

Welcome to RES 2020

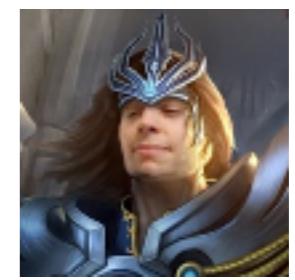
RES, Lecture 00

Olivier Liechti
Miguel Santamaria



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DU CANTON DE VAUD

www.heig-vd.ch



<https://github.com/wasadigi>



@wasadigi

<https://github.com/edri>

<https://github.com/danpa32>

<https://github.com/AdrienAllemand>

Agenda

- **Background**
 - Who are we?
 - What do we do at the HEIG-VD and why?
- **Course objectives**
 - Network programming
 - Application-level protocols
 - Web infrastructures
- **Tools**
 - Crash course on Git & GitHub

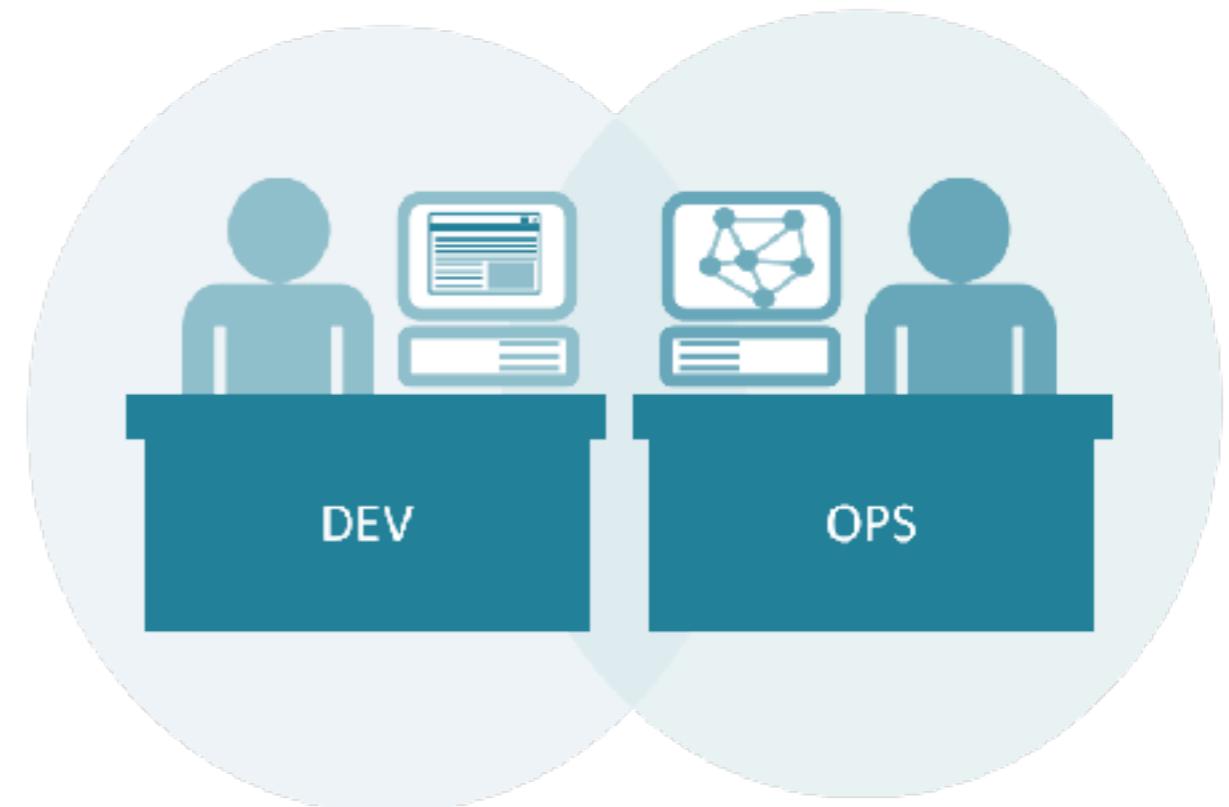
Background



Personal background



Personal background



R&D at HEIG-VD



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REDS
Reconfigurable Embedded Digital Systems

Haute Ecole d'Ingénierie et de Gestion du Canton de Vaud
INSTITUT «RECONFIGURABLE AND EMBEDDED DIGITAL SYSTEMS»

Centre Reconfigurable et Embedded Digital Systems (REDIS), rattaché au département des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (TIC) de la HEIG-VD, présente ses compétences dans les domaines suivants :

- Accéléation matérielle du traitement de l'information
- Accéléation logicielle de l'algorithmique
- Technologies intégrées de systèmes embarqués

<http://www.reds.ch>

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iICT
Institut des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication

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INSTITUTE FOR INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Institut des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication

<http://www.iict.ch>

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INSTITUT D'AUTOMATISATION INDUSTRIELLE

La commande des machines de production, l'informatique industrielle, l'entretien et la régulation des processus, la modélisation des machines, le traitement de signal en temps réel, l'électronique industrielle, en tout la technologie industrielle. Ses activités de R&D concernent le développement des technologies industrielles (TIC).

C'est sur fait un partenariat de recherche et développement en termes de théorie, de performances et de costs.

<http://www.iai.heig-vd.ch>

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INSTITUT DE SYSTÈMES D'INFORMATION EMBARQUÉS

En 2010 nous avons, à l'heure actuelle, 16 cours en cours

<http://www.isi.heig-vd.ch>

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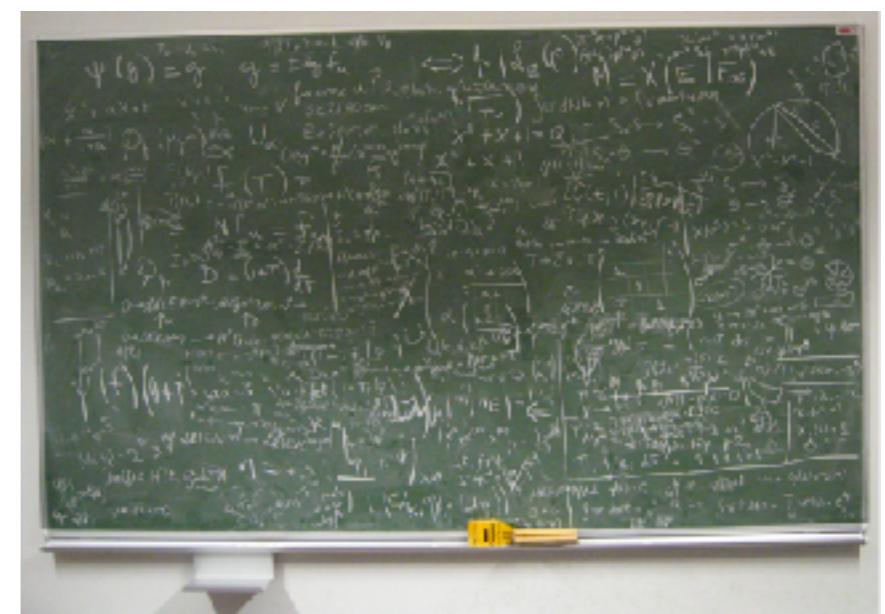
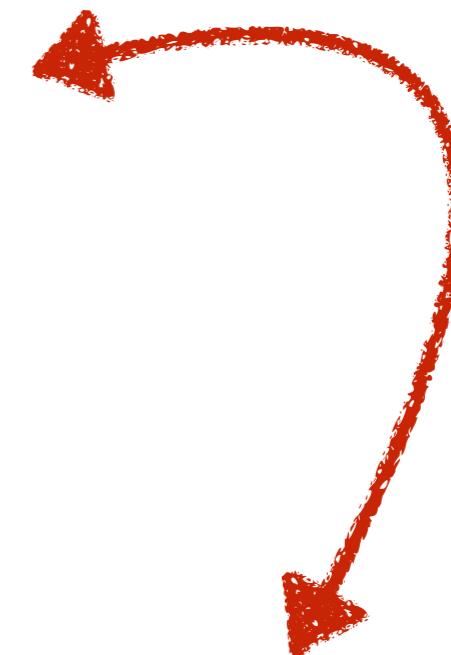
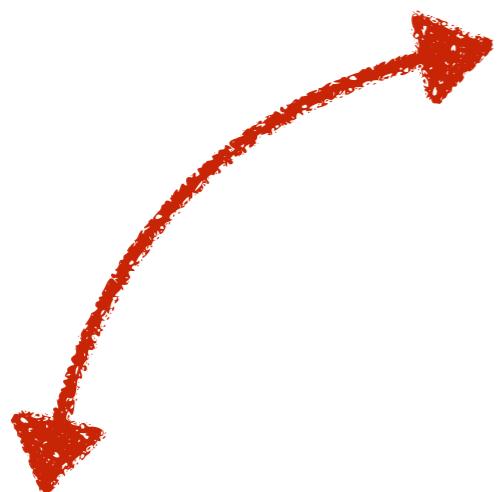
Startups



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Why do we do applied research?



There are plenty of opportunities!



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STarmac

Une initiative de la HEIG-VD mettant à votre disposition les outils nécessaires pour devenir un startuper accompli.



Depuis de nombreuses années, la HEIG-VD stimule et soutient l'innovation et l'esprit d'entrepreneuriat au travers de formations, de coaching, de prix et distinctions, mais aussi de liens avec les organismes de soutien à l'innovation de la région.

Aujourd'hui, ces différentes initiatives se rassemblent sous un même nom et en un même lieu : STarmac (é tarmac pour le Startups).

Il s'agit d'un espace privilégié d'échange et d'émulation à disposition de celles et ceux, étudiants ingénieurs ou économistes et collaborateurs, qui veulent partager, mettre à l'épreuve ou renforcer leur désir d'innovation et leur passion d'entreprendre.



