Agile Software

Development Practices

SOF2412 / COMPSAI2nment Project Exam Help

Tools and Technologies for

Controlling Artefacts (2)tps://powcoder.com

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Agenda

- Distributed Git
 - Remote Branches
 - Distributed Signment Project Exam Help
- Collaboration Workflows
 https://powcoder.com
 Working with Repository
 - Own server Add WeChat powcoder
 - Hosted service GitHub

Distributed Git

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Remote Branches



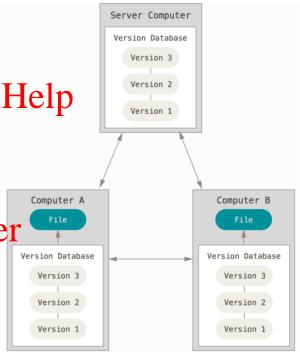
Recall – Distributed Version Control (DVC)

Developers fully mirror the repository including the full history

- Several remote repositories Project Exam Help

- Developers can collaborate with different groups of people in different ways simplified COM the same project

Can setup several types of Wretowartopowcoder possible in CVC)



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Running own server





Remote (Hosted) Repository

- A remote repository is generally a simple repository the contents of your project's .git directory and nothing else
- When you real A seignmont with neighbor to Examp Help
- - One-person project

 Local repository should the provided and the project projec
 - Track changes and history of development as individual
- Team-based (collaboration) Projects powcoder
 - Remote repo team members (collaborators) can access anytime
 - More reliable common repo (rather own local repo)
 - All team members can push and pull
 - Need to have some coordination and permission control

Remote Branches

- Remote references: references (pointers) in your remote repos.
 - git Is-remote [remote]: get full list of remote references
 - git remote Abssiganmente Pinjer centereum Leelp
- Remote-tracking brantages: /references the country of remote branches
 - Local references you cannot move; git moves them for you to make sure they accurately represent the state of the remote reported or
 - Form: <remote> / <branch>
 - E.g., check the origin/master branch to see the master branch on your origin remote look like

Remote-Tracking Branches - Example

- You have a git server on your network (git.ourcompany.com)
- git clone git.ourcompany.com will:
 - Names it or Signment Project Exam Help
 - Pulls down all its data
 - Creates a pointer https://pmaster.ball.it origin/master locally
 - Set your own local master branch starting at the same place as origin's master branch
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- Note: origin is the default name for a remote when you run git clone
 - git clone -o MyBranch to name your default remote branch MyBranch/master

Remote-Tracking Branches - Clone Remote Repo

git.ourcompany.com git server (remote repo.) master Assignment Project Exam Help https://powcoder.com Add WeChat powcoder

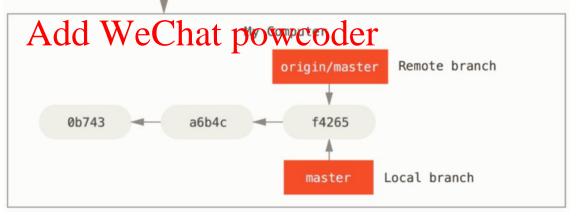
Remote-Tracking Branches — Clone Remote Repo

git server (remote repo.)

master Assignment Project Exam Help

https://powcoder.com
git clone janedoe@git.ourcompany.com:project.git

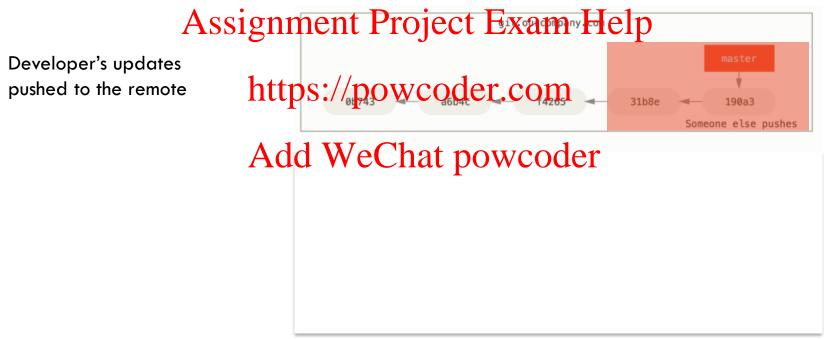
Your PC (local repo.) git clone ...



git.ourcompany.com

Local and Remote Branches

— Imagine you do some work on your local branch, while another developer pushes updates to the master branch of git.company.com?



Local and Remote Branches

– Imagine you do some work on your local branch, while another developer pushes updates to the master branch of git.company.com?

