



## Subversion

(An open source version control system)

Usage of TortoiseSVN client tool for version control

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## SubVersion (SVN) Configuration Management Tool

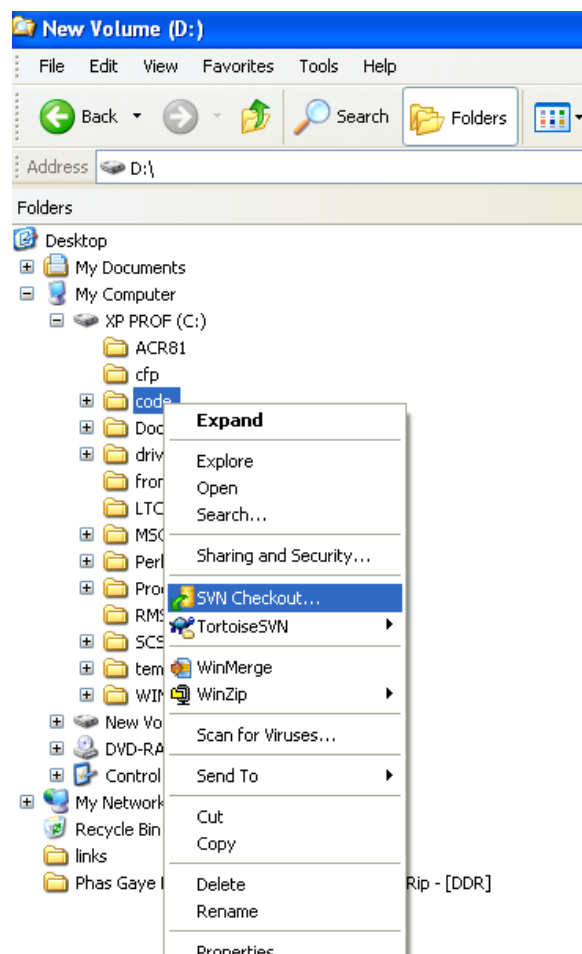
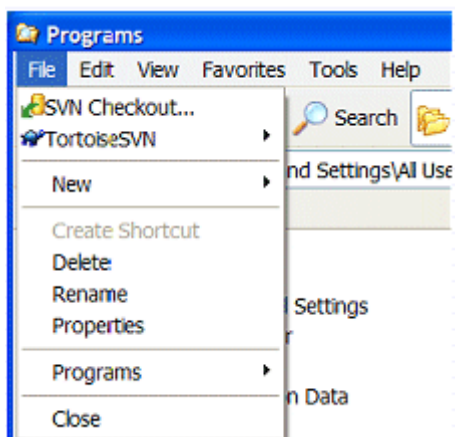
Subversion is a multi-platform open source version control system.

Subversion server: Subversion server has been installed on Linux Box: 192.168.173.112

Repository: Repository created for entire batch.

Subversion client: TortoiseSVN client has been installed on individual workstations.

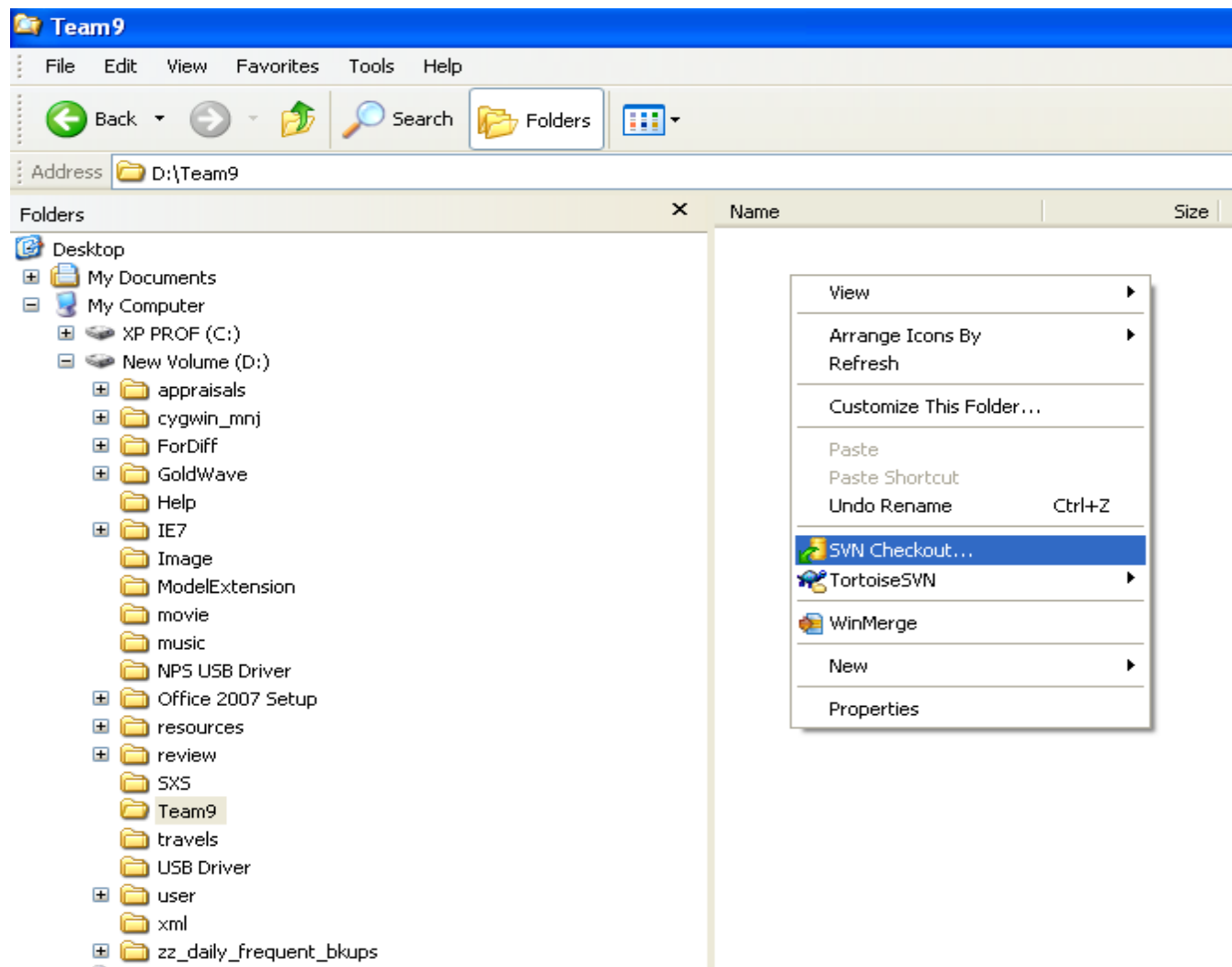
TortoiseSVN is a Subversion client, implemented as a windows shell extension, a plug-in to Windows Explorer. Note, that after installing TortoiseSVN client on your workstations, your Windows Explorer has extra buttons in the main menu and in the context (activated by right-clicking) menus.



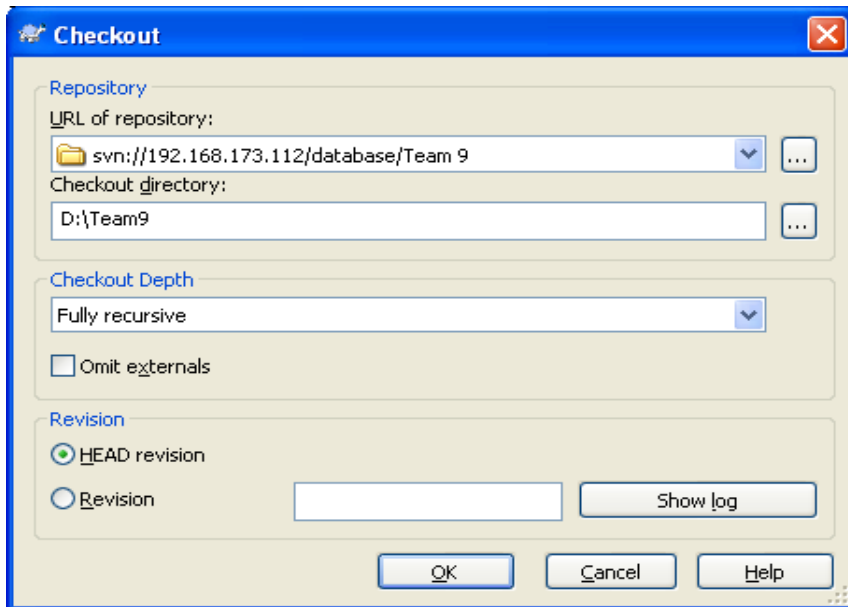
During the RLL (Real Life Lab) phase, engineers will have to store all their deliverables (source code and related documents) in the Subversion server. Below are the steps to be followed for proper usage of subversion using the TortoiseSVN client. The below steps assume the user to be "Team 9". You will have to use your team's username in the below steps.

## Step1: Initial 'Checkout' of your team's folder from SVN server

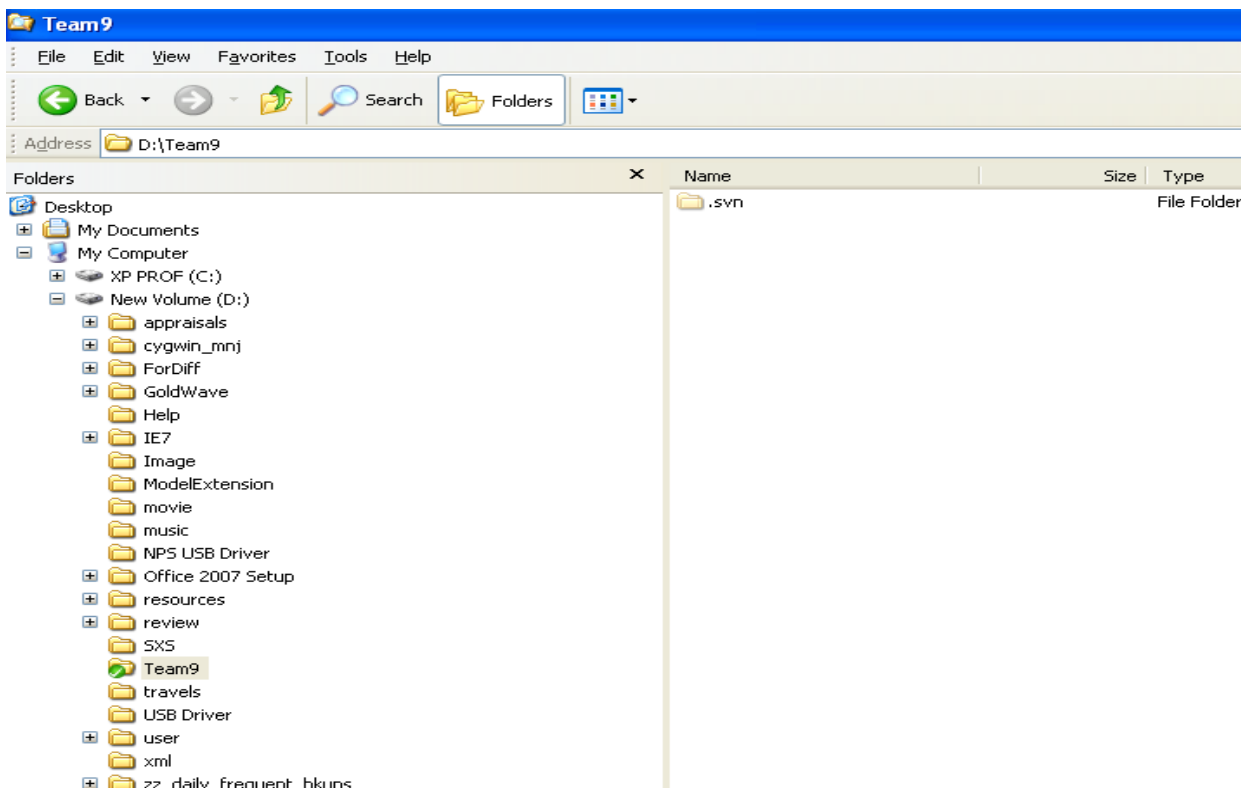
- Open windows explorer on your windows workstation.
- Create a folder with your team name. This folder will be your working directory.
- For e.g. Let us create a folder named "Team9" in D: drive. i.e. **D:\Team9\**
- On windows explorer, click on the "Team9" folder.
- On the empty area (on the right-hand side) right-click. A context-menu would appear (as shown in the below snapshot). Choose the "SVN Checkout..." option.



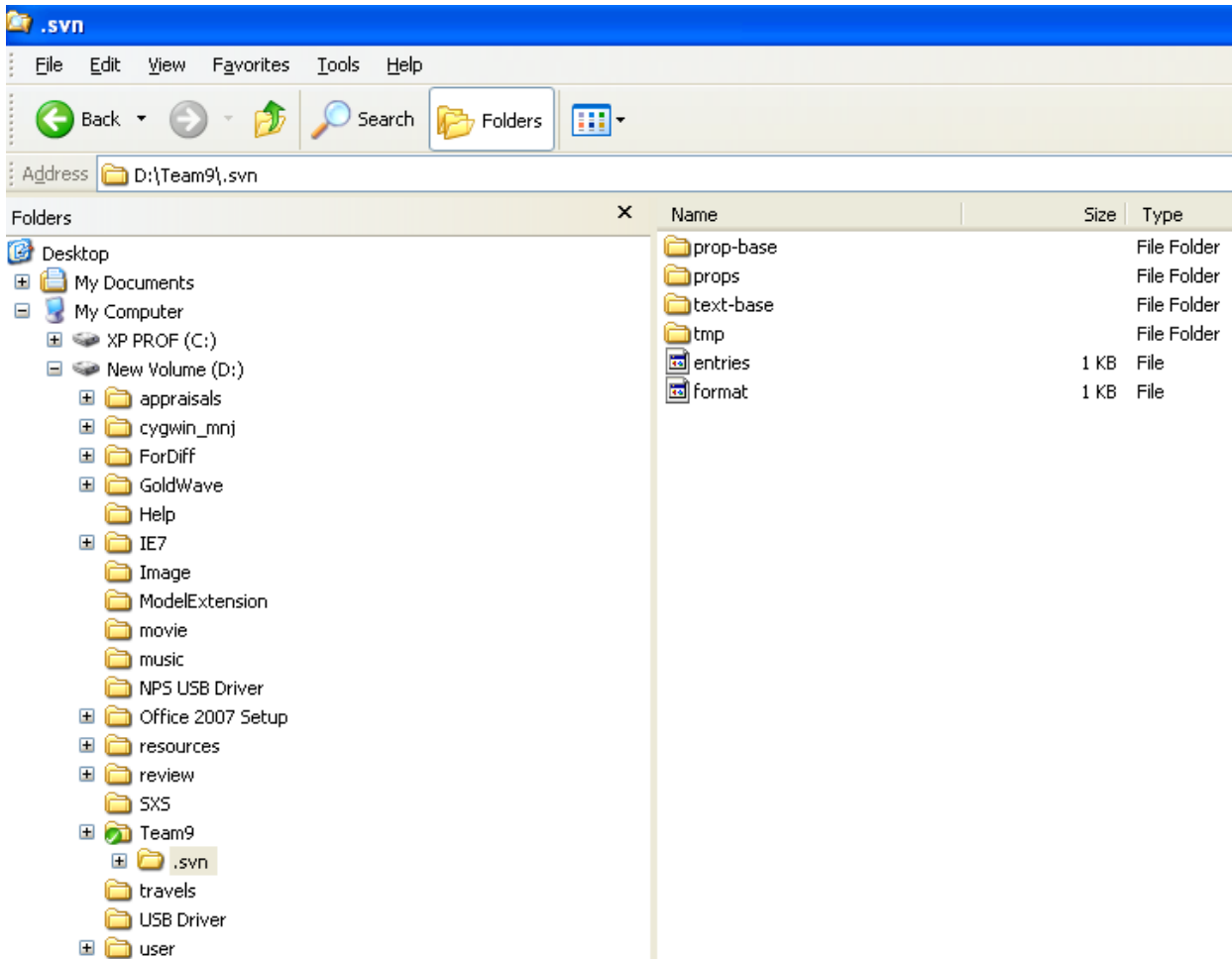
- A checkout dialog would appear (as shown in the below snapshot). In the "URL of repository:" field, type the URL path pointing to your team's repository on the subversion server. For e.g. `svn://192.168.173.112/database/Team 9`  
**NOTE:** Replace "Team 9" in the URL with your team's name.



