IT4490 - SOFTWARE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

1. VERSION CONTROL

Outline

1. **Introduction**
2. Models
3. Vocabulary
4. Tools

Why version control? (1/2)

- Scenario 1:
  - Your program is working
  - You change "just one thing"
  - Your program breaks
  - You change it back
  - Your program is still broken--*why?*
- Has this ever happened to you?

Why version control? (2/2)

- Your program worked well enough yesterday
- You made a lot of improvements last night...
  - ...but you haven't gotten them to work yet
- You need to turn in your program *now*
- Has this ever happened to you?

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Version control for teams (1/2)

- Scenario:
  - You change one part of a program--it works
  - Your co-worker changes another part--it works
  - You put them together--it doesn't work
  - Some change in one part must have broken something in the other part
  - What were all the changes?

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Version control for teams (2/2)

- Scenario:
  - You make a number of improvements to a class
  - Your co-worker makes a number of different improvements to the same class
- How can you merge these changes?

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Tools: diff

- There are a number of tools that help you spot changes (differences) between two files
- Tools include diff, rcsdiff, jDiff, etc.
- Of course, they won't help unless you kept a copy of the older version
- Differencing tools are useful for finding a *small* number of differences in a *few* files

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Tools: jDiff

- jDiff is a plugin for the jEdit editor
- Advantages:
  - Everything is color coded
  - Uses synchronized scrolling
  - It's inside an editor--you can make changes directly
- Disadvantages:
  - Not stand-alone, but must be used within jDiff
  - Just a diff tool, not a complete solution

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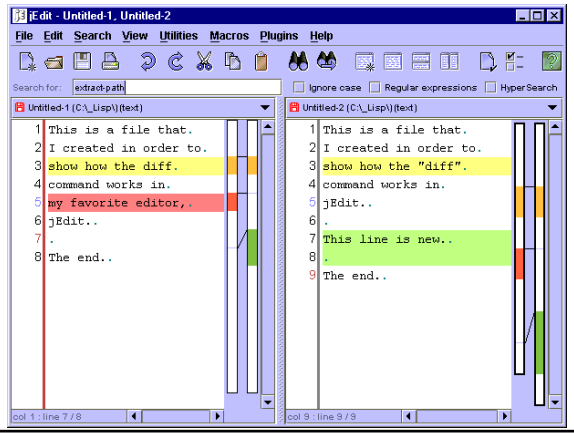
Tools: jDiff



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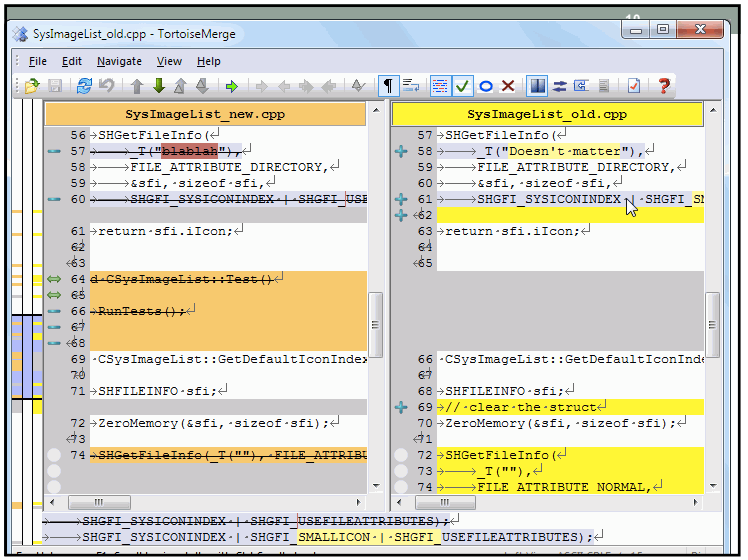

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Version control systems

- A version control system (often called a source code control system) does these things:
  - Keeps multiple (older and newer) versions of everything (not just source code)
  - Requests comments regarding every change
  - Allows “check in” and “check out” of files so you know which files someone else is working on
  - Displays differences between versions

