

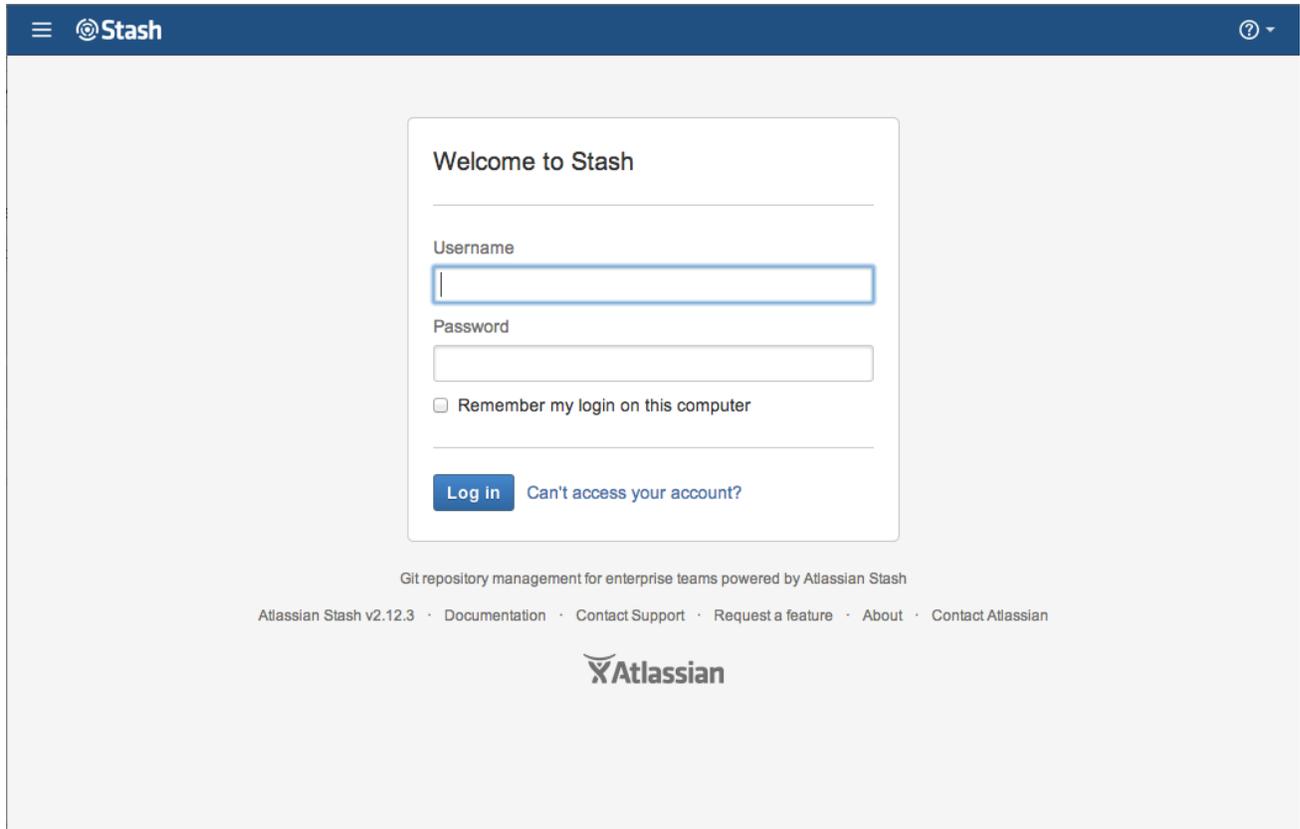
Pull Requests

About

This page describes the process of submitting code to FreeSWITCH™.

Forking project with Stash

- Create a new account in [JIRA](#).
- Create a new issue in [JIRA](#), describing the feature you want to develop or the problem you're trying to fix.
- Login to Stash using your JIRA credentials: <https://freeswitch.org/stash>



After logging in, you'll see current projects hosted on Stash. Click on FreeSWITCH™ project link:

Stash Projects Repositories

Projects

Project	Key	Description
 FreeSWITCH	FS	FreeSWITCH

Getting started
All the information you need to get started in Stash. 

Branching and forking
Learn about Git workflows for Enterprise teams. 

API
Customise Stash via the API and plugin framework. 

