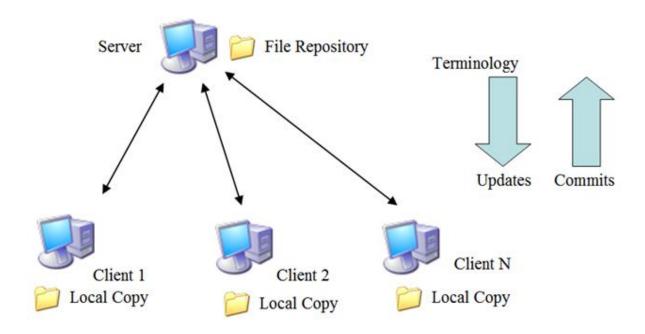
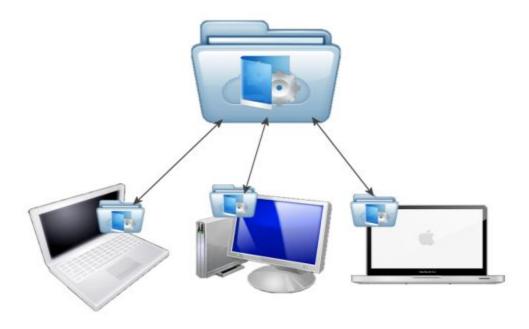


SVN is acronym as Subversion, a version control system. It lets several *developers* work on the same project at once without worrying about overwriting each other's changes, and keeps track of previous versions of files. It is used to maintain the revisions of files such as source code, web pages and documentation. It is commonly used in many open source projects.



The version control system puts all versions of a file in a place called **repository.**



The **repository** is much like an ordinary file server, except that it remembers every change ever made to your files and directories. This allows you to recover older versions of your code, or examine the history of how your code was changed.

Source control tools track all prior versions of all files, allowing developers to "time travel" backward and forward in their software to determine when and where bugs are introduced. If a mistake is made, files can be rolled back to previous version. Subversion was started in 2000 as an effort to write a free version control system.

Installation

[root@localhost ~]# yum install subversion mod_dav_svn

[root@localhost ~]# rpm -qa | egrep '(subversion | mod_dav_svn)'

mod_dav_svn-1.6.11-10.el5_8: The mod_dav_svn package allows access to a Subversion repository using HTTP, via the Apache httpd server.

subversion-1.6.11-10.el5_8: Subversion is a concurrent version control system which enables one or more users to collaborate in developing and maintaining a hierarchy of files and directories while keeping a history of all changes. Subversion only stores the differences between versions, instead of every complete file. Subversion is intended to be a compelling replacement for CVS.

Configuring SVN

```
root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/httpd/conf.d/subversion.conf
```

LoadModule dav_svn_module modules/mod_dav_svn.so LoadModule authz_svn_module modules/mod_authz_svn.so

```
<Location / repo>
DAV svn
SVNPath / var/www/svn/repo
AuthType Basic
AuthName "Subversion repos"
AuthUserFile / etc/svn-auth-conf
Require valid-user
</Location>

x! (save & exit
```

Creating SVN Users (Project Manager & Web-Developers)

```
[root@localhost ~]# htpasswd -c /etc/svn-auth-conf PM
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user PM
[root@localhost ~]# htpasswd /etc/svn-auth-conf developer1
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user developer1
[root@localhost ~]# htpasswd / etc/svn-auth-conf developer2
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user developer2
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir -p / var/ www/ svn
[root@localhost ~]# cd /var/www/svn/
[root@localhost repo]# svnadmin create repo
|root@localhost repo|# ls
repo
[root@localhost ~]# chmod -R 777 /var/www/svn/repo
[root@localhost svn]# chown -R apache.apache repo
[root@localhost svn]# service httpd restart
Stopping httpd:
                                        [FAILED]
Starting httpd:
                                        [ OK ]
Creating Project and their Layouts
[PM@localhost ~]$ mkdir PerlProject PythonProject
[PM@localhost ~]$ mkdir PerlProject/modules
[PM@localhost ~]$ mkdir PerlProject/components
[PM@localhost ~]$ mkdir PerlProject/configurations
[PM@localhost ~]$ mkdir PythonProject/modules
[PM@localhost ~]$ mkdir PythonProject/components
[PM@localhost ~]$ mkdir PythonProject/configurations
```

```
[PM@localhost ~]$ svn import /home/PM/PerlProject
file:///var/www/svn/repo/PerlProject -m "Perl Project Layout"
Adding /home/PM/PerlProject/components
Adding /home/PM/PerlProject/modules
Adding /home/PM/PerlProject/configurations
```

