

Recap: Developer's Environment

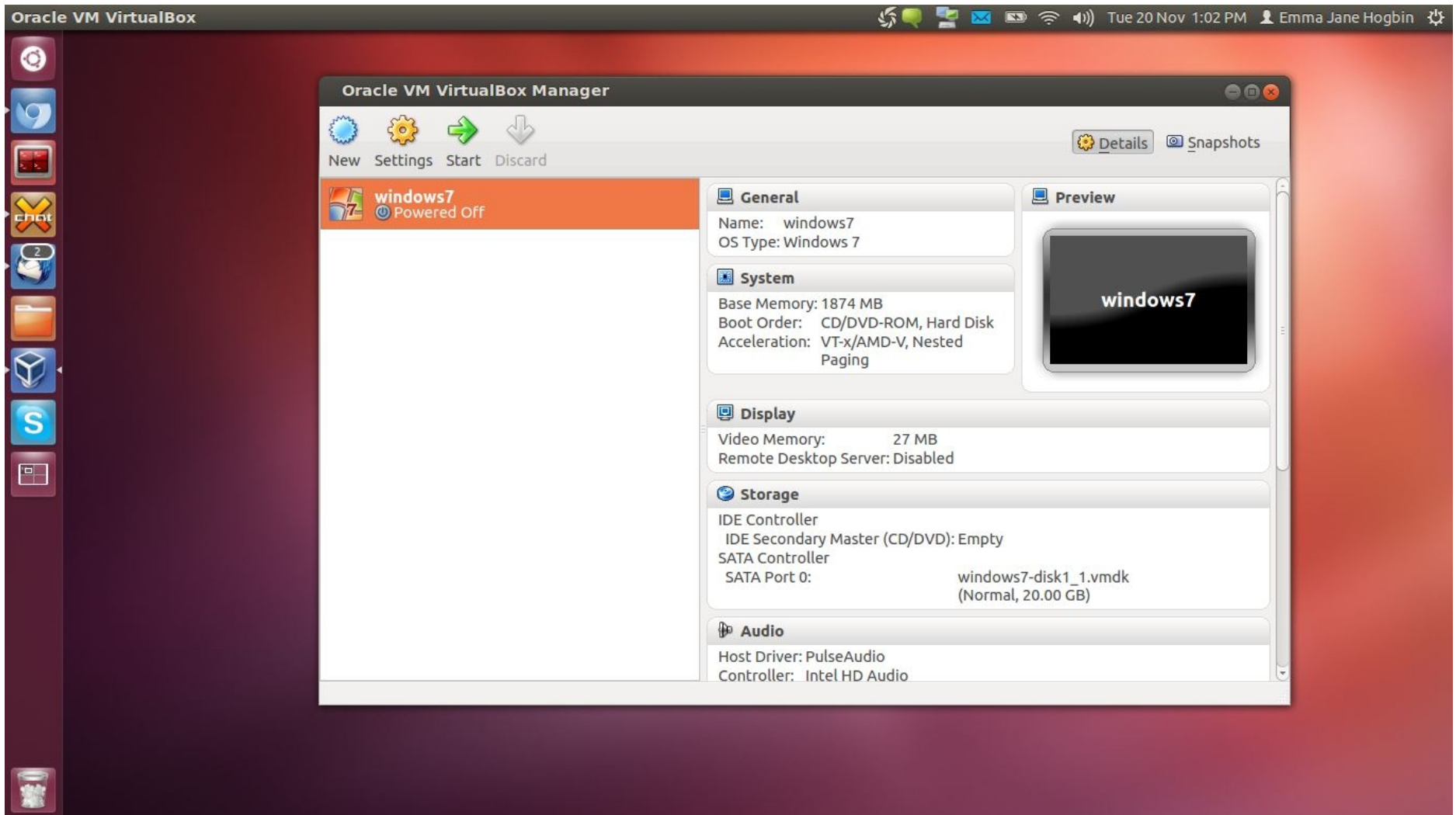
There's no audio yet.

We'll start at 2PM (Eastern Time).

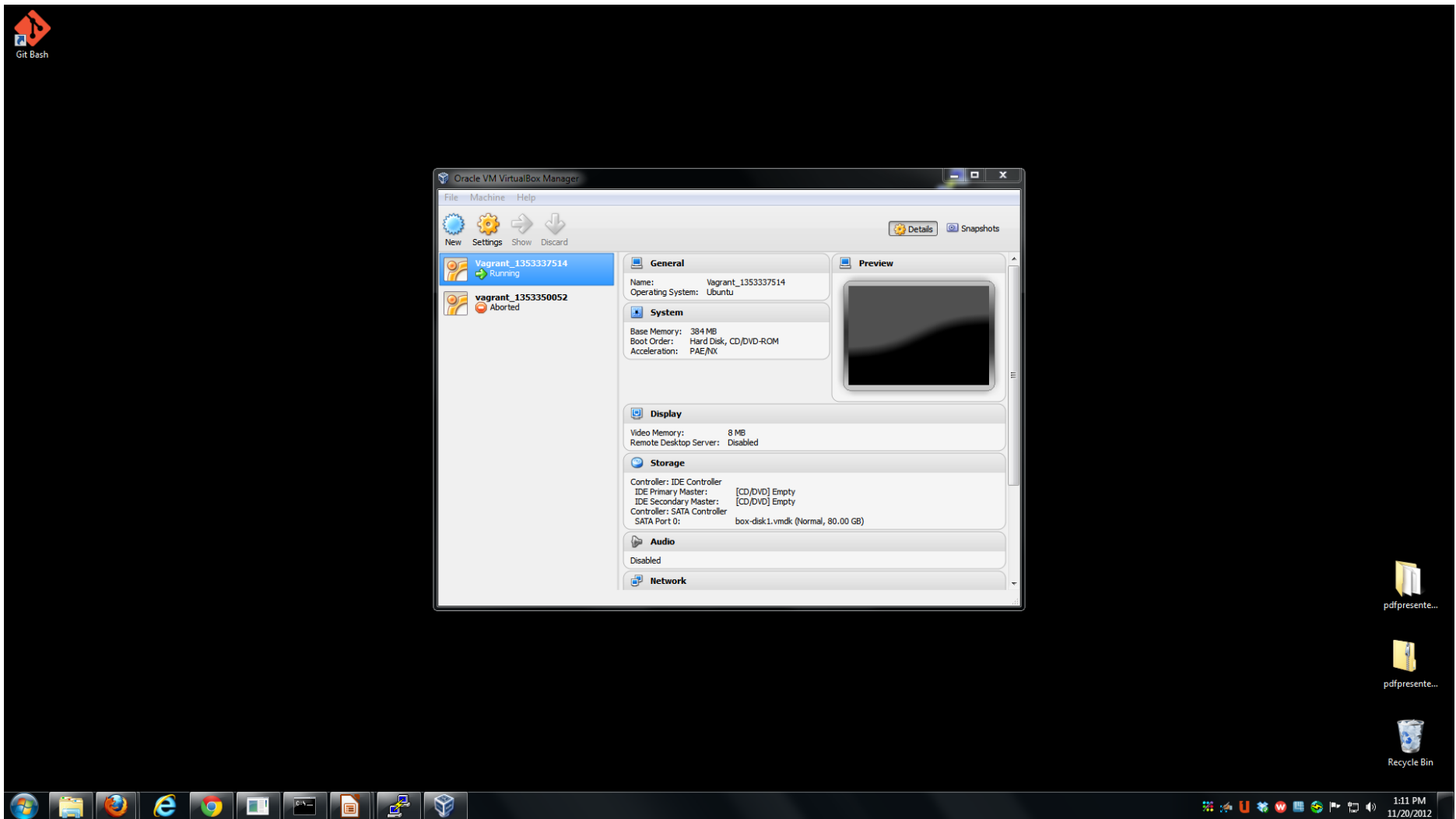
Standardizing Your Test Environment

- VirtualBox -> machine inside a machine
“the oracle thing”
- Chef -> configuration scripts for how the machine inside the machine is setup
- Vagrant -> wrapper for Chef + VirtualBox
- Putty (or SSH) -> to log into Baby Ubuntu