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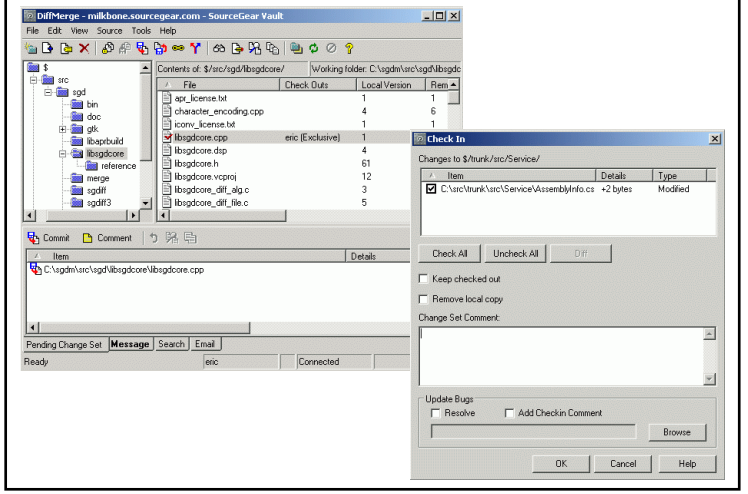

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Outline

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4. Tools

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2. Versioning Models

- Lock-Modify-Unlock
- Copy-Modify-Merge
- Distributed Version Control

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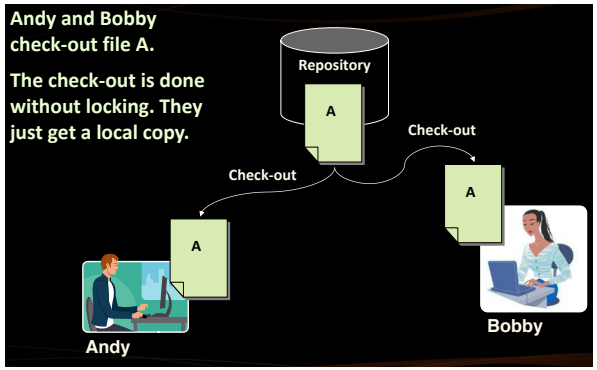
2.1. The Lock-Modify-Unlock Model



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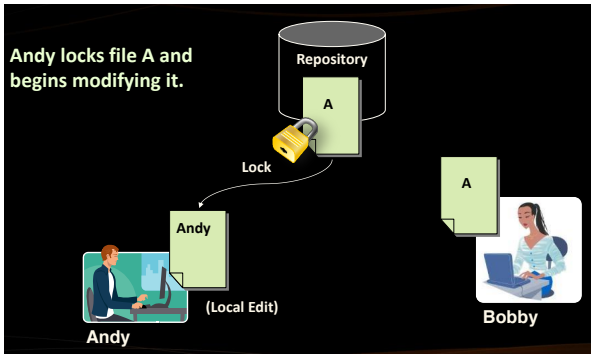
2.1. The Lock-Modify-Unlock Model (2)



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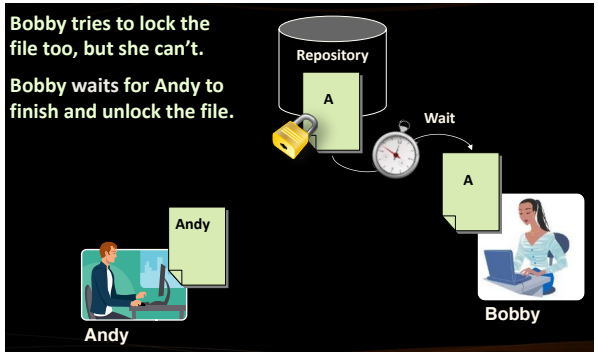
2.1. The Lock-Modify-Unlock Model (3)