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STarmac

STarmac

Présentation

Organisation

Partenaires

Business Concept

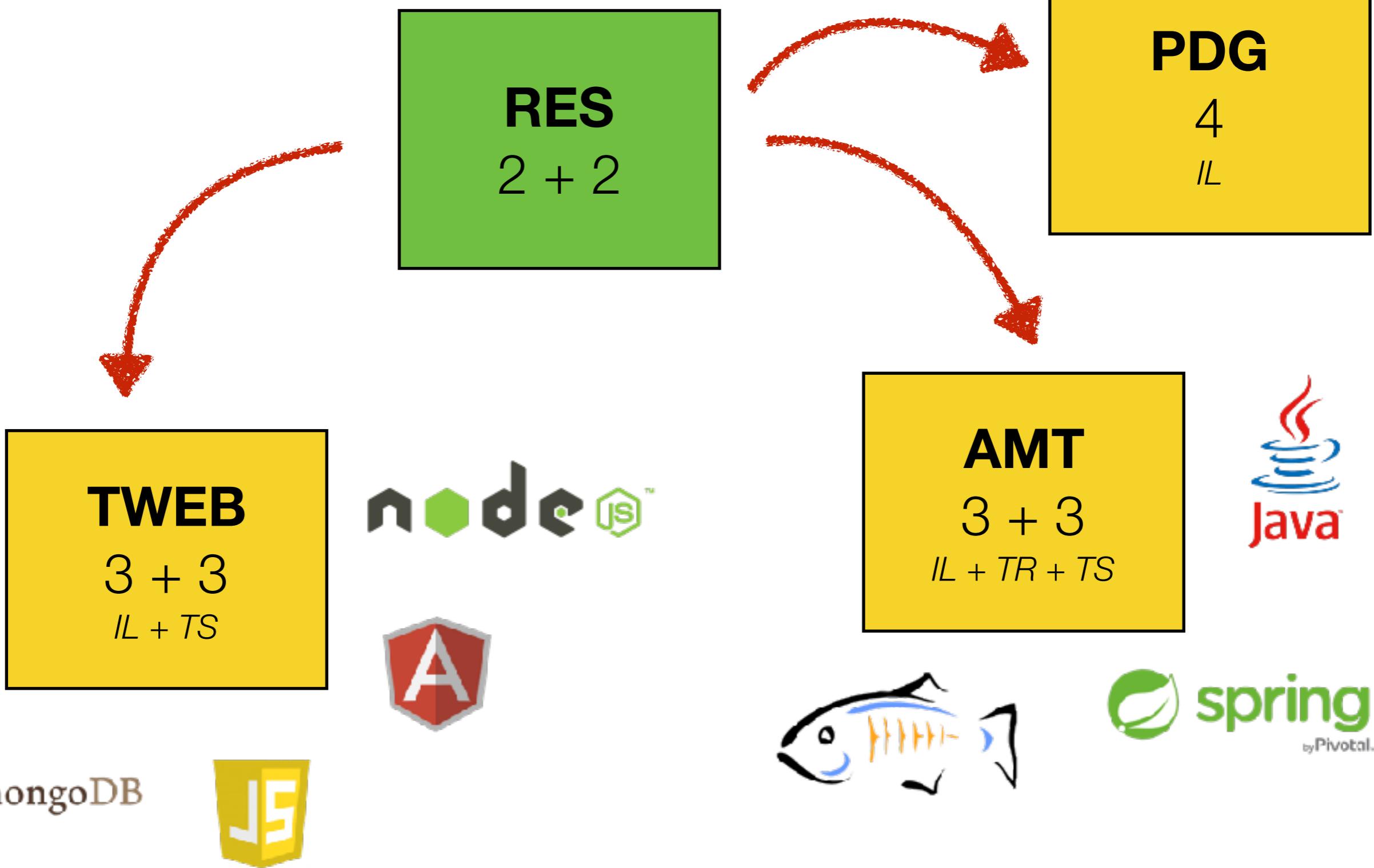
Business Validation

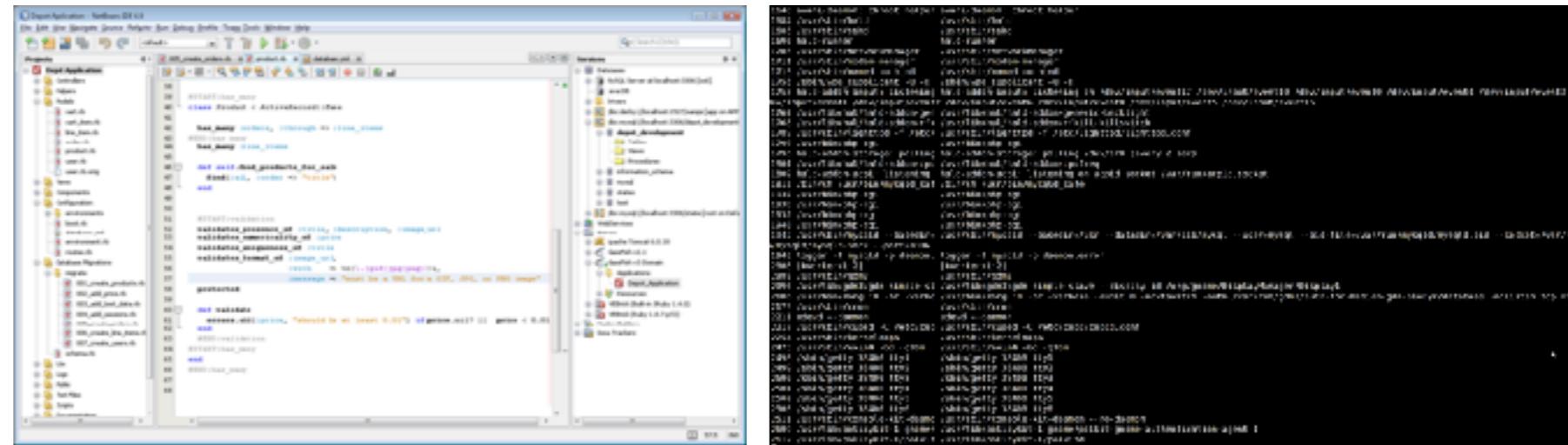
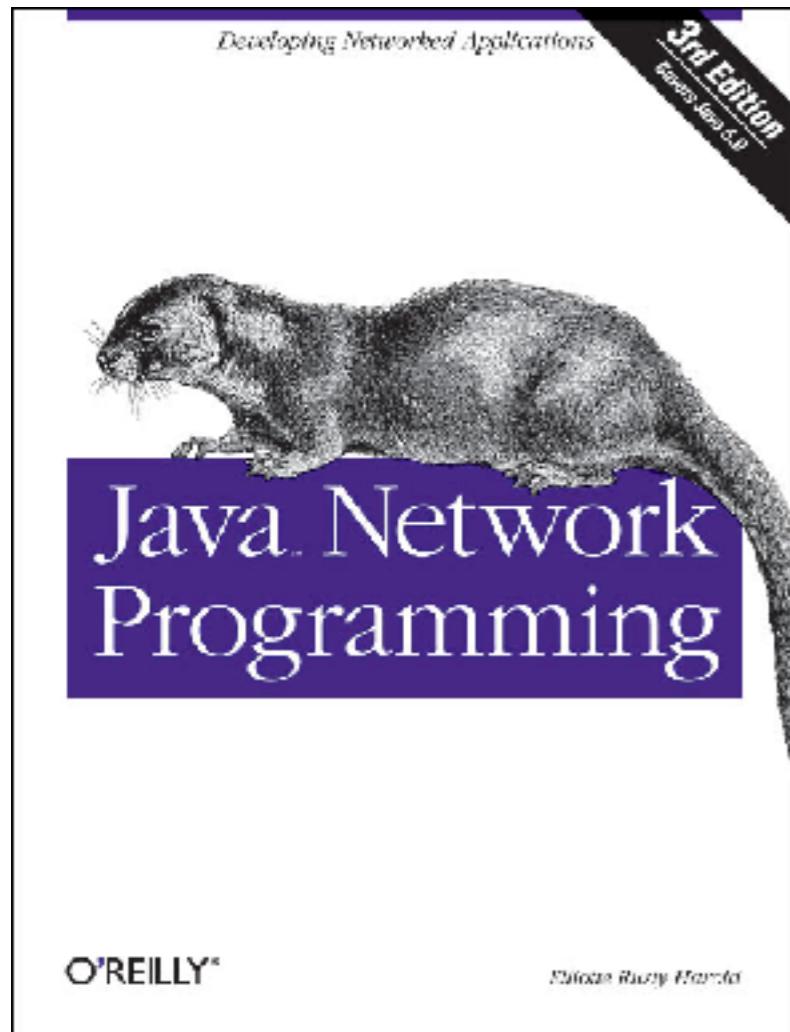
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Contact

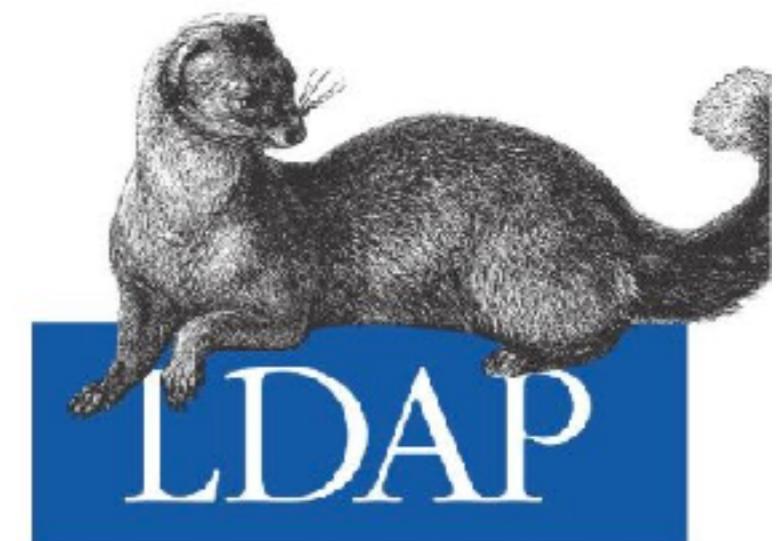
Course Objectives







Contributed Material
Putting Directories to Work



System Administration



O'REILLY®

Gerald Carter

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High-level planning

- **IO programming** in Java (starting with files, encodings, etc.)
- **Network programming** in Java (and Javascript)
 - How do we write TCP clients and servers?
 - How do we use UDP in our own programs?
- The **SMTP protocol**
- The **HTTP protocol**
 - Model, syntax, mechanisms
- Design and implementation of **web infrastructures**
 - Servers, proxies, reverse proxies, load balancers
 - Building a data center on your laptop with Docker
- *(Managing user identities with **LDAP**...)*

