

Continuous Integration: Aspects in Automation and Configuration Management

Christian Rehn

TU Kaiserslautern

January 9, 2012

Overview

- 1 Context
- 2 Basics of Continuous Integration
- 3 Automation
- 4 SCM

Questions

- How to do integration in an agile setting?
- Why is “traditional” integration infeasible for agile development?
- What aspects have to be considered. . .
 - . . . w.r.t. automation?
 - . . . w.r.t. configuration management?

Context

Agile Software Development

- Agile Software Development means less documentation
 - Especially no “big upfront design”
- Agile practices needed to compensate lack of planning
- Some practices also valuable in plan-driven projects

XP Practices



XP Practices



Continuous Integration – Overview

Continuous Integration is...

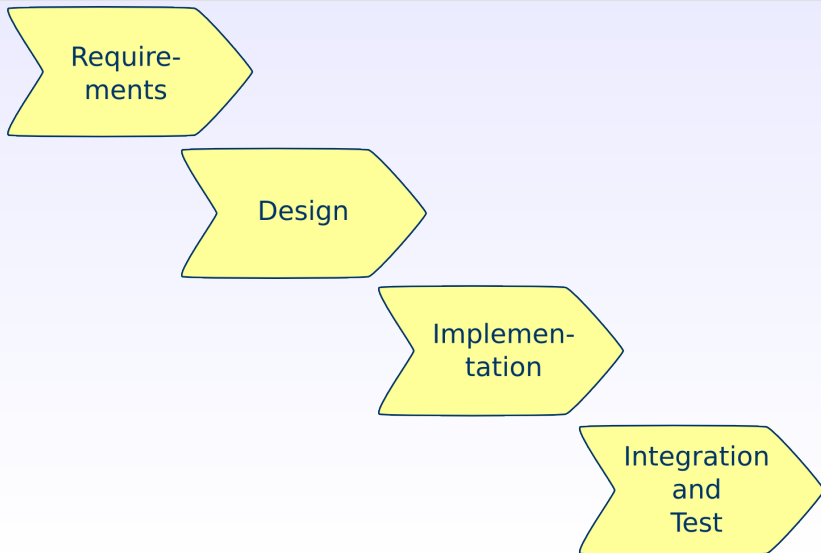
- ... an agile integration technique
- ... about integrating every day
- ... tool supported (everything is automated)
- ... widely adopted in practice
 - In agile and plan-driven projects

Basics of Continuous Integration

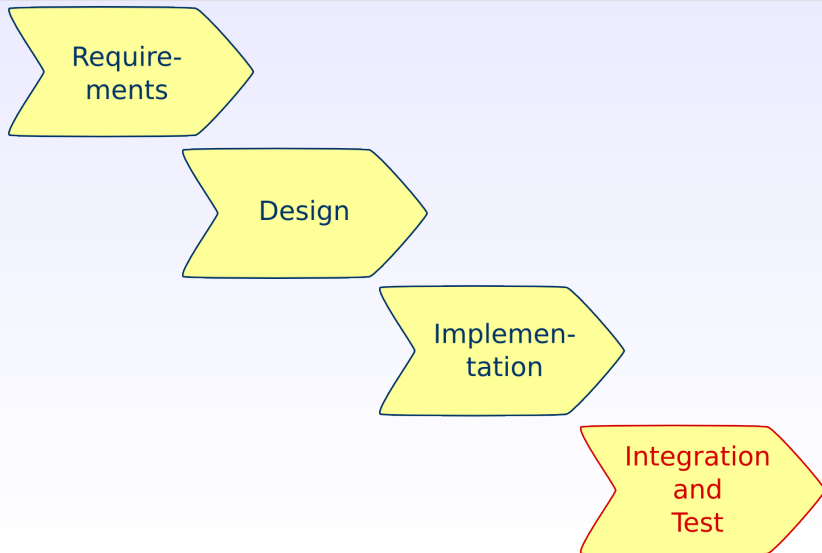
Question

Why is “traditional” integration infeasible for agile development?

