



L3 Mention Informatique Parcours Informatique et MIAGE

Génie Logiciel Avancé

Part IV: Version and Configuration Management

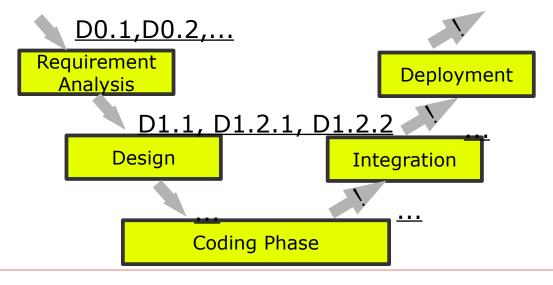
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Plan of the Chapter

- Motivation: Version and Configuration Management as "the" means for collaborative development
- Version management
 - Centralized Version Control
 - Distributed Version Control
 - Organizing Merges
- Beyond Versions: Configurations
 - Build Management
 - Advanced Configuration Management

Motivation

- Recall: SE Processes are based
 - on a large flow of documents and code
 - ... that have to be edited collaboratively
 - ... distributed consistently
 - ... while controlling access



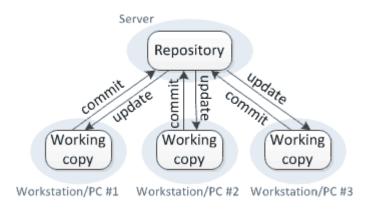
Motivation

- Important TECHNICAL means to support the process
 - Explicit tools for Version Management (CVS, svn, git, mercurial, sourcedepot, ...)
 - Create and track revisions of files and file-trees
 - Create and track differences between files and filetrees
 - Acces control to the various parties of process
 - Locking of documents
 - Merging of revisions
 - Quality control
 - ... actually, it is dead-useful for everything !!!

Concepts of Centralized Version Control

- Working copises (in user space)
- Repository (on the server-side)
- update: syncing with the repository
- commit: creating a new revision of a document (involves new registration, inclusion in documents, consistency checks)
- operations lock, checkout, import, ...

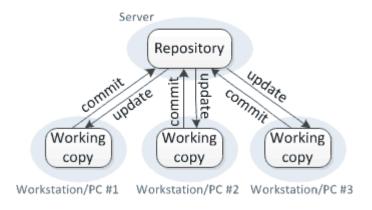
Centralized version control



Concepts of Centralized Version Control

- First widely used system: CVS
- Nowadays in use : svn
- In connection with
 a gui-client:
 useable for end-users ...
 ... for everything ...

Centralized version control





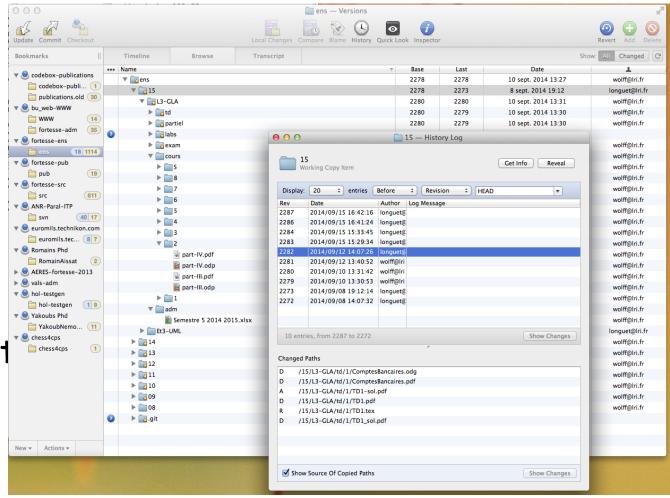
https://subversion.apache.org/

... for everything ...

my working copy for this course material

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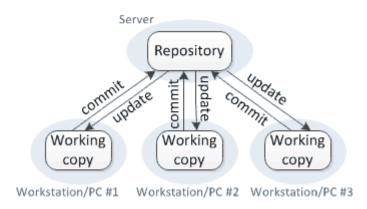
Version management
 is not just
 for code