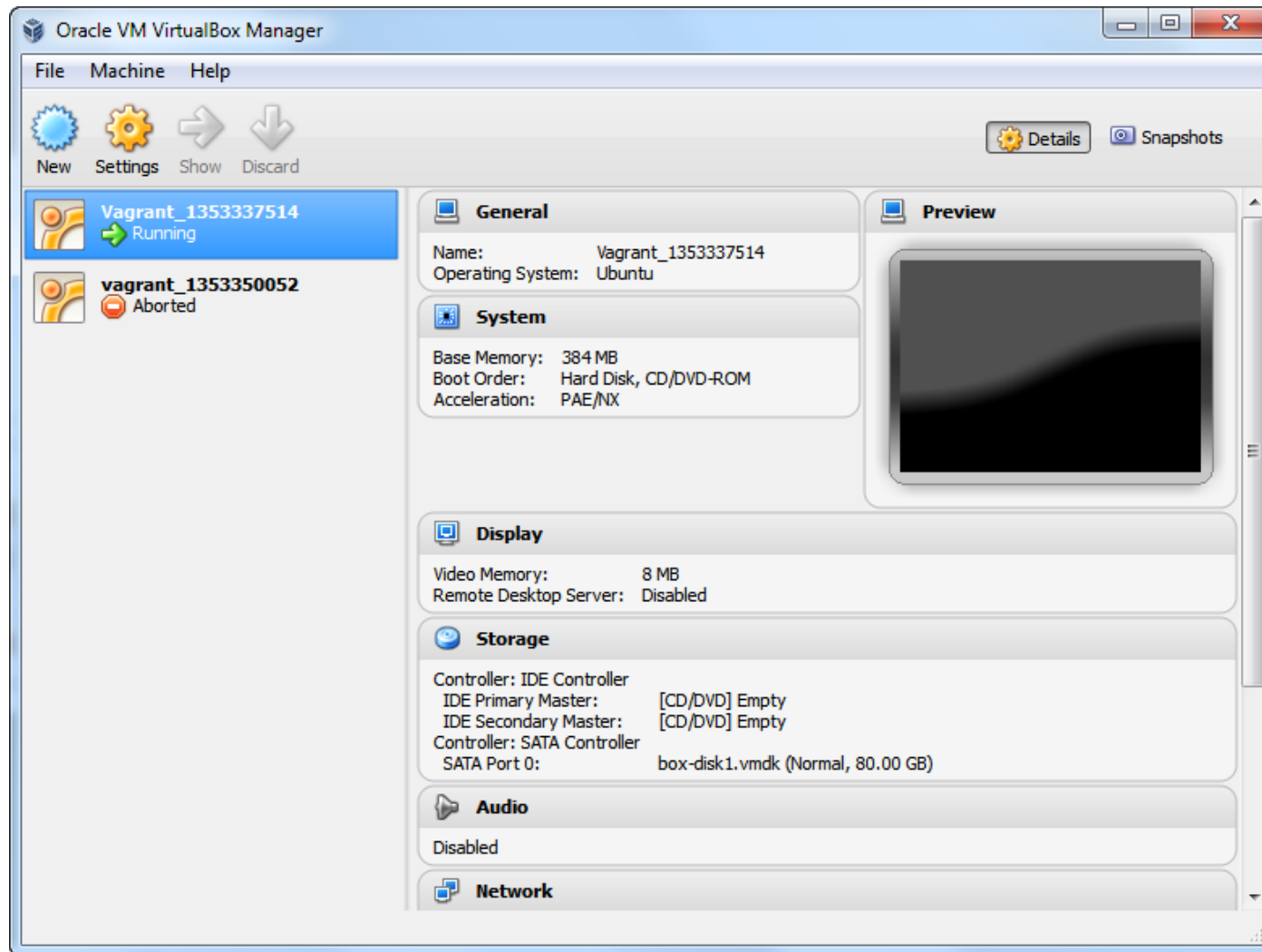
VirtualBox Without Vagrant



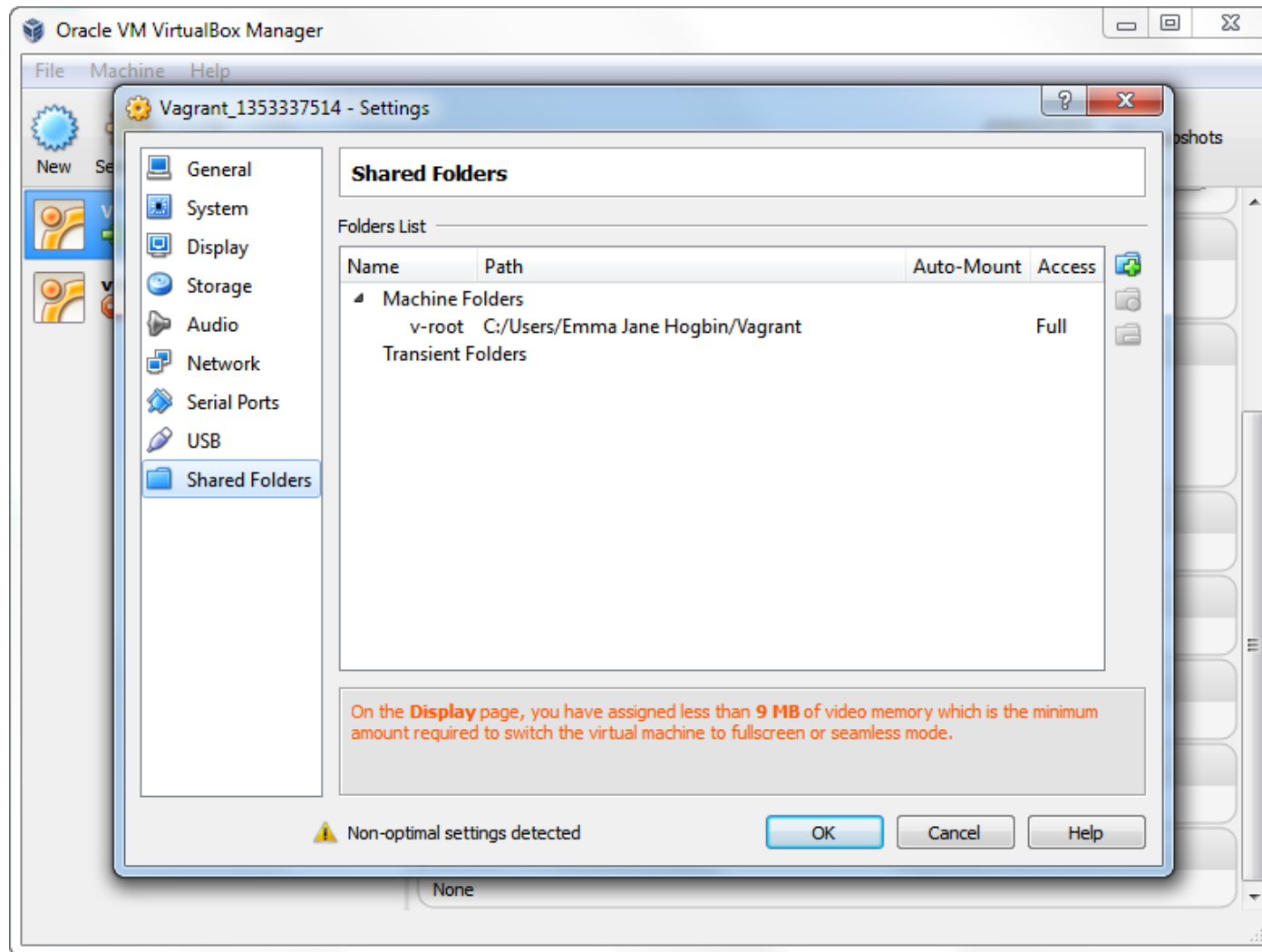
VirtualBox Without Vagrant (windows)