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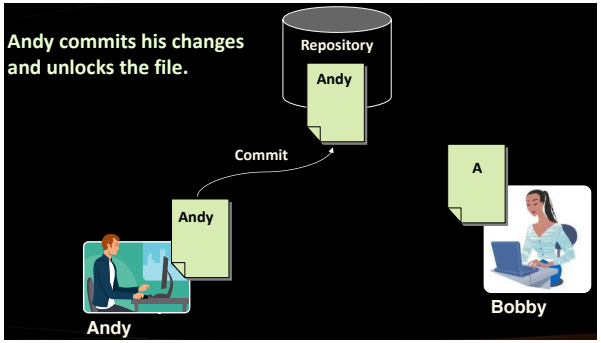
2.1. The Lock-Modify-Unlock Model (4)



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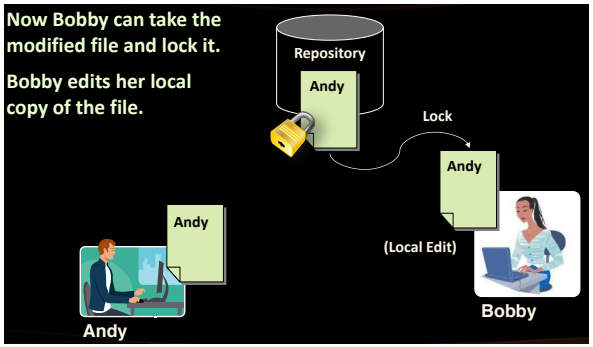
2.1. The Lock-Modify-Unlock Model (5)



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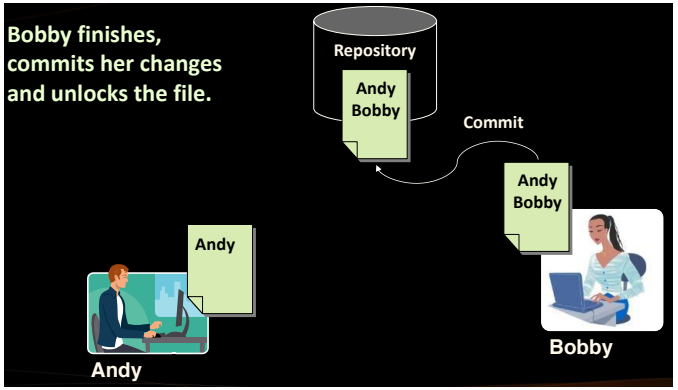
2.1. The Lock-Modify-Unlock Model (6)



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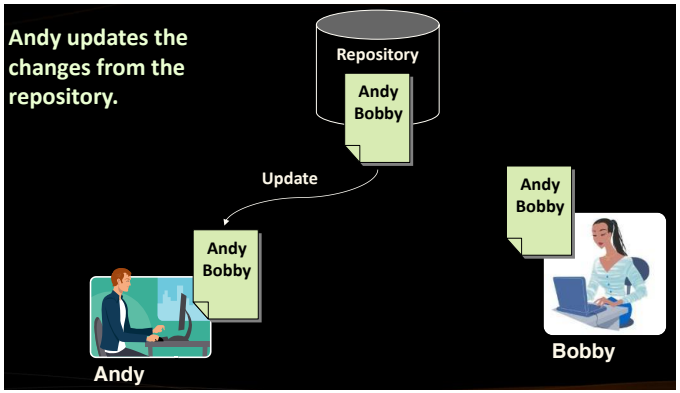
2.1. The Lock-Modify-Unlock Model (7)



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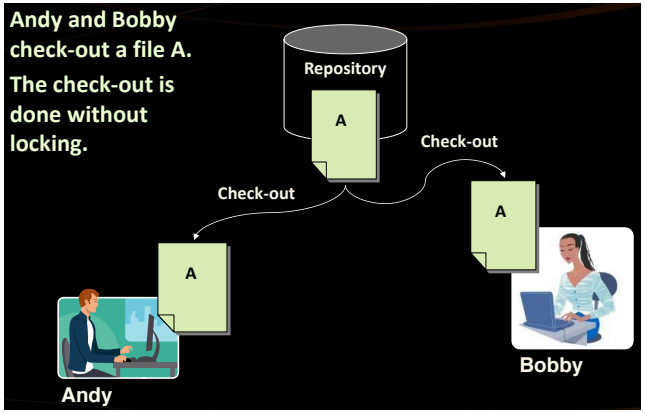
2.2. The Copy-Modify-Merge Model



