

TortoiseSVN

Windows klient pre Subversion

Version 1.8

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Obsah

Predhovor	xi
1. Čo je TortoiseSVN?	xi
2. Vlastnosti TortoiseSVN	xi
3. Licencia	xii
4. Vývoj	xii
4.1. História TortoiseSVN	xii
4.2. Poďakovania	xiii
5. Sprievodca čitateľa	xiii
6. Použitá terminológia	xiv
1. Začínáme	1
1.1. Inštalovanie TortoiseSVN	1
1.1.1. Požiadavky na systém	1
1.1.2. Inštalácia	1
1.2. Základné princípy	1
1.3. Poďme na skúšobnú jazdu	2
1.3.1. Vytvorenie úložiska	2
1.3.2. Importovanie projektu	2
1.3.3. Získanie pracovnej kópie	3
1.3.4. Robenie zmien	3
1.3.5. Pridanie viac súborov	4
1.3.6. Prezeranie histórie projektu	4
1.3.7. Vrátenie zmien	5
1.4. A ďalej	5
2. Základná verzia-ovládacie prevedenie	7
2.1. Úložisko	7
2.2. Modely verziovania	7
2.2.1. Problém zdieľania súborov	7
2.2.2. Riešenie Zamknúť-Upraviť-Odomknúť	8
2.2.3. Riešenie Kopírovať-Upraviť-Zlúčiť	9
2.2.4. Čo robí Subversion?	11
2.3. Subversion v Akcii	11
2.3.1. Pracovné kópie	11
2.3.2. URL úložiska	12
2.3.3. Revízie	13
2.3.4. Ako pracovné kópie vyhľadávajú úložiská.	15
2.4. Súhrn	15
3. Úložisko	16
3.1. Vytvorenie úložiska	16
3.1.1. Vytvorenie úložiska pomocou príkazového riadku	16
3.1.2. Vytvorenie úložiska s TortoiseSVN	16
3.1.3. Lokálny prístup do úložiska	17
3.1.4. Prístup k úložisku v zdieľanej sieti	17
3.1.5. Návrh úložiska	18
3.2. Záloha úložiska	19
3.3. Serverovské pripnuté (hook) skripty	19
3.4. Získané odkazy	20
3.5. Prístupovanie k úložisku	21
4. Sprievodca denného použitia	22
4.1. Hlavné vlastnosti	22
4.1.1. Prekrývané ikony	22
4.1.2. Kontextové Menu	22
4.1.3. Prefahovanie	24
4.1.4. Klávesové skratky	25
4.1.5. Autentifikácia	25
4.1.6. Maximalizovanie Okien	26

4.2. Importovanie dát do úložiska	26
4.2.1. Importovať	26
4.2.2. Importovanie na mieste	27
4.2.3. Zvláštne súbory	28
4.3. Získať pracovnú kópiu	28
4.3.1. Hĺbka získavania	29
4.4. Posielanie vašich zmien do úložiska	30
4.4.1. Dialóg odovzávania	31
4.4.2. Change Lists	33
4.4.3. Commit only parts of files	33
4.4.4. Excluding Items from the Commit List	33
4.4.5. Odovzdanie správ denníka	33
4.4.6. Priebeh odovzdávania	35
4.5. Update Your Working Copy With Changes From Others	36
4.6. Riešiť konflikty	37
4.6.1. Konflikty súborov	38
4.6.2. Property Conflicts	38
4.6.3. Konfliktov stromov	38
4.7. Získavanie informácií o stave	41
4.7.1. Prekrývané ikony	41
4.7.2. Detailed Status	43
4.7.3. Stĺpce TortoiseSVN v Prieskumníkovi (Windows Explorer)	44
4.7.4. Miestny a vzdialený stav	44
4.7.5. Prezeranie rozdielov	47
4.8. Change Lists	47
4.9. Revision Log Dialog	49
4.9.1. Invoking the Revision Log Dialog	49
4.9.2. Akcie denníka revízií	50
4.9.3. Získanie ďalších informácií	51
4.9.4. Získavanie viac správ denníka	57
4.9.5. Aktuálna revízia pracovnej kópie	57
4.9.6. Merge Tracking Features	57
4.9.7. Changing the Log Message and Author	58
4.9.8. Filtrovanie správ denníka	59
4.9.9. Štatistické informácie	60
4.9.10. Offline Mode	64
4.9.11. Refreshing the View	64
4.10. Prezeranie rozdielov	64
4.10.1. Rozdiely v súboroch	65
4.10.2. Line-end and Whitespace Options	66
4.10.3. Porovavanie adresárov	66
4.10.4. Diffing Images Using TortoiseIDiff	67
4.10.5. Diffing Office Documents	68
4.10.6. Externé Porovnávacie/Zlučovacie Nástroje	68
4.11. Adding New Files And Directories	69
4.12. Kopírovanie/Presúvanie/Premenovanie súborov a adresárov	70
4.13. Ignorovanie súborov a adresárov	71
4.13.1. Pattern Matching in Ignore Lists	72
4.14. Vymazávanie, Premenovanie a Presúvanie	72
4.14.1. Vymazávanie súborov a adresárov	73
4.14.2. Presúvanie súborov a adresárov	74
4.14.3. Dealing with filename case conflicts	74
4.14.4. Repairing File Renames	75
4.14.5. Vymazávanie neverziovateľných súborov	75
4.15. Vrátiť zmeny	75
4.16. Vyčistiť	76
4.17. Nastavenia Projektu	77
4.17.1. Vlastnosti Subversion	77

4.17.2. TortoiseSVN Vlastnosti projektu	81
4.17.3. Property Editors	86
4.18. externé objekty	93
4.18.1. externé adresáre	93
4.18.2. Externé súbory	95
4.19. Branching / Tagging	95
4.19.1. Vytvorenie vetvy / značky	95
4.19.2. Iné spôsoby na vytvorenie vetvy / značky	98
4.19.3. To Checkout or to Switch... ..	98
4.20. Zlučovanie	99
4.20.1. Zlučenie rozshahu revízií	100
4.20.2. Merging Two Different Trees	102
4.20.3. Nastavenia zlučovania	103
4.20.4. Prezeranie výsledov zlučovania	103
4.20.5. Sledovanie zlučovania	104
4.20.6. Handling Conflicts during Merge	105
4.20.7. Merge a Completed Branch	105
4.20.8. Feature Branch Maintenance	106
4.21. Locking	106
4.21.1. How Locking Works in Subversion	107
4.21.2. Získanie zámku	108
4.21.3. Uvolnenie zámku	108
4.21.4. Kontrola stavu zamknutia	109
4.21.5. Making Non-locked Files Read-Only	109
4.21.6. The Locking Hook Scripts	109
4.22. Creating and Applying Patches	110
4.22.1. Tvorba súboru záplaty	110
4.22.2. Použitie záplaty	111
4.23. Who Changed Which Line?	111
4.23.1. Blame for Files	112
4.23.2. Obviniť rozdiely	114
4.24. Prezeranie úložiska	114
4.25. Graf revízií	117
4.25.1. Uzly grafu revízií	117
4.25.2. Changing the View	118
4.25.3. Použitie grafu	120
4.25.4. Refreshing the View	120
4.25.5. Pruning Trees	121
4.26. Exporting a Subversion Working Copy	121
4.26.1. Removing a working copy from version control	123
4.27. Premiestnenie pracovnej kópie	123
4.28. Integration with Bug Tracking Systems / Issue Trackers	124
4.28.1. Adding Issue Numbers to Log Messages	124
4.28.2. Getting Information from the Issue Tracker	128
4.29. Integration with Web-based Repository Viewers	129
4.30. TortoiseSVN Nastavenia	130
4.30.1. Hlavné Nastavenia	130
4.30.2. Nastavenia grafu revízií	138
4.30.3. Nastavenia prekryvania ikon	140
4.30.4. Sieťové nastavnia	144
4.30.5. Nastavnie externých programov	146
4.30.6. Saved Data Settings	150
4.30.7. Zásobník denníka	151
4.30.8. Klientské (pripnuté) skripty	154
4.30.9. Nastavenia TortoiseBlame	158
4.30.10. Rozšírené nastavenia	159
4.30.11. Exportovanie nastavenia TSVN	162
4.31. Záverečný krok	163

5. Program SubWCRev	164
5.1. Parametre príkazového riadka SubWCRev	164
5.2. Nahradzovanie kľúčových slov	164
5.3. Príklad kľúčových slov	165
5.4. COM rozhranie	166
6. rozhranie IBUGtraqProvider	169
6.1. Pomenovanie	169
6.2. Rozhranie IBUGtraqProvider	169
6.3. Rozhranie IBUGtraqProvider2	171
A. Často kladené otázky (Frequently Asked Questions - FAQ)	174
B. Ako spravím	175
B.1. Presunúť/kopírovať viacero súborov naraz	175
B.2. Donútiť užívateľov zadávať správu denníka	175
B.2.1. Hookskripty na servery	175
B.2.2. Vlastnosť projektu	175
B.3. Aktualizovať vybrané súbory z úložiska	175
B.4. Vrátanie revízií v úložisku	175
B.4.1. Použitím dialógu denníka revízií	176
B.4.2. Použitie dialógu spájania	176
B.4.3. Použitie svndumpfilter	176
B.5. Porovnať dve revízie súboru, alebo adresára	176
B.6. Zahrnutie spoločného kódu	177
B.6.1. Použitie svn:externals	177
B.6.2. Použitie vnorenej pracovnej kópie	177
B.6.3. Použitie relatívnej cesty	177
B.6.4. Add the project to the repository	178
B.7. Vytvoriť odkaz na úložisko	178
B.8. Ignorovať súbory, ktoré sú už verziované	178
B.9. Odverziovanie pracovnej kópie	179
B.10. Odstránenie pracovnej kópie	179
C. Užitočné tipy pre administrátorov	180
C.1. Nasadzovanie TortoiseSVN pomocou skupinovaj politiky	180
C.2. Presmerovanie kontroly aktualizácie	180
C.3. Nastavenie systémovej premennej SVN_ASP_DOT_NET_HACK	181
C.4. Zakázať položky kontextového menu	181
D. Automatizácia TortoiseSVN	183
D.1. Príkazy TortoiseSVN	183
D.2. Tsvncmd URL handler	184
D.3. Príkazy TortoiseIDiff	185
E. Krížová referencia príkazového riadka (Command Line Interface - CLI)	186
E.1. Konvencia a základne pravidlá	186
E.2. Príkazy TortoiseSVN	186
E.2.1. Získať	186
E.2.2. Aktualizovať	186
E.2.3. Aktualizovať na revíziu	187
E.2.4. Odovzdať	187
E.2.5. Porovnať	187
E.2.6. Zobraz denník	187
E.2.7. Skontrolovať zmeny	188
E.2.8. Graf revízií	188
E.2.9. Prehliadanie úložiska	188
E.2.10. Upraviť konflikty	188
E.2.11. Vyriešené	188
E.2.12. Premenovať	188
E.2.13. Vymazať	189
E.2.14. Vrátiť	189
E.2.15. Vyčistiť	189
E.2.16. Získať zámok	189

