

#### LEADING SOFTWARE OUTSOURCING COMPANY IN VIETNAM

## TMA SOLUTIONS



2012 **QMS** 

## **Course Objectives**



#### After this course, attendees can:

- Understand the need of Subversion
- Capable to install and perform basics activities on Subversion

#### Content



- Why we need?
- How to install
- Usage
  - Working Process
    - ☐ Get Content
    - Make Changes
    - □ Update Local Copy
    - ☐ Resolve Conflict
    - ☐ Commit Changes
  - Locking/ Unlocking

## Why we need?



#### Symptoms

- Too many copies of software
- Conflict when many people accesses and modify the same data
- Changes made by one person override changes made by another
- Why Should You Care? Because ....
  - Save maintenance effort
  - Shared data
  - Simultaneous update
  - Conserve disk space





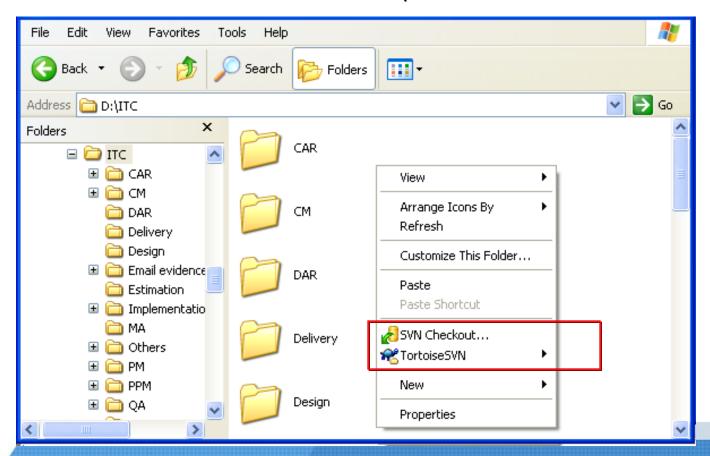
"Sometimes it is embarrassing to be a computer programmer."

#### Install



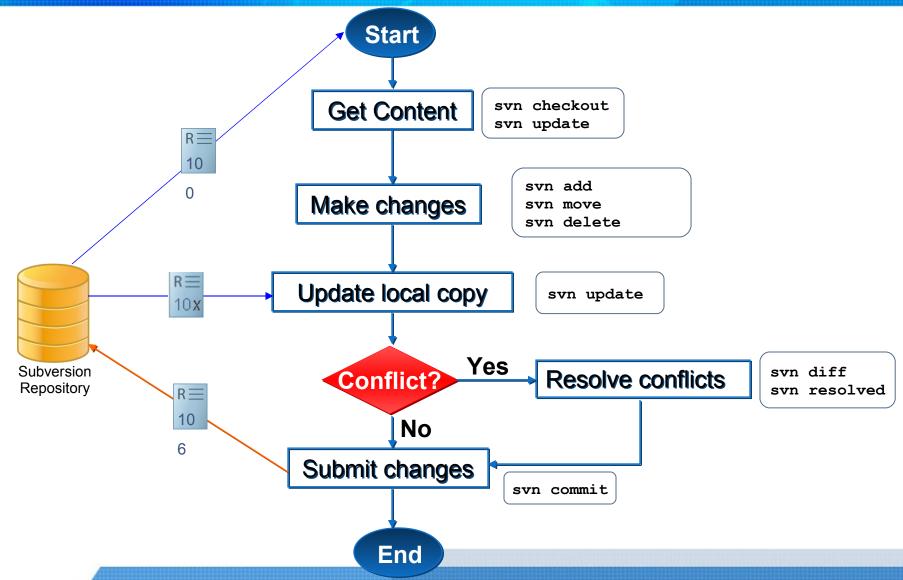
#### Install SVN client

\\192.168.1.22\Softs\Development\Subversion\Client, file
TortoiseSVN-xxx-win32-svn-xxx.msi (should use the latest version)



