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You can download the sources of this presentation here: github.com/severin-lemaignan/module-introduction-sensors-actuators

ROBOTICS WITH PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY

ROCO222 Intro to Sensors and Actuators

Software Engineering 101

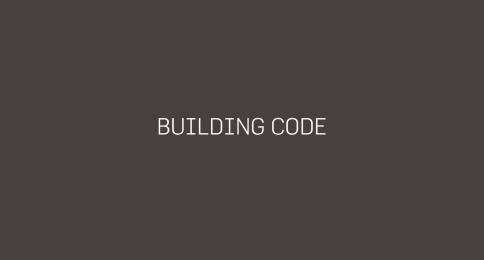
Séverin Lemaignan

Centre for Neural Systems and Robotics **Plymouth University**

LECTURE'S OBJECTIVES

In 2 hours time, you should know:

- What does "compiling code" really means
- What **JIT** (Just-In-Time) compilation means
- o The difference between a dll and a lib
- (and what are dlls)
- What is CMake
- o How to organise your code on your hard-drive
- What Filesystem Standard Hierarchy means
- What a ROS package is
- o The differences between the GPL, MIT, BSD, ... licenses
- ...and plenty of things about GIT!



COMPILING CODE IN C++

```
/*
    * "Hello, World!": A classic.
    */
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(void)
{
    cout << "Hello, World!" << endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

COMPILING CODE IN C++

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}</pre>
```

```
> g++ hello.cpp -ohello
```

COMPILING CODE IN C++

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  * "Hello, World!": A classic.
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using namespace std;
int main(void)
{
    cout << "Hello, World!" << endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
> g++ hello.cpp -ohello
```

```
> ./hello
Hello, World!
```

COMPILING CODE IN C++: THE MAIN STAGES

- 1. Pre-processing
- 2. Compilation
- 3. Assembly
- 4. Linking

These four steps are transparently performed one after the other by your favourite compiler.

COMPILING CODE IN C++: PRE-PROCESSING

```
/*
    * "Hello, World!": A classic.
    */
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(void)
{
    cout << "Hello, World!" << endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Pre-processor directives start with #

 \rightarrow #include <iostream> is replaced by the content of that file.

COMPILING CODE IN C++: COMPILATION

> g++ -S hello.cpp

main:

```
.LFB1493:
       .cfi_startproc
       pushq
                   %rbp
       .cfi_def_cfa_offset 16
       .cfi offset 6, -16
       movq %rsp, %rbp
       .cfi_def_cfa_register 6
                  .LCO(%rip), %rsi
       leaq
       leaq
                  ZSt4cout(%rip), %rdi
       call
                  ZStlsISt11char traitsIcEERSt13basic ost
                  %rax. %rdx
       movq
                  ZSt4endlIcSt11char traitsIcEERSt13basic
       movq
                  %rax, %rsi
       movq
                  %rdx, %rdi
       movq
```

COMPILING CODE IN C++: ASSEMBLY

```
> g++ -s hello.cpp
> hexdump a.out
0000000 457f 464c 0102 0001 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000010 0003 003e 0001 0000 07b0 0000 0000 0000
0000020
      0040 0000 0000 0000 1128 0000
                                 0000
0000030 0000 0000 0040 0038 0009 0040
                                 001b 001a
0000050 0040 0000 0000 0000 0040 0000
0000060 01f8 0000 0000 0000 01f8 0000
                                0000 0000
0000070 0008 0000 0000 0000 0003 0000 0004 0000
0000080 0238 0000 0000 0000 0238 0000
                                 0000
0000090 0238 0000 0000 0000 001c 0000
00000b0 0001 0000 0005
                    0000 0000 0000
      0000
           0000
               0000 0000 0000
                            0000
00000d0 0b78 0000 0000 0000 0b78 0000
                                0000 0000
00000e0 0000 0020 0000 0000 0001 0000 0006
```

COMPILING CODE IN C++: LINKING

The linker copies (and re-arrange) the machine code of the static dependencies (*static libraries*) into the executable.

That's what the -1 flag is used for:

```
> g++ cool_app.cpp -ocool_app -lcv_core -lcv_highgui -lcv_video
```

COMPILED VS NOT COMPILED

Multiple execution models:

o Compiled languages (eg C, C++, Ada...)

COMPILED VS NOT COMPILED

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- Interpreted languages (eg: ...?)

COMPILED VS NOT COMPILED

Multiple execution models:

- Compiled languages (eg C, C++, Ada...)
- Interpreted languages (eg: ...?)
- $\circ \to \mathsf{most}$ 'interpreted languages' are actually 'JITed'

Just-In-Time compilation: the interpreter generates an efficient **intermediate representation** (commonly called **bytecode**) that is executed (and often stored).

Very common execution model: Python, C#, Javascript...

LIBRARIES

A library is a collection of pre-compiled functions that might get called by an executable. *Libraries are not executable* by themselves.

Why libraries?

- o to modularise your code
- to make it easier to reuse

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A library is a collection of pre-compiled functions that might get called by an executable. *Libraries are not executable* by themselves.

Why libraries?

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- o to make it easier to reuse

Two main kinds:

- Static libraries, whose code is *copied* into the executable by the linker. Extensions: .a, .lib
- Dynamic libraries, whose code is loaded by the operating system at runtime. They are also called shared libraries.
 Extensions: .so, .dll, .dylib

STATIC VS DYNAMIC LIBRARIES

Take 5 min and try to list 2 advantages for the static libraries on one hand, and the dynamic libraries on the other hand.

STATIC VS DYNAMIC LIBRARIES

Advantages of static libraries:

- o application can be certain that all its libraries are present
- libraries are the correct version (on Linux, distributions and package managers handle that for dynamic libraries)
- o single executable: simpler distribution and installation
- only need to copy (and load into memory) the parts that are needed

STATIC VS DYNAMIC LIBRARIES

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- libraries are the correct version (on Linux, distributions and package managers handle that for dynamic libraries)
- o single executable: simpler distribution and installation
- only need to copy (and load into memory) the parts that are needed

Advantages of dynamic libraries:

- executables smaller because no need to copy the libraries' code
- o prevent redundant code in the system
- allows the libraries to be easily updated to fix bugs and security flaws without updating each of the applications

Code source of a pathfinding tool for our robots:

```
main.cpp
ui.cpp
pathfinding.cpp
```

> g++ main.cpp ui.cpp pathfinding.cpp -opathfinding_ui

pathfinding.cpp contains the actual pathfinder, and might be useful for many other projects. How to turn it into a library?

First, we need to extract the **API** of our library in a **public header** pathfinding.hpp:

```
#ifndef _PATHFINDING_HPP
#define _PATHFINDING_HPP

class Pathfinder {
    Pathfinder(std::shared_ptr<const Map> map);
    Path find(size_t goal_x, size_t goal_y);
}
#endif
```

The header contains the **declarations** of our classes, structures, functions, but not the **definitions** (the definitions are in pathfinding.cpp).

Next, compile the library:

> g++ -fPIC -shared pathfinding.cpp -olibpathfinding.so

Finally, use it:

> g++ main.cpp ui.cpp -lpathfinding -opathfinding_ui

BUILD SYSTEM

Use and provide a build system!

- \circ Windows-only \Rightarrow a Visual Studio solution is ok
- \circ MacOS-only \Rightarrow a XCode project is ok

In all other cases, go for a cross-platform build system like **CMake**.