E.2.17. Uvolniť zámok	189
E.2.18. Vetva/značka	189
E.2.19. Prepnúť	190
E.2.20. Zlúčiť	190
E.2.21. Exportovať	190
E.2.22. Premiestniť	190
E.2.23. Vytvoriť úložisko tu	190
E.2.24. Pridať	190
E.2.25. Importovať	190
E.2.26. Obviniť	191
E.2.27. Pridať do zoznamu ignorovaných	191
E.2.28. Vytvoriť záplatu	191
E.2.29. Použiť záplatu	191
F. Niektoré detaily implementácie	192
F.1. Prekrývané ikony	192
G. Jazykové balíčky a Kontrola pravopisu	194
G.1. Jazykové balíčky	194
G.2. Kontrola pravopisu	194
Register	195
Zoznam	198

Zoznam obrázkov

1.1. Menu TortoiseSVN pre neverzované zložky	2
1.2. Dialógové okno importovania	3
1.3. Prehliadač rozdielov	4
1.4. Dialóg denníka	5
2.1. Typický Klient/Server Systém	7
2.2. Problém, ktorému sa treba vyhnúť	8
2.3. Riešenie Zamknúť-Upraviť-Odomknúť	9
2.4. Riešenie Kopírovať-Upraviť-Zlúčiť	10
2.5. ... Kopírovať-Upraviť-Zlúčiť (pokračovanie)	10
2.6. Súborový systém úložiska	12
2.7. Úložisko	14
3.1. Menu TortoiseSVN pre neverzované zložky	16
4.1. Prieskumník (Windows Explorer) zobrazujúci ikonky prekrytia	22
4.2. Kontextova ponuka pre adresáre pod správou verzií	23
4.3. Ponuka vo Windows Explorer-i pre odkaz v pracovnej kópii	24
4.4. Right drag menu for a directory under version control	24
4.5. Dialógové okno autentifikácie	25
4.6. Dialógové okno importovania	27
4.7. Dialóg získania	28
4.8. Dialóg odovzdávania	31
4.9. Kontrola pravopisu v onke odovzdávania	34
4.10. The Progress dialog showing a commit in progress	35
4.11. Progress dialog showing finished update	36
4.12. Prieskumník (Windows Explorer) zobrazujúci ikonky prekrytia	42
4.13. Explorer property page, Subversion tab	43
4.14. Skontrolovať zmeny	44
4.15. Dialog odovzdávania so zoznamom zmien	48
4.16. The Revision Log Dialog	49
4.17. The Revision Log Dialog Top Pane with Context Menu	51
4.18. The Code Collaborator Settings Dialog	53
4.19. Top Pane Context Menu for 2 Selected Revisions	54
4.20. The Log Dialog Bottom Pane with Context Menu	55
4.21. The Log Dialog Bottom Pane with Context Menu When Multiple Files Selected.	56
4.22. The Log Dialog Showing Merge Tracking Revisions	58
4.23. Histogram Odovzdania podľa Autorov	61
4.24. Koláčový graf odovzdania podľa autorov	62
4.25. Commits-by-date Graph	63
4.26. Go Offline Dialog	64
4.27. The Compare Revisions Dialog	66
4.28. Prehliadač zmien obrázkov	67
4.29. Explorer context menu for unversioned files	69
4.30. Right drag menu for a directory under version control	70
4.31. Explorer context menu for unversioned files	71
4.32. Explorer context menu for versioned files	73
4.33. Dialóg vrátenia	76
4.34. Subversion property page	77
4.35. Pridanie vlastností	79
4.36. Property dialog for hook scripts	83
4.37. Property dialog boolean user types	83
4.38. Property dialog state user types	84
4.39. Property dialog single-line user types	85
4.40. Property dialog multi-line user types	85
4.41. svn:externals property page	87
4.42. svn:keywords property page	87
4.43. svn:eol-style property page	88

4.44. tsvn:bugtraq property page	89
4.45. Size of log messages property page	90
4.46. Language property page	90
4.47. svn:mime-type property page	91
4.48. svn:needs-lock property page	91
4.49. svn:executable property page	91
4.50. Property dialog merge log message templates	92
4.51. Dialóg vetvy / značky	96
4.52. The Switch Dialog	99
4.53. The Merge Wizard - Select Revision Range	100
4.54. The Merge Wizard - Tree Merge	102
4.55. The Merge Conflict Callback Dialog	105
4.56. Dialóg reintegračného zlučovania	106
4.57. Dialóg zamykania	108
4.58. Dialóg kontroly zmien	109
4.59. Dialóg Tvroby záplaty	110
4.60. The Annotate / Blame Dialog	112
4.61. TortoiseBlame	113
4.62. Prezeranie úložiska	115
4.63. Graf revízií	117
4.64. The Export-from-URL Dialog	122
4.65. Dialógové okno premiesnenia	123
4.66. The Bugtraq Properties Dialog	125
4.67. Example issue tracker query dialog	128
4.68. Dialóg nastavenie, všeobecné	130
4.69. The Settings Dialog, Context Menu Page	132
4.70. The Settings Dialog, Dialogs 1 Page	133
4.71. The Settings Dialog, Dialogs 2 Page	134
4.72. The Settings Dialog, Dialogs 3 Page	136
4.73. The Settings Dialog, Colours Page	137
4.74. The Settings Dialog, Revision Graph Page	138
4.75. The Settings Dialog, Revision Graph Colors Page	139
4.76. The Settings Dialog, Icon Overlays Page	140
4.77. The Settings Dialog, Icon Set Page	143
4.78. The Settings Dialog, Icon Handlers Page	144
4.79. The Settings Dialog, Network Page	145
4.80. The Settings Dialog, Diff Viewer Page	146
4.81. The Settings Dialog, Diff/Merge Advanced Dialog	149
4.82. The Settings Dialog, Saved Data Page	150
4.83. The Settings Dialog, Log Cache Page	151
4.84. The Settings Dialog, Log Cache Statistics	153
4.85. The Settings Dialog, Hook Scripts Page	154
4.86. The Settings Dialog, Configure Hook Scripts	155
4.87. The Settings Dialog, Issue Tracker Integration Page	157
4.88. The Settings Dialog, TortoiseBlame Page	158
4.89. Taskbar with default grouping	160
4.90. Taskbar with repository grouping	160
4.91. Taskbar with repository grouping	161
4.92. Taskbar grouping with repository color overlays	161
C.1. Odovzdávacie okno zobrazujúce upozornenie o aktualizácií	180

Zoznam tabuliek

2.1. URL na prístup k úložisku	13
5.1. Zoznam parametrov príkazového riadka	164
5.2. List of SubWCRev error codes	164
5.3. List of available keywords	164
5.4. podporvané automatizačné metódy COM	166
C.1. Položky menu a ich hodnoty	181
D.1. Zoznam príkazov a možností	183
D.2. Zoznam prístupných možností	185

Predhovor



TortoiseSVN

Správa verzií je umenie prevodu zmien na informácie. Je to dlhú dobu neodmysliteľná pomôcka pre programátorov, ktorí zvyčajne trávili svoj čas tvorbou malej zmeny na softvéry a potom vráteniu alebo kontrole týchto zmien na ďalší deň. Predstavte si tím takýchto programátorov, ktorí pracujú súčasne na rovnakom projekte - a prípadne aj súčasne na rovnakých súboroch! - a pochopíte, prečo je dobrý systém kontroly verzií potrebný pre *spravovanie možného chaosu*.

1. Čo je TortoiseSVN?

TortoiseSVN je bezplatný Windows klient s voľným zdrojovým kódom (free/open-source) pre systém správy verzií *Apache™ Subversion®*. To znamená, že TortoiseSVN spravuje súbory a adresáre v priebehu času. Súbory sú uložené v centrálnom *úložisku*. Úložisko je podoné ako bežnému súborovému serveru, s výnimkou, že si pamätá každú zmenu na vašich súboroch a adresároch. To vám umožní obnoviť staršie verzie vašich súborov a skúmať históriu, ako a kedy sa údaje zmenili, a kto to zmenil. To je dôvod, prečo mnoho ľudí rozmýšľa o Subversion a systémoch správy verzií všeobecne ako akómsi “stroji času”.

Niektoré systémy správy verzií sú aj systémy správy konfigurácie softvéru (SCM). Tieto systémy sú špeciálne prispôsobené pre správu stromov zdrojových kódov, a majú mnoho vlastností, ktoré sú špecifické pre vývoj software - napríklad natívne pochopenie programovacích jazykov, alebo dodávajú nástroje pre budovanie softvéru. Subversion však nie je ani jeden z týchto systémov; je to všeobecný systém, ktorý môže byť použitý k správe *akékoľvek* kolekcií súborov, vrátane zdrojového kódu.

2. Vlastnosti TortoiseSVN

Čo robí TortoiseSVN tak dobrým klientom pre Subversion? Tu je krátky zoznam funkcií:

Integrovanie do šelu

TortoiseSVN sa hladko integruje do systému Windows (t.j. Prieskumníka - Explorer). To znamená, že môžete ďalej pracovať s nástrojmi, s ktorými ste už oboznámení. A nemusíte prechádzať do inej aplikácie zakaždým, keď budete potrebovať funkcie pre správu verzií!

A nie ste ani nútení používať Prieskumníka (Windows Explorer). Kontextové menu TortoiseSVN pracuje v mnohých iných súborových správcoch v dialógoch Súbor/Otvoriť, ktorý je vo väčšine štandardných aplikáciach pre Windows. Mali by ste však mať na zreteli, že TortoiseSVN je predovšetkým vyvíjaný ako rozšírenie pre Prieskumníka. Takže je možné, že nie všetky funkcie budú prístupné v iných aplikáciach, napr. prekrývacie ikonky nemusia byť zobrazené.

Prekrývané ikony

Stav verziovaných súborov a adresárov je zobrazený malou prekrývajúcou ikonkou. Takto môžete vidieť aký je stav vašej pracovnej kópie.

Grafické užívateľské rozhranie

Keď si prechádzate zmeny v súboroch alebo zložkách, môžete kliknúť na revíziu, aby ste videli komentáre odovzdávateľa. Môžete taktiež vidieť zoznam zmenených súborov - dvojklikom na súbor vidíte, čo presne bolo zmenené.

Odovzdávacie okno obsahuje zoznam všetkých položiek, ktoré budú zahrnuté pri odovzdávaní a každá položka ma zaškrŕavacie políčko, takže môžete vybrať položky, ktoré majú byť zahrnuté pri odovzdávaní. Neverziované súbory môžu byť taktiež v zozname, v prípade, že ste ich zabudli pridať ako nové.

Jednoduchý prístup k príkazom Subversion

Všetky príkazy Subversion sú prístupné z kontextovej ponuky Prieskumníka (Explorer). TortoiseSVN si tam pridá svoju (pod)ponuku.