One step further: Distributed Version Control

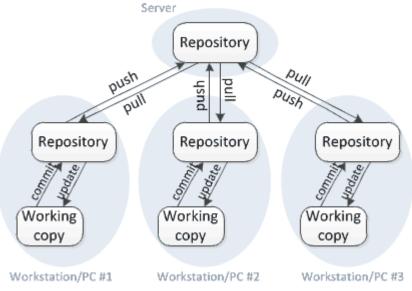
Hierarchy of repositories:

Centralized version control



- one more sync-level, but more precise history in practice... since everybody can check in locally
- hierarchy strictly speaking not necessary

Distributed version control



Distributed Version Control Systems

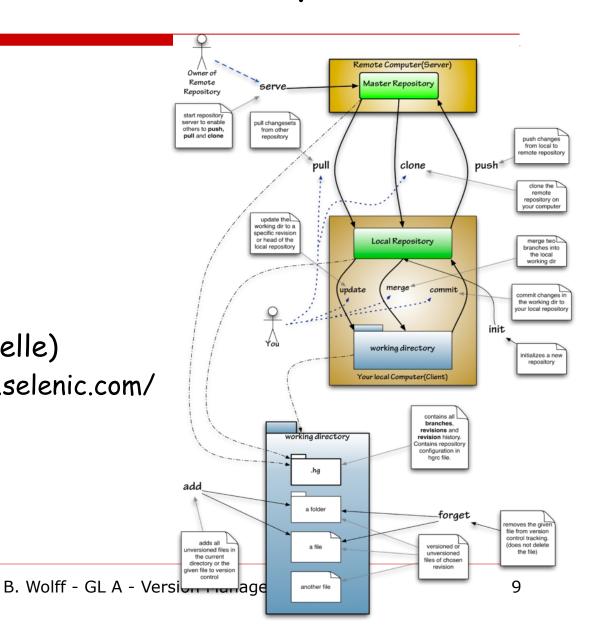
Opensource:

git (Linux)



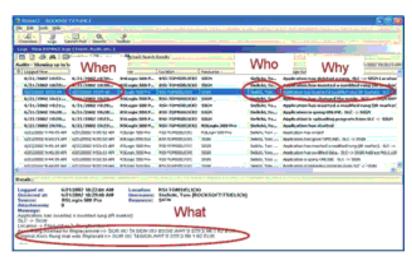
mercurial (Isabelle) http://mercurial.selenic.com/





Consequences for a development process

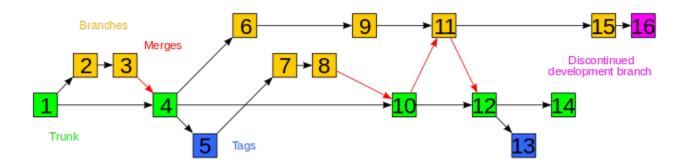
The entire development becomes visible, trackable, reproducible, and can be an object in its own right (if formal): apply changeset XYZ ...



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Problems of a distributed development

If not synced via explicit locks, a development looks like this:

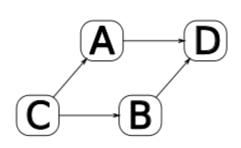


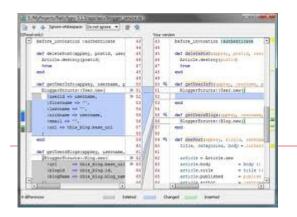
- Merging: For binary formats, only special purpose merges work (as in MS Word, for example ...)
- For textual formats:

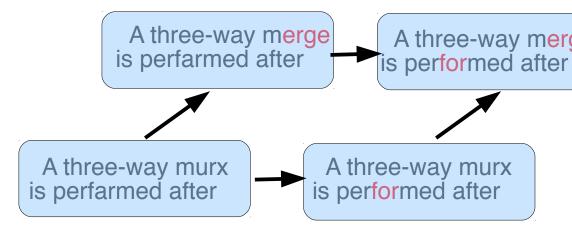
A partial solution ...

For textual formats:

A three-way merge is performed after an automated difference analysis between a file 'A' and a file 'B' while also considering the origin, or common ancestor, of both files. It is a rough merging method, but widely applicable since it only requires one common ancestor to reconstruct the changes that are to be merged.







