

Lecture 4 – Tools I

Software Engineering & Projects

Faculty of SET – School of Computer Science





Overview

- 1. Discussion Recap
- 2. Tools
- 3. Version Control Systems
 - 1. Architecture
 - 2. GitHub
 - 3. Good practices
- 4. IDEs
- 5. Git & GitHub Demo
 - 1. basics (pull, add, commit, push)
 - 2. Branching, merging





Discussion Recap

*Project brief & group sign up time are on home page!!

2023 SEP Projects:

- Shortest Path Algorithm for Material Transportation 🔟 PATH AI/UG/PG Dileepa Pitawela
- Block Model Compression Algorithm 🔱 BLOCK General/UG/PG Abdul Kareem & Nauman

Group sign-up opening Friday 5:30pm

Communication:

Monday's lecture will be kickoff meeting by tutor, following same client order as Thursday.

Tools II will be on Thursday.

Q: Can I use Jira / Trello / other project management tools than Github Projects?

A: Generally, yes, but do let your tutor know & give them access.

Q: People are randomly joining / I want to switch group / group related queries!

A: Don't worry too much as once the projects are out, we will release official project groups which you must migrate over.

Still, good to reach out to random group members and see what's going on.

Q: What's the format for initial report? Any reference needed?

A: We didn't provide a format as we didn't want to As long as all sections are included it is good.

No need for references, but I am in talk of making minor changes to the initial report structure. Stay tuned.

We are also talking about extending the deadline for initial report. Stay tuned!

A Tool for Everything





























Version control system

Issue tracking system

Code review

Continuous integration

Continuous deployment

Unit testing

Communication tools

Q&A Website

- How many tools do you recognise from the image?
- What are some cool alternative for tools listed here?

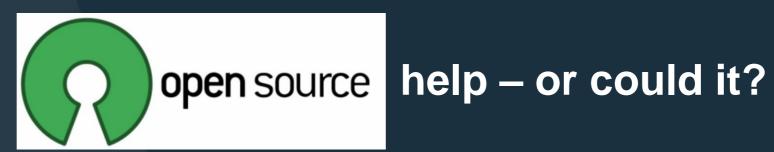


Why use tools if we can just write code for it?

Why are there so many tools??

How should we choose which tool to use???

How could





Version Control Systems (VCS)

- = Systems that captures file changes
- Captures file content, timestamp, owner of change
- Manages version history & shared access to file
- Supports most file types
 - Diff available for plain text e.g. code / HTML, not binary

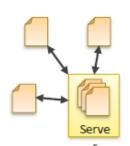
What are some VCS that you can think of?



VCS Architecture

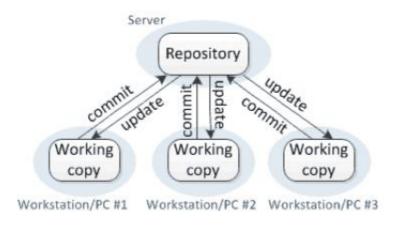
Central Systems

- Client-server architecture
- Complete repository on server
- Users have working copy



- Concurrent Versions System (CVS)
- Subversion (SVN)
- Team Foundation Server

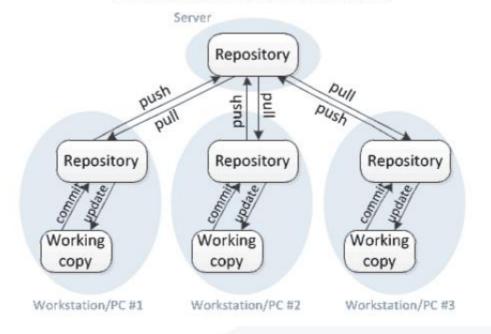
Centralized version control



Distributed systems

- MercurialGitBitKeeper
- Peer-to-peer architecture
- Users have complete repositories
- Synchronization between users