Keďže TortoiseSVN je klient pre Subversion, radi by sme ukázali niekoľko funkcií samotného Subversion:

Verziovanie adresárov

CVS sleduje len históriu jednotlivých súborov, kým Subversion zahrňuje “virtuálny” verziovaný súborový systém, ktorý sleduje časové zmeny celých adresárových stromov. Verziované sú súbory *aj* adresáre. Výsledkom je, že existujú skutočné klientské príkazy **presunúť** a **kopírovať**, ktoré pracujú so súbormi a adresármi.

Nedeliteľné odovzdania

Odovzdanie je pridané do úložiska kompletne, alebo nie je vôbec pridané. Toto umožňuje vyvojárom vytvárať a odovzdávať zmeny ako logické celky.

Verziované metasúbory

Každý súbor a adresár má neviditeľné “vlastnosti”. Môžete pridať a uložiť akýkoľvek pár kľúč/hodnota podľa vašeho želania. Vlastnosti sú verziované rovnako ako obsah.

Výber sieťovej vrstvy

Subversion má abstraktný náhľad prístupu k úložisku, čo robí implementovanie nových sieťových mechanizmov ľahkým. Subversion “advanced” sieťový server je modul pre Apache server, ktorý komunikuje pomocou WebDAL/DeltaV - variantom HTTP. Toto dáva Subversion veľkú výhodu v stabilite, spolupráci a poskytuje rôzne kľúčové vlastnosti ako sú: autentifikácia, autorizácia, kompresia prenosu, prehliadanie úložiska. Menší samostatný Subversion server je tiež dostupný. Tento server používa vlastný protokol a môže byť jednoducho tunelovaný cez ssh.

Konzistentná manipulácia s dátami

Subversion vyjadruje súbor rozdielov pomocou binárneho algoritmu porovnania, ktorý pracuje zhodne pre textové (ľudský-čitateľný) a binárne (ľudské-nečitateľné) súbory. Oba typy súborov sú uložené rovnako skomprimované v úložisku, a rozdiely sú prenášané v oboch smeroch cez sieť.

Efektívne vetvenie a značkovanie

Náklady na vetvenie a tagovanie nemusia byť úmerné veľkosti projektu. Subversion vytvára vetvy a značky jednoduchým kopírovaním projektu pomocou mechanizmu podobnému hard-link. Preto táto operácia môže trvať len veľmi krátko, konštantné množstvo času, a zaberáť veľmi malý priestor v úložisku.

3. Licencia

TortoiseSVN je Open Source projekt vyvíjaný pod GNU General Public License (GPL). Jeho stiahnutie a používanie je bezplatné pre osobné aj obchodné používanie pre ľubovoľný počet počítačov.

Aj keď väčšina ľudí si stiahne len inštalátor, môžete si takisto stiahnuť zdrojový kód tohoto programu. Môžete ho prehliadať na tejto linke <http://code.google.com/p/tortoisesvn/source/browse/>. Najaktuálnejšia verzia, (na ktorej práve pracujeme,) je umiestnená pod `/trunk/`, vydané verzie sú umiestnené pod `/tags/`.

4. Vývoj

TortoiseSVN aj Subversion sú vyvinuté spoločnosťou ľudí, ktorí na týchto projektoch pracovali. Pochádzajú z rôznych krajín celého sveta a spojili sa aby vytvorili nádherné programy.

4.1. História TortoiseSVN

V roku 2002, Tim KEMP zistil, že Subversion je veľmi dobrý systém na správu verzií, ale chýba mu dobré GUI - klientské grafické rozhranie. Myšlienka aby bol klient pre Subversion integrovaný do Windows šela bola inšpirovaná podobným klientom pre CVS menovite TortoiseCVS. Tim študoval zdrojové kódy pre TortoiseCVS a použil ich ako základ pre TortoiseSVN. Potom začal project, registroval doménu `tortoisesvn.org` a poskytol zdrojové kódy online.

V tom čase Stefan KÜNG hľadal dobrý a voľne šíriteľný systém správy verzií a našiel Subversion a zdrojové kódy TortoiseSVN. Keďže TortoiseSVN ešte nebol vhodný na použitie, tak sa pripojil k projektu a začal programovať. Čoskoro prepísal väčšinu existujúceho kódu a začal pridávať príkazy a funkcie, až z pôvodného kódu neostalo nič.

Ako sa Subversion stával stabilným stával sa populárnejším pre viac a viac užívateľov, ktorí začali používať TortoiseSVN ako klienta pre Subversion. Užívateľská základňa rýchlo rástla (a rastie každým dňom). Vtedy Lübbe ONKEN ponúkol pomoc s peknými ikonkami a logom TortoiseSVN. A prevzal starostlivosť o stránku a koordináciu prekladov.

4.2. Poďakovania

Tim KEMP

za začatie projektu

Stefan KÜNG

za tvrdú prácu, aby TortoiseSVN bol tým, čím je teraz a vedenie projektu

Lübbe ONKEN

za nádherné ikonky, logo, vychytávanie chýb, preklad a organizovanie prekladov

Simon LARGE

za pomoc s dokumentáciou

Stefan FUHRMANN

za zásobník denníka a graf revízií

Kniha Subversion

za úžasný úvod do Subversion a kapitolu 2, ktorú sme sem okopírovali

Projekt štýlu Tigris

za niektoré štýly, ktoré sa použili v dokumentácii

Naši spolupracovníci

za záplaty, hlásenia chýb a nové nápady, a za pomoc iných, ktorý odpovedali na otázky v našich e-mailových konferenciách (mailing list)

Naši darcovia

za mnoho hodín dobrej hudby, ktoré nám poslali

5. Sprievodca čitateľa

Táto kniha je písaná pre počítačovo gramotných ľudí, ktorí chcú používať Subversion na správu dát, ale nechcú na to používať príkazový riadok. Keďže TortoiseSVN je rozšírenie Windows šelu, predpokladá sa, že je užívateľ zvyknutý na Prieskumníka (Windows Explorer) a vie ako ho používať.

Tento **Predhovor** objasňuje čo je TortoiseSVN projekt, a trochu pojednáva o komunitu ľudí, ktorí na ňom pracujú, a licenčné podmienky na jeho používanie a distribúciu.

Kapitola 1, *Začíname* vysvetľuje ako nainštalovať TortoiseSVN na váš počítač a ako ho začať používať.

V **Kapitola 2, *Základná verzia-ovládacie prevedenie*** dávame krátky úvod do správy verzií *Subversion*, ktoré je pod TortoiseSVN. Tento úvod je prevzatý z dokumentácie k Subversion a vysvetľuje rôzne prístupy k správe verzií, a ako funguje Subversion.

Kapitola **Kapitola 3, *Úložisko*** vysvetľuje ako nastaviť miestne úložisko, ktoré je užitočné na testovanie Subversion a TortoiseSVN použitím jedného počítača. Tiež trochu popisuje správu úložiska, ktorá sa týka aj úložiska na servery. Tiež obsahuje oddiel ako nastaviť server keď ho potrebujete.

Kapitola 4, *Sprievodca denného použitia* je najdôležitejším odieľom, keďže vysvetľuje všetky hlavné funkcie TortoiseSVN a ako ich používať. Má formu tutoriálu. Začína od získania pracovnej kópie, cez úpravy až po odovzdanie zmien. Nasledovne sú rozobrané pokročilejšie témy.

Kapitola 5, *Program SubWCRev* je samostatný program zahrnutý v TortoiseSVN, ktorý môže extrahovať informácie z vašej pracovnej kópie do súboru. Toto je užitočné pre vkladanie informácií o revízií do prekladu.

Sekcia **Dodatok B, Ako spravím ...** odpovedá ne niektoré časté otázky o vykonávaní úloh, ktoré nie sú popísané inde.

Sekcia **Dodatok D, Automatizácia TortoiseSVN** ukazuje ako TortoiseSVN GUI dialógy môžu byť volané z príkazového riadka. Tot je výhodné pri skriptoch, ktoré potrebujú interakciu s užívateľom.

Dodatok E, Krížová referencia príkazového riadka (Command Line Interface - CLI) dáva informáciu o vzťahu medzi príkazmi TortoiseSVN a ich ekvivalentami v príkazovom klíntovi Subversion `svn.exe`.

6. Použitá terminológia

Aby bolo čítanie manuálu jednoduchšie mená obrazoviek a Menu TortoiseSVN sú vyznačené použitím iného písma. Napríklad: The Denník.

Položka menu je zobrazená šípkou. TortoiseSVN → Zobrazit' denník znamená: vyberte *Zobrazit' denník* z kontextového menu *TortoiseSVN*.

Tam, kde sa objavuje miestne kontextové menu v jednom z TortoiseSVN dialógov, je to zobrazené, takto: Kontextové Menu → Uložiť ako...

Tlačítka Užívateľského rozhrania sú zobrazené: Stlačte OK pre pokračovanie.

Užívateľské akcie sú vyznačené použitím tučného písma. **Alt+Akeycap>: stlaAltkeycap>-klA. Prav: stlapretiahnite polo**

Systémový vstup a výstup je označený s odlišným písmom.



Dôležité

Dôležité poznámky sú označené ikonkou.



Tip

Tipy, ktoré vám zjednodušujú život.



Výstraha

Miesta, kde treba byť opatrný v tom čo robíte.



Varovanie

Tam kde treba zvláštnu opatrnosť. Ak toto varovanie zanedbáte môže vás čakať zničenie dát, alebo podobná nepríjemnosť.



Kapitola 1. Začínáme

Táto kapitola je zameraná pre ľudí, ktorý chcú zistiť o čom je TortoiseSVN. Vysvetľuje ako nainštalovať TortoiseSVN a nastaviť miestne úložisko a prbliži vám najviac používané operácie.

1.1. Inštalovanie TortoiseSVN

1.1.1. Požiadavky na systém

TortoiseSVN beží na Windows XP s aktualizáciou Service Pack 3 alebo vyššej a je k dispozícii v oboch 32-bit a 64-bitové variante. Inštalátor pre 64-bit Windows obsahuje tiež 32-bitové časti. Čo znamená, že nemusíte zvlášť inštalovať 32-bitovú verziu aby vám fungovalo TortoiseSVN kontextové menu a prekrytia v 32-bitové aplikáciach.



Dôležité

Ak používate Windows XP, *musíte* mať nainštalovaný aspoň Service Pack 3. TSVN nebude fungovať, pokiaľ SP ešte nemáte nainštalovaný!

Podpora pre Windows 98, Windows ME a Windows NT4 bola ukončená vo verzii 1.2.0, s podporou Windows 2000 a XP SP2 sa prestalo v 1.7.0. Stále si môžete stiahnuť a nainštalovať tieto staršie verzie, ak ich budete potrebovať.

1.1.2. Inštalácia

TortoiseSVN prichádza s ľahko použiteľným inštalátorom. Dvakrát kliknite na inštaláčny súbor a postupujte podľa pokynov. Inštalátor sa postará o zvyšok. Po inštalácii nezabudnite reštartovať.



Dôležité

Na inštaláciu TortoiseSVN potrebujete administrátorské práva.

Dostupné sú aj jazykové balíčky, ktoré TortoiseSVN používateľské rozhranie prekladajú do mnohých jazykov. Pozrite [Dodatok G, Jazykové balíčky a Kontrola pravopisu](#) pre viac informácií ako ich nainštalovať.

