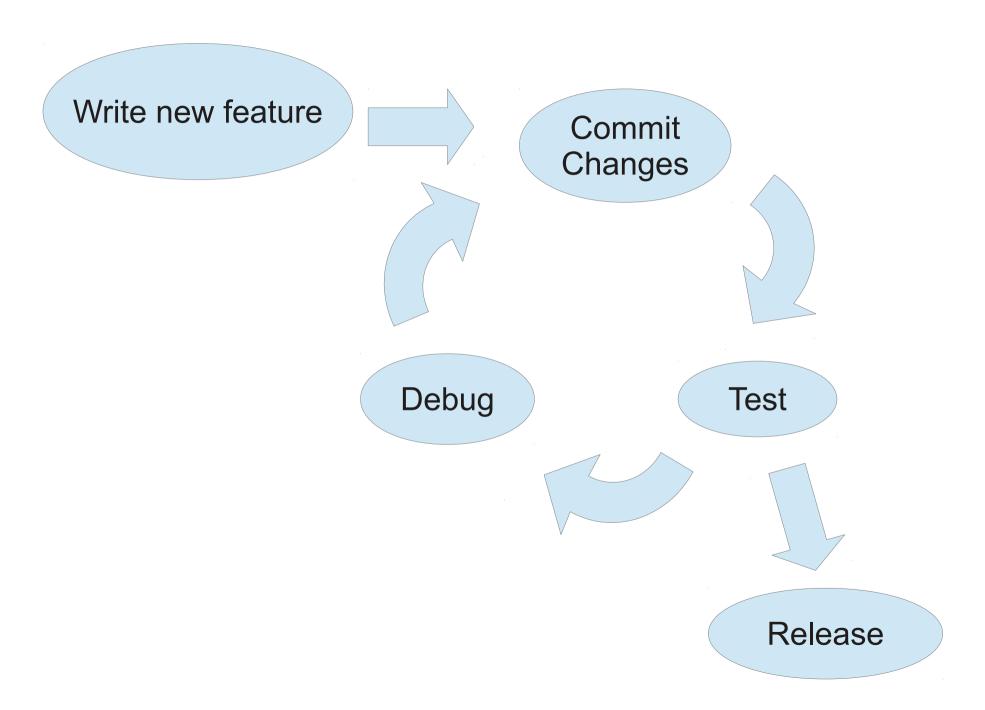
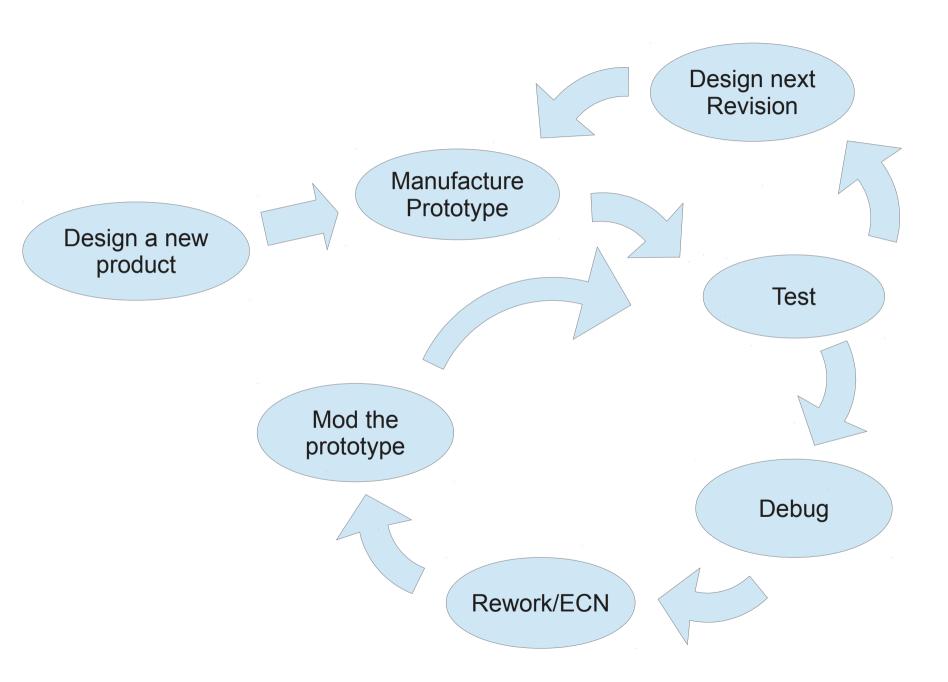
## Forking Hardware!