Administering Machines with VirtualBox



Shared Folders



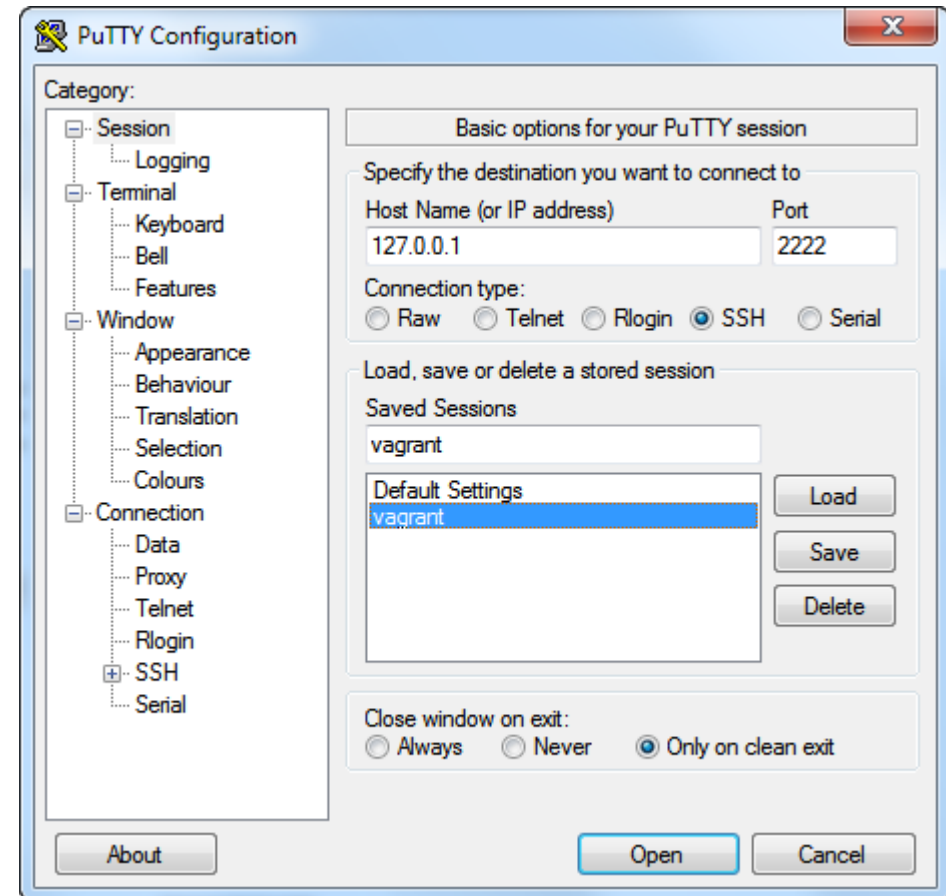
Logging Into Baby Ubuntu

- Windows -> putty
- OSX -> command line

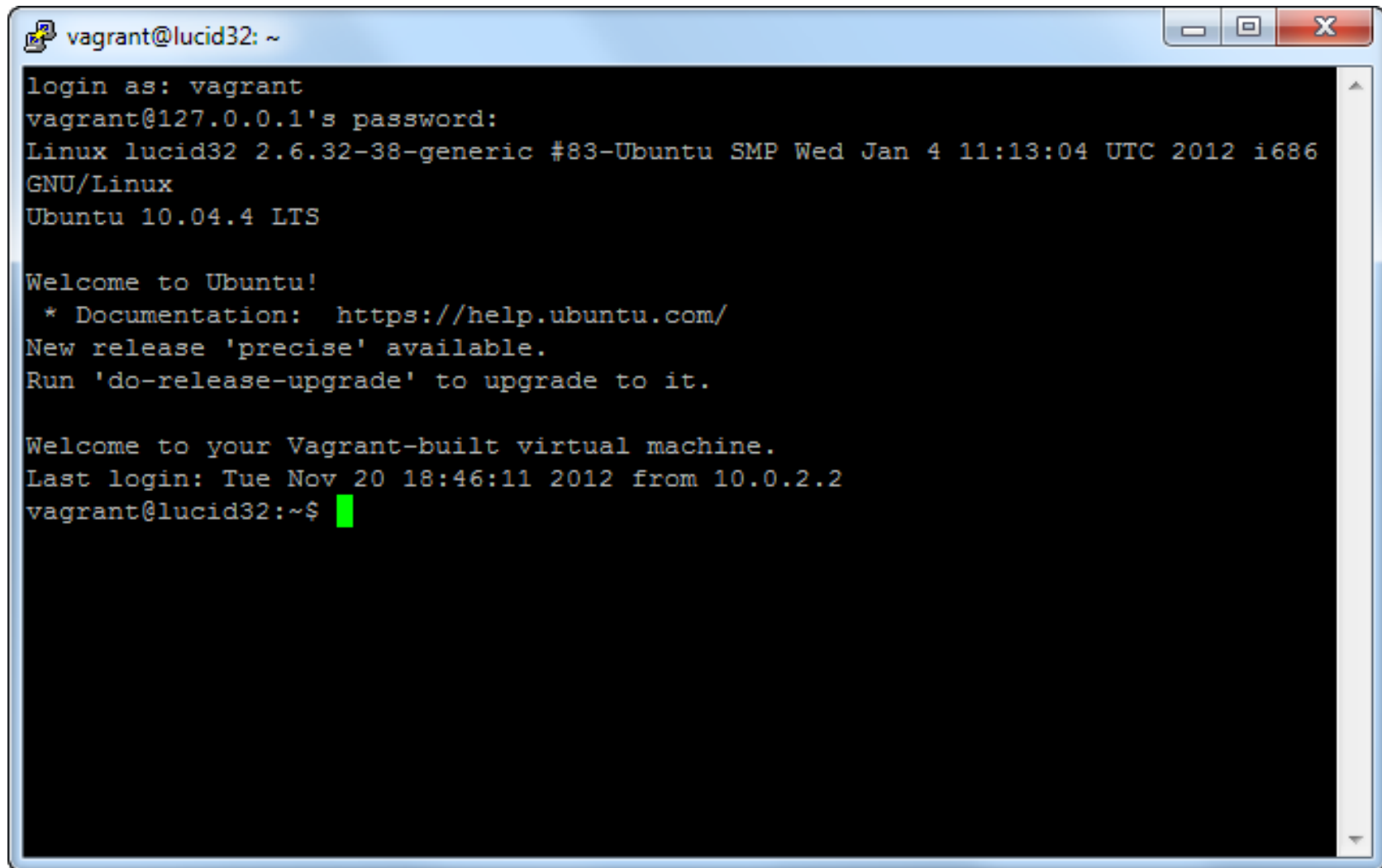
`$ vagrant ssh`

Username: vagrant

Password: vagrant



Inside Baby Ubuntu

A terminal window titled 'vagrant@lucid32: ~' with standard window controls. The terminal output shows a login sequence for 'vagrant' at IP '127.0.0.1', followed by system details for Ubuntu 10.04.4 LTS. It includes a welcome message, links to documentation, and a notice about a new release 'precise'. The prompt 'vagrant@lucid32:~\$' is shown with a green cursor.

```
vagrant@lucid32: ~
login as: vagrant
vagrant@127.0.0.1's password:
Linux lucid32 2.6.32-38-generic #83-Ubuntu SMP Wed Jan 4 11:13:04 UTC 2012 i686
GNU/Linux
Ubuntu 10.04.4 LTS

Welcome to Ubuntu!
 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com/
New release 'precise' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

Welcome to your Vagrant-built virtual machine.
Last login: Tue Nov 20 18:46:11 2012 from 10.0.2.2
vagrant@lucid32:~$
```


Getting the Right Start Point

- Jeff Eaton
<https://github.com/eaton/vagrant-chef-dlamp>
- Vagrant Project
<http://drupal.org/project/vagrant/git-instructions>
- Mark Sonnabaum
<https://github.com/msonnabaum/drush-ci-chef>
- Patrick Connolly
<https://github.com/myplanetdigital/vagrant-ariadne/>

Version Control Basics

Benefits of Version Control

- Backup and restore
- Synchronization across multiple systems
- Short-term undo to test implications
- Long-term undo to reverse bugs
- Track changes to see why/how software evolved
- Track ownership to give 'credit' to change makers
- Sandboxing our code to test changes without affecting others

There is no excuse
for not having version control.

The cheapest way to get version control is to use an automated backup system, like Dropbox, for your code.

Terminology

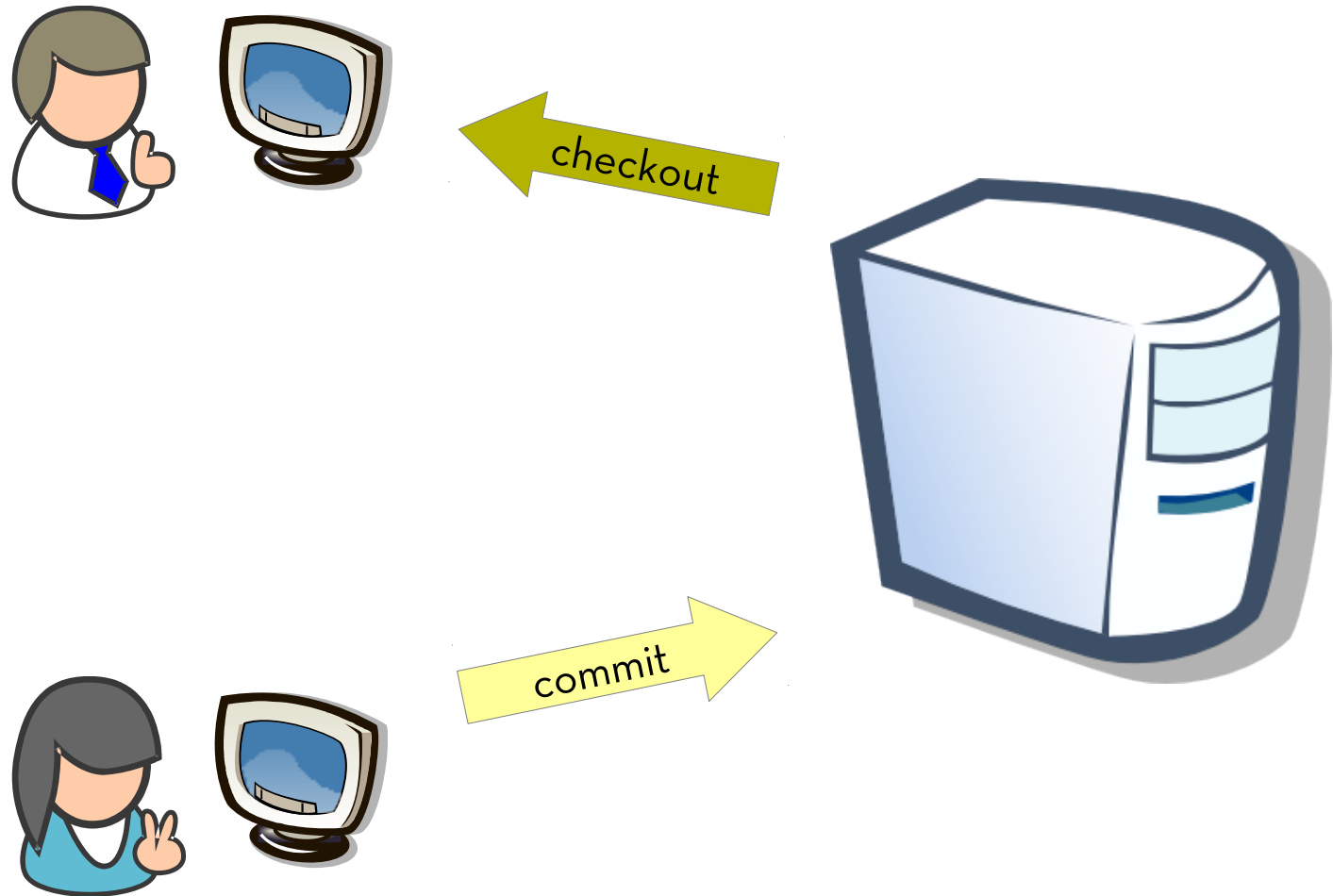
- **Repository.** The database of changes to your files.
- **Server.** The computer storing the repository.
- **Client.** The computer connecting to the repository.
- **Working copy.** Your local copy, where changes are made.
- **Trunk** (or “**main**”). The current, primary source for unchanged code.
- **Head.** The latest revision in the repository.

