

#### Low stress version control

#### "Low stress"?

# Imagine a perfect system... what's so great about it?

# And how does monotone measure up?





format\_version "1"

dir ""

file "main.cc"
content [da39a3ee5e6b4b0d3255bfef95601890afd80709]

dir "mymod"

file "mymod/minor.cc"
content [983f51862c921442279973f042596c731646ee7d]

#### But what about versions?

#### Revision:

format\_version "1"

new\_manifest [65cd5f8b1cd1e10e210d9d966ae3bd1696200295]

old\_revision [64fd1c6eb06f48d574ff7433178ba2b9b9138198]

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Review:

files make trees ("manifests") revisions make a graph (DAG) of trees every revision has a unique name

# So that's versions... what about *control*?

Each revision has a cryptographically strong name

- --> give each user an RSA key
- --> let them attach signed, key/value pairs to each revision

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= certs

> Most important certs: -- changelog messages -- branch certs

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> > A revision is in branch Foo if there is a branch=Foo cert on it

That's all!

#### That's all!

Files, manifests, revisions, certs (mostly you can even forget about files and manifests)

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Each user has a file containing a bag of these objects – the complete history of the project, since they last pulled









For convenience, "User 2" is almost always a single server (or round-robin cluster) shared by one community.

But...!

But...!

The whole history on every developer's hard drive? That's totally unreasonable!
But...!

You have to hash *everything*, and do public key operations just to find out what branches a revision is in? That's way too slow!

But...!

As the repos get big, it will take you forever to find the pieces each side is missing!

But...!

As the repos get big, it will take you forever to find the pieces each side is missing!

I'm glad you asked...























Arbitrary set synchronization Pipelining friendly O(d log n) bytes, (log n)/2 round trips - where d is the size of the difference

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# (rsync scales as O(n))

#### Convinced?

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(The implications are highly non-obvious. Hence, the rest of the talk.)

...duh?

It's not – does it work? It's – how do I know it works?

Including in the situations I haven't used it in yet?

> Moral: Use software written by crazy paranoid people.









Instrumentation:

- -- logging (always on)
- -- stack and data tracing
- -- all are dumped to file on crash

Regularly fix problems that are nonreproducible, occurred in the field, on repositories we have no access to.

Wait... "crash"?

- Wait... "crash"?
  - -- monotone is a C++ program that does not segfault
  - -- 4 kinds of assertions
  - -- crash only, crash early
  - -- logging and assertions are single characters, to maximize use

Some quick statistics:

- -- total executable lines: ~16000
- -- assertions: ~850 (1 in ~20 lines)
- -- logging: ~670 (1 in ~24)
- -- data instrumentation: 253 (1 in ~64)

Total: 1 in ~9 lines devoted to error detection and diagnosis

Development process:

- -- 90% test coverage
- -- continuous build/test on 10 boxes, 5 operating systems, 4 architectures (we want more!)
- -- coverage information also generated continually and linked from front of web site

- Coding style:
  - -- No pointers
  - -- Almost no explicit heap allocation
  - -- Extreme use of type system It's in C++ entirely for the type system.

- The compiler will reject:
  - -- code that would allow a path to escape the working copy
  - -- code that passes a hash of a file where we wanted the hash of a revision
  - -- gzipped-but-not-base64'ed data to a function that wanted gzipped-and-base64'ed data

Higher level – successful robustness must be baked in to the architecture.

-- using hashes as names effectively tunnels strong end-to-end security over existing, social channels (IRC, mailing lists, post-it notes...) -- 'sync' keeps no state about peers, therefore cannot have bugs related to state tracking

See how many more you notice...
- I never worry about my data
- -- there is never any reason not to sync changes out; it is a safe operation
- -- sync always pushes all of my changes, and pulls all of everybody else's changes
  - --> every change is backed up on every developer's computer

I remain stress-free because... I never worry about my data

---> "restore from backup" is *the same command and code paths* as I use all day, every day

I never worry about my data

Self-imposed rule:

If we store a piece of information, we must verify that piece of information.

Optimization problem: data structures that can be efficiently verified.

I never worry about my data When pulling data, every piece is verified (hashes, well formedness, semantic consistency) When reading database (checkout, update, ...), data is always verified before the user can see it.

Monotone worries, so you don't have to.

I remain stress-free because... I never worry about my data

But that must be so slow!!!

I never worry about my data Sneaky trick – during an initial pull is the only time a VCS can operate on the whole database.

Doing exhaustive checking here means that we have early detection of server corruption that only affects old, never used versions... I remain stress-free because... I never worry about my data

'db check'

I never worry about my data Monotone has been self-hosting, using its latest bleeding edge, continuously since September 2003.

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Other projects have tens of thousands of revisions stored.

No data stored in monotone has ever been lost. (That we know about.)