Git repository management for enterprise teams powered by Atlassian Stash
Atlassian Stash v2.12.3 · Documentation · Contact Support · Request a feature · About · Contact Atlassian



You'll see a list with all repositories, click on FreeSWITCH™:

Stash Projects Repositories

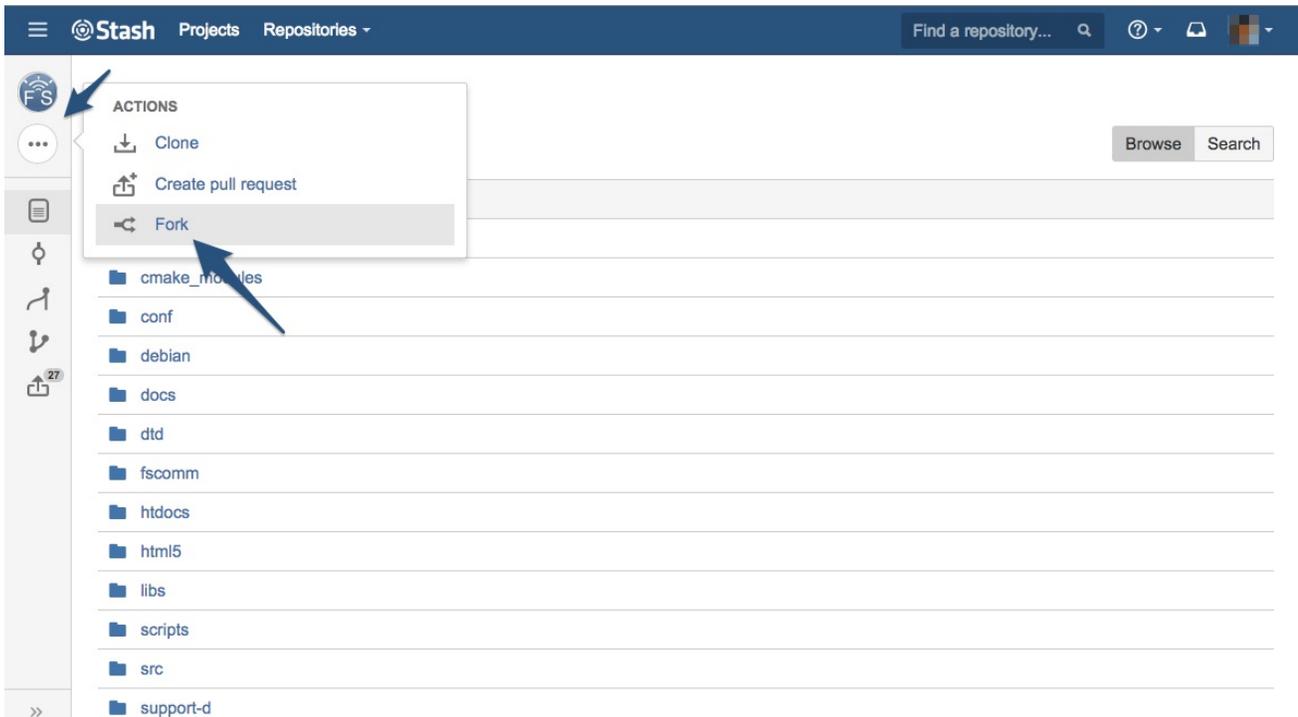
FreeSWITCH

Repositories

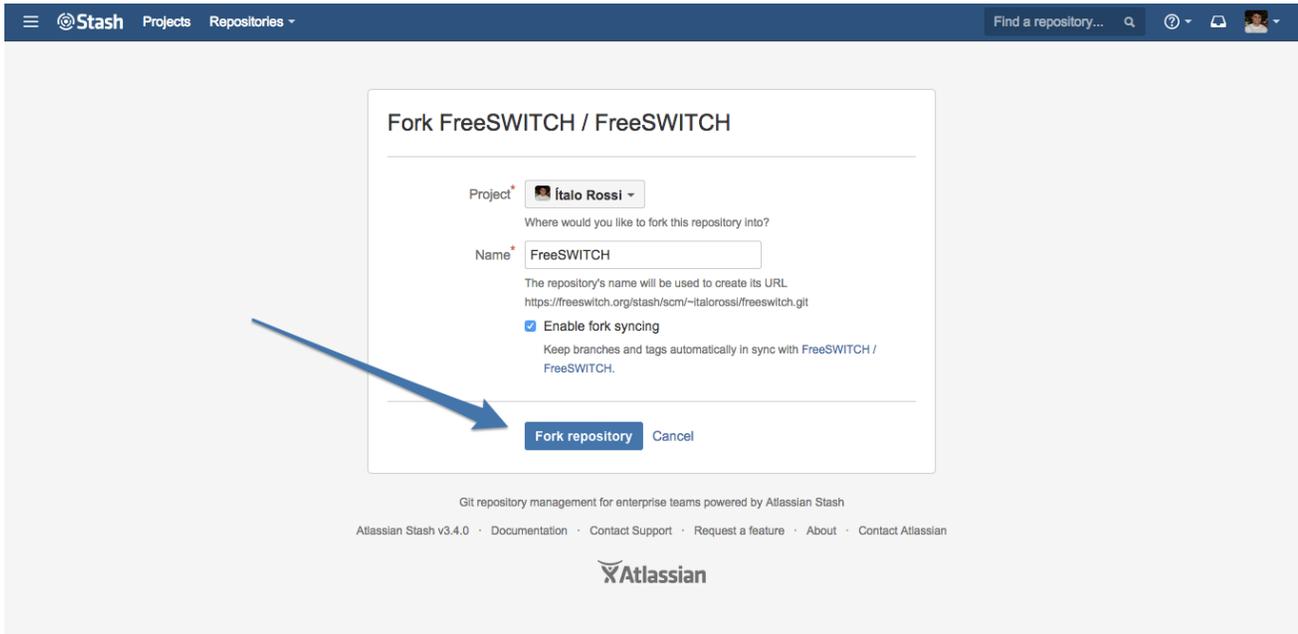
Name	Visibility
 FreeSWITCH	PUBLIC
 FreeSWITCH-contrib	PUBLIC
 freeswitch-debian-livecd	PUBLIC
 freeswitch-debian-netinst	PUBLIC
 freeswitch-sounds	PUBLIC