Committed revision 1.

```
[PM@localhost ~]$ svn import / home/PM/PythonProject
file:///var/www/svn/repo/PythonProject -m "Python Project Layout"
Adding /home/PM/PythonProject/components
Adding /home/PM/PythonProject/modules
Adding /home/PM/PythonProject/configurations
```

Committed revision 2.

CheckOut

Checkout command is used to download sources from SVN repository to working copy. If you want to access files from the SVN server, checkout is the first operation you should perform.

SVN checkout creates the working copy, from where you can do edit, delete, or add contents. You can checkout a file, directory, trunk or whole project. To checkout you should know URL of the components you want to checkout.

Perl Project by Developer2

[developer2@localhost ~]\$ svn co http://192.168.221.129/repo/PerlProject Authentication realm: http://192.168.221.129:80> Subversion repos Password for 'developer2':

ATTENTION! Your password for authentication realm:

http://192.168.221.129:80> Subversion repos

can only be stored to disk unencrypted! You are advised to configure your system so that Subversion can store passwords encrypted, if possible. See the documentation for details.

You can avoid future appearances of this warning by setting the value of the 'store-plaintext-passwords' option to either 'yes' or 'no' in '/home/developer2/.subversion/servers'.

Store password unencrypted (yes/no)? yes

- A PerlProject/components
- A PerlProject/modules
- A PerlProject/configurations Checked out revision 2.

|developer2@localhost ~|\$ ls

PerlProject

Python Project by Developer1

[developer1@localhost ~]\$ svn co http://192.168.221.129/repo/PythonProject Authentication realm: http://192.168.221.129:80> Subversion repos Password for 'developer1':

ATTENTION! Your password for authentication realm:

http://192.168.221.129:80> Subversion repos

can only be stored to disk unencrypted! You are advised to configure your system so that Subversion can store passwords encrypted, if possible. See the documentation for details.

You can avoid future appearances of this warning by setting the value of the 'store-plaintext-passwords' option to either 'yes' or 'no' in '/home/developer1/.subversion/servers'.

Store password unencrypted (yes/no)? yes

- A PythonProject/components
- A PythonProject/modules
- A PythonProject/configurations

Checked out revision 2.

[developer1@localhost ~]\$ ls PythonProject

Note: When you do a checkout, it creates hidden directory named .svn, which will have the repository details.

Python Code writing

[developer1@localhost ~]\$ vi PythonProject/components/compCode.py

This is Component Code in Python

[developer1@localhost ~]\$ vi PythonProject/modules/modCode.py

This is a Module Code in Python

[developer1@localhost ~]\$ vi PythonProject/configurations/confCode.py

This is a First line in Configuration Code

Adding New files to the Python Project:

[developer1@localhost ~]\$ svn add PythonProject/components/compCode.py

A PythonProject/components/compCode.py

[developer1@localhost ~]\$ svn add PythonProject/modules/modCode.py

A PythonProject/modules/modCode.py

[developer1@localhost ~]\$ svn add PythonProject/configurations/confCode.py

A PythonProject/configurations/confCode.py

Commit

Whenever you do changes to the working copy, it will not reflect in SVN server. To make the changes permanent, you need to do SVN commit.

