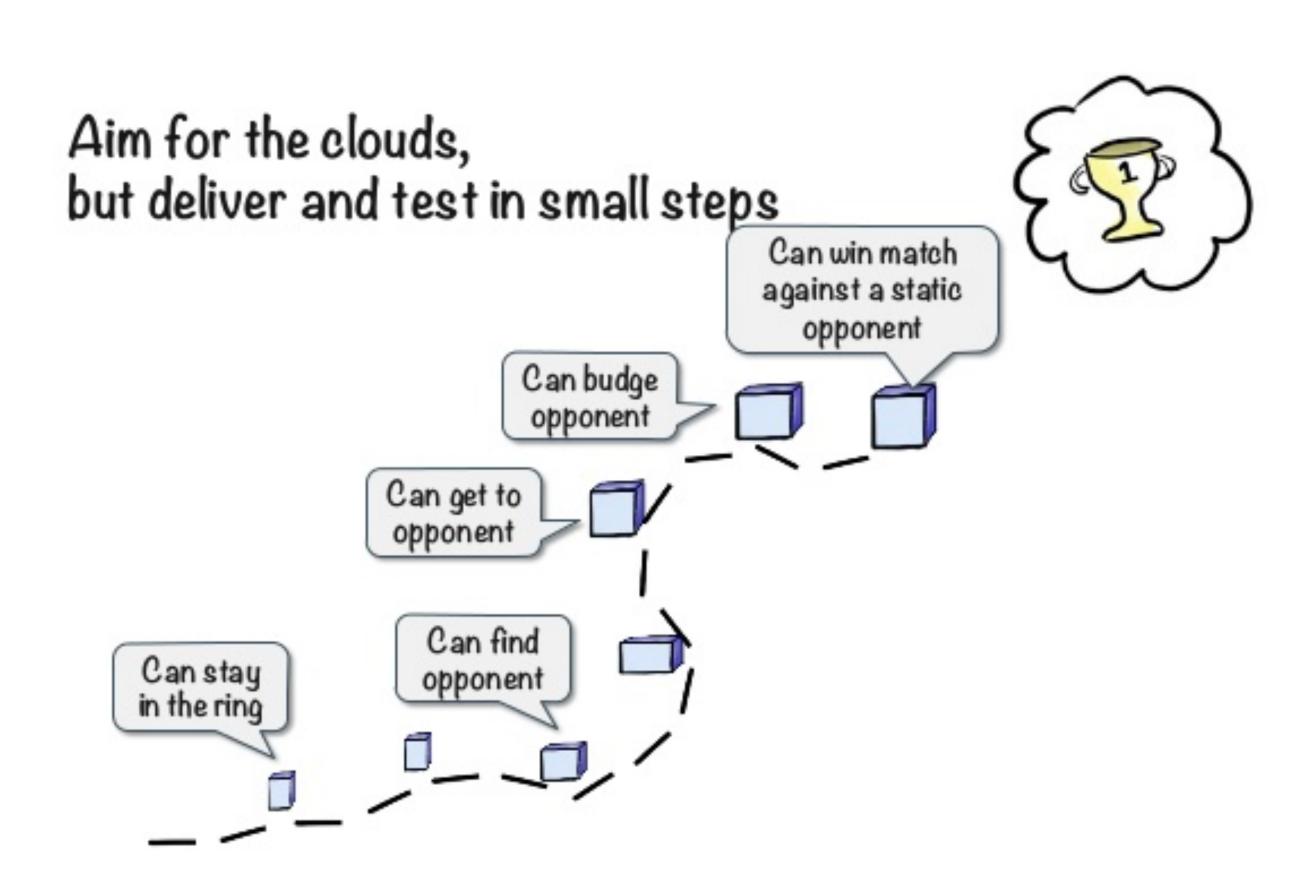


#### Lean « Feature Branching »

#2

Small steps! (« Stories »)

A step = a day's work





#### Lean « Feature Branching »

If integration happens everyday => CI is not dead!

But it requires much <u>discipline</u>





### Automated (acceptance) testing

#3

If you don't do it already => you should!

