Source code management and Subversion (SVN)

· for managing large projects with multiple people

- widely used, open source
- works across network as client-server
- fixes many of shortcomings of CVS
- store and retrieve all versions of all directories and files in a project
 - usually source code
 - also documentation, tests, binaries, ...

· support multiple concurrent users

- independent editing of files
- merged into single version
- · highly recommended for COS 333 projects!
 - save all previous versions of all files so you can back out of a bad change
 - log changes to files so you can see who changed what and why
 - mediate conflicting changes made by different users -- keeps consistency

Basic sequence

- · create a repository
 - where SVN stores its copies of your files
 - including all changes made by anyone

$\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ each person checks out a copy of the files

- "copy modify merge"
- get files from repository to work on does not lock the repository
- make changes in a local copy
- when satisfied, check in (== commit) changes
- if my changes don't conflict with your changes
 - SVN updates its copies with the revised versions
 - automatically merges edits on different lines
 - keeps previous copies
- if my changes conflict with your changes
 - e.g., we both changed lines in the same part of file,
 SVN doesn't permit the checkin
 - we have to resolve the conflict manually

Basic sequence, continued

- \cdot when changes are committed, SVN insists on a log message
 - strong encouragement to record what change was made and why
 - can get a history of changes to one or more files
 - can run diff to see how versions of a file differ
- can create multiple branches of a project
- can tag snapshots for, e.g., releases
- can be used as client-server over a network, so can do distributed development
 - repository on one machine
 - users and their local copies can be anywhere

Getting started

```
    to put code under SVN control, do this once:
svnadmin create repository
[mkdir proj.dir & put files in it, or use existing directory ]
svn import proj.dir file:///repository -m 'initial repository'
svn checkout file:///repository working.dir
```

```
    create, edit files in working.directory
cd working.dir
    ed x.c # etc.
    svn diff x.c
    svn add newfile.c
```

- update the repository from the working directory svn commit # commit all the changes
- for more info, read svn.help on web page, SVN book, etc.

Alternatives

• Bazaar

http://bazaar-vcs.org

- Mercurial http://www.selenic.com/mercurial
- Git http://git-scm.com/
- comparison page http://www.infoq.com/articles/dvcs-guide