



Software Engineering

13. Configuration Management | Thomas Thüm | June 10, 2021



Software Engineering
Programming Languages



ulm university universität
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Configuration Management

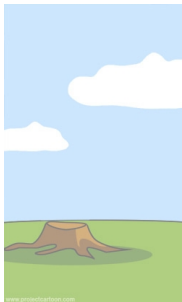


how the customer
explained it



how patches were
applied

**software
evolution**



how it was
supported

**software
maintenance**



when it was
delivered

**configuration
management**

Lecture Overview

1. Configuration Management and Version Control
2. Operations of Version Control Systems
3. Continuous Integration and Deployment

Configuration Management and Version Control

Which Products are Affected?



Configuration Management [Sommerville]

Configuration Management

“**Configuration management** is concerned with the policies, processes, and tools for managing changing software systems.”

Four Activities in Configuration Management

- version control / management: keeping track of multiple versions, enabling simultaneous changes
- system building: collecting, compiling, and linking components into executable systems
- change management: tracking change requests and planning if/when realized
- release management: preparing new and managing old releases

Development Stages (**Entwicklungsphasen**)

- **development phase**: adding new functionality
- **system testing phase**: internal release, bug fixes, performance improvements, security fixes, but no new functionality
- **release phase**: bug reports and feature requests by users or customers
- often several versions co-exist at different stages

Version Control

Goals of Version Control

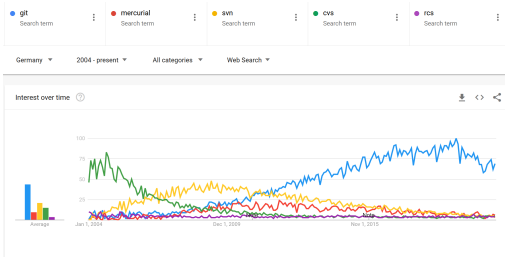
- collaborative work: synchronize files and folders with other users
- compare own version with other versions
- merge files edited by several users
- history: access old versions, log changes

Version Control Systems

- local only: SCCS (1972), RCS (1982), ...
- centralized: CVS (1986), SVN (2000), ...
- distributed: **git** (2005), mercurial (2005), ...

invented for software, useful for most files

Alternatives? Why not use locks (cf. databases)?



Personal Experience

- 2004: started working with CVS in industry
- 2007: initiated research prototype FeatureIDE with SVN
- 2009: published FeatureIDE open source (history neglected)
- 2014: migrated FeatureIDE's code to git

Git vs Mercurial

Sunsetting Mercurial support in Bitbucket

April 21, 2020 | 3 min read



Denise Chan

[Update Aug 26, 2020] All hg repos have now been disabled and cannot be accessed.

[Update July 1, 2020] Today, mercurial repositories, snippets, and wikis will turn to read-only mode. After July 8th, 2020 they will no longer be accessible.

The version control software market has evolved a lot since Bitbucket began in 2008. When we launched, centralized version control was the norm and we only supported Mercurial repos.

But Git adoption has grown over the years to become the default system, helping teams of all sizes work faster as they become more distributed.

As we surpass [10 million registered users](#) on the platform, we're at a point in our growth where we are conducting a deeper evaluation of the market and how we can best support our users going forward.

After much consideration, we've decided to remove Mercurial support from Bitbucket Cloud and its API. **Mercurial features and repositories will be officially deprecated on July 1, 2020.**

Read on to learn more about this decision, the important timelines, and get migration resources and support.

The timeline and how this may affect your team

Here are the key dates as we sunset Mercurial functionality:

- **February 1, 2020:** users will no longer be able to create **new** Mercurial repositories
- **[Extended] July 1, 2020:** users will not be able to use Mercurial features. All hg repos, wikis, and snippets will be in read-only mode.

