



github vs. Trac+SVN

For SNO+ RAT

A walkthrough of user and developer workflow
with git and github

Andy Mastbaum
mastbaum@hep.upenn.edu

git(hub) vs. SVN

Introduction

git is a distributed version control system. github is an online service that provides repository hosting and a suite of source code management tools for projects that use git.

Why not SVN?

SVN is a good version control system (keeps track of who changed what, when), but lacks source code management (SCM) features. It works well if everyone is working independently and committing code directly to the main repository with no review.

Since SVN lacks features for moving code between the “working copies” on developer’s PCs, users wishing to share code must generate a diff then email it to their collaborator, who in turn will patch their working copy. This practice loses all history of who changed what.

Code also cannot be moved between repositories, making difficult the establishment of an intermediate “sandbox” repository for code review. Such a system would require the reviewer to “diff” the sandbox and “patch” the main repository for every commit.

Why git?

git is one of many distributed version control systems, all of which have a very similar user interface. Other popular DVCSes include Bazaar, Mercurial, and Darcs.

git stands out for a few reasons. First, it has an excellent track record: it was developed by Linus Torvalds (author of Linux) and has been used for several years for Linux kernel development. For this reason, it was designed for extremely high performance and fault-tolerance. Corruption is virtually impossible as commits are checksummed against the entire history of the project.

Another major advantage to git is github, an online git repository hosting service. github has developed an impressive source code management suite that makes simple the code sharing and review process that is so painful in SVN.

What does it mean for me?

For most users, moving to git and github will involve changing the commands you run to check out and commit code. A “map” from SVN commands to git commands is included in this document.

For users wishing to share code, life will be much easier. The patches and diffs of SVN are replaced with a few button clicks. Plus, history is totally preserved when sharing code.

What does it mean for SNO+?

The establishment of the SNO+ Code Integrity Committee shows that SNO+ collaborators want more code oversight. With the current SVN system, the only feasible approach to code review is to have people commit as usual, and have reviewers look at commits after the fact. This means that possibly incorrect or undocumented code is available to the collaboration for some time. Reverting commits is very difficult in SVN, especially since they can “pile up,” and there is no mechanism for the reviewer to discuss the problems with the developer.

With github, developers make changes and essentially send a request for review. The reviewer is then presented with a summary of changes and an easy way to merge them in. In case of problems, the request becomes a conversation between the developer and reviewer, a process where the developer can get feedback and change their code to meet review criteria. Since pre-commit review is so simple, it is easy to guarantee a high-quality main repository while promoting good coding practices.

git(hub) vs. SVN

Introduction

git is a distributed version control system. github is an online service that provides repository hosting and a suite of source code management tools for projects that use git.

No version control:

- ✗ Revision tracking: Arcane folder numbering schemes
- ✗ Code sharing: Email, scp, snail mail printout
- ✗ Collaborative development tools: Email/Gchat
- ✗ Bug tracking: Email, sticky notes
- ✗ Repository backup: None, probably

SVN version control:

- ✓- Revision tracking: Snapshots of code numbered sequentially
- ✗ Code sharing: Email, scp, ...
- ✗ Collaborative development tools: email/Gchat
- ✓ Bug tracking: Trac tickets
- ✗ Repository backup: Do it yourself

git version control with github:

- ✓ Revision tracking: changesets numbered, can be exchanged between repositories, picked and chosen individually
- ✓ Code sharing: git push/pull (pull requests)
- ✓ Collaborative development tools: github code commenting system
- ✓ Bug tracking: github Issues
- ✓ Repository backup: automatic with github

In SVN, there is one repository and users have “working copies” between which there is no way to share patches. With git, everything is a repository and code is easily shared between peers. Individual commits can be pushed and pulled from one repository to another.