GAPS: plan d'études

Conditions pour la programmation automatique de cette unité selon le plan d'études :

L'étudiant-e doit avoir obtenu une note supérieure ou égale à la limite de compensation dans les unités : [TIB](#)

L'étudiant-e doit avoir suivi ou suivre en parallèle les unités : [POO1](#)

Objectifs

Ce champ est obligatoire

- Programmation Réseau
 - Etre capable de concevoir une application client-serveur
 - Etre capable d'implémenter un client et un serveur en utilisant la Socket API dans différents langages
- Protocole HTTP
 - Connaître les concepts principaux du protocole
 - Etre capable de concevoir et réaliser une infrastructure HTTP avec un reverse proxy et plusieurs serveurs
 - Etre capable d'implémenter le protocole en utilisant la Socket API
- Protocole LDAP et annuaires Internet
 - Connaître le modèle LDAP et les éléments principaux du protocole
 - Etre capable d'installer et de configurer un serveur LDAP
 - Etre capable d'utiliser un client LDAP pour accéder à un serveur
 - Etre capable de transformer et d'importer des données dans un annuaire
- Protocoles de messagerie
 - Connaître les principaux protocoles relatifs à la messagerie électronique
 - Etre capable d'implémenter un client de messagerie simple
- Protocoles de transfert de fichiers et d'accès à distance
 - Connaître les protocoles de transfert de fichiers et d'accès à distance, ainsi que leurs principales utilisations (y compris tunneling/forwarding)
 - Etre capables d'utiliser des outils de synchronisation de fichiers à distance (e.g. rsync, ...)

GAPS: plan d'études

Cours

32

Concepts de programmation réseau et présentation de la Socket API dans différents langages	10
HTTP: étude du protocole et des éléments liés à l'infrastructure (e.g. reverse proxy)	10
LDAP: étude du modèle, du protocole et des éléments liés à l'infrastructure	6
Messagerie: études des protocoles principaux	4
Protocoles de transferts de fichiers et d'accès à distance: études des protocoles et outils (e.g. rsync)	2

Laboratoire

32

Développement d'une application client-serveur	10
HTTP: Développement d'un client et/ou d'un serveur simple	4
HTTP: Conception et implémentation d'une infrastructure avec un reverse proxy et plusieurs serveurs	6
LDAP: Mise en œuvre d'un serveur, conception d'un schéma et import de données	6
Messagerie: implémentation d'un client simple	4
Mise en œuvre des outils (e.g. rsync)	2

Evaluation

Contrôle de connaissances

Ce champ est facultatif

cours: l'acquisition des matières de cet enseignement sera contrôlée au fur et à mesure par des tests et des travaux personnels tout au long de son déroulement. il y aura au moins 2 tests d'une durée totale de 2 périodes.

laboratoire: ils seront évalués sur la base des rapports de manipulation, à 3 reprises au minimum

Note finale

Cours	25%
Laboratoire	25%
Examen	50%

- On a regular basis, I will ask you to **complete short assignments** (quizz, small exercise, single development question, etc.). **Often, the assignment will need to be completed during the class or the lab session!**
- Note on labs: sometimes, we will do a test after the handout to check that everyone in the group worked on assignment.
- **Pay attention to the “RES 2020 - Annonces” Telegram channel.**
- **At the end of the semester, we will do a BIG lab (http infrastructure). It will have a heavy weight in the lab grade.**



Do not forget there is an **exam**
Do not forget there are **lecture notes**



Deadlines are ridiculously strictly enforced
We will not look at assignments late by 1'
Do not blame the infra

How not to get lost...



[https://github.com/SoftEng-
HEIGVD/Teaching-HEIGVD-
RES-2020](https://github.com/SoftEng-HEIGVD/Teaching-HEIGVD-RES-2020)





Telegram etiquette

- Understand that this is voluntary, **best-effort** service.
- Understand that we have to deal with **scale**:
 - 30% of 85 students * 10' > 4 hours, 10% of 85 students * 30' > 4 hours
- **It is not ok to ping Miguel, Daniel and Adrien directly.** I have officially forbidden them to respond to DMs (unless it's to invite them for a beer).
- In 95% of the cases, post on the RES 2020 group (there is no stupid question). If the answer is helpful for you, it might be for others. Other students might be faster at answering than us.
- For the remaining 5%, ping me (not the animals). **Do not hesitate.**
- **“Hello, the second test does not work. Why?”** is not an easy question to answer. Where is your code? What have you tried? What was the expected behavior and what do you observe instead?

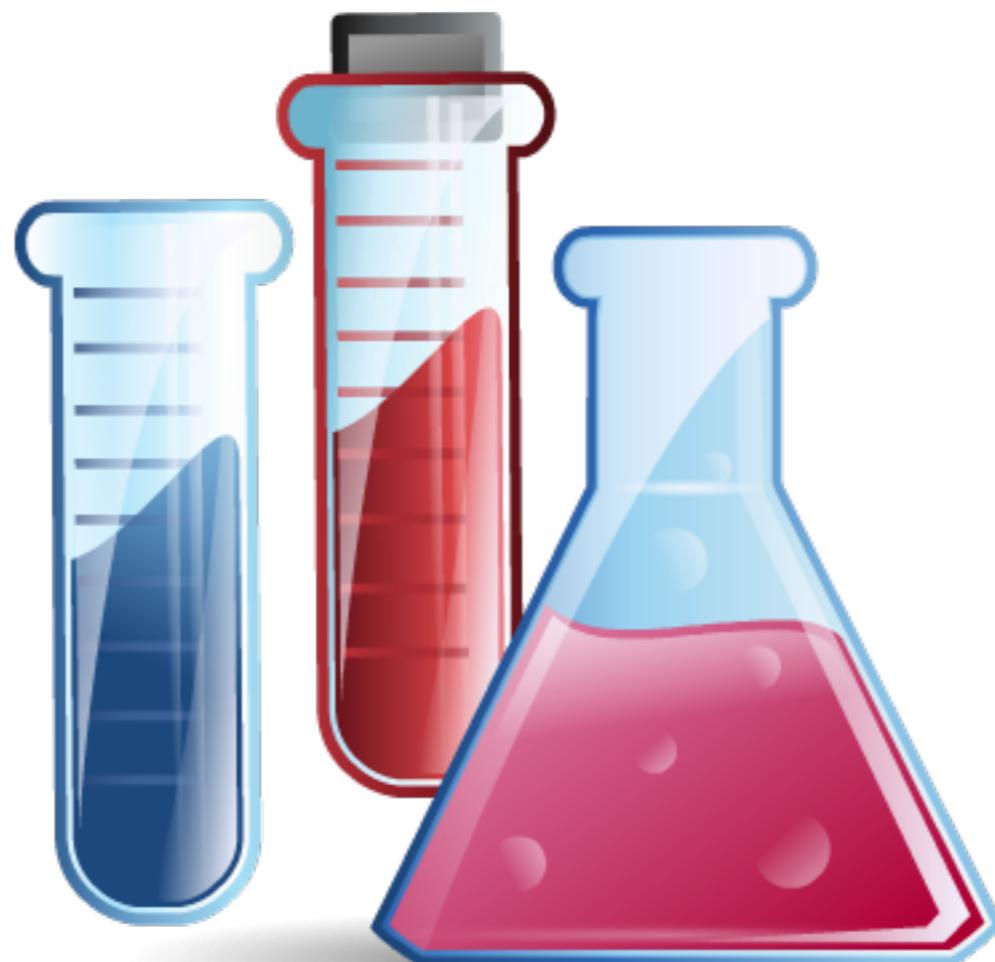
<https://forms.gle/xJzSf68Mc6orx5yx7>



10 minutes

Please always use the same Google and GitHub accounts

Lab Introduction



Important points

- **GitHub workflow** (start by forking, not cloning the source repo)
- What is **maven**?
- What is **project Lombok**?
- How do we use **unit tests** to specify behavior?
- **Where to write your code** (NOT in the test package!!!)
- What is an **application-level protocol** and how does not specify one?