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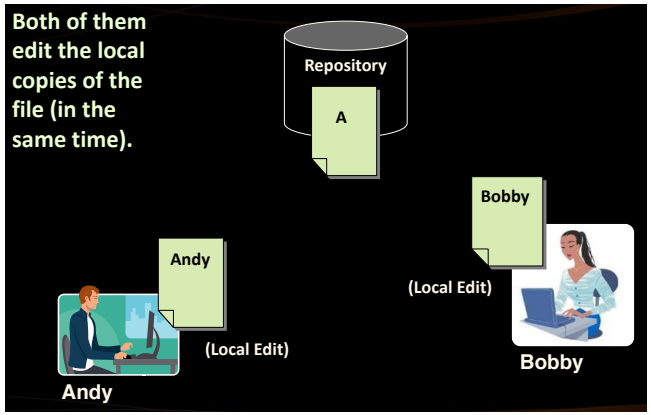
2.2. The Copy-Modify-Merge Model (2)



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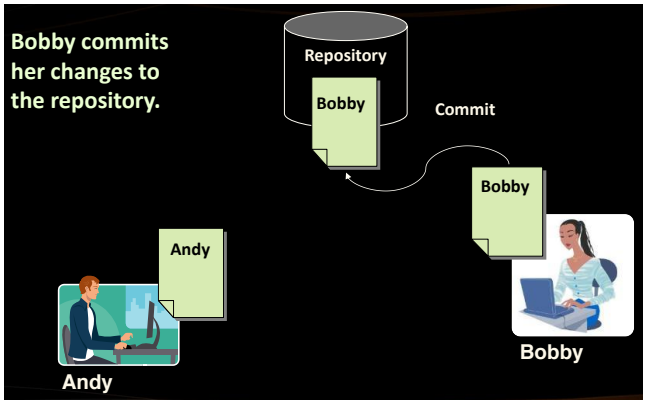
2.2. The Copy-Modify-Merge Model (3)



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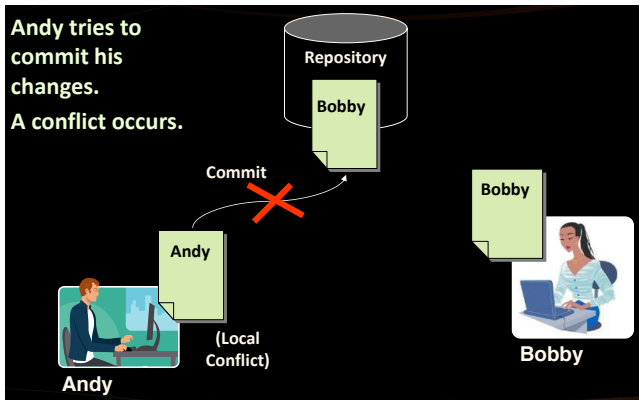

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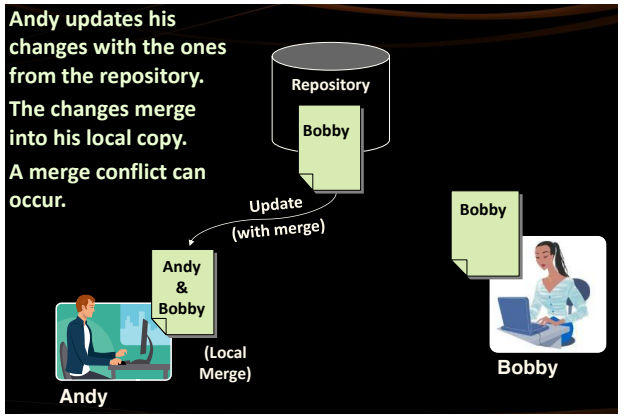

