

# SEMANTIC VERSION

Speaker notes

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sources:

# SUMMARY

```
version x.y.z
      ^  ^  ^
      ||  ||  ||
      ||  ||  || Patch : backward compatible bug fixes
      ||  ||  || Minor : features backward compatible manner
      ||  ||  || Major : breaking changes API
```

## Speaker notes

Semantic version is the set of rules dictating how version numbers of an API are assigned and incremented. Based on but not limited to common practices of closed and open source software development.

Consider a version like `X.Y.Z` where `X` is MAJOR number, `Y` is MINOR number and `Z` is PATCH number.

# DEPENDENCY HELL

```
1 my-app 4.7.2
2   ╰─ internal lib 5.6.1
3     │   └─ logger lib 2016.3.4
4     │     └─ another external lib 0.3.0
5   ╰─ database lib 12(cookie)
6     │   └─ io lib 3.0.0
7     │     └─ another external lib 0.3.0
8   ╰─ list lib 0.1.2alpha
9     │   └─ external lib 4.8
10    │     └─ another external lib 0.3.0
```

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When version numbers are not standardized, solving a simple issue of a common dependency can be a real nightmare, since there is no common way to increment version of dependents libs

# SET OF RULES

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here are the set of rules defines in [specifications](#)

# PUBLIC API

only after the release of version 1.0.0

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any application/lib must declare a public API (it could be simple documentation). It must be only define after the first major version.

- [rule #1](#)
- [rule #5](#)

# X.Y.Z FORM

```
1.2.3
^  ^  ^
||  ||  └─ Patch
||  └───── Minor
└────────── Major
```

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a normal version must be formatted with 3 non-negative integer separated by dot. (not lead by 0)

each integer represent a different type of modification of the application/lib imply.

- [rule #2](#)

# PRE-RELEASE RULES

init dev start with version "0"

```
0.x.x
```

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initial development start at version 0.x.x, the increment of the version a state can occur any time and the version is not stable.

- [rule #4](#)

# PRE-RELEASE RULES

add "–" and other identifiers separated by "."

```
1.1.2-alpha.1  
1.1.2-5.7.9
```

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pre-released version can be defined by adding identifiers after the patch integer lead by a hyphen.

then each identifier must be separated by a dot.

- [rule #9](#)



# BUILD METADATA

can add "+" and other identifiers separated by "."

```
1.1.2+012  
1.1.2+21AF26D3  
1.1.2-beta+exp.sha.749f34
```

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versions for build metadata should be separated from the rest of the version by adding a plus sign

- [rule #10](#)

# INCREMENT RULES

any modification after first release is a new version

1.2.3

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any modification after the first release must imply a modification of the version

- [rule #3](#)

# INCREMENT RULES

Patch version

bug fixes (backward compatible)

1.2.3

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# INCREMENT RULES

Patch version

bug fixes (backward compatible)

1.2.4

3.9

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bug fixes should increment the patch version

- [rule #6](#)

# INCREMENT RULES

Minor version

new features (backward compatible)

1.2.4

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# INCREMENT RULES

Minor version

new features (backward compatible)

1.3.0

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adding a new features should increment the minor version, only if these modifications has not broken the backward compatibility of the application/lib

this incrementation imply that the patch version is reset to 0

- [rule #7](#)

# INCREMENT RULES

Major version

any backward incompatible changes

1.3.0

# INCREMENT RULES

Major version

any backward incompatible changes

2.0.0

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any breaking changes (that broke the backward compatibility) should increment the major version,  
this incrementation imply that the patch and the minor versions are reset to 0

- [rule #8](#)



# PRECEDENCE RULES

```
1.0.0 < 2.0.0 < 2.1.0 < 2.1.1
```

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the precedences rules define how versions are compared to each other

the precedence must be calculated by separating the version into major, minor, patch and pre-release identifiers in that order (Build metadata does not figure into precedence).

- [rule #11](#)

# PRECEDENCE RULES

with pre-release

```
1.0.0-alpha < 1.0.0
```

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pre-released version has lower precedence compared to normal version

- [rule #11](#)

# PRECEDENCE RULES

with pre-release

```
1.0.0-alpha < 1.0.0-alpha.1 < 1.0.0-alpha.beta < 1.0.0-beta  
1.0.0-beta.2 < 1.0.0-beta.11 < 1.0.0-rc.1 < 1.0.0
```

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precedence of pre-released versions of same core version must determine by comparing each dot separated identifier from left to right until a difference is found.

- [rule #11](#)

# GOING SEMANTIC RELEASE



```
verb(scope): message
```

```
notes
```

```
fix(security): fix security check
```

```
feat(security): add security standard
```

```
feat(security): new security standard
```

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Semantic Versioning can be easily implemented to any project by using tools like semantic-release

semantic-release parse commit messages to build a version number. by default this tool will build the first release if no tag of version exist (1.0.0)

# CONFIG SEMANTIC-RELEASE

```
1 {
2   "branches": ["main"],
3   "tagFormat": "${version}",
4   "plugins": [
5     "@semantic-release/commit-analyzer",
6     "@semantic-release/exec",
7     "@semantic-release/release-notes-generator",
8     "@semantic-release/changelog",
9     "@semantic-release/git",
10    "@semantic-release/github"
11  ]
12 }
```

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Semantic Release (SR) use a simple file to run (`releaserc`). here an example of settings.

setting `branches` are the release branches. setting `tagFormat` is the format of tag (when a release occur). `plugins` allow SR to manipulate different aspect on the release mechanism

we're gonna tweak `exec` and `git` to allow us to add more parameters to our releases.

# CONFIG SEMANTIC-RELEASE

```
["@semantic-release/exec", {  
  "prepareCmd": "echo ${nextRelease.version} > version.txt"  
}]
```

```
["@semantic-release/git", {  
  "assets": ["CHANGELOG.md", "version.txt"],  
  "message": "chore(release): version ${nextRelease.version}"  
}]
```

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on `exec`, we describe what we do just before the release.

on `git`, we describe what we commit on release, and the commit message

# RUN SEMANTIC-RELEASE

```
npx semantic-release
```

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*No notes on this slide.*

# RUN SEMANTIC-RELEASE

```
i Analyzing commit: feat(presentation): add of semantic-release demo
i The release type for the commit is minor
i Analyzing commit: refactor(presentation): improving comment for export to pdf format
i The commit should not trigger a release
i Analysis of 2 commits complete: minor release
```

```

  "plugins": [
    "@semantic-release/commit-analyzer",
    "@semantic-release/release-notes-generator",
    "@semantic-release/changelog",
    "@semantic-release/git",
    "@semantic-release/github"
  ]
}
```

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*No notes on this slide.*



# GOING FURTHER

## plugins order matter

```
{
  "branches": ["main"],
  "tagFormat": "${version}",
  "plugins": [
    "@semantic-release/commit-analyzer",
    "@semantic-release/exec",
    "@semantic-release/release-notes-generator",
    "@semantic-release/git", //will commit without changelog
    "@semantic-release/changelog",
    "@semantic-release/github"
  ]
}
```

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*No notes on this slide.*

# GOING FURTHER

```
release steps mechanism verifyConditions /  
analyzeCommits / verifyRelease /  
generateNotes
```

```
prepare / publish / addChannel / success /  
fail
```

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inside the whole release mechanism plugins, SR allows to manipulate different steps to execute everything withing the release.

# THANK YOU

Authors:

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Sources:

**[HTTPS://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/DEPENDENCY\\_HELL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dependency_Hell)**

**[HTTPS://SEMVER.ORG/](https://semver.org/)**