

Collaborate, Integrate, Test, Deploy: Essential SCM Practices for Teams

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Agenda & Goals

- Agenda
 - ☐SCM and The Development Process
 - □SCM Concepts
 - □SCM Patterns for a More Agile Team
 - **□** Questions
- · Goals:
 - Discuss some common problems.
 - Learn how taking a "Big Picture View" of SCM will you make your process more effective.
 - Understand how working with an Active Development Line model simplifies your process



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Opening Questions

- · What is SCM?
 - Version Management
 - Configuration Identification
 - Anything Else?
- · Why do We do SCM?
 - Control?
 - Adaptability?
 - Robustness?
- · Who does SCM?
 - Release Engineers?
 - Developers?
 - Customers?



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The Problem: Ineffective SCM

- · Not Enough Process:
 - "Builds for me..."
 - "Works for me!"
 - "The build is broken again!"
 - "What branch do I work off of?"
- · Process Gets in the Way:
 - Pre-check-in testing takes too long
 - Code Freezes
- Long integration times at end of project
 - "Fixing it" in integration
- Silos of Knowledge
- "I don't know how this code works"



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The Context

- SCM is Part of the Puzzle:
 - Architecture
 - Software Configuration Management
 - Culture/Organization



The Goal: Working software that delivers value.

PRACTICES

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Solution

- An Agile Approach to SCM
 - Effective (not Unproductive) SCM
 - Agile Manifesto Principles applied to SCM
- · The SCM Pattern Language
 - A Pattern Language to help you realize an Agile SCM Environment



Traditional View of SCM

- Configuration Identification
- Configuration Control
- Status Accounting
- · Audit & Review
- · Build Management
- · Process Management, etc







What is Agile SCM?

- Individuals and Interactions over Processes and Tools SCM Tools should support the way that you work, not the other way around
- Working Software over Comprehensive Documentation
 - SCM can automate development policies & processes: Executable Knowledge over Documented Knowledge
- Customer Collaboration over Contract Negotiation
 - SCM should facilitate communication among stakeholders and help manage expectations
- Responding to Change over Following a Plan
 - SCM is about facilitating change, not preventing it

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Agility and Transparency

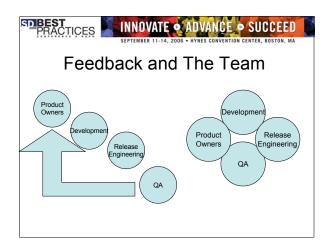
- · Agile methods emphasize feedback and communication.
- · Avoid process steps that don't add value.
- · Address issues, don't just add processes for comfort.

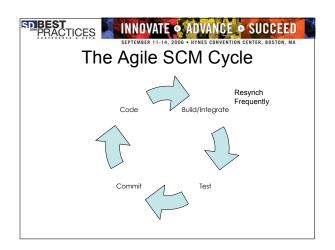


What Agile SCM is Not

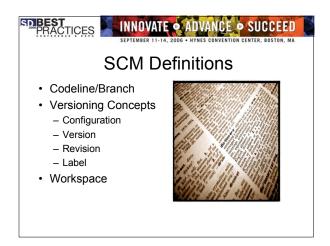
- · Lack of process
- Chaos
- · Lack of control

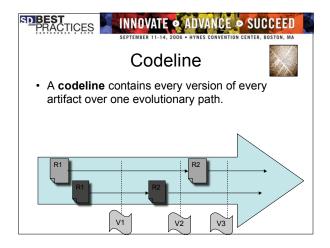
Agile SCM is about having an Effective SCM process that helps get work done.

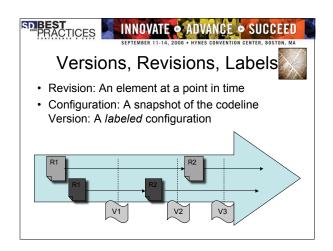


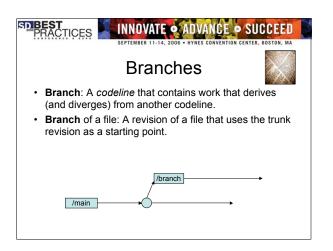






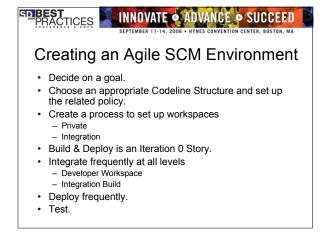


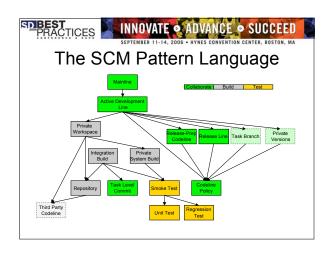


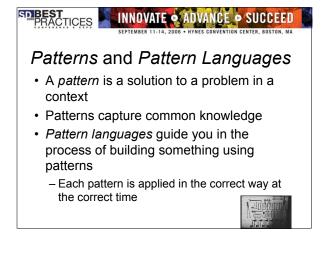


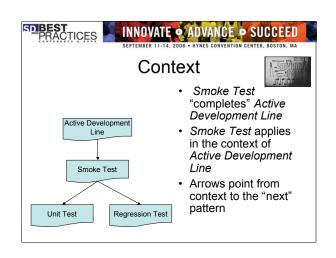














Mainline

- You want to simplify your codeline structure.
- How do you keep the number of codelines manageable (and minimize merging)?