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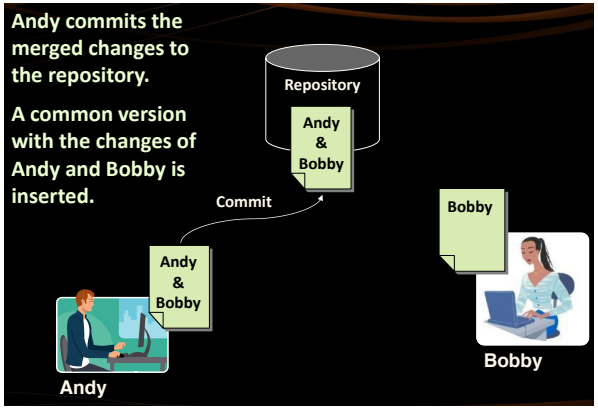

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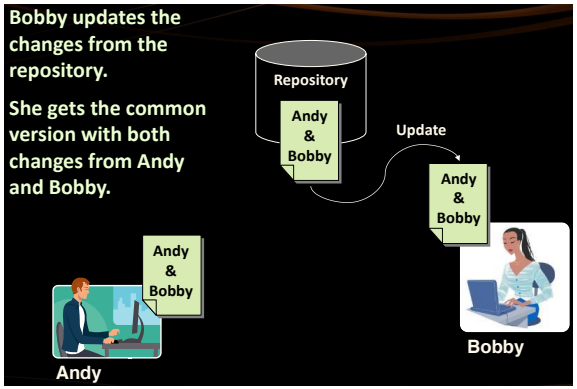

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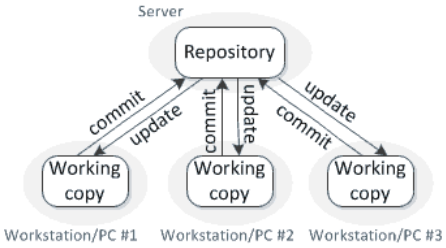
2.3. Distributed version control

- Compared to Central version control
  - Only one repository

Centralized version control



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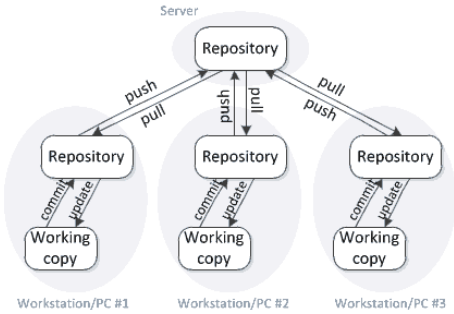
Distributed Version Control

Distributed version control



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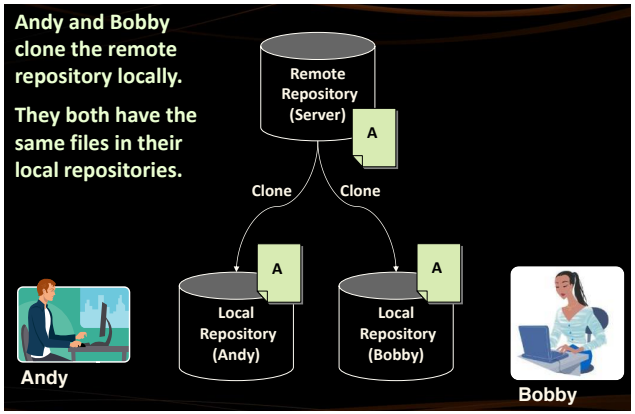
Distributed Version Control (1)



