

SCM, VCS and Git



What is SCM?

What is a VCS?

What is Git?

What will we talk about?

Source Control Management (SCM)

Version Control Systems (VCS)

VCS Types

Git

Branching Strategies

What is Source Code Management (SCM)

Source Code Management (SCM)

is a **set of practices** that programmers use to manage source code:

- Backup of assets
- Synchronization of work
- Undoing changes
- Tracking changes
- Code ownership
- Branching and merging

Why?

Coordinating developers

Editing shared pieces of code

Conflicts prevention and/or management

What is Version Control Systems (VCS)

- **Version control** is tracking and managing changes to software code
- **Version control systems (VCS)** are software tools that help software teams to perform version control
- VCS aim to **accelerate** the software development process
- VCS keeps **track** of every modification done by the development team on their codebase

Which are its benefits

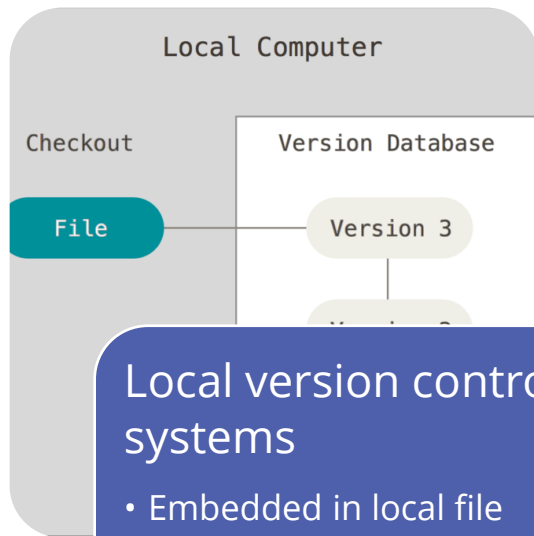
A complete long-term change history of every file.

Branching and merging

Traceability

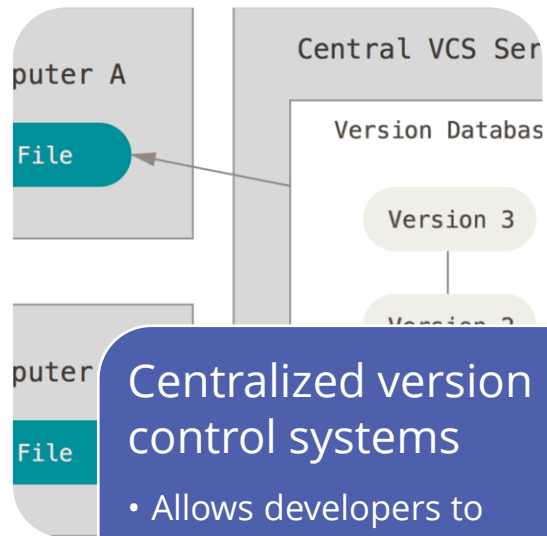
Offsite code backup

Where did the VCS come from (shaping their types)?



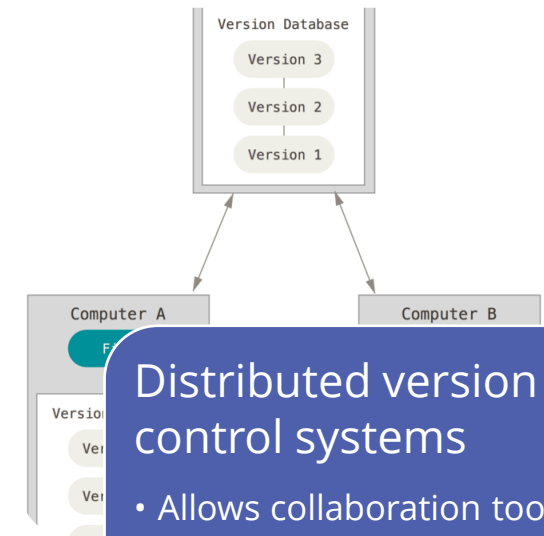
Local version control systems

- Embedded in local file system.
- Often patch based (i.e, RCS).
- Prone to data loss.