Basic Actions

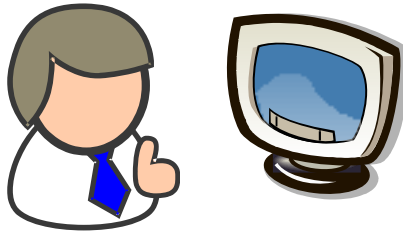
- **Add.** Put a file into the repo.
- **Revision.** Checks what version a file is on.
- **Check out.** Download files from the main repository.
- **Check in.** Upload changed files to the main repository.
- **Changelog.** A list of changes made to a file since it was created.
- **Update/sync.** Synchronize your files with the ones from the main repository.
- **Revert.** Throw away your local changes and reload the latest version from the repository.

Workflow: Centralized

no local commits



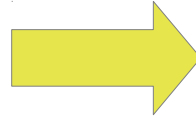
Workflow: The Solo Developer



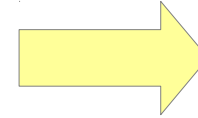
Create project



Add files



Do your work



Upload files

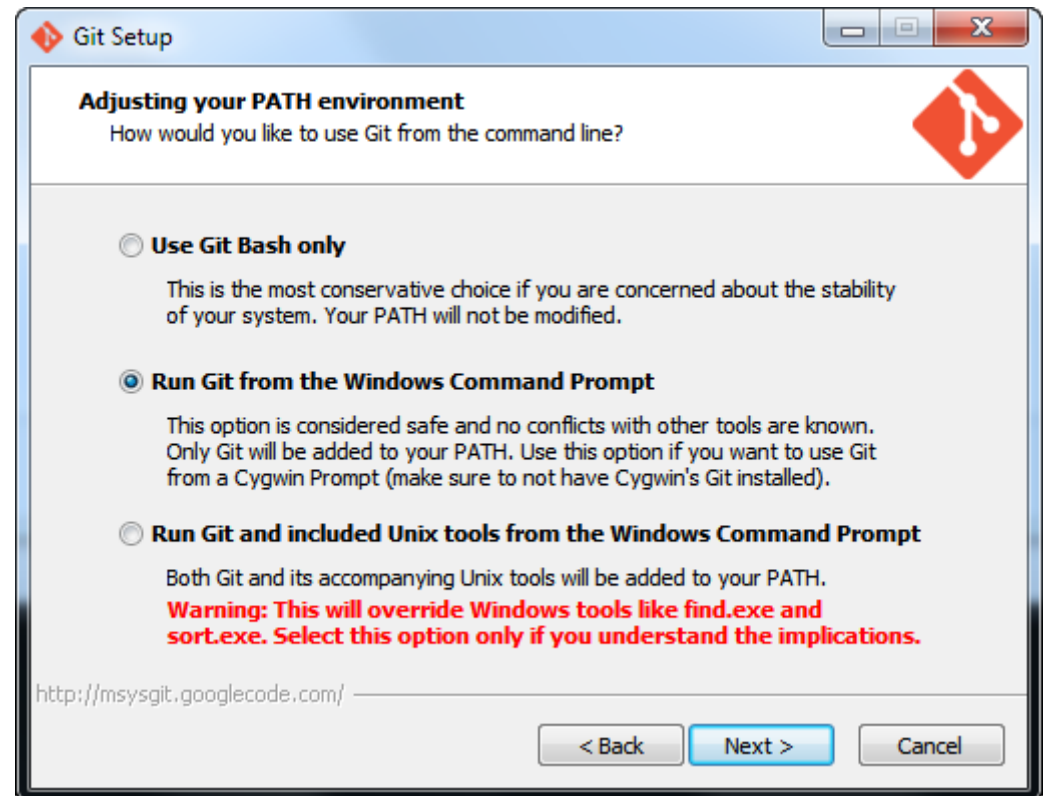


Do more work

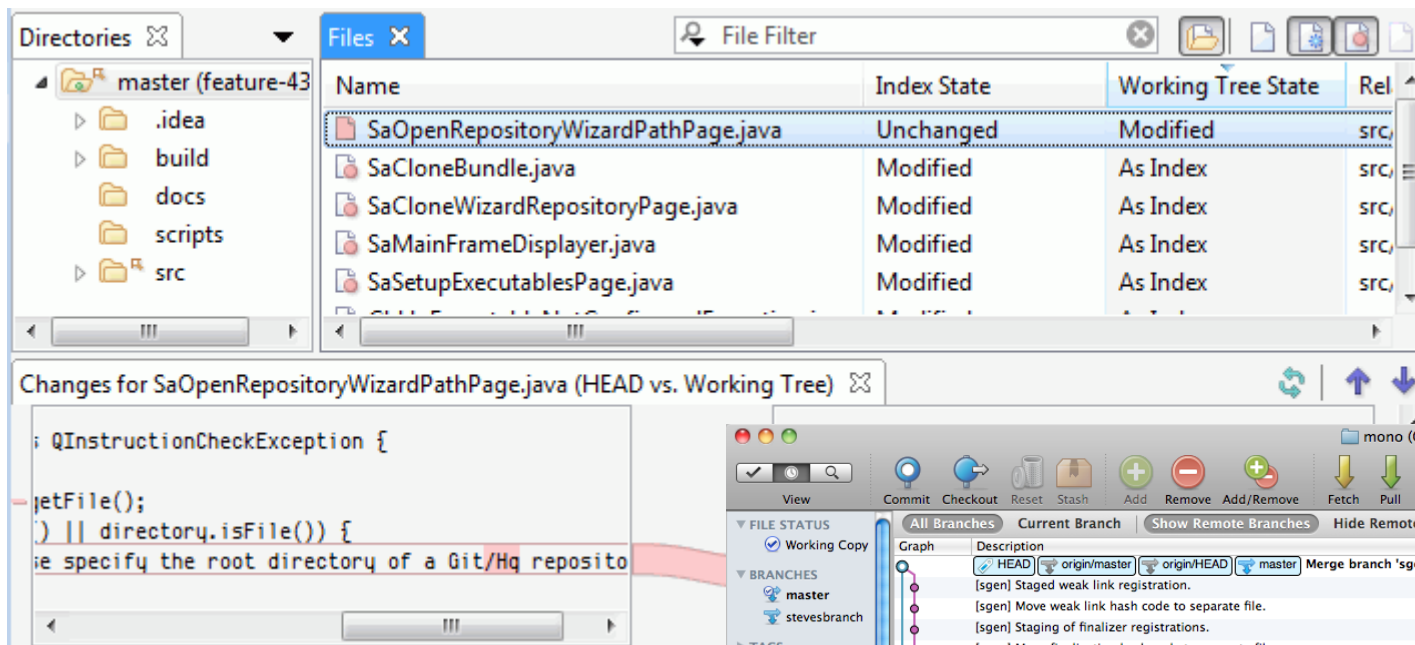


Installing Git

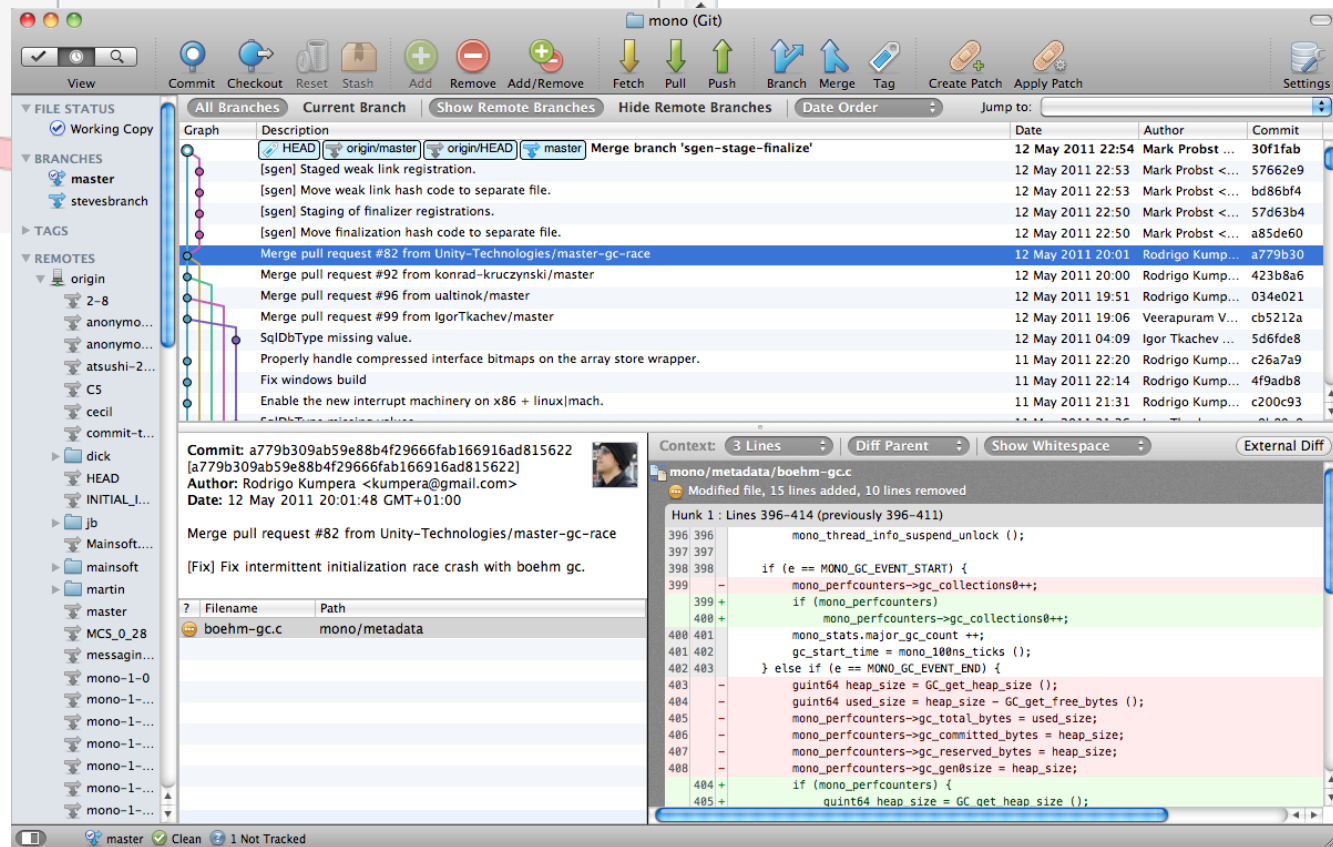
- Command line
- Desktop integration
- Graphical interface



Git GUIs



SmartGit, cross-platform



SourceTree, OSX

My First Version-Controlled Project

There are three steps needed to version your work:

1. identify a folder as a git repository.

```
cd <my_project_folder>
```

```
git init
```

2. notify git of new files you would like it to monitor.

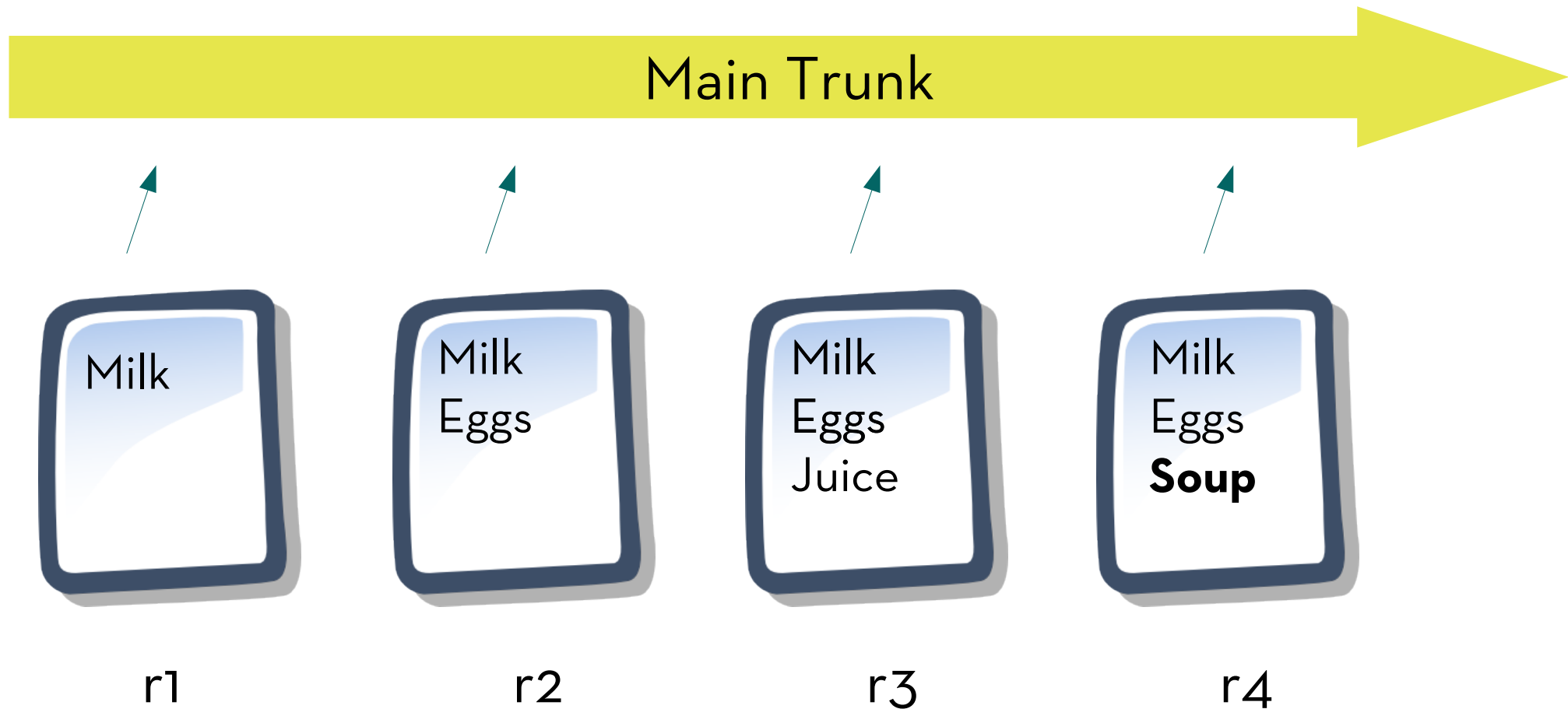
```
git add <filename>
```

3. commit your changes to the repository.

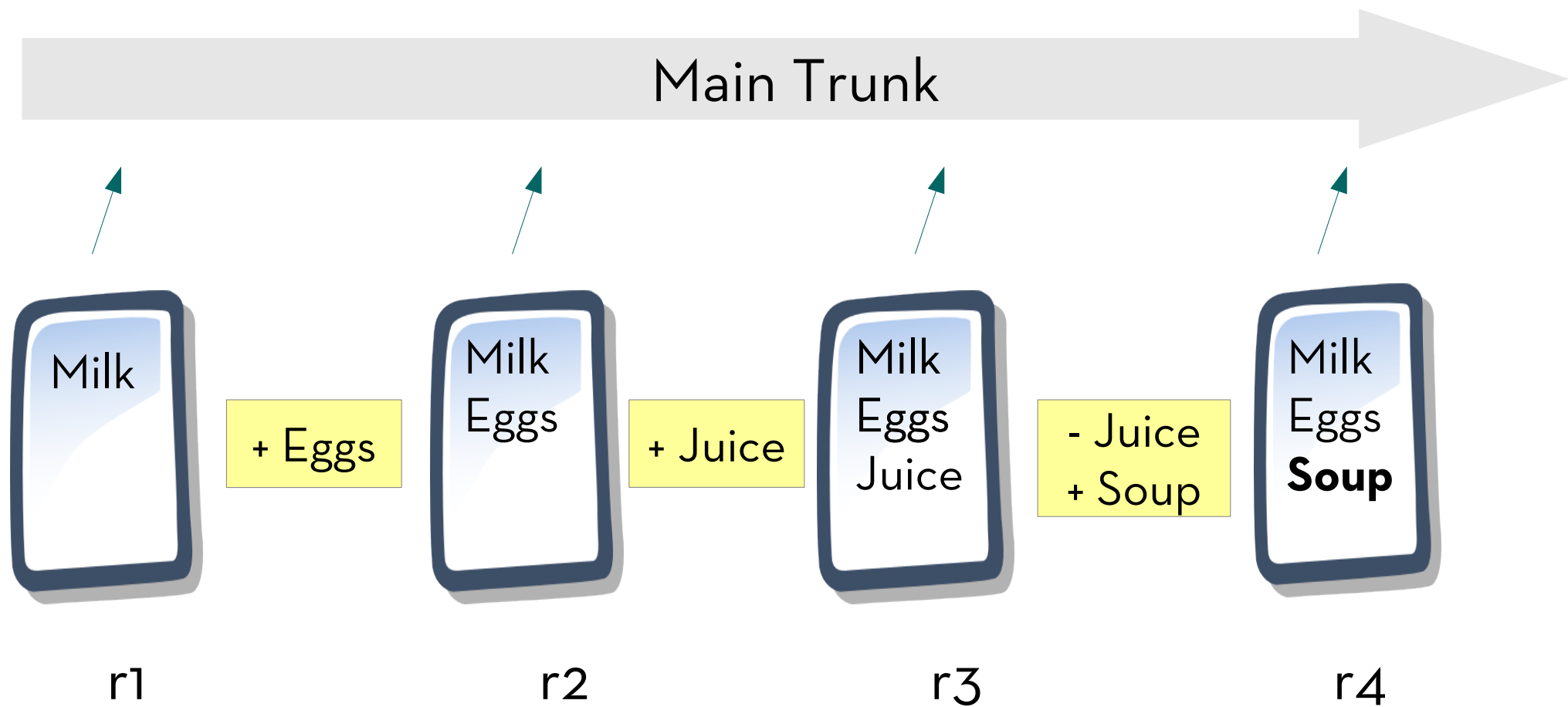
```
git commit -m "your message about the changes"
```