EXAMPLE OF A CMAKE FILE: CMAKELISTS.TXT

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 2.8.3)
project(cmake example)
find_package(OpenCV REQUIRED) # one external dependency
# First, the library
add_library(pathfinding pathfinding.cpp)
install(TARGET pathfinding
   LIBRARY DESTINATION lib
# then, the executable, which depends on the library's target
include_directories(include)
add_executable(pathfinding_ui pathfinding main.cpp ui.cpp)
target_link_libraries(pathfinding_ui ${OpenCV_LIBRARIES})
install(TARGET pathfinding_ui
   RUNTIME DESTINATION bin
```



principle of least surprise

Make people feel at home when they interact with your project!

REPOSITORY LAYOUT

Try to follow as much as possible the **Filesystem Hierarchy Standard** (FHS). Mainly:

```
src/ # source
include/ # *public* headers
etc/ # configuration files
share/ # data
doc/ # documentation
README
LICENSE
```

NO build artifacts!!

no binaries (except possibly in share/)

REPOSITORY LAYOUT

Try to follow as much as possible the **Filesystem Hierarchy Standard** (FHS). Mainly:

```
src/ # source
include/ # *public* headers
etc/ # configuration files
share/ # data
doc/ # documentation
README
LICENSE
```

README (or better, use markdown: README.md): what is the project about? who is the target audience? how to install? how to get started?

```
my_proj/
main.cpp
ui.cpp
ui.hpp
pathfinding.cpp
pathfinding.hpp
ui.conf
```

```
my_proj/
  src/
    main.cpp
    ui.cpp
    ui.hpp
    pathfinding.cpp
  include/
    pathfinding.hpp
  etc/
    ui.conf
  README.md
  LICENSE
  CMakeLists.txt
```

When compiling the project, create a sub-directory build and perform an **out-of-tree** build:

- > mkdir build && cd build
- > cmake ..
- > make

```
build/
  ... # lots of compilation artifacts
src/
  main.cpp
  ui.cpp
  ui.hpp
  pathfinding.cpp
include/
  pathfinding.hpp
etc/
  ui.conf
README.md
LICENSE
CMakeLists.txt
```

The build/ directory can be deleted at any point as it contains only generated files.

EXAMPLE 2: YOU TAKE OVER AN EXISTING PROJECT

```
joe@doe:/usr/robot-planning$ ls -alh
drwxr-xr-x 2 joe root
                          4.0K Sep 22 10:40 .
drwxr-xr-x 12 root root 4.0K Sep 22 10:36 ...
-rwxrwxr-x 1 joe joe 8.8K Sep 22 10:40 pathfinding_ui
                          2.1K Sep 22 10:39 compile.sh
-rw-rw-r-- 1 joe joe
                          1.8K Sep 22 10:39 compile.bat
-rw-rw-r-- 1 joe joe
-rw-rw-r-- 1 joe joe
                          134 Sep 22 10:39 readme-first.txt
                        895 Sep 21 21:38 main.cpp
-rw-rw-r-- 1 joe joe
          1 joe joe
                          1.2K Sep 21 20:27 main.hpp
-rw-rw-r--
          1 joe joe
                          5.8K Sep 22 10:40 main.o
-rw-rw-r--
           1 joe joe
                            50 Sep 19 10:36 main.ini
-rw-rw-r--
-rw-rw-r--
           1 joe joe
                          2.3K Sep 20 09:31 pathfinding.cpp
-rw-rw-r--
           1 joe joe
                          230 Sep 20 10:32 pathfinding.hpp
           1 joe joe
                          4.3K Sep 22 10:40 pathfinding.o
-rw-rw-r--
           1 joe
                  joe
                          7.3K Sep 21 10:40 pathfinding.so
-rw-rw-r--
                          6.7K Sep 20 11:13 core.cpp
           1 joe
                  joe
-rw-rw-r--
                          7.1K Sep 22 10:40 core.o
           1 joe
                  joe
-rw-rw-r--
                          6.1K Sep 22 10:40 core.a
           1 joe
                  joe
-rw-rw-r--
                          6.0K Sep 21 16:22 core.lib
           1 joe
                  joe
-rw-rw-r--
```

EXAMPLE 2: YOU TAKE OVER AN EXISTING PROJECT

Points that can be improved:

- Developping in usr/ is a bad practice
- Rename files to be more descriptive
- Change the layout to follow the FHS (eg main.ini to etc/main.ini)
- o Perform out-of-tree compilation
- Use a buildsystem (like CMake) instead of relying on ad-hoc scripts
- Add a README and a LICENSE
- Public headers should be moved to include/

ORGANISING YOUR CODE: ROS PACKAGES

When working with ROS, you can use catkin_create_pkg to quickly generate a project skeleton + CMakeLists.txt:

```
> catkin_create_pkg my_ros_node std_msgs rospy roscpp
> ls -lh my_ros_node
-rw-r--r-- 1 joe joe 6.7K Nov 28 15:46 CMakeLists.txt
drwxr-xr-x 3 joe joe 4.0K Nov 28 15:46 include
-rw-r--r-- 1 joe joe 2.1K Nov 28 15:46 package.xml
drwxr-xr-x 2 joe joe 4.0K Nov 28 15:46 src
```

catkin_create_pkg <package_name> [depend1] [depend2] [depend3]



Given a version number MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH, increment the:

- o MAJOR version when you make incompatible API changes,
- MINOR version when you add functionality in a backwards-compatible manner, and
- PATCH version when you make backwards-compatible bug fixes.

Additional labels for pre-release and build metadata are available as extensions to the MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH format.

Source: semier website

You are the maintainer of cool_app, that depends on OpenCV 2.4.11.

The OpenCV project releases a new version, what should you do...

o ...if the new version is 2.4.12?

You are the maintainer of cool_app, that depends on OpenCV 2.4.11.

- o ...if the new version is 2.4.12?
- o ...if the new version is 2.5.0?

You are the maintainer of cool_app, that depends on OpenCV 2.4.11.

- o ...if the new version is 2.4.12?
- ...if the new version is 2.5.0?
- o ...if the new version is 2.9.0?

You are the maintainer of cool_app, that depends on OpenCV 2.4.11.

- o ...if the new version is 2.4.12?
- ...if the new version is 2.5.0?
- o ...if the new version is 2.9.0?
- o ...if the new version is 3.0.0-beta?

You are the maintainer of cool_app, that depends on OpenCV 2.4.11.

- o ...if the new version is 2.4.12?
- ...if the new version is 2.5.0?
- o ...if the new version is 2.9.0?
- o ...if the new version is 3.0.0-beta?
- o ...if the new version is 3.0.0?

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FREE SOFTWARE

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- Copyleft licenses: Derivative work must be made available under the same terms as the original work (viral licenses).
 Example: GPL





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- Copyleft licenses: Derivative work must be made available under the same terms as the original work (viral licenses).
 Example: GPL

You always keep the author rights!

 \Rightarrow you can change the license at any time.

- no license

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 Example: GPL

Check http://choosealicense.com/

WHAT IF YOU WANT TO USE A GPL LIBRARY?

There is a legal dispute to know whether merely *linking* with a library result in a *derivative work* (which would then have to be licensed as GPL).

WHAT IF YOU WANT TO USE A GPL LIBRARY?

There is a legal dispute to know whether merely *linking* with a library result in a *derivative work* (which would then have to be licensed as GPL).

The LGPL (*Lesser GPL*) explicitely allows the usage of the library without putting restrictions on the licensing of the resulting executable.

Open-source vs Free software?

"When we call software "free," we mean that it respects the users' essential freedoms: the freedom to run it, to study and change it, and to redistribute copies with or without changes. This is a matter of freedom, not price, so think of "free speech," not "free beer.""

"Open source is a development methodology; free software is a social movement"

Source: GNU website

10 min break



Re: Kernel SCM saga..

From: Linus Torvalds

Date: Thu Apr 07 2005 - 23:41:58 EST

- Next message: Evgeniy Polyakov: "Re: [Fwd: Re: connector is missing in 2.6.12-rc2-mm1]"
- Previous message: David S. Miller: "Re: [Fwd: Re: connector is missing in 2.6.12-rc2-mm1]" • In reply to: Chris Wedgwood: "Re: Kernel SCM saga.."
- Next in thread: kfogel: "Re: Kernel SCM saga.."
- Messages sorted by: [date] [thread] [subject] [author]

