Version Control Systems

* **Christina: Introduction, Thesis Statement, 1ST Generation VCS**

Hi everyone, My name is Christina. Today, I’m joined with my teammates Michael, Travis, and Sarah to talk about the evolution of version control systems. Since our project is to develop a web-based code review tool integrated with Git which is a distributed version control system, we had a lot of practice using VCS and understanding how they work in order to keep track of our progress as a team.

 For those who don’t know what VCS is, it’s essentially a software tool that many programmers use to manage and track their source code. VCS stores different versions of code and is especially helpful when working on projects in a large group. With code being constantly updated from one person to another, VCS aims to track these changes and manage different versions of source code, files, and documents that multiple users work on at once. Funny enough, as our team was working on our project, we were sending files back and forth through our Microsoft teams chat which was really confusing and difficult to keep track of who was sending what, further demonstrating the need and importance of version control.   |

The first-generation VCS provided the foundation for many modern VCS tools that many developers use today. Unlike modern VCS, The first generation VCS were intended for users to track changes for individual files and could only be edited locally by one user at a time. They were built so that all users would log into the same shared Unix host with their own accounts.

SCCS (Source Code Control System) is considered to be one of the first VCS tools created. SCCS consists of two parts: SCCS commands and SCCS files. Some common operations SCCS has are the ability to track file history, check out specific file revisions for editing, reviewing, commenting or compilation, reverting changes, and basic branching and merging of changes. These operations can be done through various basic commands, which is common among many modern VCS. Here is a list of some of the most common SCCS commands.

On the other hand, a SCCS file is a special type of file used in SCCS also called an s-file or a history file. It is created when a file is added for tracking with SCCS. The files have a unique format prefix s., which is controlled by SCCS commands. The purpose of this file type is so that when created, the history file will contain the initial content of the original file as well as some metadata to assist with version tracking. So for instance, a file called test.txt would get a history file created in the ./SCCS/ directory with the name s.test.txt

In an SCCS file, there are 3 components: A delta table, access, and tracking flags, and a body of the text.  instead of creating a separate file for each version of a file, the SCCS file system only stores the changes for each version of a file. These changes are referred to as deltas which are stored in a delta table, where each delta represents a single revision in a file. Each entry in the delta table contains information about who created the delta, when they created it, and why they created it. Control and tracking flags in SCCS files are somewhat self-explanatory. These flags are used to track the various access and tracking options of every SCCS file. Some of the SCCS flag operations include: designating users who may edit the files and locking certain releases of a file from editing. Finally, the SCCS file body contains the text for all the different versions of the file. In other words, portions of the SCCS file body, otherwise known as the control characters indicate the portions of text that correspond to each delta. Altogether, SCCS commands and SCCS files work hand in hand to create a successful working version control system and have set the path for the following generations of VCS tools widely used today. Now I’m going to hand it off to Sarah to talk about how VCS has evolved since the first generation was released.

* **Sarah: 2ndgeneration VCS , lead into 3rd generation**

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Thank you, Christina. We just learned about all the amazing functionalities of the 1st generation of VCS. But even with all those features, the 1st generation was still less permissive since it was not possible for geographically dispersed users to work on a given file at time.

This is the main issue that the second generation was made to solve and for the first time in version control history, the Concurrent Versions Systems allowed multiple developers to check out and work on the same files simultaneously.

This is essentially achieved by setting up a centralized repository model on a remote server so that projects can be imported in that repository. When a project is imported in CVS, each file is converted into a ,v history file and stored in a central directory known as a module.

This is the season that gave rise to network in version control systems history. The repository generally lives on a remote server, which is only accessible over a local network or the internet.

Unlike the 1st generation VC, with CVS no files are locked in the process of checking out the module, which means that there is no limit to the number of developers that can checkout/copy the module at one time. Developers can even modify checked out files and commit their changes as needed. And if a developer commits a change, others will just need to update their working copies by merging before making their commits. Obviously, merge conflicts may occur occasionally, but they can be easily resolved before the commit can be made. Like modern VCS, CVS also provides the ability to create and merge branches.

These are the basic commands used to set up the repository, import projects into the repo, copy s module, commit changes, and update the module.

However, even with all these features CVS was not robust enough and had be succeeded by Subversion. Both CVS and SVN have common features such as the centralized repository model and remote users must have a working network connection to commit changes to the central repository.