Build on every commit/every branch

Not only on the master branch

Gives confidence in refactoring You known quickly when you've broken master

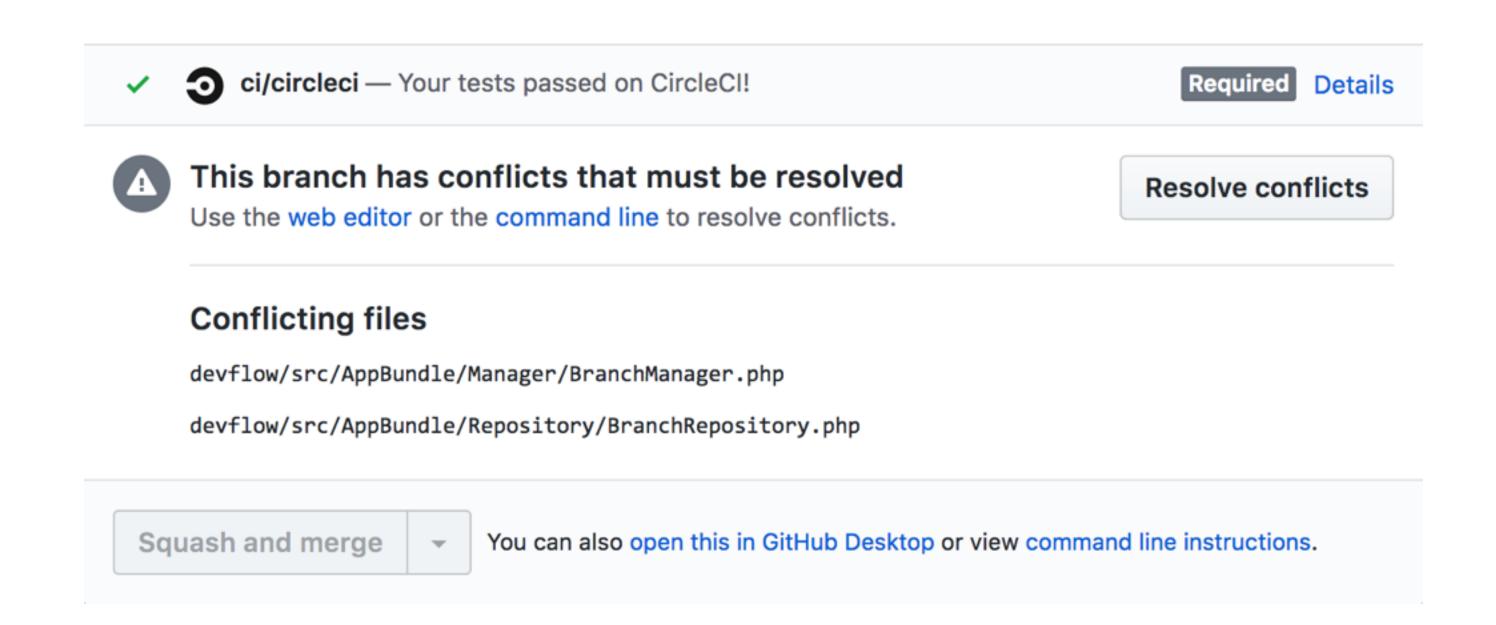


#### A disciplined review process

#4

Define minimal review timeslots every day