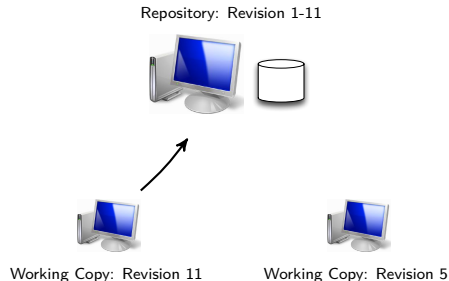
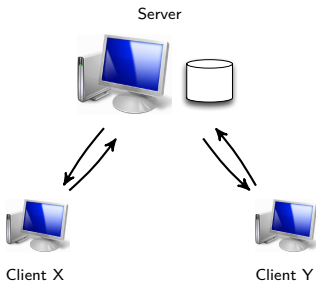
THIS IS GIT. IT TRACKS COLLABORATIVE WORK
ON PROJECTS THROUGH A BEAUTIFUL
DISTRIBUTED GRAPH THEORY TREE MODEL.

COOL. HOW DO WE USE IT?

NO IDEA. JUST MEMORIZE THESE SHELL
COMMANDS AND TYPE THEM TO SYNC UP.
IF YOU GET ERRORS, SAVE YOUR WORK
ELSEWHERE, DELETE THE PROJECT,
AND DOWNLOAD A FRESH COPY.



Centralized Version Control



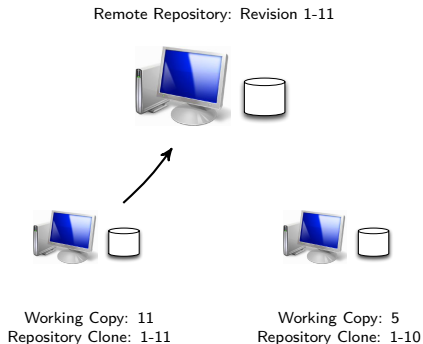
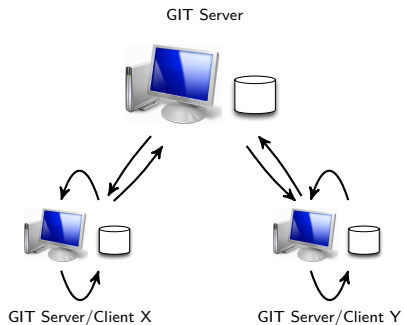
Centralized Version Control Systems

- client-server architecture
- server manages the main copy
- clients use server to synchronize files/folders

Centralized Version Control Systems

- repository on server
- working copy on each client
- new revision for every change on the server
- revisions used to undo changes, merge files

Distributed Version Control



Distributed Version Control Systems

- peer-to-peer architecture
- clients use repository clone to synchronize
- version history available on each client

Distributed Version Control Systems

- main repository on one or several servers
- clone of the repository on each client
- new revision on every change on the clients

Configuration Management and Version Control

Lessons Learned

- Configuration management: 4 activities and 3 development stages
- Version control: goals, centralized and distributed
- Further Reading: **Sommerville**, Chapter 25 Configuration Management

Practice

- Choose an open-source project (e.g., Corona-Warn-App on Github)
- Inspect how many (public) branches have been changed in May 2021 and estimate the total number of commits
- Report about that project in Moodle:
<https://moodle.uni-ulm.de/mod/moodleoverflow/discussion.php?d=3233>

Lecture Contents

1. Configuration Management and Version Control

- Which Products are Affected?