Centralized version control systems

- Allows developers to collaborate between them (i.e, CVS, SVN, Perforce).
- One single server hosts the whole repo.
- Makes a single point of failure + network overhead.



Distributed version control systems

- Allows collaboration too (i.e, Git, Mercurial).
- Each client has a copy of the repo in their machine.
- Allows several ways to collaborate, in addition to different workflows.

Images from git-scm.com

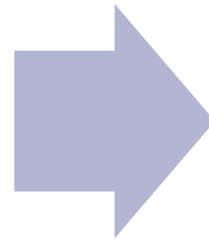
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What VCS can we find out there?

Tool	Architecture	Conflict resolution	Development status	URL
Git	Distributed	Merge	Active	https://git-scm.com/
Mercurial	Distributed	Merge	Active	https://www.mercurial-scm.org/
SVN	Centralized	Merge or lock	Active	https://subversion.apache.org/
CVS	Centralized	Merge	Maintenance only	https://www.nongnu.org/cvs/

And more...: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_version-control_software

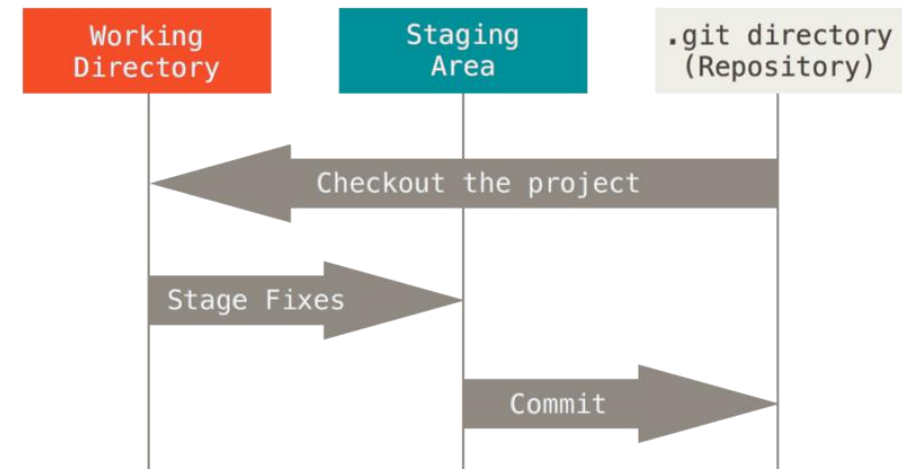
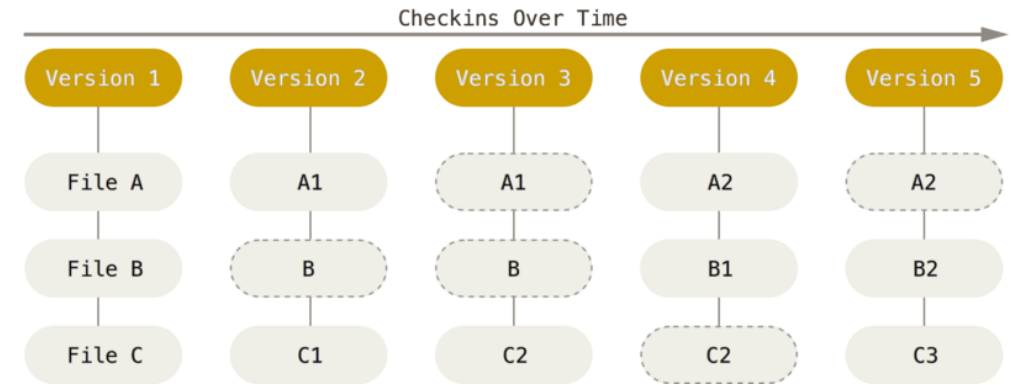
So, where are GitHub,
GitLab or Bitbucket?



They're not VCS, but VCS
hosting services.

What is Git?

- **Git** is a Distributed Version Control System (DVCS).
- It is based on **snapshots**, so every commit saves the state of the project at a given moment.
- Most of the operation done with Git are **local**.
- Everything in Git is **checksummed** using SHA-1.
- Locally, at Git, every files are in one of three states: **modified**, **staged** or **committed**.