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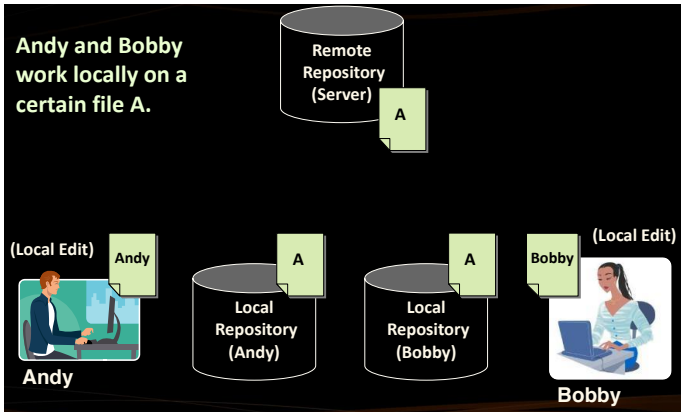
Distributed Version Control (2)



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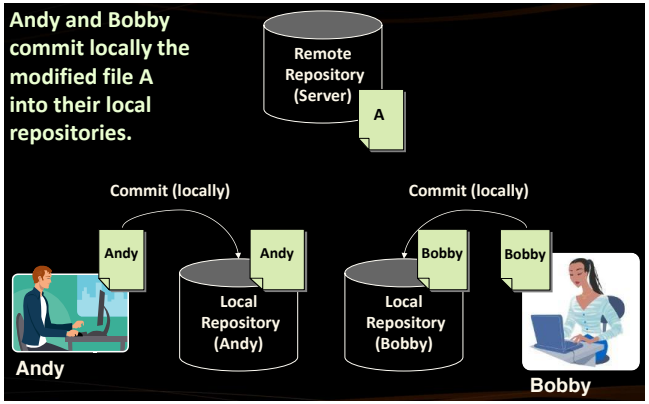
Distributed Version Control (3)



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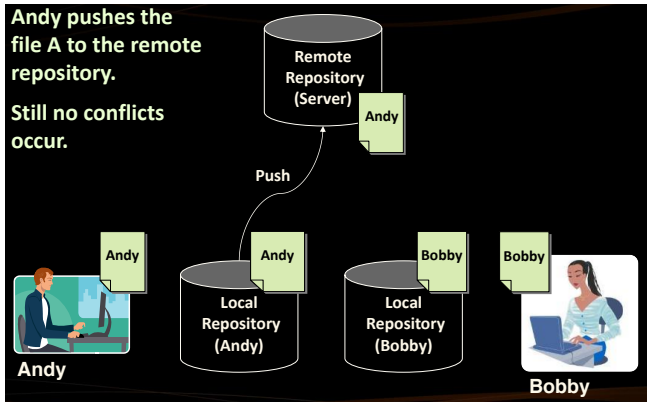
Distributed Version Control (4)



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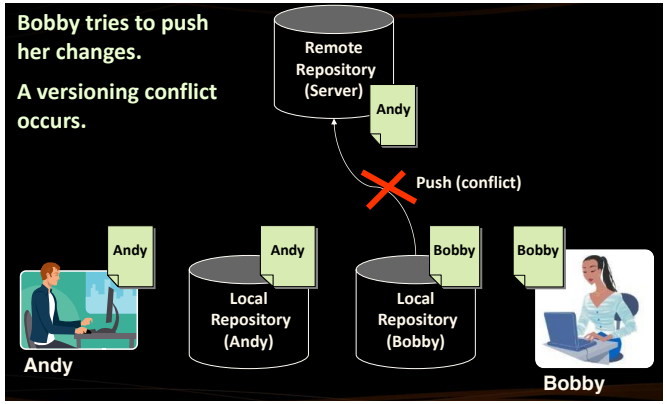
Distributed Version Control (5)