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te https://powcoder.com

Developer's updates pushed to the remote

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■ 190a3
Someone else pushes

Your local updates

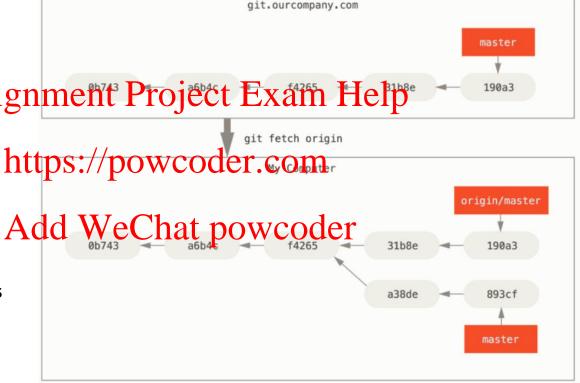
Local and Remote Branches — Synchronization

To sync. your work run:

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git fetch origin

Fetches changes you do not have from the remote and update your local repo - moving your origin/master pointer to its new (up-to-date) position



Remote-Tracking Branches - Pushing

To share local branch, explicitly push it to a remote you have write access to

git push origin ser Assignment Project Example pnd push it to update the remote's serverfix branch."

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git push origin serverfix: Serverfix We Chat pow Gode Take it the remote's serverfix

Remote-Tracking Branches - Pushing

A collaborator wants to fetch serverfix from the remote

git fetch origin Assignment Project Exam Help

- They get a reference to where the server's version of serverfix is under the remote branch original tensor of the remote branch or the remote
 - They only have an origin/serverfix pointer that they can't modify

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– How you can merge this into your current working branch?

Remote-Tracking Branches - Merge/Base

To merge this work into your working branch:

```
git checkout —b serverfix origin/serverfix ASSIGNMENT Project Exam Help

Branch serverfix set up to track remote branch serverfix from origin.

Switched to a new branch 'servenfix' powcoder.com
```

- To work on your own serverfix branch you can base it off your remotetracking branch
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- This gives you a local branch that you can work on that starts where origin/serverfix is

Distributed Git

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Distributed workflows

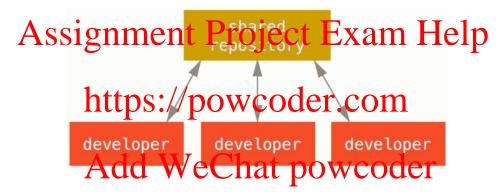
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Centralized VCSs

- Single collaboration model (centralized workflow)
 - Every developer is a node working on a central shared repo. and sync. to it



- Not limited to small teams; git branching allows 100's of developers to work on a single project through many branches simultaneously
- If suitable, create a repo. and give every developer push access

Centralized VCSs - Workflow

 In a centralized VCS model, Joe and Sarah clone from a shared repo. and both make changes its some file Proflect Exam Help

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Centralized VCSs - Workflow

 In a centralized VCS model, Joe and Sarah clone from a shared repo. and both make changesity some file Proflect Exam Help

- Discuss: https://powcoder.com
 What happens when Joe pushes his changes to the repo. first?

 - What happens when Sarah pushes her changes after Joe?
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Centralized VCSs - Workflow

In a centralized VCS model, Joe and Sarah clone from a shared repo. and both make changesite some file Proflect Exam Help

- Discuss:
 - https://powcoder.com
 What happens when Joe pushes his changes to the repo. first?
 - What happens when Sarah oushes her changes after Joe?

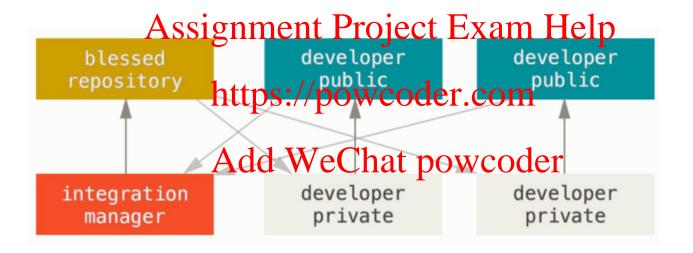
 The server will reject the changes.