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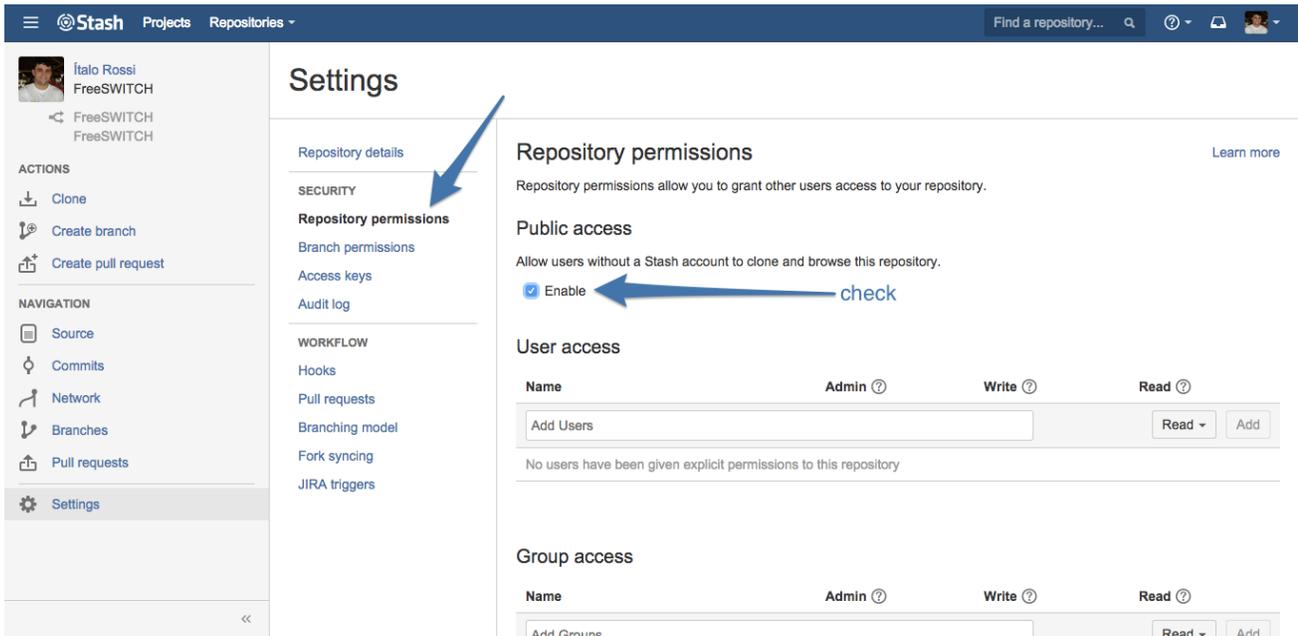
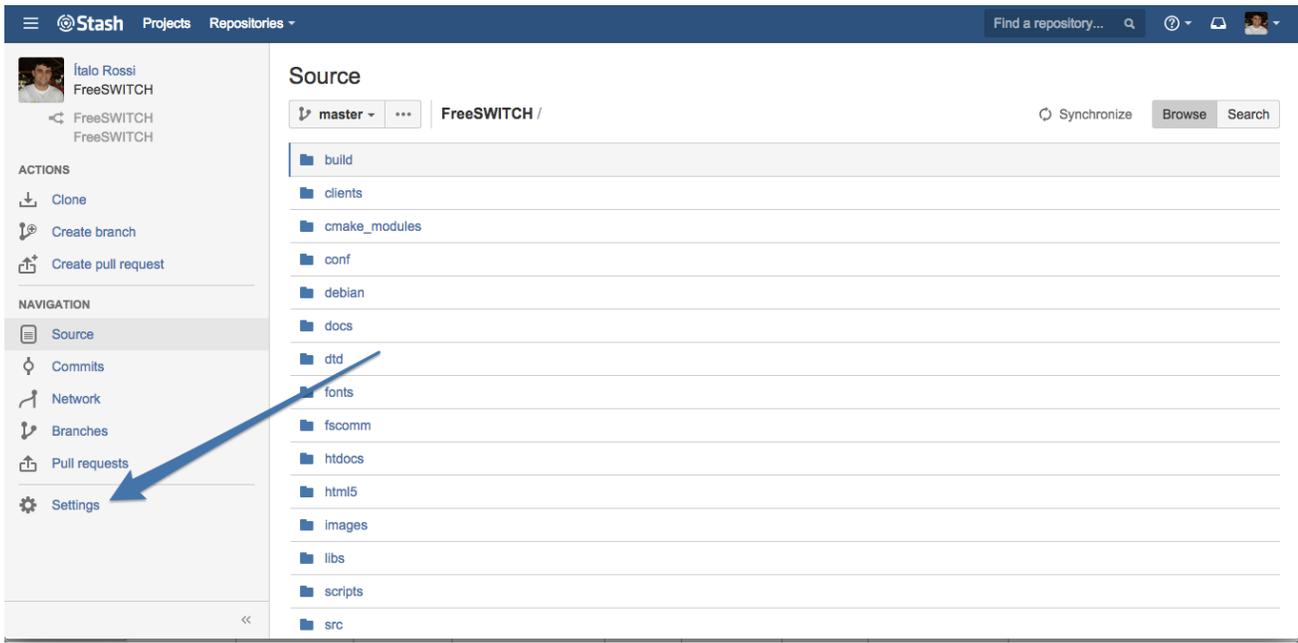
In the repository page, hover over the ellipsis button on the left and click on the Fork option:



In the next screen, it'll ask for your fork name, it will default to FreeSWITCH and you can leave it like that as we'll work with branches to do our pull request. This will bring you to your fork repository:



In your new fork page, we need to enable public access. To do this, click on "Settings" on top of the page, and then "Repository" under "Permissions" and check the enable box under "Public Access":



Clone your fork

Clone your new fork

```
git clone https://YOUR_USERNAME@freeswitch.org/stash/scm/~YOUR_USERNAME/freeswitch.git
cd freeswitch
```

Ensure Git is Setup

Tell git your full name and email address – make sure to use your real name and not a username. Inside your FreeSWITCH source directory, run [scripts/setup-git.sh](#):

```
./scripts/setup-git.sh
```

Create your working branch

It's easier if you create a branch to work exclusively on the issue you'll fix, also, this makes easier to sync your fork repository since you're not committing to branches that aren't in the main repo.