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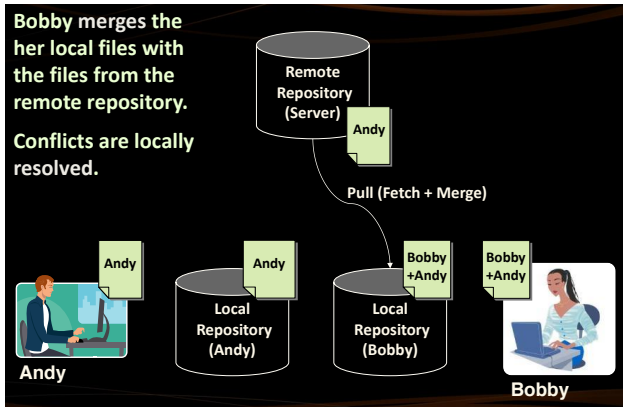
Distributed Version Control (6)



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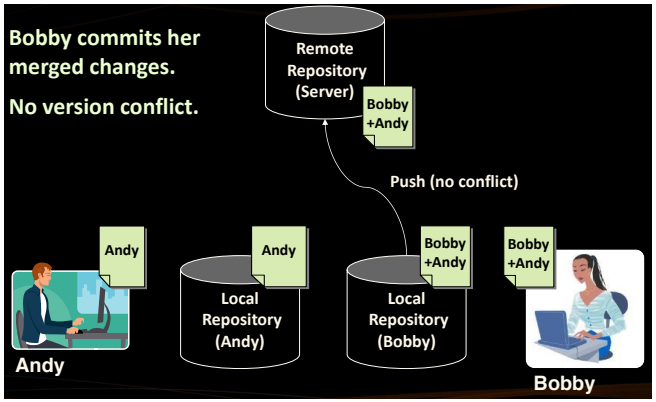
Distributed Version Control (7)



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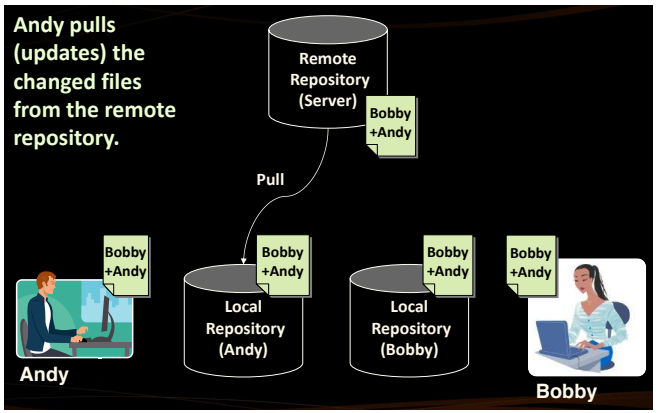
Distributed Version Control (8)



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Outline

1. Introduction
2. Versioning Models
3. **Vocabulary**
4. Tools

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3. Vocabulary

- Repository (source control repository)
  - A server that stores the files (documents)
  - Keeps a change log
- Revision, Version
  - Individual version (state) of a document that is a result of multiple changes
- Check-Out, Clone
  - Retrieves a working copy of the files from a remote repository into a local directory
  - It is possible to lock the files

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Vocabulary

- Change
  - A modification to a local file (document) that is under version control
- Change Set / Change List
  - A set of changes to multiple files that are going to be committed at the same time
- Commit, Check-In
  - Submits the changes made from the local working copy to the repository
  - Automatically creates a new version
  - Conflicts may occur!

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Vocabulary

- Conflict
  - The simultaneous change to a certain file by multiple users
  - Can be solved automatically and manually
- Update, Get Latest Version, Fetch / Pull
  - Download the latest version of the files from the repository to a local working directory + merge conflicting files
- Undo Check-Out, Revert / Undo Changes
  - Cancels the local changes
  - Restores their state from the repository

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Vocabulary

- Merge
  - Combines the changes to a file changed locally and simultaneously in the repository
  - Can be automated in most cases
- Label / Tag
  - Labels mark with a name a group of files in a given version
  - For example a release
- Branch / Branching
  - Division of the repositories in a number of separate workflows

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Tools

- Central version control
  - SVN (Subversion)
  - TFS
  - Source safe (commercial)
- Distributed version control
  - Git
  - Mercurial

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What is Git?