The Chill Protocol

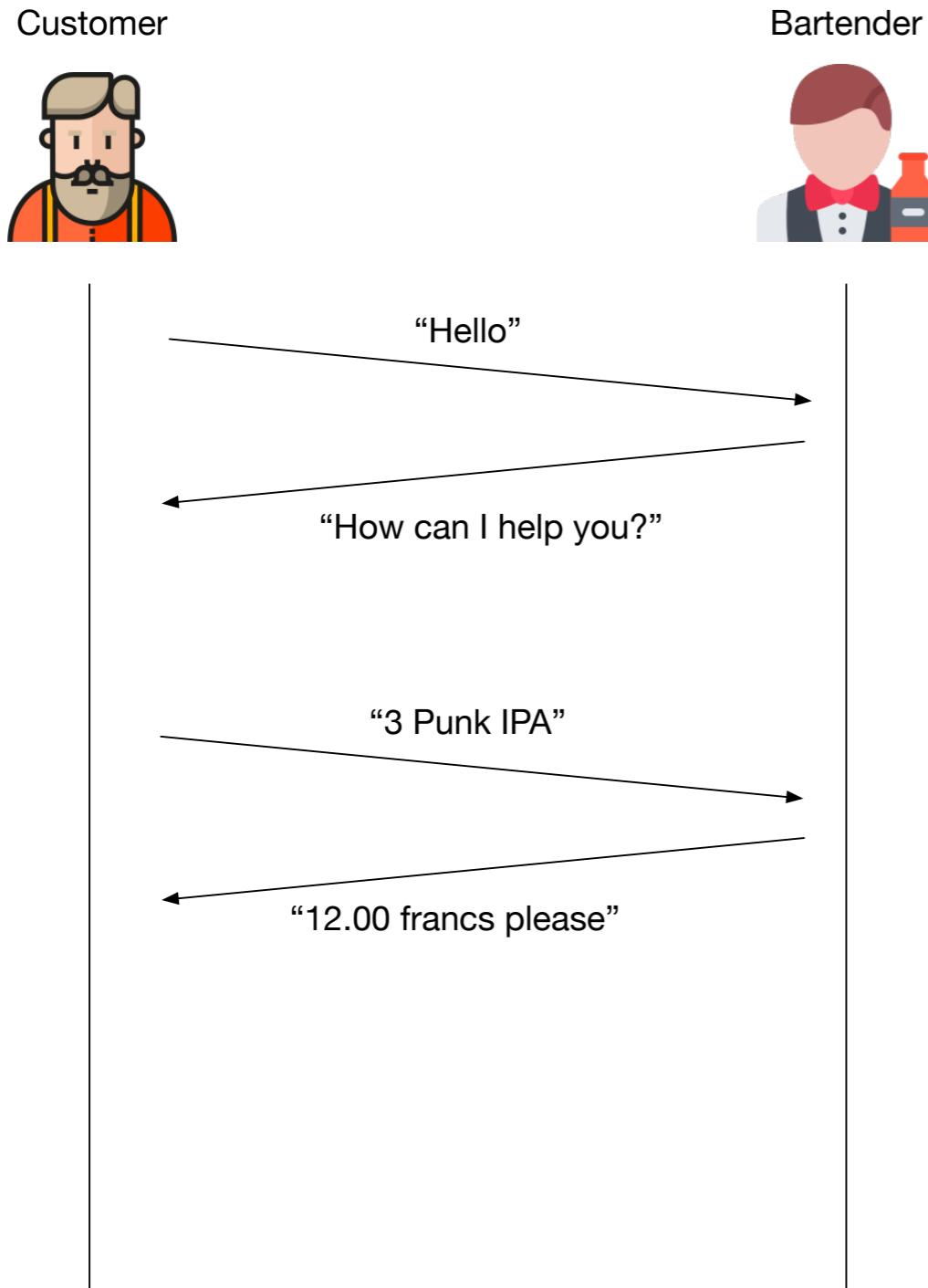
Customer



Bartender



The Chill Protocol



Entities

Server (providing a service)
Client (requesting the service)

Messages

Greeting
Greeting response
Order
Order response

Syntax

What is the structure of the messages?

Sequencing

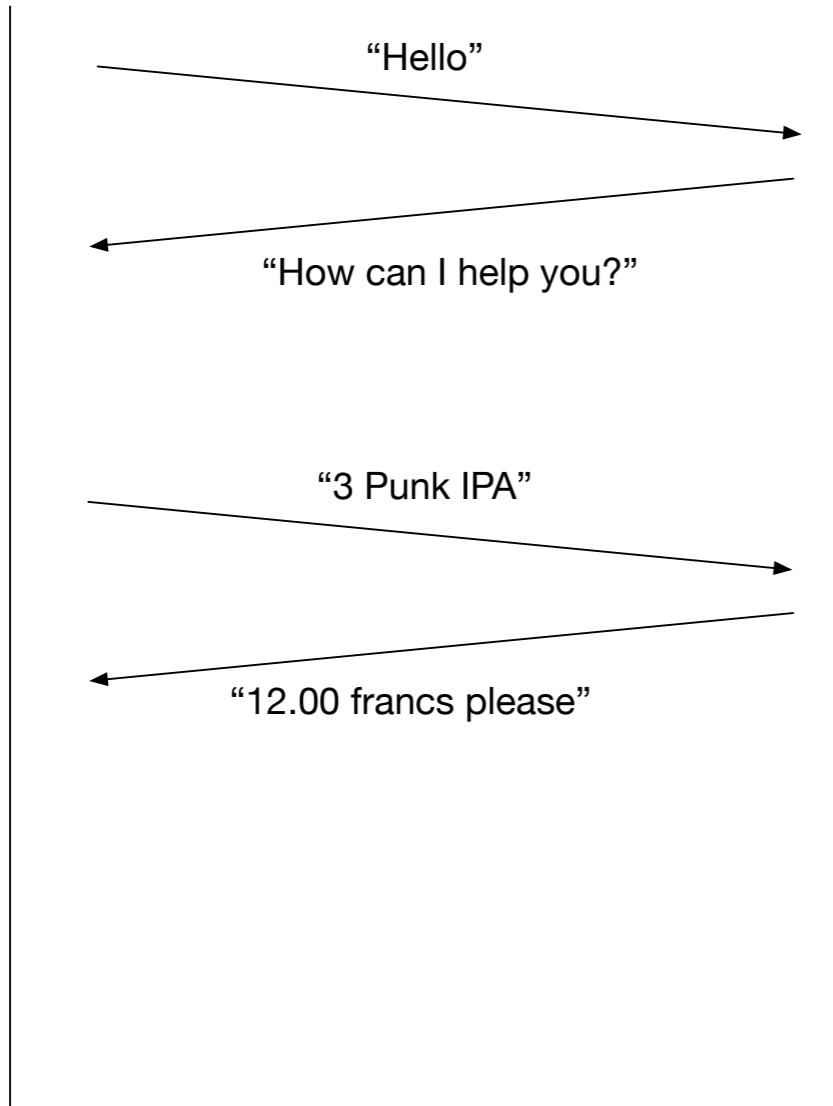
Order in which messages are exchanged
How do entities react to messages?

