

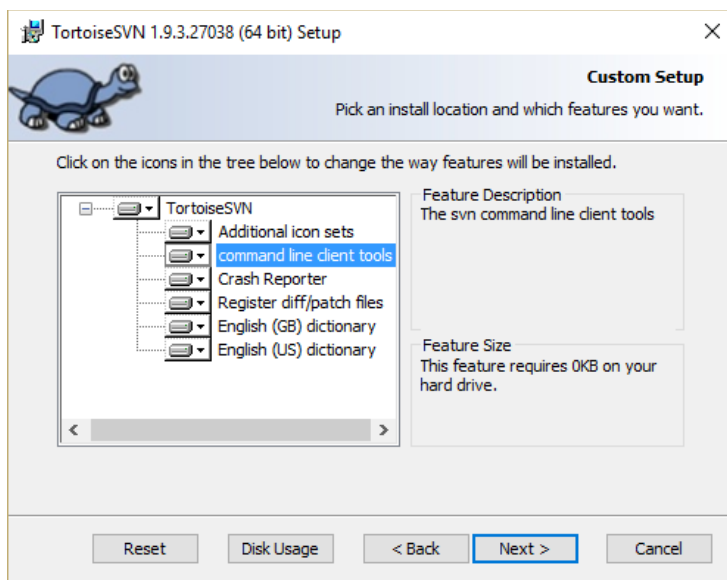
Easy manual for installing and setting up svn

The setup steps depend on your machine and the direction in which you want to update and commit. But the main steps are:

1. Create your individual path in the repository.
2. Create a new folder and do “checkout” to that repository (in all machines- Windows, Jekyll etc.).
3. Copy your files locally to that folder and ‘commit’ to upload them to the repository.
4. Refresh your local copy with the changes from the repository by using ‘update’.

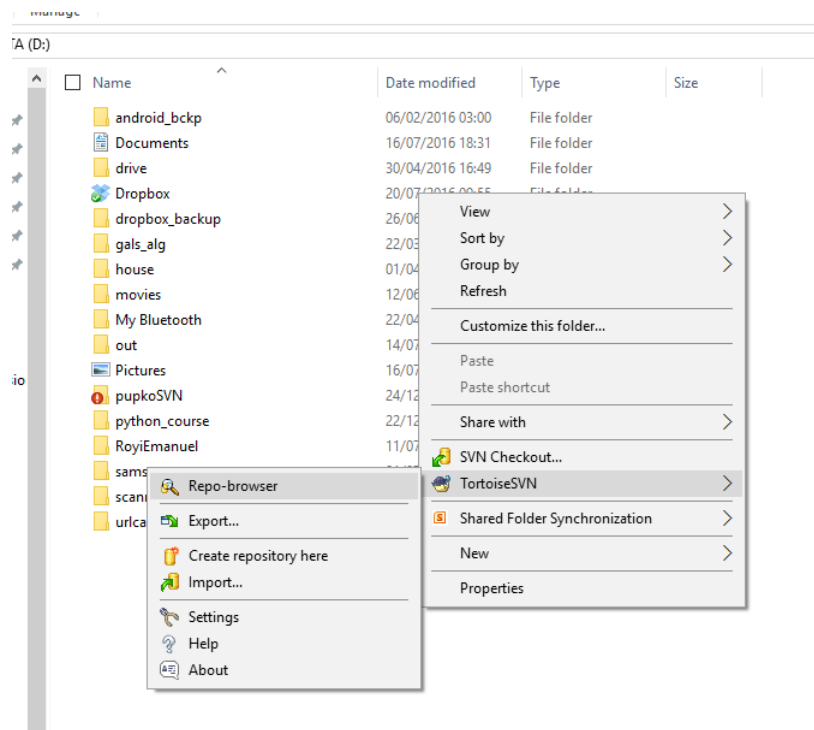
Elaborate description:

1. Install svn from <https://tortoisesvn.net/downloads.html>. Make sure you do “Custom Setup” and check the box “command line client tools”.