```
On Thu. 7 Apr 2005, Chris Wedgwood wrote:
```

```
> I'm playing with monotone right now, Superficially it looks like it
> has tons of gee-whiz neato stuff... however, it's *agonizingly* slow.
> I mean glacial. A heavily sedated sloth with no leas is probably
```

> faster. Yes. The silly thing is, at least in my local tests it doesn't actually seem to be doing anything while it's slow (there are no system calls

except for a few memory allocations and de-allocations). It seems to have some exponential function on the number of pathnames involved etc. I'm hoping they can fix it, though, The basic notions do not sound wrong.

In the meantime (and because monotone really is that slow), here's a quick challenge for you, and any crazy hacker out there: if you want to play with something really nasty (but also very very fast), take a look at kernel.org:/pub/linux/kernel/people/torvalds/.

First one to send me the changelog tree of sparse-git (and a tool to commit and push/pull further changes) gets a gold star, and an honorable mention. I've put a hell of a lot of clues in there (*).

I've worked on it (and little else) for the last two days. Time for somebody else to tell me I'm crazy.

Linus

(*) It should be easier than it sounds. The database is designed so that you can do the equivalent of a nonmerging (ie pure superset) push/pull with just plain rsync, so replication really should be that easy (if somewhat bandwidth-intensive due to the whole-file format)

Brian Harrys blog

Everything you want to know about Visual Studio ALM and Farming

The largest Git repo on the planet

05/24/2017 by Brian Harry MS // 59 Comments



It's been 3 months since I first wrote about our efforts to scale Git to extremely large projects and teams with an effort we called "Git Virtual File System". As a reminder, GVFS, together with a set of enhancements to Git, enables Git to scale to VERV large repos by virtualizing both the .git folder and the working directory. Rather than download the entire repo and checkout all the files, it dynamically downloads only the portions you need based on what you use.

A lot has happened and I wanted to give you an update. Three months ago, GVFS was still a dream. I don't mean it didn't exist – we had a concrete implementation, but rather, it was unproven. We had validated on some big repos but we hadn't rolled it out to any meaningful number of engineers so we had only conviction that it was going to work. Now we have proof.

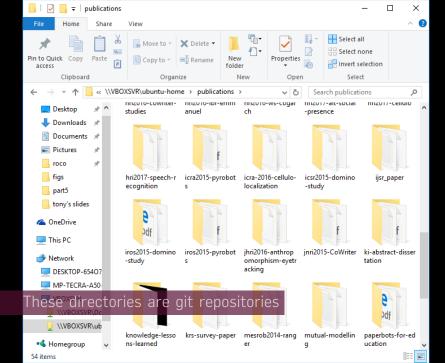
Today, I want to share our results. In addition, we're announcing the next steps in our GVFS journey for customers, including expanded open sourcing to start taking contributions and improving how it works for us at Microsoft, as well as for partners and customers.

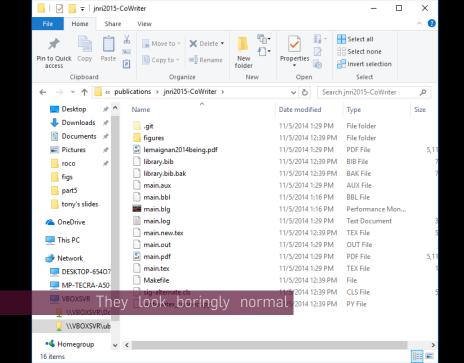
Windows is live on Git

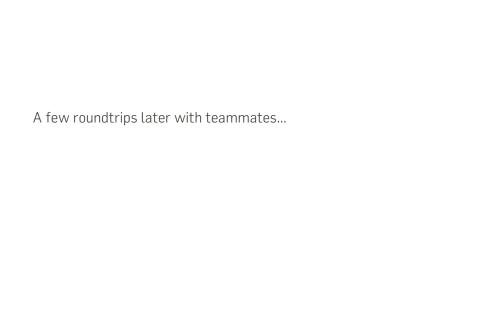
Over the past 3 months, we have largely completed the rollout of Git/GVFS to the Windows team at Microsoft.

As a refresher, the Windows code base is approximately 3.5M files and, when checked in to a Git repo, results in a repo of about 300GB. Further, the Windows team is about 4,000 engineers and the engineering system produces 1,760 daily "lab builds" across 440 branches in addition to thousands of pull request validation builds. All 3 of the dimensions (file count, repo size and activity), independently, provide daunting scaling challenges and taken together they make it unbelievably challenging to create a great experience. Before the move to Git, in Source Depot, it was spread across 40+ depots and we had a tool to manage operations that spanned them.

As of my writing 3 months ago, we had all the code in one Git repo, a few hundred engineers using it and a small fraction (<10%) of the daily build load. Since then, we have rolled out in waves across the engineering team.

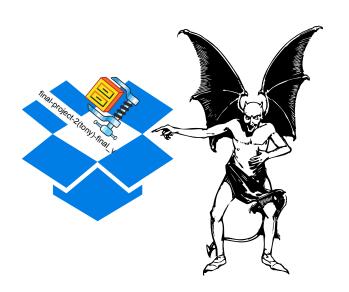






final project 2 (tony) final version3 2 ip







Get Started

Wall

Hidden Posts Info

Listings

Photos

O Dan's Welcome Page Discussions

7

About

people like this

using namespace std:

Tony King B. Real Estate · Toronto, Ontario # Edit Info

Wall Tony King B. · Most Recent ▼ Share: Status Photo Tink Video

Write something...

Tony King B.

Paul, you can take my change below:

using namespace cv; HeadPoseEstimation::HeadPoseEstimation(const string& face_detection_model, float focalLength): focalLength(focalLength), opticalCenterX(-1). opticalCenterY(-1) // Load face detection and pose estimation models. detector = get frontal face detector(): deserialize(face_detection_model) >> pose_model;

51 Impressions * 0% Feedback Tuesday at 2:25pm via re2social · Like · Comment

Æ Edit

Tony King B. SVN is really cool, but I like Facebook better!

51 Impressions : 0% Feedback Tuesday at 2:25pm via re2social · Like · Comment Admins (4) [?] See All

Home

Use Facebook

Promote with an Ad

Wiew Insights

An. Suggest to Friends

You

10 Tony King B. likes this.

Quick Tips

Get more people to like your Page with Facebook Ads today!

Get More Connections

Sample Ad



The text of your ad will go here.

Like . JP Zeni likes this.





git is essentially about recording the history of files

git is essentially about recording the history of files
(and who did what)

git is essentially about recording the history of files
(and who did what)
(and sharing as well)



WHY VERSIONING?

- The history of your development/document
- o Compare the current code with an older version
- Roll-back to previous versions (think 'undo on steroids')
- Experiment without losing anything
- Trace who did what (at the level of the line of code)
- Annotate your workflow (important milestones, etc)
- Avoid catastrophes!

ATOMIC COMMITS

The single most important concept (because it requires to think about development/writing in terms of **functional units**):

Atomic commit

A (typically small) commit that represent a **single, coherent & complete** functional change.

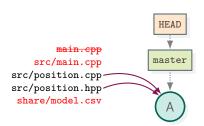
ATOMIC COMMITS

The single most important concept (because it requires to think about development/writing in terms of **functional units**):

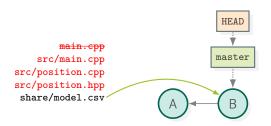
Atomic commit

- Easy to understand the change
- Debugging made easy (git bisect)
- Collaboration made easy (less, smaller conflict)
- o Easy to write a useful commit message

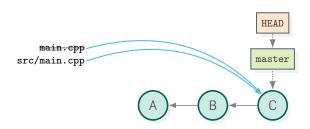
main.cpp
src/main.cpp
src/position.cpp
src/position.hpp
share/model.csv



git add src/position.*
git commit -m"Fix computation of position (float->double)"



git add share/model.csv
git commit -m"Re-trained model with 52 more participants"



git rm main.cpp
git add src/main.cpp
git commit -m"Move main.cpp to src/"

LOG

