

Version Control Systems

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What are Version Control Systems (VCS)

- Tracking and managing changes:
 - Work faster and more reliably
- Keeps track of all code modifications:
 - Specialised Database (Repository)
- Solves Common Team Problems:
 - Conflicting concurrent work,
 - incompatibilities due to concurrent working,
 - having unstable releases

Common Benefits of VCS

Historical information : Looking at the history of changes it is a lot easier to find where bugs have originated. Also, it might be easier to find the right team member best suited to fix an error.

Branching: Working concurrently on multiple issues, without interference. Working on different types of releases.

Merging : Making sure that team members work does not interfere with each other.

Traceability : Team members work more fluently together.

Testing and Documentation: Comments for each change and its association help producing better documentation. Creating tests is easier.

Types of VCS

- **Local:**
 - Creates a database on the your hardware
- **Centralised:**
 - History of changes kept in a single database in a central server.
 - Clients need to constantly communicate with the database and receive a partial working copy.
- **Distributed:**
 - Single database in a central server that is also distributed among all clients
 - Each client has a full working copy of the repository

VCS - List

Local Data Model

- Revision Control System (RCS) [OS]
- Source Code Control System (SCCS) [OS]
- The Librarian [P]
- Panvalet [P]

Client Server model

- Concurrent Versions System [OS]
- Subversion (SVN) [OS]
- Vesta [OS]
- AccuRev [P]
- ...
- Vault [P]
- Visual Source Safe [P]



VCS - List

Distrubted Model

- ArX [OS]
- Bazaar [OS]
- BitKeeper [OS]
- Fossil [OS]
- Git [OS]
- GNU Arch [OS]
- Mecurial [OS]
- Code Co-op [P]
- Sun WorkShop TeamWare [P]
- Plastic SCM [P]



Git Characteristics

- A very popular VCS
- Performance
 - Better performance compared to competitors
 - Deals with the data in the file rather than the file properties
- Security
 - Designed to provide security
 - Uses SHA-256 encryption
- Flexibility
 - Non-linear development
 - Detailed log of information



VCS Hosts - List

- TaraVault
- BitBucket
- SourceForge
- GitLab
- Gogs
- GitBucket
- GitHub
- AWS CodeCommit
- BeanStalk
- Phabricator
- ...many more



GitHub - What is it and features?

- Web-based graphical user interface (GUI)
- Features
 - Can act as a project manager
 - Hosts Git repositories
 - Secure with keys



Fundamental Git Functions

All commands are prepended with `git`

- `fetch` , `pull` : Get a working copy of a repository
- `add` , `commit` , `push` : Record a change or changes in at least one of the files stored in the repository.
- `branch` : Create a copy of a repository to be worked independently.
- `merge` : Collates changes of two different copies of a repository.
- `log` : Records information of each change within a repository

Git - Branching



- **Main:** The default development branch. Whenever you create a Git repository, a branch named "master" is created, and becomes the active branch.
- **Develop:** This is another branch, which is a way to edit/develop/test code without changing the Master branch. T
- **Topic:** A regular Git branch that is used by a developer to identify a conceptual line of development.

Git Commands Explained

`clone` : Get a working copy of the repository

`fetch` : Update the working copy of the repository without copying or removing any files.

`pull` : Update the working copy of the repository with copying and removing any files necessary.

`commit` : Update the working copy with all changes

`push` : to the main repository all changes that have been committed to the local working copy.

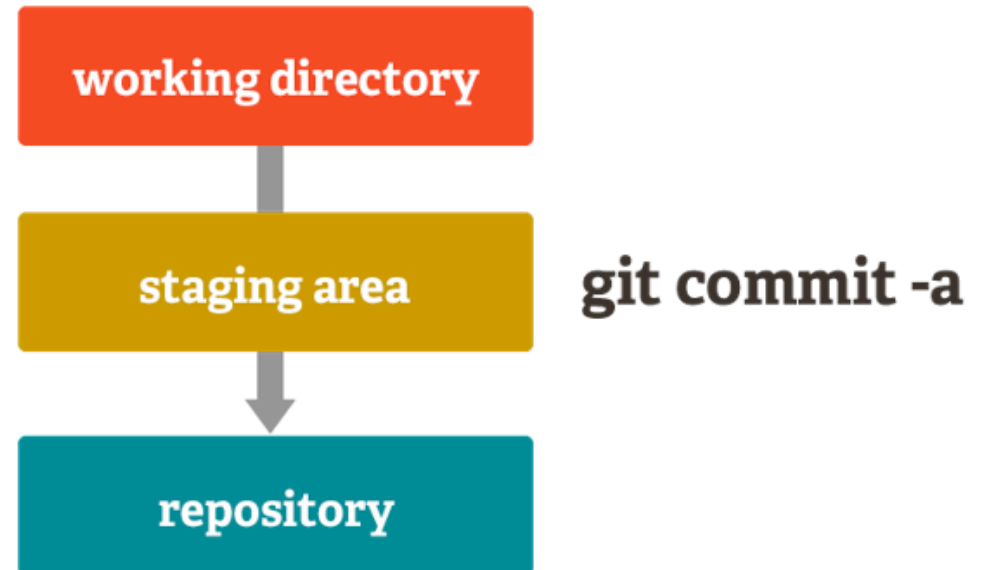
`branch` : Creates a copy of the repository that can be worked independently from the main branch

`Merge` : Combine two copies of a repository. Conflicts may be present.

Git Repository Staging Area

As part of the version control features there is the **Staging Area**.

This is feature enables the developer to move files independently of each other `git add <filename>` to the repository. Of course you can do this all in one go with `git commit -a`



Git Flow Diagram



Git Beyond Software Development

- Developers
- Marketing
- Management
 - Human Resources
 - Product Management
 - Project Budget
- Customer Support

Learning Git

<https://learngitbranching.js.org/>