Pokiaľ počas alebo po inštalácii TortoiseSVN narazíte na problém, posím začnite na našej stránke častých otázok (FAQ) <http://tortoisesvn.net/faq.html>.

1.2. Základné princípy

Predtím ako sa zakusneme do pracovnej kópie s reálnymi súbormi, je dôležité získať prehľad ako Subversion pracuje a aká terminológia je použitá.

Úložisko

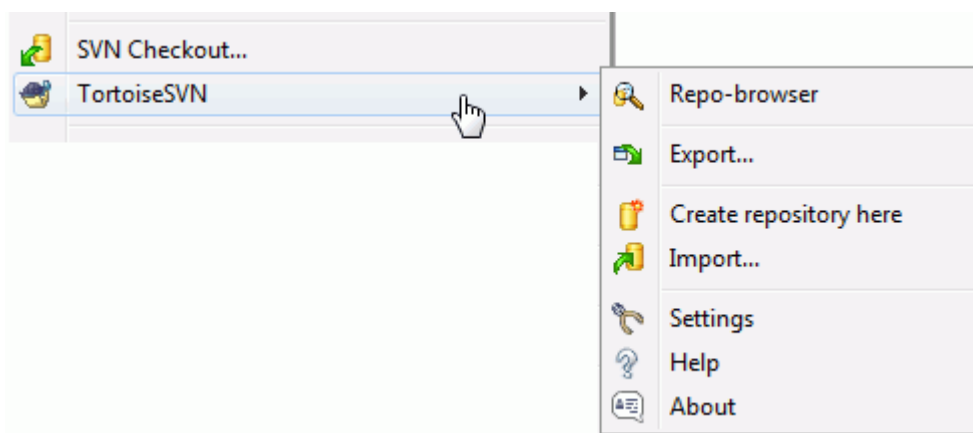
Subversion používa centrálnu databázu, ktorá obsahuje všetky kontrolované verzie s ich úplnou históriou. Databáza je opísaná ako *úložisko*. Úložisko sa normálne nachádza na serveri, na ktorom je spustený Subversion server program, ktorý poskytuje obsah Subversion klientom (ako TortoiseSVN) podľa požiadavok. Ak len zálohujete jednu vec, zálohujete úložisko ako jeho konečnú kópiu všetkých údajov.

Pracovná kópia

Toto je miesto, kde skutočne pracujete. Každý vývojár má svoju vlastnú pracovnú kópiu, tiež známa ako sandbox (pieskovisko) na jeho vlastnom PC. Môžete si stiahnuť poslednú verziu z úložiska, pracovať na nej na miestnom PC bez toho, aby bola ovplyvňovaná ostatnými, a keď budete hotový so zmenami, môžete to odovzdať naspäť na úložisko.

Subversion pracovná kópia neobsahuje informáciu o histórii projektu, ale nechá kópiu týchto súborov v úložisku, predtým než ste začali robiť zmeny. Takže to znamená, že je veľmi jednoduché zistiť presné zmeny, ktoré ste spravili.

Tiež musíte vedieť kde TortoiseSVN nájsť, pretože sa nenachádza v ponuke programov. Je to preto, že TortoiseSVN je rozšírenie šelu, takže najprv spustíte Prieskumníka (Windows Explorer). Kliknite pravým na adresár a mali by ste vidieť položky v kontextovom menu podobné ako je:



Obrázok 1.1. Menu TortoiseSVN pre neverzované zložky

1.3. Podme na skúšobnú jazdu

Táto kapitola ukazuje ako vyskúšať niektoré najpoužívanejšie vlastnosti na malom testovacom úložisku. Prirodzene neukazuje všetko - nakoniec veď je to len Rýchly návod. Keď už bude všetko fungovať mali by ste si nájsť čas k prečítaniu zvyšku tohto užívateľského návodu, ktorý vás prevedie cez veci omnoho detailnejšie. Tiež vysvetľuje viac o správnom nastevní Subversion servera.

1.3.1. Vytvorenie úložiska

Pre reálny project bude vaše úložisko umiestnené niekde v bezpečí a Subversion server na jeho správu. Pe účely tohoto návodu použijeme miestne úložisko Subversion, ktoré je možné umietniť priamo na pevný disk počítača bez potreby servera.

First create a new empty directory on your PC. It can go anywhere, but in this tutorial we are going to call it C:\svn_repos. Now right click on the new folder and from the context menu choose TortoiseSVN → Create Repository here.... The repository is then created inside the folder, ready for you to use. We will also create the default internal folder structure by clicking the Create folder structure button.

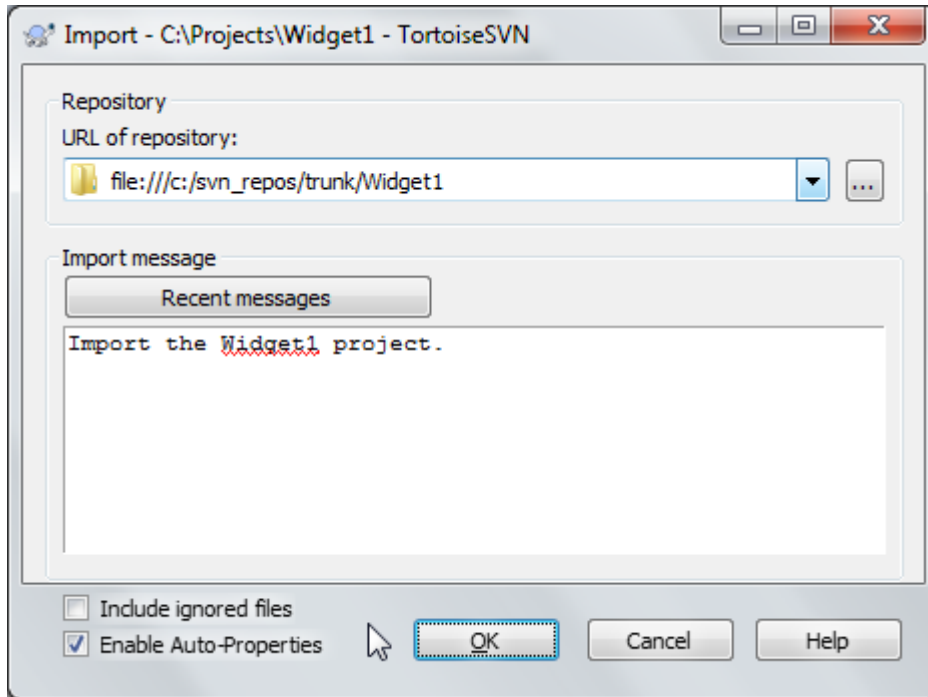


Dôležité

Možnosť vytvoriť miestne úložisko je zvlášť výhodná na skúšanie, ale pokiaľ nie ste jediný vývojár pracujúci na projekte na jednom PC, mali by ste vždy použiť Subversion server. V malých spoločnostiach sa stáva, že pri snahe vyhnúť sa serveru jednoducho sprístupnia úložisko ako sieťovú jednotku. Toto nikdy nerobte! Stratíte vaše data. Prečítajte si [Oddiel 3.1.4, "Prístup k úložisku v zdieľanej sieti"](#), aby ste pochopili prečo je to zlý nápad a ako server nastaviť.

1.3.2. Importovanie projektu

Už máme úložisko, ale ešte je úplne prázdne. Predpokladajme, že v adresári C:\\Projects\\Widget1 máme sadu súborov, ktoré chceme pridať. V Prieskumníkovi (Windows Explorer) najdeme adresár Widget1 a pravým na neho kliknite. Teraz vyberte TortoiseSVN → Importovať..., čo vyvolá dialógové okno :



Obrázok 1.2. Dialógové okno importovania

Úložisko Subversion je označené ako URL adresa, ktorá nám umožní zadať úložisko nachádzajúce sa kdekoľvek na internete. V našom prípade potrebujeme zadať meno nášho miestneho úložiska, ktorého URL adresa je `file:///c:/svn_repos/Widget1`. Všimnite si tri lomky za `file:` ako aj to, že sú použité dopredné lomky.

Ďalšou dôležitou vlastnosťou dialógu je **Import Message**, kde môžete zadať správu popisujúcu čo robíme. Keď si budete prezerať históriu projektu, tieto správy sú cennými sprievodcami zmenami, aké boli vykonané a prečo. V tomto prípade jednoducho zadajte niečo ako “Naimportovanie projektu Widget1”. Kliknite na OK a adresár je pridaný do úložiska.

1.3.3. Získanie pracovnej kópie

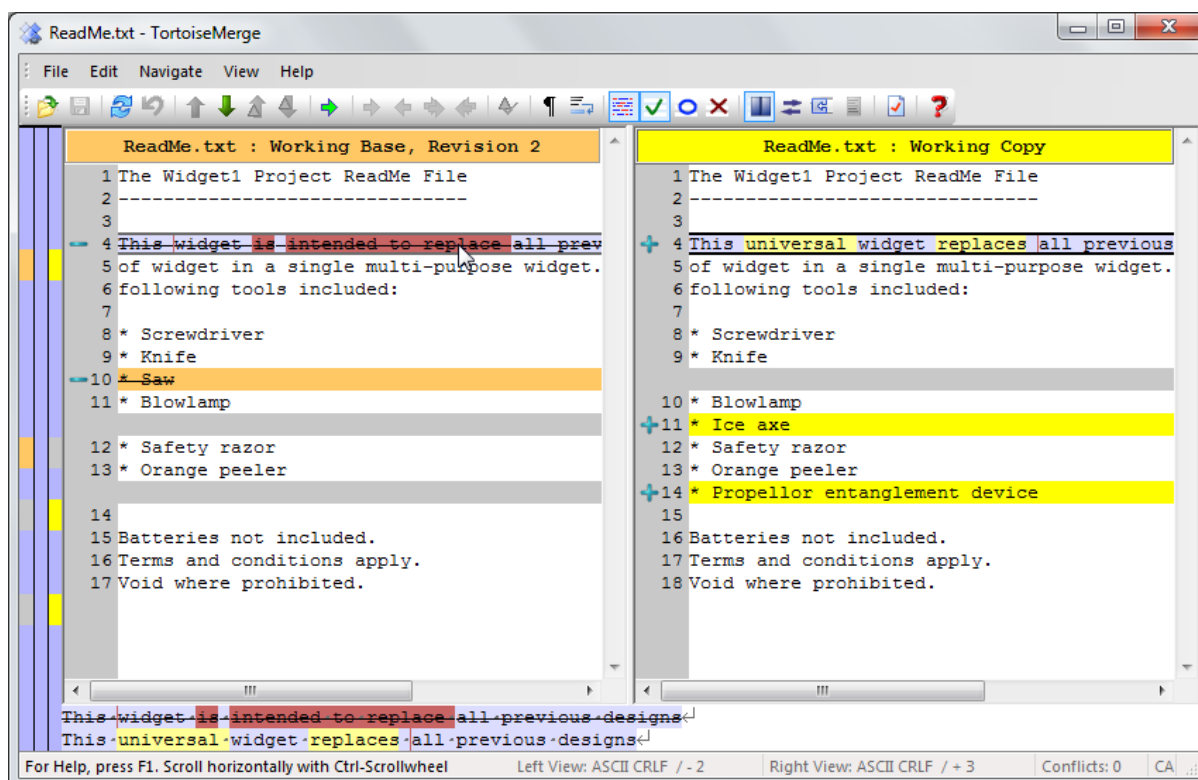
Now that we have a project in our repository, we need to create a working copy to use for day-to-day work. Note that the act of importing a folder does not automatically turn that folder into a working copy. The Subversion term for creating a fresh working copy is **Checkout**. We are going to checkout the `Widget1` folder of our repository into a development folder on the PC called `C:\Projects\Widget1-Dev`. Create that folder, then right click on it and select **TortoiseSVN → Checkout...** Enter the URL to checkout, in this case `file:///c:/svn_repos/trunk/Widget1` and click on OK. Our development folder is then populated with files from the repository.

