# VERSION CONTROL USING MERCURIAL

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# "FINAL".doc



FINAL.doc!



FINAL\_rev.2.doc



FINAL\_rev.6.COMMENTS.doc

track changes



FINAL\_rev.8.comments5. CORRECTIONS.doc



FINAL\_rev.18.comments7. corrections9.MORE.30.doc



FINAL\_rev.22.comments49. corrections.10.#@\$%WHYDID ICOMETOGRADSCHOOL????.doc

# A TIME AXIS FOR FILE CONTENTS

- Many computer files represent work in progress.

  Examples: program source code, scientific publications, theses, ...
- It is desirable to be able to go back to earlier versions, or identify what has been changed when and by whom.
- Traceability is particularly important for collaborative work due to the risk of conflicting changes.

A version control system stores consecutive versions of each file with

- a time stamp
- the author of the most recent change
- a description of the change provided by its author

#### VERSION CONTROL IN PRACTICE

- \* A *project* consists of several files and directories that belong together. Typically, a project equals a directory.
- \* A repository is a directory under version control. When it is initialized, the version control system creates a database for bookkeeping.
- When a new version is recorded, a new *changeset* is added to the database.
- The database is stored in an invisible directory inside the repository (Mercurial: .hg). Don't delete it or modify its contents!

#### POPULAR VERSION CONTROL SYSTEMS

Subversion (SVN): <a href="http://subversion.tigris.org/">http://subversion.tigris.org/</a>

Mercurial: <a href="http://www.selenic.com/mercurial/">http://www.selenic.com/mercurial/</a>

GIT: <a href="http://git-scm.com/">http://git-scm.com/</a>

Bazaar: <a href="http://bazaar-vcs.org/">http://bazaar-vcs.org/</a>

Darcs: <a href="http://darcs.net/">http://darcs.net/</a>

#### MERCURIAL

Distributed version control system written mostly in Python. Used from the terminal, the command name is **hg**.

#### Used by several well-known projects:

- Python
- Mozilla
- OpenJDK (Java)
- OpenSolaris

Download from: <a href="http://mercurial.selenic.com/">http://mercurial.selenic.com/</a>

Extensive documentation: http://hgbook.red-bean.com/

#### GUIs and IDE integration:

http://mercurial.selenic.com/wiki/OtherTools

# MINIMAL SETUP (UNIX/MACOS)

```
Create configuration file
  $HOME/.hgrc (Unix)
  mercurial.ini (Windows)

[ui]
username = Konrad Hinsen <konrad.hinsen@cnrs-orleans.fr>
ignore = ~/.hgignore
```

#### Create file \$HOME/.hgignore

#### BASIC COMMANDS

hg init <directory>

Initialize a repository.

hg status

Show uncommitted changes/additions/removals.

hg add <file1> <file2> ...

Add new files to the list of version-controlled files.

hg commit <file1> <file2> ...

Commit changes to the listed files.

hg log

Show summary of revisions.

hg serve

Start Web server for repository inspection.

# EXERCISES

- Download a small repository by typing:
   hg clone <a href="http://selenic.com/repo/hello">http://selenic.com/repo/hello</a>
   Explore what is in there, modify a file, add a file, and check that all operations have been run successfully.
- 2) Download a real-life repository (pylint, a code analyzer for Python): hg clone <a href="http://bitbucket.org/logilab/pylint">http://bitbucket.org/logilab/pylint</a>

Then start a Web server:

cd pylint

hg serve

and point a browser to <a href="http://localhost:8000">http://localhost:8000</a>/ to explore the contents.

# ADVANCED TOPICS NOT COVERED TODAY, BUT WORTH KNOWING ABOUT

#### TEAM DEVELOPMENT

- People working on a common project need a way to share or exchange modifications to the project's files.
- Two approaches:
  - A *master repository* is hosted on a Web server (private or public). Project members *push* changes to the servers and *pull* the changes made by others.