Using Git to Manage Hardware Projects

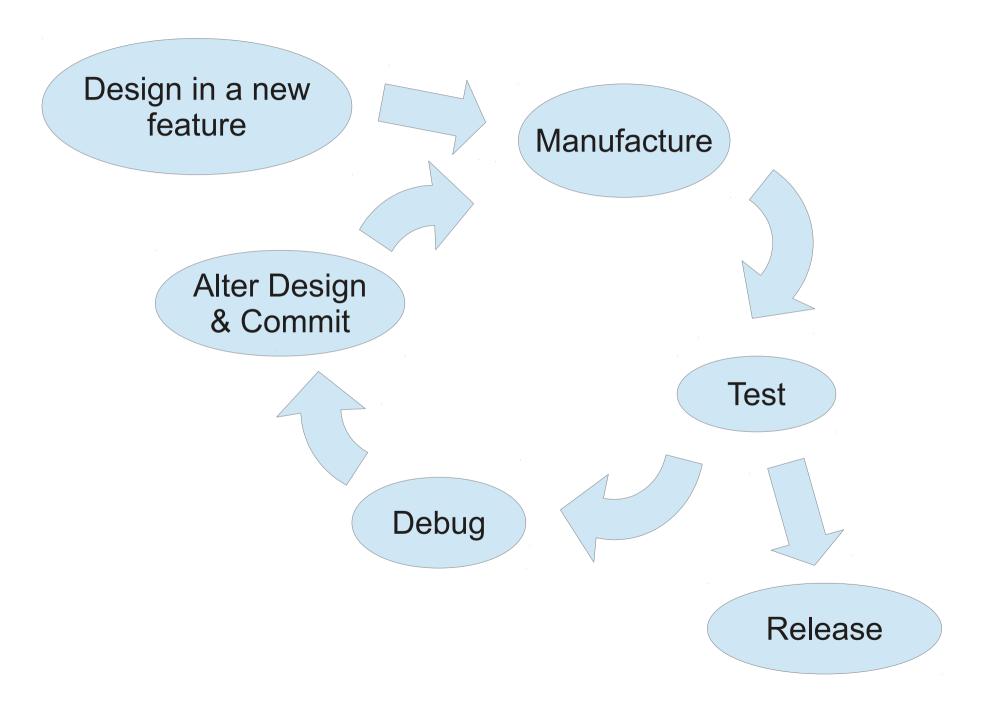
### A Software Development Work-flow



#### A Hardware Development Work-flow



#### An Alternative Hardware Development Work-flow



### Why Bother?

- Keep up to date on different machines
- Share your progress
- Easier to keep track of than a bunch of folders
- Digital designs are harder to track than hardcopy

## Git for Beginners

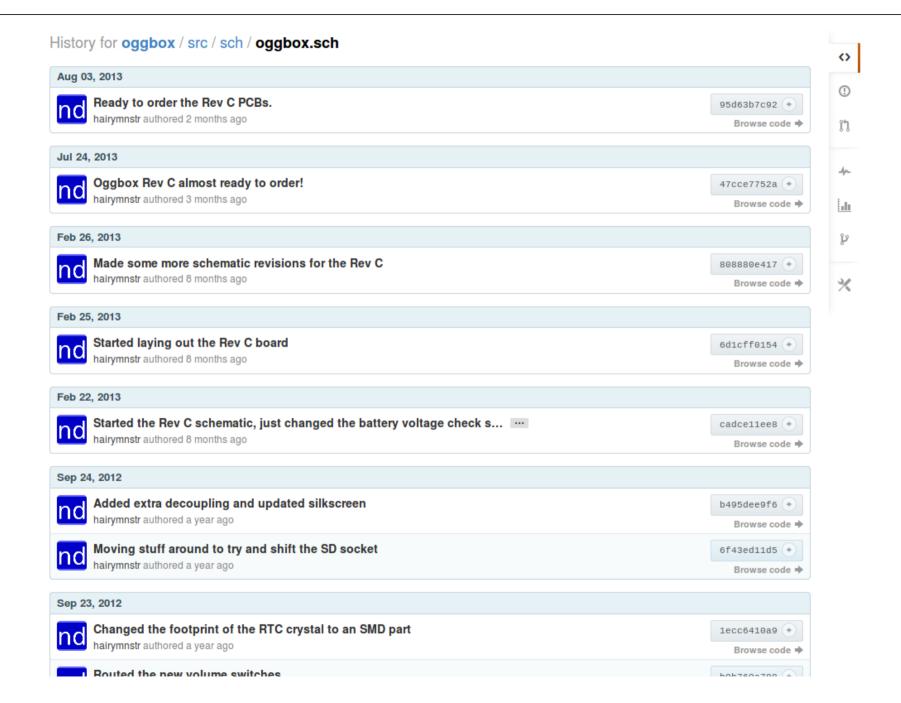
- http://git-scm.com/documentation
- git init
- git add <filename>
- git commit -a
- git push
- git pull
- Bare repositories for servers

### When do I commit?

- Distributed version control = lots of commits
- Before committing!
- Big re-works
- Before you forget what you changed

