Configuration Management & Continuous Integration

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Problem

- Many people working on project
- How to keep track of changes?
- How do you eliminate bugs as early as possible?

- Example: 100 modules, 10 developers, 20 versions of every module – every developer changes 1 module a day
- Since yesterday, programmers changed 10 modules – if something doesn't work – what am I going to do?

Examples

- Identification & Tracking
  - „ Yesterday, this still worked!“
  - „ I already fixed this last week!“
  - „ This is obvious improvement. Has this already been tested?“
- Version selection
  - „ Has everything been compiled?“
  - „ How do I exclude this flawed change?“
  - “ How to configure a test with my changes only?”

Solution

- Identification of configuration items
- Change control
- Status accounting
- Auditing
- Build management
- Process management

Tools

- Continuous Integration
- CVS
- Communication

Continuous Integration I

- Benefits
  - Bugs appear earlier in the SE process
  - Faster to track the bug
  - Saves lots of time when it comes to integrating the whole product
  - Does NOT catch all integration bugs
- The More Often The Better
  - Build at least once a day/night
  - Example: Microsoft does nightly builds for projects with >30 mill LOC
  - Absolutely necessary to automate build process

Continuous Integration II

- What is a successful build?
  - All the latest sources are checked out of the configuration management system
  - Every file is compiled from scratch
  - The resulting object files (Java classes in our case) and linked and deployed for execution (put into jars).
  - The system is started and suite of tests is run against the system.
  - If all of these steps execute without error or human intervention and every test passes, then we have a successful build

Continuous Integration III

- Single Source Point
  - That's why we use CVS
- Automated Build Scripts
  - With lots of files, it's not going to be possible to compile everything by hand
  - We are going to use ANT
- Checking In
  - IMPORTANT: Check your code in early!
- Regression Testing

CVS - Introduction

- *Concurrent Versions System*
- Enables groups of persons to work simultaneously on source code
- Central *repository* holds all versions of the source code, dividing it into *modules*
- You can *check out* code from the repository, edit it and *commit* it again
- Possible to fetch every earlier version from the repository
- Detects and marks *conflicts*

CVS enviroment variables

- CVSROOT
  (setenv CVSROOT :ext:<login>@cvsbruegge.in.tum.de:/cvs/arena)
- CVSEDITOR
  (setenv CVSEDITOR emacs)
  specify the editor for comments (default is vi)
- CVS_RSH
  must point to ssh
  (setenv CVS_RSH ssh)

CVS – Basic commands

- `cvs checkout <module>` (cvs co)
  - Creates a local copy of the repository
- `cvs update`
  - Updates you local copy from the repository
- `cvs commit`
  - Checks in your changed files
- `cvs add`   `cvs remove`
  - Adds or removes files from the repository
- `cvs log`
  - Shows the comments made by the persons who committed it
- Many many more … `man cvs` is your friend

CVS checkout

- To get a copy of the repository you must use the following command:

```
cvs checkout [-D <Date>] <module>
```

(example: `cvs checkout -D yesterday .`)

CVS add

- Get a working copy of the repository
  cvs checkout <module> (e.g. cvs checkout .)
- Create the new file
- Checkin the new file
  cvs add [-m <description>] <filename>
- cvs commit [-m „Early version“] <filename>

CVS remove

- Get a working copy of the repository
  cvs checkout <module>
- Delete the file(s)
- Call: cvs remove
  to mark the files for removing
- Call: cvs commit
  to remove the files from the repository

CVS rename

- Get a working copy of the repository
  cvs checkout .
- Rename the file (mv <oldfile> <newfile>)
- Call: cvs remove <oldfile>
- Call: cvs add <newfile>
- Call: cvs commit <oldfile> <newfile>

CVS Example

- Need a running cvs here ☺
- WebCVS access:
  http://cvsbruegge.in.tum.de/cgi-bin/cvsweb.cgi

CVS Rules

- Think before you check in!
- Always make sure your code is compiling properly before checking it in
- Add useful comments!
- Avoid committing binaries (*.class); sometimes it is necessary, though
- Try to resolve conflicts as soon as possible
- Remember you can always “roll back” your version

Thank you for your attention !