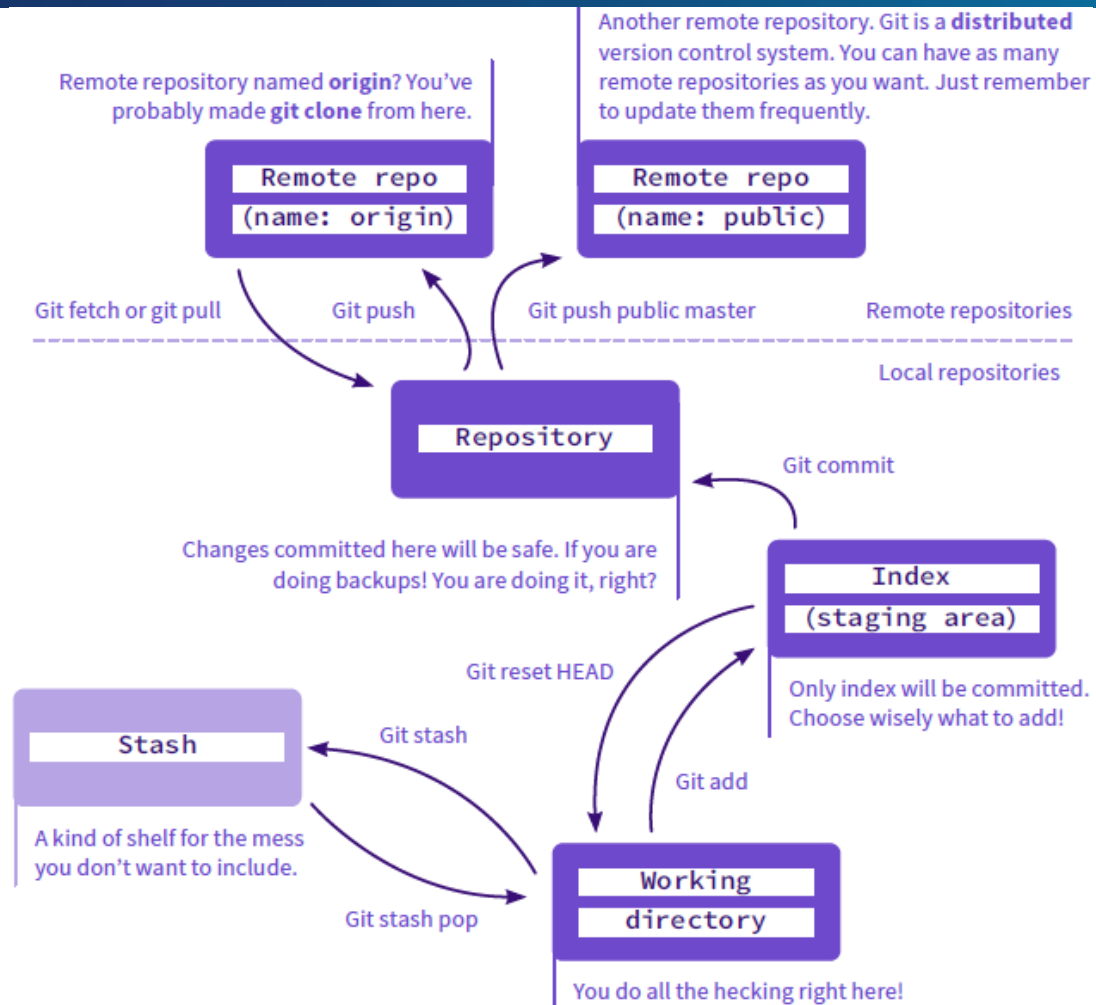


So, what is GitHub?

- **GitHub** (<https://github.com/>) is a hosting service for software development and version control using Git.
- Comprises different **services** besides DVCS, notably, GitHub Actions or GitHub Pages.
- Nowadays is owned by **Microsoft**.
- Hosts **millions** of public and private **repositories**.
- It is just one of several **alternatives**.