- Ensure that the "Checkout directory:" field is specifying the folder that you want to make your working directory.
- Click on OK. You will see a green tick icon on your working directory ("Team9" folder, in this case), a .svn folder and any other files/folders that might exist in your team's repository on the SVN server (as shown in the below snapshot)



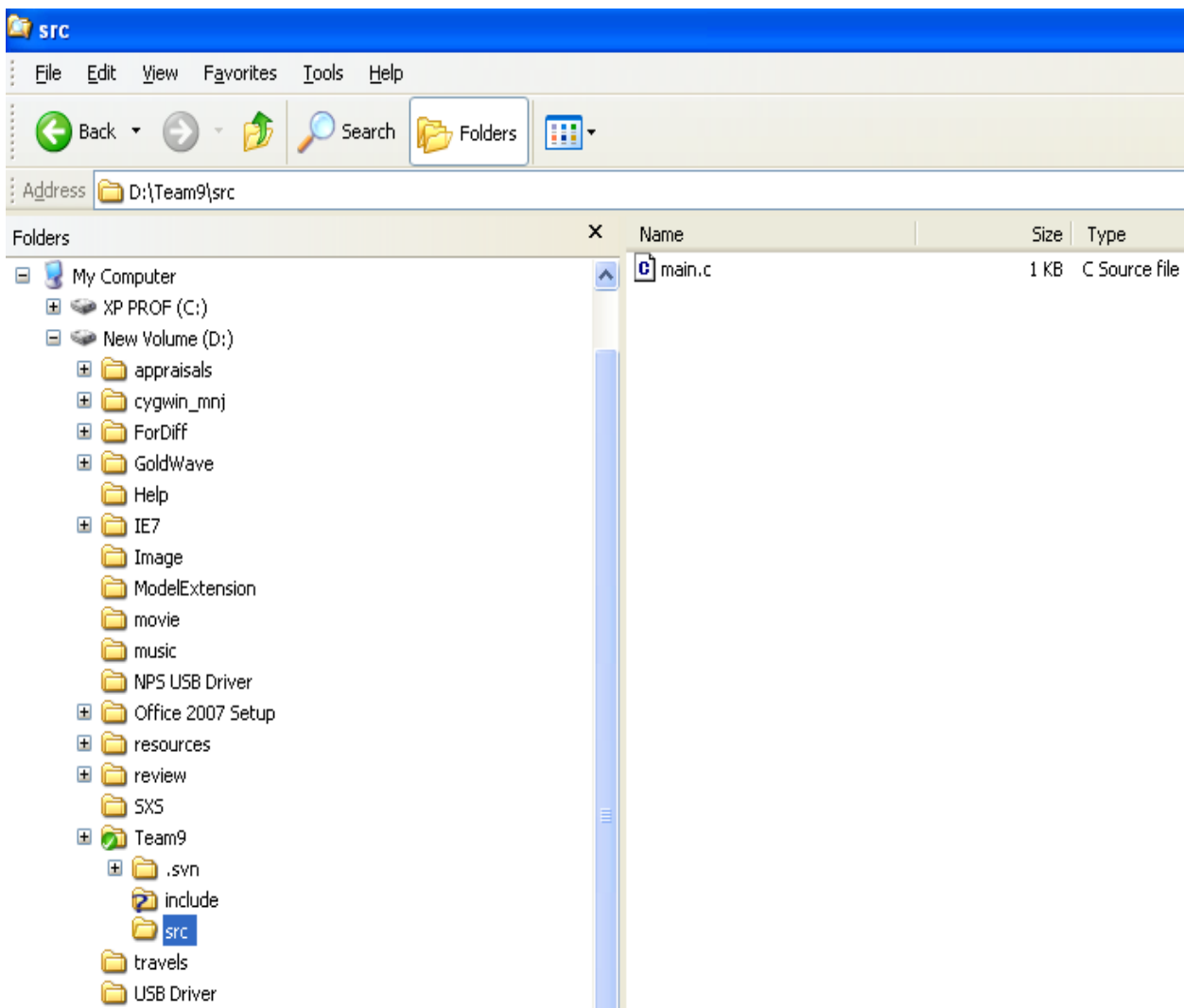
- The “.svn” folder contains some more directories which are used by subversion. You can ignore them for the time being.



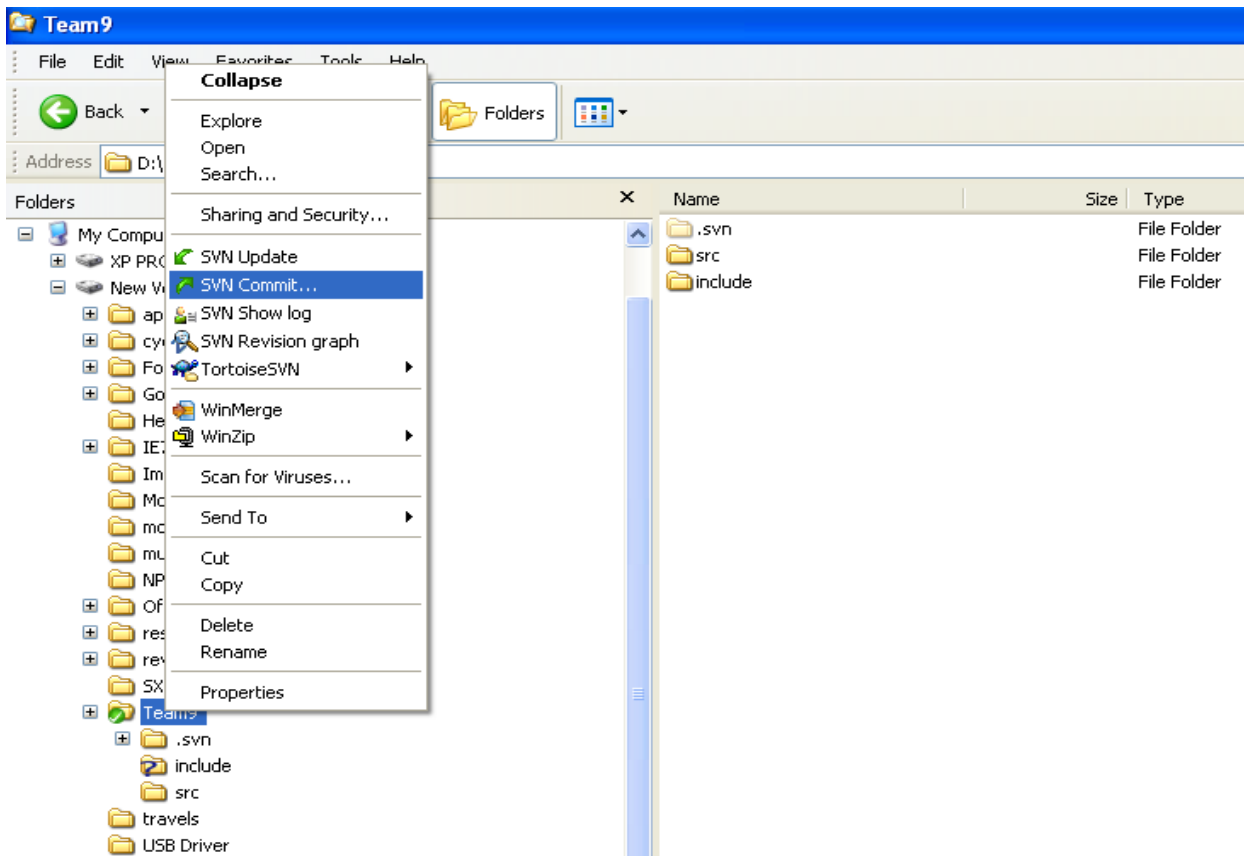
- Your team’s folder from SVN repository has now been successfully checked out (as your working directory) on your window’s workstation.
- You can now proceed with adding new files and folders in your working directory (using the steps mentioned below)

## Step2: Adding new files and folders to your SVN repository

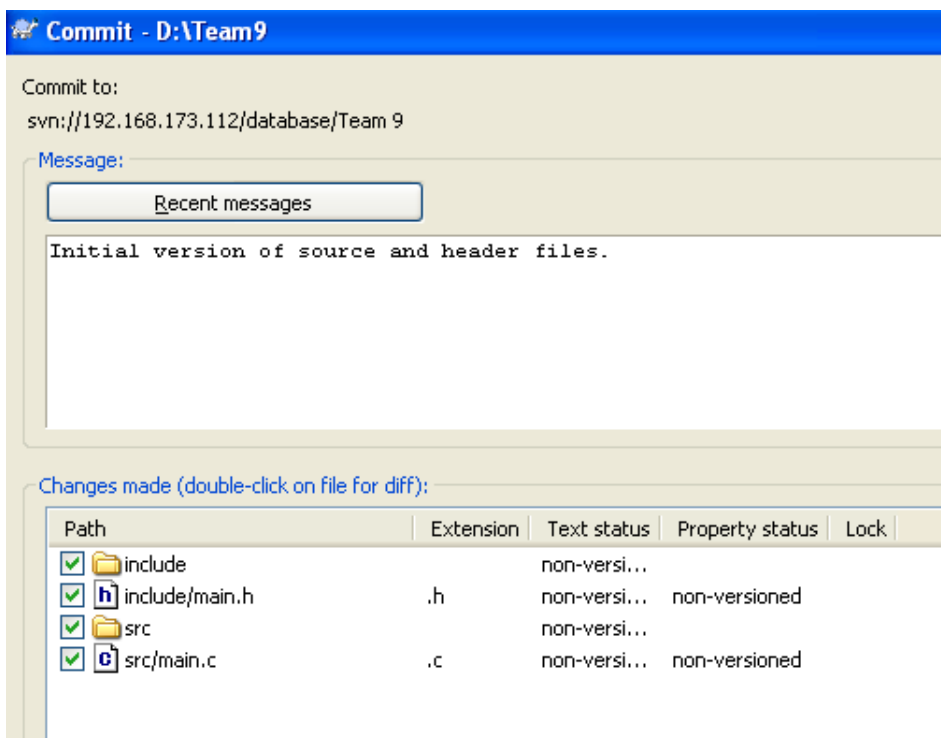
- Once you are ready with some source files, or documents , or folders that need to be added to your SVN repository, you must create those folders and files within your working directory (on the windows workstation) and perform an "SVN commit..." on your working directory. As an example, let us try to add a "src" directory containing "main.c" and an "include" directory containing "main.h" to our "Team 9" repository. Below are the steps to be followed –
- Copy (or create) the folders and files - "src" , "include" , main.cpp and main.h – under your working directory (which in this example is the "D:\Team9" folder)
- Below snapshot shows the new directories copied under the working directory. The new filenames and directory-names would appear to have a '?' icon on them.



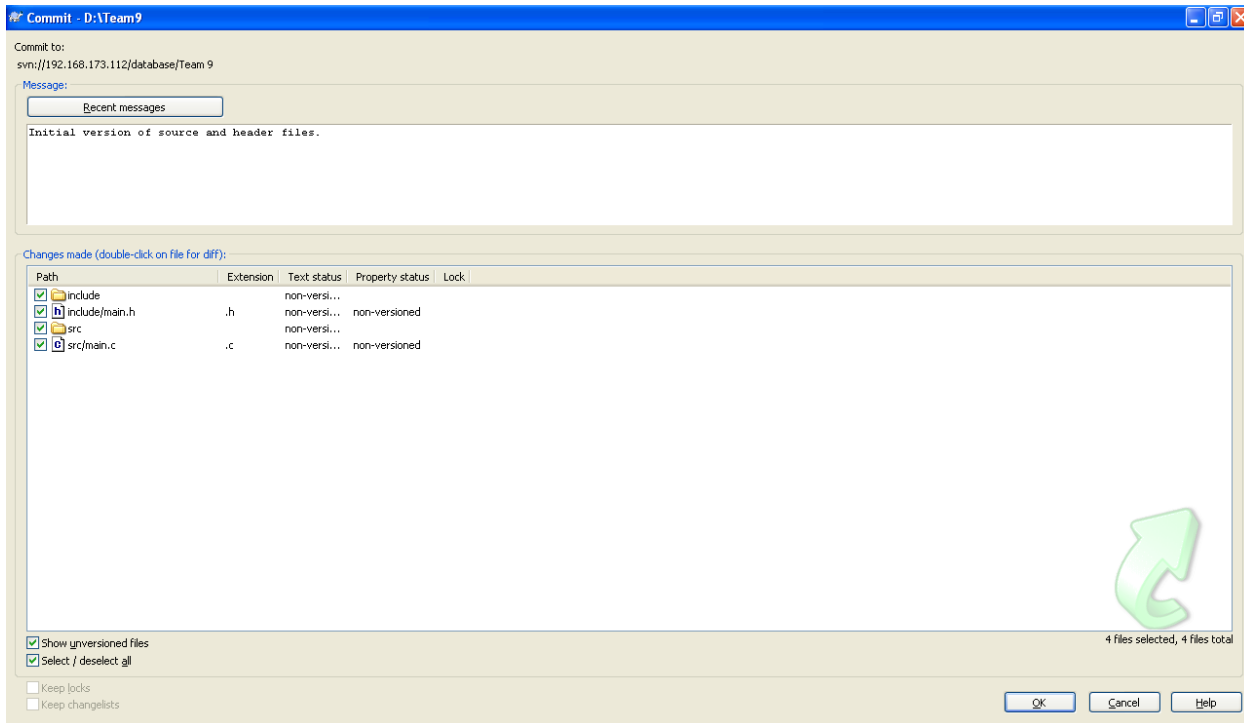
- We now want to commit these changes to the SVN repository on the SVN server. Right-click on the working directory folder (Team9), and click on "SVN Commit..." (as shown in the following snapshot)



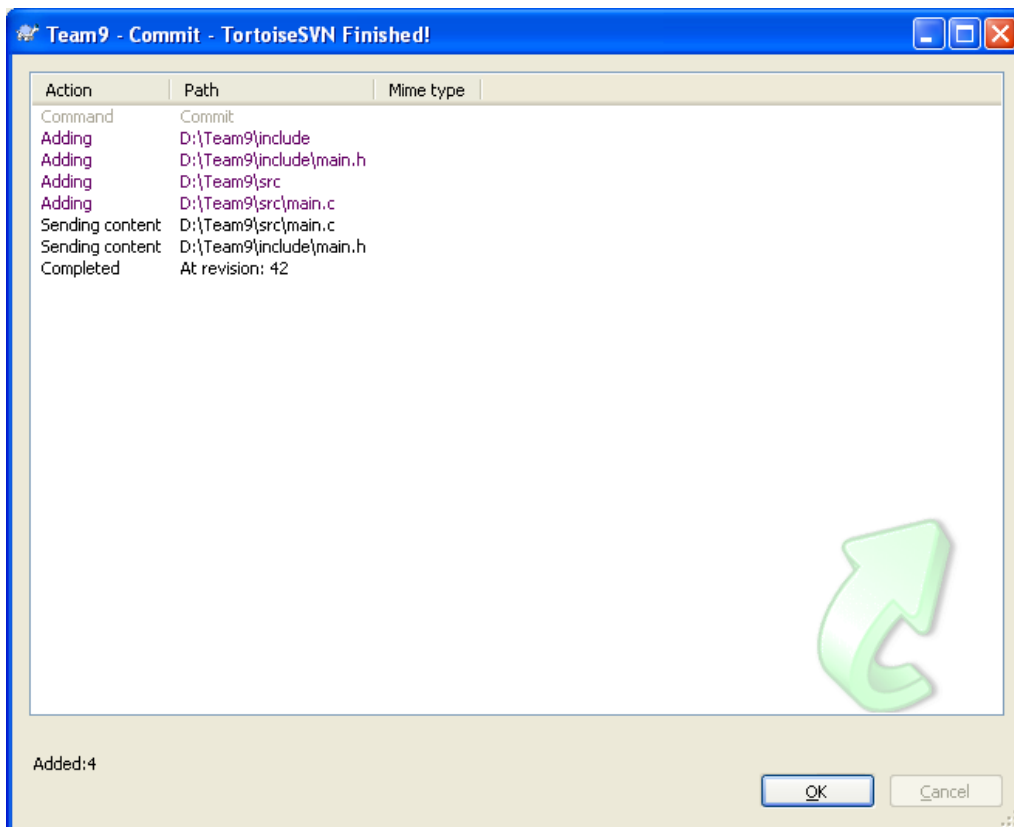
- A 'Commit' dialog will appear. You need to enter version comments for the files being checked-in...



- ...and click on 'OK' button.

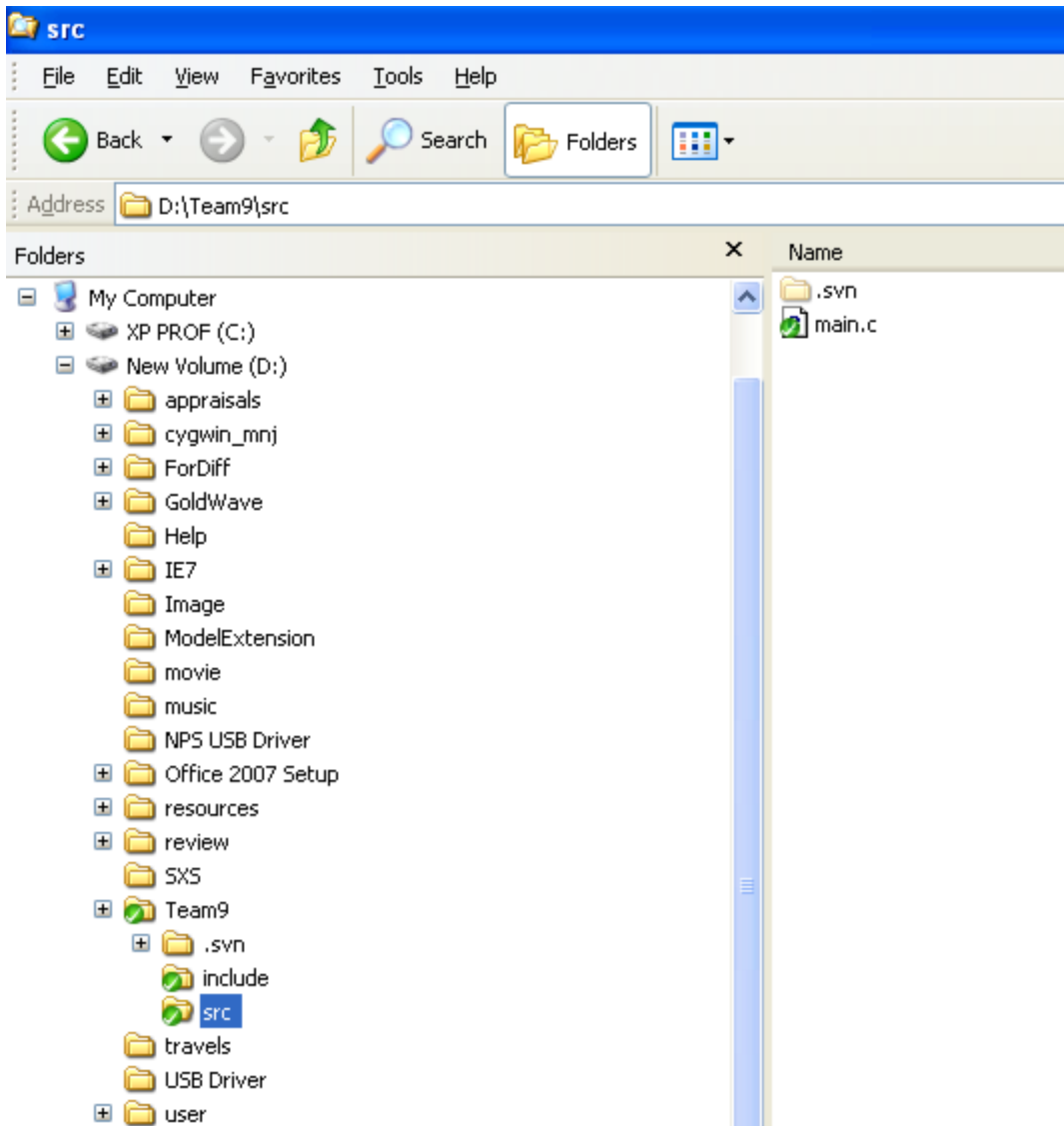


- The files must get added to the SVN repository and success messages would appear as shown below.