Zbadáte, že zobrazenie adresára je rozdielne od pôvodného adresára. Každý súbor má zelenú značku v dolnom ľavom rohu. Toto sú stavové ikonky TortoiseSVN, ktoré sú len v pracovnej kópii. Zelený stav zobrazuje, že súbor nebol zmenený voči verzii z úložiska.

1.3.4. Robenie zmien

Teraz je čas na prácu. V adresári `Widget1-Dev` začne s úpravou súboru - povedzme upravíme súbory `Widget1.c` and `ReadMe.txt`. Všimnite si, že prekrývajúce ikonky na týchto súboroch sa menia na červené oznamujúc, že boli vykonané miestne zmeny.

Ale aké sú tie zmeny? Pravým kliknutím na jeden zo zmenených súborov a vyberte **TortoiseSVN → Porovnať**. Bude spustený porovnávač súborov TortoiseSVN a zobrazí presne, ktoré riadky boli zmenené.



Obrázok 1.3. Prehliadač rozdielov

Dobre, tak keď sme spokojný so zmenami podľa aktualizovať úložisko. Tento úkon je označovaný Odovzdať zmien. Kliknite pravým na adresár Widget1-Dev a vyberte TortoiseSVN → Odovzdať. Odovzdávacie okno zobrazí zoznam zmenených súborov a každý so zaškrtnutým políčkom. Môžete chcieť vybrať len podmnožinu týchto súborov, ale v našom prípade ideme odovzdať oba zmenené súbory. Zadajte správu denníka, o čom bola táto zmena a kliknite OK. Zobrazí sa okno s priebehom, kde budete vidieť súbory, ktoré sú odovzdávané a sme hotoví.

1.3.5. Pridanie viac súborov

Ako sa projekt vyvíja budete potrebovať pridávať nový súbor - povedzme pridáme novú vlastnosť do súboru Extras.c a pridáme odkaz do existujúceho súboru Makefile. Pravým klikom na adresár a vyberte TortoiseSVN → Pridať. Dialóg pridania zobrazí všetky neverziované súbory, z ktorých môžete vybrať tie, ktoré chcete pridať. Iným spôsobom pridania súboru je kliknúť pravým na samoný súbor a vybrať TortoiseSVN → Pridať

Teraz, keď pojdete odovzdať adresár nové súbory sa zobrazia ako *Pridané* a existujúce súbory ako *Zmenené*. Poznávame, že môžete dvojklíkom na zmenený súbor a skontrolovať, aké zmeny boli vykonané.

1.3.6. Prezeranie histórie projektu

Jedna z najužitočnejších funkcií TortoiseSVN je okno denníka. Toto okno zobrazuje zoznam odovzdaní pre súbor, alebo adresár a ukazuje vyplnené správy denníka ;-)



Obrázok 1.4. Dialóg denníka

No dobre, trochu som podvádzal a použil som obrayovku pre úložisko TortoiseSVN.

Horný zoznam zobrazuje odovzdané revízie so začiatkom správy. Ak vyberiete jednu z týchto revízií stredný panel zobrazí celú správu denníka pre danú revíziu a spodný panel zobrazí zoznam zmien súborov a adresárov.

Každý z týchto panelov má kontextové menu poskytujúce mnoho spôsobov ako túto informáciu ďalej využiť. V spodnom paneli dvoj-klik na súbor zobrazí čo sa presne zmenilo v danej revízií . Prečítajte si [Oddiel 4.9, “Revision Log Dialog”](#) aby ste sa dozvedeli viac.

1.3.7. Vrátenie zmien

Jedna z vlastností ktorú majú všetky systémy správy verzii je možnosť vrátenia zmien, ktoré ste vykonali. Ako by ste očakávali, TortoiseSVN robí toto ľahko dostupným.

Ak sa chcete zbaviť zmien, ktoré ste ešte neodovzdali a obnoviť svoj súbor do takého stavu ako bol, než ste ho začali upravovať, vašim priateľom je TortoiseSVN → Vrátiť. To odstáni vaše zmeny (do koša - pre každý prípad) a vráti súbor do odovz danej verzie, s ktorou ste začali. Ak sa chcete zbaviť len niektorých zmien, môžete použiť TortoiseMerge na zobrazenie rozdielov a selektívne vrátiť zmenené riadky.

Ak chcete vrátiť zmeny z jednej revízie, spustite dialóg denníka a najdite príslušnú revíziu. Vyberte Kontextové menu → Vrátiť zmeny z revízie a zmeny budú vrátené.

1.4. A ďalej ...

Tento návod vám dal veľmi rýchly prehľad na niektoré najdôležitejšie a najužitočnejšie vlastnosti, ale samozrejme je omnoho viac toho, čo sme nespomenuli. Veľmi odporúčame, aby ste si našli čas a prečítali zvyšok tohoto návodu, zvlášť [Kapitola 4, Sprievodca denného použitia](#), ktorý vás prevedie každodennými úkonmi omnoho detailnejšie.

Dali sme si záležať aby bol tento návod dosť informatívny a zároveň ľahko čitateľný, ale zistili sme že je toho mnoho. Najdite si čas a neobávajte sa skúšať na testovacom úložisku ako budete postupovať. Najlepšie je sa učiť používaním.

Kapitola 2. Základná verzia-ovládacie prevedenie

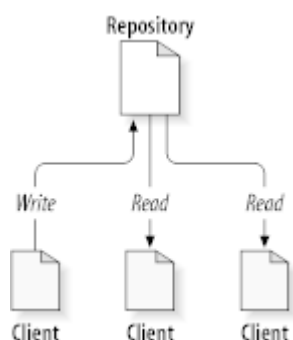
Táto kapitola je nepatrne zmenenou verziou kapitoly z knihy Subversion. On-line verzia knihy Subversion je prístupná tu: <http://svnbook.red-bean.com/>.

Táto kapitola je krátky, približný úvod do Subversion. Ak je pre vás ovládanie verzie novinkou, táto kapitola je definitívne pre vás. Začneme s diskusiou všeobecných ovládacích prevedení verzie, prepracujeme sa k špecifickým predstavám Subversion a ukážeme si jednoduché príklady Subversion v praxi.

Hoci príklady v tejto kapitole ukazujú ľudí zdieľajúcich súbory programového zdrojového kódu, nezabudnite, že Subversion je schopný spravovať hocijaké súbory - nie je obmedzený len na pomoc počítačovým programátorom.

2.1. Úložisko

Subversion je centralizovaný systém na zdieľanie informácií. V jeho jadre je *úložisko*, čo je centrálny zdroj dát. Úložisko skladuje informácie vo forme *stromu súborového systému* - typická hierarchia súborov a adresárov. Akékoľvek množstvo *klientov* sa napojí na úložisko a potom číta a píše do týchto súborov. Písaním dát klient vyrába informáciu dostupnú pre ostatných; čítaním dát získava klient informácie od ostatných.



Obrázok 2.1. Typický Klient/Server Systém

Prečo je teda tento systém zaujímavý? Doposiaľ všetko vyzerá ako definícia typického súborového servera. A samozrejme, úložisko je typ súborového servera, ale nie je to obyčajný druh. Čo robí Subversion úložisko výnimočným je, že *si pamätá každú zmenu*

Keď klient číta dáta v úložisku, normálne vidí len poslednú verziu zo stromu súborového systému. Ale klient má tiež možnosť vidieť *predošlé* stavy súborového systému. Napríklad, klient sa môže opýtať na niečo z minulosti ako, “čo obsahoval tento súbor minulú stredu”, alebo “kto menil tento súbor ako posledný a aké zmeny urobil?” Toto sú typy otázok, ktoré sú podstatou akéhokoľvek *systému správy verzií*: systémov, ktoré sú navrhnuté na nahrávanie a sledovanie dát po celý čas.

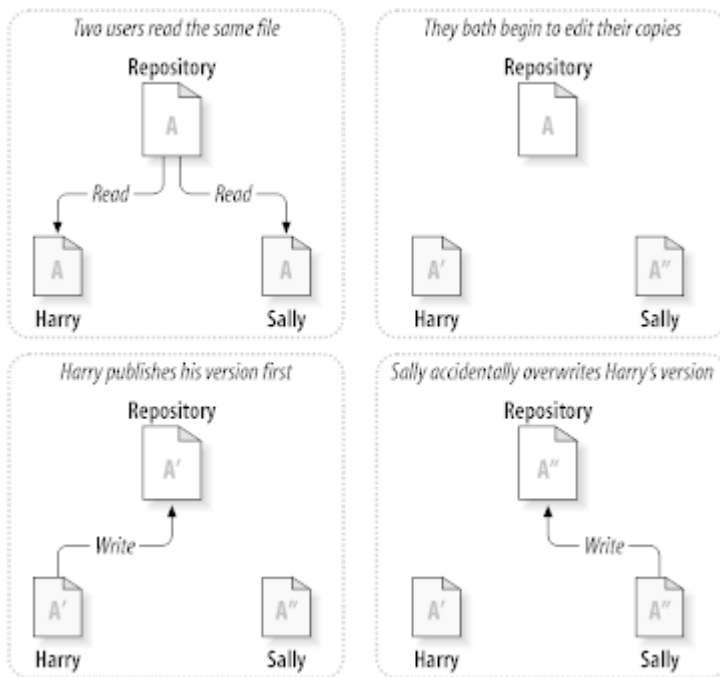
2.2. Modely verziovania

Všetky systémy správy verzií musia vyriešiť základný problém: ako systém umožní užívateľom zdieľať informácie, ale zabráni aby si stúpali po nohách? Je príliš jednoduché, aby si užívatelia v úložisku omylom navzájom prepisovali vykonané zmeny.