SVN introduced the functionality of atomic commits that can tell if a commit will either succeed or be completely abandoned if it fails. In CVS, if a commit operation fails midway, the repository can be left in a corrupted and inconsistent state.

Additionally, SVN introduced the features of committing multiples files and directories, which is really important since it allows developers to trach sets of related changes together instead of tracking changes separately for each file.

Also, empty folders can be committed in SVN. This is not achievable in other VCS, even in the modern ones where empty folders are unnoticed.

SVN does not use a conventional branching and tagging system. A normal SVN repository layout has 3 folders in the root:

The trunk folder used for production version of the application. The branches/ folder is used to store subfolders that correspond to individual branches. The tags/ folder is used to store tags which represent specific and significant project revisions.

These are the basic commands used to create an empty repository, import directories of files into the repo, copy a repository path to the desired working directory, commit changed files, and update the repository. Now I would like to hand over to Travis who will take you through the evolution of VCS since the second generation.

* **Travis: 3rd generation VCS, Conclusion and repeat of thesis**

Thank you, Sarah!

Hello everyone! We’ve seen from my teammates a bit of the history of VCS, so now let’s take a look what’s popular today, in what is regarded as the 3rd generation of VCS. Two of the most popular VCS are currently Git, which I’m sure everyone here is familiar with to some degree, and Mercurial, a lesser-known but still very popular VCS.

Git is another example of a distributed VCS, which isn’t exactly unique anymore, but has in-fact become an industry standard. After all, it’s not exactly convenient to share a machine with someone in this day and age, haha. What Git has to uniquely offer instead, is a series of powerful tools for that work just a bit differently from most other VCS. While the most important function any VCS offers can be argued to be it’s .diff function, Git actually works by taking a snapshot of the directory, creating a reference to those files in their exact form at that moment. Then when you make another commit, Git takes another snapshot and creates another reference. While this seems inefficient, Git handles these snapshots in a very clever way, checking whether a file has changed versions when you commit. When a file does not change through a commit, Git saves a link to the previous version (with no difference) instead. Unlike most other VCS that work by tracking diffs, this distinction with snapshots allows Git to offer one of it’s most powerful tools, branching.

Branching, or parallel development, allows code to be tested in isolation, preventing conflicts and user mishaps on the most sacred source code. While most modern VCS allow you to revert mistakes, Git seeks to prevent these mistakes before they ever happen! To further take control over your project, Git takes history rewriting a step further than most, allowing you to change the order of commits, change commit messages, combine or split up multiple commits, or even remove them completely!

Git is fairly unique in that it was an early distributed VCS, and it found widespread popularity, especially through paired systems like Github or Gitlab. Because Git is used locally, it is incredibly fast after a developer clones a repo to their local machine, allowing for easy offline work, and a secondary backup system as well. All of this seems like a lot to be offered, and it really is, but sometimes users need, or even prefer, something a little different. That’s where the 2nd most popular VCS of the modern generation comes in.

Mercurial is a very popular distributed VCS that came out around the same time as Git. It differed in the toolset it offers, and many people prefer its internal structure more so than other options. A few key differences from more traditional VCS are in that Mercurial treats its history as completely immutable, in fact it uses this history to track revisions, and even parallel development!

While Git allows branching, and forking by cloning repos, Mercurial achieves the same by coupling working directories with a store that contains the complete history of the project. Thus, instead of there being one central copy of the history, every working directory is paired with a private copy. This allows for parallel development, and when directories are merged, each revision’s global changeset ID is checked to specify ordering of changes, while the user ensures merge integrity. Though this seems familiar, it works slightly different than we may be used to, as changes are stored in the user’s ‘store’, where the user then performs a merge to bring their repo and store together.

As we see, this process is similar, but different in many ways, than we are used to with our experience in Git. And that’s kind of the sum of Mercurial. Similar, but different. Another unique feature of Mercurial is its decentralized system, and its lack of internal notion of a central repository. Users define their own topologies for sharing changes, and it is common to clone repos, test in isolation, push changes back, or wipe the cloned repo and try again. Because of this, repos are generally less efficient with storage, and the immutable history can be limiting when cleaning up a messy history. Despite this, Mercurial remains one of the most popular VCS, and it has many reasons to remain so.

While Git commands are powerful, with many different formats, Mercurial command lines do one thing, and they do it well. This combined with its excellent support for Windows, and cross environment compatibility, continue to make it an attractive option for developers.

* **Michael: 4th paragraph demo presentation**

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