github

Workflow

git Quick Reference

	SVN	git
Remote Repositories	<code>svn checkout [url]</code>	<code>git clone [url]</code>
	<code>svn update</code>	<code>git pull</code>
	<code>svn info</code> (remote repository location)	<code>git remote -v</code>
Committing	<code>svn checkout [url]</code>	<code>git clone [url]</code>
	<code>svn update</code>	<code>git pull</code>
	<code>svn diff (-r[rev] [path])</code>	<code>git diff ([rev] [path])</code>
	<code>svn status</code>	<code>git status</code>
	<code>svn revert [path]</code>	<code>git checkout [path]</code>
	<code>svn rm</code> <code>svn add</code> <code>svn mv</code>	<code>git rm</code> <code>git add</code> <code>git mv</code>
	<code>svn commit</code>	<code>git commit -a</code> <code>git push</code>
Browsing	<code>svn log</code>	<code>git log</code>
	<code>svn blame</code>	<code>git blame</code>
Branches	<code>svn copy [server]/trunk \ [server]/branches/branch</code>	<code>git branch [branch]</code>
	<code>svn switch \ [server]/branches/branch</code>	<code>git checkout [branch]</code>
	<code>svn merge -c [rev] [url]</code>	<code>git cherry-pick [rev]</code>
Tags	<code>svn copy [server]/trunk \ [server]/tags/name</code>	<code>git tag -a name</code>

For a more complete guide and explanations, see <http://git.or.cz/course/svn.html>
See also <http://help.github.com/git-cheat-sheets/>

github vs. Trac

Main Page

bug tracking
revision history
wiki

cenpa/rat - GitHub

GitHub, Inc. [US] <https://github.com/cenpa/rat>

github SOCIAL CODING

cenpa / rat

Source Commits Network Pull Requests (0) Fork Queue Issues (7) Wiki (1) Graphs Branch: master

Switch Branches (1) Switch Tags (0) Branch List Search source code...

RAT is an Analysis Tool, SNO+ Edition
<http://snoplus.phy.queensu.ca>

SSH HTTP `git@github.com:cenpa/rat.git` Read+Write access

Added capability of partially filling AV with two different materials to...

name	age	message	history
doc/	2 days ago	Added capability of partially filling AV with two ... [kmarshali]	
rat/	2 days ago	Added capability of partially filling AV with two ... [kmarshali]	
tools/	June 28, 2011	Modification to the DBDcode to exclude fits that f... [ericvj]	

We couldn't find a README for this repository, we strongly recommend adding one. For more details on what formats we support, visit [github/markup](#)

github SOCIAL CODING

Terms of Service Privacy Security
© 2011 GitHub Inc. All rights reserved.

SNO+ <https://www.snolab.ca/sno+/private/Trac/>

SNO+ trac&svn Integrated SCM & Project Management

logged in as mastbaum Logout Preferences Help/Guide About Trac

Wiki Timeline Roadmap Browse Source View Tickets New Ticket Search Doxygen Admin

wiki: WikiStart

RAT is an Analysis Tool (RAT) - SNO+ Edition

RAT is a Monte Carlo and analysis tool developed by the [Braidwood collaboration](#) for modeling the behavior of a liquid scintillator detector surrounded by PMTs. Its goal is to be applicable to wide range of PMT and scintillator-based experiments.

News

- April 26, 2011 - As of [r512](#), RAT requires GEANT4 9.4 and is compatible with ROOT 5.28.
- March 18, 2010 - Trac site is alive!

Code

You can get the code for RAT using [Subversion](#), a revision control tool (like CVS) included in most modern Linux distributions. Anonymous checkout is available using the command

```
svn co https://www.snolab.ca/snoplus/svn/sasquatch/dev
```

When you first do this, you may be warned that the SSL certificate is not recognized, and asked what you want to do. Accept the SSL certificate permanently (option "p"), and you won't be bothered again. If asked for a password, hit enter, then specify the user "snoplus" and the standard collaboration password or your own if you have one.

For installation instructions, visit the [SASQUATCH Companion](#)

If you'll be doing code development, see also the [Subversion Tips](#).

Documentation

Documentation is available at the [SASQUATCH Companion website](#). It is included with the source distribution: see [sasquatch/dev/doc](#).