e.g. every half-day before starting work





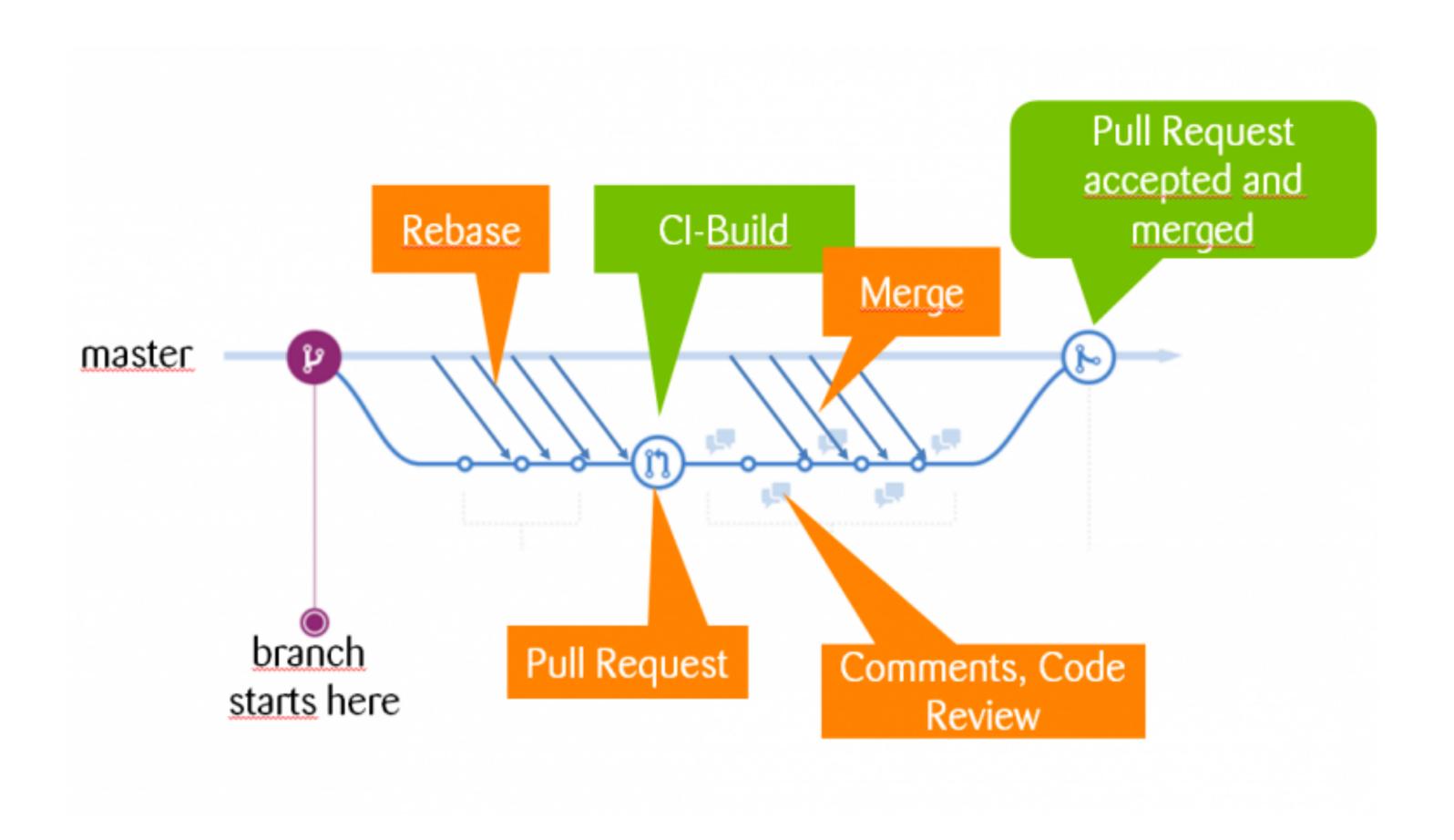
#### A disciplined review process

## #5

Monitor long-lasting branches (2-3 days) and act!

- Git rebase
- Merge but act to hide in the UI
- Feature toggles « branch by abstraction »