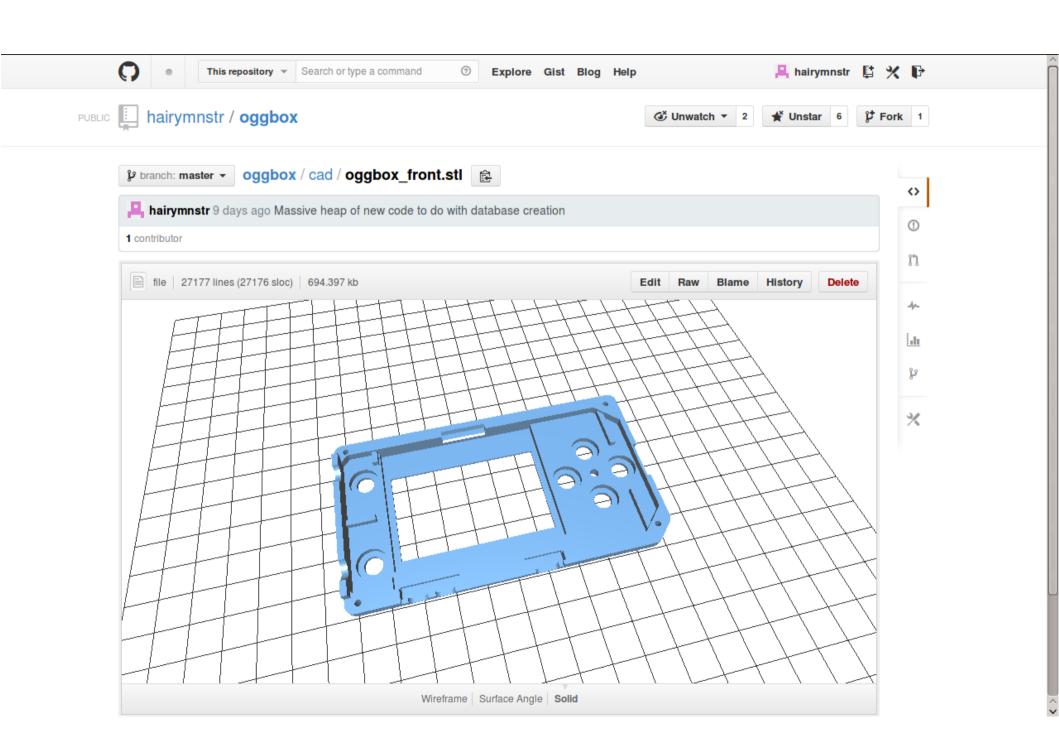
## Compromises

- Source repository and downloads
- Some hardware files are just binary blobs
- Preview versions (PDF)

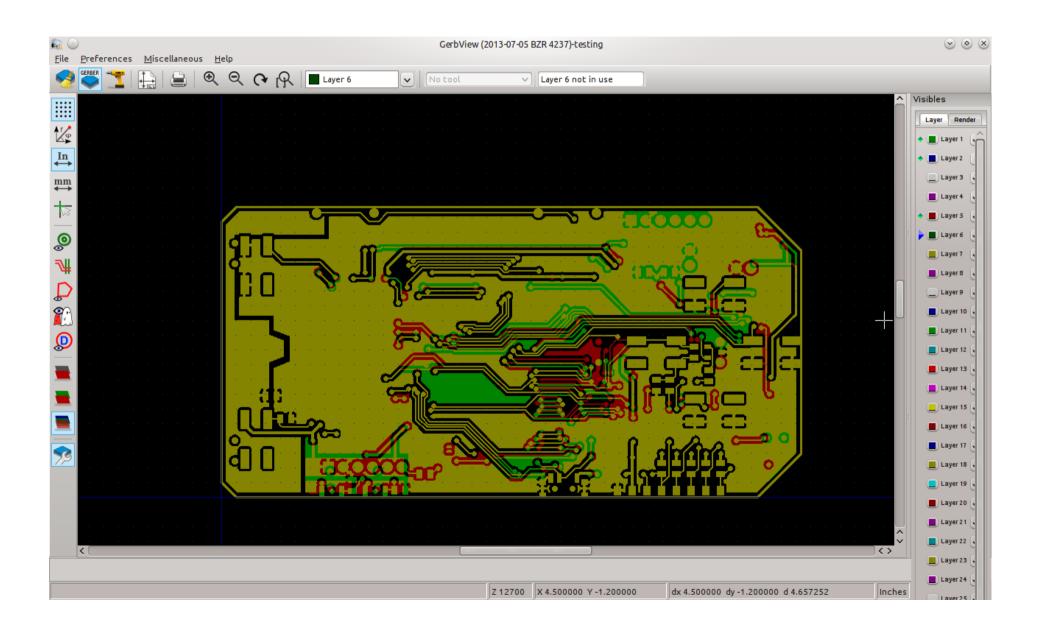


## Specific Ideas

- Use text based formats (e.g. CSV)
- Make sure you only commit the essentials
- Make use of tagging for major milestones (e.g. board manufacture)
- Learn about sub-modules



# Diffing PCB Designs



### Where next?

- Visual diffs?
- Drawing numbers as revision numbers
- Collaborative design e.g. merge options
- Automated ECN generation

## Summary

- Use Git for storing your hardware designs
- Commit little, commit often
- Make sure you describe why you made changes – like in an ECN

http://www.nathandumont.com/node/282