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Batch -1

GITHUB page link - https://udythe.github.io/devops/

ASSIGNMENT - 1

Aim - Demonstrate usage of Subversion, Mercurial with commands, explaination, and screenshots/screen recordings.

Subversion (SVN)

Apache Subversion (often referred to as SVN) is a version control system that allows you to manage and track changes to

your files and directories over time. Below is a step-by-step guide to install and use Subversion.

Step 1 Install Apache Subversion

```
.uday@UDAY:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for uday:
Hit:1 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Hit:2 https://packages.microsoft.com/repos/code stable InRelease
Hit:3 https://dl.google.com/linux/chrome/deb stable InRelease
Hit:4 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Hit:5 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease
Get:6 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease [128 kB]
Hit:7 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease
Fetched 128 kB in 2s (55.1 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
6 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
W: https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/dists/jammy/InRelease: Key is stored
in legacy trusted.gpg keyring (/etc/apt/trusted.gpg), see the DEPRECATION secti
on in apt-key(8) for details.
```

Step 2 Install Subversion using nix

```
uday@UDAY:-$ nix-shell -p subversion subversionClient tkrev
these 18 paths will be fetched (19.80 MiB download, 106.60 MiB unpacked):
  /nix/store/a2rd9c2alpshcwywmg3dyy65l75z5cvv-apr-1.7.5
  /nix/store/kxvzpki3bnnvbfrw0fhwzlscg3jx53jm-apr-util-1.6.3
  /nix/store/hyf3lzcg99nya87sjjynrmy8cqsra4d4-cyrus-sasl-2.1.28
  /nix/store/ncl5v0klng806w2gkgjmzxvgywjh04kv-db-5.3.28
  /nix/store/r72kpxpgqllixl9ida2b1qqpmmwqhixs-libsodium-1.0.20
  /nix/store/1254mlvwv7sxhk7ak0md48pr1jcmrdks-libtool-2.5.4-lib
  /nix/store/l8g9s6nr2ggjk14k9vbqd75mrizgl9p1-openldap-2.6.9
  /nix/store/lnbi98k11qgx5niss9yswkjk5czrkyiw-perl-5.40.0
  /nix/store/jg6xqqq67y5r0xrl9yryks9q639sd756-serf-1.3.10
  /nix/store/px12v45rkl1i9lyss79bfrz0f1kxlfr7-subversion-1.14.5
  /nix/store/64y41ndwai6yc630648n776g1ihla000-subversion-1.14.5-dev
  /nix/store/agaiffy88ldpwmyc0x64i47krx381sxm-subversion-client-1.14.5
  /nix/store/smz9yl9j963gnvxy4npy0bfgxmysfzsh-subversion-client-1.14.5-dev
  /nix/store/9k3b99fq4kf5fd9yard9m2i1a6mspmff-tcl-8.6.15
  /nix/store/72xws52x5j4dj6yxv1a869xf7hxwkcbx-tk-8.6.15
```

Step 3 Create a Local Repository

- 1. Create a directory for your repository: Cmd => mkdir ~/svn repo
- 2. Initialize the repository:

Cmd => Svn admin create ~/svn repo/my project

Start SVN Server (Optional)

If you want remote access to the repository:

1. Start the SVN server (using synserve)

```
svnserve -d -r ~/svn_repo
```

This starts the server in daemon mode, making repositories available at

svn://my_project

```
uday@UDAY:~$ sudo svnserve -d -r /var/svn/repos
svnserve: E000098: Can't bind server socket: Address already in use
uday@UDAY:~$ ps aux | grep svnserve
uday 5375 0.0 0.0 16552 1412 ? Ss 13:19 0:00 svnserve -d -
r /home/uday/svn_repo
uday 7732 0.0 0.0 9212 2432 pts/0 S+ 14:22 0:00 grep --color=
auto svnserve
uday@UDAY:~$
```

3. Basic SVN Commands

Checkout a Repository

To get a working copy of the repository:

```
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment$ svn checkout file:///home/
uday/svn_repo/my_project
Checked out revision 0.
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment$ ls
my_project
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment$
```

Add Files to the Repository

1. Navigate to your working directory:

cd my_project

2. Add new files:

svn add file .txt

3. Commit the changes:

svn commit -m "Added file .txt"

Update Your Copy

To sync with the latest changes in the repository:

```
Transmitting file data .done

Committing transaction...

Committed revision 1.

uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/my_project$ svn update

Updating '.':

At revision 1.

uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/my_project$
```

Check Status

To see the status of your working copy:

```
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/my_project$ svn log
r1 | uday | 2025-02-16 13:42:25 +0530 (Sun, 16 Feb 2025) | 1 line
Added file.txt
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/my_project$
```