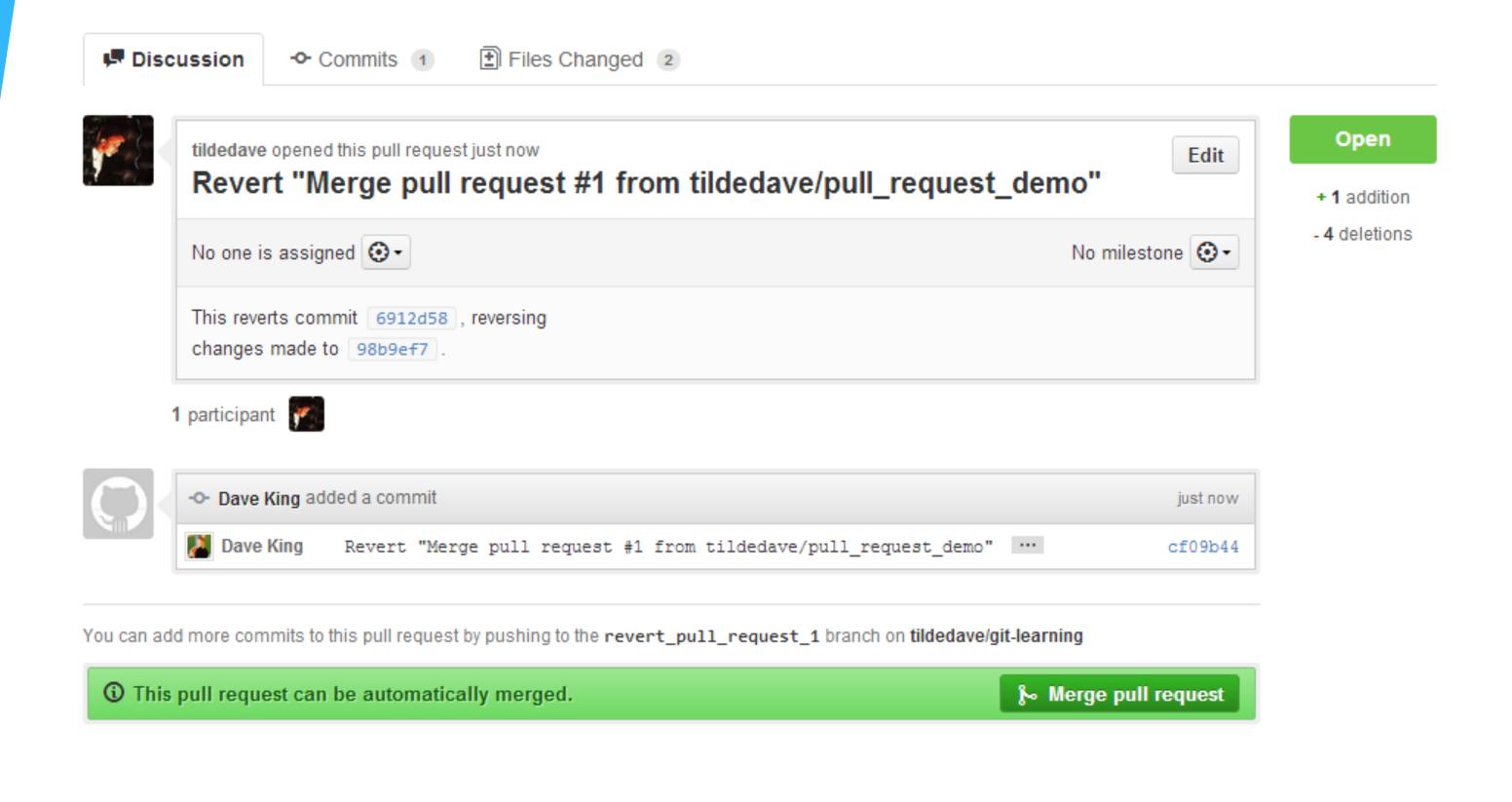
#### Pull-Request / Review in detail



#### 2. Valuable when combined with other practices



#### Pull-Request / Review in detail



```
Pull Request 5: adding new features

▲ index.html [+]
      1 <!DOCTYPE html>
      3 <html lang="en">
            <meta charset="utf-8" />
            <title>TypeScript HTML Application</title>
            k rel="stylesheet" href="app.css" type="text/css" /:
                 Can we use the newer CSS here?
                 ftottendev - less than a minute ago - reply
                                                    Status: Active ▼
            <script src="app.js"></script>
     9 </head>
     10 <body>
            <h1>TypeScript Web Application</h1>
    14 </body>
    15 </html>
    16
```



### Advantages / Drawbacks

(vs trunk-based development)

- Review process. Online, asynchronous 异步
- Master is always deployable
- Leverage SAAS tools

- Small inventory of WIP commits
- Requires discipline (a lot)
- Won't scale



#### Which one to try?

#### Feature Branching

- Open-source
- Small teams with big portfolio of projects
- When pair programming not possible
- Freelancer / web agency

#### Trunk-based development

- Co-located Commercial software development
- Growing teams (7+ people)
- Strong product/release management

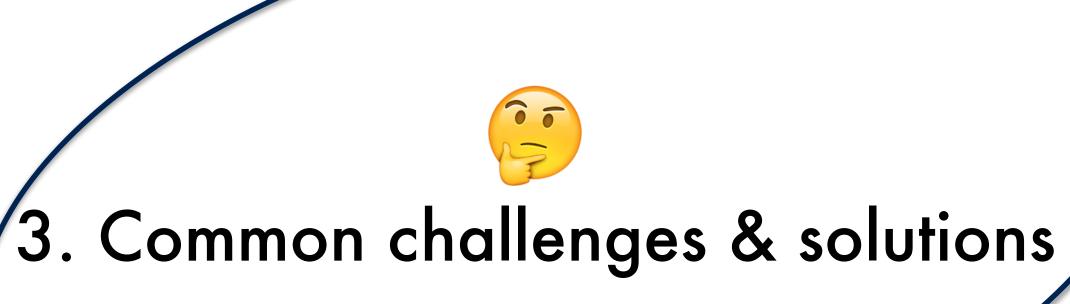


1. Both popular and controversial





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#### Challenge 1: Epic feature (« too big to split »)