Quick Links

- [Simulation Tasks?](#)

As all Wiki pages, this page is editable, this means that you can modify the contents of this page simply by using your web-browser. Simply click on the "Edit this page" link at the bottom of the page. [WikiFormatting](#) will give you a detailed description of available Wiki formatting commands.

Trac Documentation

- [TracGuide](#) -- Built-in Documentation
- [The Trac project](#) -- Trac Open Source Project
- [Trac FAQ](#) -- Frequently Asked Questions
- [TracSupport](#) -- Trac Support

For a complete list of local wiki pages, see [TitleIndex](#).

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Download in other formats:

github

Workflow

If you just want to use RAT
(not change it)...

Clone the RAT repository

```
$ git clone git@github.com:cenpa/rat.git
remote: Counting objects: 7363, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2742/2742 (delta 4790)
remote: Total 7563 (delta 4790), reused 7563 (delta 4790)
Receiving objects: 100% (7564/7563), 611.27 MiB | 1.75 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (4790/4790), done.
$ cd rat
$ ls
doc rat tools
```

That's it! Build RAT with scons as always.

Tip: you are cloning the entire repository with history, so the initial checkout will take longer than with SVN.

To update your copy of RAT,

```
$ cd rat
$ git pull
```

If you find a bug:

To submit a bug report or request a feature, go to

<https://github.com/cenpa/rat/issues>

Once you've ensured that your report/request isn't already there, click "New Issue" to add it to the list.

If your bug/feature is already reported, make a note of your failure mode/use case in the comments!

github

Workflow

If you are contributing code to RAT....

0. Create a free github account

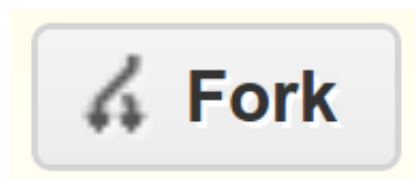
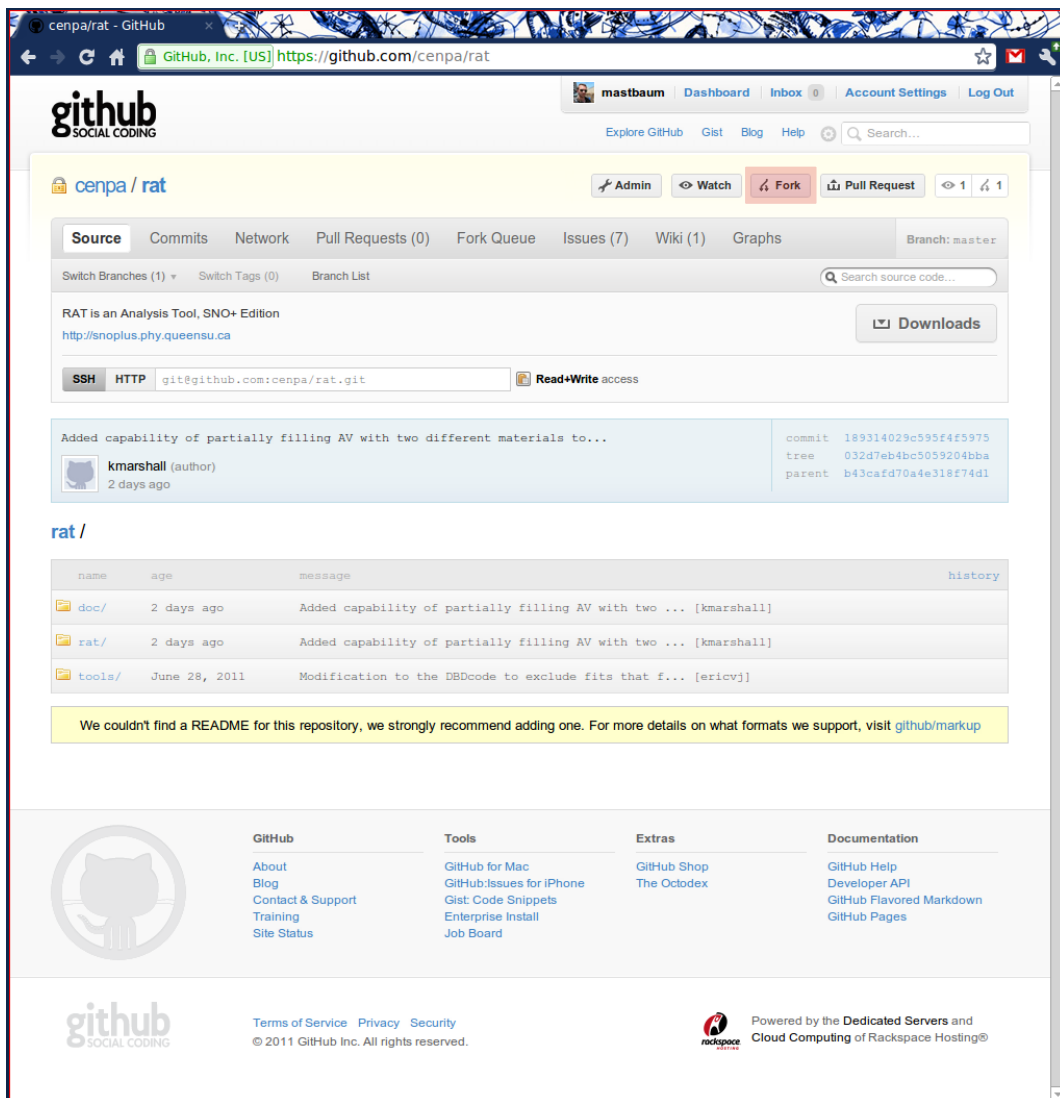
- A) Visit <https://github.com/signup/free>
- B) Choose a username and password, then click
“Create an account”
- C) Visit <https://github.com/inbox/new/mastbaum>
to send a message asking for access to the private
RAT repository