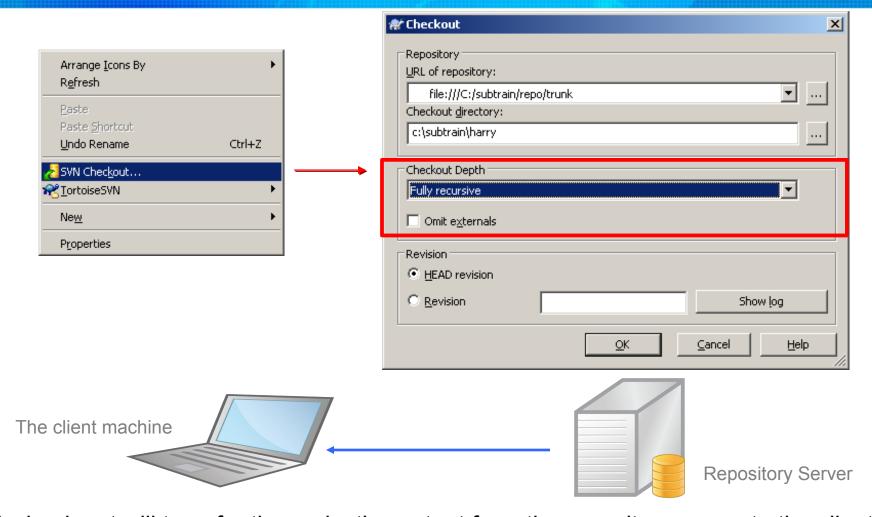
## **Working Process**





#### Get Content: svn checkout

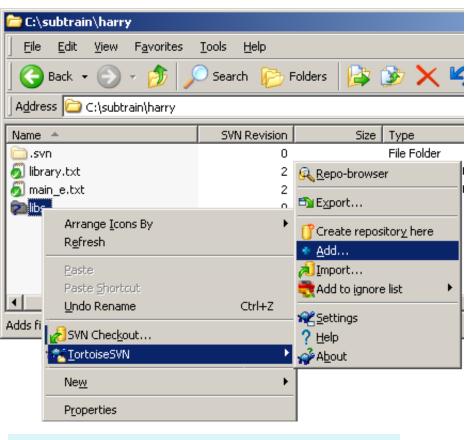




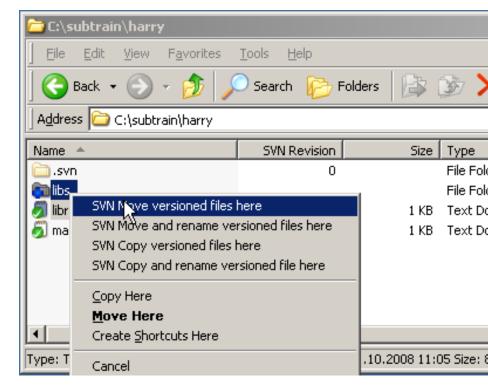
A check out will transfer the project's content from the repository server to the client machine.