[developer1@localhost ~]\$ svn commit -m "Committing first set of Python codes" svn: '/home/developer1' is not a working copy

[developer1@localhost ~]\$ cd PythonProject/ [developer1@localhost PythonProject]\$ svn commit -m "Committing first set of Python codes"

Adding components/compCode.py
Adding configurations/confCode.py
Adding modules/modCode.py

Transmitting file data ... Committed revision 3.

Developer2 wants to edit some more codes to Python Project

[developer 2@localhost~] \$ svn co~http://192.168.221.129/repo/Python Project

- A PythonProject/components
- A PythonProject/components/compCode.py
- A PythonProject/modules

- A PythonProject/modules/modCode.py
- A PythonProject/configurations
- A PythonProject/configurations/confCode.py Checked out revision 3.

[developer2@localhost ~]\$ ls PerlProject PythonProject

[developer2@localhost ~]\$ cd PythonProject/configurations/ [developer2@localhost configurations]\$ vi confCode.py

This is a First line in Configuration Code

This is the Second line by Developer 2

[developer2@localhost PythonProject]\$ svn commit -m "Committing further changes in Python codes"

Sending configurations/confCode.py

Transmitting file data.

Committed revision 4.

However Project Manager (PM) didn't like the code from Developer2 and wants to revert back to the code written by Developer1

Check the current version of the code

SVN remembers every change made to your files and directories. To know all the commits made in a file or directory, use SVN log command.

To check the versions at the repository level (all projects)

Python Project Layout

r1 | PM | 2013-03-04 09:42:56 -0800 (Mon, 04 Mar 2013) | 1 line

Perl Project Layout

To check the versions of only PythonProject

r4 | developer2 | 2013-03-04 10:31:52 -0800 (Mon, 04 Mar 2013) | 1 line

Committing further changes in Python codes

r3 | developer1 | 2013-03-04 10:23:26 -0800 (Mon, 04 Mar 2013) | 1 line

Committing first set of Python codes

r2 | PM | 2013-03-04 09:43:28 -0800 (Mon, 04 Mar 2013) | 1 line

Python Project Layout

Note: Well, you can see (in **Green** color) the importance of using message (-m) at every commit or adding or deleting.

Revert Back

[PM@localhost LiveWorking]\$ svn co -r 3 http://192.168.221.129/repo/PythonProject

- A PythonProject/components
- A PythonProject/components/compCode.py
- A PythonProject/modules
- A PythonProject/modules/modCode.py
- A PythonProject/configurations
- A PythonProject/configurations/confCode.py Checked out revision 3.

[PM@localhost LiveWorking]\$ cat PythonProject/configurations/confCode.py

This is a First line in Configuration Code

The code has been successfully reverted back to its original State.

SVN List

svn list is useful when you want to view the content of the SVN repository, without downloading a working copy.

[PM@localhost ~]\$ svn list --verbose http://192.168.221.129/repo/PythonProject

5 PM Mar 04 12:05 ./

3 develope Mar 04 10:23 components/ 5 PM Mar 04 12:05 configurations/

3 develope Mar 04 10:23 modules/

The following example lists all the files available in the given URL in the repository without downloading a working copy. When you execute svn list command with –verbose option it displays the following information.

- Revision number of the last commit
- Author of the last commit
- Date and time of the last commit

SVN Delete

SVN delete command deletes an item from the working copy (or repository). File will be deleted from the repository when you do a SVN commit.

[PM@localhost PythonProject]\$ svn delete configurations/SecondCode.py

D configurations/SecondCode.py

 $[PM@localhost\ PythonProject]$ \$ svn commit -m "SecondCode.py Successfully Deleted by PM"

Deleting configurations/SecondCode.py

Committed revision 8.

Now you can do svn list and check whether the file was deleted from the repository.