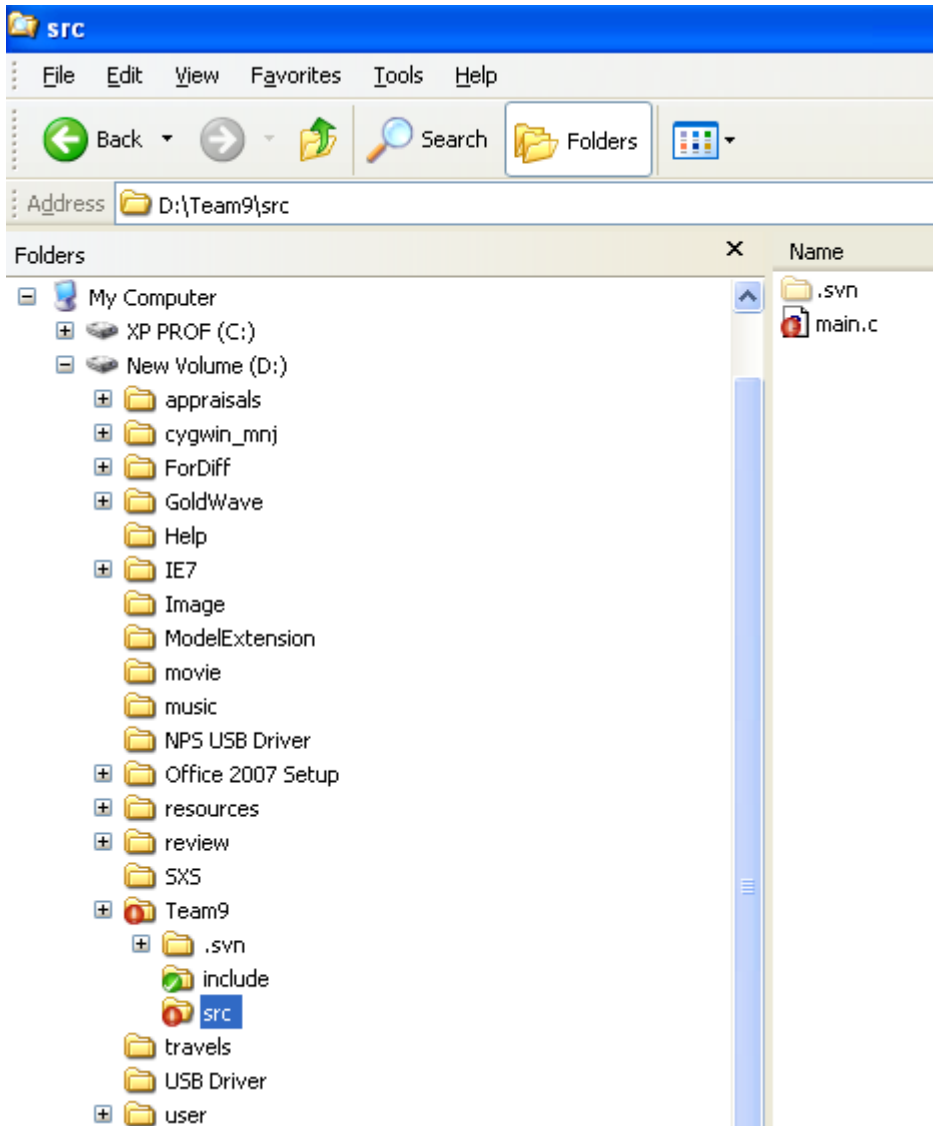


- The new files and folders have now been successfully checked-in (committed) to the SVN repository. On your windows workstation the files will be shown with a green tick icon (as seen in below snapshot) indicating that they are in-sync with the SVN repository.

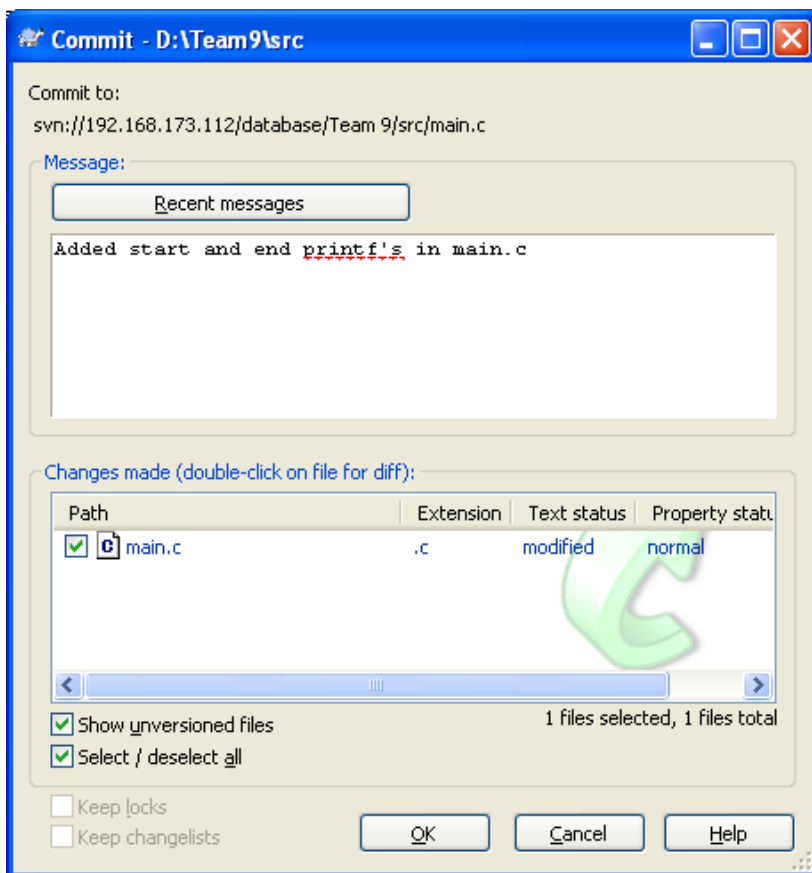
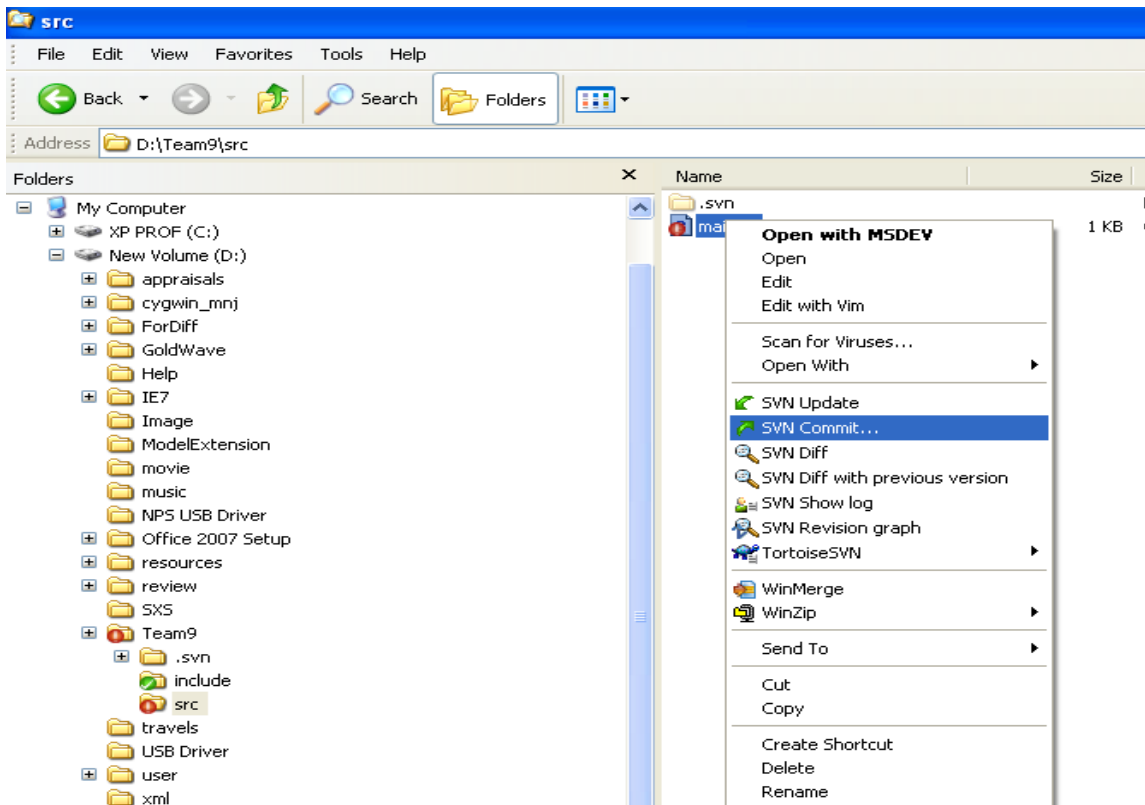


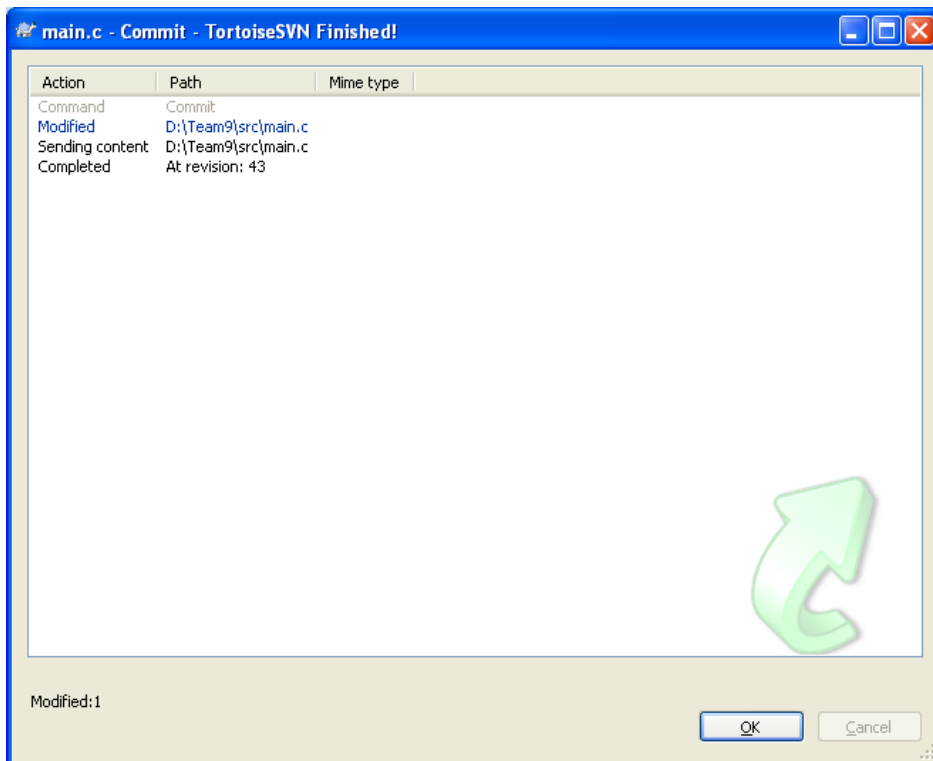
### Step3: Modify files in working directory and commit the changes

- While working in projects, one must cultivate the habit of regularly checking-in the changes into the configuration management tool (as and when the changes are in good shape). However, one needs to ensure that the check-in does not break a build.
- In the below example, assume that we are making further changes to main.c which is in our working directory. As soon as a file in the working directory changes, the green tick is replaced with a red exclamation icon on the filename and its parent folders, as shown in the below snapshot.

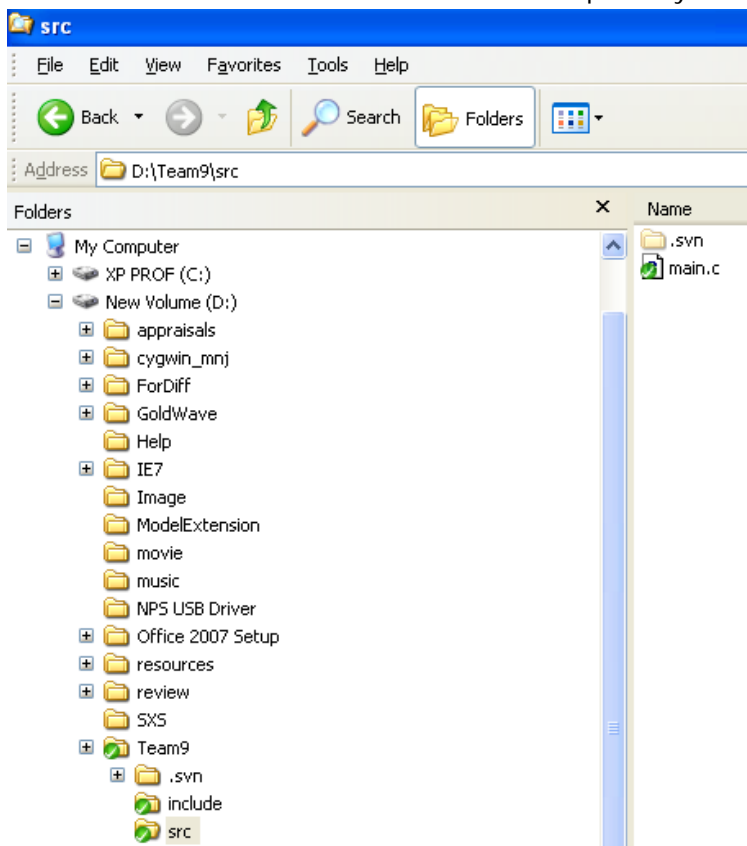


- When our changes to main.c are in a good shape (preferably, compiling fine and tested), we would like to check-them into the SVN repository. To check-in the changed main.c file, right-click on main.c and select "SVN Commit..." from the context menu, Add appropriate version comments for main.c and click on OK (as shown in the following three snapshots)