The Chill Protocol

Customer

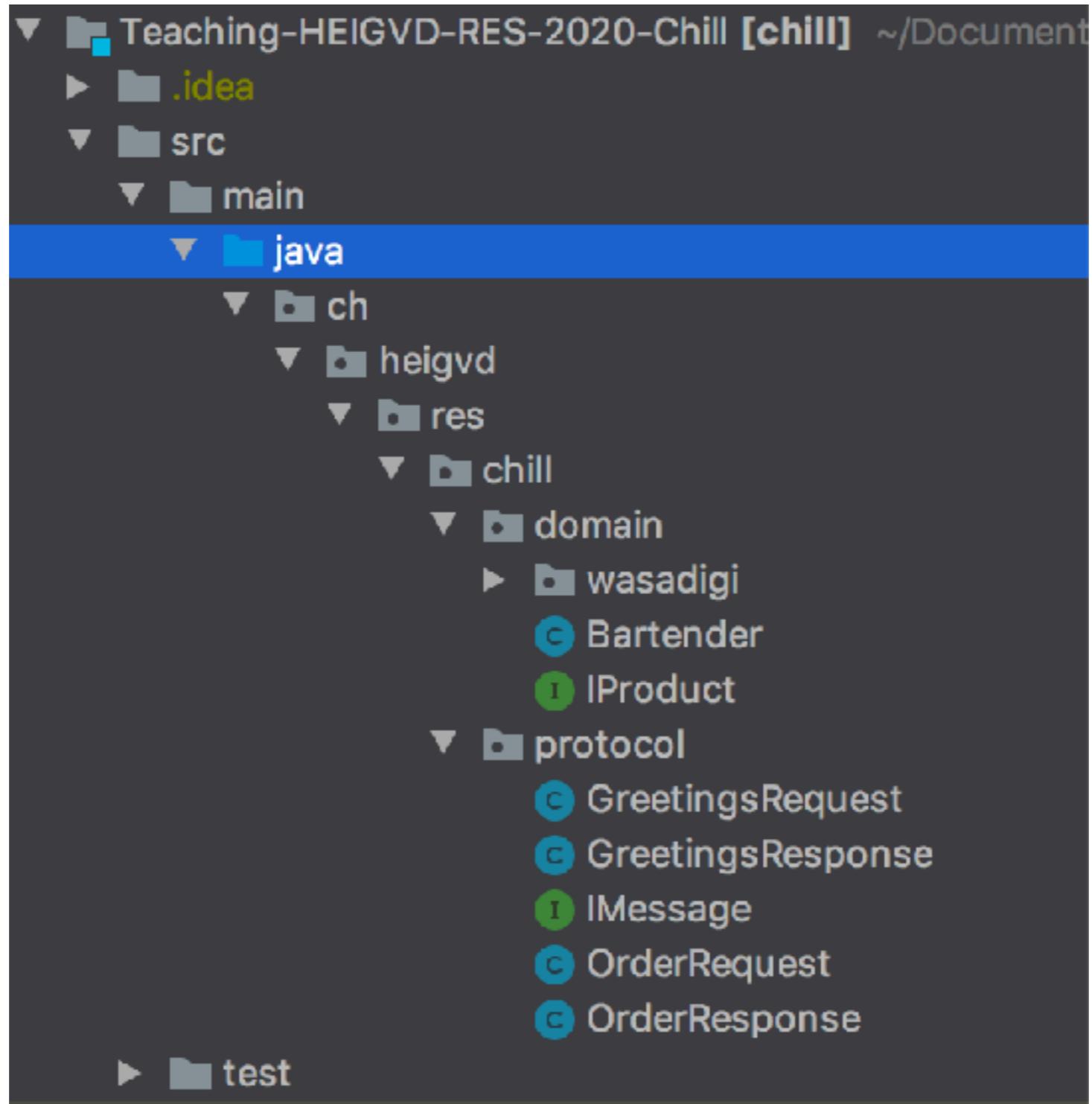


Bartender



Questions

- What happens if the customer does not say hello?
- What happens if the customer says hello twice?
- What happens if the customer order a beer that is not available?
- What happens if the customer is not 16 years old?
- What happens if the customer orders a burger and it takes 15' to prepare?
- What happens if the bar is crowded?



```
class BartenderTest {  
  
    @Test  
    void aBartenderShouldReplyToGreetings() {  
        Bartender john = new Bartender();  
        GreetingsRequest request = new GreetingsRequest("Hi there");  
        GreetingsResponse response = john.greet(request);  
        assertEquals("hello, how can I help you?", response.getText());  
    }  
  
}
```

```
import lombok.Data;  
  
@Data  
public class GreetingsRequest implements IMessage {  
  
    private final String text;  
  
}
```

```
public class Bartender {  
  
    public GreetingsResponse greet(GreetingsRequest request) {  
        return new GreetingsResponse("hello, how can I help you?");  
    }  
  
    public OrderResponse order(OrderRequest request) {  
        String productName = request.getProductName();  
  
        try {  
            // let Java reflection do its magic  
            IProduct product = (IProduct) Class.forName(productName).getDeclaredConstructor().newInstance();  
  
            BigDecimal totalPrice = product.getPrice().multiply(new BigDecimal(request.getQuantity()));  
            return new OrderResponse(totalPrice);  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            return null;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

GitHub Setup

- **Sign up for GitHub and get your own account:**

- Go to <http://www.github.com>

- Add your **SSH key**:

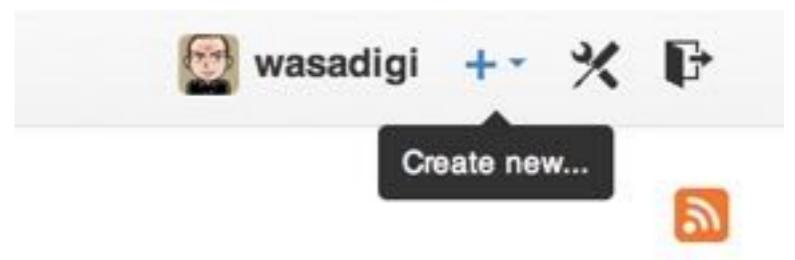
- Go to your accounts settings. You will find an option to manage your SSH keys.

- If you don't have a SSH key yet, follow the instructions in the online help.

- If you are using windows, you will need to use Git BASH.

- **Create** your first repo, hosted on Github.

- **Copy the SSH URL** of the repo.



SSH clone URL

git@github.com:was

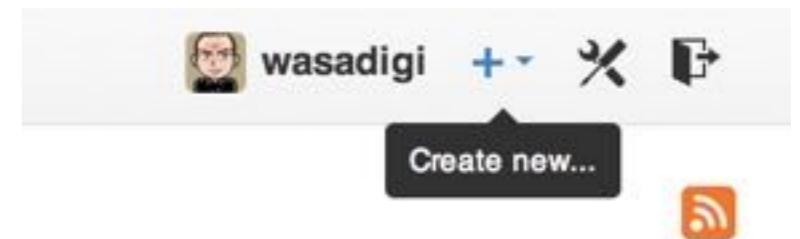


You can clone with [HTTPS](#), [SSH](#), or [Subversion](#). ⓘ

Validate your setup

- **Clone your repo to your laptop**
 - Open a **terminal window** (Terminal on Mac OS, Git BASH on Windows, etc.)
 - Create a **new directory** to host your clone of the repo and get into it.
 - **Clone** the repo, using the **SSH URL**.
 - **Create** a file, **add** it to the staging area, **commit** the changes and finally **push** the commit Github.