```
> git log
```

commit fa009cd7fca05b0b61170b20cf76a5f72b8843c2

Author: Severin Lemaignan <severin.lemaignan@plymouth.ac.uk>

Date: Wed Feb 10 16:48:22 2016 +0000

Move main.cpp to src/

commit aff81119459d9193c09effef1c150c4f7eac08dc

Author: Severin Lemaignan <severin.lemaignan@plymouth.ac.uk>

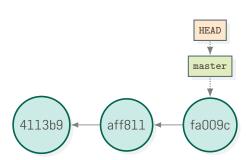
Date: Wed Feb 10 16:48:02 2016 +0000

Re-trained model with 52 more participants

commit 4113b9b6e6bbc8de532ad90153e0059cb5819de7

Author: Severin Lemaignan <severin.lemaignan@plymouth.ac.uk>

Date: Wed Feb 10 16:47:46 2016 +0000

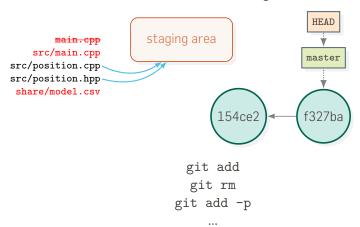


But why do we have to manually tell Git what files to add or remove?

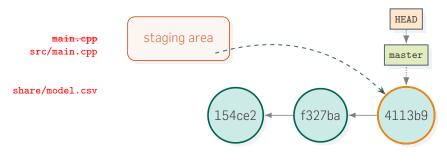
No "commit all changes" by default (well, you can, actually...)

⇒ Help thinking in terms of atomic commits!

Preparing a commit consists in filling the **staging area** (or **index**) with the list of changes:



Preparing a commit consists in filling the **staging area** (or **index**) with the list of changes:



git commit

TO SUMMARIZE...

The first time...