SVN Diff

SVN diff displays the differences between your working copy and the copy in the SVN repository.

```
[PM@localhost modules]$ svn diff modCode.py
Index: modCode.py
====
--- modCode.py (revision 6)
+++ modCode.py (working copy)
@@ -1 +1,5 @@
This is a Module Code in Python
+
+This is a Second Line in Module Code
+
+
```

SVN Status

Use svn status command to get the status of the file in the working copy. It displays whether the working copy is modified, or its been added/deleted, or file is not under revision control, etc.

[PM@localhost LiveWorking]\$ svn status PythonProject/ M PythonProject/modules/modCode.py

'M' represents that the item has been modified. "svn help status" command will explain various specifiers showed in SVN status command

SVN Update

svn update command brings changes from the repository into your working copy. If no revision is specified, it brings your working copy up-to-date with the HEAD revision. Otherwise, it synchronizes the working copy to the revision given in the argument.

Always before you start working in your working copy, update your working copy. So that all the changes available in repository will be available in your working copy. i.e latest changes.

[developer2@localhost ~]\$ svn add PythonProject/components/compCode2.py

A PythonProject/components/compCode2.py

[developer2@localhost ~]\$ svn add PythonProject/components/compCode3.py

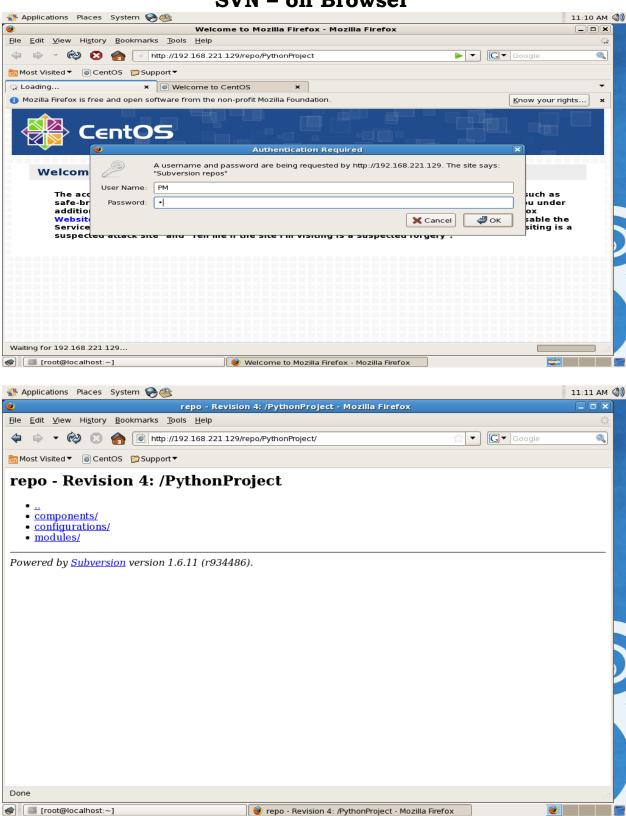
A PythonProject/components/compCode3.py

[developer2@localhost ~]\$ svn commit -m "Some new files updated by developer2"

Adding components/compCode2.py
Adding components/compCode3.py
Transmitting file data ...
Committed revision 9.

[PM@localhost PythonProject]\$ svn update A components/compCode2.py A components/compCode3.py Updated to revision 9.