Distributed version control



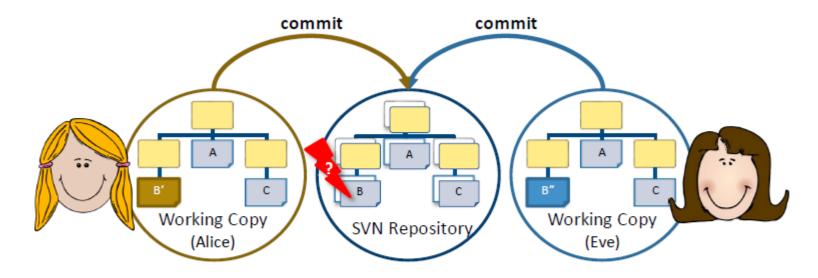


Version Management

- the process of keeping track of different versions of software components or configuration items and the systems in which these components are used
- ensuring that changes made by different developers to these versions do not interfere with each other
 - -> more in "configuration management"



Interfering versions



Problem: Multiple developers work on the same file during the same time (actually, they work on copies in their working directories)

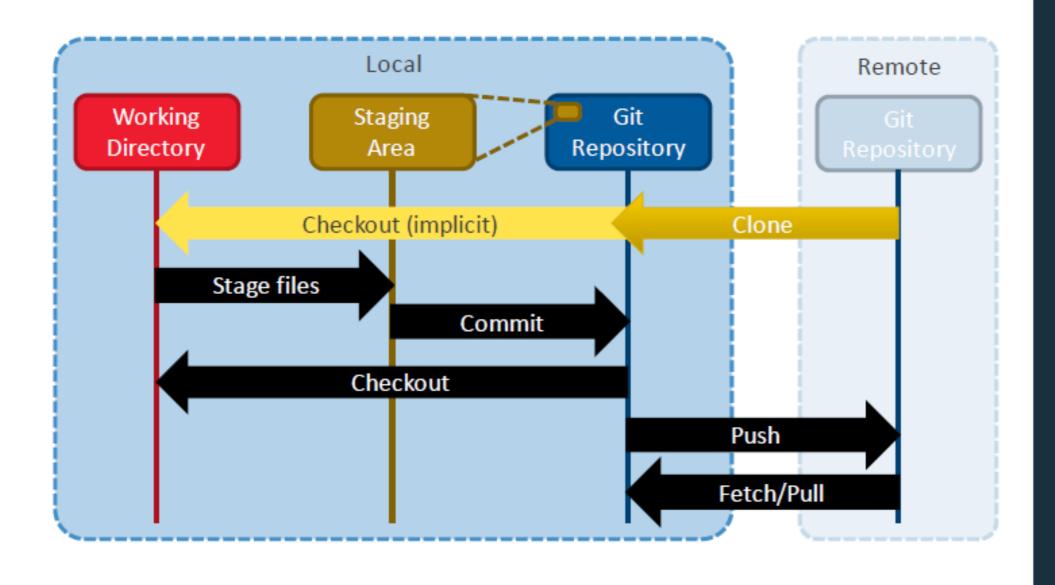
Who's changes should be applied to the code in the repo?

Core problem: Centralised repository

Commit = remote action



Whereas Git...



Commit = local action

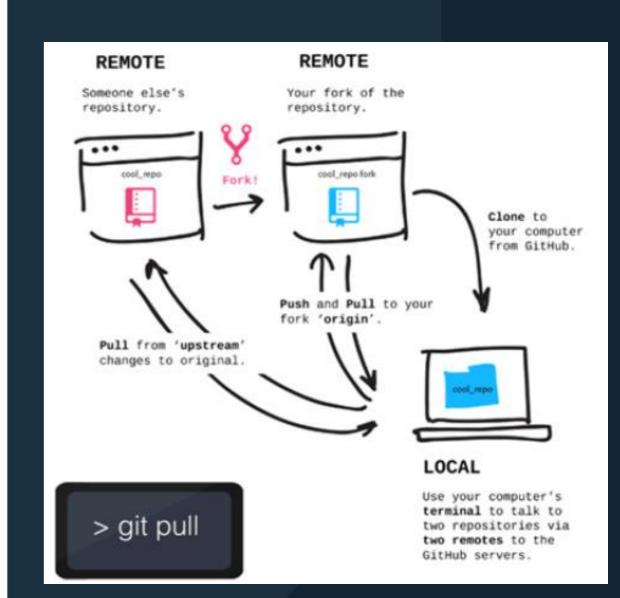
Push = remote action

-> still need to resolve conflicts



Push / Pull?

