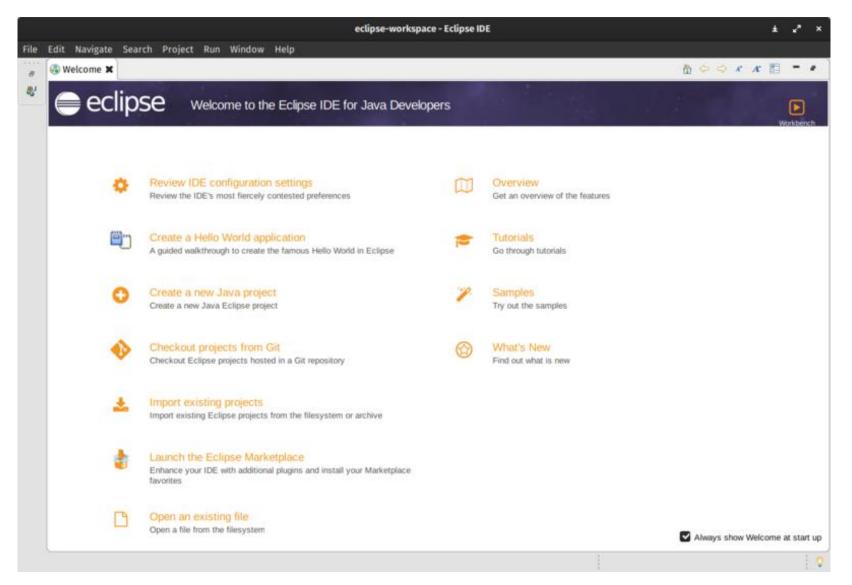
Тема 2. Интегрированная среда разработки ПО

- 1. Основные компоненты среды разработки
- 2. Приёмы работы
- 3. Поддержка совместной работы над проектом

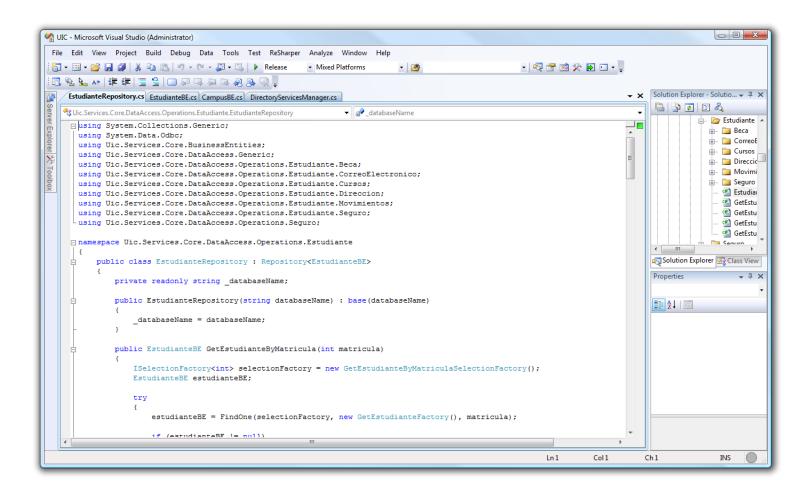
Основные компоненты IDE

- редактор кода
- средства сборки проекта
- средства запуска проекта
- средства отладки
- средства тестирования
- поддержка совместной работы
- расширения