## I can always see what happened

Consider three revisions:

#### A / \ B C

#### All have branch=Foo certs on them.

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Consider three revisions:

#### A / \ B C

#### All have branch=Foo certs on them.

---> branch Foo has 2 heads?!?

I can always see what happened Consider a checked in tree A, and two checkouts B and C:

A

B C

All are working on the same branch. ---> this branch has parallel work in it?!?

I can always see what happened Consider a checked in tree A, and two checkouts B and C:

> A / \ B C

All are working on the same branch. ---> this branch has parallel work in it?!? ---> CVS, SVN say: throw it away! I remain stress-free because... I can always see what happened

Mini-demo

I remain stress-free because... I can always see what happened

Moral: parallelism exists we can record it, or throw it away I'd rather record it --> one branch may have multiple heads *I remain stress-free because...* **I don't have to think too hard** 

#### All other DVCSes:

- -- branch = location (e.g., host+path)
- -- copy --> create a *new*, *distinct* branch

*I remain stress-free because...* **I don't have to think too hard** 

Some things about locations:

- -- to make a branch I have to set up a new location
- -- no-one will know how to find my new branch unless I tell them
- -- they have lots of these to keep track of, so maybe they'll remember, maybe not...

## I don't have to think too hard

Some more things about locations:

- -- each one has different rules for access
- -- I can't automatically start hacking on my friend's branch
- -- branches can disappear, so you need to mirror them...
- -- quick, which mirrors do you update before getting on an airplane?
- -- if a branch dies, who has a mirror?

*I remain stress-free because...* **I don't have to think too hard** 

Option 1: start adding machinery to solve each of these problems

Option 2: don't make the problems in the first place

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Option 1: start adding machinery to solve each of these problems

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I don't have to think too hard

Monotone:

- -- locations are ephemeral and carry no state
- -- every copy is a peer, no distinction between "original" and "mirror"
- -- so... since we don't need to track anything, can just throw it all together

I don't have to think too hard Result:

- -- adding a branch is trivial and involves no administrative work
- -- everyone sees all branches, because they are all mirrored on the group's server
- -- shared branches are the default
- -- everyone mirrors everything

commit and push always work In a location-based system, communication is a mutating operation. In monotone, communication is purely information.

Thus, monotone commit and push always work and are safe.

In other systems, one or both may necessarily involve a merge.

commit and push always work Scenario:

You're in a hurry. You need to catch a plane. Or your battery is about to die. Or you want to clock out and go home. Or your hard drive is warning you it will catch fire any moment now.

You have some finished work, and you want to get it out of your working copy, and off your hard drive.

### commit and push always work

\$ vcs1 commit error: working copy is out of date \$ vcs1 update merging changes... 7 conflicts in 3 files

\$ vcs2 commit
\$ vcs2 push
attempting to merge...
encountered conflicts, pull first

## I remain stress-free because... commit and push always work

(in the latter case you could make push to a new branch, but perhaps you would not like your workflow so dictated...

in monotone we suggest that branches should mark communal purposes, not "some divergence happened")

I can build the workflow I want A VCS is part of an ecology of tools. Certs are designed to let you integrate with whatever you want – I don't know what all you can do! Some ideas:

- -- tracking branch status (cf. Xaraya)
- -- managing code review
- -- tracking build/test results
- -- linking to bug trackers
- -- you tell me...

*I remain stress-free because...* I can get my work done...

# If someone breaks the build, route around them.

Don't update while in the middle of work; who needs conflicts then anyway? Commit first, then merge.

If you discover you're working against something already broken... update backwards to something that isn't! update will move your changes in any direction when requested, for exactly this reason.

Use testresult certs; your update commands will automatically ignore any broken builds.

## Summary

We're good at:

- -- shared branches
- -- group awareness
- -- reducing friction in sharing and collaboration
- -- simple representations
- -- high tech:
  - -- first class directories
  - -- full support for renames, including directory renames, and merging
  - -- arbitrary file/directory attributes (with merger support)
  - -- only shipping implementation of a provably correct merge algorithm
- -- i18n'ized, available in 5 languages
- -- fully supported on Win32, OS X, BSD, Solaris, Linux
- -- crypto and end-to-end guarantees, in a friendly and transparent way
- -- crazy insane paranaoic approach to design and coding
  - -- self hosting since September 2003, with no recorded data loss by any project

## Summary

Why not monotone?:

- -- speed on initial pull (but stay tuned we have fixed the second to last bug!)
- -- several flag days between here and 1.0 (though migration is always provided).
- -- currently requires every developer download a full copy
- -- requires a dedicated server daemon
  - -- though there is a design and prototype fixing this
- -- UI polish is still in progress
- -- lack of proper key/trust management, esp. 3<sup>rd</sup> party trust delegation
  - -- we know how ask for details if curious
I want... ...to understand. ...to have trust in the program. ...to never worry about my data. ...to record exactly what happened. ...safe commit and safe push. ...to make forward progress even when others screw up. ...to think about code. Not VC.