```
$ mkdir myspace
$ cd myspace
$ git clone git@github.com:UUUUU/RRRRR.git
$ git touch firstFile.txt
$ git add firstFile.txt
$ git commit -m "I have added my first file"
$ git push
```

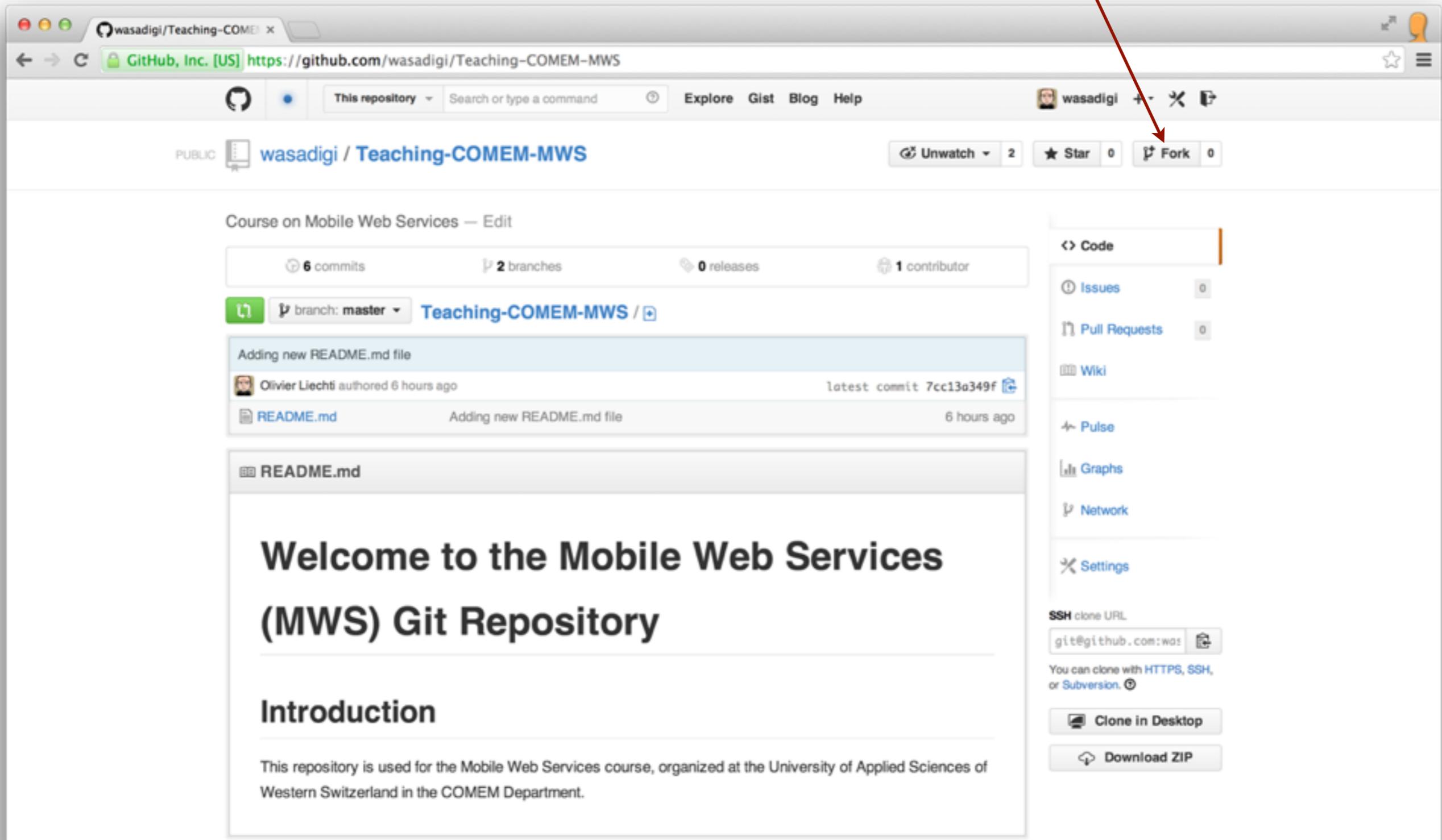


SSH clone URL
`git@github.com:was`

You can clone with [HTTPS](#), [SSH](#), or [Subversion](#).

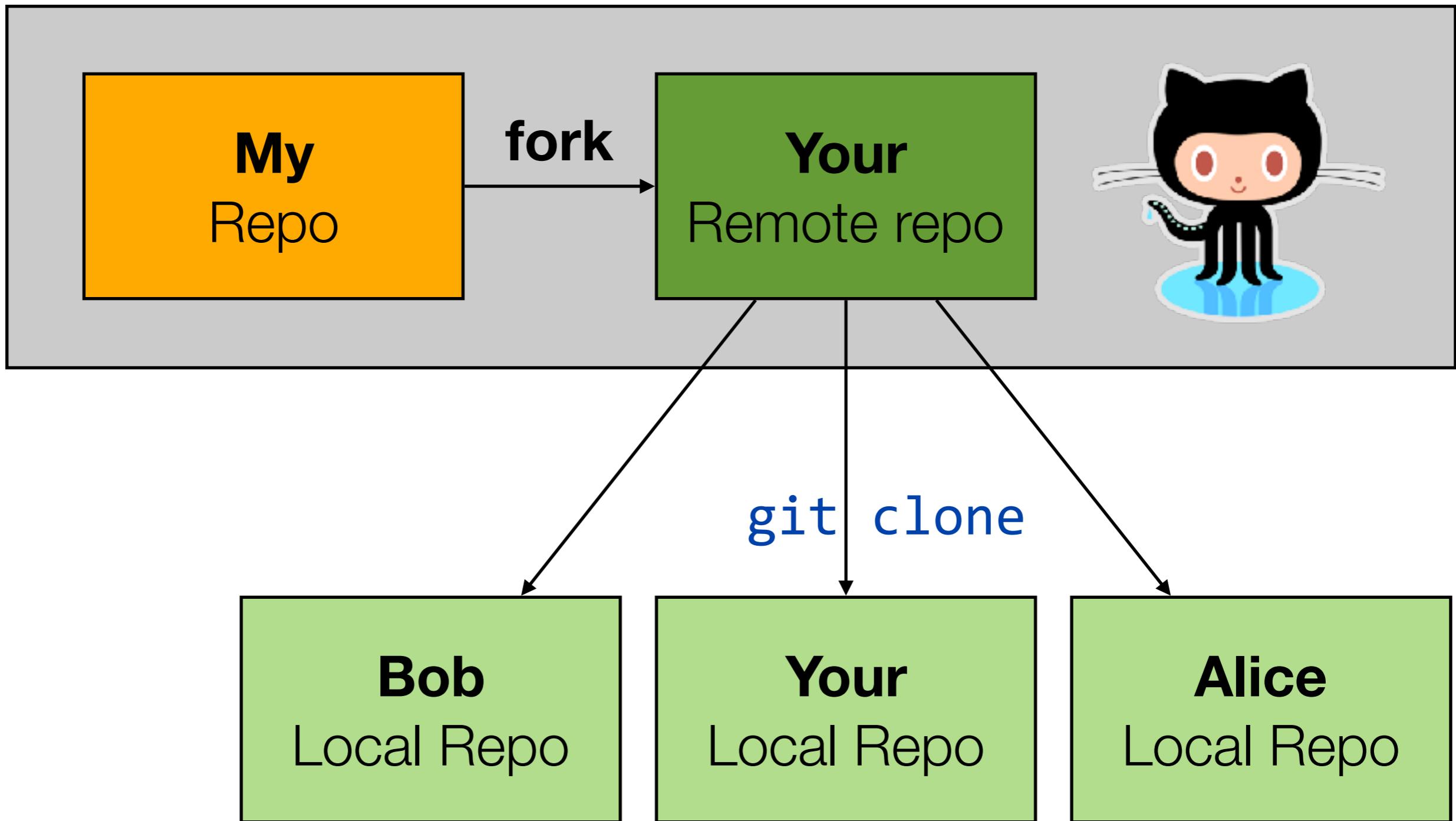
If you do this, you will have YOUR
clone of MY repo hosted on Github

Forks & Clones

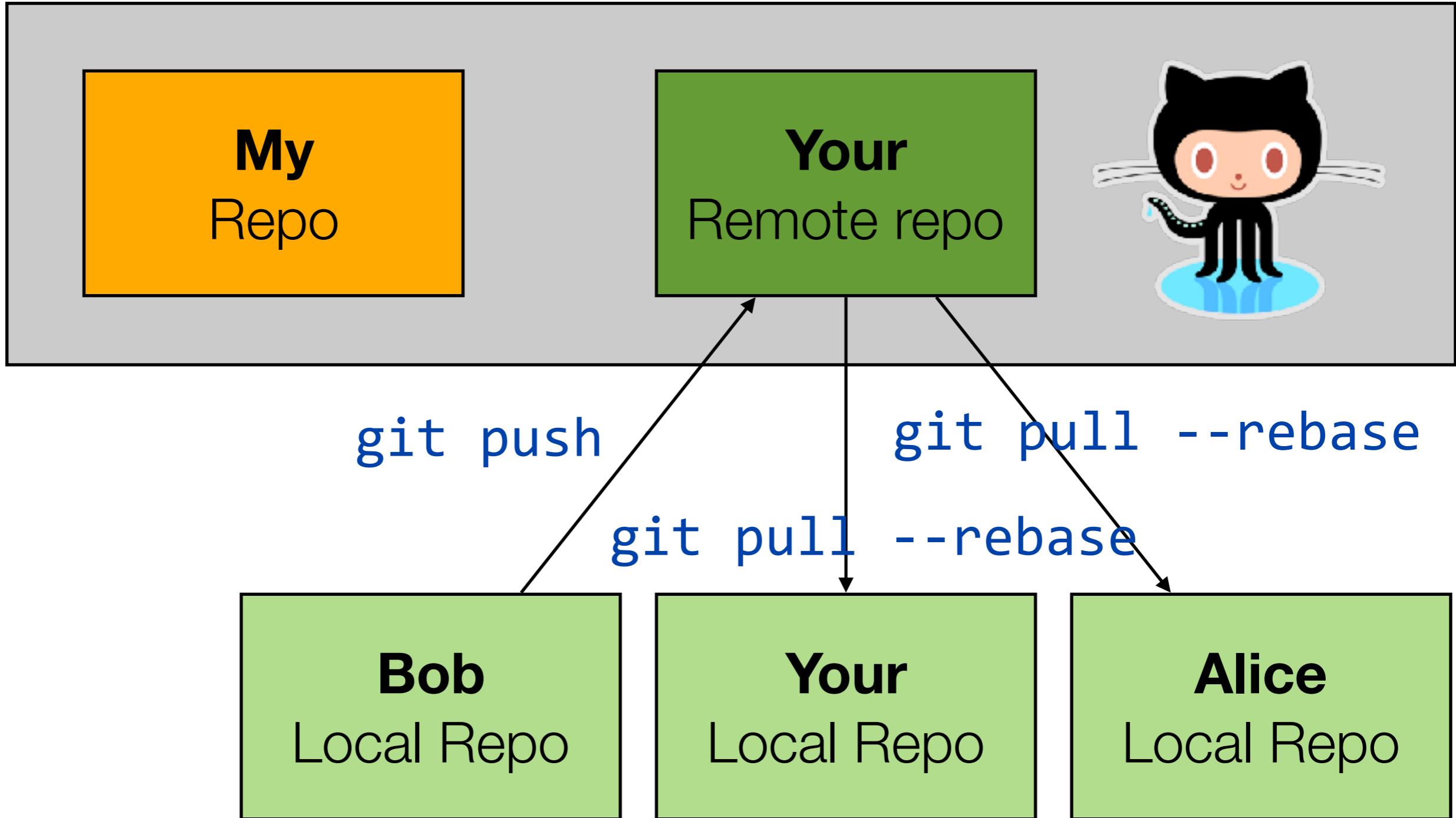


The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'wasadigi / Teaching-COMEM-MWS'. The page displays basic repository statistics: 6 commits, 2 branches, 0 releases, and 1 contributor. A commit log shows a recent addition of a README.md file by Olivier Liechti. The main content area features a large heading: 'Welcome to the Mobile Web Services (MWS) Git Repository'. Below this, there's an 'Introduction' section and a note about the repository's purpose. On the right side, a sidebar lists repository navigation links like Code, Issues, Pull Requests, Wiki, Pulse, Graphs, Network, and Settings. At the bottom, there are options to clone the repository via SSH or HTTPS, and links for 'Clone in Desktop' and 'Download ZIP'. A prominent red arrow points from the top text down to the 'Fork' button in the header.

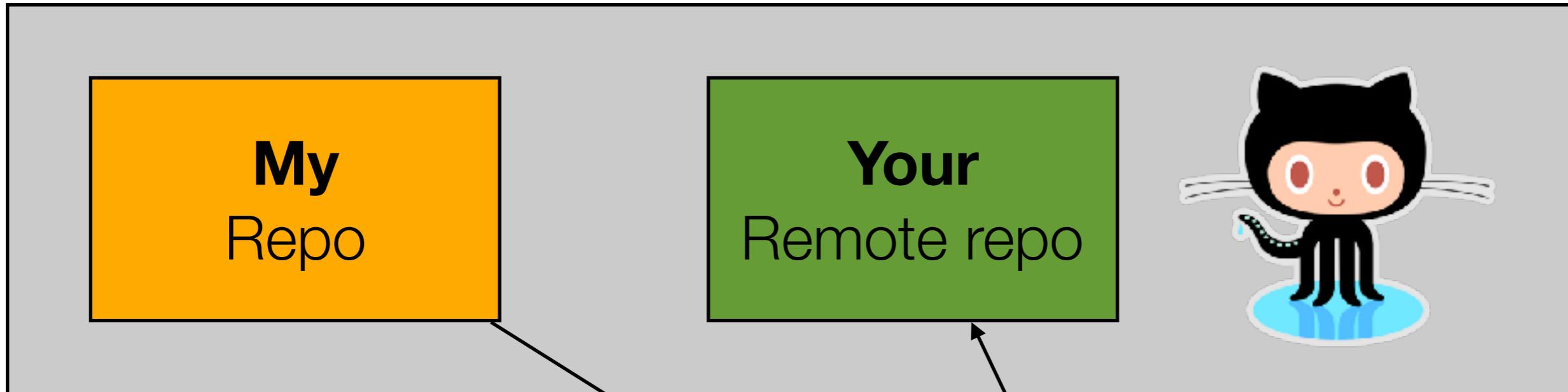
Forking My Repo on GitHub



Forking My Repo on GitHub



How Do Will You Get **My** Updates?