define:work

Basic Check-ins

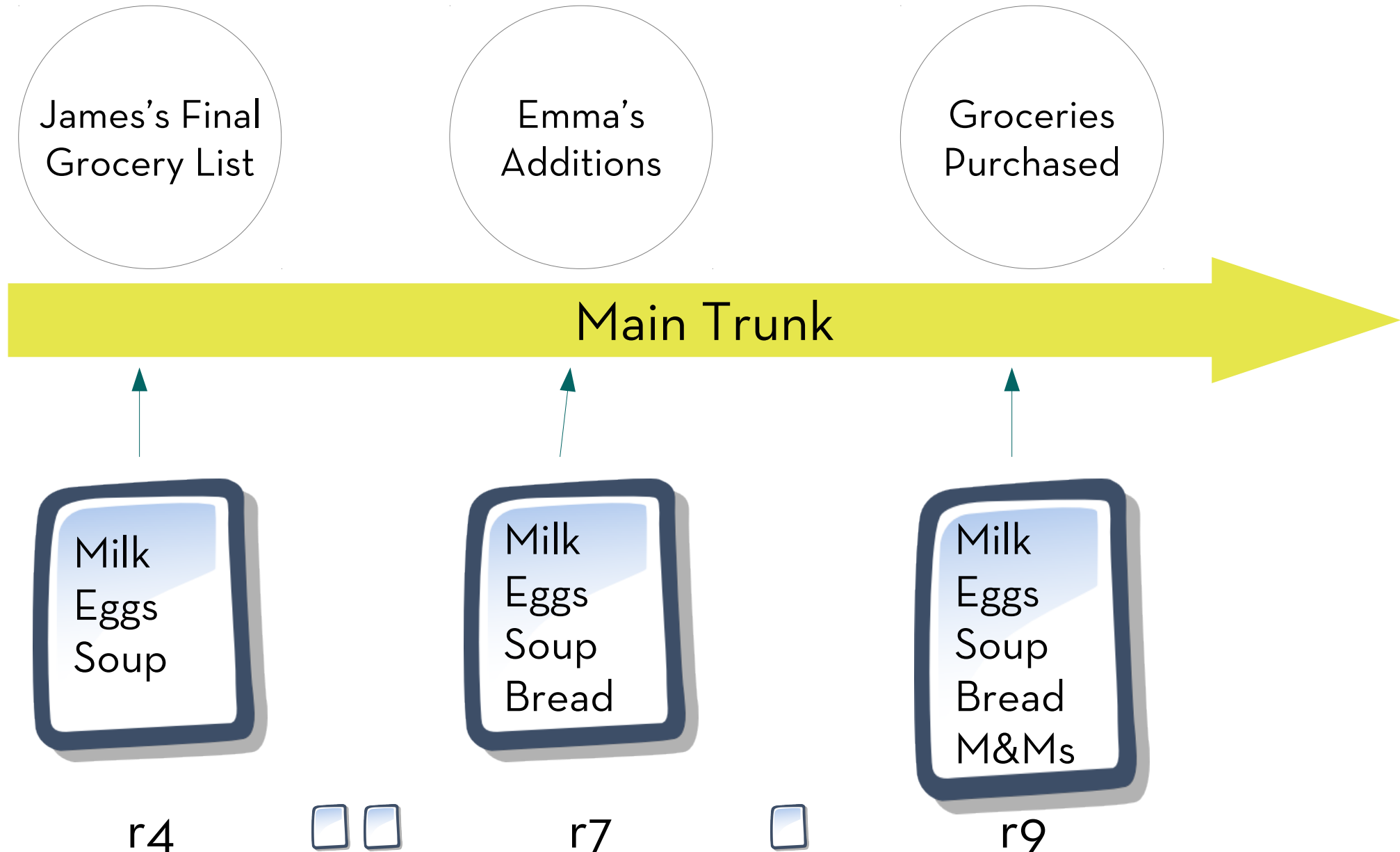


Diffs Show the Difference Between Two Versions of a Project



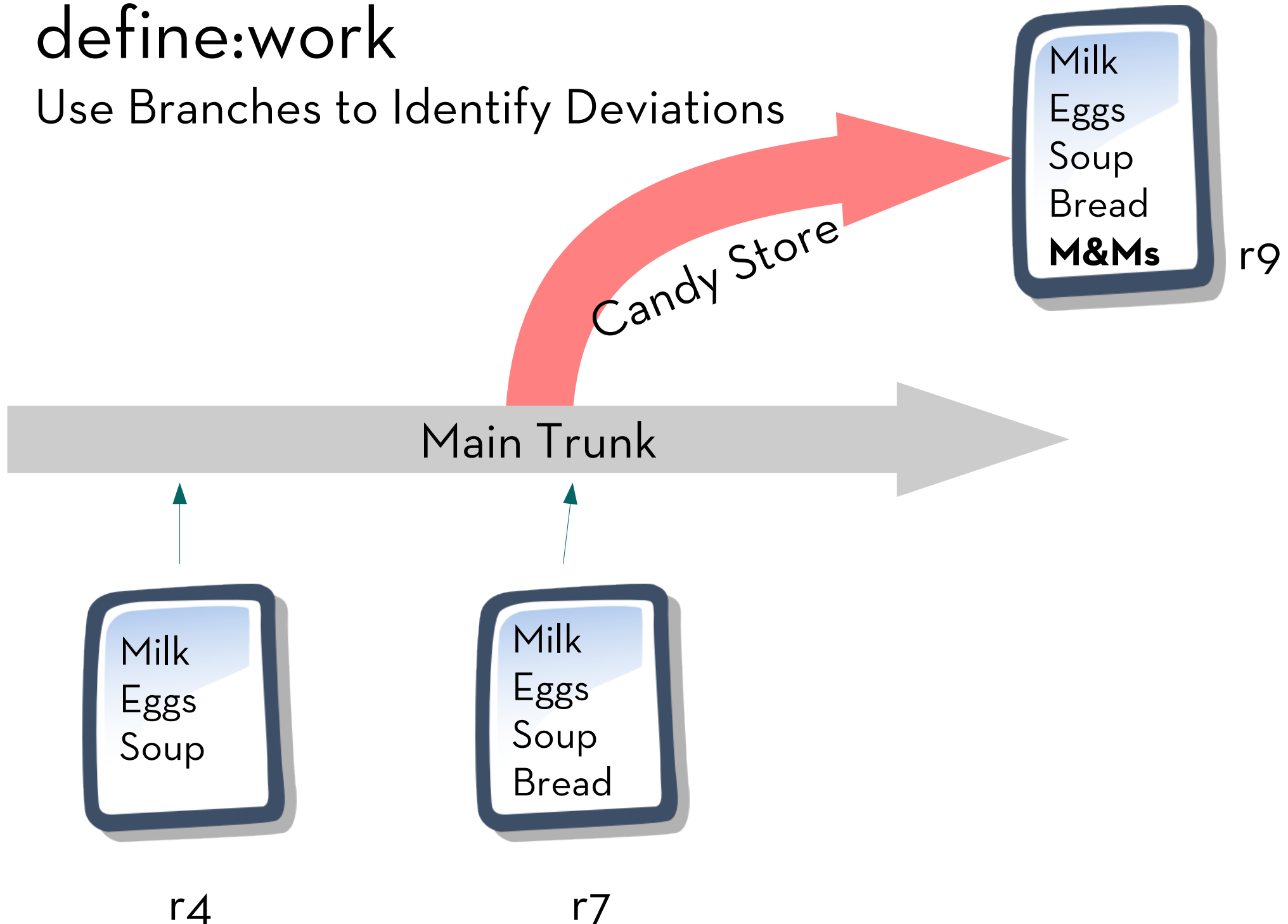
define:work

Use Tags to Identify Milestones



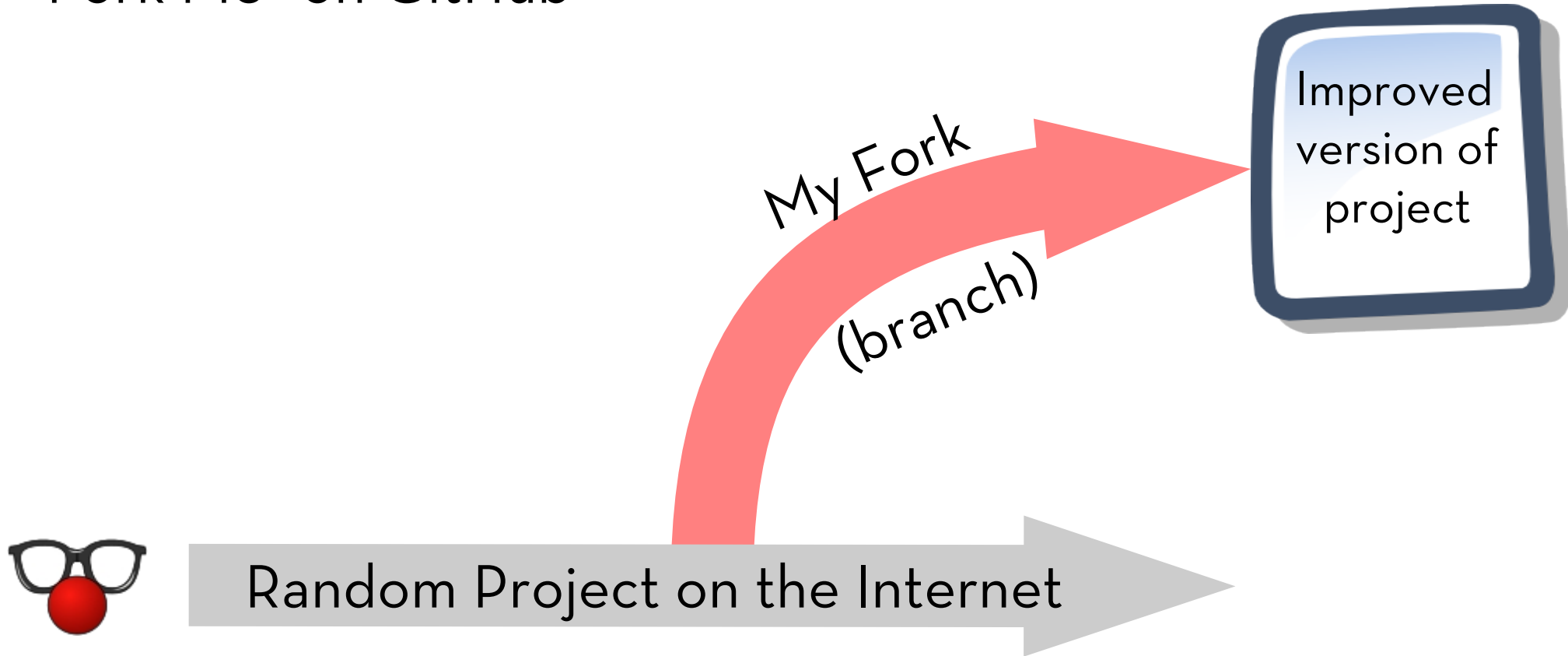
define:work

Use Branches to Identify Deviations



Workflow: Read-only Projects

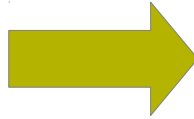
“Fork Me” on GitHub



Workflow: Partner

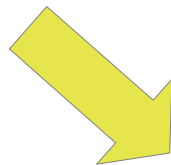


1. James starts a grocery list

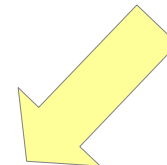


2. Emma already had a grocery list started.
She asks to see James's list.

3. James remembers a couple more items.