2.2.1. Problém zdieľania súborov

Predstavte si takúto situáciu: predpokladajme, že máme dvoch spolupracovníkov: Harry a Sally. Obidvaja sa rozhodnú upraviť ten istý súbor úložiska v jednom čase. Ak Harry odovzdá zmeny ako prvý potom je možné, že

(o chvíľu) Sally ich môže omylom prepísať jej novou verziou súboru. Napriek tomu, že Harry-ho verzia nebude stratená, (pretože systém si pamätá každú zmenu), žiadna Harry-ho zmena *nebude* v Sally-nej novej verzii súboru, pretože nikdy nevidela Harry-ho zmeny. Harry-ho práca je teda efektívne stratená - alebo aspoň chýbajúca v poslednej verzii súboru - a to pravdepodobne omylom. Toto je určite situácia, ktorej sa chceme vyhnúť!



Obrázok 2.2. Problém, ktorému sa treba vyhnúť

2.2.2. Riešenie Zamknúť-Upraviť-Odomknúť

Veľa systémov na správu verzií používa model *zamknúť-upraviť-odomyknúť*, aby sa vyhli tomuto problému, čo je veľmi jednoduché riešenie. V takomto systéme úložisko umožní menenie súborov v danom čase iba jednej osobe. Najprv Harry musí "zamknúť" súbor, aby ho mohol upravovať. Zamknutie sa podobá na požičanie si knihy z knižnice; keď Harry zamkol súbor, tak Sally ho nemôže zmeniť. Ak sa pokúsi súbor zamknúť, úložisko odmietne jej požiadavku. Všetko čo môže je čítať súbor a čakať kým Harry dokočí zmeny a uvoľní zámok. Keď Harry odomkne súbor jeho ťah skončil a Sally si môže vziať svoj ťah zamknutím súboru a potom môže súbor upravovať.



Obrázok 2.3. Riešenie Zamknúť-Upraviť-Odomknúť

Problémom modelu zamknúť-upraviť-odomyknúť je, že je trochu reštriktívny a často vedie k zastaveniu užívateľov:

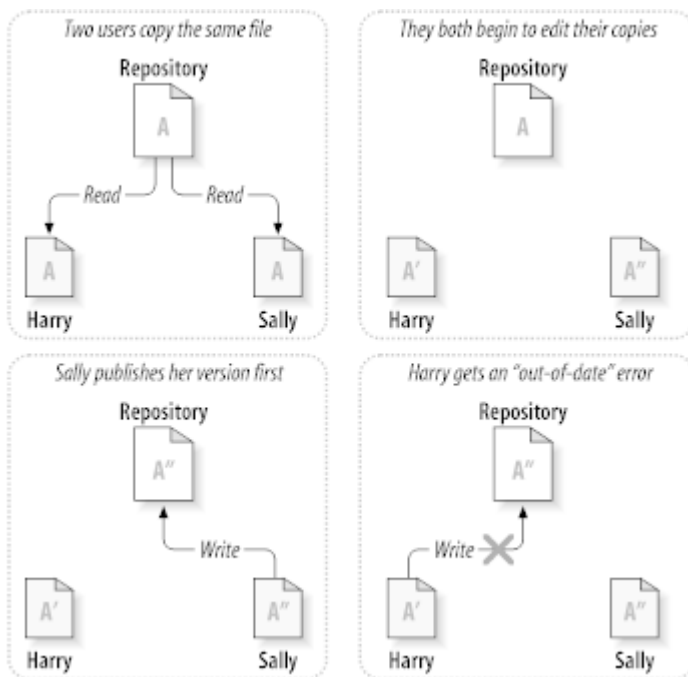
- *Zamykanie môže spôsobiť administratívne problémy.* Harry zamkne súbor a zabudne na to. Medzi tým Sally stále čaká, aby mohla upravovať súbor a má zviazané ruky. Potom Harry odíde na dovolenku. Sally teda musí požiadať administrátora aby uvoľnil Harry-ho zámok. Situácia končí nežiadaným oneskorením a stratou času.
- *Zamykanie môže spôsobiť nežiadajú serializáciu.* Čo ak Harry upravuje začiatok textového súboru Sally chce jednoducho upraviť koniec súboru v tom istom čase? Tieto zmeny sa neprekrývajú. Mohli by jednoducho a bez škody upravovať súbor súčasne, predpokladajúc, že by boli zmeny správne zlúčené. Nie je potreba aby v tejto situácii získavali ťah.
- *Zamykanie môže vyvolať falošný dojem zabezpečenia.* Predstavme si, že Harry zamyká a upravuje súbor A, zatiaľ čo Sally simultánne zamyká a upravuje súbor B. Ale predstavme si, že A a B závisia jeden na druhom a zmeny urobené v každom z nich sú významne nekompatibilné. Náhle A a B spolu nespokupujú. Zamykací systém bol bezmocný predtým tomuto problému - hoci nejak poskytoval dojem falošného zabezpečenia. Pre Harryho a Sally je jednoduché predstaviť si, že pokiaľ uzamknú súbory, obidva začnú bezpečnú, izolovanú úlohu a teda im to včas zabráni v diskutovaní ich nekompatibilných zmien.

2.2.3. Riešenie Kopírovať-Upraviť-Zlúčiť

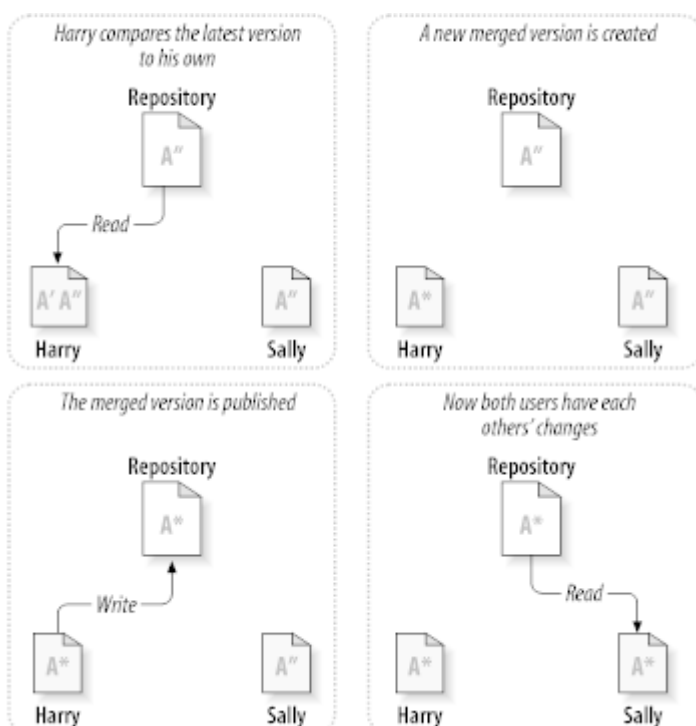
Subversion, CVS a ostatné systémy správy verzií používajú model *kopírovať-meniť-zlúčiť* ako alternatívu k zamykaniu. V tomto modeli, každý užívateľov klient načíta úložisko a vytvorí osobnú *pracovnú kópiu* súboru alebo projektu. Užívateľia preto môžu pracovať paralelne, upravovať ich súkromné kópie. Nakoniec sú súkromné kópie zlúčené dokopy do novej, finálnej verzie. Systém správy verzií často pomáha so zlučováním, ale koniec koncov človek je zodpovedný, aby všetko prebehlo bezchybne.

Tu máme príklad. Povedzme že Harry a Sally vytvorili každú pracovnú kópiu toho istého projektu, zkopírovaného z úložiska. Pracujú súbežne a urobili zmeny do toho istého súboru A vo svojich kópiách. Sally uložila svoje zmeny do úložiska ako prvá. Keď Harry skúša uložiť jeho zmeny neskôr, úložisko ho informuje, že jeho súbor A je *neplatný*. Inými slovami oznamuje, že súbor A v úložisku bol nejakým spôsobom zmenený odkedy ho naposledy kopíroval. Preto Harry požiada svojho klienta *zlúčiť* všetky nové zmeny z úložiska do jeho pracovnej kópie súboru

A. Je pravdepodobné, že sa zmeny, ktoré urobila Sally nebudú prekryvať s jeho vlastnými; takže keď už Harry integroval obidve zmeny, uloží svoju pracovnú kópiu naspäť do úložiska.



Obrázok 2.4. Riešenie Kopírovať-Upraviť-Zlúčiť



Obrázok 2.5. ... Kopírovať-Upraviť-Zlúčiť (pokračovanie)

Ale čo ak sa Sallyine zmeny *prekryjú* s Harryho zmenami? Čo v takomto prípade? Táto situácia sa nazýva *konflikt* a zvyčajne nebýva problémom. Keď Harry požiada svojho klienta zlúčiť aktuálne zmeny z úložiska do jeho

pracovnej kópie, kópia súboru A je označená, že je v stave konfliktu: Harry bude schopný vidieť obidve sady konfliktných zmien a manuálne si vyberie jednu z nich. Zaznamenajte si, že softvér nemôže automaticky vyriešiť konflikty; len človek je schopný porozumieť a urobiť nevyhnutné inteligentné voľby. Potom ako Harry manuálne vyriešil prekrývajúce sa zmeny (možno prediskutovaním konfliktu so Sally!), môže bezpečne uložiť zlúčený súbor späť do úložiska.

Kopírovať-upraviť-zlúčiť model môže vyzerat' trochu chaotický, ale v praxi, pracuje extrémne hladko. Užívatelia môžu pracovať paralelne, nemusia čakať jeden na druhého. Keď pracujú na tých istých súboroch, ukáže sa že sa väčšina ich súbežných zmien vôbec neprekrýva; konflikty sú zriedkavé. A množstvo času, ktoré zaberie na vyriešenie konfliktov je zďaleka menšie než čas stratený zamykacím systémom.

Na koniec, všetko sa zredukuje na jediný kritický faktor: komunikácia užívateľov. Ak užívatelia zle komunikujú, oba, syntaktické a významové konflikty narastajú. Žiadny systém neprinúti užívateľov perfektne komunikovať a taktiež nemôže odhaliť významové konflikty. Takže nemá význam si falošne nahovoriť, že systém zamykania predíde nejakým konfliktom; v praxi, zamykanie zabraňuje produktívite viac než čokoľvek iné.

Avšak je jedna spoločná situácia kde zamknúť-upraviť-odmknúť model vychádza lepšie a to tam, kde sú nezlúčiteľné súbory. Napríklad ak vaše úložisko obsahuje nejaké grafické obrázky a dvaja ľudia zmenia obraz v tom istom čase, je nemožné aby boli tieto zmeny spolu zlúčené. Buď Harry, alebo Sally stratí svoje zmeny.

2.2.4. Čo robí Subversion?

Subversion používa kopírovať-upraviť-zlúčiť riešenie ako predvolené a v mnohých prípadoch je toto jediné, čo budete potrebovať. Avšak, od Verzie 1.2, Subversion tiež podporuje zamykanie súboru, takže ak máte nezlúčiteľné súbory alebo ak ste jednoducho nútený manažmentom zamykať, Subversion bude stále poskytovať funkcie, ktoré potrebujete.

2.3. Subversion v Akcii

2.3.1. Pracovné kópie

Už ste čítali o pracovných kópiách; teraz predvedieme ako Subversion klient vytvára a používa.