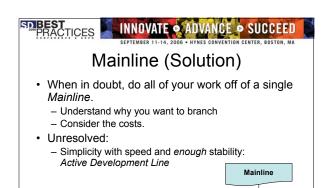


Active Development Line

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Mainline (Forces & Tradeoffs)

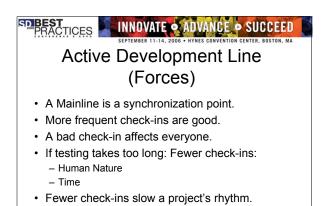
- · A Branch: tool for isolating yourself from change.
- Branching can require merging.
 - Merging can be difficult.
- Separate codelines: a way to organize work.
- · Integration with everyone's work is required.
- · You want to:
 - maximize concurrency
 - minimize problems cause by deferred integration.

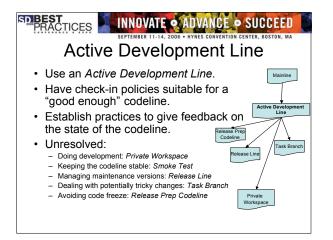




 How do you keep a rapidly evolving codeline stable enough to be useful (but not impede progress)?







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- You want to support an Active Development Line.
- How do you keep current with a dynamic codeline and also make progress without being distracted by your environment changing from beneath you?



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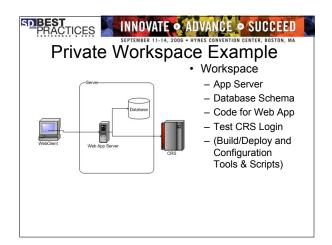
Private Workspace (Forces)

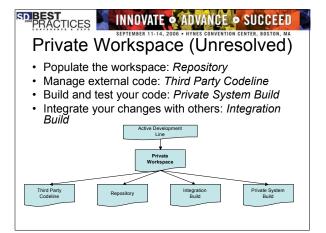
- Frequent integration helps avoid working with old code.
- People work in discrete steps: Integration can never be "continuous."
- · Sometimes you need different code.
- Too much isolation makes life difficult.

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Private Workspace (Solution)

- · Create a Private Workspace
 - It contains everything needed to build a working system.
 - You control when you get updates.
- · Before integrating your changes:
 - Update your workspace.
 - Build your workspace.
 - Test your code and the system.







 How do you get the right versions of the right components into a new workspace?



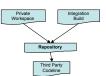
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Repository (Forces & Tradeoffs)

- · Many things make up a workspace:
 - Code
 - Libraries
 - Scripts.
- You want to be able to easily build a workspace from nothing.
- Components could come from a variety of sources (3rd Parties, other groups, etc).

INNOVATE • ADVANCE • SUCCEED SEPTEMBER 11-14, 2006 - HYMES CONVENTION CENTER, BOSTON, MA Repository (Solution)

- · Have a single point of access for everything.
- Have a mechanism to support easily getting things from the Repository.
 - Install Version Manager Client
 - Get Project from Version Management
 - Build, Deploy, Configure (Ant target, Maven goal)
 - Simple, repeatable process.
- · Unresolved:
 - Manage external components: Third Party Codeline





Common Name	Author	Created	Isolation	Purpose
Unit/Programmer	Developer	During Unit Dev	High	Testing functional components
Smoke (Integration)	Developer QA	"Integration"	Low	Verify minimal operation.
Regression	Support QA Developer	Post Release	Low	Verify that problems do not resurface



- You need to verify an Integration Build or a Private System Build so that you can maintain an Active Development Line.
- How do you verify that the system still works after a change?





Smoke Test (Forces)

- Exhaustive testing is best for ensuring quality.
- · Longer tests imply longer check-ins
 - Less frequent check-ins.
 - Baseline more likely to have moved forward.
- People have a need to move forward.
- Stakeholders have a need for quality and progress.
- · Test Execution Time is often idle time.





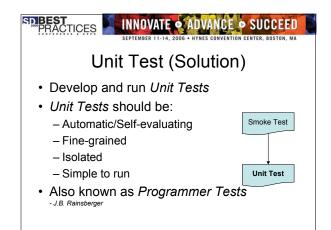
- A Smoke Test is not enough to verify that a module works at a low level.
- How do you test whether a module still works after you make a change?