For more information on github, see

- Features: <http://github.com/features>
- Security: <http://help.github.com/security/>
- Privacy policy:
<http://help.github.com/privacy-policy/>

github Workflow

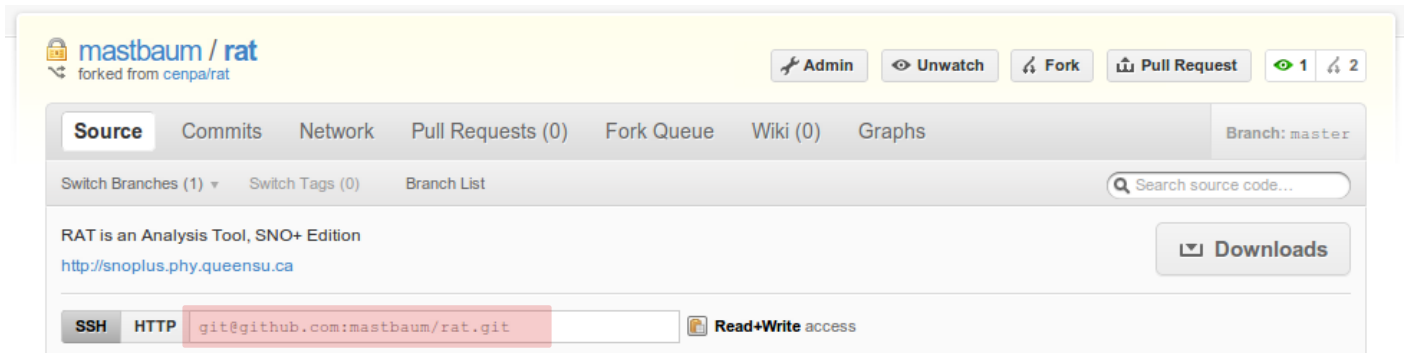
1. Fork the main RAT repository



For more information about forks, see <http://help.github.com/fork-a-repo/>

github Workflow

You now have your
own clone of RAT:



2. Clone your fork locally

```
$ git clone git@github.com:[YOUR USERNAME HERE]/rat.git
remote: Counting objects: 7363, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2742/2742 (delta 4790)
remote: Total 7563 (delta 4790), reused 7563 (delta 4790)
Receiving objects: 100% (7564/7563), 611.27 MiB | 1.75 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (4790/4790), done.
$ cd rat
$ ls
doc rat tools
```

Tip: you are cloning the entire repository
with history, so the initial checkout will
take longer than with SVN.

github

Workflow

3. Make changes to the code

```
HACK HACK HACK
```

See a summary of your changes:

```
$ git status
# On branch master
# Changed but not updated:
#   (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
#   (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in the working directory)
#
#       modified:   rat/rat.cc
#
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

Look at the diff:

```
$ git diff
diff --git a/rat/rat.cc b/rat/rat.cc
index fd4bf25..7025af9 100644
--- a/rat/rat.cc
+++ b/rat/rat.cc
@@ -67,7 +67,7 @@ int main (int argc, char** argv)

    parse_command_line(argc, argv);

-   info << "This is SNO+ RAT, version " << RATVERSIONSTR << "." << RATREVISIONSTR << newline;
+   info << "This is SNOT RAT, version " << RATVERSIONSTR << "." << RATREVISIONSTR << newline;

    //Hostname and machine probing.
    struct utsname nameinfo;
```

Tip: git is far more powerful than SVN. For more information on the many git features and subcommands, see <http://help.github.com/git-cheat-sheets/>

github

Workflow

3. Commit your changes to the local repository

```
$ git commit -a -m "reimplemented joke"
[master 189bd92] reimplemented joke
1 files changed, 1 insertions(+), 1 deletions(-)
```

- ! At this point, your change is only committed to the local repository on your computer (unlike SVN, where there was no local repository).

Tip: you can commit lots of changes locally (say you're on a plane), and they will be queued and applied individually when you synchronize later

4. Synchronize with the remote repository