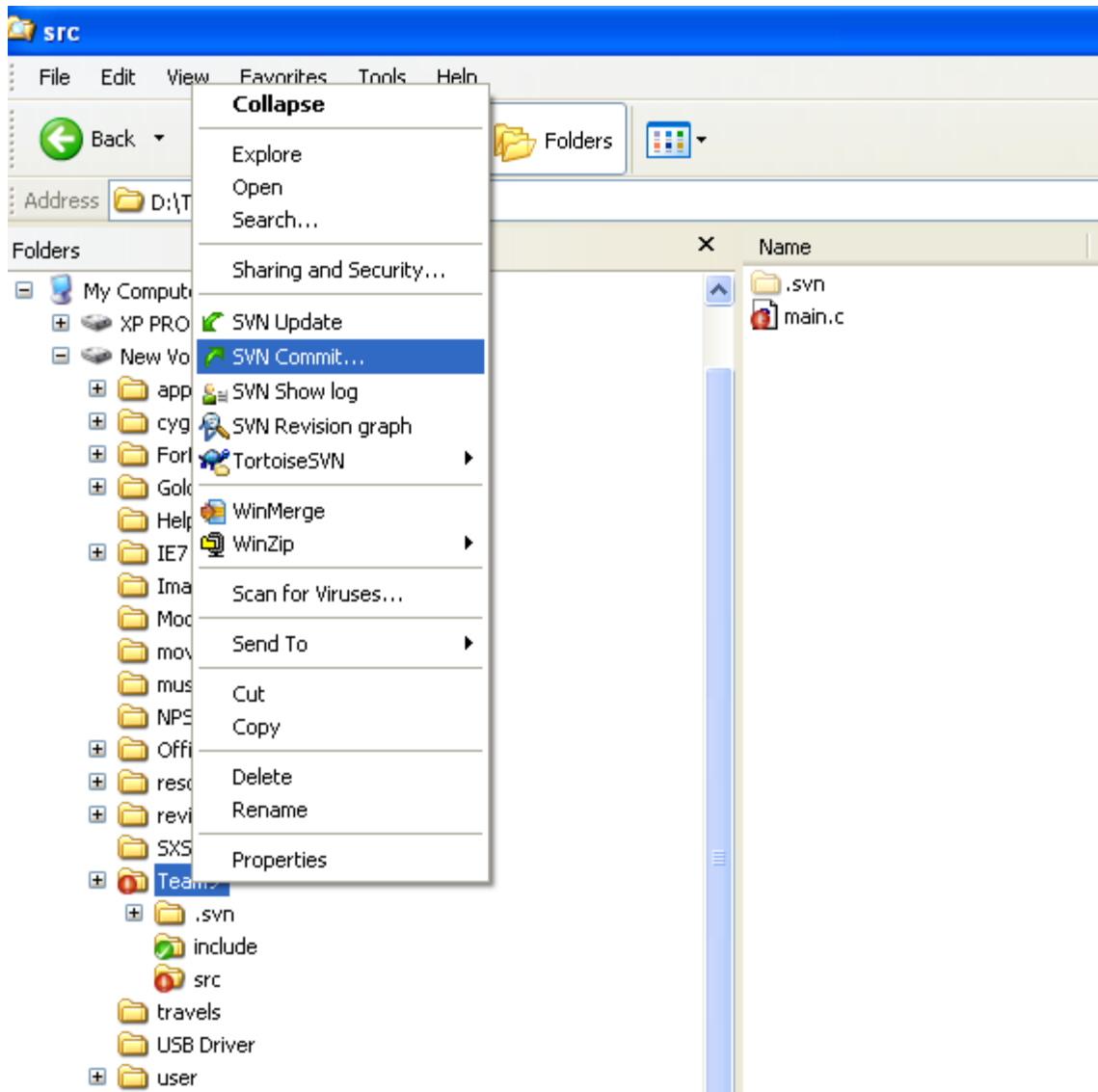


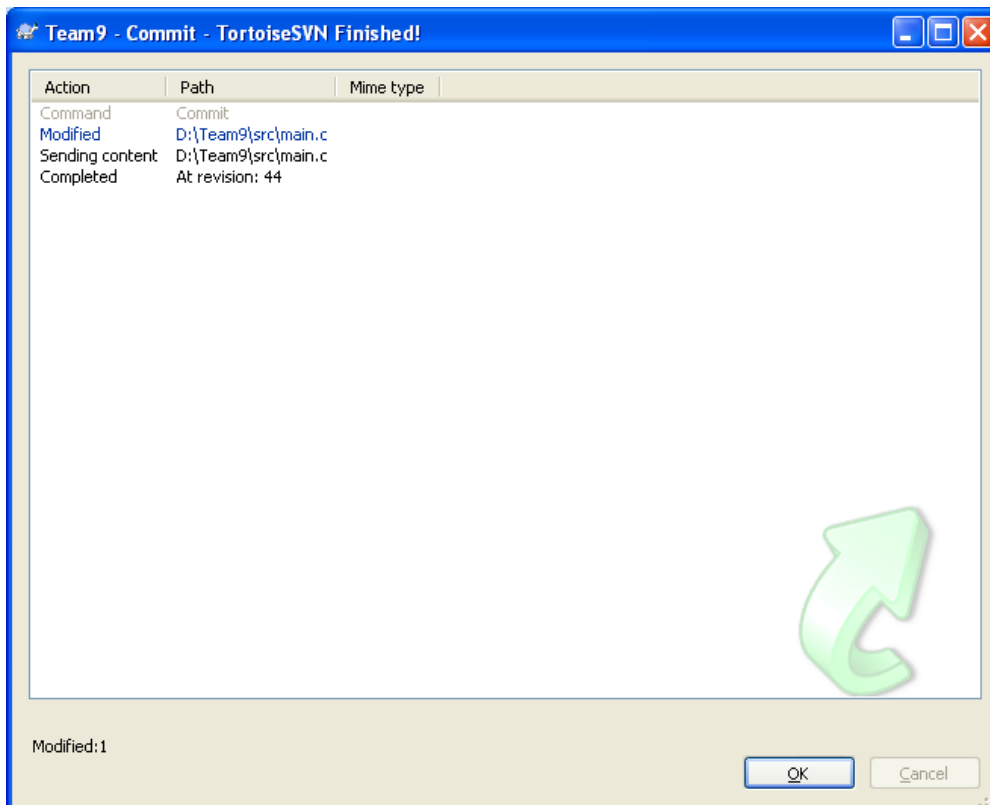
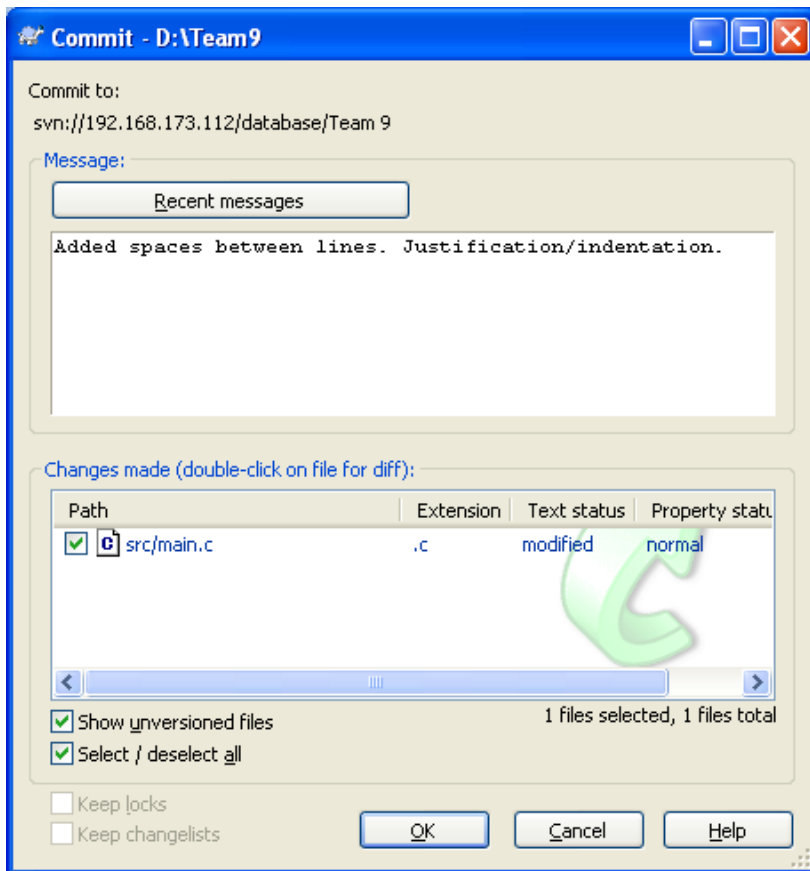


- A new version of main.c is created in the SVN repository and our working directory again shows green-tick icons.



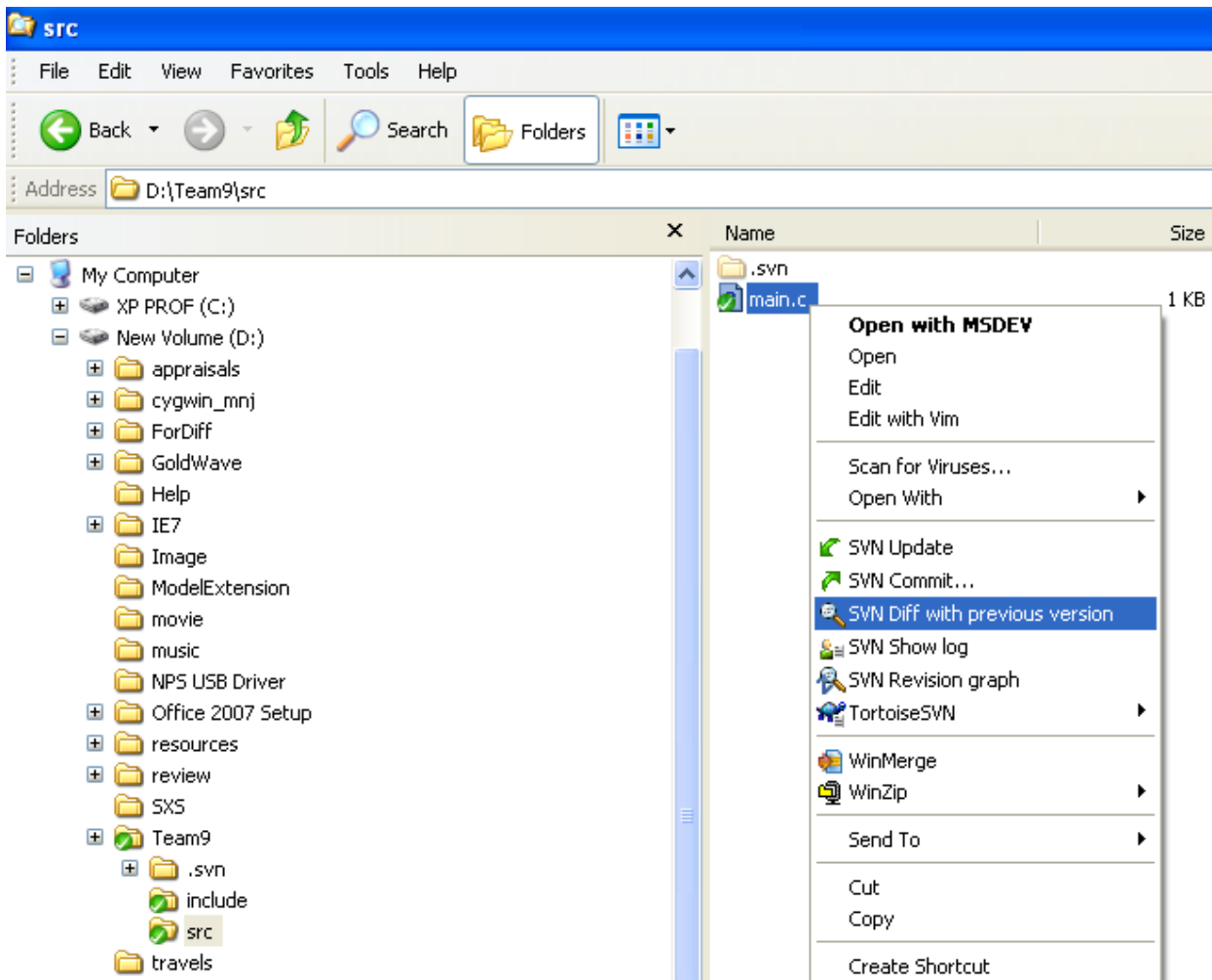
- The above commit could also have been done by doing a right-click on the “Type9” folder in our working directory and selecting “SVN Commit...” as shown in the below snapshots. (This would try to commit all the changed files within our working directory)

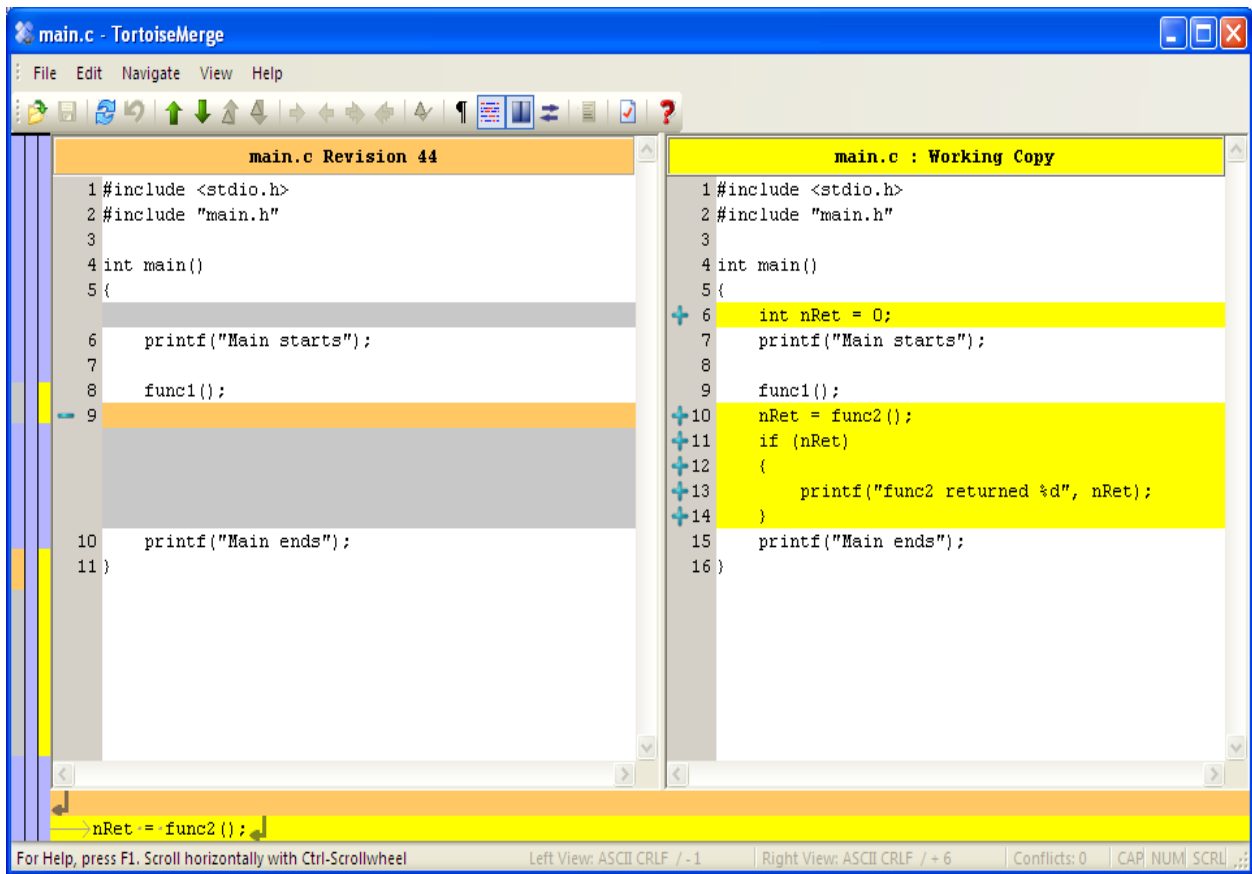




## Additional Info: Perform a 'Diff' between current and previous version

- You could right-click on any file in your working directory and select the option "SVN Diff with previous version" to see the changes between the last two versions of the file in the SVN repository. (In the below example the last two versions of main.c in the SVN repository are 44 and 45)

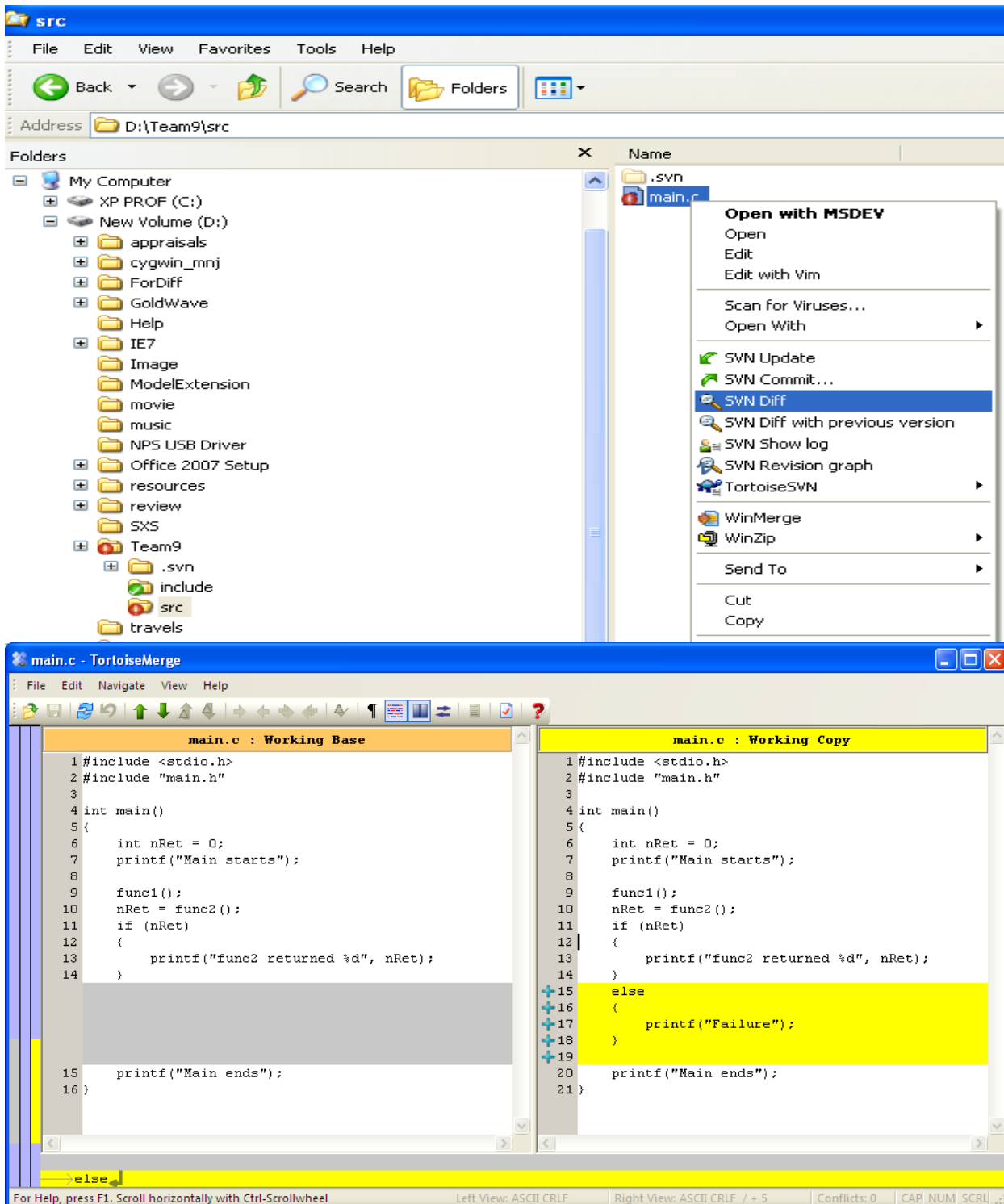




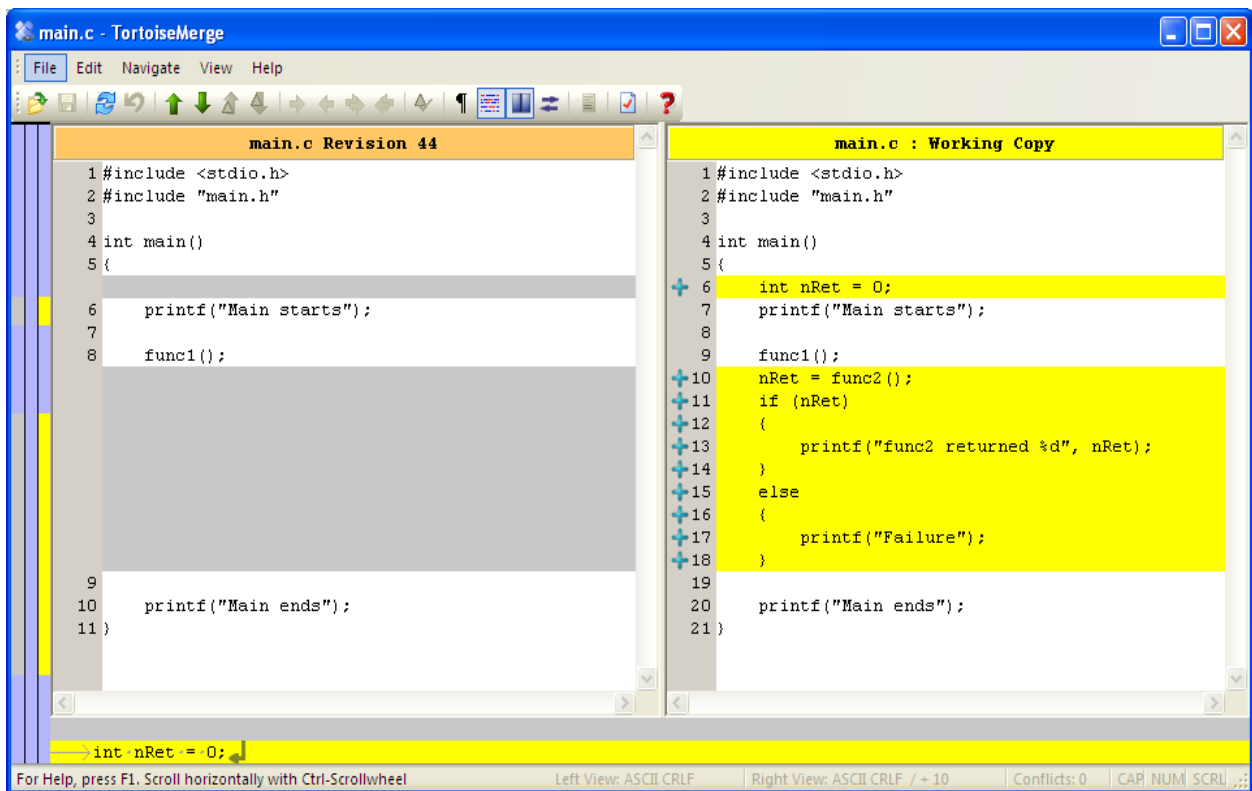
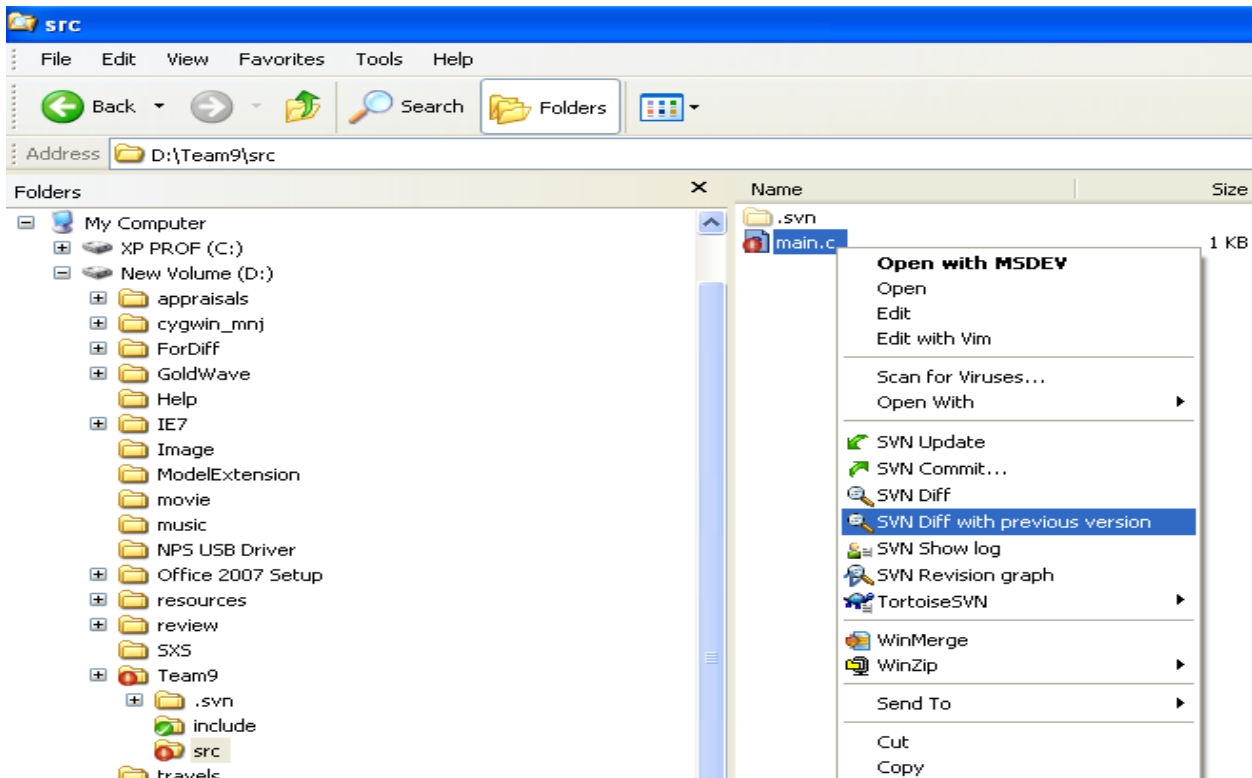