## Make Changes: Adding/ Moving Files





add folder/files via context menu to SVN

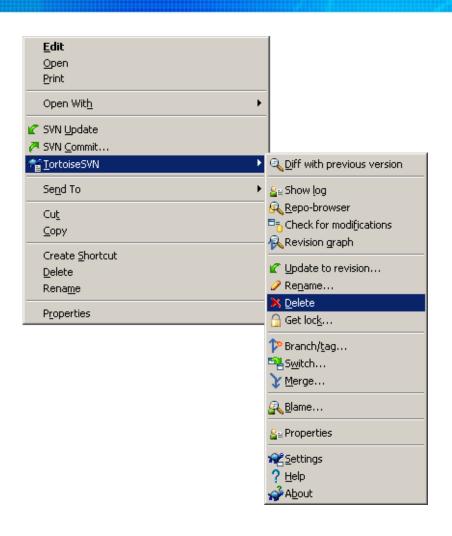


move or copy folder/files via dragging with **right** mouse button



# Make Changes: Deleting Files

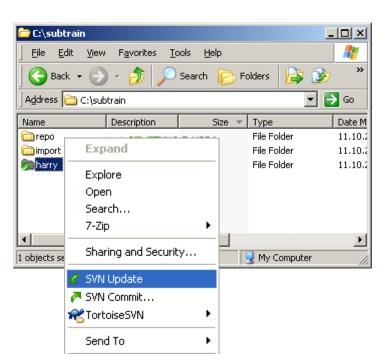


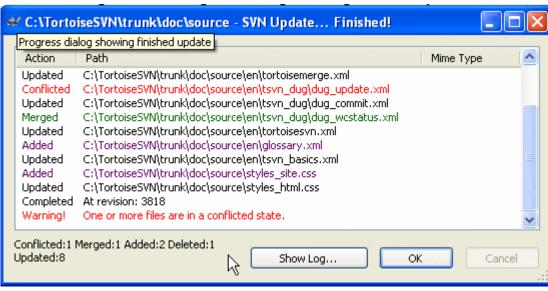


- •files will immediately be removed from your working copy
- •folders will be marked as deleted until commit

## Update local copy







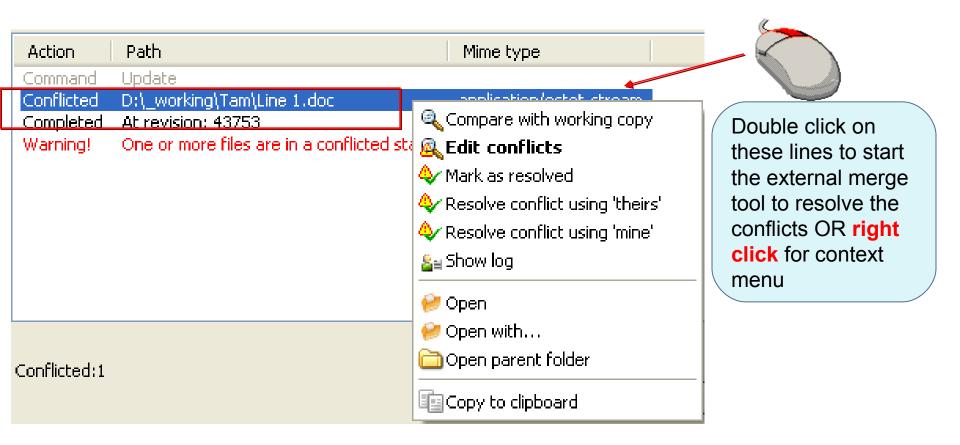
#### An update get changes from the server to your local copy:

- Changes done by others will be merged into your files, keeping any changes you may have done to the same files (for text file)
- The repository is not affected by an update

### Resolve - File Conflicts 1



❖ A file conflict occurs if two (or more) developers have changed the same few lines of a file



### Resolve - File Conflicts 2



- For every conflicted file Subversion places three additional files in your directory:
  - filename.ext: the file existed in your working copy before you updated your working copy
  - filename.ext.rOLDREV: the file that you checked out before you made your latest edits.
  - filename.ext.rNEWREV: the file that your Subversion client just received from the server when you updated your working copy
- ❖ Edit conflict and execute the command TortoiseSVN → Resolved and commit your modifications to the repository.

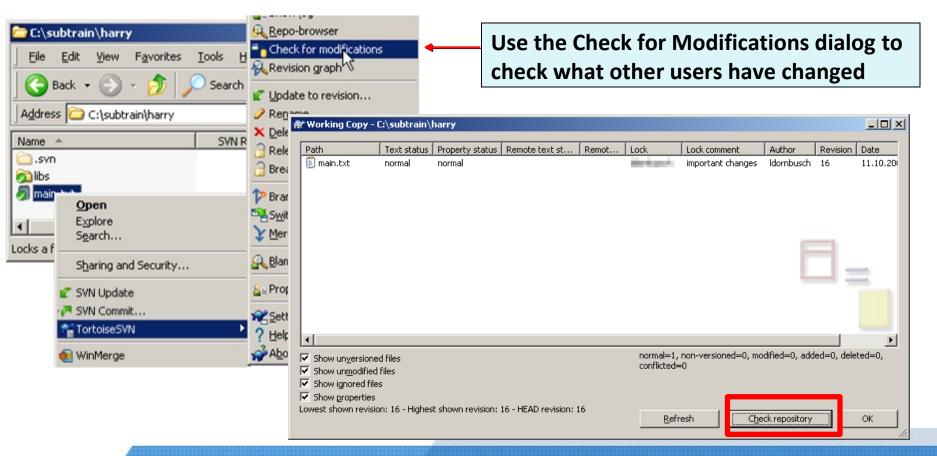
Notes: Resolve command does not really resolve the conflict. It just removes the filename.ext.r\* files, to allow you to commit your changes