Примеры сред. Eclipse



Примеры сред. MS Visual Studio



Live Share в Visual Studio 2019

```
import GridArrow from "./GridArrow";

■ SESSION DETAILS

                                                   import GridLegend from "./GridLegend";

▲ Participants (3)
                                                   import GuestbookGridCell from "./GuestbookGridCell";
  O Jon W Chu • Header.js:12

    Amanda Silver • GuestbookGrid.js:13

                                                   export default class GuestbookGrid extends Component {
                                                     constructor(props) {
  O PJ Meyer • GuestbookGrid.js:9
                                                        super(props)

■ Shared Servers (2)

                                                        this.state = pj Meyer

◆ localhost:3000

                                                          signatures: signatures
  REST API

■ Shared Terminals (2)

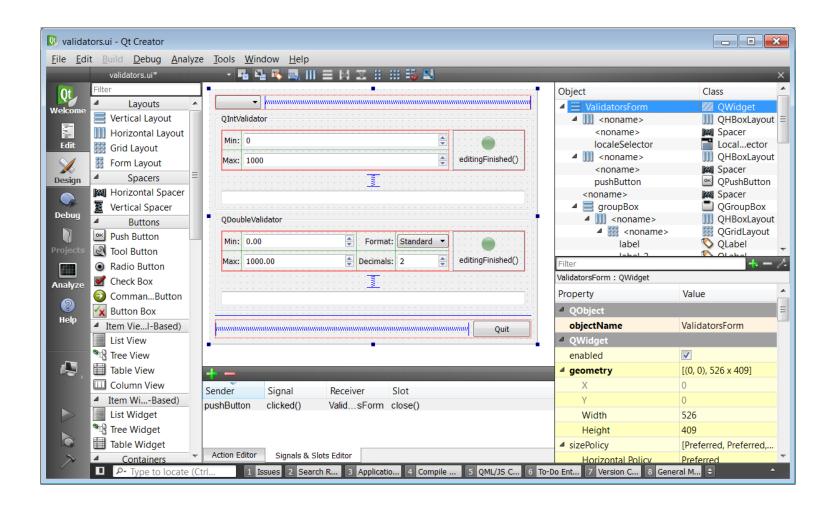
                                             11
                                             12
                                                    Amanda Silver

    bash (Read-only)

                                             13
                                                     render() {
  ▶ bash (Read/write)
                                                        const cells = this.state.signatures.map((signature, index) => (
 ▲ Audio Participants (3)
                                                          <GuestbookGridCell key={index} {...signature} />
  ■x Jon W Chu
  (a) Amanda Silver
                                             17

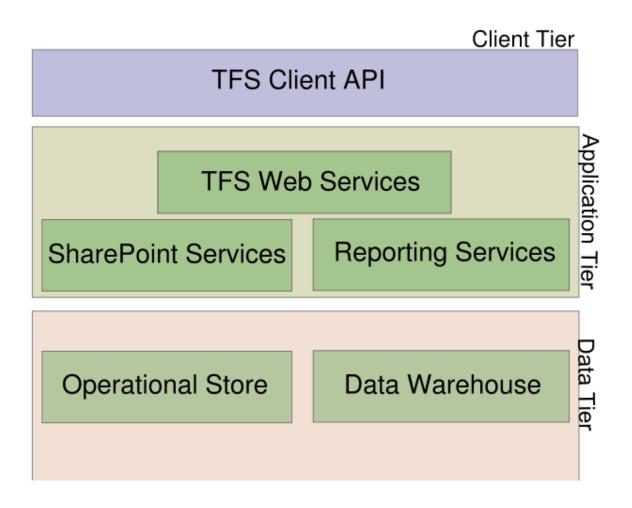
◀ PJ Meyer
```