There's two ways to create a branch, first is using git directly:

```
$ git checkout -b bugfix/FS-1234-fix-this-little-thing  
Switched to a new branch 'bugfix/FS-1234-fix-this-little-thing'
```

Or, you can use a link from the JIRA you'll work on. Take a look on the right side of the screen, there's a Create branch link:

The screenshot shows a JIRA issue page for 'Documentation / DOCS-39'. The title is 'Instruct users to use only one fork and use branches when creating Pull Requests'. The issue is categorized as 'Improvement' with a 'Minor' priority and is currently 'Unresolved'. The 'People' section lists Brian West as the assignee and Italo Rossi as the reporter. The 'Dates' section shows it was created on 15/Jul/15 at 5:42 PM and updated at 5:43 PM. In the 'Development' section, there is a 'Create branch' link. A blue arrow points from the 'Create branch' link in the 'Development' section to the 'Create branch' button in the 'Development' section of the next screenshot.

Next screen, choose the branch type and name (the default one is good):

The screenshot shows the 'Create branch for DOCS-39' dialog box in Atlassian Stash. The repository is 'Italo Rossi / FreeSWITCH'. The 'Branch type' is set to 'Bugfix', which is circled in blue. The 'Branch from' is 'master'. The 'Branch name' is 'bugfix/ DOCS-39-instruct-users-to-use-only-on...', which is also circled in blue. A blue arrow points to the 'Create branch' button. The dialog box includes a visual representation of the branch structure, showing a 'master' branch and a new 'bugfix/DOCS-39-instruct-users-to-use-only-on-' branch branching off from it. The Atlassian logo and version information are visible at the bottom.

Now you can pull the new repo changes:

```
$ git pull --rebase
...
* [new branch]      bugfix/DOCS-39-instruct-users-to-use-only-one-fork -> origin/bugfix/DOCS-39-instruct-users-
to-use-only-one-fork
...
```

Checkout the branch:

```
$ git checkout bugfix/DOCS-39-instruct-users-to-use-only-one-
fork [22:
34:26]
Branch bugfix/DOCS-39-instruct-users-to-use-only-one-fork set up to track remote branch bugfix/DOCS-39-instruct-
users-to-use-only-one-fork from origin.
Switched to a new branch 'bugfix/DOCS-39-instruct-users-to-use-only-one-fork'
```

Create Your Commits

Make your change:

```
emacs .
```

Commit the results locally; see the [Commit Guidelines](#) for how to write a good commit message:

```
git commit -vam "FS-XXXX [my_module_name] This commit fixes all the things \o/"
```



Please follow the commit guidelines, always reference the JIRA number and the module name the commit references with [my_module_name].

This makes easier to read commits and see which module is affected.

Create more commits as needed such that each commit represents a logically separate change:

```
#while true; do emacs .; git commit -va; done
```

Review changes and ensure your author name is correct:

```
git log -p
```

Push changes to Stash

```
git push origin
```

Create Pull Request

To create your Pull Request, go to Stash page and navigate to the repository which you want to contribute your changes, in this case FreeSWITCH™, and click "Pull Request" Button bottom left:

Select your repository and your branch, edit the Title (it will default to the branch name, there's must be a [Jira](#) id on it, in this case, FS-1234), the Description (it will auto populate with commit messages from commits on the branch not already in FreeSWITCH™ master repo):

Congratulations! You just created your first Pull Request.

Updating Pull Request with new code

If one of the developers ask you to modify your code, there's no need to create another pull request.

Each pull request tracks the branch from the forked repository, so when you commit more changes and pushes those changes to Stash, the pull request is automatically updated with the new commits.



Always create one branch for each pull request. If a developer asks for a change, make the change in the specific branch, and push the new change.

Getting feedback

To increase your chances of having your pull request accepted, please make sure you follow our [Coding Guidelines](#) and [Commit Message Guidelines](#).

If you have not received feedback on your Pull Request by the regular Thursday Bug Hunt/Patch Review conference call, Call in to the bridge at 2PM US Central Time (1900 GMT) and ask to have your patch reviewed.

For more informations about our conference schedule, see [ClueCon Weekly Conference call](#).