4. Emma adds a few things from her list.



5. The grocery lists are combined and James goes shopping.

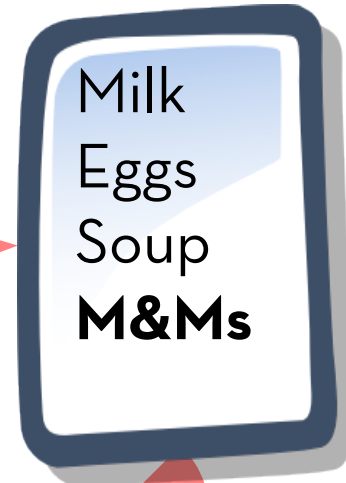
Collaborative Actions

- Branch. Create a separate copy of a repository for personal use.
- Diff/change/delta. Identifies the differences between two versions of a file.
- Merge/patch. Apply the changes from one version of a file, to another.
- Conflict. When two versions of a file have proposed changes at the same place.
- Resolve. Deciding which version of conflicting changes should be applied, and which should be discarded.

Merging



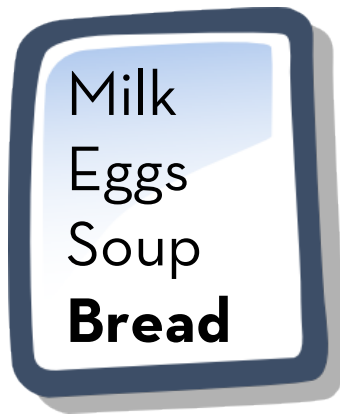
+ M&Ms



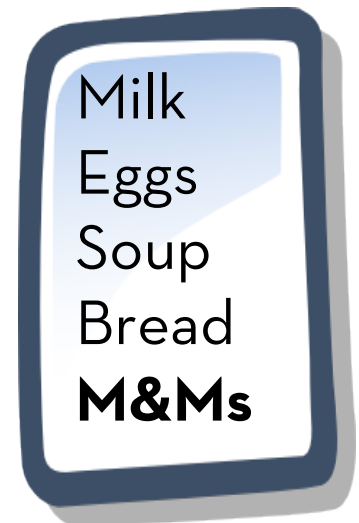
Main Trunk (James's List)