Примеры сред. Qt Creator

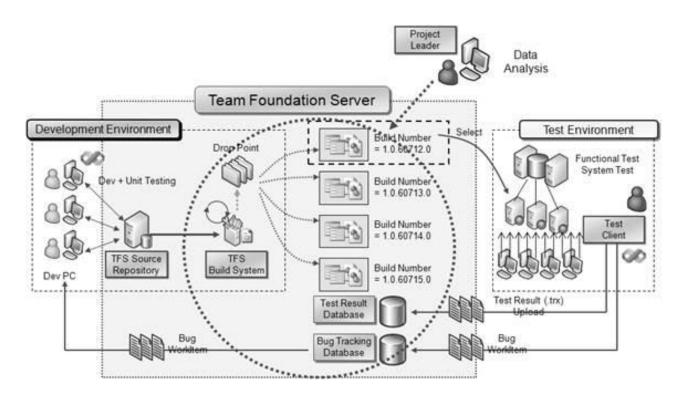


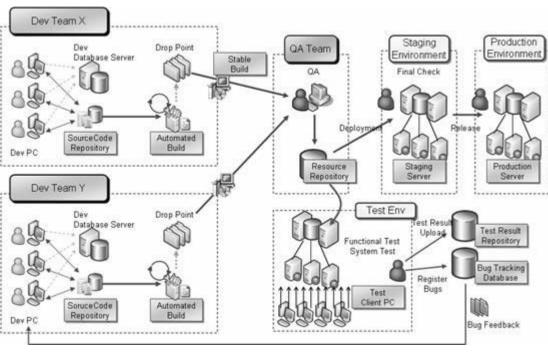
Примеры сред. Azure DevOps Server

Архитектура TFS



Логическая структура





Тема 3. Системы управления версиями

Назначение систем управления версиями

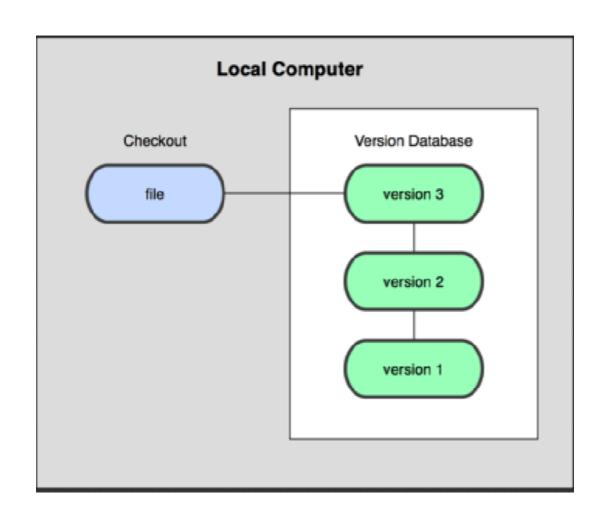
Виды систем управления версиями

Git: основные команды и порядок работы

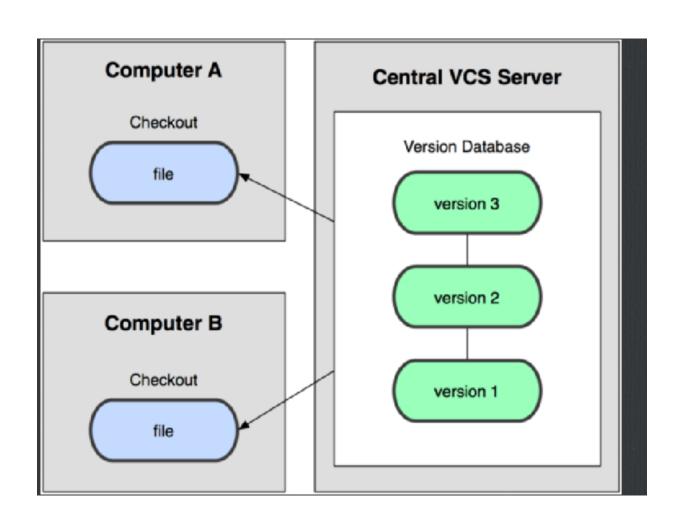
Зачем управлять версиями?

- дисциплина
- совместная работа
- архив всех версий (история)
- восстановление
- экономия дискового пространства