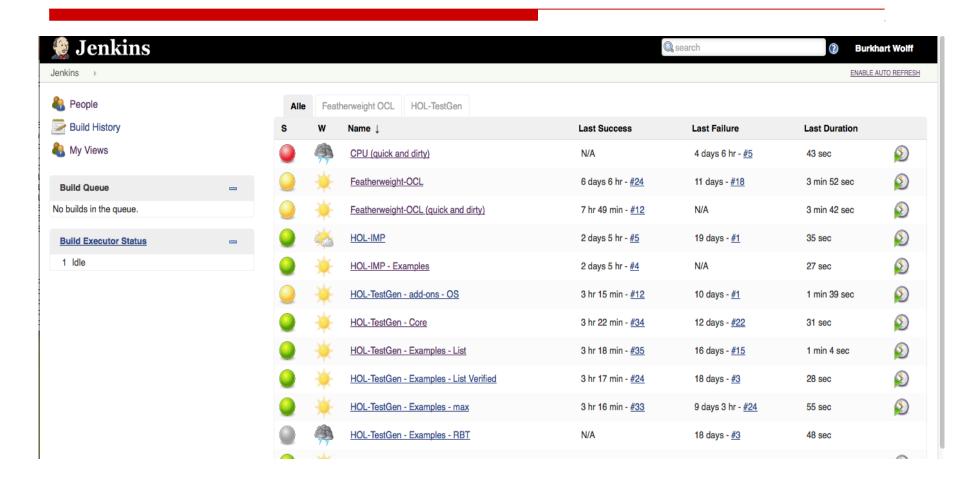
Tools: For example xmerge, which also offer conflict resolution by hand ...

A better solution ...

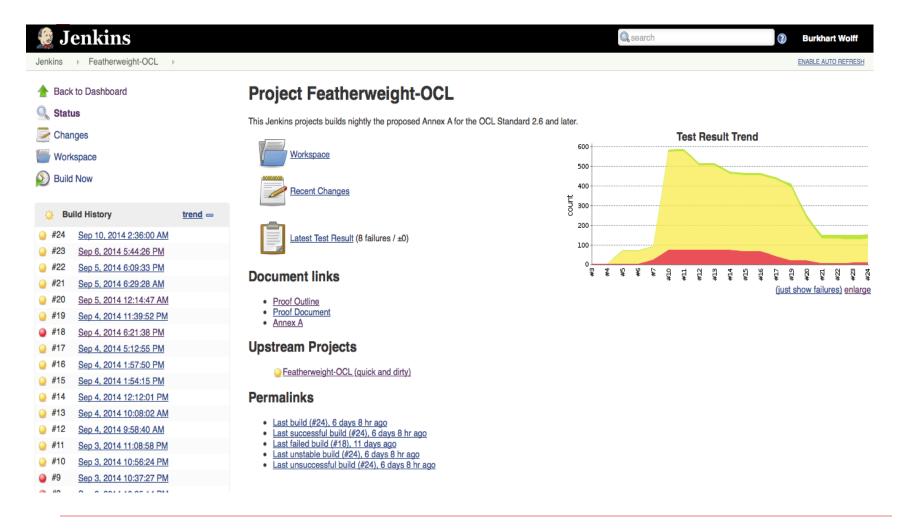
In a distributed development process, where a very large number of merges occurs routinely, the validation of the intermediate results becomes crucial.
 (This limits the use of informal documents.)

- validation on any check-in (for example: automated type-checking)
- validation for UML documents
 (self-defined consistency checkers for UML models)
- automated static analysis and tests during systematic and periodic builds ...
- ... more advanced methods, using proof techiques.

Build Management: A Build-Server



Build Management: A Build-Server



Towards Configuration Management

- ... generalizes Version-Management
 - by configuration
 descriptions
 (including functionality
 environment, hardware,...)
 - attempts to GENERATE
 a revision on the basis
 of meta-data over dependencies
 and change-sets
 - works with heavy virtualization techniques nowadays (Google, Microsoft)