Delete Files

1. Remove a file from the repository:

syn delete file, txt

2. Commit the changes:

svn commit -m "Deleted file .txt"

```
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/my_project$ svn delete file
.txt
D         file.txt
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/my_project$ svn commit -m "
Deleted file.txt"
Deleting         file.txt
Committing transaction...
Committed revision 2.
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/my_project$
```

4. Access Control (Optional)

Edit

svnserve. conf

1. Open the configuration file:

nano ~/svn repo/my_project/conf/svnserve.conf

2. Enable authentication by setting:

```
### Visit http://subversion.apache.org/ for more information.
[general]
### The anon-access and auth-access options control access to the
### repository for unauthenticated (a.k.a. anonymous) users and
### authenticated users, respectively.
### Valid values are "write", "read", and "none".
### Setting the value to "none" prohibits both reading and writing;
### "read" allows read-only access, and "write" allows complete
### read/write access to the repository.
### The sample settings below are the defaults and specify that anonymous
### users have read-only access to the repository, while authenticated
### users have read and write access to the repository.
 anon-access = read
 auth-access = write
 password-db = passwd
### The password-db option controls the location of the password
### database file. Unless you specify a path starting with a /,
### the file's location is relative to the directory containing
### this configuration file.
### If SASL is enabled (see below), this file will NOT be used.
              ^O Write Out ^W Where Is
                                         ^K Cut
                                                       ^T Execute
                                                                     ^C Location
   Exit
                Read File
                              Replace
                                            Paste
                                                          Justify
                                                                        Go To Line
```

3. Edit the passwd

```
uday@UDAY:~$ sudo nano /var/svn/repos/myrepo/conf/passwd
uday@UDAY:~$ ■
```

```
[users]
# harry = harryssecret
# sally = sallyssecret
alice = alicepassword
bob = bobpassword
```

Step 5: Start synserve

Start the synserve daemon:

sudo svnserve -d -r /var/svn/repos

```
uday@UDAY:~$ sudo svnserve -d -r /var/svn/repos
svnserve: E000098: Can't bind server socket: Address already in use
uday@UDAY: $ ps aux | grep svnserve
                                                            0:00 synserve -d -
uday
           5375 0.0 0.0 16552 1412 ?
                                                    13:19
r /home/uday/svn_repo
uday
          7732 0.0
                     0.0
                            9212 2432 pts/0
                                                    14:22
                                                            0:00 grep --color=
auto s
uday@UDAY:~$
```

The -d flag runs it in daemon mode, and specifies the root directory for repositories.

Task 1: Check Out a Repository

To check out the repository to your local machine:

svn checkout svn://localhost/myrepo --username alice

```
uday@UDAY:~$ svn checkout svn://127.0.0.1/my_project --username alice
Authentication realm: <svn://127.0.0.1:3690> 2ebf54be-ec3a-11ef-910e-c5bdbe5cc76
b
Password for 'alice': **********

A my_project/file.txt
Checked out revision 3.
uday@UDAY:~$ ■
```

Task 2: Add Files to the Repository

Create a new file and add it to the repository:

```
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/alice/my_project$ svn add f
ile.txt
svn: warning: W150002: '/home/uday/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/alic
e/my_project/file.txt' is already under version control
svn: E200009: Could not add all targets because some targets are already version
ed
svn: E200009: Illegal target for the requested operation
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/alice/my_project$ svn commit
t -m "Added file.txt"
Sending file.txt
Transmitting file data .done
Committing transaction...
Committed revision 4.
```

Task 3: Update Your Working Copy

To update your working copy with the latest changes:

svn update

Task 4: View Repository Status

Check the status of your working copy:

svn status

Task 5: View Change History

View the commit history of the repository:

svn log

```
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/alice/my_project$ svn updat
e
Updating '.':
At revision 4.
addy@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/my_project$ svn log
r1 | uday | 2025-02-16 13:42:25 +0530 (Sun, 16 Feb 2025) | 1 line
Added file.txt
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/my_project$
```

1. Creating trunk on the Server Side

If you have direct access to the SVN server (e.g., via SSH or file system access), you can create the directly in the repository.