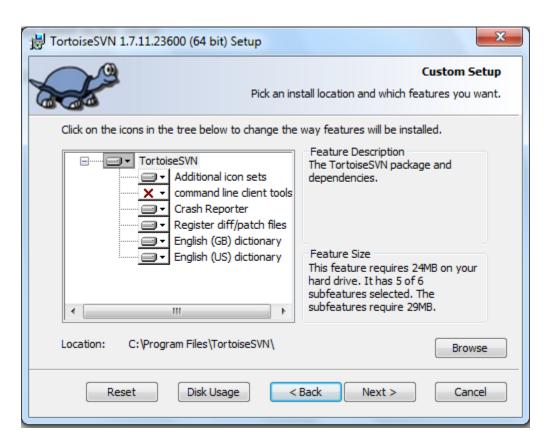
SVN - on Browser

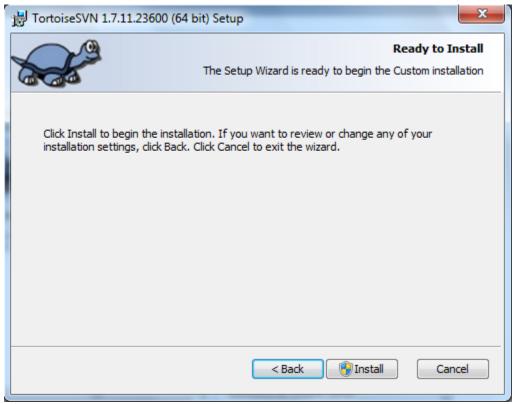


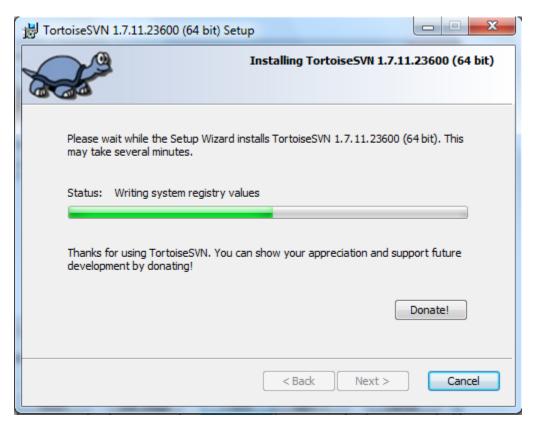
TortoiseSVN



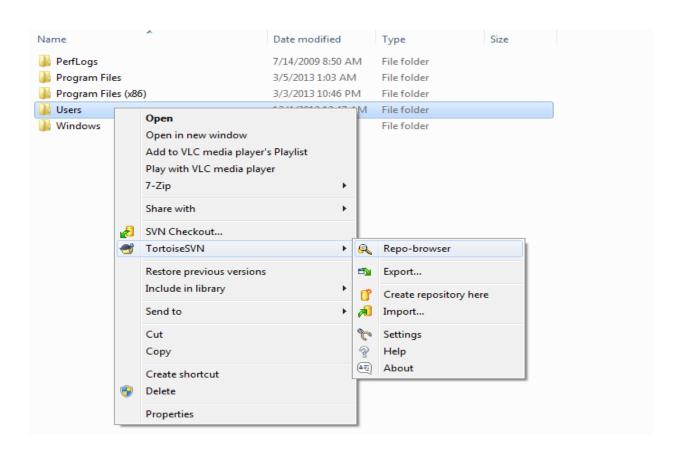