```
$ git push
Counting objects: 7, done.
Delta compression using up to 2 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Writing objects: 100% (4/4), 390 bytes, done.
Total 4 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0)
To git@github.com:[your username]/rat.git
1893140..189bd92 master -> master
```

This pushes all changes committed to the local repository on to your repository on github (your fork of RAT)

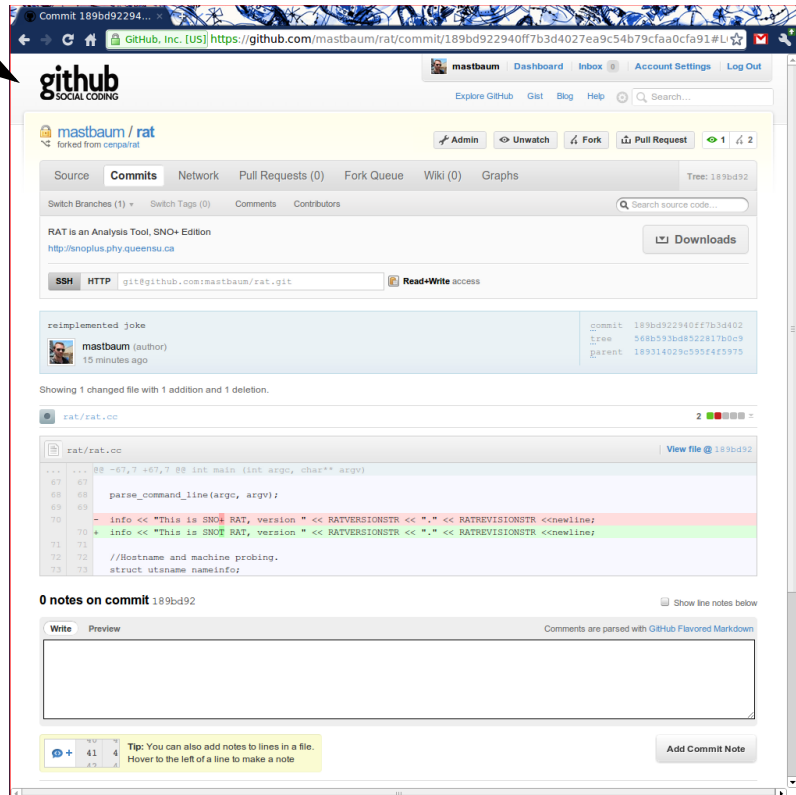
github Workflow

The changes, now on github:



Click for changeset
details

Make comments
on the commit, or
individual lines



Remember that your fork is a perfectly legitimate RAT repository. This means that:

1. Others can fork your fork for collaborative development
2. You can pull changes in from other repositories (share patches)
3. You can submit a “pull request” to have your changes merged into another repository
3. You can create your own issue tickets, milestones, etc.

github Workflow

5. Submit a pull request to have your changes merged into the main RAT

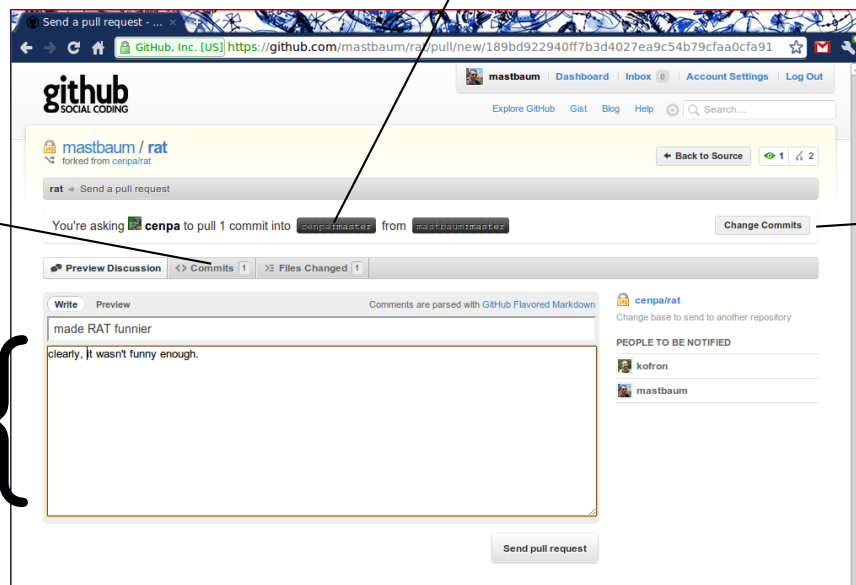
 **Pull Request**

Send to another RAT repository to share patches with collaborators

Preview included changes

Choose which commits are included

Explain why changes were made

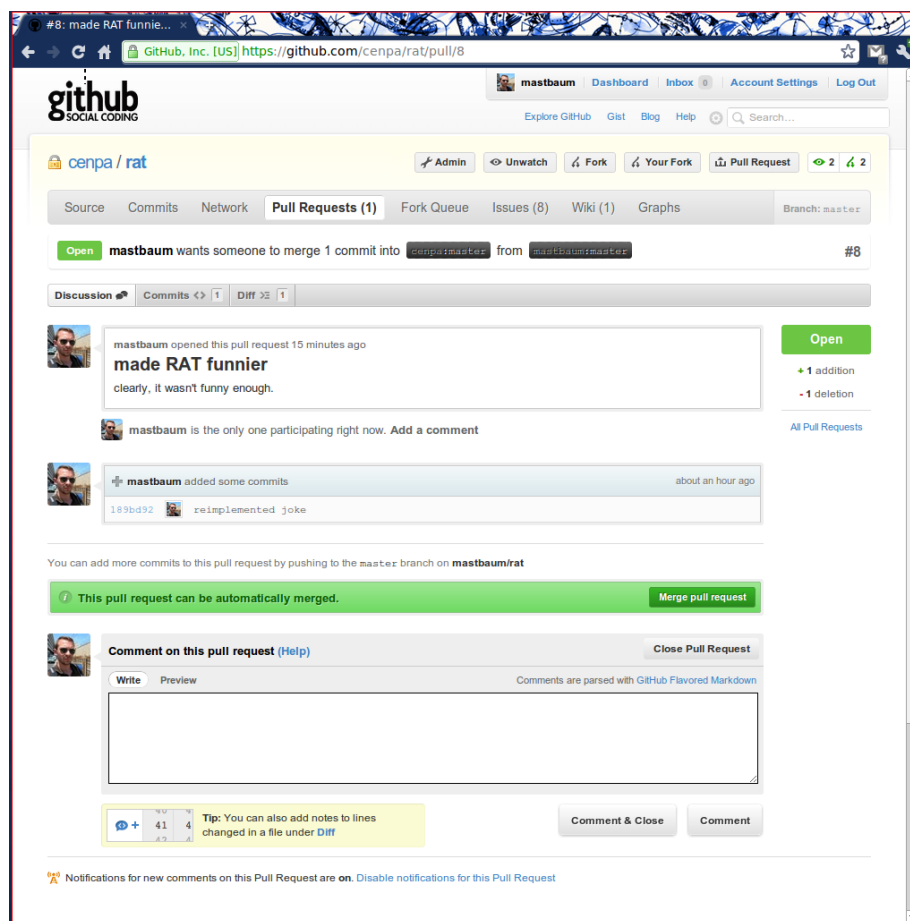


Send pull request

See <http://help.github.com/send-pull-requests/> for more information on pull requests

github Workflow

The CIC will review changes and merge code into the main RAT repository



If a pull request is rejected, the reviewer will provide comments on the reasons and make suggestions for improvement.

Commits and comments can then be added, creating a dialogue between the developer and reviewer.

github

Workflow

? Synchronizing your fork with the main • RAT repository

Note: If you are not using a fork, or just want to synchronize your local repository with your fork, just use “git pull.”

Situation: While you are developing a feature on your fork, code that you want has been committed to the main RAT repository (or someone else’s fork). You wish to bring your repository up to date with those changes.

- 1 Browse to your fork on github (<http://github.com/username/rat>)
- 2 Click on “Fork Queue” to see all commits that are in other forks but not yours.
- 3 Select the commits you would like to pull into your fork. To bring up to date with the main RAT repo, just “Select All” the commits under cenpa/rat.
- 4 Under the “Actions” drop-down, choose “Apply”

To see these changes in your local copy, you will need to pull them from github:

```
$ cd rat  
$ git pull
```

? Additional resources

github Introduction:

<http://help.github.com/>

git Cheat Sheets:

<http://help.github.com/git-cheat-sheets/>

Complete git command reference:

<http://gitref.org/>

git/SVN Command Reference

<http://git.or.cz/course/svn.html>

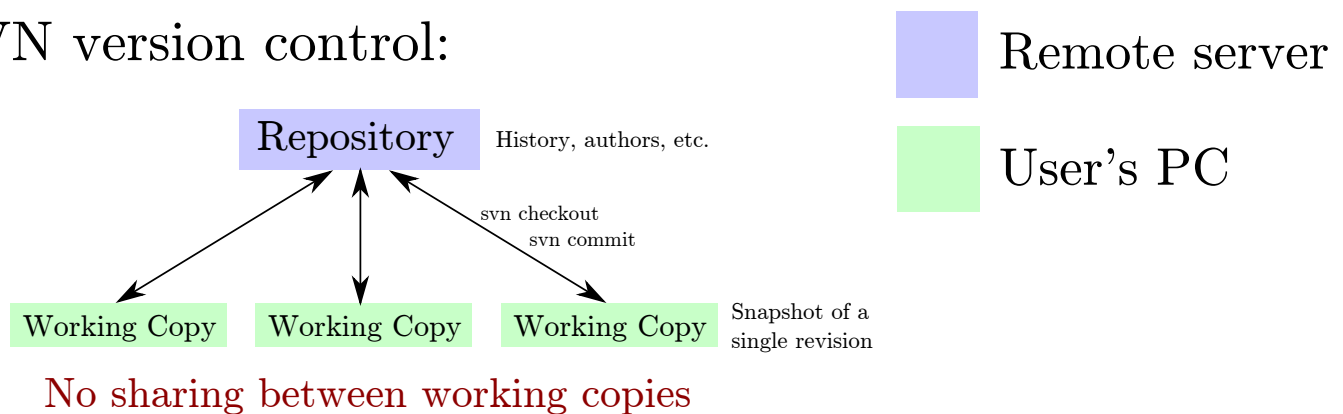
git(hub) vs. SVN

Repository Structure

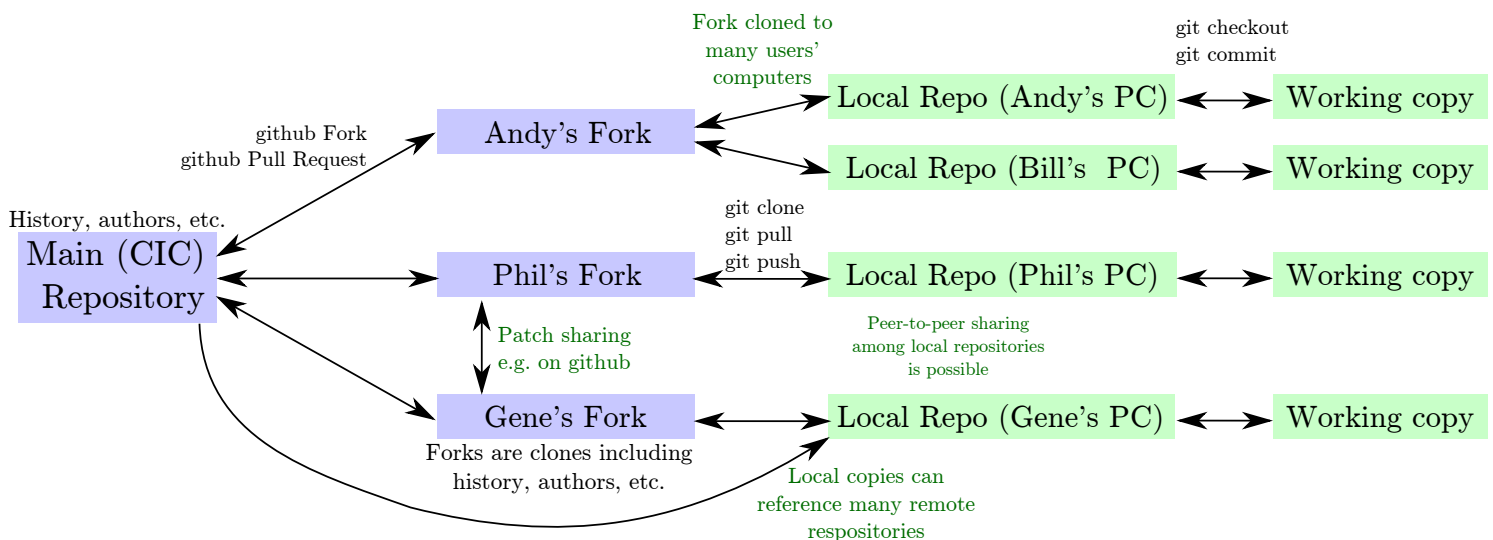
No version control:

```
me@mycomputer ~$ ls
mycode      mycode_2      mycode_2.1
myrealcode  mycode_2a     myproject4
myrealcode2 therealcode    a
temp        mycode_temp   mycode_test
mycode080511 mycode_r423   mycode_real
to_do_list1 todo          notes
notes_old   todo_list1_old_a
```

SVN version control:



github version control (example):



Everything is a repository, allowing patch-sharing and source code management impossible in SVN. git and github's tools make the actual workflow very simple, as shown in this walkthrough.