```
# configuration, do it once  
git remote add upstream git://github.com/uu/rr.git  
git remote -v
```

git fetch upstream
git rebase upstream/master

git push

Your Local Repo

Tools



Git & GitHub

- **Step 1: install Git**

- <http://git-scm.com/downloads>
- <http://git-scm.com/book/en/Getting-Started-Installing-Git>
- Check point: are you able to invoke the git command from the shell?

- **Step 2: configure Git**

- <https://help.github.com/articles/set-up-git>

- **Step 3: configure SSH**

- <http://guides.beanstalkapp.com/version-control/git-on-windows.html#installing-ssh-keys>



Using Git locally

```
$ mkdir my-project
$ cd my-project
$ git init
$ ls -al
```

- You do not *have to use a server*: Git is already useful to manage versions of your files on your local machine.
- The **git init** command creates a **local repository**. If you look carefully, you will see a **hidden .git directory**, where Git keeps all of his data.
- **Important:** your **my-project** directory is your **working directory**. If you simply create files in it, they will not immediately be part of your repository!

Using Git locally

```
$ echo "text a" > a.txt
$ git status
$ git add a.txt
$ git commit -m "First version of a.txt"
$ echo "my mod on text a" > a.txt
$ git status
```

- A **commit** is a **snapshot** of your repository. Git maintains a **graph of commits** and you can always **recover the state** of a particular commit.
- When **you have modified files in your working directory**, you need to specify which ones should be **part of the next commit**.
- You use the **git add** command to add a file to the so-called **staging area**. It will be part of the next commit.
- You use the **git status** command to **check the content** of your working directory and of your staging area.

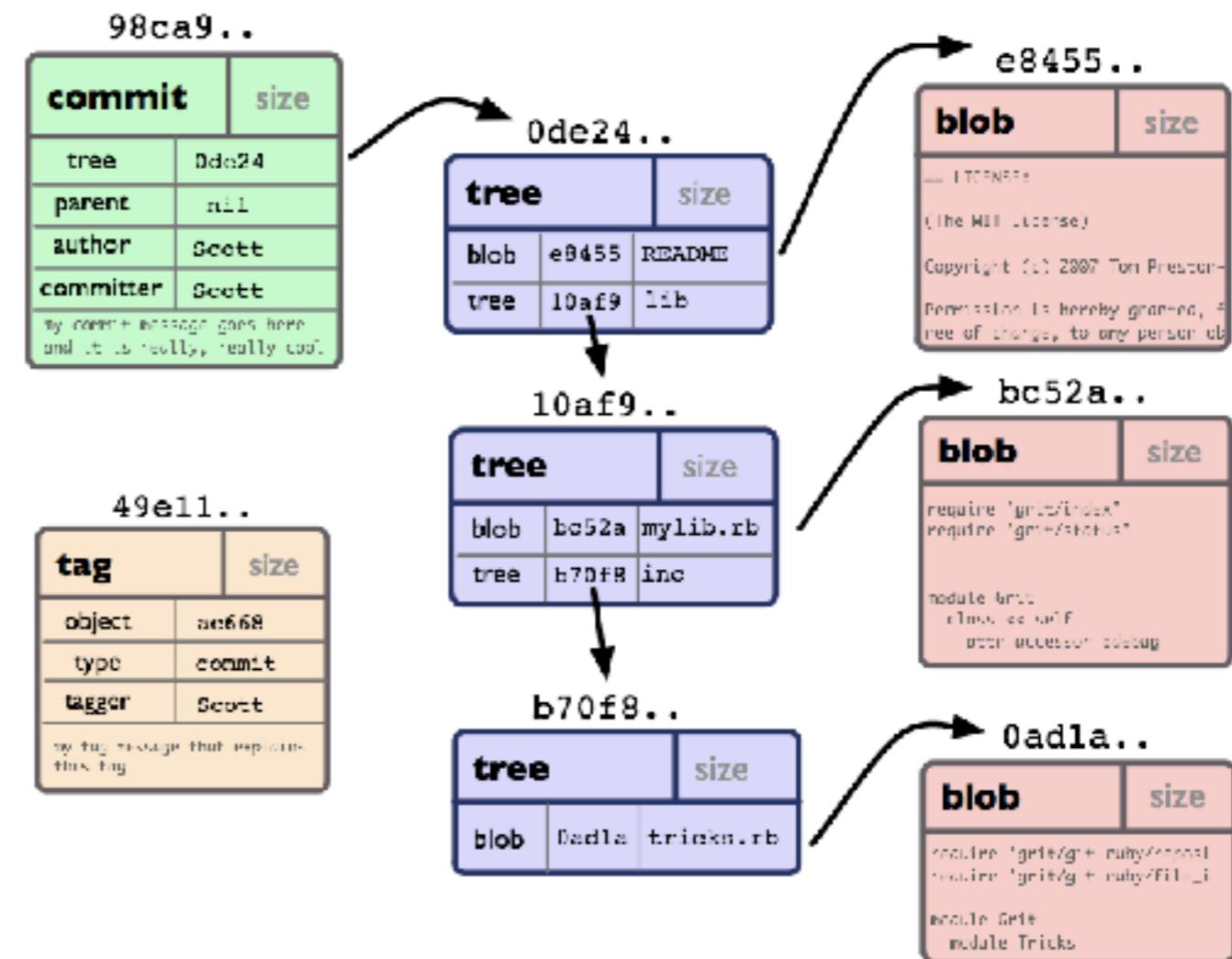
More info: <http://git-scm.com/book/en/Git-Basics-Recording-Changes-to-the-Repository>

Using Git locally

- **Git is a "content-addressable file system"**
- **Git uses a key-value store:**
 - When you store a file in a repo, git computes a SHA-1 hash of its content.
