

# Introduction to subverion

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November 7th, 2010

# Why subversion

- All committed versions of the document are available at any time
- Several people can contribute
- Documents are stored at a single place
- Subversion provides path based authorization

- Changes to the project (as a whole, not per file) are committed under a new version number
- For every version, date and time of the commit and the committer is preserved.
- If different users change the same document, their change can be merge automatically or manually.

# Checkoing out a Working Copy

A working copy can be checkout out of the repository with

```
$ svn checkout --username=user --password=pass URL
```

# Updating

To update the files of your working copy to the latest versions – possibly committed by other persons:

```
$ svn update
```

Updating single files is also possible:

```
$ svn update file1 file2 ...
```

To get old versions use the `-r` flag:

```
$ svn update -r version_number
```

This can be combined with naming files.

# Adding and Removing files

You can add or remove files with:

- `$ svn add filename`
- `$ svn delete filename`

Note that adding resp. removing the file is done when committing the changes to the repository.

# Committing changes

After adding, removing and editing files, these changes are committed with:

```
$ svn commit -message='meaningful description of your change'
```

If you omit the `-message` parameter, subversion will start an editor where you can input the message.

```
$ svn log
```

will show you the commit messages,

```
$ svn diff -c versionNo
```

will show you what has been changed in the given version.



# And where is the complete manual?

`http://svnbook.red-bean.com/`