NOTE: If you right-click on a file that has been changed in your working directory (i.e. is not matching the latest version in the SVN repository), then you would see two 'diff' menu options in the context menu-

- o "SVN Diff" and "SVN Diff with previous version".
- By selecting the option "SVN Diff" you could see the changes between the current working directory version (i.e. the changed local copy of the file) and the latest versions of the file in the SVN repository.



- By selecting the option "SVN Diff with previous version" you could see the changes between the "merged copy of current working directory version and latest version on SVN repository" and the previous version in SVN repository.



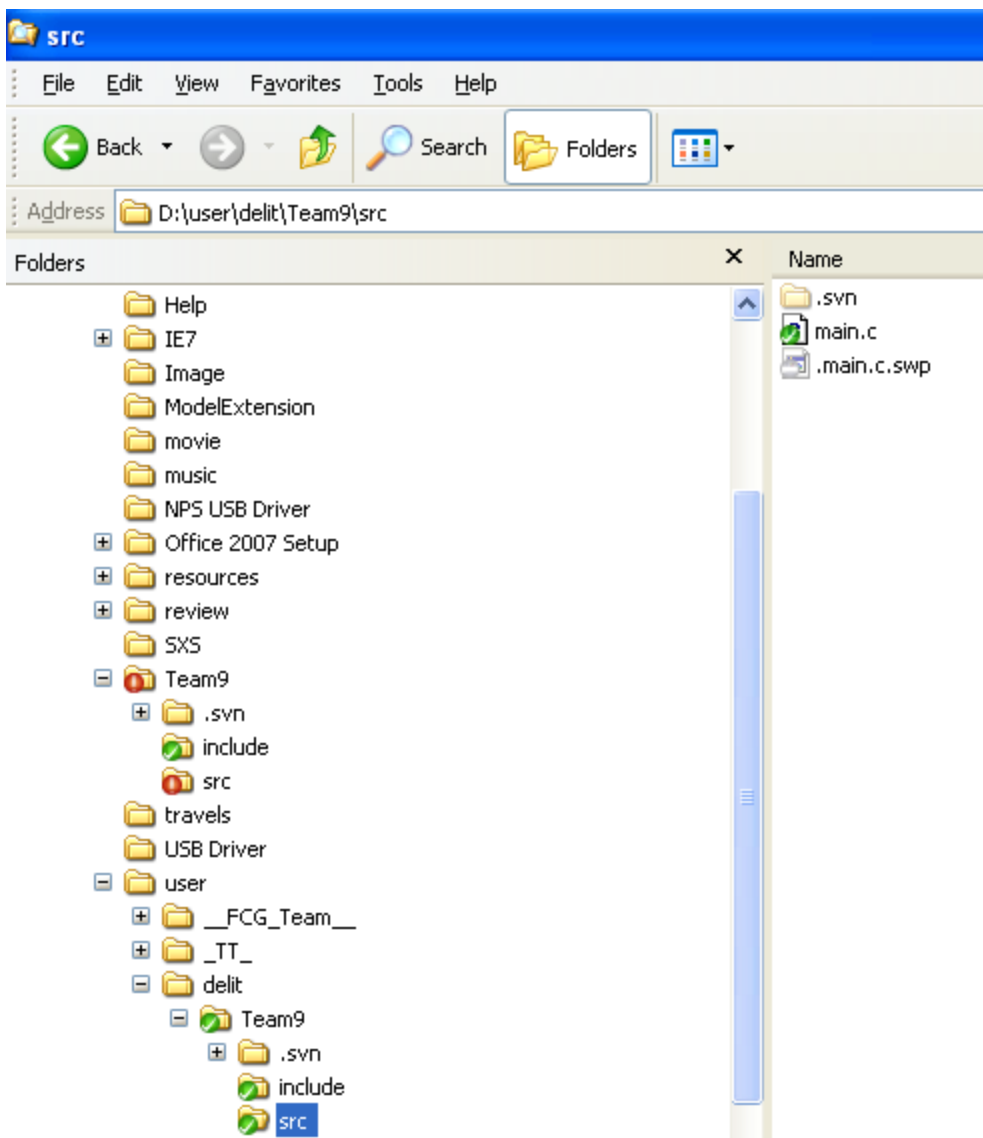
## Additional Info: How to resolve conflicts?

A conflict occurs when two or more people try to change the same file. The first person to commit his/her changes does not face any issue, but when the remaining people commit their changes, the SVN repository would not allow the check-in and would suggest the person to resolve the conflict.

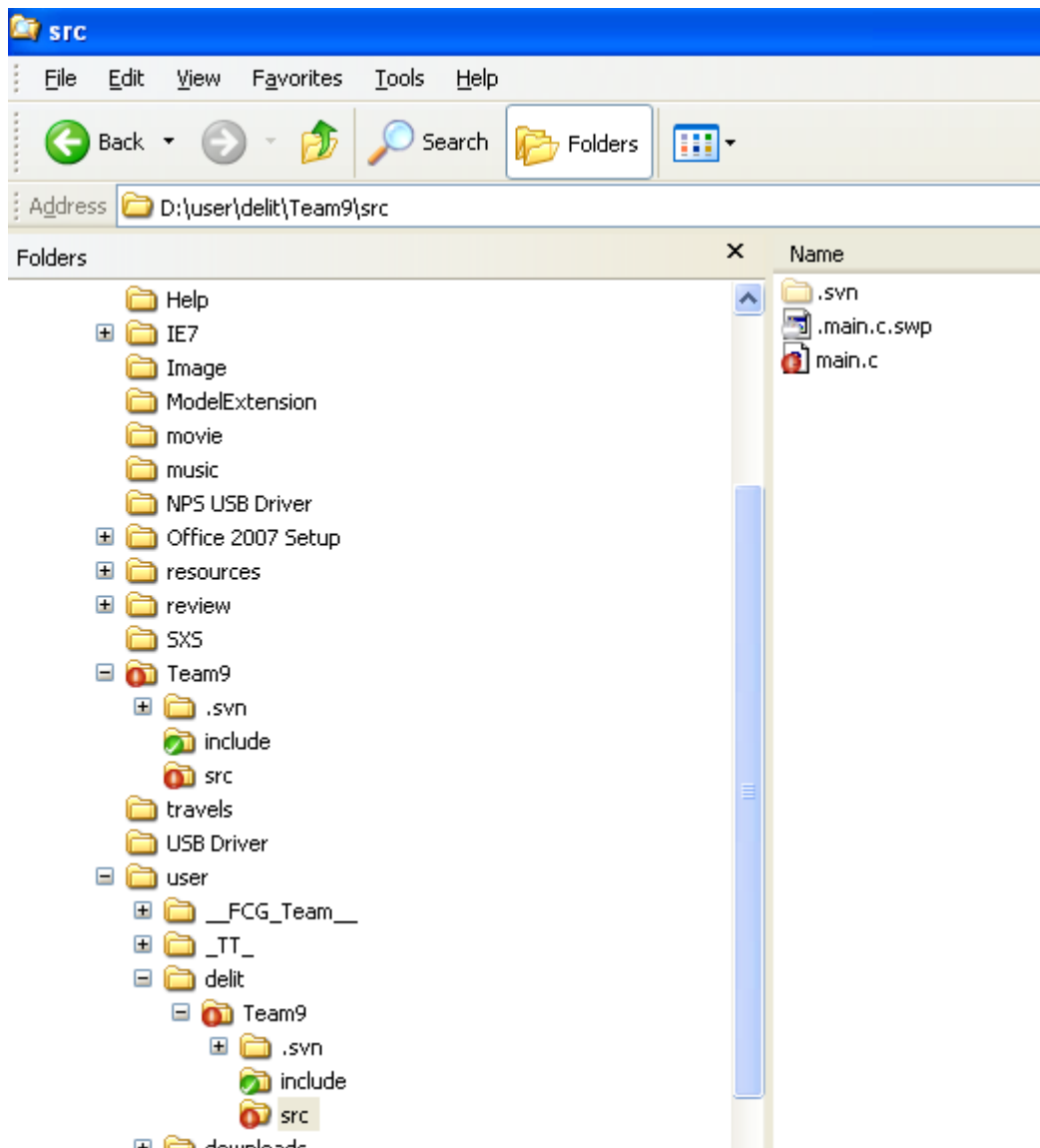
Let us see a scenario where two people try to change the same file. Assume that two users have checked-out the same file. For e.g. -

user1 has checked out the "Team 9" folder (from SVN repository) to "D:\Team9" folder

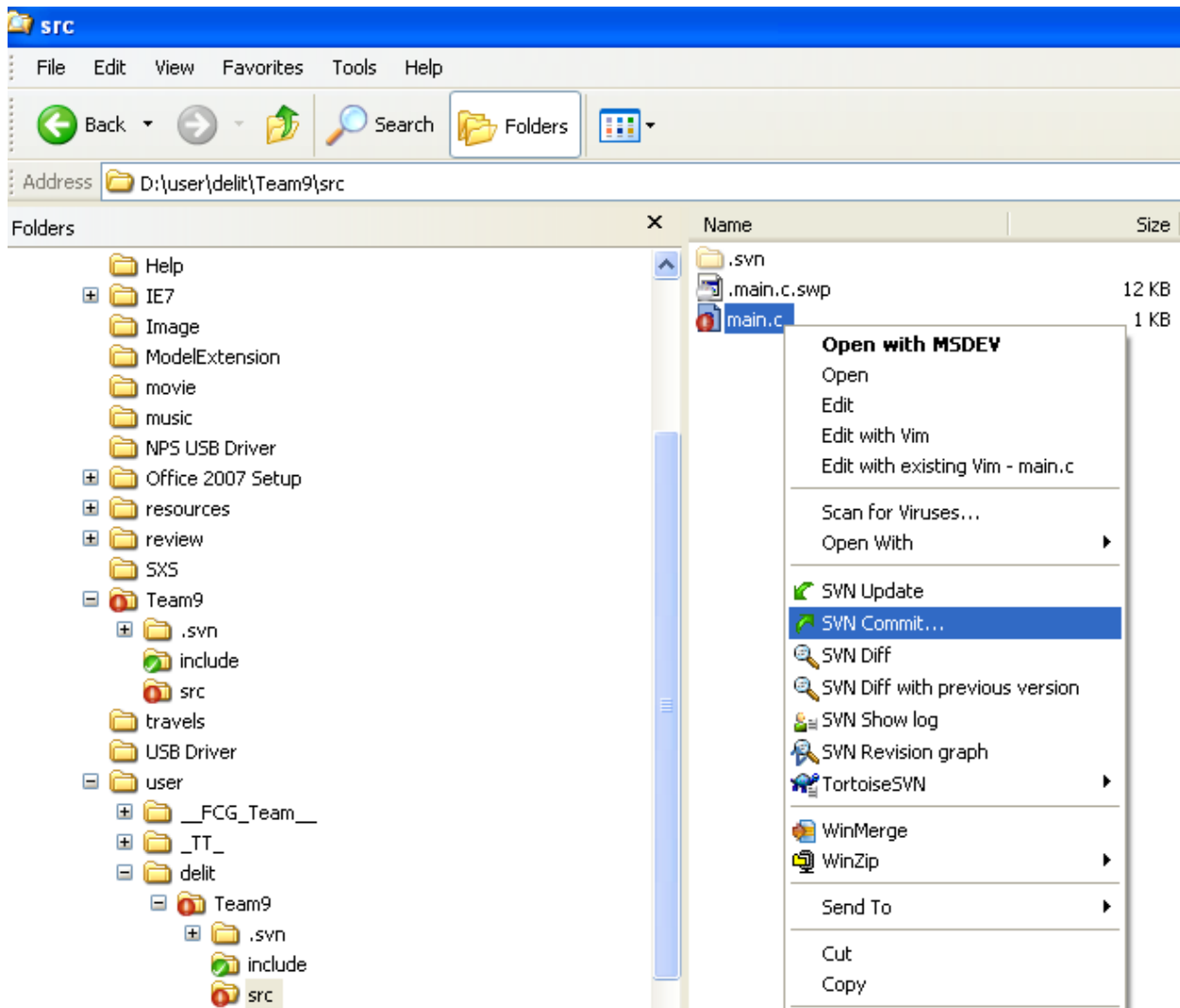
user2 has checked out the "Team 9" folder (from SVN repository) to "D:\user\delit\Team9" folder

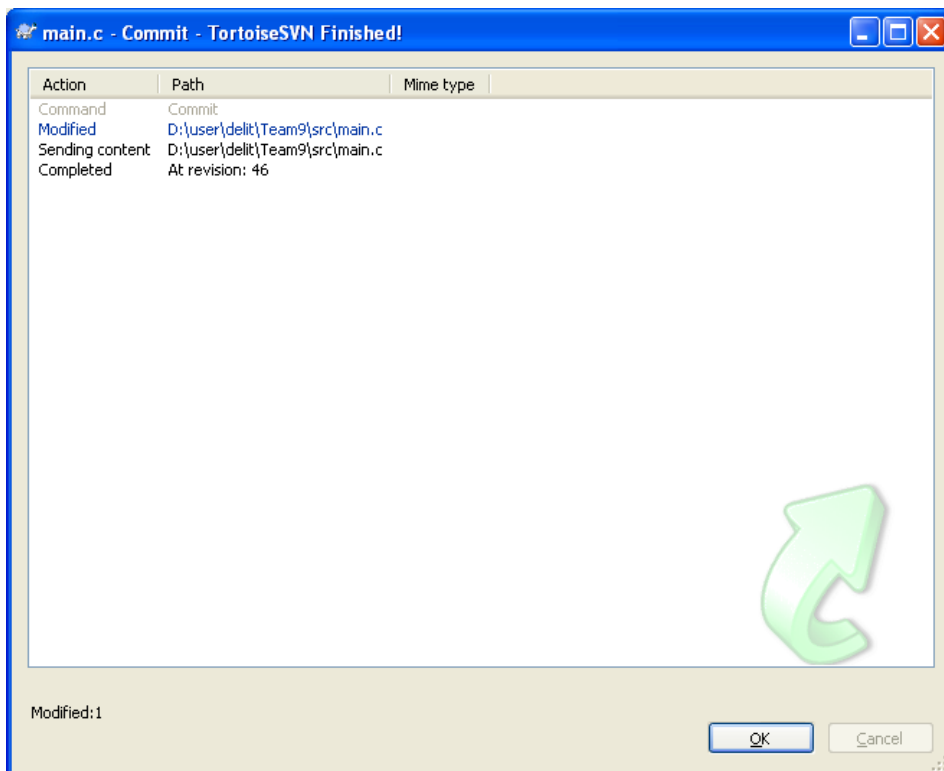
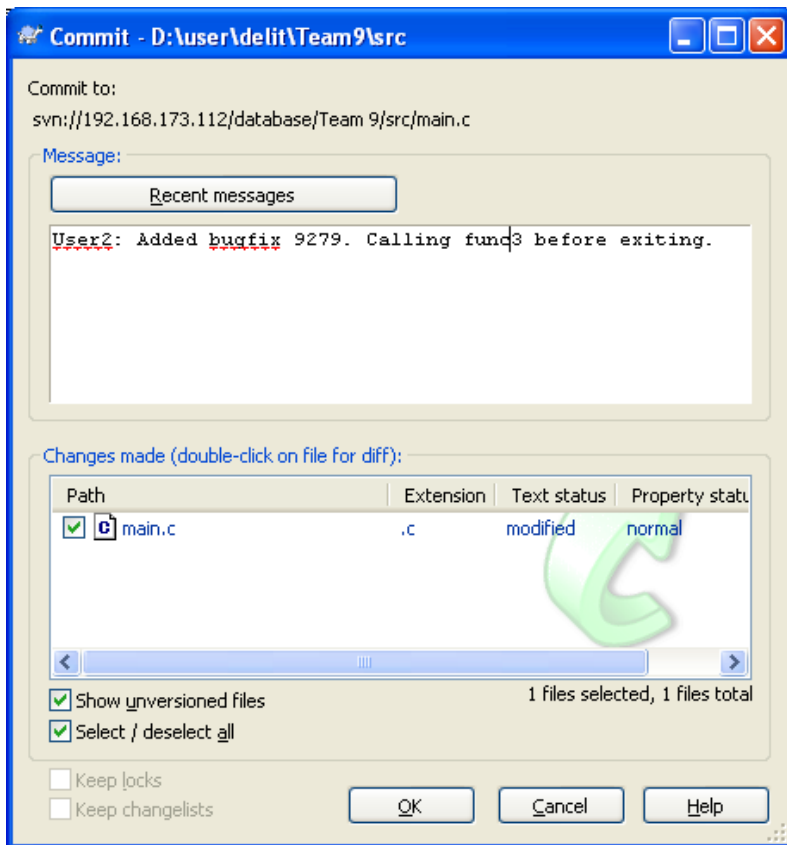