```
> mkdir my_repo && cd my_repo
> git init
```

Then...

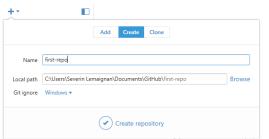
```
# make some changes...
> git add <files>
> git commit -m"<commit message>"
# make some changes...
> git add <files>
> git commit -m"<other commit message>"
# That's it!
```

Viewed from a GUI (macOS & Windows) **GitHub Desktop** Walkthrough

https://desktop.github.com/



Log in to your GitHub account

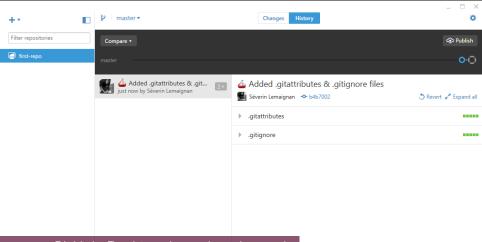




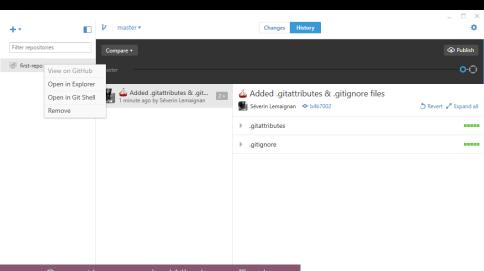
Ø

Get started by adding a repository.

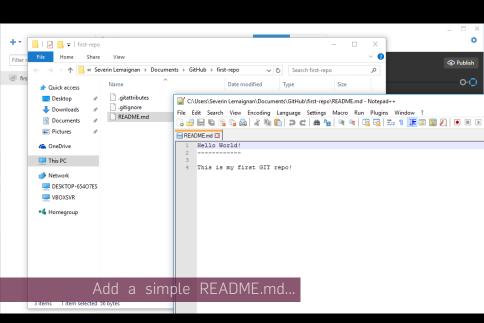
Create a (local) repository

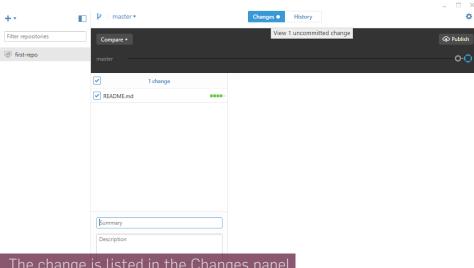


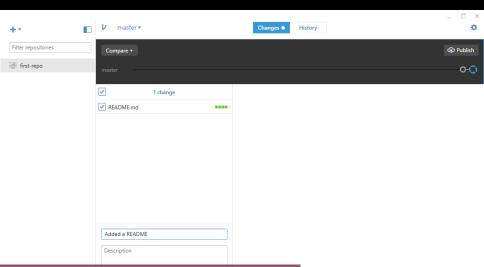
GitHub Desktop has already made a first commit on your behalf



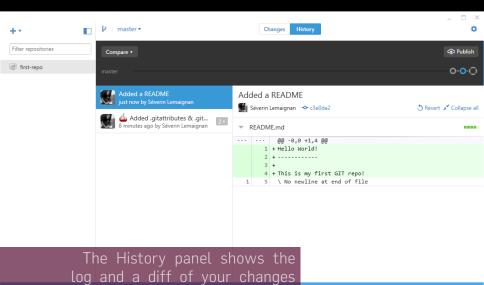
Open the repo in Windows Explorer







Write a commit message & commit!



♣ Undo

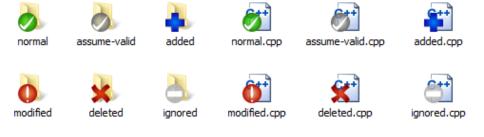
Created commit: 'Added a README

Viewed from a GUI **Tortoise GIT**

https://tortoisegit.org/



Direct interaction in the Windows explorer



conflicted.cpp

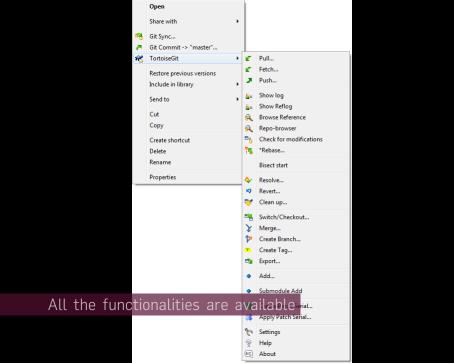
skip-worktree.cpp non-versioned.cpp

Files' status appear as icons

non-versioned

conflicted

skip-worktree



Memord (past Commt Set author date Set author date Changes made (double-dick on file for diff): Chedx: All Blone Universioned Versioned Added Deleted Modified Files Submodules Path Modified Files ✓ Languages/Tortoise_bg.po ✓ Languages/Tortoise_cs.po ✓ Languages/Tortoise_de.po ✓ Languages/Tortoise_de.po ✓ Languages/Tortoise_de.po ✓ Languages/Tortoise_de.po ✓ Languages/Tortoise_fp.po	Prepare new release	Message: Prepare new release Signed-off-by: Sven Strickroth <=mail@cs-ware.de> 4 Set author date Set author	:\TortoiseGit - Commit - TortoiseGit	
Signed-off-by: Sven Strickroth <email@cs-ware.de> Add Sgned-off-by Set author date Add Sgned-off-by Changesen Grotose be po Do Languages Fortose be po Languages Fortose e.g. po</email@cs-ware.de>	Signed-off-by: Sven Strickroth <email@cs-ware.de> Amend_Last Commit</email@cs-ware.de>	Signed-off-by: Sven Strickroth <email@cs-ware.de> Add Sgned-off-by Changes made (double-dick on file for diff): Compare with base Double-dick on file for</email@cs-ware.de>		
Amed Jack Commit	Amed Last Commit	Amed Jest Commit Set author date Set autho		
Changes made (double-click on file for diff): Check: All Blone Unversioned Versioned Added Deleted Modified Files Submodules Path Extens Modified Files V Languages/Tortoise_lgs_po V Languages/Tortoise_des_po V Languages/Tortoise_des_po V Languages/Tortoise_des_po V Languages/Tortoise_des_po V Languages/Tortoise_des_po V Languages/Tortoise_fls_po V Languages/Tortoise_fls_po V Languages/Tortoise_fls_po Languages/Tortoise_fls_po Languages/Tortoise_fls_po Languages/Tortoise_fls_po Languages/Tortoise_fls_po Languages/Tortoise_fls_po Languages/Tortoise_fls_po Languages/Tortoise_fls_po	Changes made (double-click on file for diff): Check: All Bone Unversioned Versioned Added Deleted Modified Files Submodules Path Modified Files Languages/Tortoise_bg.po Languages/Tortoise_cs.po Languages/Tortoise_cs.po Languages/Tortoise_de.po Languages/Tortoise_de.po Languages/Tortoise_de.po Languages/Tortoise_de.po Languages/Tortoise_de.po Languages/Tortoise_de.po Languages/Tortoise_de.po Languages/Tortoise_de.po Languages/Tortoise_lo.po L	Changes made (double-click on file for diff): Check: All Bone Universioned Versioned Added Deleted Modified Files Submodules Path Modified Files Languages/Tortoise_log.po Languages/Tortoise_cs.po Languages/Tortoise_cs.po Languages/Tortoise_de.po Languages/Tortoise_de.po Languages/Tortoise_fi.po Languages/Tortoise_jid.po Languages/To	Set author <u>d</u> ate	
Path	Path Modified Files Languages/Tortoise_bg.po .po .po	Path Modified Files Developed Deve	nanges made (double-dick on file for diff):	
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	Languages Tortoise_ja.po Dopen with D	Sanguages for tobes_ja.po Languages for tobes_ja.po	Languages/Tortoise_cs.po Compare with base	.po .po .po .po .po .po

Short answer: everything you care about in your project

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(you can left out temporary files, automatically generated files, etc)

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However, versioning is **less useful for binary files**:

- no line-by-line tracking of changes
- every single change creates a whole copy: repo size might grow quickly!

Binary files include images, archives (zip files), PDF, most office document (docx/xlsx/pptx)

Short answer: everything you care about in your project

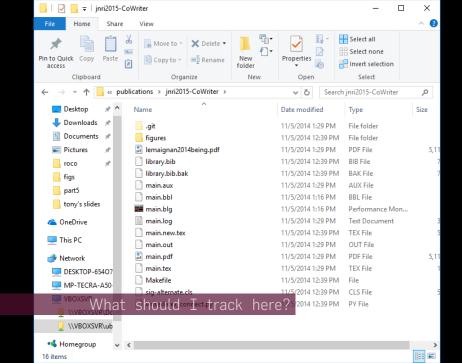
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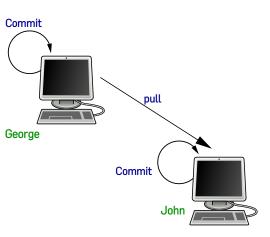
Binary files include images, archives (zip files), PDF, most office document (docx/xlsx/pptx)

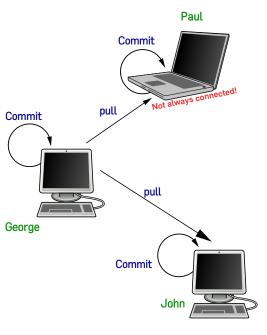
For documents, you might want to consider alternative like markdown.

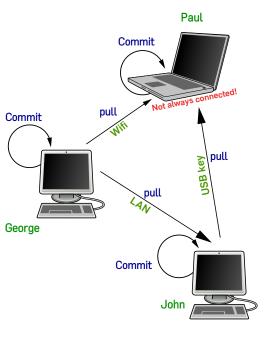


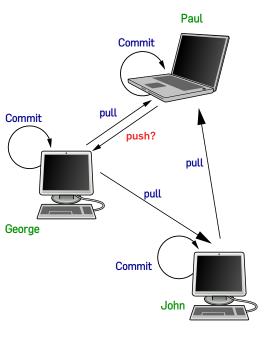


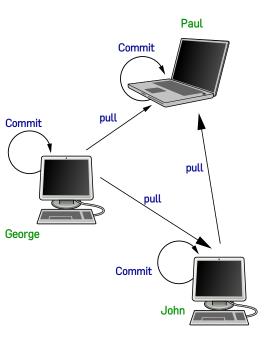
Commit



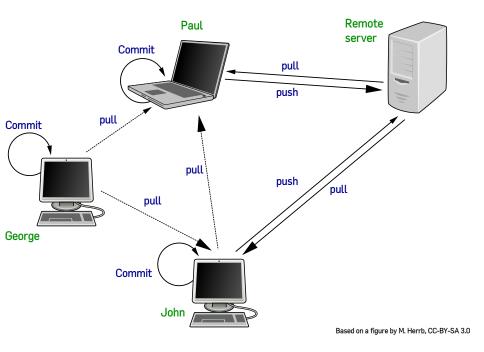


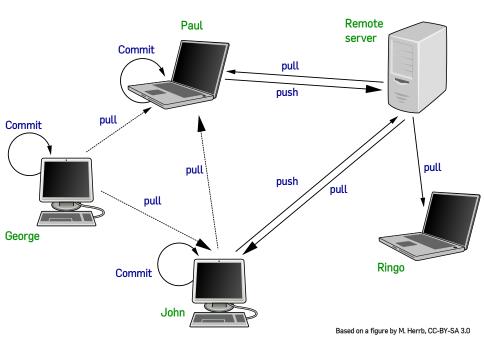


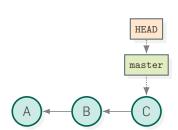


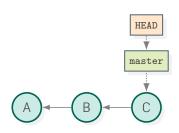




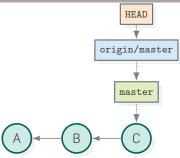




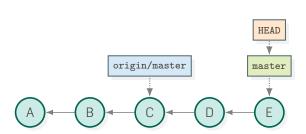


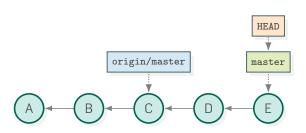


git remote add origin git@github.com:user/repo.git
git remote add john-usb E:\john_repo
git remote add ftp-origin ftp://host.xz/path/to/repo.git/

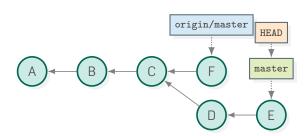


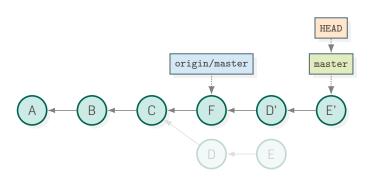
git push origin master
(or simply git push)



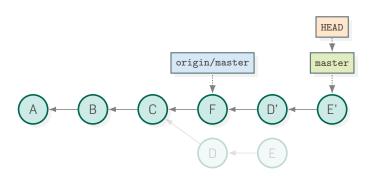


What happened on our remote? Let's have a look... git fetch origin

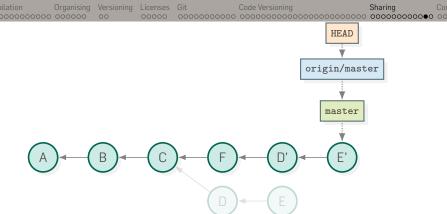




git rebase origin/master (but you don't need it, because...)



git pull --rebase



git push

TO SUMMARIZE...

The first time...