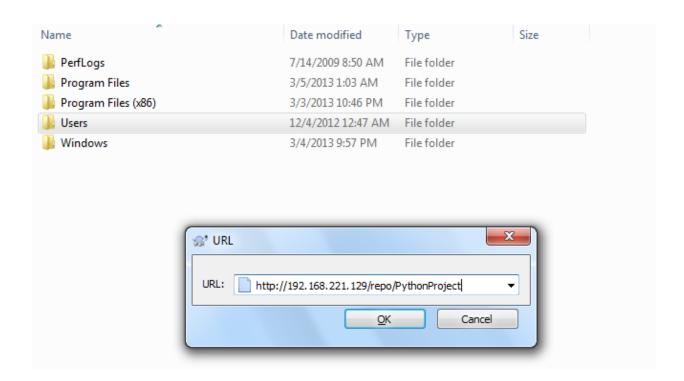


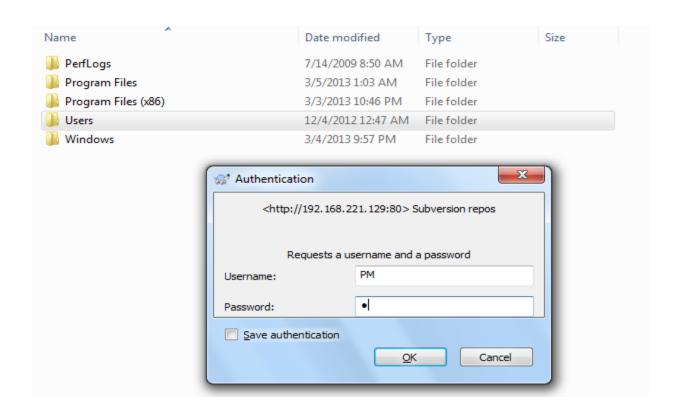


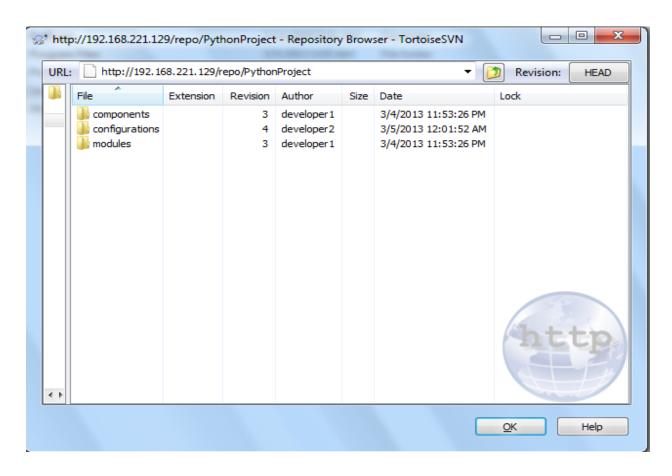


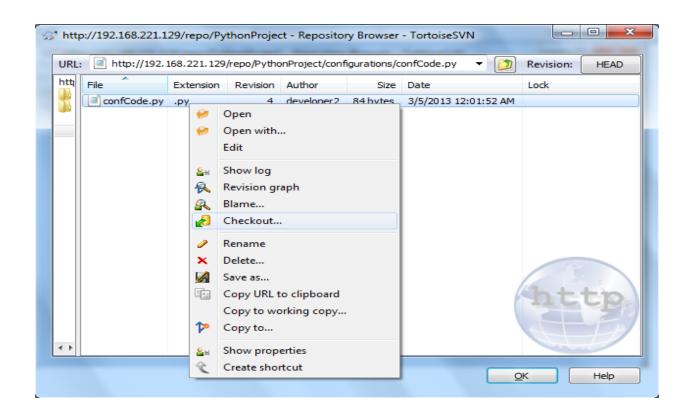


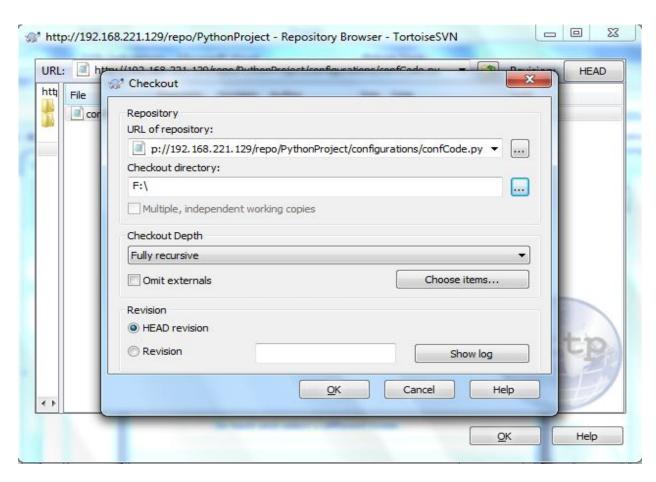