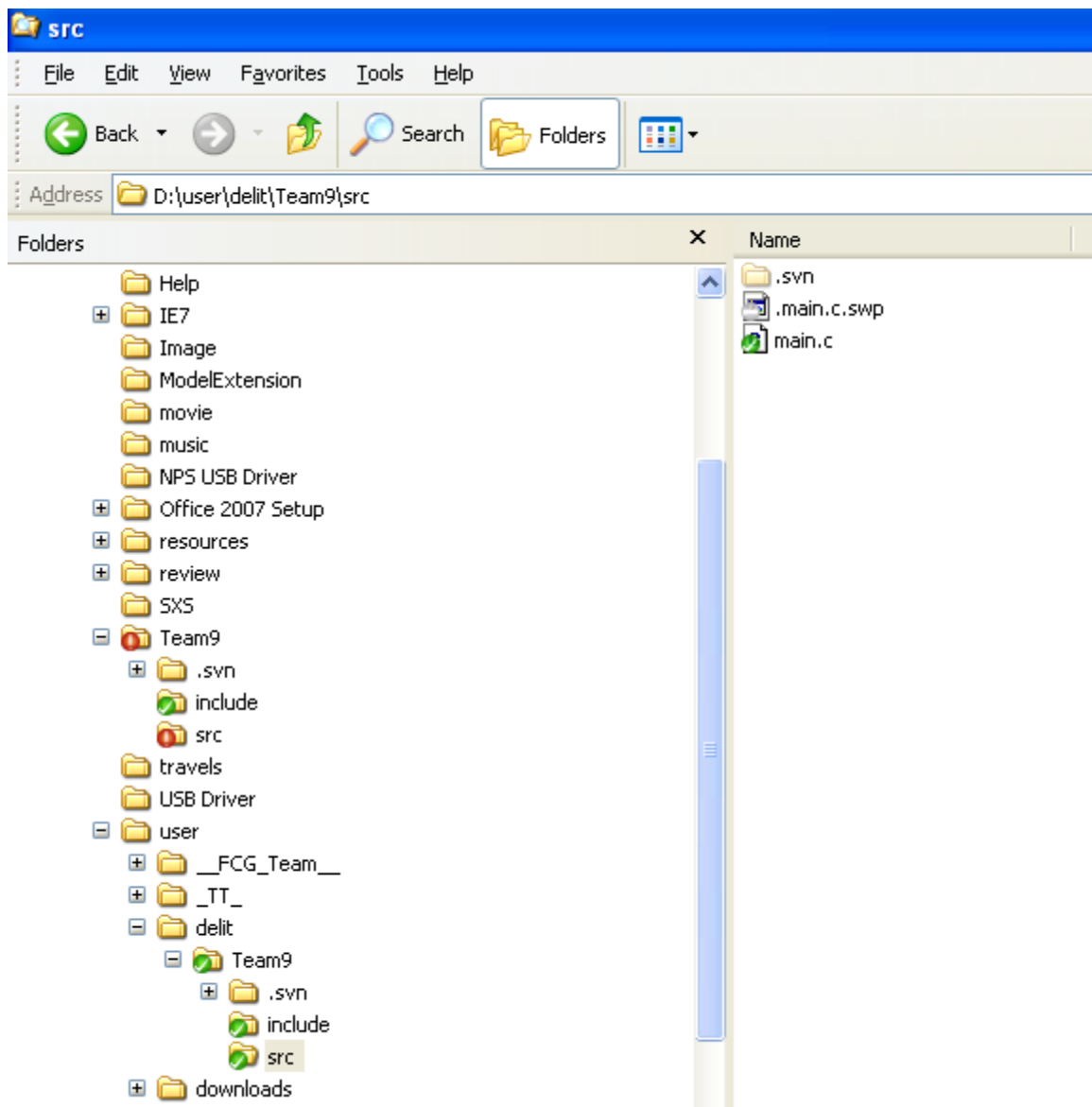
Both user1 and user2 have made changes to their copies of main.c –



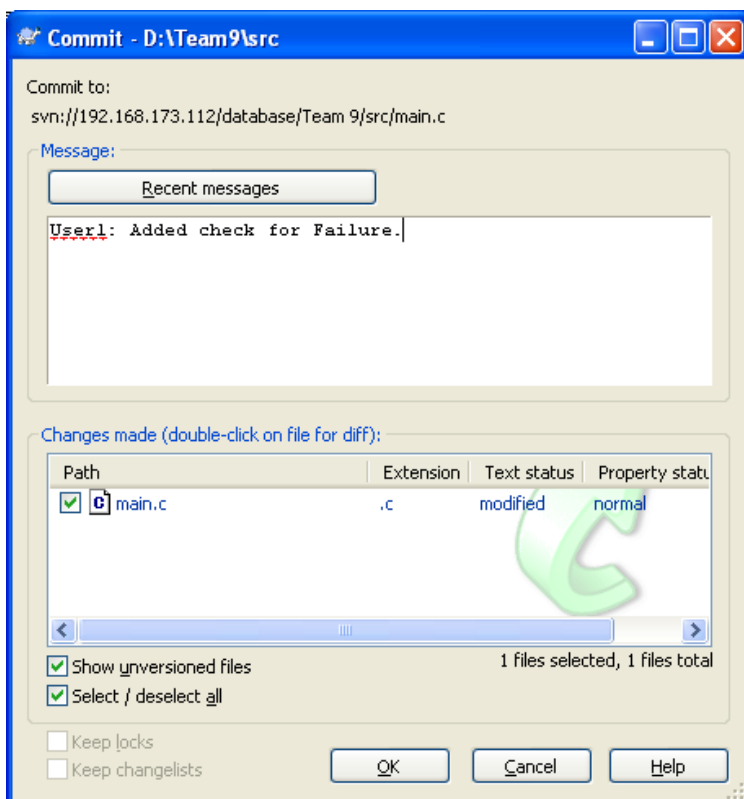
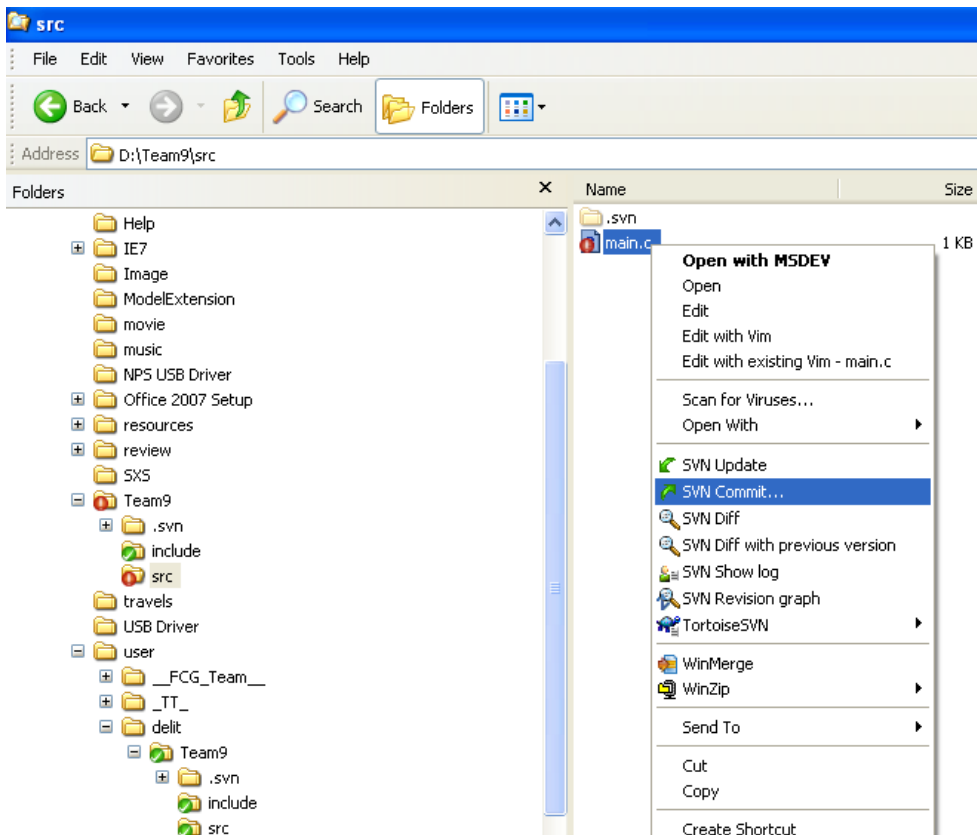
Assume that user2 commits his/her changes first –



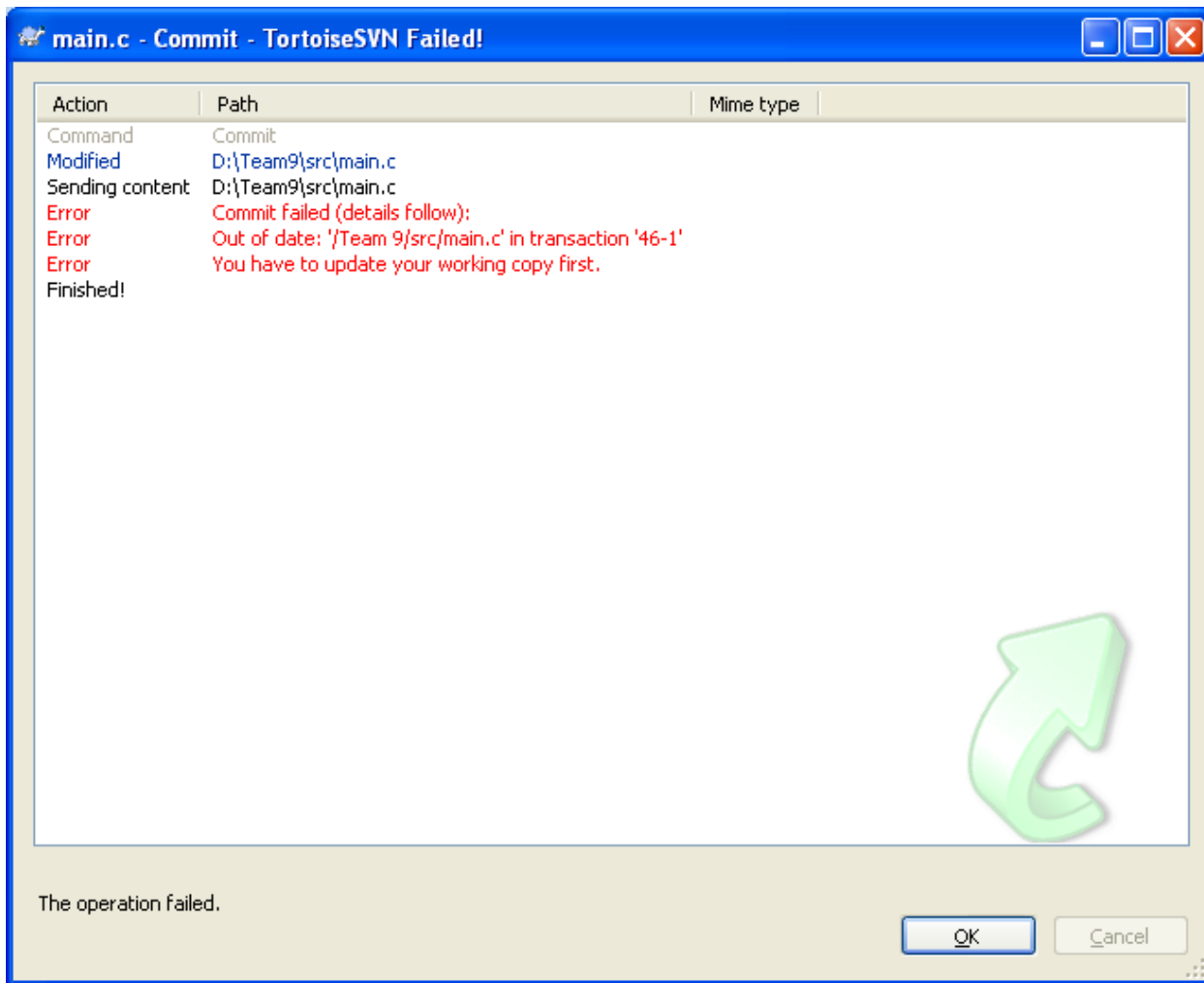




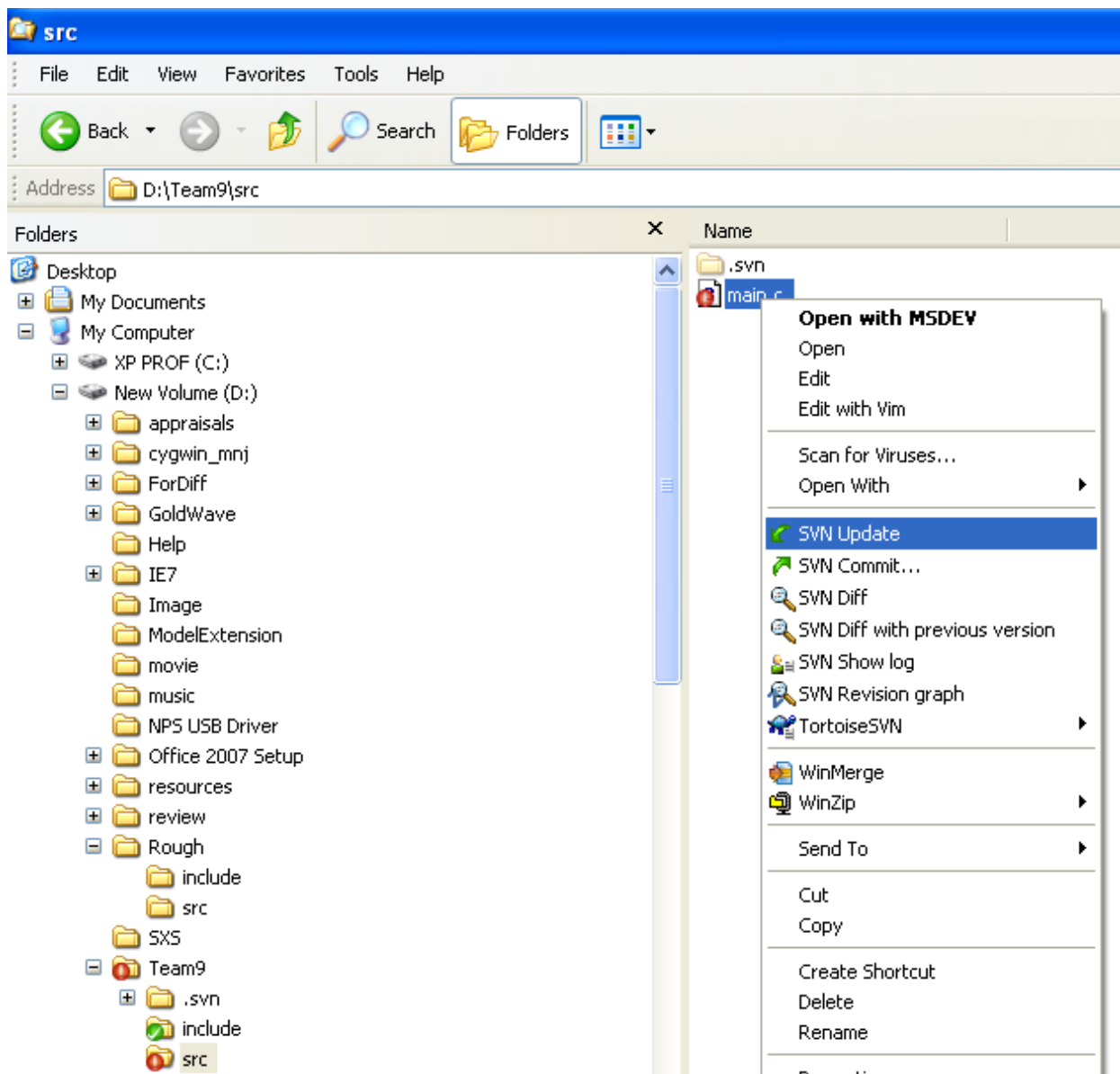
Now let us we try to commit User1's changes.