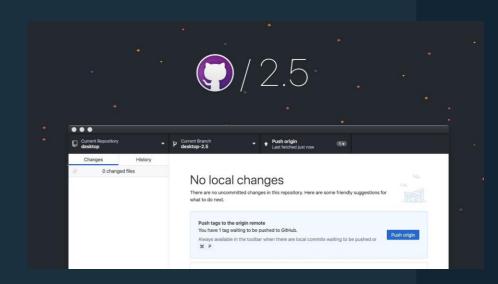
- Git allows developers to synchronize changes between repositories
 - There is no "one true repository"
- Git can "emulate" a central VCS if one central repois is used for synchronization (e.g. hosted on GitHub)







- = Git but more...
 - Web-based access
 - Advanced access control
 - Social features (e.g., user profiles, organizations, stars, followers, gamification)
 - Collaborative features (e.g., bug tracking, features requests, task management, wikis)
- Student Developer Pack: https://education.github.com/pack
- Internal UoASchool of CS GitHub: https://github.cs.adelaide.edu.au/login



- GitHub desktop
 - GUI Git
- GitHub Web
 - Drag-and-drop
- No restriction on which to be used



Commit messages

- help yourself & other developers to understand...
 - Why is this commit required?
 - How is it implemented?
 - What implications does the change have?

Three important parts:

- Title/summary
- Detailed Description
- Ticket/bug/issue ID (if related to a ticket/bug/issue)

Example: Fixed bug where user can't signup.

Users were unable to register if they hadn't visited the plans and pricing page because we expected that tracking information to exist for the logs we create after a user signs up. I fixed this by adding a check to the logger to ensure that if that information was not available we weren't trying to write it.

[Fixes #2873942]

	COMMENT	DATE
0	CREATED MAIN LOOP & TIMING CONTROL	14 HOURS AGO
0-0-0	ENABLED CONFIG FILE PARSING	9 HOURS AGO
þ	MISC BUGFIXES	5 HOURS AGO
þ	CODE ADDITIONS/EDITS	4 HOURS AGO
Q.	MORE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
ÌÒ	HERE HAVE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
وا	ARAAAAA	3 HOURS AGO
q	ADKFJ5LKDFJ5DKLFJ	3 HOURS AGO
9	MY HANDS ARE TYPING WORDS	2 HOURS AGO
φ	HAAAAAAAANDS	2 HOURS AGO

AS A PROJECT DRAGS ON, MY GIT COMMIT MESSAGES GET LESS AND LESS INFORMATIVE.

Me writing Computer System svn submission messages – if you know, you know...

Additional info:

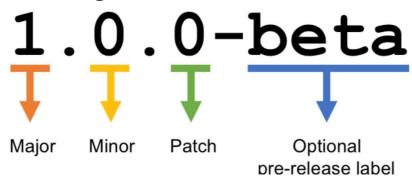
https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/how-to-write-better-git-commit-messages/

https://who-t.blogspot.com/2009/12/on-commitmessages.html

Version Identification

- systematically and unambiguously talk about a version
- Should have version numbering + change log

Version numbering + semantic versioning:



- MAJOR = when you make incompatible API changes
- MINOR = when you add functionality in a backwards compatible manner
- PATCH = when you make backwards compatible bug fixes



Changelog

- a file which contains a curated, chronologically ordered list of notable changes for each version of a project.
 - -> make it easier for users and contributors to see precisely what notable changes have been made between each release (or version) of the project.
 - human beings care about what's in the software!





IDEs

- = Integrated development environment
- Source editor + build environment + tester + refactor helper + debugging + tools +



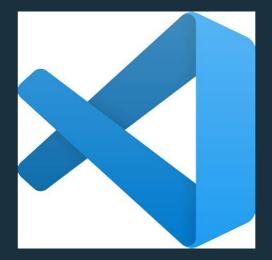


Takeaway

- 1. Tools help, but only to some extend
- 2. Git is great for version control
 - 1. Pro git: https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2
- 3. IDEs saves set-up time



My favourite:





Git Workflow

File edited

- New file
- Changed file
- Removed file

Git add

- Git add <file>
- Git add<path_to_file
- Git add *

Snapshot of all tracked files is saved Can revert back if mistake made

Git commit

- -m "message"
- Or use editor to add message
- -a = git add -u+ commit

Changes available online (and will be marked)

Git push

 --set-upstreambranch
branch name> if local branch