Waterfall



Waterfall



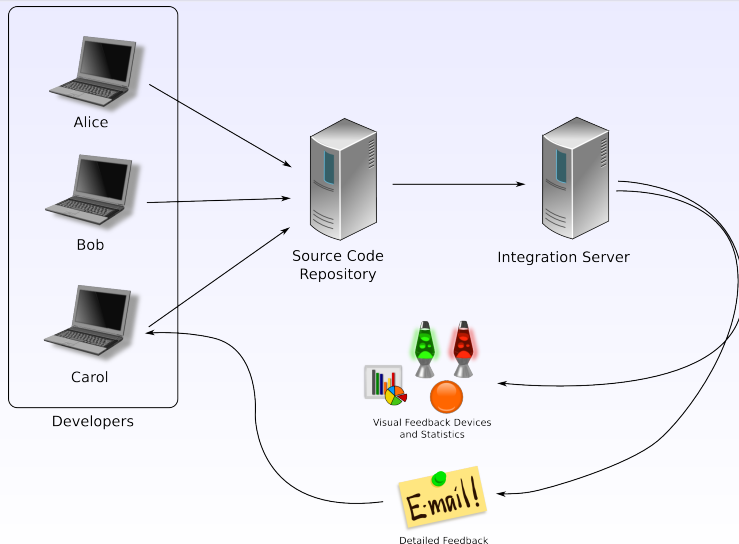
Problems with the Integration Phase

- Certain problems are detected late
 - Misunderstandings of technology
 - Independently developed components not fitting together
 - Wrong assumptions
 - Misunderstandings between developers
 - ...
- In waterfall-like processes mitigated by detailed upfront design

Question

How to do integration in an agile setting?

Continuous Integration



Benefits

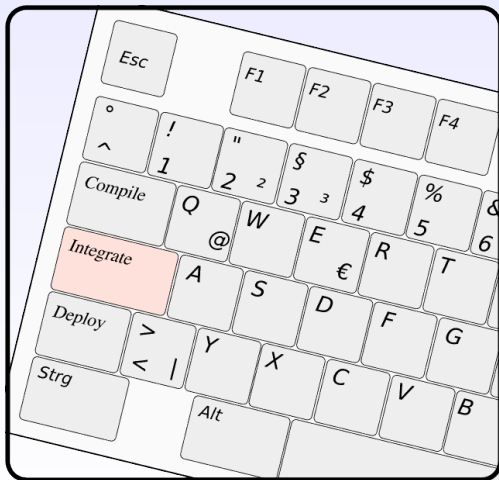
- Better communication among developers
- Fast feedback on integration problems
- Defects found earlier and fixed faster
- Effort more predictable (no hard to predict integration phase)
- Reduced risk and higher quality
 - Less residual defects
 - Always a fully integrated product

Question

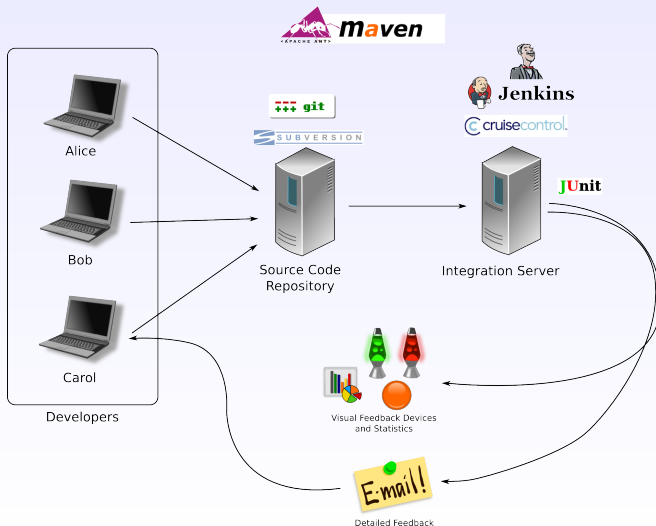
Now let's briefly have look at the mentioned aspects
automation and *SCM*.

Automation

The Integrate Button



Tools



An Ant Build Script

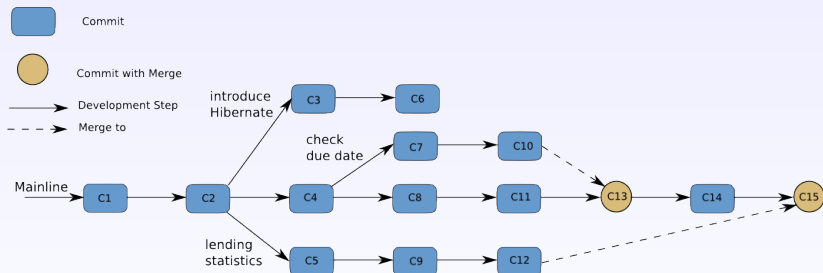
```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<project name="MyLibrarySoftware" default="integrate">
  ...

  <target name="integrate" depends="clean,checkout,compile" description="Checkout, compile and test
    everything">
    ...
    <junit printsummary="yes" haltonfailure="yes">
      ...
    </junit>
  </target>

  ...
</project>
```