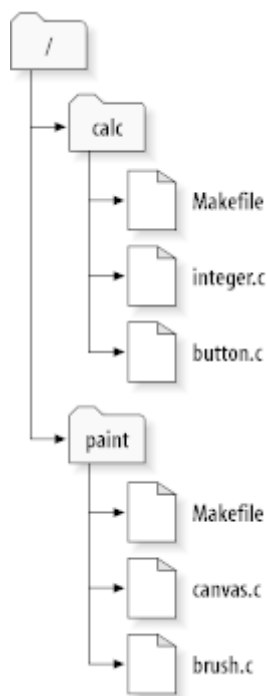
Pracovná kópia Subversion je obyčajný strom adresárov vo vašom lokálnom systéme, pozostávajúci zo zbierky súborov. Môžete tieto súbory upravovať akokoľvek si želáte a ak sú to súbory zdrojových kódov, môžete z nich zostaviť program bežnou cestou. Vaša pracovná kópia je váš vlastný súkromný pracovný priestor: Subversion nikdy nebude pripájať zmeny iných ľudí, ani sprístupňovať vaše zmeny druhým, pokiaľ mu vy výlučne neprikážete, aby tak urobil.

Potom ako ste urobili zmeny súborov vo vašej pracovnej kópii a overili, že všetky správne pracujú, Subversion vám poskytne príkaz na *zverejnenie* vašich zmien ostatným ľuďom pracujúcich s vami na vašom projekte (zapísaním do úložiska). Ak ostatní ľudia publikujú ich vlastné zmeny, Subversion vám poskytne príkaz na zlúčenie týchto zmien vo vašom pracovnom adresári (načítaním z úložiska).

A working copy also contains some extra files, created and maintained by Subversion, to help it carry out these commands. In particular, your working copy contains a subdirectory named `.svn`, also known as the working copy *administrative directory*. The files in this administrative directory help Subversion recognize which files contain unpublished changes, and which files are out-of-date with respect to others' work. Prior to 1.7 Subversion maintained `.svn` administrative subdirectories in every versioned directory of your working copy. Subversion 1.7 takes a completely different approach and each working copy now has only one administrative subdirectory which is an immediate child of the root of that working copy.

Typické úložisko Subversion často drží súbory (alebo zdrojový kód) pre niekoľko projektov; obyčajne, každý projekt je podadresár v strome súborového systému úložiska. V tejto zostave, pracovná kópia užívateľa bude obvykle odpovedať príslušnému pod-stromu úložiska.

Napríklad, predpokladajme, že máte úložisko, ktoré obsahuje dva softvérové projekty.



Obrázok 2.6. Súborový systém úložiska

Inými slovami, koreňový adresár úložiska má dva podadresáre: maľovať a kalkulovať.

K získaniu pracovnej kópie použijete *získať* niektorého podstromu úložiska. (Termín *získať* Môže to znieť ako to má niečo spoločného s blokovaním alebo vyhradením prostriedkov, ale nie je to tak; jednoducho vytvorí pre vás vlastnú kópiu projektu)

Predpokladajme, že urobíte zmeny v `button.c`. Keďže si `.svn` adresár pamätá dátum zmeny súboru a pôvodný obsah, Subversion vie povedať, že ste zmenili súbor. Avšak, Subversion nezverejní žiadne zmeny pokiaľ ste mu/jej tak vyslovene neprikázali. Úkon zverejnenia vašich zmien je všeobecne viac známy ako *odovzdanie* (alebo *overovanie*) zmien do úložiska.

Aby ste zverejnili vaše zmeny ostatným môžete použiť príkaz **odovzdať**.

Teraz boli vaše zmeny do `button.c` odovzdané do úložiska; ak iný užívateľ získa pracovnú kópiu /kalkulovať, uvidí vaše zmeny v najnovšej verzii vášho súboru.

Predpokladajmem, že máte spolupracovníka, Sally, ktorá získala pracovnú kópiu /kalkulovať v tom istom čase ako vy. Keď odovzdáte vašu zmenu do `button.c`, Sallyina pracovná kópia ostane nezmenená; Subversion zmení len pracovné kópie na užívateľovu požiadavku.

Doviesť jej projekt do aktuálneho stavu, Sally môže požiadať Subversion o *aktualizovanie* jej pracovnej kópie, využitím príkazu Subversion: **aktualizovať**. Tento príkaz včlení vaše zmeny do jej pracovnej kópie, takisto ako všetky ostatné, ktoré boli odovzdané odkedy ich Sally získala.

Všimnite si, že Sally nepotrebovala špecifikovať, ktoré súbory chce aktualizovať; Subversion používa informácie v `.svn` adresári a ďalšie informácie v úložisku na rozhodnutie, ktoré súbory by mali byť aktualizované.

2.3.2. URL úložiska

Úložiská Subversion môžu byť prístupné mnohými rozličnými metódami - na lokálnom disku alebo cez rôzne sieťové protokoly. Hoci pozícia úložiska je vždy URL. Schéma URL udáva prístupovú metódu:

Schéma	Metódy prístupu
file://	Priamy prístup k úložisku na miestnom, alebo sieťovom disku.

Tabuľka 2.1. URL na prístup k úložisku

Pre väčšiu časť, Subversion URL adresa používa štandardnú skladbu, dovoľuje špecifikovať mená serverov a čísla portov ako súčasť URL. `file://` prístupová metóda je obvyčajne používaná pre lokálny prístup, hoci môže byť použitá s cestami UNC do sieťového hostiteľa. URL preto zoberie podobu `file://hostname/path/to/repos`. Pre lokálny prístup, je od `hostname` URL časti požadované, aby bola neprítomná alebo `localhost`. Kvôli tomu, sa lokálne cesty objavujú s tromi lomkami, `file:///path/to/repos`.

Taktiež, užívatelia `file://` schémy v platforme Windowsu budú musieť používať neoficiálne “štandardnú” skladbu pre prístup do úložísk, ktoré sú na tom istom prístroji, ale na inej mechanike než je klientova súčasná pracujúca mechanika. Obidva s dvoch nasledujúcich URL cestných skladieb bude pracovať kde `X` je mechanika na ktorej úložisko spočíva:

```
file:///X:/cesta/k/ulozisku
...
file:///X|/cesta/k/ulozisku
...
```

Zapamätajte si, že URL používa obvyčajné lomky hoci prirodzená (nie-URL) forma cesty vo Windowse používa spätnú lomku.

Prístup k úložisku FSFS je bezpečný aj pomocou zdieľaného disku, ale k BDB úložisku takýto prístup *nie je* možný.



Varovanie

Nevytvárajte ani neotvárajte Berkeley DB úložisko na sieťovom disku. Berkeley DB úložisko *nemôže* existovať na vzdialenom súborovom systéme. Dokonca ani keď máte sieťový disk mapovaný na písmeno jednotky. Ak sa pokúsite použiť Berkeley DB na sieťovom zdieľaní, výsledky sú nepredvídateľné - môžete hneď vidieť záhadné chyby, alebo môžu prejsť mesiace než objavíte, že vaša databáza úložiska je nepatrne poškodená.

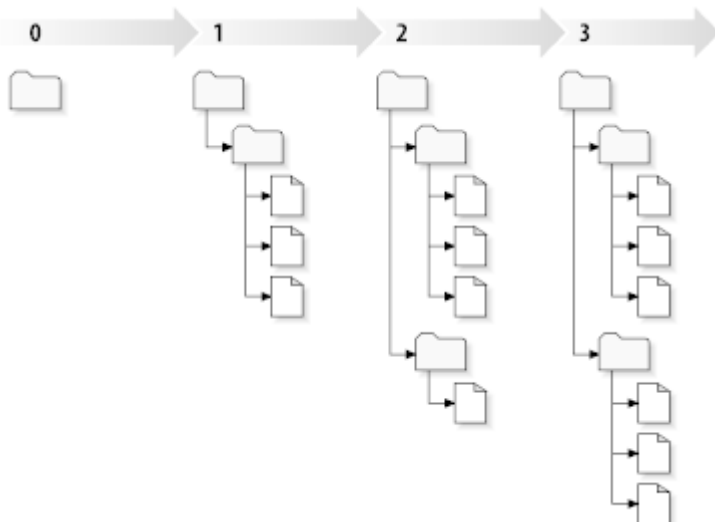
2.3.3. Revízie

Akciou **odovzdať** môžeme uverejniť zmeny pre ľubovoľný počet súborov a zložiek ako jednu nedeliteľnú akciu. Vo vašej pracovnej kópii môžete meniť obsah súborov, vytvárať, mazať, premenovávať a kopírovať súbory a zložky a potom vykonať celú množinu zmien ako celok.

V úložiskui je každá prijatá zmena považovaná ako nedeliteľná akcia: buď všetky zmeny sú vykonané, alebo žiadna z nich sa neuskutoční. Subversion si zachováva túto nedeliteľnosť ako výsledok pri pádoch programu, pádoch systému, problémami zo sieťou a inými užívateľskými akciami.

Zakaždým, keď úložisko prijme zmeny, vytvorí nový stav súborového stromu s názvom *revision*. Každéj revízii je priradené unikátne číslo o jedna väčšie ako mala predchádzajúca revízia. Úplne prvá revízia v novo vytvorenom úložisku je označená číslom nula a neobsahuje nič okrem koreňový adresár.

Vhodný spôsob ako si predstaviť úložisko je ako skupinu stromov. Predstavte si rad revíznych čísel začínajúcich nulou ťiahnucich sa z ľava do prava. Každé revízne číslo má strom súborov a každý strom je “snímok”



Obrázok 2.7. Úložisko

Globálne číslo revízie

Na rozdiel od mnohých iných systémov pre správu verzií, číslo revízie v Subversion zodpovedá *celému stromu*, nie jednotlivým súborom. Každé revízne číslo vyberá celý strom, konkrétny stav repozitára po prijatí zmien. Ďalším spôsobom ako si to predstaviť je, že revízia N zodpovedá stavu súborom v úložiskui po N-tej zmene. Keď používateľ subverzie hovorí o "revízii 5 foo.c", má na mysli "foo.c čo zodpovedá revízii číslo 5." Všimnite si, že vo všeobecnosti platí, že revízia súborov N a M nutne *neznamená* rozdielne súbory.

Je dôležité poznamenať, že pracovná kópia nemusí nutne vždy zodpovedať jednej revízii. Môže taktiež obsahovať súbory z viacerých rôznych revízií. Napríklad predpokladajme, že získate pracovnú kópiu z úložiska s aktuálnou revíziou 4:

```
calc/Makefile:4
  integer.c:4
  button.c:4
```

Teraz, pracovný adresár zodpovedá presne revízii 4 v úložisku. Ašak predpokladajme, že ste urobili zmeny v `button.c`, a tieto zmeny ste odovzdali. Predpokladajúc, že neboli vykonané žiadne ine zmeny, vaše odovzdanie vytvorí v úložisku revíziu 5 a vaša pracovná bude teraz vyzeráť takto:

```
calc/Makefile:4
  integer.c:4
  button.c:5
```

Predpokladajme, že teraz Sally odovzdá zmenu v `integer.c` vytvoriac tak revíziu 6. Ak použijete **aktualizovať** na zaktualizovanie vašej pracovnej kópie, bude vaša pracovná kópia vyzeráť nasledovne:

```
calc/Makefile:6
  integer.c:6
  button.c:6
```

Sallyne zmeny v `integer.c` sa zobrazia v pracovnej kópii a vaše zmeny budú v súbore `button.c`. V tomto prípade je text súboru `Makefile` rovnaký v revíziách 4, 5 aj 6 ale Subverzia označí vašu pracovnú kópiu súboru `Makefile` z revíziou 6 čo naznačuje, že je stále aktuálna. Takže potom, čo ste si vyčistili aktualizácie v koreni pracovnej kópie, bude to zodpovedať presne jednej revízii v úložiskui.

