

Clarion and CVS version control

Terminology/Glossary:

Listed below are new terms used throughout the CVS/Clarion documentation.

Annotate – CVS term for an operation that returns a file with each line marked with the revision, date, and time when the line was last changed and who the author was.

AppMonitor – This is a utility to interface between Clarion and CVS. See complete documentation: [AppMonitor Documentation](#)

APV – File extension used for each module from an APP file under CVS control (this extension was of our choosing). These files are located in a sub-folder of the sandbox named after the APP file. For example: MAIN_WSOE.APV in the C:\Projects\MyApplications\cvsMyApplications\WSOE folder is the module file for the Main procedure in WSOE.APP. APV files are in TXA format. In general the APV file is named <procedure>_<app name>.APV. If the APP module contains more than one procedure the APV file is named for the first procedure in the module.

Branch – A branch is a symbolic representation of a revision of a file. So revision 1.2 of DETFORM.CLW could be represented by the branch WSOE_REV_2_3. A branch allows you to create a series of revisions independent of the main HEAD branch. This gives you multiple current lines of development for a single file. See the section on **Creating a tag or branch** for full details. You can tell a particular revision is on a branch if it has more than 1 decimal point. So revision 1.45 is not on a branch. Revisions 1.2.4.3 and 1.45.2.1 are on branches. In the WinCVS graph view branches are represented by a rounded corner square **blue** box.

Checkout – CVS term for operation you run to create a new sandbox. It copies the files from the repository and creates all of the CVS files with metadata about the files and folders. Checkout usually only needs to be run once for a specific module; use Update afterwards to get modifications.

ClaInterface – command line utility to process Clarion DDE commands. Type ClaInterface /? for details.

Commit – CVS term for checking in. Committing a file sends your changes to the repository and makes them available to other developers.

Diff – CVS term for comparing to revisions of the same file. In general, use the external diff feature of WinCVS to launch Araxis Merge to compare revisions. The default Diff format for CVS is a lot harder to interpret than to side-by-side comparisons using Araxis Merge or Beyond Compare.

Edit – CVS term for operation that tells the CVS server that you intend to make changes to a file. You can cancel an Edit command without making changes by running UnEdit.

Flat-Mode – WinCVS feature that lets you see all files in a folder and sub-folders.

HEAD – This is the default branch for a file. It always exists and represents the line of development that is not on any other branch. All revisions on the HEAD branch have a single decimal point: 1.3, 1.24, or 1.67.

Ignored – CVS term for files that have been explicitly configured for CVS to not pay attention to. This can be set globally on the server or in a specific folder: .BAK and .TMP are examples.

Missing – CVS term for a file that is under CVS control but is missing from the sandbox. Generally this means the file was deleted outside of CVS operations.

Module – A group of folders and files in the CVS repository. The Module must be checked out to the local hard drive into a SandBox to work on. Many operations can be performed on the module as a whole (Update, Commit, etc).

Query Update – CVS term for an Update operation that does not actually change any files in the sandbox. Instead it indicates which files would be changed if an actual update is run.

Release Candidate – A build of our code that is being release for testing (Test Compall).

Remove – CVS term for deleting a file from a sandbox. Once it is committed the file will no longer appear in the sandbox. However, the revisions that existed when the file was removed are still in the repository. If a sandbox is updated to a time before the remove operation the file will resurrect and appear as it was at that point in time.

Repository – This is the folders and files on the actual server running CVS. You never edit the files on the repository directly. Instead you check out the Module to a local Sandbox and edit them there.

Revision – A revision represent a particular version of a single file. Every time a change is committed to CVS a new revision for that file is created. You should not associate a lot of meaning with revision numbers. Once a number of branches and sub-branches are introduced the number is not always logical.

SandBox – This is the local folder and files on your system that are under CVS control. This is where you change the files and then commit them to the repository. Examples for us are: C:\Clarion6, C:\Projects\MyApplications\cvsMyApplications and C:\ClarionUtil\AppMonitor\cvsAppMonitor.

Tag – Is a symbolic representation of a file revision. Unlike a branch a tag can only be associated with a single revision and does not support developing a separate line of development. A tag cannot have child revisions. See the section on Error! Reference source not found. for full details. In the WinCVS graph view tags are represented by a square black box.

Unknown – CVS term for a file that is in a sandbox but is not under CVS control.

Update – CVS term for refreshing an existing sandbox with the latest files from the repository. This is how you get changes made by other developers.

WinCVS – Windows based GUI application to interface with CVS repository.

Working Folder – The folder where APP files and DCT file live and you develop with Clarion.