 - Sarah must first fetch the Joe's changes from the server and merge it locally before pushing the merged changes

Distributed VCS

- Git allows every developer to be both
 - Node: can contribute code to other repos.
 - Shared reposition publicity of the position of the position
- Allows wide range of workflow possibilities for projects/teams
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- Discuss common designs and discuss pros and cons of each

Distributed VCS – Integration-Manager Model



Integration-Manager Model

Often includes a canonical repo. that represents the "official"
 project

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– Each developer has write-access to their own public repo. and readaccess to everyone else's

access to everyone else's https://powcoder.com
 Developers make their own public clone of the project and push their changes to it

- Then they inform the maintainer of the main project pull their changes

 The maintainer add developer's repo as a remote, test changes locally merge them into the branch and push back to the their repo

Integration-Manager - Workflow

- 1. The project maintainer pushes to their public repository.
- 2. A contributor clones that repository and makes changes.
- 3. The contribut Assignment Project Exam Help
- 4. The contributor sends the maintainer an email asking them to pull changes.
- 5. The maintainer add the sont power effsion as a remote and merges locally
- 6. The maintainer pushes herged thange 100 Wis Adia (blessed) repository.

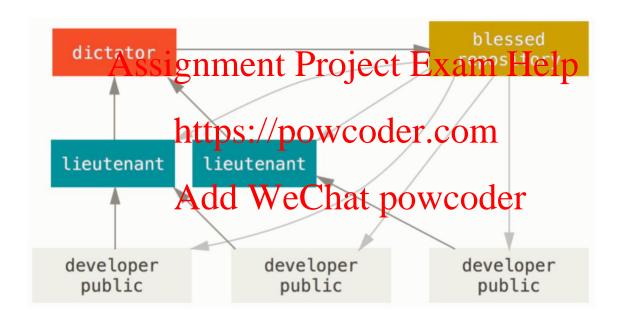
Integration-Manager - Use

- Very common workflow in hosted servers such as GitHub and GitLab
- Easy to fork a hossign mouth you make see

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- Developers can continue to work on their repos. while the maintainer of the main repo. can pull their dhames distributed at the main repose can pull their descriptions.
- Contributors do not have to wait for the project to incorporate their changes
 each can work on their pace

Distributed VCS - Dictator and Lieutenants



Dictator and Lieutenants Model

- Variation of multiple-repository workflow
- Lieutenants vanishightenanti Brajand Jersame Lieutenants of the repo.
- Benevolent dictator All Lieutenants have one integration manager
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 The benevolent dictator pushes from his directory to a reference repository from which all the collaborators need to pull

Dictator and Lieutenants - Workflow

- Regular developers work on their topic branch and rebase their work on top
 of master. The master branch is that of the reference repository to which the
 dictator pushes
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- Lieutenants merge the developers' topic branches into their master branch.
 https://powcoder.com
- The dictator merges the lieutenants' master branches into the dictator's master branched WeChat powcoder
- Finally, the dictator pushes that master branch to the reference repository so the other developers can rebase on it.

Dictator and Lieutenants - Use

- For very big projects or in in highly hierarchical environments
 - Hundreds of collaborators, e.g., Linux Kernel

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- Project leader (the dictator) to delegate much of the work and collect large subsets of the code at ntilips project leading them

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Contributing to a Project Assignment Project Exam

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Centralized workflow





Contributing to a Project (1)

- Teams can contribute to a git project in various ways (as git is flexible)
- Factors affect how one can contribute effectively to a project

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- 1. Active contributor count: how many users are actively contributing code to this project, and how often? https://powcoder.com
 - e.g., 2-3 developers with a few commits a day
 - E.g., 100's of developer difficultiff to the control of the cont
 - What is the relationship between number of developers and commits? commits and potential conflict/merge issues?

Contributing to a Project (2)

2. Project workflow:

- Centralized with equal write access to main code-line?
- Does the project hoise in imperint in Project retion and of the land commits?
- Is a lieutenant system in place and do you have to submit your work to them first?

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3. Commit access:

- Do you have write-and WeChat powcoder
- If not, is there a policy on how the contributed work is accepted?
- How much work a developer may contribute at a time? and how often?

Contributing to a Project (3) – Commit Guidelines

- No whitespace errors:
 - Whitespace expression and the improduces a resiling whitespace, whitespace-only line or tab
- run git diff --check beforepsemmits to identify enchist possible whitespace errors
- Alternatively, configure quit do Where the vorting oder
 - git config apply.whitespace nowarn

Contributing to a Project (3) — Commit Guidelines

Commit logically separate changeset: do not work on many different issues in your code and submit them as one commit!