SCM

Feature Branches

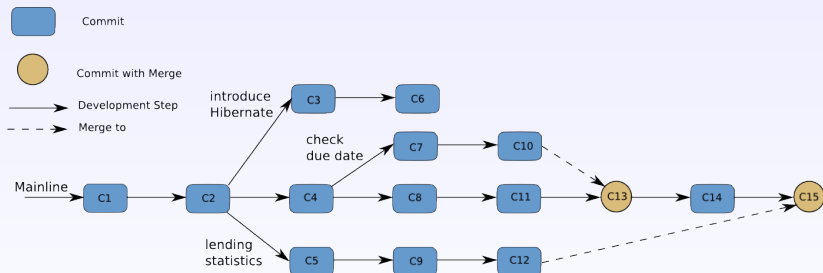


Feature Toggles

- Disable features instead of not integrating them
- Several possibilities
 - No button in GUI
 - Compiler switches
 - Command line options
 - Configuration files
 - ...

```
#ifdef FEATURE1_PRESENT  
    CallFeature1();  
#endif
```


In Example



Conclusion

- CI means to integrate several times a day
- CI needs a high degree of automation
- CI has some effects on SCM
- Agile processes require CI
- Plan-driven processes can also benefit from CI

Questions?

Literature



Paul M. Duvall, Steve Matyas, and Andrew Glover.

Continuous Integration: Improving Software Quality and Reducing Risk.

Addison-Wesley Professional, 7 2007.

(for others see seminar paper)

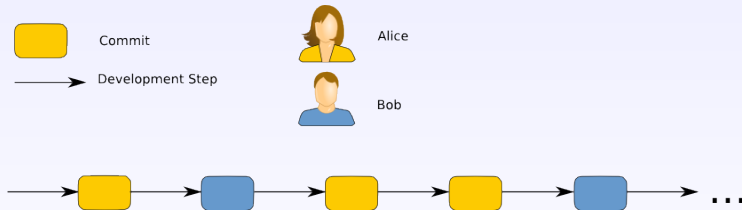
Appendix

Build Automation

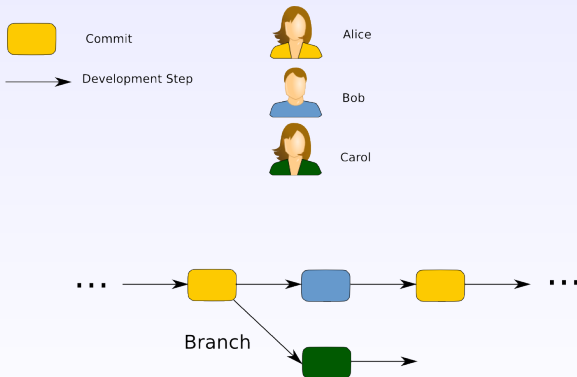
Build

“**build** is much more than a compile [...]. A build may consist of the compilation, testing, [...], and deployment—among other things. A build acts as the process for putting source code together and verifying that the software works as a cohesive unit.” [DMG07]

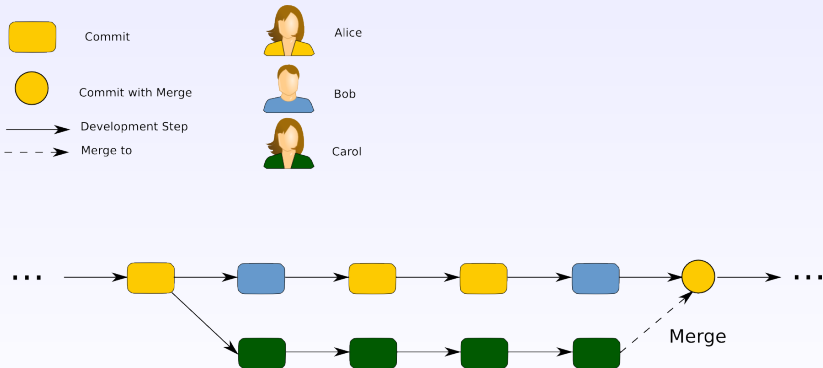
Branching (1/3)



Branching (2/3)



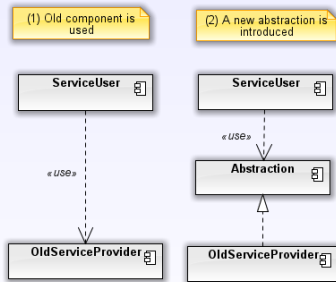
Branching (3/3)



Branching Models

- Branching models tell when to branch and merge
- One often used branching model is called “feature branches”

Branch by Abstraction (1/2)



Branch by Abstraction (2/2)

