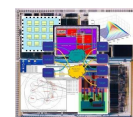


Subversion code management system (A. K. A. SVN)

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“If C gives you enough rope to hang yourself, think of Subversion as a sort of rope storage facility”

- Brian W. Fitzpatrick

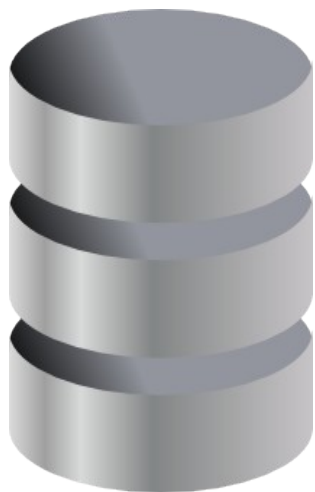
Subversion features

- Revision numbers are global across the whole repository and identify how the entire repository looks in a specific instant

(i.e. You can identify a specific build of the software in the repository just using the repository revision number)

- No additional space required for file or directory copies (i.e.: cheap copies or symbolic links)
- Directory versioning
- Atomic commits (all or nothing)
- Small database space needed (compressed diffs)
- File & directory metadata

Subversion architecture



Software repository
database

Currently hosted on:
apollo.cs.man.ac.uk



WAN
or
LAN



Working copy on your
computer

(folder in your hard
drive)

Downloading repository content

USE THIS ONLY THE FIRST TIME YOU WANT TO INITIALIZE A WORKING COPY FOLDER ON YOUR PC!!!



On your computer, using a terminal window, type:

```
svn checkout file:///home/amu4/spinnaker/svn
```

This will download the entire repository tree into a working directory.
To checkout only a part of the tree use:

```
svn checkout  
file:///home/amu4/spinnaker/svn/path_of_repo_needed
```

Basic work cycle

All the commands described are to type in a terminal window after changing directory into your working dir

- Beginning of the day:

`svn update`

- Working on files:

Use your favourite text editor.
Subversion is not affected by this!

- Examine changes:

`svn status`

- End of the day:

`svn commit -m "describe here what you did"`

Basic work cycle – file operations

All the commands described are to type in a terminal window after changing directory into your working dir

- Adding files to the repository:

```
svn add file_path/file_name
```

- Deleting files from the repository:

```
svn delete file_path/file_name
```

- Copying files/dirs from one folder to another:

```
svn copy src_path/src_name dst_path
svn copy src_dir_path dst_dir_path
(always recursive)
```

- Moving files/dirs from one folder to another:

```
svn move src_path/src_name dst_path/dst_name
svn move src_dir_path dst_dir_path
(always recursive)
```

Undoing changes

All the commands described are to type in a terminal window after changing directory into your working dir

- Resurrecting deleted files:

```
svn update -r repository_revision  
file_path/file_name
```

- Undoing modifications from the latest revision

```
svn revert file_path/file_name
```


Repository architecture

```

+-Working dir
|
+-+-Project 1
|  +---Branches
|  +---Tag
|  +---Trunk
|
+-+-Project2
|  +---Branches
|  +---Tag
|  +---Trunk
|
...

```

- Trunk: **must** always host a compilable and “working” copy of the source code
- Tag: contains a snapshot of a project in a specific instant
- Branches: contains copies of the main project (contained in \trunk) where users are working on (development branches) and new features are not tested/stable

Branching policy (1)

The never-branch system

- Users commit their day-to-day work on /trunk.
- Occasionally /trunk "breaks" (doesn't compile, or fails functional tests) when a user begins to commit a series of complicated changes.
- **Pros:** Very easy policy to follow. New developers have low barrier to entry. Nobody needs to learn how to branch or merge.
- **Cons:** Chaotic development, code could be unstable at any time.

NO!!!!!!!

From: Subversion Best Practices -

<http://svn.apache.org/repos/asf/subversion/trunk/doc/user/svn-best-practices.html>



Branching policy (2)

The always-branch system

- Each user creates/works on a private branch for every coding task.
- When coding is complete, someone (original coder, peer, etc...) reviews all private branch changes and merges them to /trunk
- **Pros:** /trunk is guaranteed to be extremely stable at all times.
- **Cons:** more merge conflicts than necessary. Requires users to do lots of extra merging.

TOO COMPLEX!!!

From: Subversion Best Practices -

<http://svn.apache.org/repos/asf/subversion/trunk/doc/user/svn-best-practices.html>



Branching policy (3)

The branch-when-needed system

- Users commit day-to-day work on /trunk
- /trunk must compile and pass regression tests at all times.
(Committers who violate this rule will be publicly humiliated.)
- If a commit is needed before testing (e.g. changes very wide in the software), users generates a branch
- **Pros:** /trunk is guaranteed to be stable at all times. The hassle of branching/merging is somewhat rare.
- **Cons:** Users must compile and test before every commit.

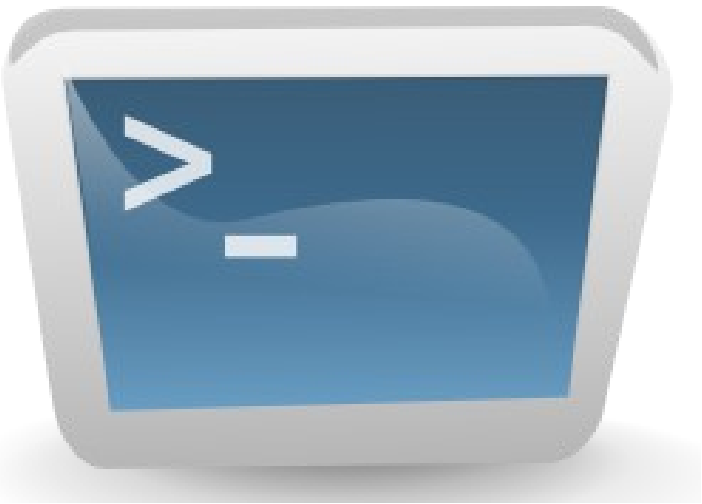
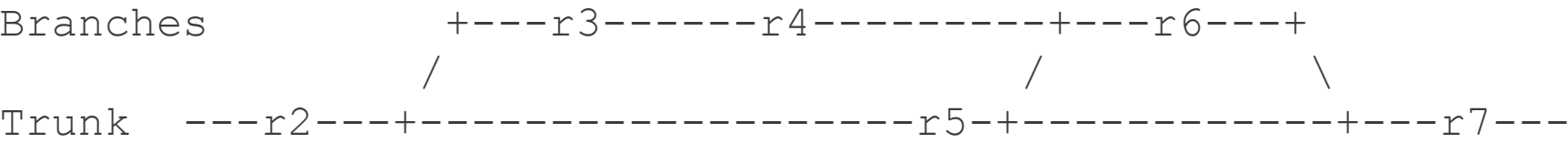
OK!!!

From: Subversion Best Practices -

<http://svn.apache.org/repos/asf/subversion/trunk/doc/user/svn-best-practices.html>



How to use branches



Live example

How to use tags

Tag +---r2-----...
 /
 Trunk ---r1---+---r3-----r4-----r5-----r6---...

Repositories location

In our group there are (at least) two SVN repositories:

- Software repository:

`/home/amu4/spinnaker/svn`

- Paper repository:

`/home/amu4/spinnaker/svn_papers`

For strange situations



ASK ME, PLEASE!!!