The zoo of working areas



From: GitLab Cheat Sheet

Let's try a little bit...

```
git clone [repo-URL]
```

Clones remote repository to the current local directory

```
git status
```

Shows modified and staged files

```
git add [.|file-name]
```

Adds a file or files to the staging area

```
git commit -m "[message]"
```

Commits the staged files

```
git push [alias] [branch]
```

Pushes local commits to a remote branch

```
git remote add [alias] [repo-URL]
```

Adds a new remote repository

```
git push [alias] [branch]
```

Pushes content from the local to the remote repository in the desired branch

```
git fetch [alias] [branch]
```

Gets content from the desired remote branch to the local repository

```
git merge [branch]
```

Merges changes from the desired branch to the current branch

Let's try a little bit...

```
git init
```

initializes the current directory as a Git repository

```
git diff
```

Diff of what is changed but not staged

```
git reset [file-name]
```

Unstages the specified file, given that it's already at the staging area

```
git branch
```

Lists all the branches in your repository

```
git branch [name]
```

Creates a branch with the specified name

```
git init [folder name]
```

initializes a Git repository in a new folder

```
git diff --staged
```

Diff of what is staged but not committed

```
git checkout [branch]
```

Switches to another branch and

```
git log
```

Show all the commits in the local branch history

```
git branch -d [branch]
```

Removes the selected branch

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Version Control best practices

Commit often

Commit related changes

Do not commit half-done work

Write good commit messages (making detailed notes if needed)

Ensure you're working from latest version

Review changes (and test) before committing

Use branches

Agree on a workflow (and branching strategy)

From: Atlassian and Git Tower

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Git Branching Strategies

A branching strategy sets rules about how a team of developers write, merge and deploy code using a VCS