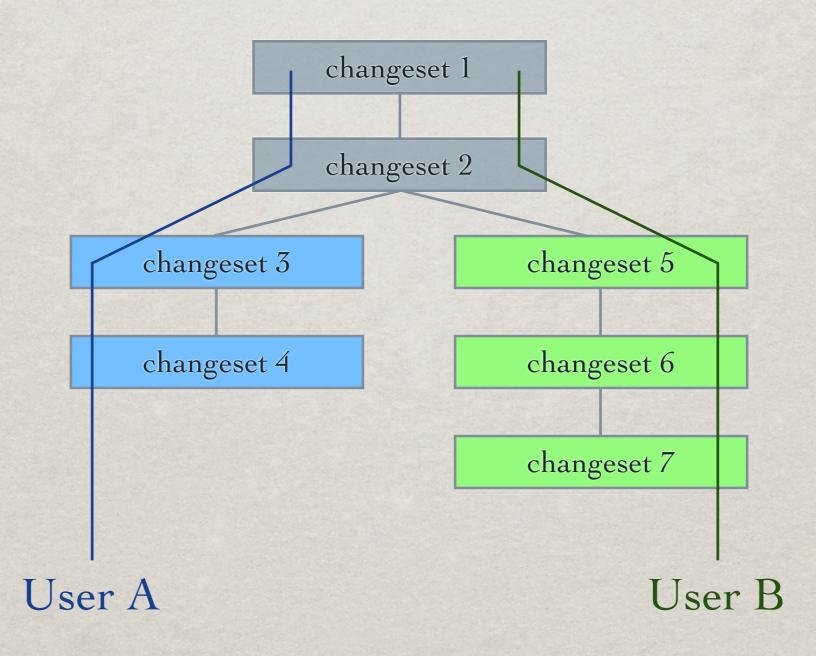
A good hosting service for Mercurial projects is

http://bitbucket.org/

Project members *export* their changes to a file and send that file to other members (e-mail, USB stick, ...) who *import* it.

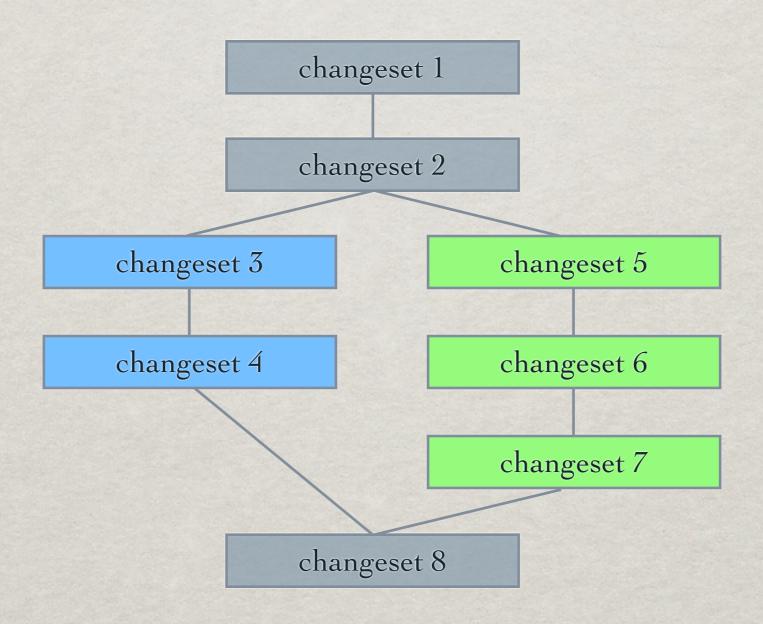
# BRANCHES

After two project members share their modifications, the repository looks like this:



# MERGING

Branches can be merged. This requires resolving conflicting changes by hand - Mercurial can't read your mind!



# THEMATIC BRANCHES

- A single user can create multiple branches, and give them names.
- This is used for maintaining several versions ("stable" vs. "development", ...).
- It is also used for experimental work that should not disturb mainstream work.