 - The hash is used as a key to index the file in the store.
 - For this reason, two files with exactly the same content are stored only once in the git repository.
 - **Go in the .git hidden directory, have a look at the ./objects directory and you will find this key-value store.**

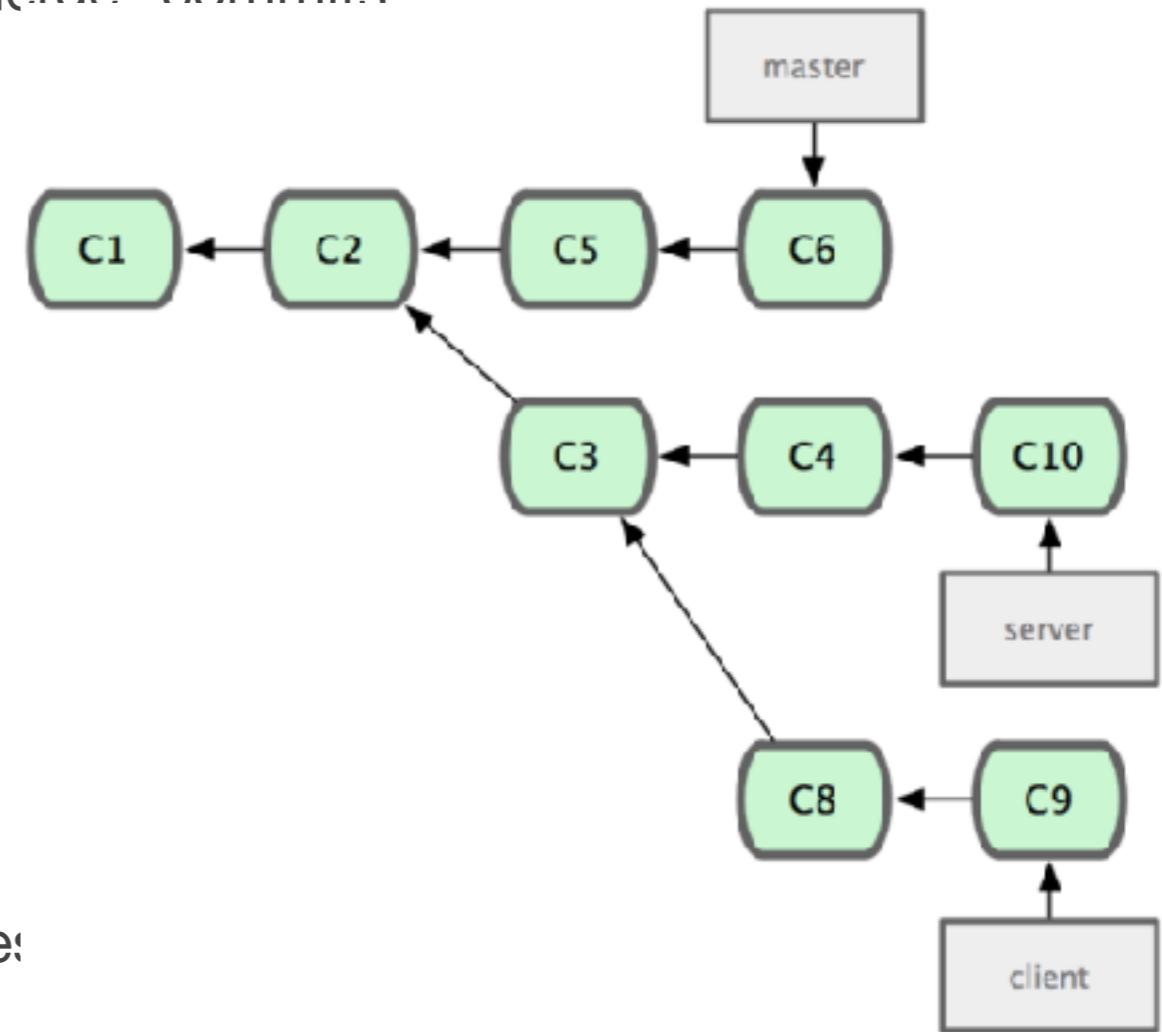
The Git Object Model

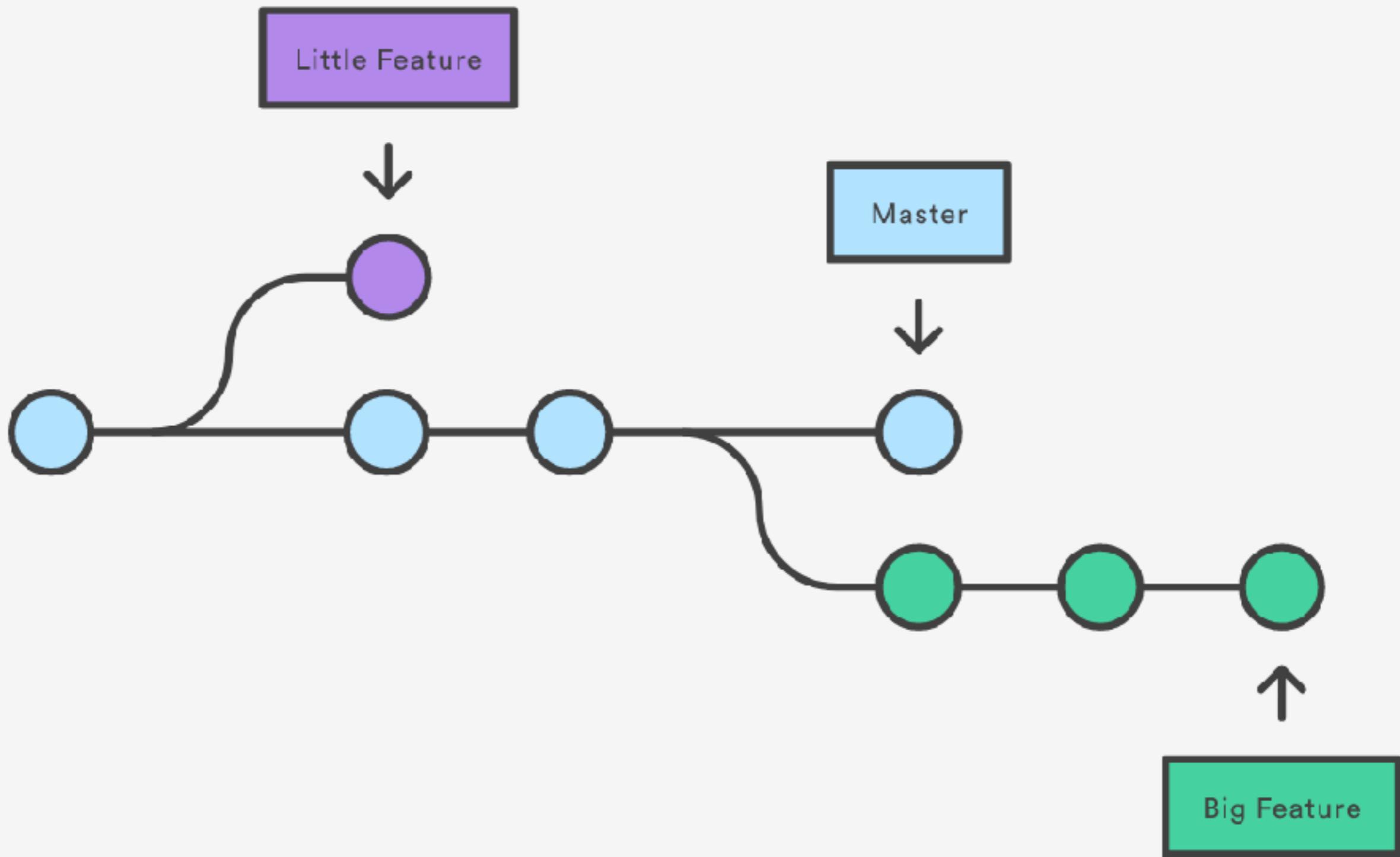
- **BLOBs** store **files**.
- **Trees** store **directory structures** in the file system. A tree has pointers to subtrees and BLOBs.
- **Commits** identify snapshots in the history. **Every commit points to a version of the top-level tree**. A commit also stores metadata: author, parent, message, etc.
- **Annotated Tags** (created with git tag -a) are used to mark releases.
- Recommendation: do not use lightweight tags (created with git tag, without -a)



The Git history is a DAG structure

- **A DAG is a Directed Acyclic Graph**
 - Except for the initial commit, every commit has at least one parent.
 - Commits with more than one parent are "merges" commits
- **In this example:**
 - C1 is the initial commit
 - There are no merge commits
 - master, server and client are branches
 - The branches have never been merged
 - The last commit on the client branch is C9
 - All branches have C1 and C2 as common ancestors

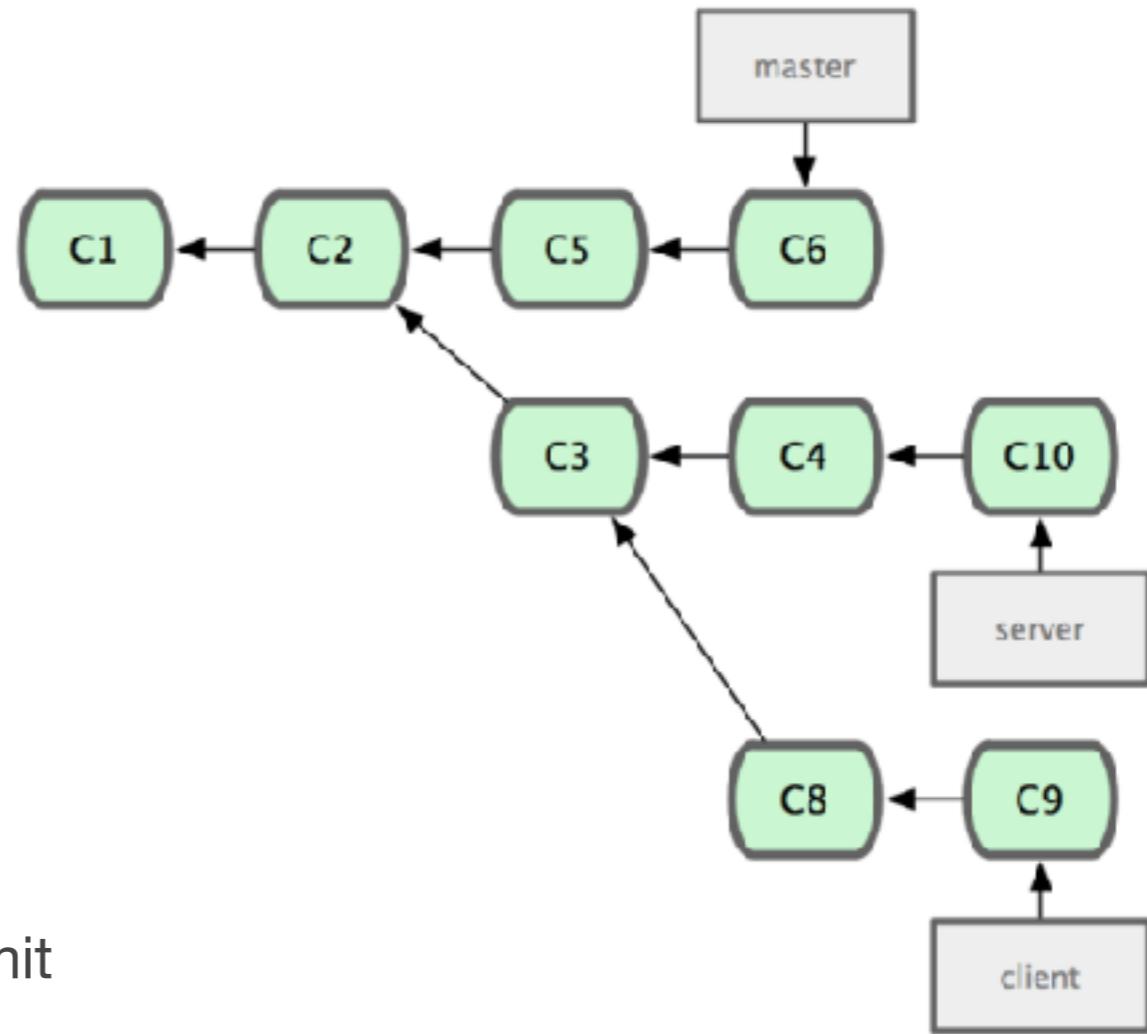




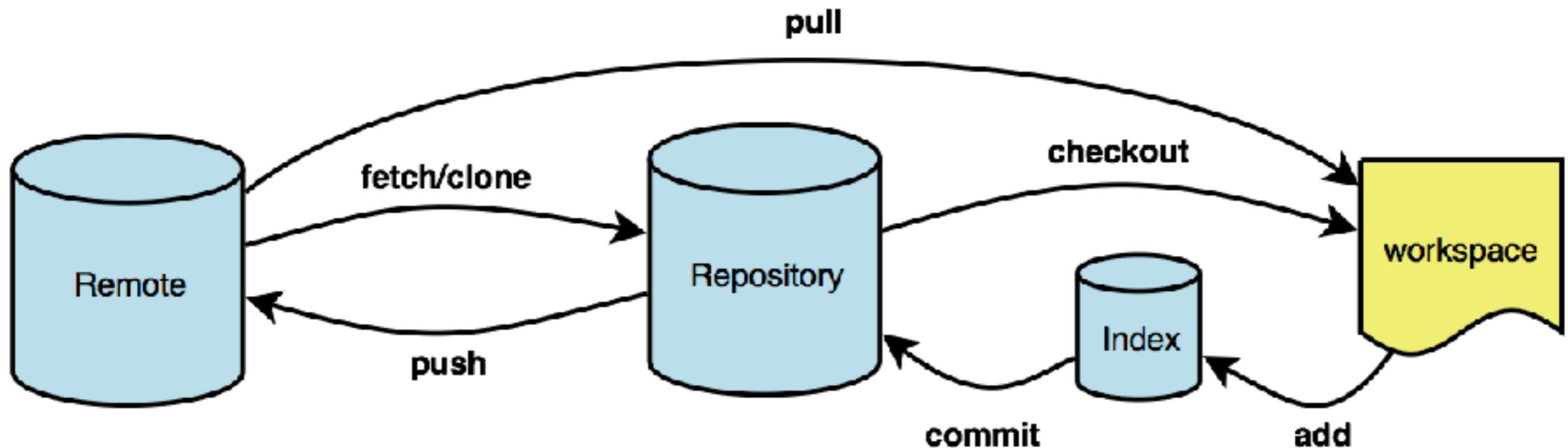
<https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/using-branches>

Git branches are only pointers

- Branches are stored in files located in the `.git/refs/heads` directory.
- **Each branch is stored in a file, which only contains the hash of a commit.**
- **What is HEAD?**
 - HEAD means "the tip of the current branch" (last commit of the current branch)
 - When you checkout a branch, HEAD is the name of this branch.
- **What is HEADⁿ?**
 - It is a reference to the nth parent of HEAD
 - HEAD¹ means the parent of the last commit
 - HEAD² means its grand-parent



Git & Remote Repositories



Source: <http://illustrated-git.readthedocs.org/en/latest/>



Source: <http://bramus.github.io/ws2-sws-course-materials/xx.git.html#/4/1>