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 Use quality commit messages: a concise description of the change followed by a blank line then a detalled splaneting coder.com
 - Check this <u>note about git commit messages</u> by Tim Pope

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More guidelines: git has a full guide for commits described in Git source code

Contributing to a Private Small Project (1)

- Private project with few developers all have push access to the repo
- Centralized workflow with offline committing and simple branching and merging
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- Scenario: 2 developers working on a shared repo.
 - John clones the repolitions a compression of the control of the
 - Jessica clones the repo., make a change and commits locally
 - Jessica punches her work to the cerverating this should work fine
 - shortly afterwards, John makes some changes, commits them to his local repository,
 and tries to push them to the same server
 - John's push fails because of Jessica's earlier push of her changes

Contributing to a Private Small Project (2)

```
# John's Machine

$ git clone john@githost:simplegit.git
Cloning into 'simplegit'...

$ cd simplegit/
$ vim lib/simplegit.rb

$ vim lib/simplegit.rb

$ git commit -am 'remove invalid default value'
[master 738ee87] remove invalid default table: //powclose for schanged, 1 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
```

```
# Jessica's Machine

$ git push origin master

...

To jessica@githost:simplegit.git

1edee6b..fbff5bc master -> master

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# john s Nachine

$ git push origin master

To john@githost:simplegit.git

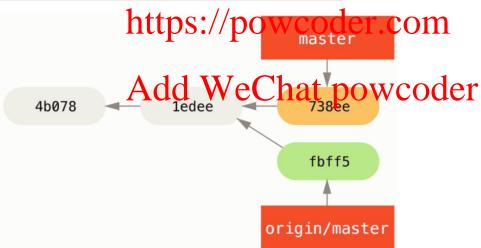
! [rejected] master -> master (non-fast forward)

error: failed to push some refs to 'john@githost:simplegit.git'
```

Contributing to a Private Small Project (3)

John fetches Jessica's

```
$ git fetch origin
...
From john@githost: Amprignment Project Exam Help
+ 049d078...fbff5bc master -> origin/master
```



Contributing to Private Small Project (4)

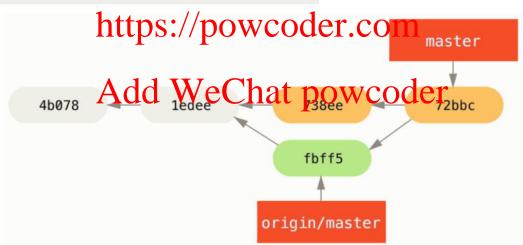
Now John can merge Jessica's work that he fetched into his own local work:

```
$ git merge origin/master

Merge made by the 'recursive' strategy.

TODO | 1 + ASSIGNMENT Project Exam Help

1 files changed, 1 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
```



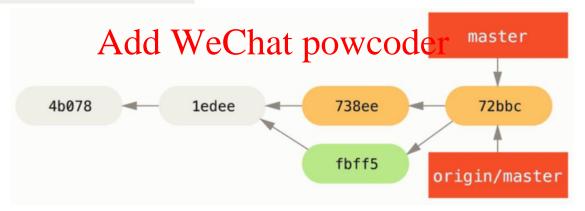
Contributing to Private Small Project (5)

 John tests this new code to make sure none of Jessica's work affects any of his and, he can finally push the new merged work up to the server

```
$ git push origin master signment Project Exam Help ...

To john@githost:simplegit.githttps://powcoder.com

fbff5bc..72bbc59 master https://powcoder.com
```



Contributing to Private Small Project (6)

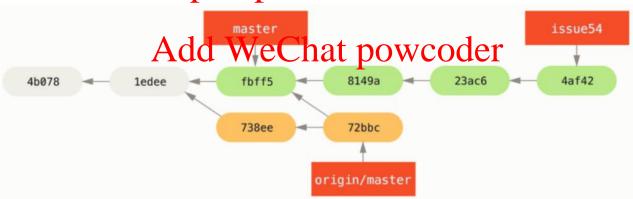
Meanwhile, Jessica created a new topic branch issue 54, and made three commits to that branch

She hasn't fetched John's shippers yet no per commit history house the phis



Contributing to Private Small Project (7)

Jessica wants to get John's new work from the repo. and examine it:



Contributing to Private Small Project (8)

Jessica thinks her topic branch is ready, but she wants to know what part of John's fetched work she has to merge into her work so that she can push

```
$ git log --no-merges issua54 crigin/masternt commit 738ee872852dfaa9d6634e0dea 2324040193016

Author: John Smith <jsmith@example.com>

Date: Fri May 29 16:01:27 2009 10700 S://p

remove invalid default value
```

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The output tells there is a single commit that John has made that Jessica has not merged into her local work.

If she merges origin/master, that is the single commit that will modify her local work.