#### **Resolve – Tree Conflicts**

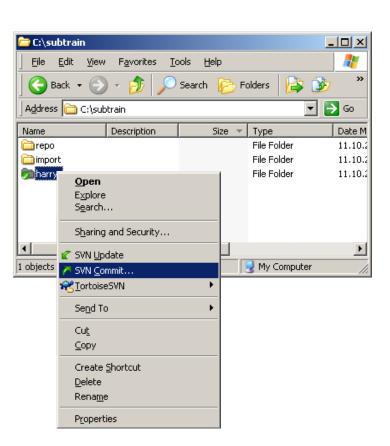


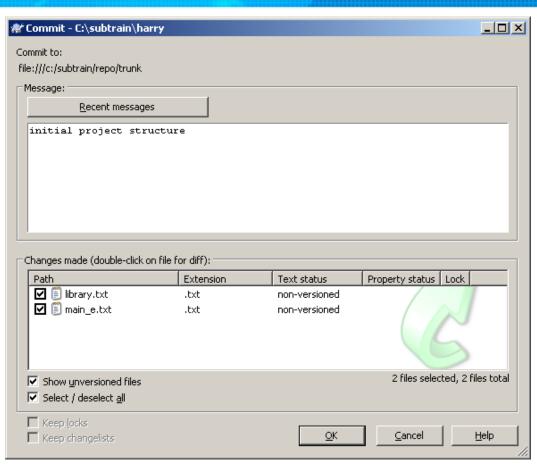
A tree conflict occurs when a developer moved/renamed/ deleted a file or folder, which another developer either also has moved/renamed/deleted or just modified



## **Commit Changes**







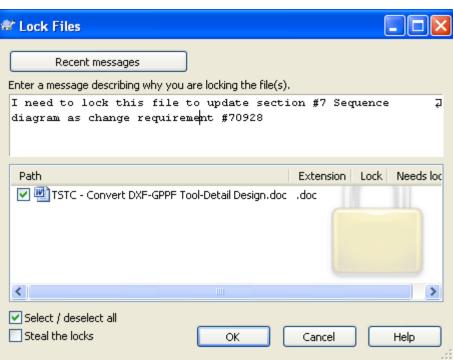
A commit transfers the project's modified files from the client machine to the repository server

## Locking



- We need locking files when
  - Work with "un-mergeable" files such as binary files
  - Files which are frequently updated by many users



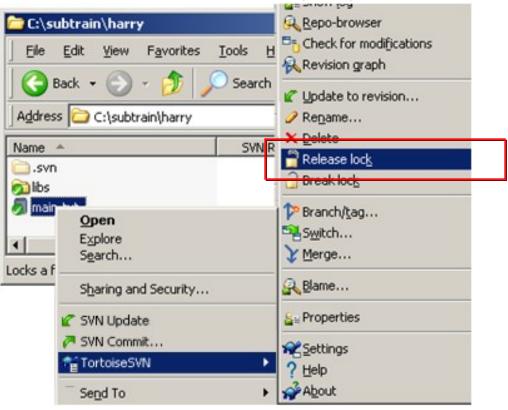


Use a descriptive lock message to tell your co-workers why you need this lock

## Unlocking



- To unlock a file: type the svn unlock command or click "Release lock"
- Locks will be released automatically if you commit your changes



## Summary



#### Working process

- Check out a working copy
- Edit content
- Merge changes from server
- Commit changes
- Locking files
- Unlocking files



# Thank you!