Steps:

- 1. Access the SVN Repository Directory:
- Navigate to the directory where your SVN repository is stored on the server. For example: cd /path/to/svn/repositories/myrepo

directory has been created:

```
uday@UDAY:/var/svn/repos/myrepo$ svn mkdir file:///var/svn/repos/myrepo/trunk -n
"Creating trunk directory"
svn: E000013: Can't open file '/var/svn/repos/myrepo/db/txn-current-lock': Permi
ssion denied
uday@UDAY:/var/svn/repos/myrepo$ sudo svn mkdir file:///var/svn/repos/myrepo/tru
nk -m "Creating trunk directory"
[sudo] password for uday:
Committing transaction...
Committed revision 1.

uday@UDAY:/var/svn/repos/myrepo$ svn list file:///var/svn/repos/myrepo
trunk/
```

MERCURIAL Commands

Command	Description
hg init	Initialize a new Mercurial repository in the current directory.
hg clone	Clone a remote repository to your local machine.
hg status	Show the status of files in the working directory (tracked, untracked, etc.).
hg add	Start tracking a file in the repository.
hg commit -m "message"	Commit changes to the repository with a message.
hg push	Push local changes to a remote repository.
hg pull	Fetch changes from a remote repository.
hg update	Update the working directory to a specific commit or branch.
hg log	View the commit history.
hg diff	Show differences between the working directory and the last commit.
hg branch	Create or switch to a branch.
hg merge	Merge changes from another branch.

- 3. Example
- 1. Initialize a Repository:
- 2. Add Files:
- 3. Commit Changes:

```
Luday@UDAY:—$ sudo apt-get install mercurial
[sudo] password for uday:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
    mercurial-common
Suggested packages:
    kdiff3 | kdiff3-qt | kompare | meld | tkcvs | mgdiff qct python3-mysqldb
    python3-openssl python3-pygments wish
The following NEW packages will be installed:
    mercurial mercurial-common
Oupgraded, 2 newly installed, 0 to remove and 6 not upgraded.
Need to get 3,226 kB of archives.
After this operation, 15.9 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 mercurial-common
all 6.1.1-lubuntu1 [2,906 kB]
Get:2 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 mercurial amd64 6
.1.1-lubuntu1 [320 kB]
Fetched 3,226 kB in 7s (461 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package mercurial-common.
(Reading database ... 226779 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../mercurial-common_6.1.1-lubuntu1_all.deb ...
Unpacking mercurial-common (6.1.1-lubuntu1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package mercurial.
Preparing to unpack .../mercurial_6.1.1-1ubuntu1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking mercurial (6.1.1-lubuntu1) ...
Setting up mercurial (6.1.1-lubuntu1) ...
Setting up mercurial (6.1.1-lubuntu1) ...
Setting up mercurial (6.1.1-lubuntu1) ...

Creating config file /etc/mercurial/hgrc.d/hgext.rc with new version
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
uday@UDAY:-$
```

```
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ hg init
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ nano file.t
xt
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ hg status
? file.txt
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ hg add file
.txt
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ hg status
A file.txt
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ hg commit -
m "file added"
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ hg config
-edit
Select an editor. To change later, run 'select-editor'.
  1. /bin/nano
                      <---- easiest
  2. /usr/bin/vim.tiny
  /usr/bin/code
  4. /bin/ed
Choose 1-4 [1]: 1
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ hg commit -
m "file added"
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ hg log
             0:1cb99b1d66db
changeset:
tag:
             tip
user:
             udav
date:
             Sun Feb 16 18:17:35 2025 +0530
summary:
             file added
  GNU nano 6.2
                                   /home/uday/.hgrc *
# example user config (see 'hg help config' for more info)
[ui]
# name and email, e.g.
# username = Jane Doe <jdoe@example.com>
username = uday
# We recommend enabling tweakdefaults to get slight improvements to
# the UI over time. Make sure to set HGPLAIN in the environment when # writing scripts!
# tweakdefaults = True
# uncomment to disable color in command output
# (see 'hg help color' for details)
# color = never
# uncomment to disable command output pagination
# (see 'hg help pager' for details)
# paginate = never
[extensions]
                               [ Read 26 lines ]
             ^O Write Out ^W Where Is
                                                                  ^C Location
   Help
                                          Cut
                                                        Execute
```

Now here we create and merge branch

Here we check difference between branches

```
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ hg branches
main
                               1:7afc01a32517
default
                               0:1cb99b1d66db (inactive)
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ hg branch
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ nano file1.
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ hg add file
1.txt
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ hg commit
m "message"
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ hg branches
                               2:c19e1755235c
main
                               1:7afc01a32517
default
                               0:1cb99b1d66db (inactive)
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ ls
file1.txt file.txt
uday@UDAY:~/Desktop/college-ubuntu/devops/assignment/mercurial/repo$ hg diff -r
temp:main
diff -r c19e1755235c -r 7afc01a32517 file1.txt
+++ b/file1.txt Sun Feb 16 18:22:39 2025 +0530
```

Here we finally merge them into one and the other branch is now inactive