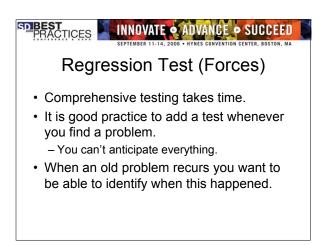
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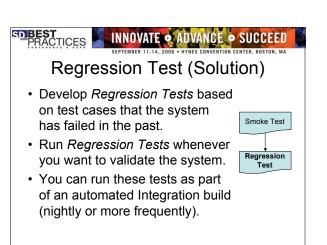
Unit Test (Forces)

- Integration identifies problems
 - But makes it harder to isolate problems.
- · Low level testing is time consuming.
- When you make a change to a module you want to check to see if the module still works before integration
 - You want to isolate problems.











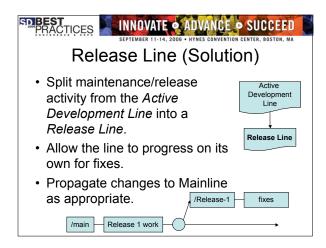
- You want to maintain an Active Development Line.
- How do you do maintenance on a released version without interfering with current work?



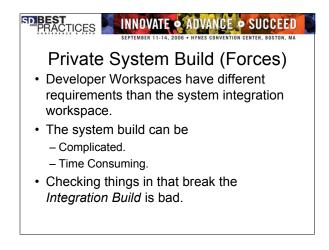
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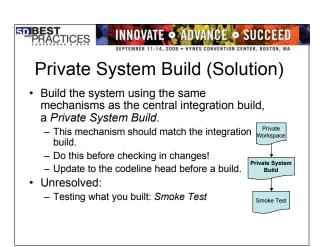
Release Line (Forces)

- A codeline for a released version needs a Codeline Policy that enforces stability.
- Day-to-day development will move too slowly if you are trying to always be ready to ship.









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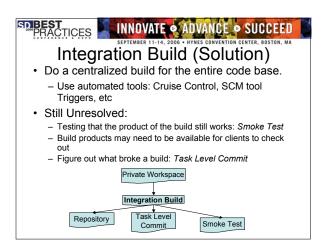
- What is done in a Private Workspace must be shared with the world.
- · How do you make sure that the code base always builds reliably?



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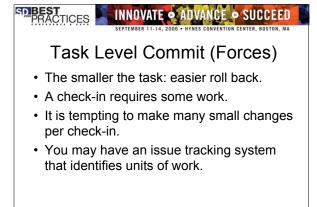
Integration Build (Forces)

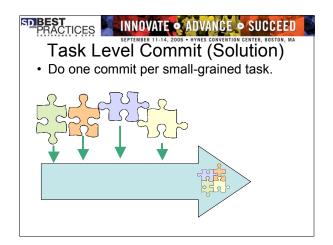
- · People do work independently.
- · Private System Builds are a way to check the build.
- · Building everything may take a long time.
- · You want to ensure that what is checkedin works.











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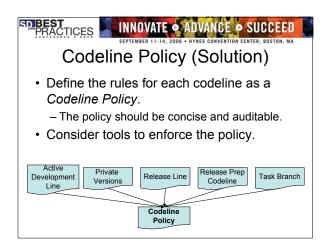
- Active Development Line and Release Line (etc) need to have different rules.
- How do developers know how and when to use each codeline?



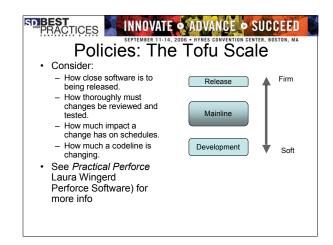
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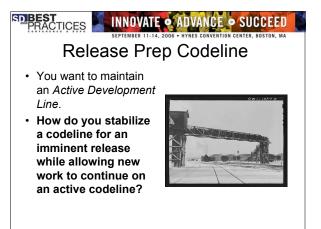
Codeline Policy (Forces)

- Different codelines have different needs, and different rules.
- · You need documentation.
 - But how much?
- · How do you explain a policy?





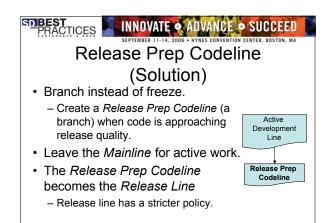






Release-Prep Codeline (Forces)

- You want to stabilize a codeline so you can ship it.
- A code freeze is the traditional approach
 Slows rhythm too much.
- · Branches have overhead.





- Frequent feedback on build quality and product suitability through:
 - Version Management
 - Release Management
 - Build Management
 - Unit & Regression Testing
- · These steps enable agility.