It's NEVER too big to split

Grow the code with TDD in several simple features

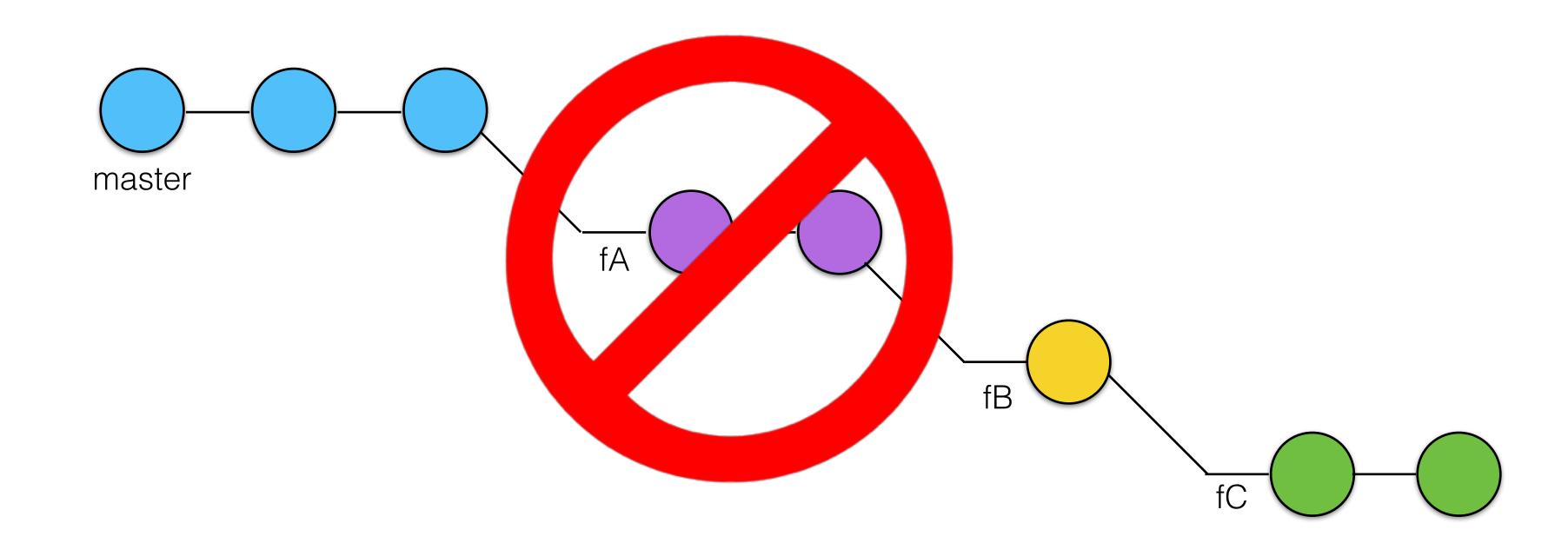
Branching by abstraction « feature flags »



#### Challenge 2: Branching hell

Remember to branch only <u>from master</u>

Need to re-use code? refactor - rebase - continue





### Challenge 3: where to do manual testing / demo?

- On developer's laptop?
- On a shared test environment?
- On the staging after merging?
- On a farm of test environments?
- On a disposable environment per branch?



1. Both popular and controversial





2. Can be valuable when combined with other practices



3. Common challenges & solutions





#### Why SAAS tools?

Free tier, fast to configure
Well integrated with Github/Gitlab
Handles the server management, updates and scaling
You can always switch to in-house/open-source solution later



### Code hosting & reviewing







#### Running automated tests









#### One environment per branch

Standalone





In hosting offering





Open-source





#### Code quality & security







### Thank you for listening!

How do you do branching?

Any pain points with your current branching strategy?

I'd love to hear about it.