```
> git clone <url>
# for instance,
# git clone https://github.com/user/repo.git
```

Then...

```
> cd <repo>
# make some changes...
> git add <files>
> git commit -m"<commit message>"
# ...
# when you want to share:
> git pull --rebase # any changes on the remote?
> git push
```



THE DREADFUL CONFLICT

While peacefully editing your last (great) report...

When you have resolved this problem, run "git rebase --continue". If you prefer to skip this patch, run "git rebase --skip" instead. To check out the original branch and stop rebasing, run "git rebase --

A conflict happens when two modifications of a given file overlap

Two persons can modify the same file at the same time, as long as they do not work on the same region of the file.

```
> git pull --rebase john master
# conflict!
> git mergetool
```

File Edit Changes View Tabs

This article discusses, however, the less positive side of this Building on falled attempts to replicate well-accepted experimer facilitation, we discuss our possible over-reliance and somewhat acceptance of classic results in psychology. Firstly, we subject acceptance of classic results in psychology. Firstly, we subject to psychology into a regular business relationship', and secondly research field does not need to shy ways from developing its owr

reference tasks. % JK: what does transforming into a regular business relationshi

\end{abstract}

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\section(Introduction: Our Love Affair with Psychology) \label(s

The field of Human-Robot Interaction, and in particular, the fie

That said, the demographics of the academics working in HRI are towards engineering background (textcolor/red)(TBD: any data to could try to go over last year HRI: sauthor (ist, and quickly to backgrounds)); one often becomes a researcher in HRI by first be backgrounds); one often becomes a researcher in HRI by first be backgrounds); one often becomes a researcher in HRI by first be backgrounds); one often becomes a researcher in HRI by first be backgrounds); one of the third background in psychology, many do not. This is not per se an issue: as capable, rigorous scientists, we understand the literature of social science, and take inspiration.

tasks, protocols, results. This is actually how science is supported think however that a 'second order' effect might be underestimeny of us are 'consumers' of the psychology literature rather to and active contributor to the psychology computity, we might not and active contributor to the psychology computity, we might not and active contributor to

the same common-grounds with these neighbouring academic fields.

This has two consequences: first, as we are generally less famil automatically question their findings as we would in our own coneffect is reinforced by the perceived maturity of academic field

errect is reinforced by the percetivem maturity of academic Tiest developmental psychology, versus the youth of human-robot interascend, we build assumptions on how research is conducted in oth based on our own experience. As our background is often in exact we would intuitively expect evaluation methods to deliver as murchoust, exact, clear-cut results. Results that are always reprocuping the property of the p

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\section{Introduction: Our Love Affair with Psychology} \label
The field of Hunan-Robot Interaction, and in particular, the f

that said, the demographics of the academics working in NET ar towards engineering background (textcolor/red]/TBD: any data to could try to go over last year relifs author list. and quickly backgrounds): one often becomes a researcher in HEL by first have a primarily academic background in psychology, any do no This is not per se an issue: as capable, rigorous scientists, ordertand the literature of social science, and take inspirat

We think however that a 'second order' effect might be underes many of us are 'consumers' of the psychology literature rather and active contributor to the psychology community, we might in the same common-grounds with these neighbouring scademic field. This has two consequences: first, as we are generally less far

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Second, we build assumptions on how research is conducted in o based on our own experience. As our background is often in exa we would intuitively expect evaluation methods to deliver as r robust, exact, clear-cut results. Results that are always repr certainly webparrassed whenever our results do not fraw such a \section[Introduction: Our Love Affair with Psychology] \labels
The field of Human-Robot Interaction, and in particular, the fie

That said, the demographics of the academics working in NRI are towards engineering background (textcole) refell[10] any data to could fry to go over last year nRIT's author list, and quickly of backgrounds!) is one often becomes a researcher in NRI by first be have a primarily academic background in psychology, namy don not. This is not per se an issue: a capable, riporous scientists, we understand the literature of social science, and take inspiratic tasks, protocols, results. This is a catually how acetime is supported.

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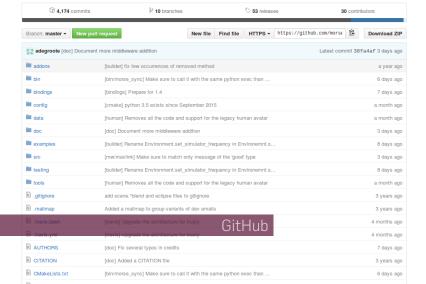
Second, we build assumptions on how research is conducted in off based on our own experience. As our background is often in exact we would intuitively expect evaluation methods to deliver as muc certainly embarrassed whenever our results do not draw such a cl picture.

Meld is one of the nice tools to fix conflicts





The Modular OpenRobots Simulation Engine http://morse-simulator.github.io/ — Edit





ACTIONS

Compare

-C Fork

NAVIGATION

JII Overview

Commits

Branches

Downloads

Pull requests

Source

Séverin Lemaignan / MakeHuman

Source

MakeHuman /