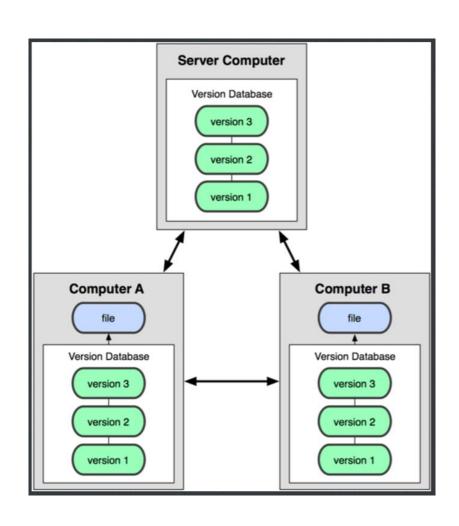
Локальное управление версиями



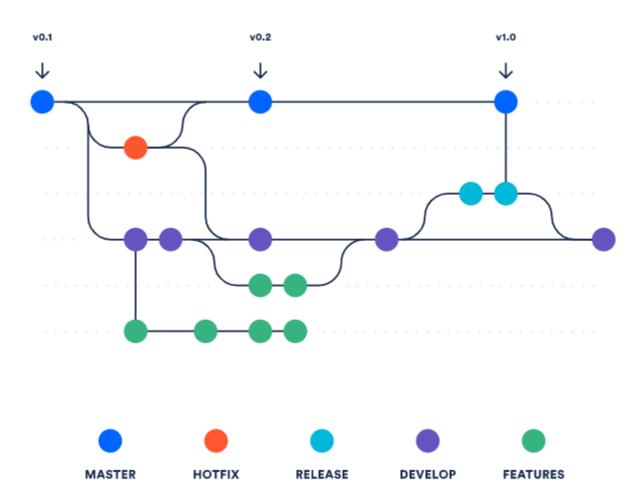
Централизованное управление версиями



Распределённое управление версиями



Как это выглядит



- Система одновременных версий (CVS)
- Apache Subversion (SVN)
- Git
- Mercurial
- Preforce

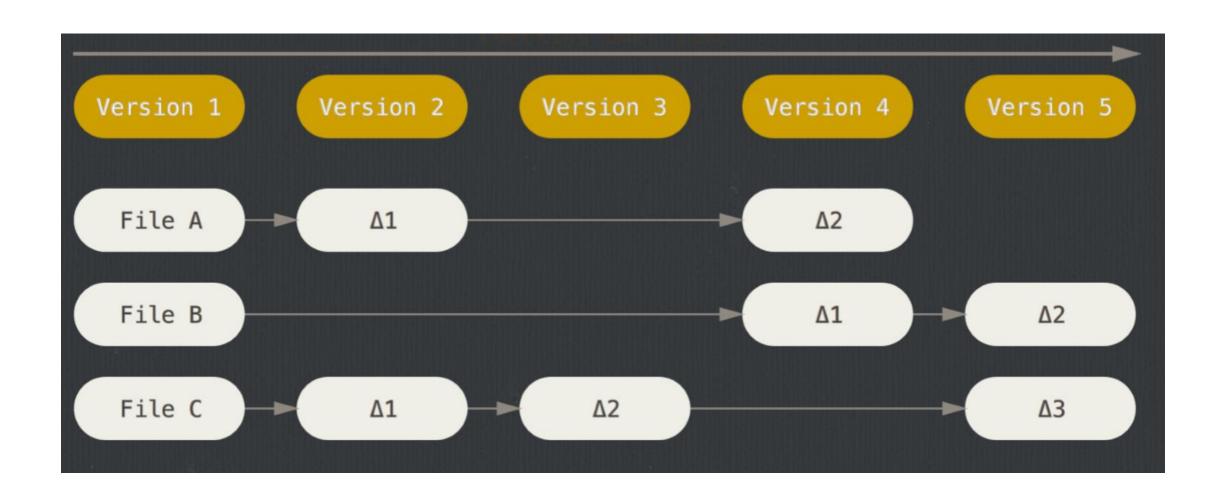
Сравнение версий

Программное обеспечение	Архитектура сети	Разрешение конфликтов	Статус разработки
Git	Распределенная	Слияние	Активная
Mercurial	Распределенная	Слияние	Активная
SVN	Клиент-сервер	Слияние или блокировка	Активная
CVS	Клиент-сервер	Слияние	Только обслуживан ие