- Configuration Management

- Version Control

- Git vs Mercurial

- Centralized Version Control

- Distributed Version Control

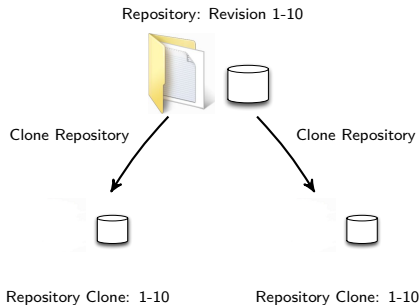
- Lessons Learned

2. Operations of Version Control Systems

3. Continuous Integration and Deployment

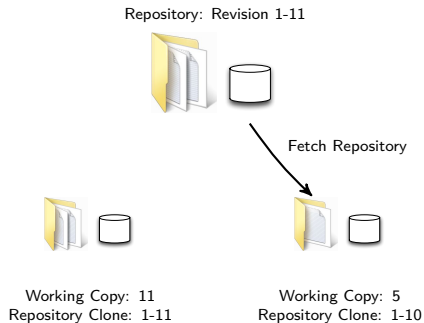
Operations of Version Control Systems

Clone and Fetch



Clone

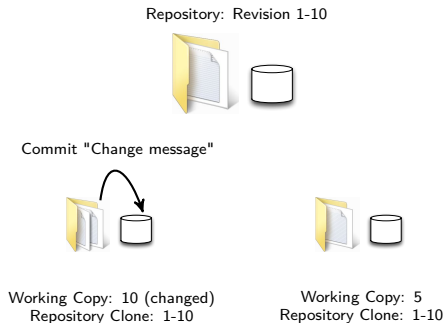
- create a local repository clone
- use local repository to create a working copy
- specify folders for the clone
- specify revision or head (latest revision)



Fetch

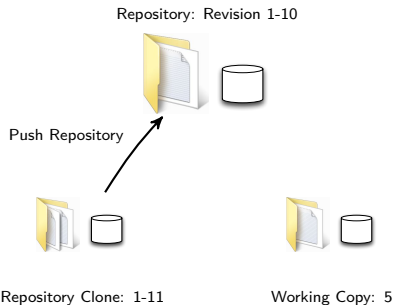
- download the remote repository
- note: working copy remains unchanged

Commit and Push



Commit

- commit changes to local repository
- specify changed folders and files
- commit message describing your change (mandatory!)



Push

- push local repository to server
- condition: local repository is up to date (might require previous pull)

	COMMENT	DATE
○	CREATED MAIN LOOP & TIMING CONTROL	14 HOURS AGO
○	ENABLED CONFIG FILE PARSING	9 HOURS AGO
○	MISC BUGFIXES	5 HOURS AGO
○	CODE ADDITIONS/EDITS	4 HOURS AGO
○	MORE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
○	HERE HAVE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
○	AAAAAAA	3 HOURS AGO
○	ADKFJSLKDFJSDKLFJ	3 HOURS AGO
○	MY HANDS ARE TYPING WORDS	2 HOURS AGO
○	HAAAAAAAAAANDS	2 HOURS AGO

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

Example: Thomas' Calculator

Commits on Dec 17, 2020

Merge branch 'main' into xmaslecturev3



tthuem committed on Dec 17, 2020



33e8618



Commits on Dec 16, 2020

feat: Increase the default value by one every second



tthuem committed on Dec 16, 2020



8c0298a



feat: Allow to change the visual style of the calculator



tthuem committed on Dec 16, 2020



6164eb5



feat: Enable logging with the singleton pattern



tthuem committed on Dec 16, 2020



1bf0a96



feat: Add brackets to expressions when needed



tthuem committed on Dec 16, 2020



37d0dac



refactor: Move classes into a new subpackage for expressions



tthuem committed on Dec 16, 2020



5cf7472



feat: Show complete computation as formula



tthuem committed on Dec 16, 2020



63d059b



refactor: Push down fields from class Expression



tthuem committed on Dec 16, 2020

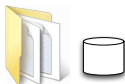


b3dd5b0



Merge and Pull

Remote Repository: Revision 1-11



Merge to 11



Working Copy: 11
Repository Clone: 1-11

Working Copy: 5
Repository Clone: 1-11

Merge

- compare working copy with local repository
- to check what has changed
- similar to a synchronize in SVN

Remote Repository: Revision 1-11



Merge to 11

Fetch Repository



Working Copy: 11
Repository Clone: 1-11

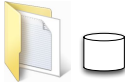
Working Copy: **11**
Repository Clone: **1-11**

Pull

- pull = fetch + merge
- download and merge in one step!