- Git
  - Distributed source-control system
  - Work with local and remote repositories
  - Git bash – command line interface for Git
  - Free, open-source
  - Has Windows version (msysGit)
    - http://msysgit.github.io
    - https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/setting-up-a-repository

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Installing Git

- msysGit Installation on Windows
  - Download Git for Windows from: http://msysgit.github.io
  - "Next, Next, Next" does the trick
  - Options to select (they should be selected by default)
    - "Use Git Bash only"
    - "Checkout Windows-style, commit Unix-style endings"
- Git installation on Linux:

  sudo apt-get install git

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Basic Git Commands

- Cloning an existing Git repository

  git clone [remote url]
- Fetch and merge the latest changes from the remote repository

  git pull
- Preparing (adding / selecting) files for a commit

  git add [filename] ("git add ."adds everything)
- Committing to the local repository

  git commit –m "[your message here]"

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Basic Git Commands

- Check the status of your local repository (see the local changes)
  - git status
- Creating a new local repository (in the current directory)
  - git init
- Creating a remote (assign a short name for remote Git URL)
  - git remote add [remote name] [remote url]
- Pushing to a remote (send changes to the remote repository)
  - git push [remote name] [local name]

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Using Git: Example

```
mkdir work
cd work
git clone https://github.com/SoftUni/test.git dir
cd test
dir
git status
(edit some file)
git status
git add .
git commit -m "changes"
git push
```

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Project Hosting Sites

- GitHub – https://github.com
  - The #1 project hosting site in the world
  - Free for open-source projects
  - Paid plans for private projects
- GitHub provides own Windows client
  - GitHub for Windows
  - http://windows.github.com
  - Dramatically simplifies Git
  - For beginners only

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Project Hosting Sites

- Google Code – http://code.google.com/projecthosting/
  - Source control (SVN), file release, wiki, tracker
  - Very simple, basic functions only, not feature-rich
  - Free, all projects are public and open source
  - 1-minute signup, without heavy approval process
- SourceForge – http://www.sourceforge.net
  - Source control (SVN, Git, ...), web hosting, tracker, wiki, blog, mailing lists, file release, statistics, etc.
  - Free, all projects are public and open source

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Project Hosting Sites

- CodePlex – http://www.codeplex.com
  - Microsoft's open source projects site
  - Team Foundation Server (TFS) infrastructure
  - Source control (TFS), issue tracker, downloads, discussions, wiki, etc.
  - Free, all projects are public and open source
- Bitbucket – http://bitbucket.org
  - Source control (Mercurial), issue tracker, wiki, management tools
  - Private projects, free and paid editions

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Bitbucket demo

- Introduction to version control
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gY2JwRfin1M
  - See Episode 1-> 5
- Bitbucket
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BtEvnE79jxY&list=PL57RkP_325rLuT3EmFTf3lkoLw93lw1_8

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Naming convention

- Naming your project and description:
  - Nhóm 7:
    - 2023.1-147730-07
    - 2023.1-147730-07
  - Nhóm 11:
    - 2023.1-147730-11
    - 2023.1-147730-11
- Add this GitHub account to your project:
  - dattt.student@gmail.com
  - DatTTSOICT

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Repository Structure

- Homework01
  - All
  - 20257891-NguyenThanhNam
  - 20254173-PhamHuyHung
  - 20252579-TranTienManh
- Homework02
- Homework03
- ...

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Homework01

- Create an account in github
- Create a **private** repository in github, join with all members in your group
  - Naming your project name (check the previous lesson)
  - Create a sub-directory (Homework01)
- Each member in the group does the following tasks
  - HelloWorld.java: Ask a user to enter his/her name, then display hello to that name
  - Implement MVCTutorial example
  - Implement Calculator, using MVC model with 2 version: **Swing** and **JavaFX**
- Each member must perform all of these GIT actions:
  - add file, remove file, modify, commit, push, pull, merge (resolve conflict), create branch, merge branch
  - take a screenshot to prove that you have done all actions
- Each member create his/her own **report** for homework 01.