D default + ₺.+ la blendertools

buildscripts

m docs

makehuman

maketarget-standalone

.hgeol

.hgtags

574 B 2014-03-18 .haianore merge with stable 47 R 2014-03-15 Cleanup hgtags

23 B

■ README 1.5 KB

2014-03-23

2014-02-03

Add url to development tracker for dev status to readme

Ensure use of LF native line endings for all text files, to avoid careless windows developers changing the line endings.

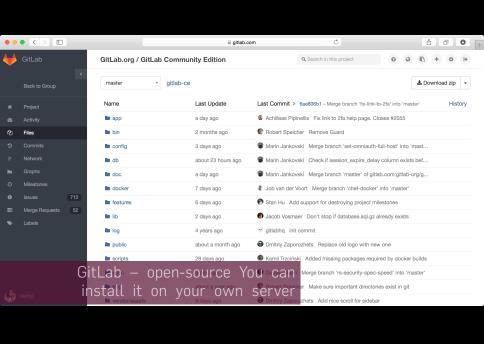
MakeHuman _____

Makehuman is a completely free, innovative and professional software for the modelling of 3-Dimensional humanoid characters. This is the official source repository of the MakeHuman project.

Official website: http://www.makehuman.org Development status: http://bugtracker.makehuman.org

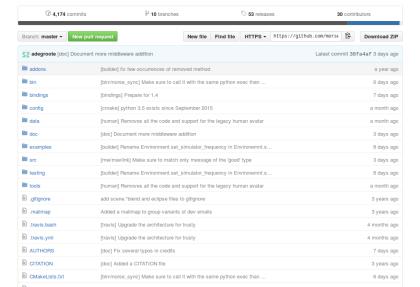
License

MakeHuman's source code and its mesh data is distributed freely under the AGPL3 license (see license.txt). Content created using the MakeHuman application is released under the liberal CCO license. For more details, refer to these pages:

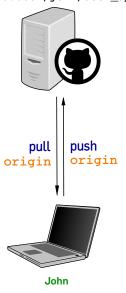


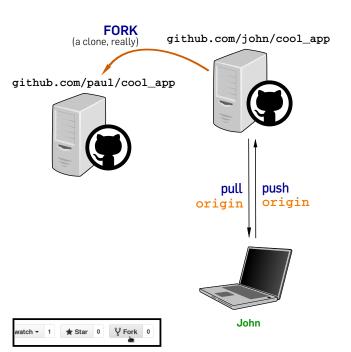


The Modular OpenRobots Simulation Engine http://morse-simulator.github.io/ — Edit

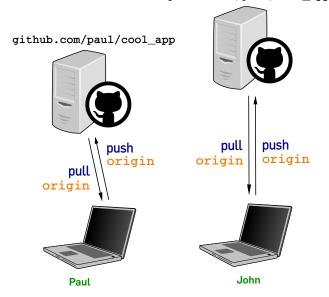


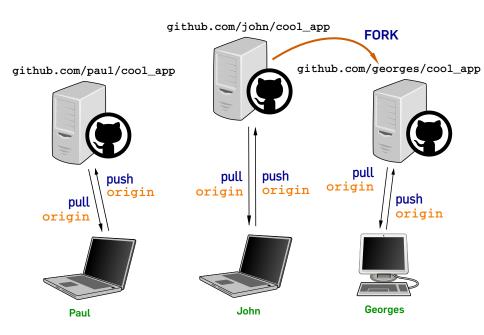
github.com/john/cool_app



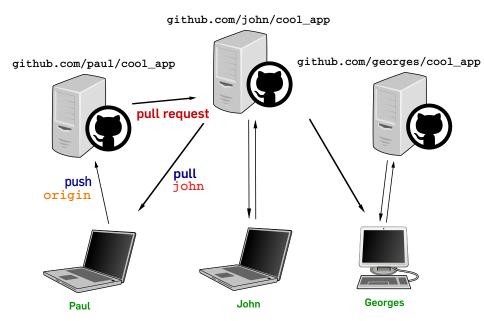


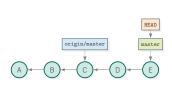
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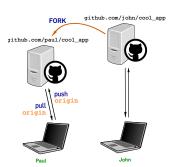




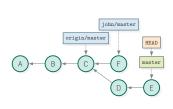
github.com/john/cool_app github.com/georges/cool_app github.com/paul/cool_app pull john pull john Georges John Paul

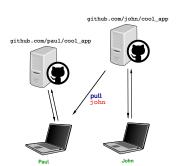




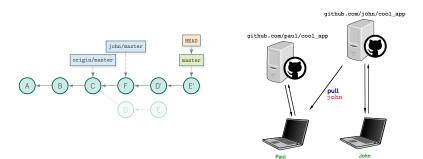


After forking on GitHub, Paul runs git clone https://github.com/paul/cool_app.git and he adds few local commits

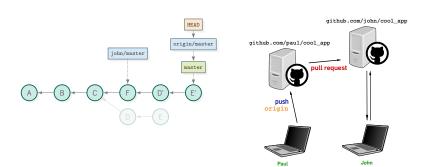




He would like to propose his changes to John
First, he needs to get the latest changes from John:
git add remote john https://github.com/john/cool_app.git
git fetch john



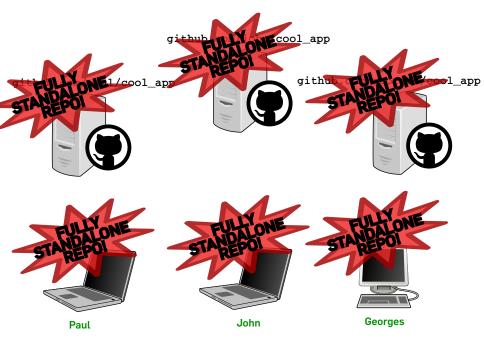
Paul rebases his master branch on John's one:
git rebase john/master
(actually, Paul would simply run git pull --rebase john master)



He pushes his commits to his own GitHub account: git push

...and finally press the "Create a pull request" button in GitHub.

(what happens next on John's side is a story for another day :-) But to make it short, he can press "Merge pull request" on his GitHub account if he is happy with the pull-request!)





Compilation Organising Versioning Licenses Git Code Versioning Sharing Coro

GIT CHEAT SHEET

To start...

...from scratch: git init
...from existing repo: git clone <url>

Prepare commits:

git add
git rm
git add -p (partial files)

Commit:

git commit

Create branch:

git checkout -b <branch>

Jump between branches:

git checkout <branch>

"Import" another branch:

git rebase <other_branch>

Add a remote source:

git remote add <name> <url>

What's new on a remote?

git pull <remote> <branch>
(git pull alone ≡ git pull origin master)

Share stuff on a remote:

git push <remote> <branch>
(git push alone = git push origin master)

Repo state

git status

Repo history

Who did what?

git blame

I've lost everythg! git reflog

COMMIT HYGIENE

"Show me the project history, I'll tell you what coder you are"

Commit often! Push when needed (or at the end of day)

Because commits are local (ie, private), **do commit often**: **mistakes are ok** as you can fix them before sharing with others.

COMMIT HYGIENE

"Show me the project history, I'll tell you what coder you are"

- Write useful messages (no "Fixed bug" or "New file")
- First line of commit messages < 72 characters

COMMIT HYGIENE

"Show me the project history, I'll tell you what coder you are"

Tag important commits!

Notably, GitHub (amongst others) interpret tags as **releases** of your code.

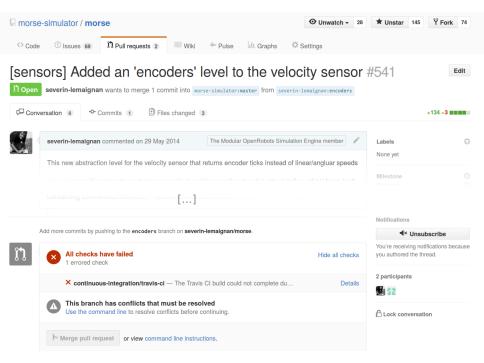
one repo = one thing

make plenty of repos!

A FEW COOL GITHUB STUFF TO FINISH

Besides bugtracking, project homepages and wikis, GitHub integrates with many third-party services & tools:

• Travis CI or AppVeyor for continuous integration



A FEW COOL STUFF TO FINISH

- + GitHub integrates with many external services & tools:
 - Travis CI or AppVeyor for continuous integration
 - o **zenodo**: associate a DOI to your repository
 - **ReadTheDocs**: generate and publish on-line documentation

That's all, folks!

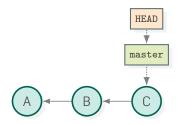
Questions:

Portland Square B316 or severin.lemaignan@plymouth.ac.uk

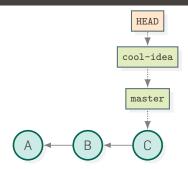
Slides:

github.com/severin-lemaignan/module-introduction-sensors-actuators

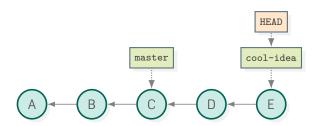


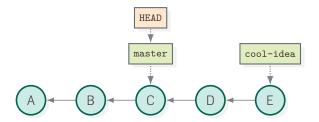


What if ...?

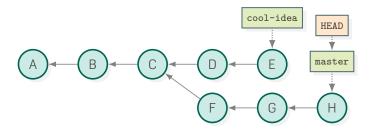


git checkout -b cool-idea

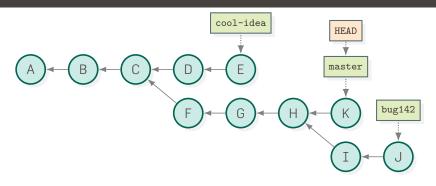




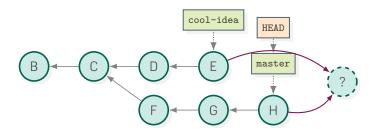
Let go back to serious stuff!
git checkout master



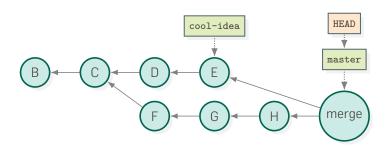
The branch name is an alias for the tip of the current branch



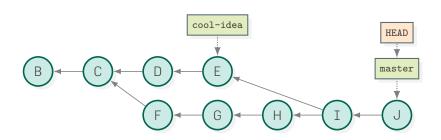
 \Rightarrow branches are very cheap +10 of them at a given time it not uncommon



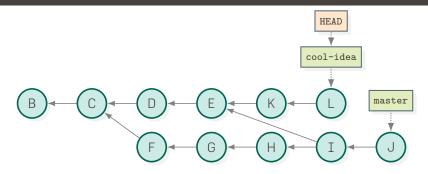
Two options: merging and rebasing



Merging git merge cool-idea

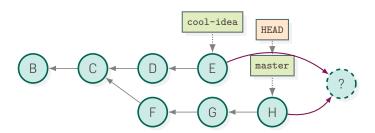


git commit

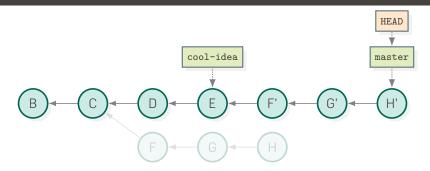


git checkout cool-idea git commit ...etc.

REBASING BRANCHES

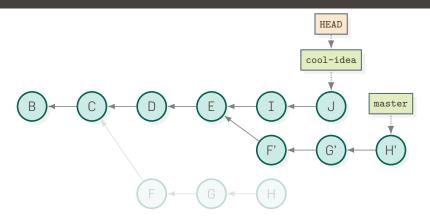


REBASING BRANCHES



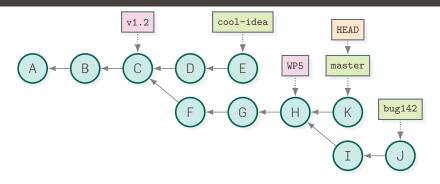
Rebasing git rebase cool-idea

REBASING BRANCHES



git checkout cool-idea git commit

MORE COMMIT ALIASES: TAGS



Label important commits/milestones

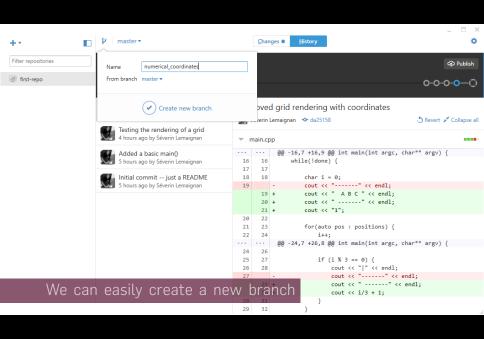
git tag v1.2 git tag WP5

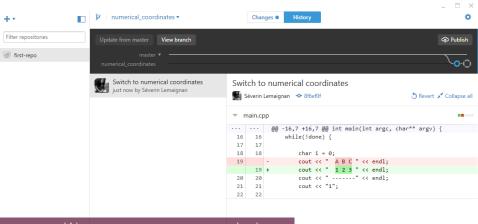
TO SUMMARIZE...