Ignore

Remote Repository: Revision 1-10



Ignore Foo.class + Commit



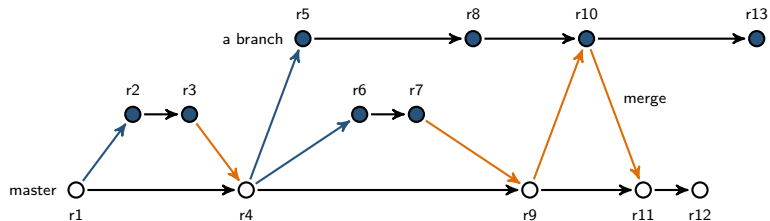
Working Copy: 10 (changed)
Repository Clone: 1-10

Working Copy: 5
Repository Clone: 1-10

.gitignore

- resources will be ignored on commit
- user-specific files or derived/generated resources
- specify files and folders (e.g., *.log files)

Branching & Merging



- simultaneous, independent development
- option to merge in the future
- master/ – main development
- branch/*/ – parallel developments

Automatic Merge

Working Copy: Revision 11*

```
class Foo {  
    void bar() {  
        print("Foo");  
        print("Bar");  
        print("\n");  
    }  
}
```

Repository: Revision 11

```
class Foo {  
    void bar() {  
        print("Foo");  
        print("Bar");  
    }  
}
```

- Checkout of or update to revision 10
- Changing the working copy (10*)
- In the meantime: New commit to repository (11)
- Update to head revision, automatically merged

Git Merge in Pictures



Merge Conflicts

Working Copy: Revision 11*

```
class Foo {  
    void bar() {  
        <<<<<<< .mine  
        print("Bar\n");  
        =====  
        print("FooBar");  
        >>>>>>> .r11  
    }  
}
```

Repository: Revision 11

```
class Foo {  
    void bar() {  
        print("FooBar");  
    }  
}
```

- Checkout of or update to revision 10
- Changing the working copy (10*)
- In the meantime: New commit to repository (11)
- Update to head revision results in conflict
- Automatic merge fails: user has to provide a fix

Operations of Version Control Systems

Lessons Learned

- Version control with clone, fetch, commit, push, merge, pull, ignore
- Branching, merging, merge conflicts
- Commit messages

Practice

- Many version control systems integrate issue handling with commit messages
- Read about special keywords in commit messages, for example here: <https://docs.github.com/en/enterprise/2.16/user/github/managing-your-work-on-github/closing-issues-using-keywords>
- Or about conventional commits, for example here: <https://www.conventionalcommits.org/en/v1.0.0/>
- Briefly discuss a keyword or a convention and its purpose in Moodle: <https://moodle.uni-ulm.de/mod/moodleoverflow/discussion.php?d=3234>

Lecture Contents

1. Configuration Management and Version Control
2. Operations of Version Control Systems
 - Clone and Fetch
 - Commit and Push
 - Example: Thomas' Calculator
 - Merge and Pull
 - Ignore
 - Branching & Merging
 - Automatic Merge
 - Git Merge in Pictures
 - Merge Conflicts
 - Lessons Learned
3. Continuous Integration and Deployment

Continuous Integration and Deployment

System Building [Sommerville]

System Building

“**System building** is the process of creating a complete, executable system by compiling and linking the system components, external libraries, configuration files, and other information.”

Building Involves Three Platforms

- **development system**: compilers and editors used on the developer's system to test prior to commit
- **build server**: server to build and distribute executable versions, triggered by commits or schedule (i.e., nightly builds)
- **target environment**: intended platform for executable system (e.g., ECU in a car)

Tooling for Building and System Integration

- build script generation: identify dependent components, automated generation or tool support for creation and editing
- version control system integration: checkout required versions of components
- minimal recompilation: determine which parts need to be recompiled
- executable system creation: compilation and linking
- test automation: run automated tests (e.g., unit tests)
- reporting: reports about success or failure of builds and tests
- documentation generation: release notes, help pages

Continuous Integration [Sommerville]