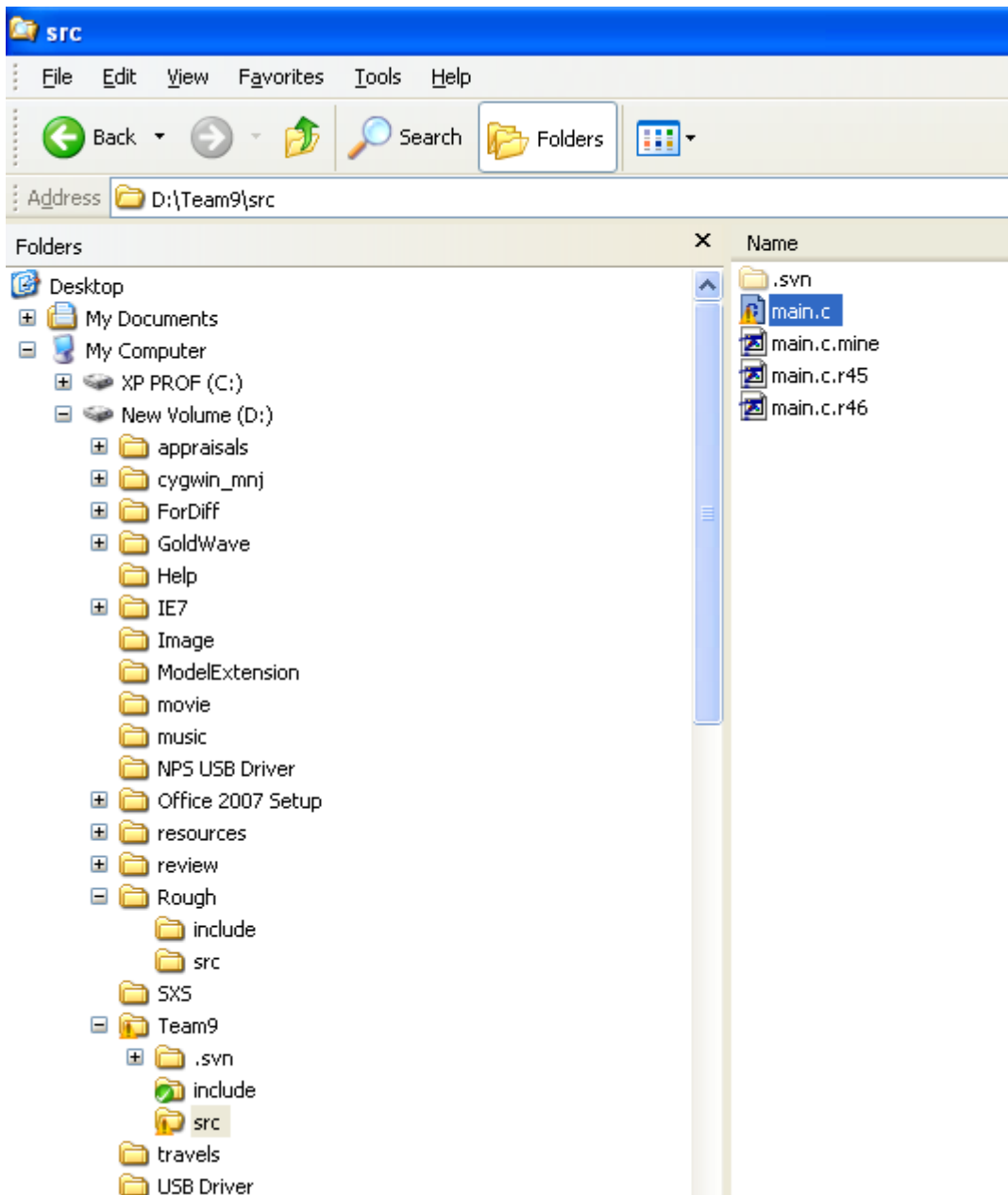






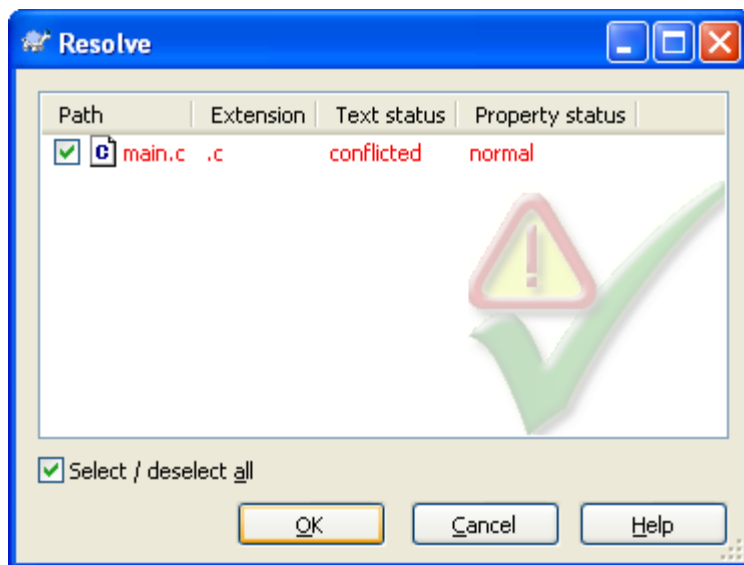
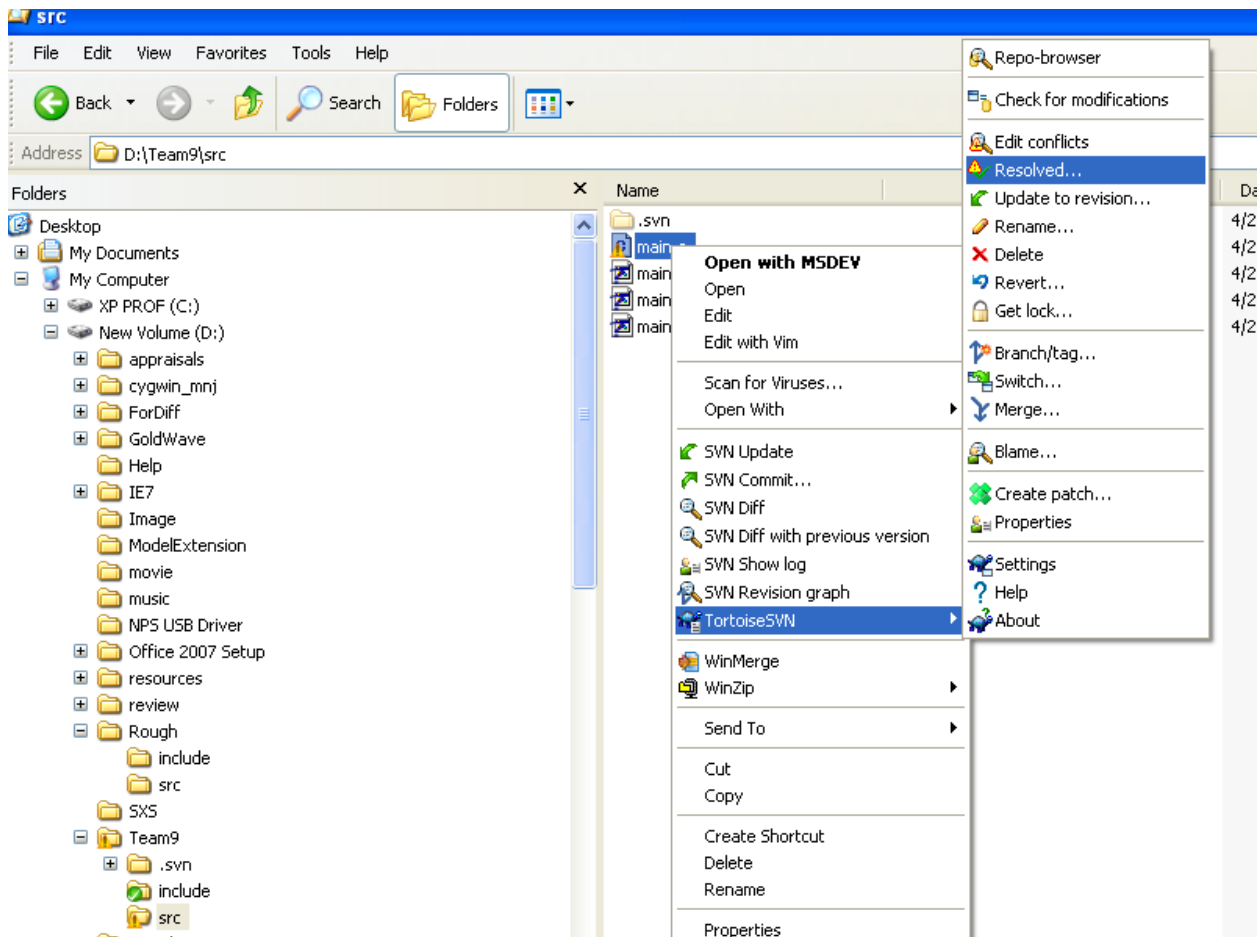
As the error message in the above snapshot explains, the local copy of main.c (in the current working directory) is out of date with the latest version in the repository. It is required is to update the local copy of main.c using the latest version in repository and then incorporate the current local copy changes into main.c. The following snapshots show the steps to do so -





SVN brings in the last two versions (of the conflicting file) from the repository, and also creates a new file names `main.c.mine` that shows which are the changes that are conflicting.

You must now manually check the conflicting changes, and update our local copy of `main.c`. Once you are sure that you have incorporated the changes properly into the localcopy of `main.c`, right-click on the file `main.c` and select the menu option "TortoiseSVN->Resolved..." as shown in the following snapshot.



Resolve - TortoiseSVN Finished!



Action	Path	Mime type
Command	Resolve	
Resolved	D:\Team9\src\main.c	
Finished!		

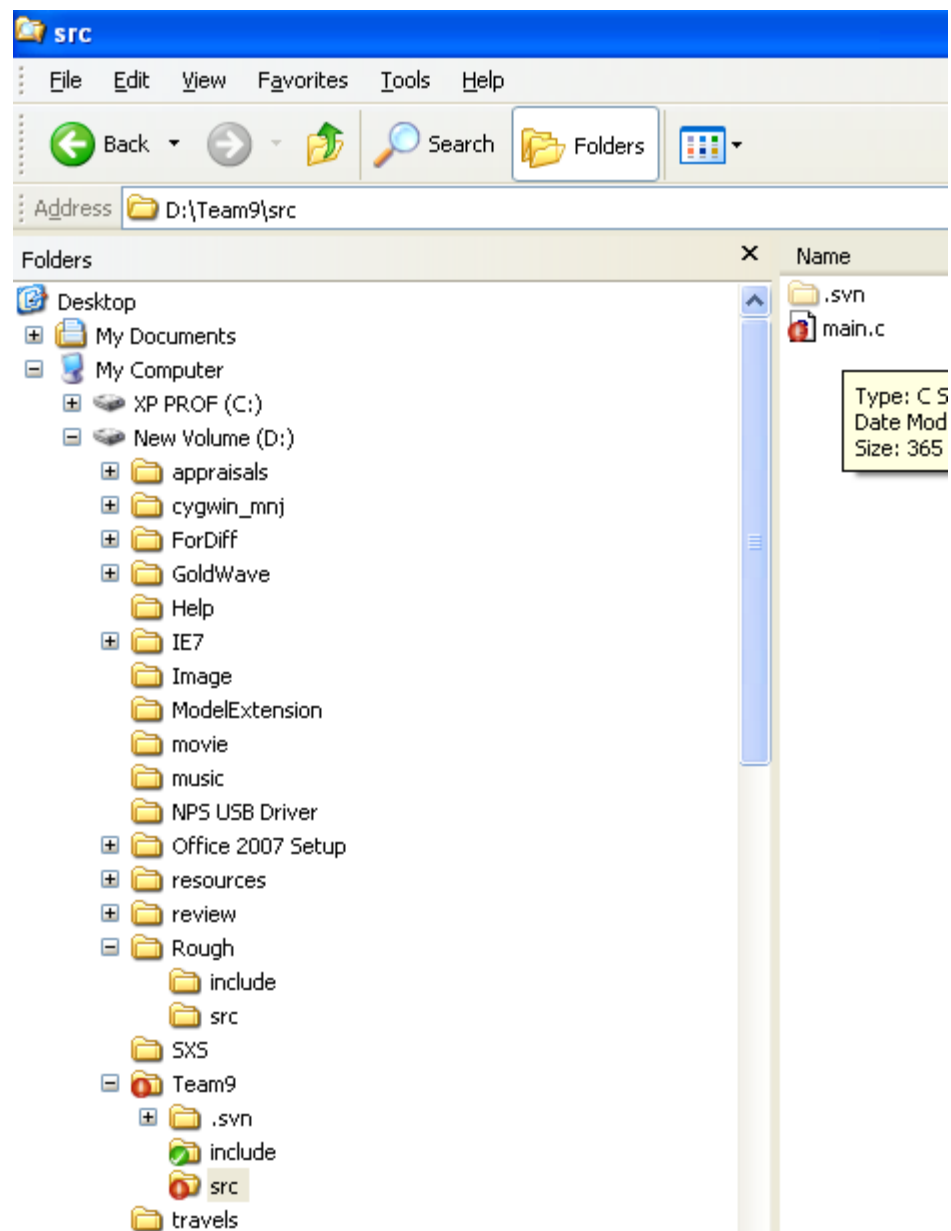


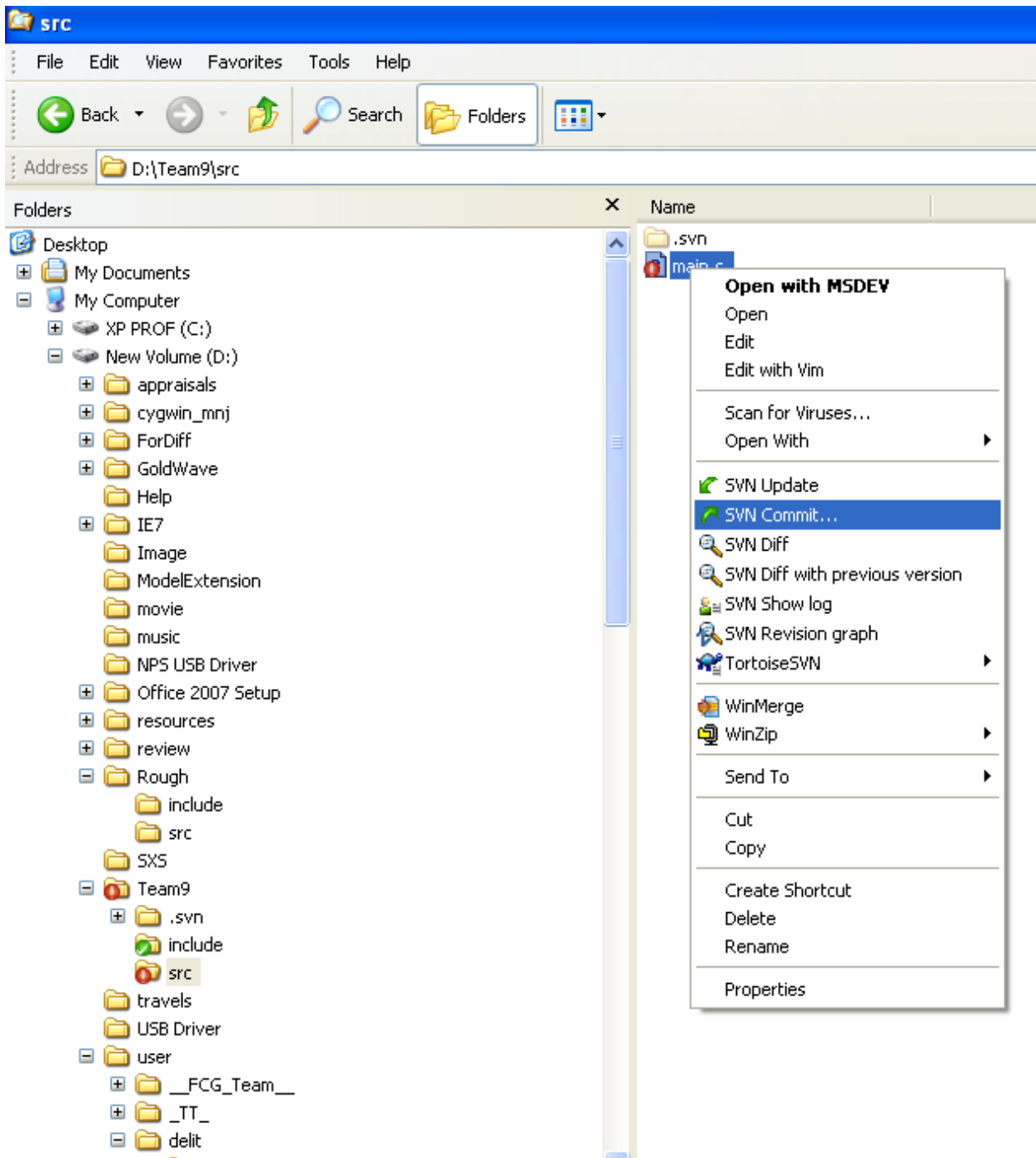
Resolved:1

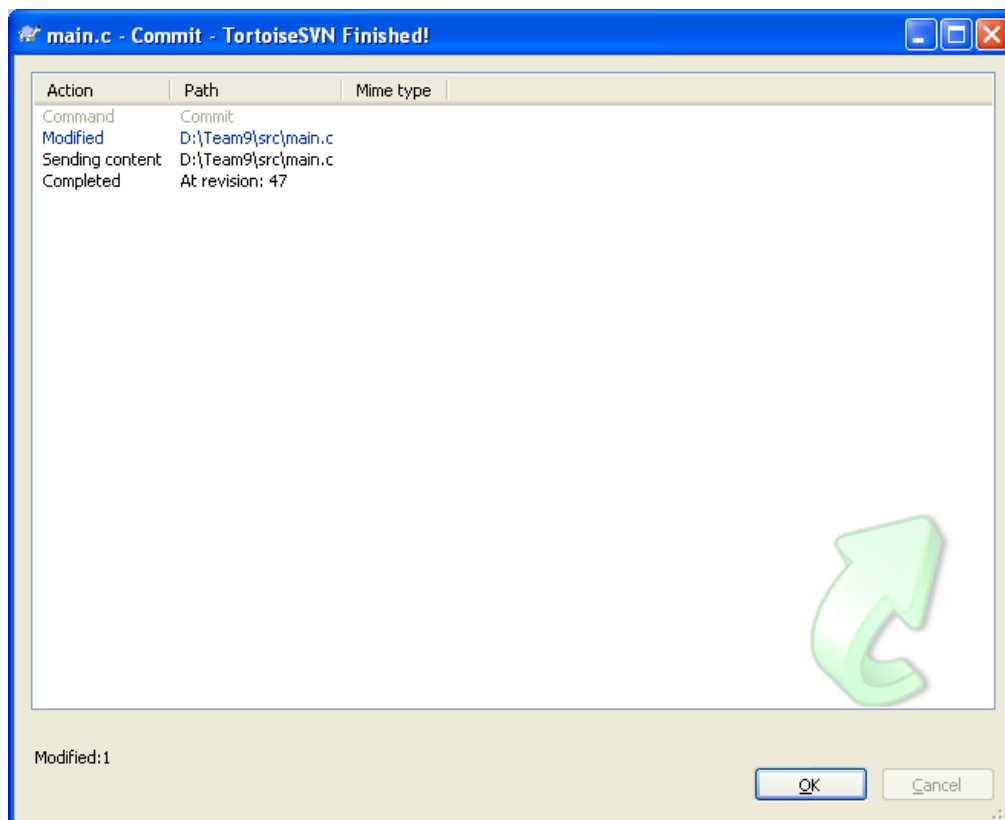
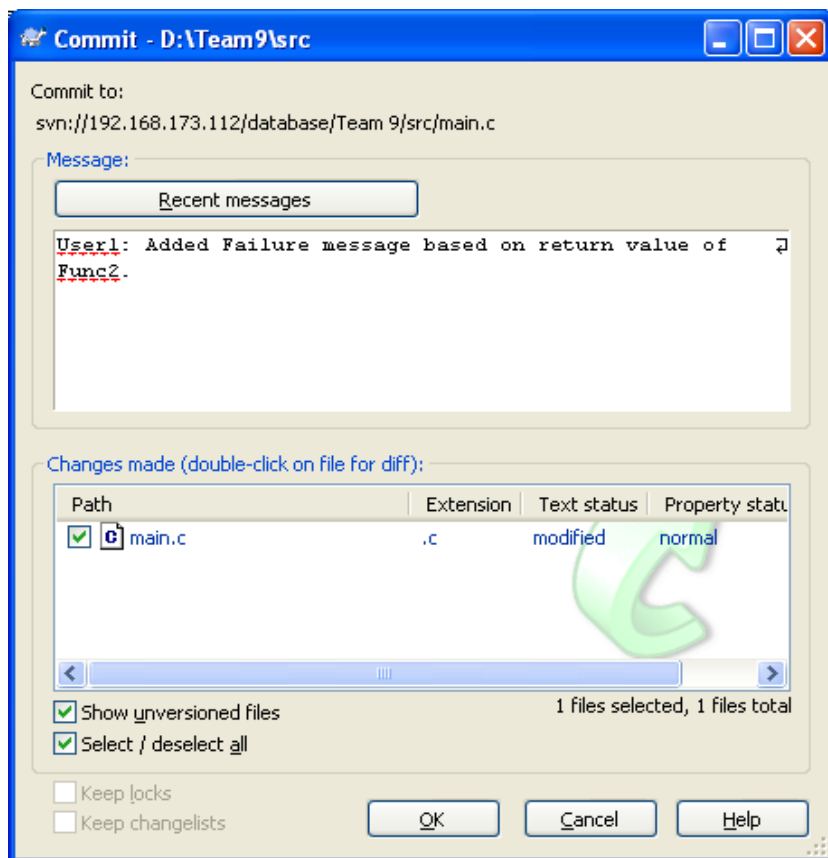
OK

Cancel

You will now notice that the three files main.c.r45, main.c.r46 and main.c.mine have vanished, and main.c is filename shown with the red-exclamation icon denoting that this file is yet to be committed into the repository.