Contributing to Private Small Project (9)

Now, Jessica can merge her topic work into her master branch, merge John's work (origin/master) into her master branch, and then push back to the server again

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```
$ git checkout master $ Switched to branch 'master' <a href="https://powcoder.com">https://powcoder.com</a>
Your branch is behind 'origin/master' by 2 commits, and can be fast-forwarded.
```

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Contributing to Private Small Project (9)

Jessica can merge either origin/master or issue 54 first — they're both upstream, so the order doesn't matter

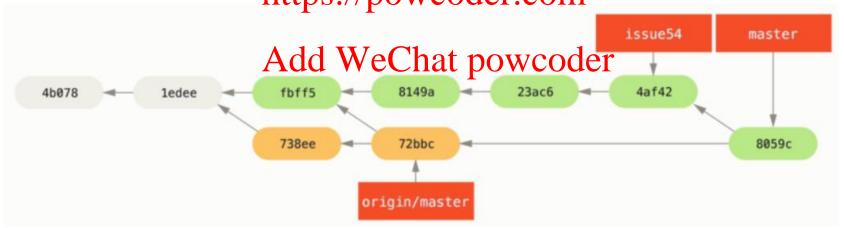
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Contributing to Private Small Project (10)

Jessica now completes the local merging process by merging John's earlier fetched work Merge made by the 'recursive' strategy. that is sitting in the origin master branchent Project Exa

\$ git merge origin/master Auto-merging lib/simplegit.rb

Everything merges cleanly, and Jessica's history now looks like this: nttps://powcoder.com

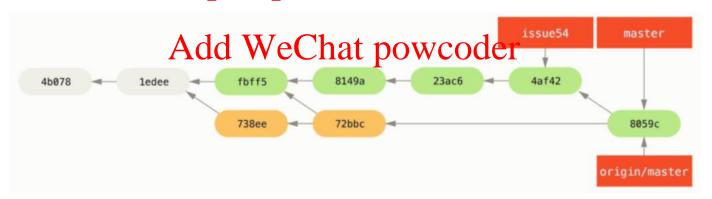


Contributing to Private Small Project (11)

Now origin/master is reachable from Jessica's master branch, so she should be able to successfully push:

```
$ git push origin master
                            To jessica@githost:simplegit.git
Assignment Project Examp Helps master -> master
```

Jessica and John has committed a few wines and were of the charles work successfully.

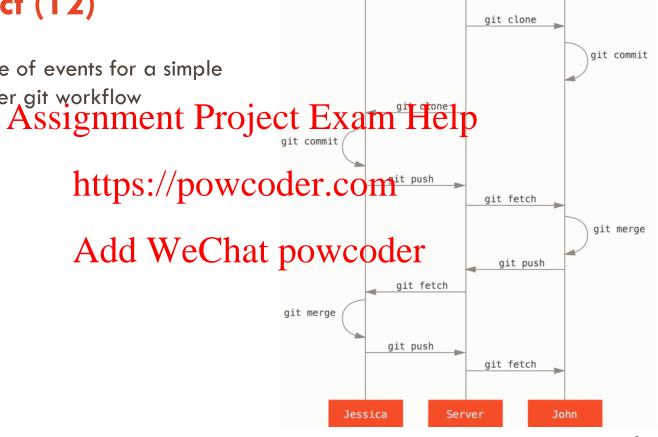


Contributing to Private Small Project (12)

General sequence of events for a simple multiple-developer git workflow

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Server

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Running own server





Remote Repository - Running Own Server

- Hosting our code/projects on your own server
 - Configure which protocols your server to communicate with

- Typical server set-ups using the configured pretacely

Protocol	Pros	Cons
File system	simple, support https://powcoder.co	public share is difficult to setup
SSH	easy to setup (most systems provide ssh tools), fast (compress data), support authenticated WCC write access	ne anonymous access (even read
HTTP	unlikely to be blocked	Can become difficult to setup
Git	Fastest protocol, allow anonymous public access	Difficult to setup, lack of authentication, use non standard port (9418) which can be blocked

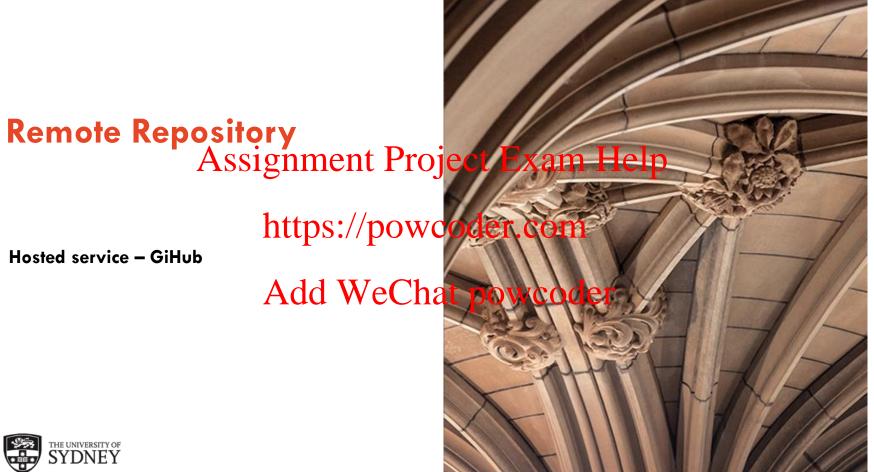
Remote Repository - Running Hosted Server

- Set-up your project/code directory on a hosted server (Git server)
 - No concerns about security or privacy
 - Avoid the haster of setting printing the p
- Many hosting services including Gitteb Gittab Git
 - Not Git itself but a hosting service for Git repos
 - Host your own projects and open it up for collaboration
 - Create organization, teams and repos
 - Web-based and desktop/command-line interactions
 - Public Repos/projects
 - Private Repos/projects

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Hosted service - GiHub