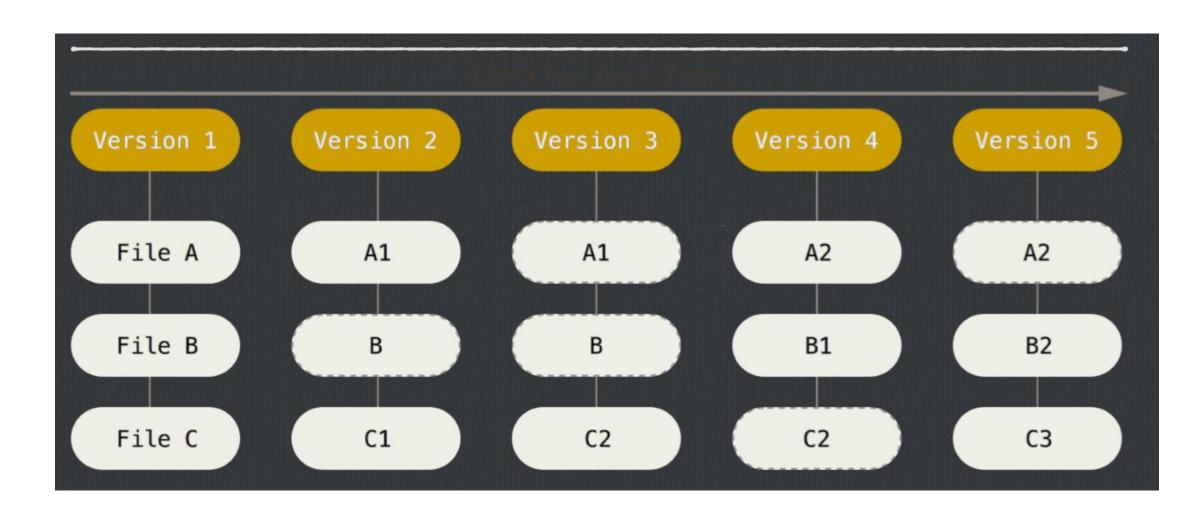
Git

- Скорость
- простой дизайн
- поддержка нелинейной разработки
- Распределённость
- поддержка больших проектов

