Control de versions

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Introducció

Que es el control de versions?

El control de versions es la pràctica de rastrejar i gestionar el canvis en el codi d'un software. Els sistemes de control de versions són eines de programari que ajuden els equips de programari a gestionar els canvis en el codi font al llarg del temps. A mesura que els entorns de desenvolupament s'acceleren, els sistemes de control de versions ajuden els equips de software a treballar de forma més ràpida i intel·ligent. El software de control de versions permet que en cas d'error, és pugui recuperar codi o canvis que s'han efectuat en un projecte al llarg del temps.

Els desenvolupadors de software que treballen en equips estan escrivint contínuament nou codi o canviant el que ja existeix. El codi d'un projecte, una aplicació o un component de software normalment s'organitza en una estructura de carpetes o "arbre de fitxers". Un desenvolupador de l'equip podria estar treballant en una nova funció mentre un altre desenvolupador soluciona un error no relacionat canviant codi. Cada desenvolupador podria fer els canvis a diverses parts de l'arbre de fitxers i tot aixo es registraria en el software de control de versions, simplificant així el treball en equip i la resolució d'errors.

Pregunta 1. La meva història de por

En el meu cas, en un exercici de la UF3, al haver borrat un exercici des del portatil de clase, quan vaig fer un git pull/push desde una maquina virtual a l'ordinador de casa, vaig perdre tot el contingut de la carpeta de l'exercici, i el codi ya no estaba a cap dels 2 ordinadors, per sort mirant els commits de github vaig poder recuperar tot el codi que havia perdut.

Pregunta 2. Comparem sistemes de control de versions

Mercurial

El navegador marca com: Warning: Potential Security Risk Ahead i no permet entrar a la

web

link: https://mercurial.selenic.com/

CVS

link: http://cvs.nongnu.org/

Descripció:

CVS is a version control system, an important component of Source Configuration Management (SCM). Using it, you can record the history of sources files, and documents. It fills a similar role to the free software RCS, PRCS, and Aegis packages. CVS is a production quality system in wide use around the world, including many free

CVS is a production quality system in wide use around the world, including many free software projects.

Bondats:

- It can run scripts which you can supply to log CVS operations or enforce site-specific policies.
- **Client/server CVS** enables developers scattered by geography or slow modems to function as a single team.
- In cases where several developers or teams want to each maintain their own version
 of the files, because of geography and/or policy, CVS's vendor branches can import
 a version from another team (even if they don't use CVS), and then CVS can merge
 the changes from the vendor branch with the latest files if that is what is desired.
- Unreserved checkouts, allowing more than one developer to work on the same files at the same time.CVS provides a flexible modules database that provides a symbolic mapping of names to components of a larger software distribution.
- CVS servers run on most unix variants, and clients for Windows NT/95, OS/2 and VMS are also available. CVS will also operate in what is sometimes called server mode against local repositories on Windows 95/NT.

Primera impressió:

Es un software antic que s'utilitza des de fa bastants anys, y que porta la darrera actualització va ser fa alguns anys.

SUBVERSION

link:

https://subversion.apache.org/

Descripció:

Is an open-source, centralized version control system characterized by its reliability as a safe haven for valuable data; the simplicity of its model and usage; and its ability to support the needs of a wide variety of users and projects, from individuals to large-scale enterprise operations.

Bondats:

- Most CVS features.
- Directories are versioned.

- Copying, deleting, and renaming are versioned.
- Free-form versioned metadata ("properties").
- Atomic commits.
- Branching and tagging are cheap (constant time) operations.
- Merge tracking.
- File locking.
- Symbolic links can be versioned.
- Executable flag is preserved.
- Apache network server option, with WebDAV/DeltaV protocol.
- Standalone server option (synserve).
- And more...

Primera impressió:

Em sembla un software antic, igual que l'anterior però aquest sembla més actualitzat

PERFORCE/HELIXCORE

link:

https://www.perforce.com/

Descripció:

Perforce version control — Helix Core — tracks and manages changes to your source code, digital assets, and large binary files. It creates a single source of truth and collaboration platform that helps teams move faster, even as they develop complex products with thousands of contributors.

Bondats:

Totes les seves característiques estan descrites (i algunes comparant-se am git) aqui: https://www.perforce.com/sites/default/files/pdfs/pf-core-product-brief-web.pdf

Primeres impressions:

Es un producte dirigit a empreses que millora alguns aspectes de git, per a que sigui més adequat per a grans projectes.

BAZAAR

link:

http://bazaar.canonical.com/en/

Descripció:

Bazaar is a version control system that helps you track project history over time and to collaborate easily with others. Whether you're a single developer, a co-located team or a community of developers scattered across the world, Bazaar scales and adapts to meet your needs. Part of the <u>GNU Project</u>, Bazaar is free software sponsored by <u>Canonical</u>.

Bondats:

- Version control for everyone
- Work offline
- Any workflow
- Cross platform support
- Rename tracking and smart merging
- High storage efficiency and speed
- Any workspace model
- Plays well with others

- Launchpad
- Plugins and bzrlib

Primera impressió:

Es un software que el seu desenvolupament es va aturar al 2017 i que segurament ara estarà desfasat en alguns aspectes.

