Revision (or version) control

What is it?
- A method for tracking changes to files
- A way to work collaboratively
- A way to maintain a centralized or distributed shared copy of projects

Why is it useful?

Individuals:
- Backups
- Incremental versions (can always revert)
- Point-in-time marking (a. k.a. tagging)
- Branching (e.g., development and release versions)
- Complete change history

Teams:
- Same as individuals, plus:
- Allow multiple (geographically distributed) developers to work on the same set of files
- Merge changes, handle collisions (conflicts)
- Accurately assign blame

Types of version control systems

- Centralized
- Decentralized (distributed)

Centralized version control

Examples of centralized VCS

- CVS -- Concurrent Version System
  - http://www.nongnu.org/cvs/
- SVN -- Subversion
  - http://subversion.tigris.org/
### Distributed version control

- **Recipes**
  - Eggs
  - Flour
  - Sugar
  - Sue
  - Joe
  - Sam

### Examples of distributed VCS

- **Git**
- **Mercurial**
- **Bazaar**

### Centralized vs Distributed VCS

- **Advantages of distributed VCS**
  - More powerful and detailed change tracking => fewer conflicts
  - No centralized server necessary, all actions except sharing repositories are local
  - Branching and merging more reliable
  - Fast

- **Drawbacks of distributed VCS:**
  - Harder to understand
  - Newer, so fewer GUI clients
  - Revisions are not easy-to-understand incremental numbers
  - Easier for novices to make mistakes

### Git

- **Readings:** Git book, chapters 1 - 3
  - General overview
  - Creating repositories
  - Sharing repositories
  - Typical workflow

- Git is available for most systems, also installed on ix

- First-time Git setup (Sec. 1.5 in Git Getting Started) -- do on your machine or ix if you haven’t used git before

### Basic Git workflow

**First:**
- Create or clone a repository

**Then:**
- You modify files in your working directory
- You stage the files, adding snapshots of them to your staging area
- You do a commit, which takes takes the files as they are in the staging area and stores that snapshot permanently to your Git directory

### Exercises

1. Connect to a Unix shell, e.g., ssh to ix, create a top-level working directory, e.g., name it `topdir`
2. In the `topdir` directory, create a Git repository called `myrepo` (use `git init --bare myrepo`)
3. In the `topdir` directory, create a new clone of `myrepo`, called `myrepo1`
4. In the `myrepo1` local repository directory
   - Add a file `test.txt`
   - Commit and push your changes
5. In the `topdir` directory or on a different machine, create a new clone of `myrepo`, called `myrepo2`
6. In the `myrepo2` local repository directory
   - Change the file you created in step 4, commit and push the changes.
7. Go back to `myrepo1` and pull all changes