Continuous Integration

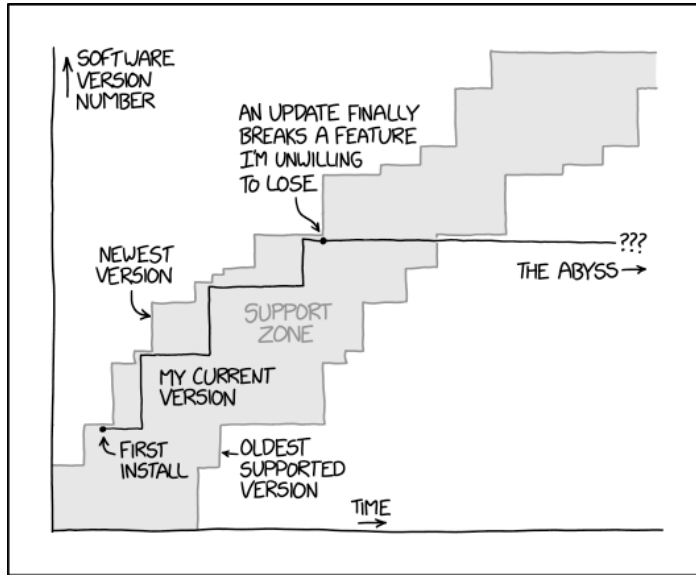
“Agile methods recommend that very frequent system builds should be carried out, with automated testing used to discover software problems. Frequent builds are part of a process of continuous integration [...].”

Continuous Integration Tools

- **CruiseControl** (2001–2010) — first open-source tool
- **TeamCity** (2006–)
- **Hudson** (2008–2017)
- **Jenkins** (2011–) — fork of Hudson
- **Travis CI** (2011–) — made in Germany
- **GitLab** (2014–)

Steps in Continuous Integration

- clone/fetch from version control
- if feasible: build and run automated tests, if it fails others are responsible
- apply changes
- build and run automated tests locally, if it fails continue editing
- if local tests pass, commit to feature branch in version control
- commit triggers build server, if it fails continue editing
- if tests pass (and code review approves changes), merge branch into main development branch



ALL SOFTWARE IS SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE.

DevOps [Krypczyk/Bochkor]

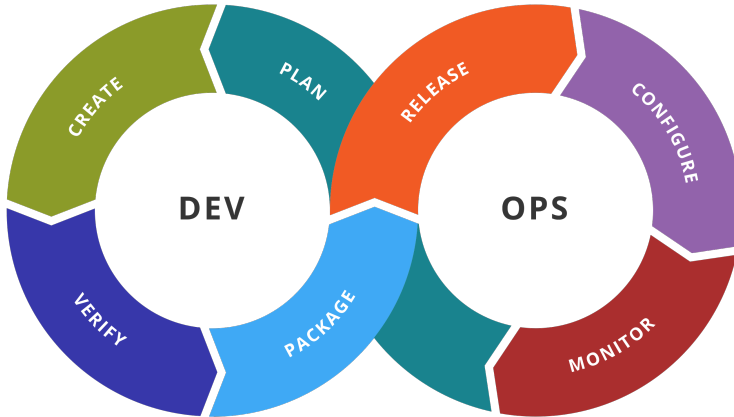
Motivation

- if software fails:
 - programmers blame administrators for misconfiguration
 - administrators blame programmers for erroneous software
- programmers want frequent updates
- administrators follow the slogan: “never change a running system”
- customers and users want a single responsibility
- shorter and shorter update cycles

DevOps

- promoted in agile development
- **Dev**: development by programmers
- **Ops**: operation (**Betrieb**) by administrators
- **DevOps**: teams that are responsible for both, development and operations
- goal: avoid blaming each other by shared responsibility

DevOps



Continuous Integration and Deployment

Lessons Learned

- System building: 3 platforms, requirements on tooling
- Continuous integration: tools, steps
- Further Reading: **Sommerville**, Chapter 25 Configuration Management and **Krypczyk/Bochkor**, Chapter 9.3 DevOps

Practice

- What is better? if test fail (a) reject commits or (b) notify developers via email asynchronously
- Discuss the two options and share experiences (vgl. **Sopra**) in Moodle: <https://moodle.uni-ulm.de/mod/moodleoverflow/discussion.php?d=3235>

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 - System Building
 - Continuous Integration
 - DevOps
 - Lessons Learned