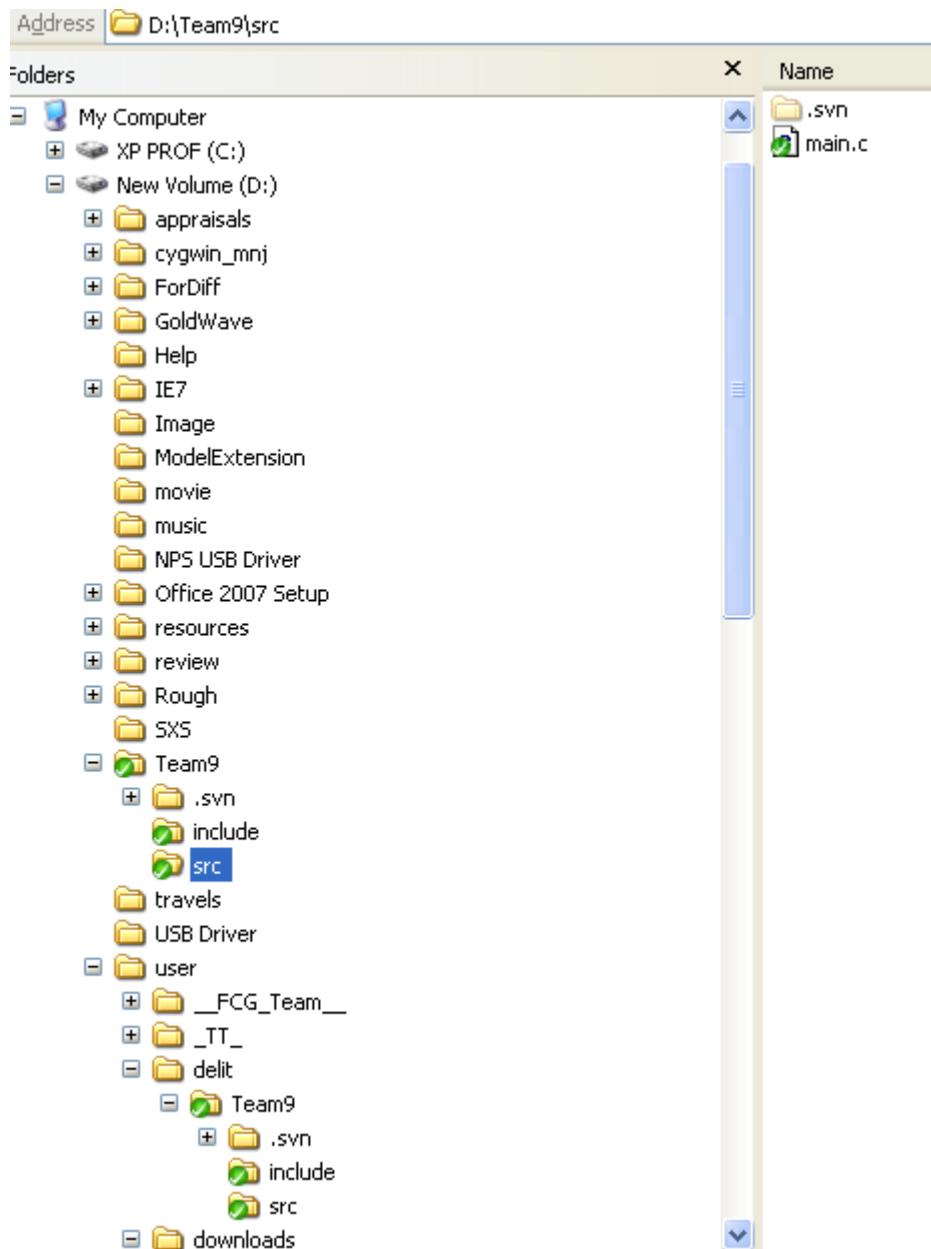








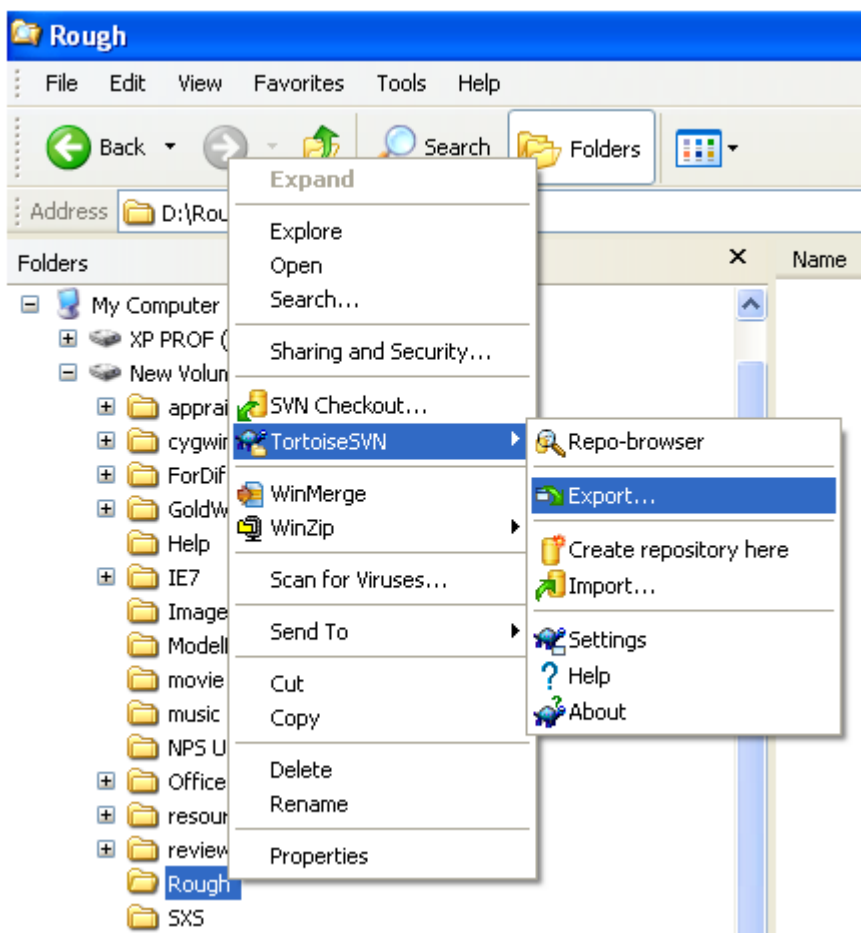
The conflicts are now resolved as shown by the green tick icons.

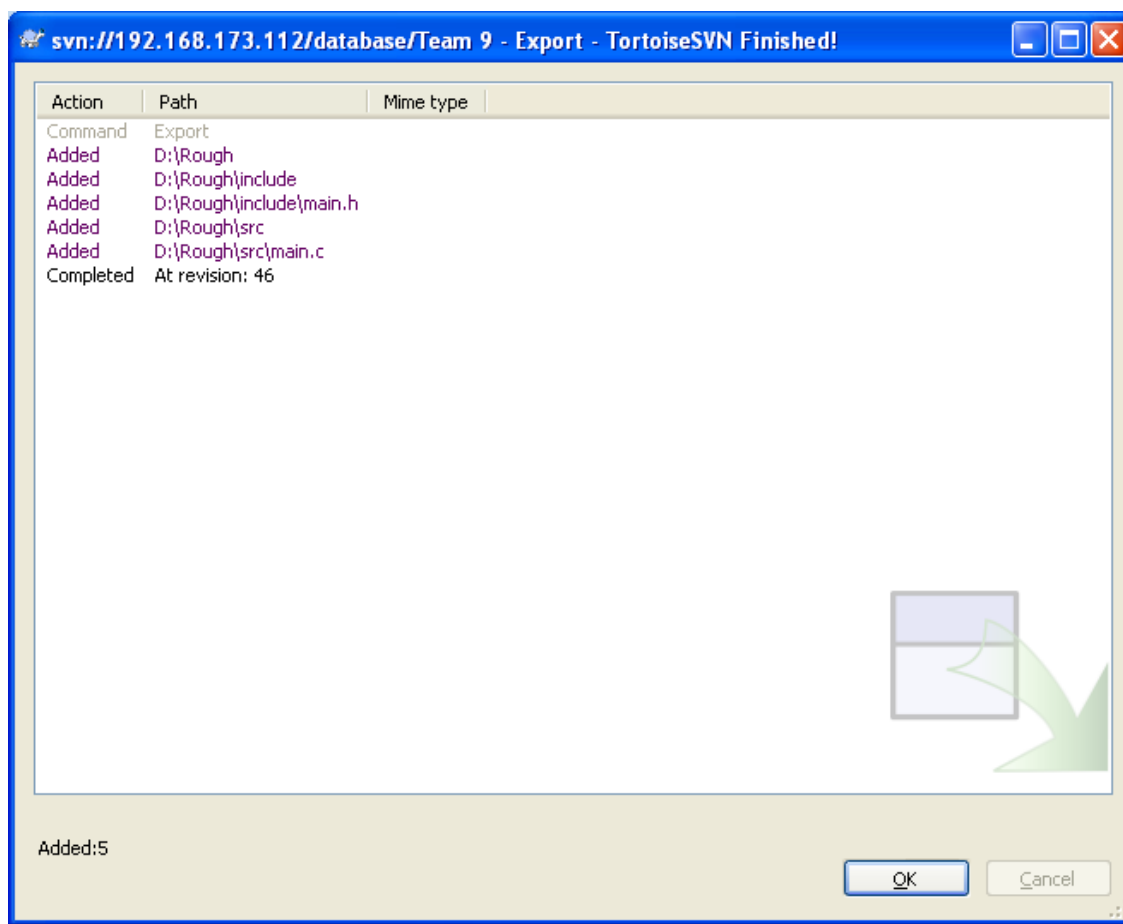
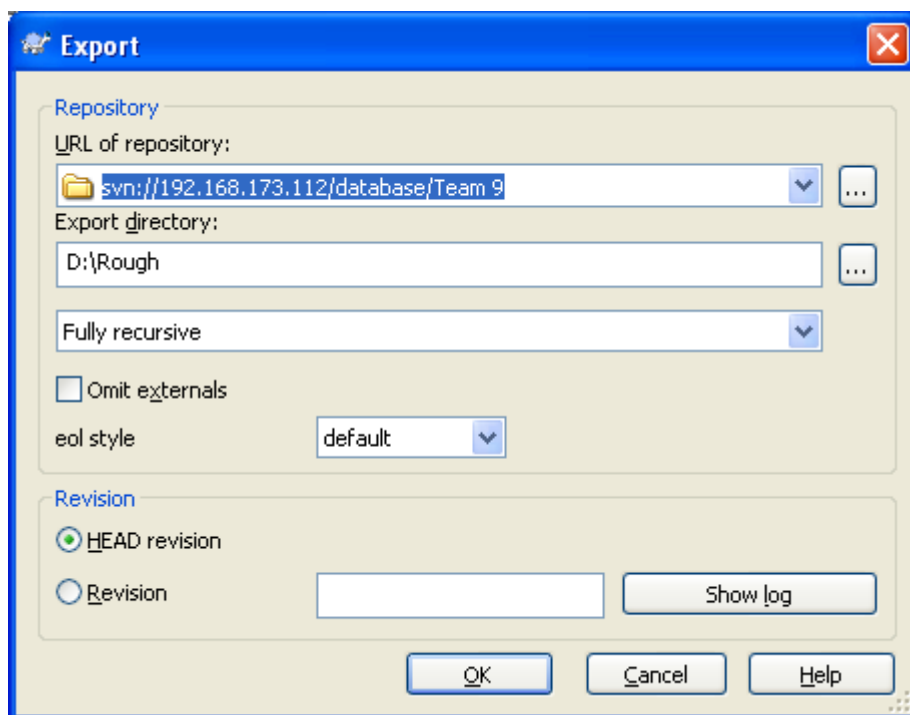


## Additional Info: SVN Export...

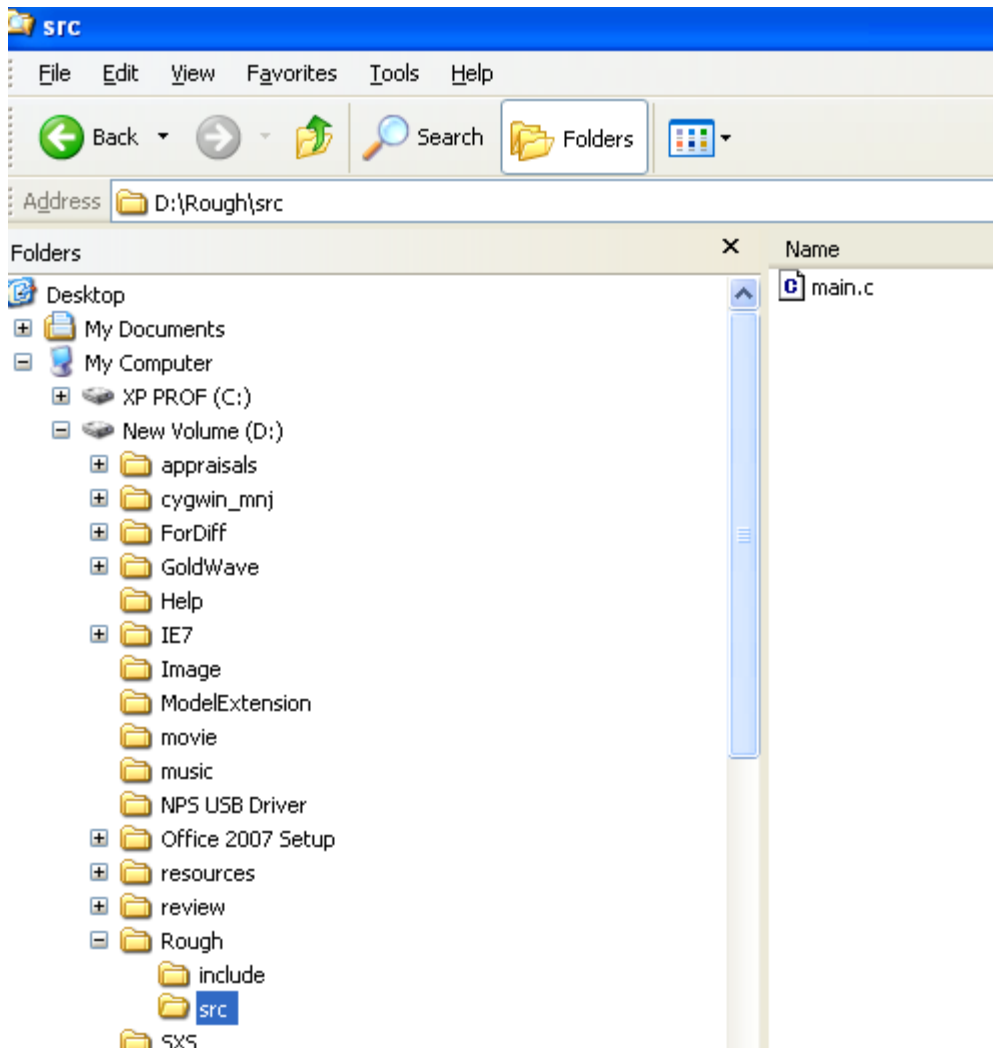
Suppose you want to review the documents and files of user 'Team 9', you need not (or rather should not) check-out their files from the SVN repository. Check-outs are necessary when multiple people are working on the same file (most probably, for incorporating different functionality or enhancements into the same source file, or for changing different portions of a document), in which case they need to update their local copy before committing their changes so as to avoid conflicts. However, if your intention is just to view the files of a user, OR to review certain files of a user, you could just do an SVN Export on that file. This would bring the file to your directory where you could do the review. SVN export does not create the .svn folders and so does not track the changes to this local copy.

To get a local copy of files from 'Team9's repository, let us first create new 'Rough' folder in our windows workstation, and then do a "SVN export..." as shown in the next three snapshots.





We have got a local copy of 'Team 9' files.



Thank you and happy version controlling