Hosted Servers – GitHub

- There are large number of Git hosting options
 - We will focus on Github as it is the largest Git host

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Create one-user (personal) account

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Public and private repos

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GitHub - Organizations

- Allows collaboration across many projects at the same time in organization
 - Group of people with shared ownership of projects
- Organization's Assignment Project Exam Help
 - Owner: have complete administrative access to the organization
 - Member: everyon https://powcoder.com
- Owners can manage And by second sequence of the controls
 Owners can manage And by second sequence of the controls
 - Create your own organization
 - Understand and carefully manage members access to your organization

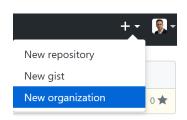
How about external collaborators (consultant) ?

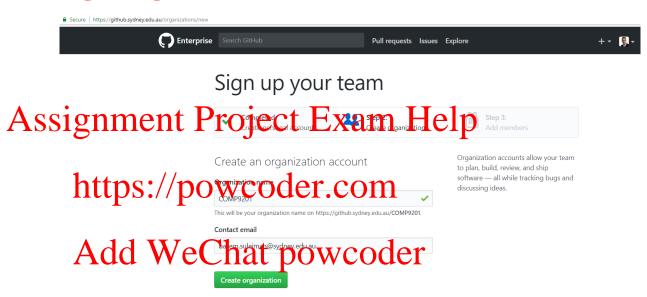
GitHub - Organization Access Control

Organization action	Owners	Members	Organization action	Owners	Members
Invite people to join the organization			Create teams	х	x
Edit and cancel invitations to join the organization			See all organization members and teams	х	X
Remove members from the organization ASSIGNM	ent	Pro	jecto Exxam Help	X	X
Reinstate former members to the organization	X		Can be made a team maintainer	X	X
Add and remove people from all teams Transfer repositories				X	
Add and remove people from all teams https://powcode.ic.jct.bc.d.ml.dt.r reorganize its cards and columns Promote organization members to team maintainer					X
Add collaborators to all repositories	X		Create or delete a project board and edit its description	X	X