Хранение изменений



Хранение состояний



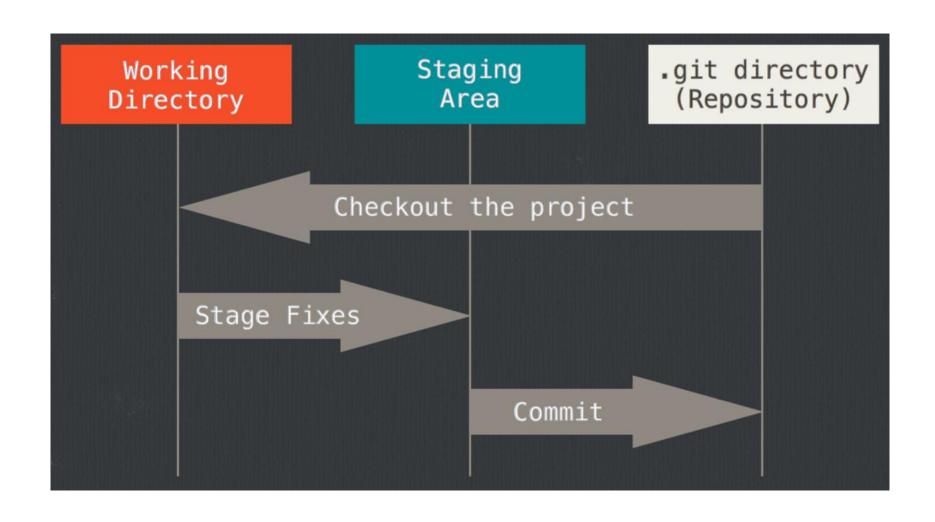
Особенности Git

- локальность изменений
- целостность данных
- добавление данных

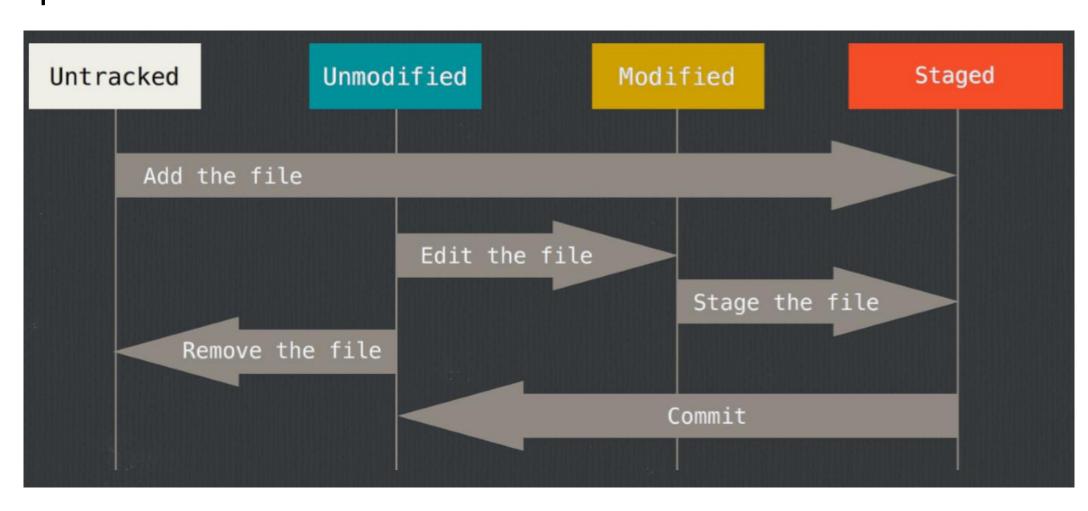
Три состояния файлов проекта

- закреплённое (commited)
- изменённое (modified)
- подготовленное (staged)

Три секции Git-проекта



Жизненный цикл состояний файлов проекта



Настройка и работа с Git

```
$ git config --global user.name "John Doe"
$ git config --global user.email johndoe@example.com
```

Git Cheat Sheet

Good things to know



Git is a **distributed** version control system Everyone that has a local copy of the repository at all times. Cannot be partially

checked out, it's all or nothing.

imtorres in isatorres

Git ≠ GitHub

Git **is not** Github

Git is a repository, where files are stored and managed. Github is a hosting service that keeps your Git repo in the cloud.



Git CLI is very powerful.

OK, that's not a "fact", but once you get used to it, you'll be able to use the commands anywhere. You can also use CU and GUIs interchangeably on the same Git repository.



There are many ways to get there

Want to start over? Roll back all the merged changes

git reset --hard HEAD

People use Git in many different ways, and projects may follow different Git flows. Don't be shy, ask around.

Terminology

repository - where files are stored, can be remote or local remote repository - repository in hosting server, also referred to as origin local repository - repository in local development machine

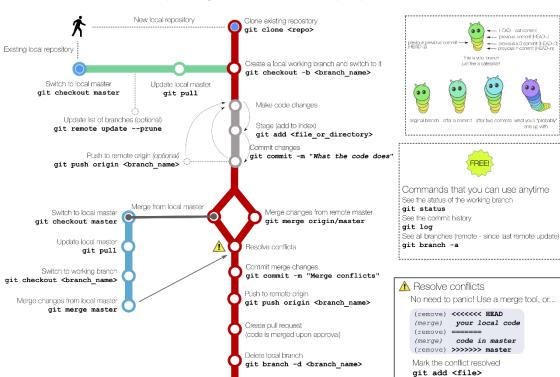
branch - a stream of work where commits are kept, can be remote or local remote branch - branch with published commits (commits that have been pushed) local branch - branch with unpublished commits, only developer can see, not shared commit - a change unit, it is a scope of changes that are kept in sequential order master branch - main stream of work, must always be stable working branch - developer's stream of work, sandbox staging area/index - keeps files to include in next commit push - publish changes to remote

pull - merge remote changes into local changes

pull request - code review process to allow a change be integrated to the master branch

Simple flow of getting things done with Git

Scenario: developer working in individual branch, team code (stable) lives in the master branch



Celebrate!





