

Consolidating Your Team's Source Code with Version Control



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Summary



Why use version control?

Two types of TFS version control

Git basics

Version control conflicts

Branching & branch dysfunctions

Multiple Git repositories in a
Team Project

Code reviews with pull requests



Why Version Control?



Work by yourself



Work with a team



Work with multiple
teams





Work by yourself

Life is simple

Protect from your own errors

Backup your code

History

“Diff”





Work with a team

All the same problems as the solo mode

Integration

Combine all work → the usable software





Work with a multiple teams

More people, more complicated

Integrations across teams

- Multiple sub-products?

Combine all work → the usable software

Why use
version control?

It is the integration point
Core tools for integrating
Track & compare history



You could do this all
without version control...



...but if you're aspiring to
DevOps awesomeness...



...version control is required.



Version control is the core
of your DevOps flow.



Next Up: Two Types of Version Control in TFS



Two Types of Version Control in TFS



Team Foundation Server
Version Control
(TFVC)



Git



Two Types of Version Control in TFS



Team Foundation Version Control (TFVC)

Created by Microsoft

Available since the beginning of TFS

Team Foundation Server 2005

Centralized Version Control



Git

Created by Linus Torvalds

Initial release in April 2005

Added to TFS in 2013

Distributed Version Control



Centralized vs. Distributed

Centralized Version Control

Needs a network connection

Add, edit, delete, check in/out,
branch, merge

TFS local workspaces → 1 version undo

Ultimately TFS knows what's on your
machine

Distributed Version Control

(Mostly) doesn't need a
network connection

Add, edit, delete, check in, branch,
merge, undo available offline

Revert to a version from 2 years ago?

Remote server is completely unaware
until you “push”



“Should I use TFVC or Git?”



TFVC: Pros & Cons

Pro

- Familiar
- Changes are easily tracked
- Granular security controls
- Handles large repositories with ease
- Tooling is mature

Con

- Not what the “cool kids” want to use
- Offline support is weak
- TFS code review flow is underwhelming
- Folder-based branching is hard / annoying



Git: Pros & Cons

Pro

Shiny & New

Offline support is *amazing*

Branching is easier and more understandable

Code reviews with Git (“pull requests”) are really good

Lots of community enthusiasm

Con

Learning curve

Get confused, lose changes

Security is at the repository level

Huge repositories can be challenging & disk intensive

- Microsoft is actively working on this
- Windows team is now using Git
- Largest in the world



Git or TFVC?
No right or wrong answer.



This module and the overall course is going to focus on Git.



TFVC has been stable for years. It hasn't changed much since TFS2012.



Comprehensive Tour of TFS Version Control

ALM with TFS 2012 Fundamentals

by Benjamin Day

This course provides an overview of Microsoft's Application Lifecycle Management (ALM) stack, then drills in on how to use Team Foundation Server (TFS) to support your team's use of ALM best practices.

**“Version Control
Basics”**

**“Version Control
Beyond the Basics”**

<https://app.pluralsight.com/library/courses/alm-fundamentals/table-of-contents>



Next up:
Git + TFS



The Basics of Git + TFS



Local vs. Remote



The Basic Git Flow

“Clone” the Remote Repository

- First time only
- Creates local copy

Work Locally

- Add, edit, delete, etc
- “Commit”
- (repeat)

Share

- “Push” to the Remote
- Publishes local commits to remote server



Next up:
Getting started demos for
Git & TFS



Demo



Create a TFS Team Project

Initial setup of a Git repository

Add some code

Push to TFS

Web interface for version control



Demo



Git + TFS project management

Associating Work Items to check-ins



Demo



“Get latest” with Git
Fetch, Pull vs. Sync



Next up:
Merge Conflicts in Git



Git Merge Conflicts



Multiple People in Git +
Infrequent Connection →
Merge Conflicts



Merge Conflicts

Two people change the same piece of code
(Happens in TFVC, too)

Longer you wait, more likely you get
conflicts

Not the end of the world

Visual Studio has tools to resolve conflicts



Demo



Create a Git conflict between two people

Resolve the conflict

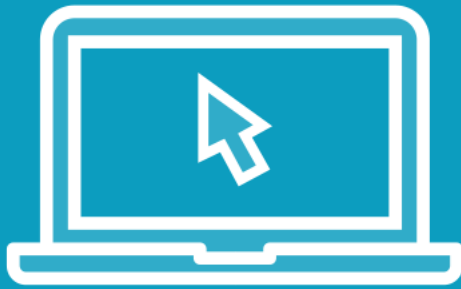
Move on with your lives



Next up:
Multiple Git repos



Demo



Create more Git repos in a Team Project
Favorite Repos



Next up:
Branching & Merging



What is branching &
merging?



Branch / Merge

Source control feature

Smart copy

- Branch

Work in isolation

Integrate changes later or never

- Merge

Source control manages relationships



Too many branches →
barrier to done / delivery



When you create a branch,
have a good idea for why
you're creating that branch.



Four Branching Mindsets

**Development Isolation
for Feature or Team**

**Pre-release Stabilization &
Environment Modeling**
(example: “QA branch”)



**Release Maintenance
(aka. Release Snapshot)**

Code Reviews



Demo



Create a branch

Merge changes between branches



Next up:
Risks of Branching



Best Practice:
Don't Branch



Branches can get you in
trouble.



Have a good, clear reason
before you create a branch.



A Branch Is an Integration Credit Card





Create as many branches as you want

Code to your heart's content

Eventually, you'll need to do a merge

The merge is your credit card bill

Branching for release is generally safe

Branching for code review...maybe





Branching for development isolation can cause problems

Three ways to get into trouble

1. Branch because it “lets them do more”
2. Communication & trust problems
3. 8,000 branches filled with half-done work

Branching
Problem #1:
“It lets us do
more”

Too much work in progress

Scrum with 30 day sprints

4 PBIs in current sprint

Team creates 4 feature branches

Merge on the last day

Merges don't go well

Code reviews don't go well

Day 30: Nothing is done → FAIL



Branching
Problem #1:
“It lets us do
more”

Too many moving parts

Not integrating

Don't try to do so much stuff

Work on one PBI at a time *AS A TEAM*

Minimize branching

Do frequent “refresh” merges



Refresh Merges

Periodic merges

Ideally: source and target get refreshed

Required: target refreshed from source

- Branched code is refreshed from original

Pay your integration “tax” gradually



Branching Problem #2: Communication & Trust Issues

More a branching “symptom”

Developers don’t trust each other

“Tim’s code is awful and breaks all the time so I’m going to work in a branch.”

Result: integration problems

Answer:

- Talk to one another!
- Fix the *actual* problem



Branching
Problem #3:
Unclear Goals,
Shifting Goals

~20,000 branches

- Lots of partially done work
- Unclear what's important

Usually a management problem

No clear goals from management

Management changes goals constantly

Constant production fixes

Answer: Don't do this.

- Task switching isn't free



Best Practice:
Don't Branch



If you must branch,
have a good reason &
integrate often.



Next up:
Code Reviews using Pull
Requests



Demo



Create a branch

Request a merge using a “pull request”

Review code changes

Squash changes



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Next up:
DevOps Mindset &
DevOps Metrics