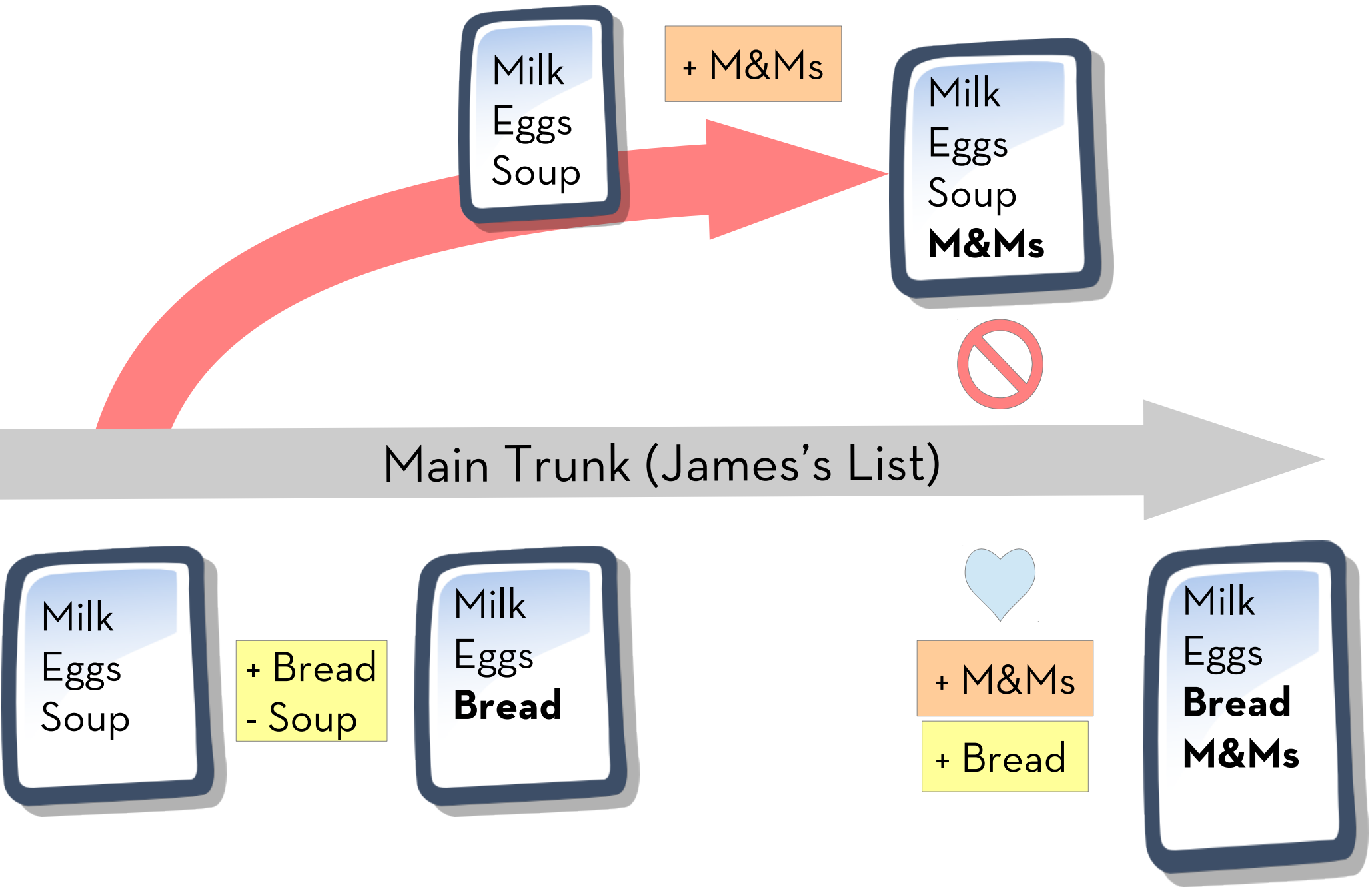
+ Bread



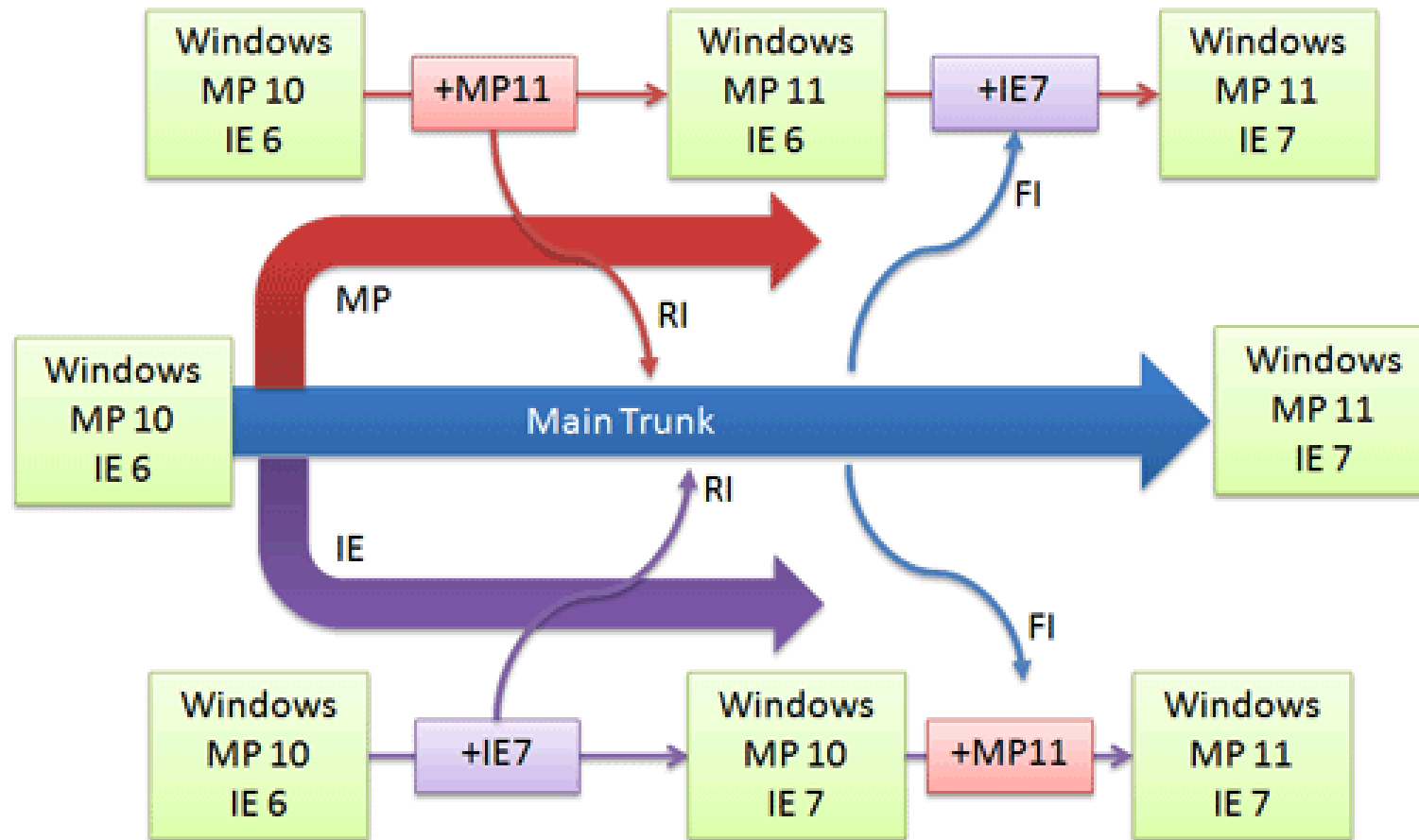
+ M&Ms



Resolving Conflicts



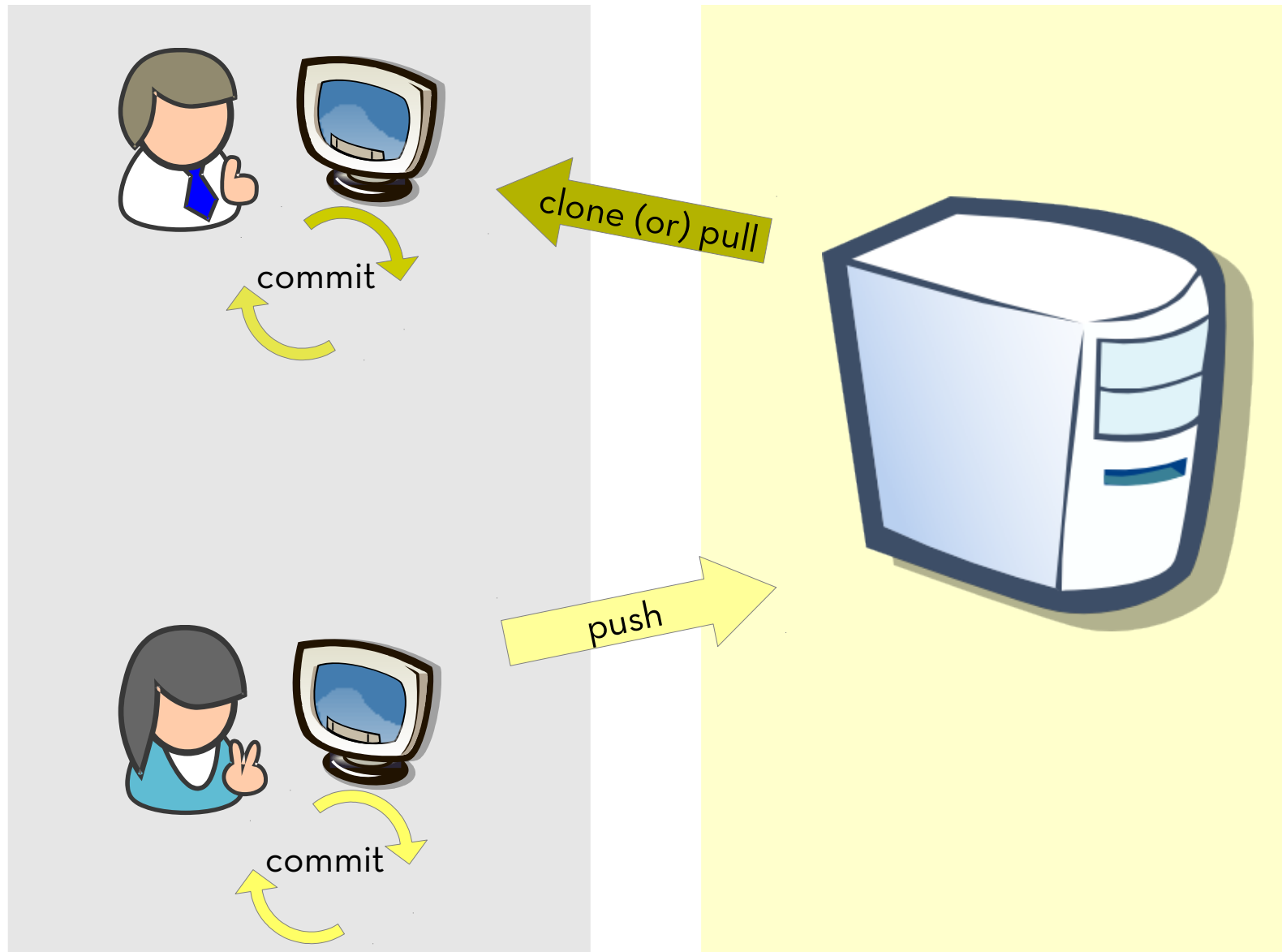
Sample Project



<http://betterexplained.com/articles/a-visual-guide-to-version-control/>

Workflow:

Decentralized with a shared mainline



Homework

- Create a new repository for one of your own projects.
- In your notebook of problems that you started yesterday, create a list of “similar” clients that might benefit from having a single repository.
- Explore the four vagrant scripts discussed in class.