Create a Repository

From scratch -- Create a new local repository

\$ git init [project name]

Download from an existing repository \$ git clone my url

Observe your Repository

List new or modified files not yet committed

\$ git status

Show the changes to files not yet staged **\$ git diff**

Show the changes to staged files

\$ git diff --cached

Show all staged and unstaged file changes

\$ git diff HEAD

Show the changes between two commit ids

\$ git diff commit1 commit2

List the change dates and authors for a file

\$ git blame [file]

Show the file changes for a commit id and/or file

\$ git show [commit]:[file]

Show full change history

\$ git log

Show change history for file/directory including diffs

\$ git log -p [file/directory]

Working with Branches

List all local branches

\$ git branch

List all branches, local and remote

\$ git branch -av

Switch to a branch, my_branch, and update working directory

\$ git checkout my branch

Create a new branch called new branch

\$ git branch new branch

Delete the branch called my_branch

\$ git branch -d my branch

Merge branch_a into branch_b

\$ git checkout branch b

\$ git merge branch_a

Tag the current commit

\$ git tag my tag

Make a change

Stages the file, ready for commit

\$ git add [file]

Stage all changed files, ready for commit

\$ git add .

Commit all staged files to versioned history

\$ git commit -m "commit message"

Commit all your tracked files to versioned history

git commit -am "commit message"

Unstages file, keeping the file changes

\$ git reset [file]

Revert everything to the last commit

\$ git reset --hard

Synchronize

Get the latest changes from origin (no merge)

\$ git fetch

Fetch the latest changes from origin and merge

\$ git pull

Fetch the latest changes from origin and rebase

\$ git pull --rebase

Push local changes to the origin

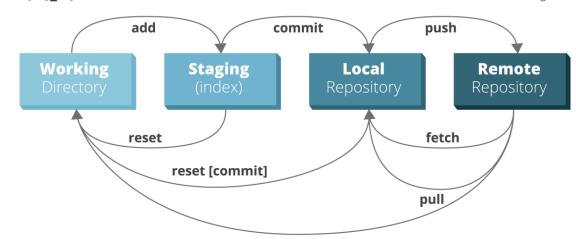
\$ git push

Finally!

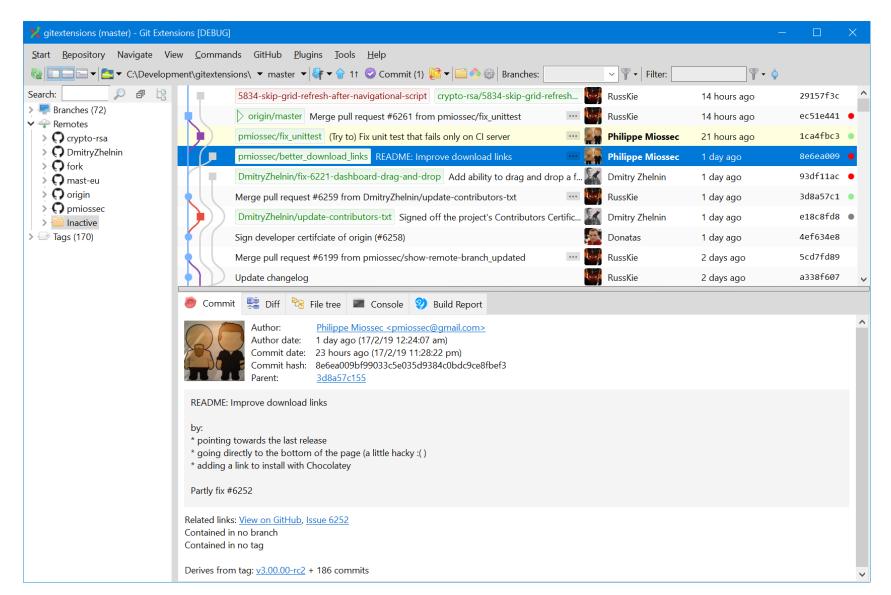
When in doubt, use git help

\$ git command --help

Or visit https://training.github.com/ for official GitHub training.



Git Extensions



Git Extension