```
# where are we?
$ git branch
master
# make some changes...
$ git add <files> && git commit -m"<commit message>"
# start working on something new?
$ git checkout -b new-idea
$ git branch
new-idea
# work in that branch for a while
$ git add <files> && git commit -m"<commit message>"
# back to master
$ git checkout master
#...
# rebase master on new-idea: new-idea is now in master
$ git rebase new-idea
```

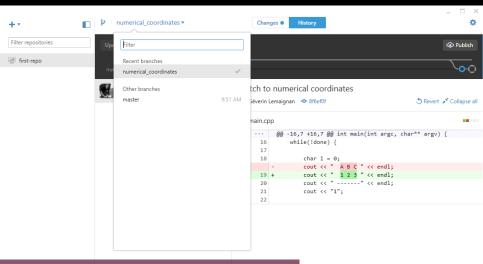
Working with branches

Viewed from a GUI...

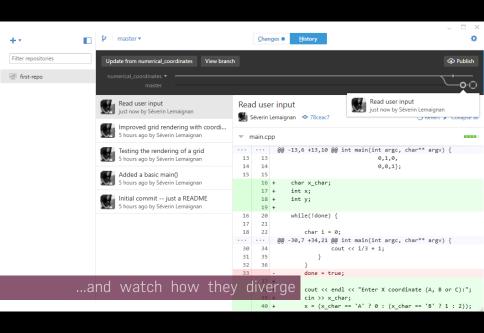


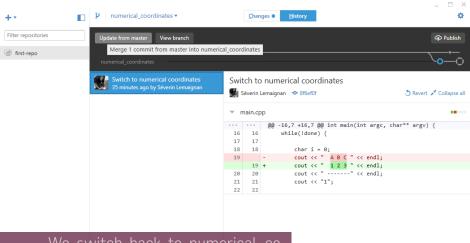


We can compare numerical_coordinates with master (click on View branch for the full history)



We can jump between branches..





ordinates and merge in master