DARCS

link:

http://darcs.net/

Descripció:

Darcs is a free and open source, cross-platform version control system, like <u>git</u>, <u>mercurial</u> or <u>svn</u> but with a very different approach: focus on changes rather than snapshots. Darcs offers a freer way of working, and a simpler user interface. Darcs *does not require a central server*, and works perfectly in offline mode

Bondats:

- Offline mode
- Local preparation
- Easy branching and merging
- Easy collaboration by e-mail
- Parallel development
- Cherry-picking
- Interactivity
- Hosting

Primeres impressions:

Podria ser una gran alternativa per a projectes petits o estudiants pero git ofereix moltes més utilitats.

GIT

link:

http://git-scm.com/

Descripció:

Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

Bondats:

Branching and Merging

The Git feature that really makes it stand apart from nearly every other SCM out there is its branching model.

Git allows and encourages you to have multiple local branches that can be entirely independent of each other. The creation, merging, and deletion of those lines of development takes seconds.

Small and Fast

Git is fast. With Git, nearly all operations are performed locally, giving it a huge speed advantage on centralized systems that constantly have to communicate with a server somewhere.

Distributed

One of the nicest features of any Distributed SCM, Git included, is that it's distributed. This means that instead of doing a "checkout" of the current tip of the source code, you do a "clone" of the entire repository.

Data Assurance

The data model that Git uses ensures the cryptographic integrity of every bit of your project. Every file and commit is checksummed and retrieved by its checksum when checked back out. It's impossible to get anything out of Git other than the exact bits you put in.

Staging Area

Unlike the other systems, Git has something called the "staging area" or "index". This is an intermediate area where commits can be formatted and reviewed before completing the commit.

Primeres impressions:

Amb una primera impressió git em sembla el millor del sistemes de control de versions, sense haver provat els altres, principalment per tenir github

Pregunta 3. Quantes versions guardem?

versió	nombre de fitxers guardats
0	3
1	2
2	1
3	1
4	1

Pregunta 4. Configuració global

core.repositoryformatversion=0
core.filemode=true
core.bare=false
core.logallrefupdates=true
remote.origin.url=git@github.com:magagu77/introprg.git
remote.origin.fetch=+refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
branch.main.remote=origin
branch.main.merge=refs/heads/main
user.name=Marc
user.email=marc.garcia0502@gmail.com
pull.ff=false

Pregunta 5. Ajut d'algunes comandes interessants

clone

Clones a repository into a newly created directory, creates remote-tracking branches for each branch in the cloned repository (visible using git branch --remotes), and creates and checks out an initial branch that is forked from the cloned repository's currently active branch.

init

This command creates an empty Git repository - basically a .git directory with subdirectories for objects, refs/heads, refs/tags, and template files. An initial HEAD file that references the HEAD of the master branch is also created.

add

This command updates the index using the current content found in the working tree, to prepare the content staged for the next commit.

mv

Move or rename a file, directory or symlink.

reset

In the first three forms, copy entries from <tree-ish> to the index. In the last form, set the current branch head (HEAD) to <commit>, optionally modifying index and working tree to match. The <tree-ish>/<commit> defaults to HEAD in all forms.

• rm

Remove files from the index, or from the working tree and the index.

log

Shows the commit logs.

status

Displays paths that have differences between the index file and the current HEAD commit, paths that have differences between the working tree and the index file, and paths in the working tree that are not tracked by Git (and are not ignored by gitignore(5)).

checkout

Updates files in the working tree to match the version in the index or the specified tree.

• commit

Create a new commit containing the current contents of the index and the given log message describing the changes.

Pregunta 6. Configuració inicial

Ha generat la mateixa sortida que a la pregunta 4

En el meu cas, bare.core=false vol dir que el meu repositori té un arbre de treball, en cas de ser bare.core=true, el directori de git ni tindria arbre de treball

Pregunta 7. Resum de comandes

-git clone

clona un repositorio de git

-git init

crea un nuevo repositorio de git

-git add

añade loas archivos o carpetas indicados a un arbol de trabajo

-git log

muestra el log de comentarios del repositorio

-git pull

"Descarga" las actualizaciones del repositorio de git indicado

-git push

Actualiza el repositorio del sservidor a partir de la copia local

-git commit

Añade un comentario a una modificacion de un fichero que se haya añadido a un repositorio

Pregunta 8. Comptem objectes

Pas 0:

git count-objects 0 objects, 0 kilobytes

Pas 1:

touch test.txt git count-objects 0 objects, 0 kilobytes

Pas 2:

git add test.txt git count-objects 1 objects, 4 kilobytes

Pas 3:

git commit -am "Añadido test.txt" git count-objects
3 objects, 12 kilobytes

Pas 4:

git config --list > test.txt git count-objects 3 objects, 12 kilobytes

Pas 5:

git commit -am "txt modificado" git count-objects 6 objects, 24 kilobytes

pas	objectes	kilobytes
0	0	0
1	0	0
2	1	4
3	3	12
4	3	12
5	6	24

Pregunta 11. L'art de la línia de comandes

```
marc@masr:~/the-art-of-command-line$ git checkout exercici
Already on 'exercici'
marc@masr:~/the-art-of-command-line$
```