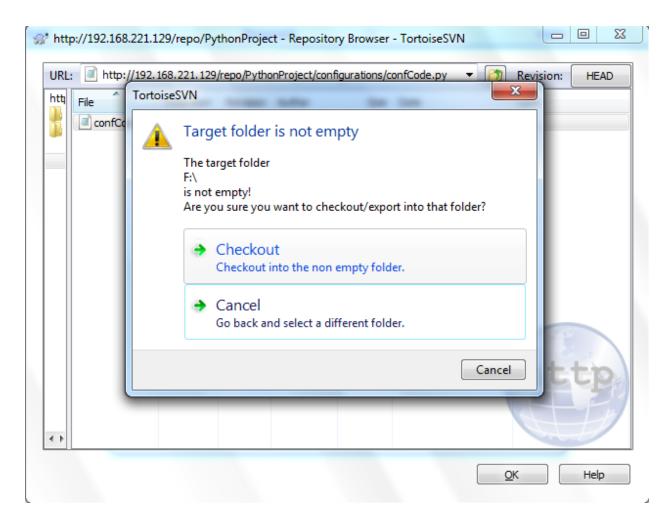






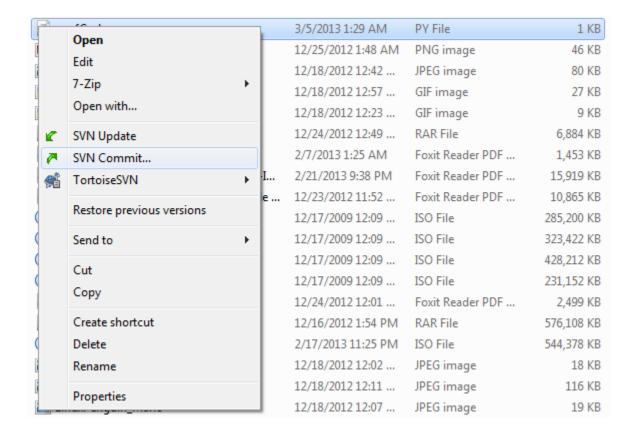


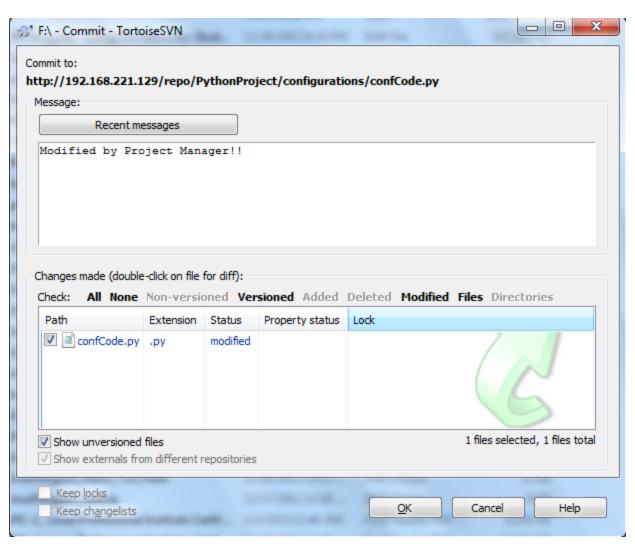


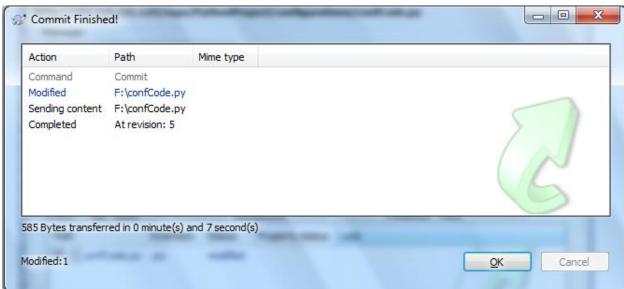












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