GitFlow

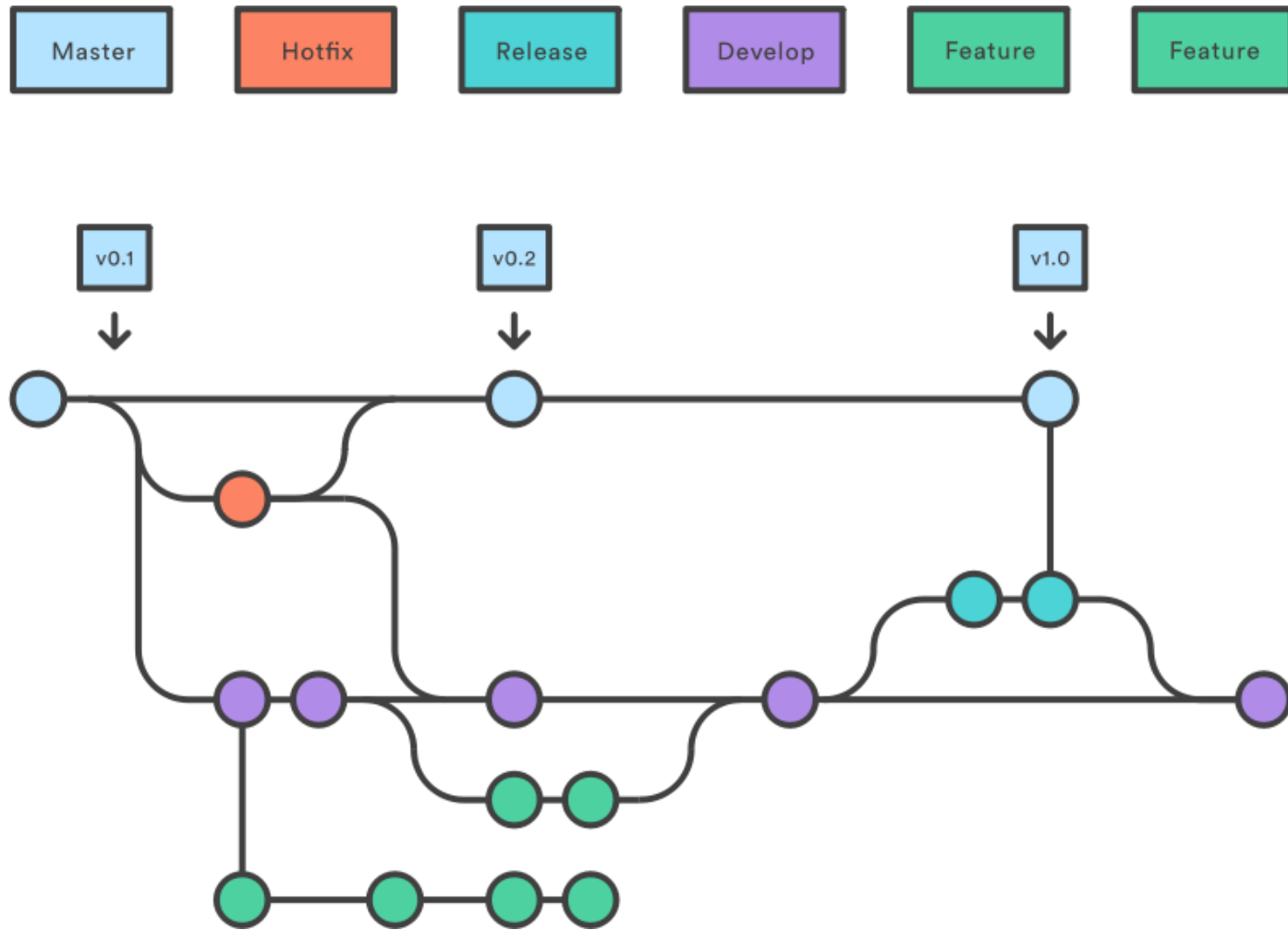
GitHub Flow

Trunk-Based Development

Scaled Trunk-Based Development

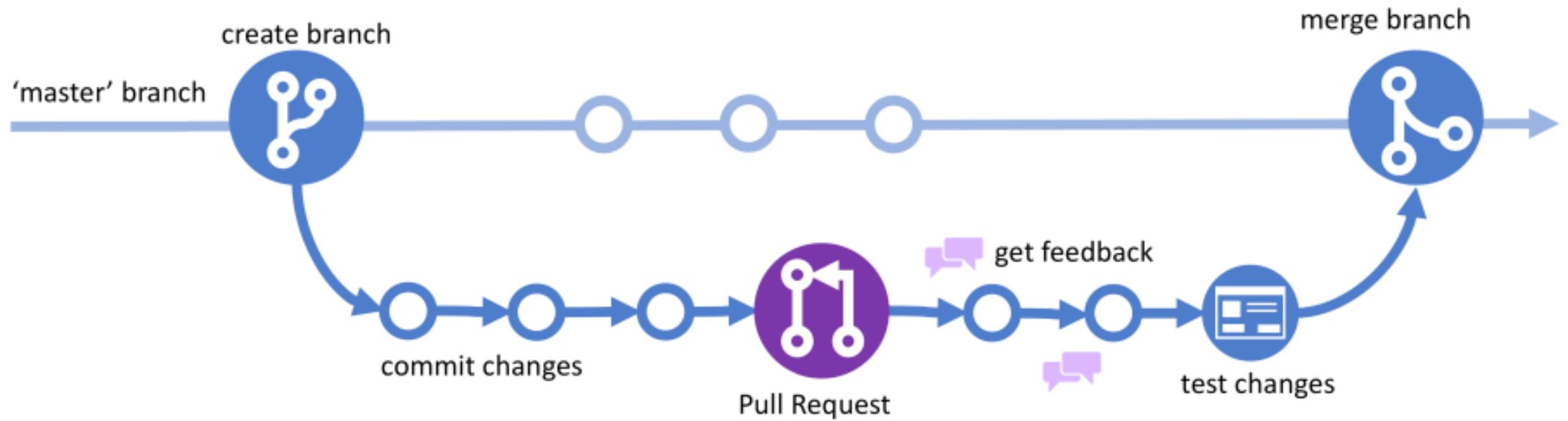
Custom workflows

GitFlow



GitHub Flow

GitHub Flow

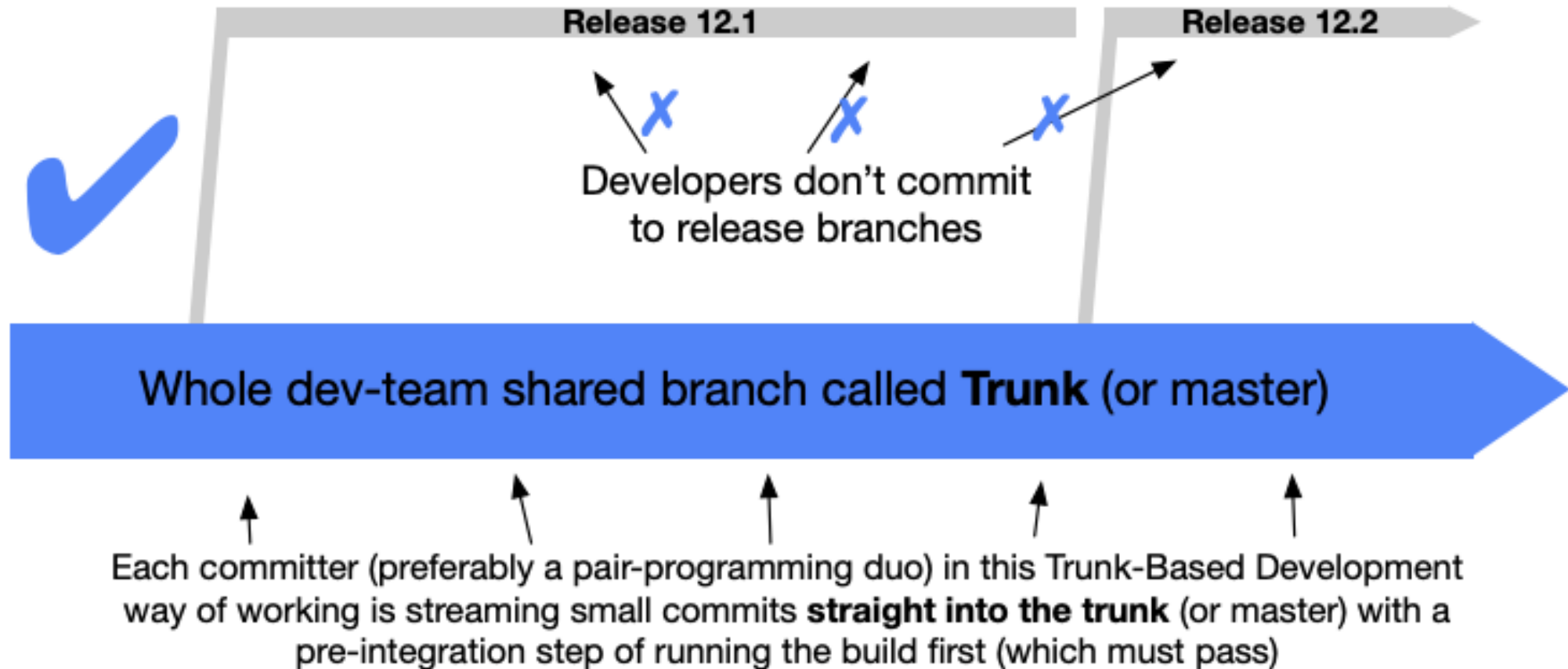


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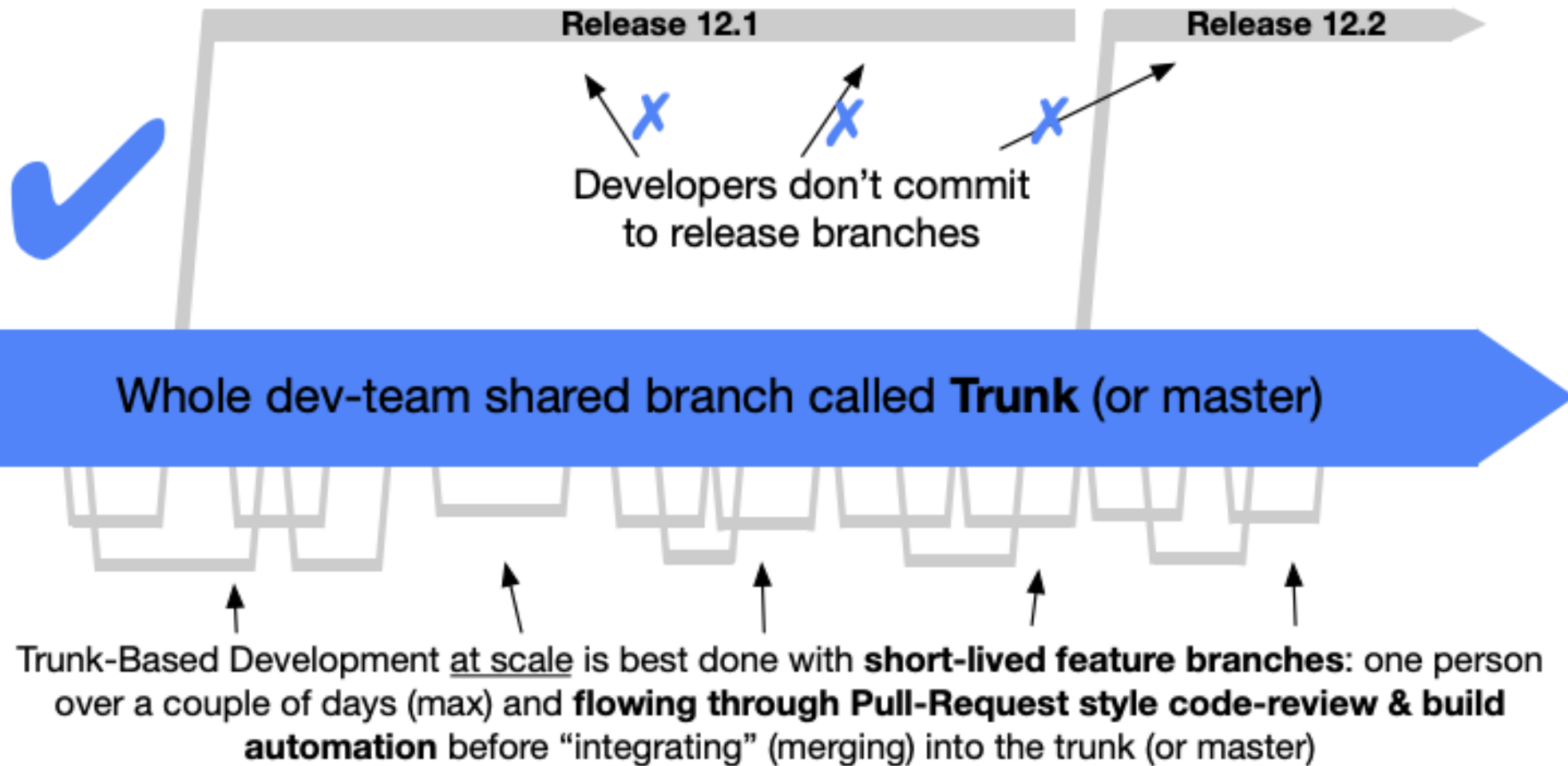
Trunk-Based Development (for small teams)



From: trunkbaseddevelopment.com

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Scaled Trunk-Based Development



From: trunkbaseddevelopment.com

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Useful Links

- Git and GitHub for Beginners - Crash Course: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RG0j5yH7evk>
- Git Branches Tutorial: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e2IbNHi4uCI>
- Git for Professionals Tutorial: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uszj_k0DGsg
- Advanced Git Tutorial: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qsTthZi23VE>
- Patterns for Managing Source Code Branches: <https://martinfowler.com/articles/branching-patterns.html>
- DevOps tech: Version control: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/devops/devops-tech-version-control>
- Git Cheat Sheet (GitLab): <https://about.gitlab.com/images/press/git-cheat-sheet.pdf>



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Thanks! Any question?

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