Access the ergenization qualities	Ŵ	eCh	Automate actions for project brands Automate actions for project brands	Х	X
			View and post private team discussions to all teams (see "About team discussions" for details)	Х	
Delete all teams	X		Edit and delete team discussions in all teams (for more information, see	х	
Delete the organization account, including all repositories			"Managing disruptive comments		

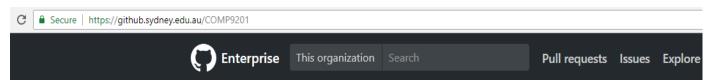
- Examples of access permissions for organization's owners and members

Github - Creating Organization

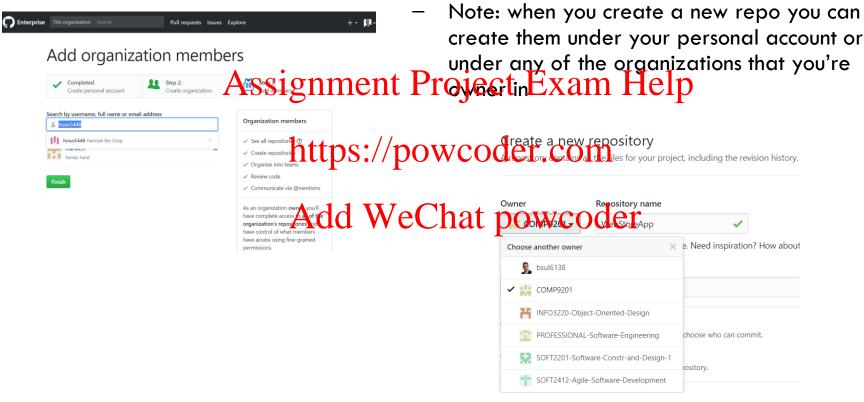




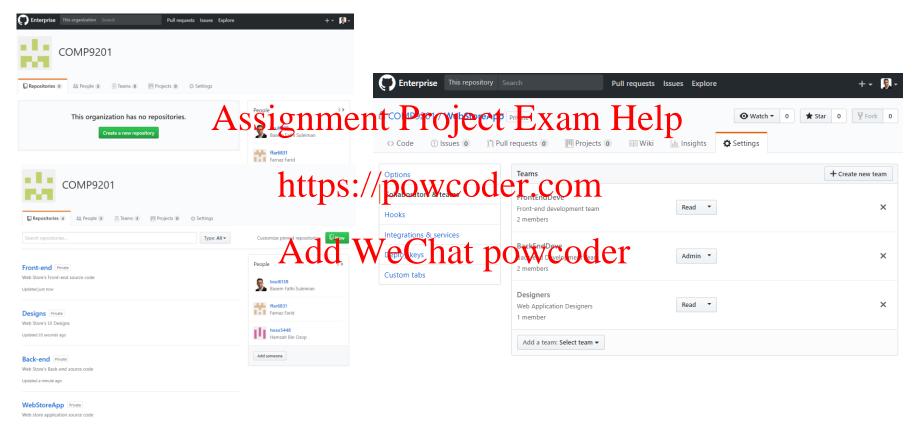
Organizational accounts have a namespace where all their projects exist



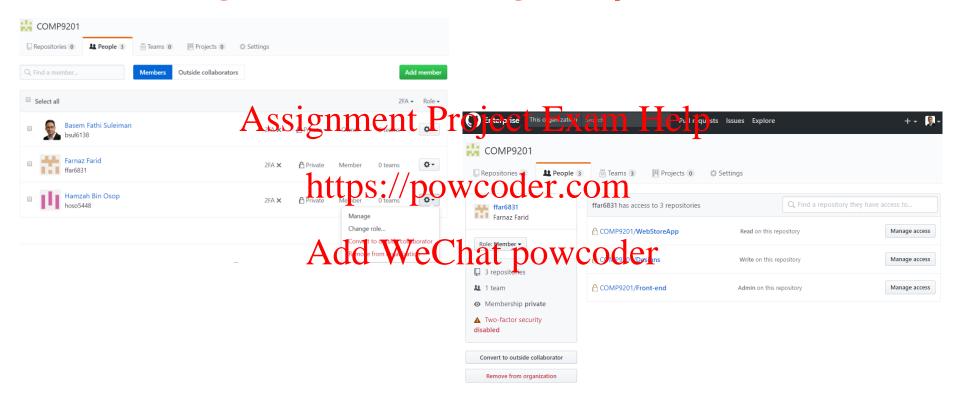
GitHub - Add Members to Organization



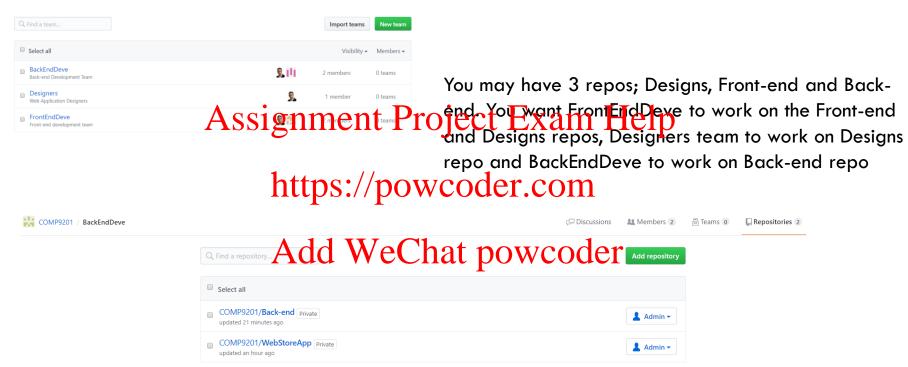
GitHub Organization – Manage Repos



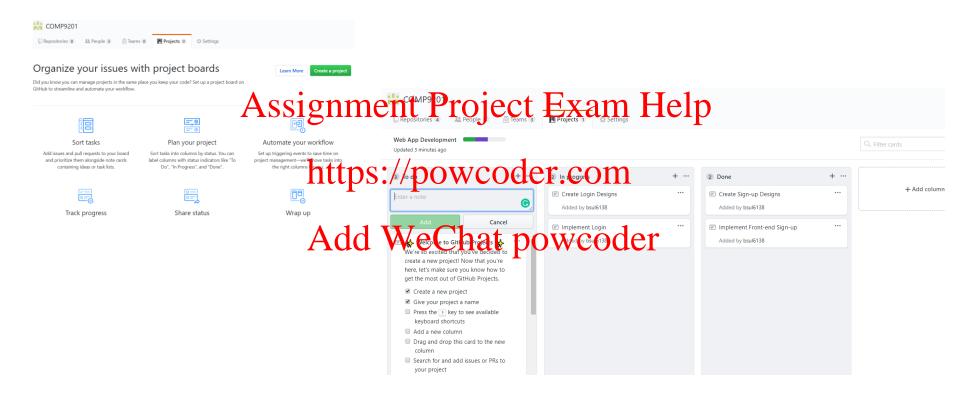
GitHub Organization - Manage People



GitHub Organization – Manage Teams

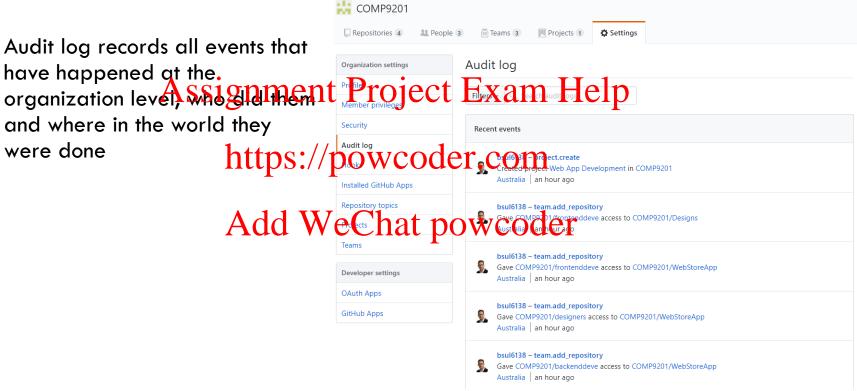


GitHub Organization – Manage Projects



GitHub Organization – Audit Log

Audit log records all events that have happened at the. and where in the world they were done



Git in Development Assignment Project Exam

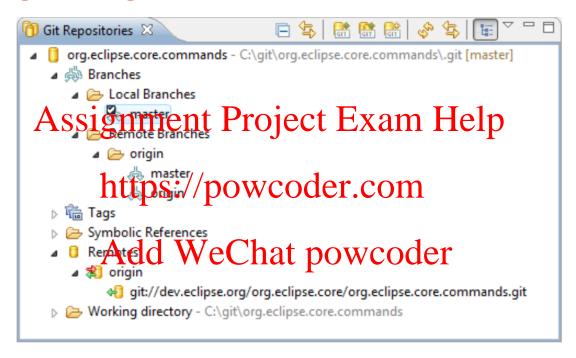
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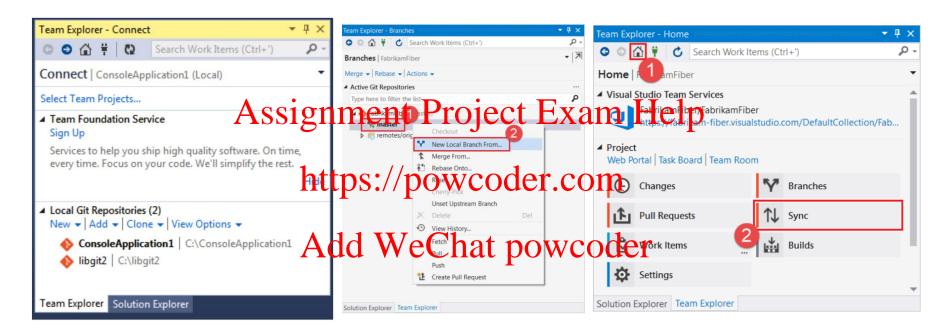


Eclipse Plugin - Egit



https://www.eclipse.org/egit/

Git in Visual Studio



https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/vsts/repos/git/gitquickstart?view=vsts&tabs=visual-studio

Tutorial/Lab. work Collaborating on a remote repo using GitHub

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GitHub





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 - http://se.ethz.ch/~meyer/publications/empirical/awareness icgse14.pdf