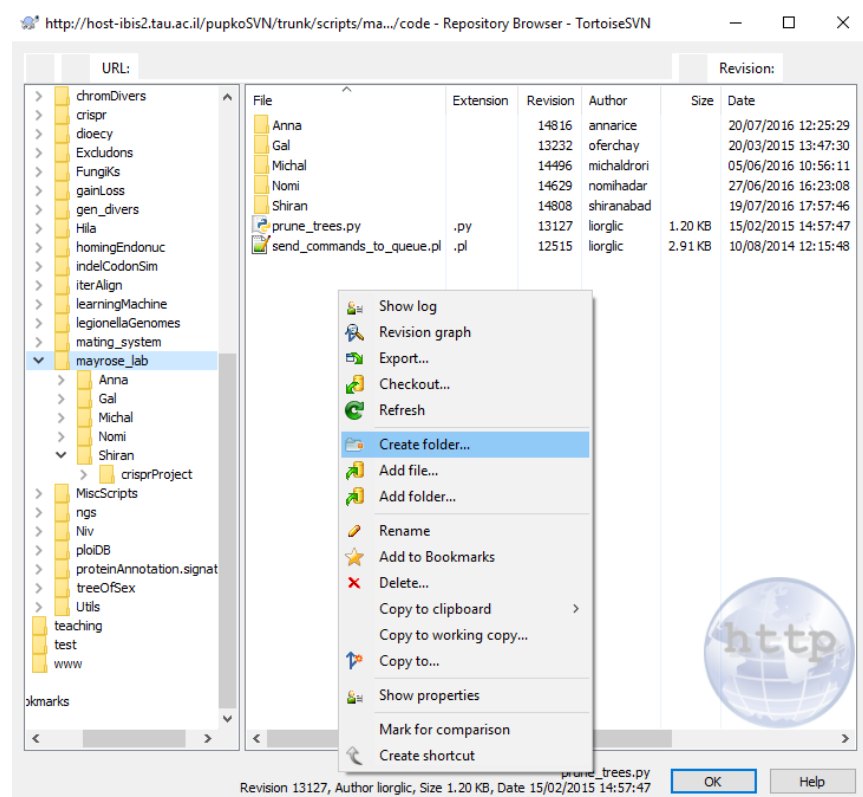


This step is important for easily dealing with code editors plugins, like the VCS control in Rstudio or PyCharm. So if you already have SVN installed, download the newest version and install it (over the older one) to make sure.

2. Connect to the repository (Right click on some folder (doesn't matter which) > TortoiseSVN > Repobrowser)



3. Create a folder under your name (with a sub-directory of the relevant project and code directories or whatever you need...). This path is your `REPOSITORY_URL`. For example: http://host-ibis2.tau.ac.il/pupkoSVN/trunk/scripts/mayrose_lab/Shiran/crisprProject/code



4. Create a new empty folder on your machine. This is your LOCAL_PATH. Then, checkout this folder:

Windows: Right click the LOCAL_PATH folder and press “SVN Checkout...”. Then go to your REPOSITORY_URL to select it.

Linux: cd to LOCAL_PATH and execute:

```
/usr/bin/svn co REPOSITORY_URL
```

For example: /usr/bin/svn co http://host-ibis2.tau.ac.il/pupkoSVN/trunk/scripts/mayrose_lab/Shiran/crisprProject/code

This will create a directory “code” in your LOCAL_PATH. (**Attention!** This will create the base folder of the repository (in this case ‘code’) under the path your in.)

Shortcuts in Linux:

‘up’ - update, ‘co’ – checkout, ‘ci’ – commit.

Usage: /usr/bin/svn xx PATH

Where xx is the shortcut for one of the above, PATH is your local or repository path. See manual online.

5. Now you can copy the files you need to LOCAL_PATH and upload them:

- ‘Update’ – to download the files from the REPOSITORY_URL to your working copy on LOCAL_PATH
- ‘Commit’ - to update the REPOSITORY_URL with your local changes.
- ‘Add’ and ‘Delete’ each time you create a new file/folder or delete one under the local copy path.

Alias under Linux:

- You can create an alias for updating a particular directory. Open ~/.cshrc file and paste:

```
alias QUICK_COMMAND `/usr/bin/svn up LOCAL_PATH`
```

Verify that the QUICK_COMMAND is an easy word to write or complete in linux command line.

For example: alias crisprupdate '/usr/bin/svn up
/groups/itay_mayrose/shiranabad/CRISPR/code/'

(if I press 'cri' and let the autocomplete on linux complete it, it is very easy to use).

```
[shiranabadi@jekyl ~]$ crisprupdate  
A    /groups/itay_mayrose/shiranabad/CRISPR/code/machine_learning/feature_selection/merge_RF_results.py  
Updated to revision 14817.  
[shiranabadi@jekyl ~]$
```

The 'A' in the beginning means that this is a new file that wasn't in the local copy before.

'D' is for delete, 'U' is for update.

- The commit is a bit more tricky because you have to give a message as an argument. For that you can define in the .cshrc file:

```
alias QUICK_COMMIT /usr/bin/svn ci -m \!:1 LOCAL_PATH
```

Then, when you want to commit, you can simply write in the cmd:

```
QUICK_COMMIT "log message!"
```