Software Configuration Management

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1 Problems

Software Configuration Management

- Over time, a software system can exist in many versions:
 - revisions created as developers check in changes
 - configurations intended for different hardware, operating system, or application environments
 - releases issued to users
 - * which, if under continued support, may have separate tracks of revisions recording separate bug fixes
- Software Configuration Management (SCM) is concerned with all of these

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SCM Activities

- Version control
- Build management
- Environment management
- Change management

We have seen some tools oriented towards some of these.

• But the broader SCM context may alter how we use some of them

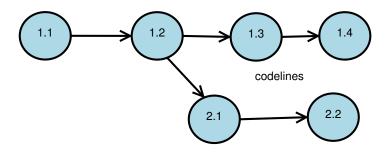


Codelines and Baselines

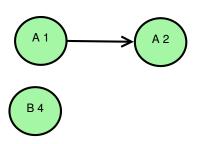
- A *codeline* is a sequence of revisions of a *configuration item*
 - In essence, a branch
- A *baseline* is a collection of component versions that make up a system.

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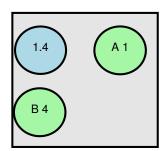
Codelines and Baselines: Example

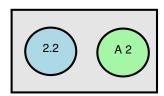


External Libraries and components



Baseline: Windows Release 2





Baseline: Linux Release 3

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Baselines

- A major challenge of SCM is coping with multiple baselines that must
 - co-exist and
 - be actively maintained.
- · Major issues are
 - deciding when to "freeze" on a version of an imported library
 - tracking the transitive closure of dependencies from libraries that we directly depend upon
 - finding a mutually compatible set of versions among all those external libraries

Environment Management

Coping with the different environments in which the software may need to be installed and/or built.

- · Strategies include
 - separate files
 - * Easier to manage in the C/C++ world than in Java
 - deltas (patches)
 - conditional compilation
 - * Favored in the C/C++ world
 - * Harder to support in Java world
 - dynamic loading
 - * Common in the Java world





*	Often controlled by "property files'	' that name modules to be employed for designated tasks in a given installa-
	tion.	

Example: the ODU Extract Project

Metadata extraction system, needed to support

- One release version (thank the heavens)
- Windows, Linux, & Mac platforms
- Choice of 2 OCR programs (or none at all)
 - With local or network access to licensed copies
 - With or without caching of OCR results
- Statistical models trained on different document collections
- Varying client requirements for data post-processing

Problem was not so much the number of choices as the combinatorics.

Common Practices

Baselines Managed by Build Manager

- · Build manager is told what external libraries are needed
 - including desired versions
- Build manager may be responsible for collecting desired versions of both external and internal code from version control.
- Build files are managed as part of each version.

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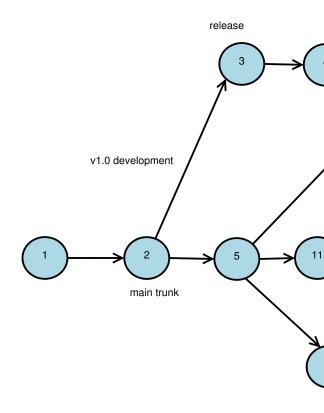




Codelines == Branches

- Main trunk moves forward in time
- Each planned release is a branch from the trunk

- continues forward through its maintenance lifetime







Change Management

In large organizations, changes are approved by a Change Management Board.

E.g., the team working in an exploratory branch has demonstrated an attractive new feature.

• Should we adopt it?

_	If so,	which	of the	version	code	lines	should	it be	added to?
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Change Propagation

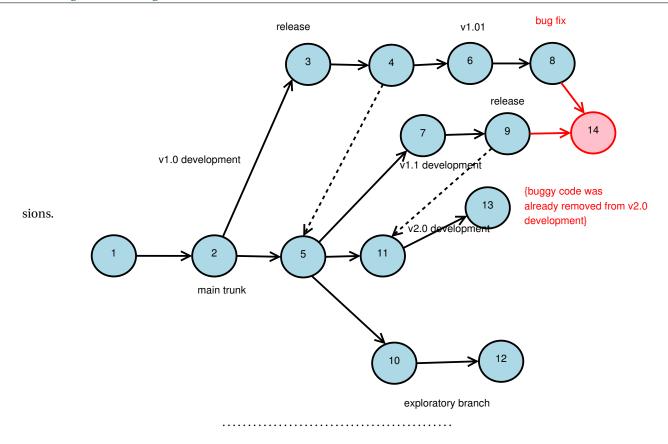
Even in smaller projects, the issue of *change propagation* across code lines needs to be kept in mind.



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• The whole "main trunk moves forward" idea presumes that most release changes are synced into the trunk:

• As a practical matter, someone has to decide whether bug fixes in older versions can and should be merged into later ver-



Simpler Project Structure

In current practice,

• Large projects composed of multiple subprojects are discouraged

- in favor of smaller, independent projects (e.g., one per original subproject)
 - A common rule of thumb is that one project should produce one product (e.g., a single Jar file)
 - Plus, perhaps, a source distribution.
 - * and those are increasingly being replaced by centralized VC repositories

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