2.3.4. Ako pracovné kópie vyhľadávajú úložiská.

Pre každý súbor v pracovnom adresári Subverzia zaznamenáva dve základné informácie .svn/v administratívnej oblasti:

- na akej revízii sú založené vaše pracovné súbory (toto je nazývané *pracovná revízia* súborov), a
- čas, kedy bola naposledy aktualizovaná lokálna kópia v repositoári.

Vzhľadom na tieto informácie pri komunikácii s úložiskom, Subverzia vie rozpoznať, v ktorom z nasledujúcich štyroch stavoch sa nachádzajú rozpracované súbory:

Nezmenený a aktuálny

Súbor nebol zmenený v pracovnom adresári ani neboli odovzdané zmeny do úložiska. Príkaz **odovzdať** aj **aktualizovať** budú bez efektu.

Lokálne zmenené a aktuálne

Súbor bol zmenený v pracovnom adresári, ale neboli odovzdané žiadne zmeny do úložiska od jeho základnej revízie. Miestne zmeny, ktoré neboli odovzdané do úložiska, môžu byť odovzdané pomocou **odovzdať**. Príkaz **aktualizovať** nevykoná nič.

Nezmenené a zastaralé

Súbor nebol zmenený v pracovnom adresári, ale bol zmenený v úložisku. Súbor by mal byť eventuálne aktualizovaný, aby bol zhodný s aktuálnou revíziou. Príkaz **odovzdať** na tomto súbore neurobí nič, a príkaz **aktualizovať** priame posledné zmeny do pracovnej kópie.

Miestne zmenené a zastaralé

Súbory boli zmenené aj v pracovnej zložke aj v úložisku. Príkaz **odovzdať** súbor zlyhá s chybou *zastaralý*. Súbor mal by byť najskôr aktualizovaný, príkaz **aktualizovať** sa pokúsi zlúčiť vydané zmeny s lokálnymi zmenami. Ak subverzia nedokáže dokončiť presvedčivo zlúčenie týchto súborov automaticky, nechá na užívateľovi, aby vyriešil tento problém sám.

2.4. Súhrn

V tejto kapitole sme prebrali niekoľko základných konceptov Subversion:

- Predstavili sme pojmy centrálného úložiska, klientské pracovné kópie, a rad revízií stromov repositoára.
- Ukázali sme si niekoľko jednoduchých príkladov, ako dvaja spolupracovníci môžu použiť subverzie na vydanie a prijímanie zmien od seba navzájom, pomocou modelu 'kopírovať-upraviť-zlúčiť'.
- Hovorili sme v skratke o tom, ako subverzia vyhľadáva a spravuje informácie v pracovnej kópii.

Kapitola 3. Úložisko

Nezáleží na tom, aký protokol používate pre prístup k svojim úložiskám, vždy je potrebné vytvoriť aspoň jedno úložisko. To sa môže vykonať s pomocou klienta príkazového riadku Subversion alebo s TortoiseSVN.

Ak nemáte vytvorené úložisko so subverziou, je čas to urobiť teraz.

3.1. Vytvorenie úložiska

You can create a repository with the FSFS backend or with the older Berkeley Database (BDB) format. The FSFS format is generally faster and easier to administer, and it works on network shares and Windows 98 without problems. The BDB format was once considered more stable simply because it has been in use for longer, but since FSFS has now been in use in the field for several years, that argument is now rather weak. Read [Choosing a Data Store](http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.reposadmin.planning.html#svn.reposadmin.basics.backends) [http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.reposadmin.planning.html#svn.reposadmin.basics.backends] in the Subversion book for more information.

3.1.1. Vytvorenie úložiska pomocou príkazového riadku

1. Vytvorte prázdnu zložku s názvom SVN (napr. D:\SVN\), ktorá sa bude používať pre všetky vaše úložiská ako koreňová (root).
2. Vytvorte si ďalšiu zložku MyNewRepository v D:\SVN\.
3. Otvorte príkazový riadok (alebo DOS-Box), nastavte sa na D:\SVN\ a napíšte

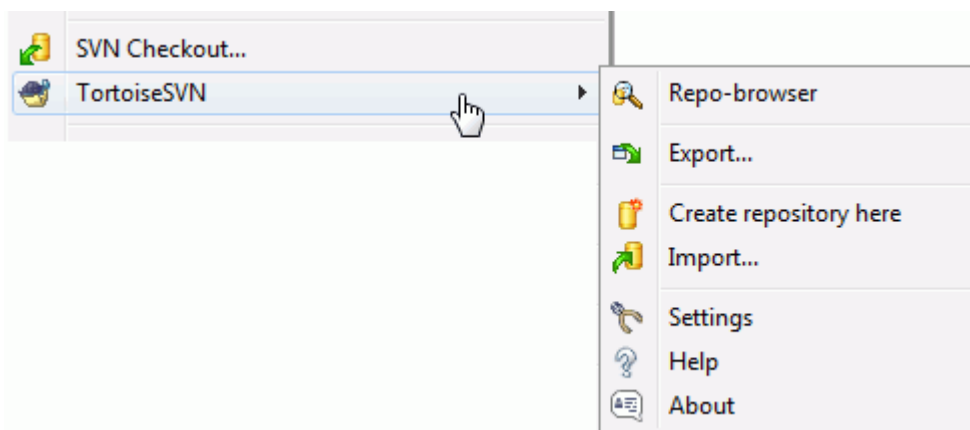
```
svnadmin create --fs-type bdb MyNewRepository
```

alebo

```
svnadmin create --fs-type fsfs MyNewRepository
```

Teraz máte nové úložisko nachádzajúce sa v D:\SVN\MyNewRepository.

3.1.2. Vytvorenie úložiska s TortoiseSVN



Obrázok 3.1. Menu TortoiseSVN pre neverzované zložky

1. Otvorte Prieskumníka (Windows Explorer)
2. Vytvorte novú zložku s názvom napr. SVNRepository

3. Na novo vytvorenú zložku použijete pravý klik a vyberte TortoiseSVN → vytvoriť úložisko tu....

Po tomto kroku je úložisko vytvorené vo vnútri novej zložky. *Neupravujte tieto súbory!!!* Ak sa vyskytnú nejaké chyby, preverte, aby zložka bola prázdna a nebola chránená proti zápisu.

Taktiež si budete môcť vybrať, či chcete vytvoriť adresárovú štruktúru v úložisku. Viac o možnostiach rozloženia adresárov v úložisku nájdete v [Oddiel 3.1.5, "Návrh úložiska"](#).

TortoiseSVN nastaví vlastnú ikonu, pri vytvorení úložiska, takže viete ľahko identifikovať miestne úložisko. Keď vytvoríte úložisko pomocou oficiálneho príkazového riadku, tak tomuto adresáru sa nepriradí ikona.



Tip

TortoiseSVN už neponúka možnosť vytvoriť BDB úložiská, aj keď môžete stále používať príkazový riadok na ich vytvorenie. FSFS úložiská sú všeobecne jednoduchšie na údržbu a taktiež majú ľahšiu údržbu TortoiseSVN s kompatibilitou medzi rôznymi BDB verziami.

TortoiseSVN nepodporuje `file://` prístup k BDB úložiskám kôli týmto problémom s kompatibilitou, aj keď bude vždy podporovať tento formát úložiska, keď sa použije prístupový protokol `svn://`, `http://` alebo `https://`.

Samozrejme taktiež odporúčame, aby ste nepoužívali vôbec prístup `file://`, okrem lokálnych testov. Používanie servera je viacej bezpečnejšie a spoľahlivejšie pre všetkých ako pre samotného vývojára.

3.1.3. Lokálny prístup do úložiska

Pre prístup k vašemu lokálnemu úložisku potrebujete cestu ku tej zložke. Len pre pripomenutie, Subversion očakáva, že všetky úložiská sa nachádzajú v `file:///C:/SVNRepository/`. Všimnite si použitie dopredných lomiek pri zápise.

Pre prístup k úložisku, ktoré sa nachádza v zdieľanej sieti môžete použiť mapovanie disku, alebo použiť UNC cestu. Pre UNC cesty je formát zápisu `file://ServerName/path/to/repos/`. Všimnite si, že na začiatku sú iba 2 lomky.

Pred SVN 1.2, UNC cesty mali trochu nezrozumiteľný tvar `file:///\\ServerName/path/to/repos`. Tento zápis je stále podporovaný, ale nie je odporúčaný.



Varovanie

Nevytvárajte ani neotvárajte Berkeley DB úložisko v zdieľanej sieti. Berkeley DB úložisko *nemôže* existovať na vzdialenom súborovom systéme. Dokonca ani keď máte sieťovú mechaniku zmenenú na drive letter. Ak sa pokúsite použiť Berkeley DB na sieťové zdieľanie, výsledky sú nepredvídateľné - môžete hneď vidieť záhadné chyby, alebo môžu prejsť aj mesiace než objavíte, že vaša databáza úložiska je nepatrne poškodená.

3.1.4. Prístup k úložisku v zdieľanej sieti

Aj keď je teoreticky možné používať FSFS úložisko v zdieľanej sieti s prístupom pre viacej užívateľov s použitím `file://` protokolu, *nie je to odporúčané*. *Dôrazne* vás od tohoto kroku odrádzame a nepodporujeme takéto používanie.

Po prvé dávate užívateľovi právo na zápis do úložiska, takže hociktorý užívateľ môže náhodne zmazať celé úložisko, alebo ho môže nejakým iným spôsobom spraviť nepoužiteľným.

Po druhé nie všetky protokoly na zdieľanie súborov podporujú uzamykanie, ktoré Subversion vyžaduje, takže si môžete nájsť svoje úložisko poškodené. Toto sa nemusí stať hneď, ale jedného dňa sa stane, že dvaja užívatelia sa pokúsia otvoriť úložiská v rovnakom čase.

Po tretie, prístupové práva musia byť nastavené. Môžete to obísť zdieľaním pomocou Windowsu, ale SAMBA je dosť zložitá na nastavenie.

`file://` prístup je určený pre miestne zdieľanie, pre jedného užívateľa iba a predovšetkým na testovanie a ladenie. Keď chcete zdieľať úložisko *skutočne* potrebujete nastaviť správne server a nie je to až také ťažké ako si myslíte. Prečítajte si [Oddiel 3.5, “Pristupovanie k úložisku”](#) pre pokyny pri výbere nastavenie servera.

3.1.5. Návrh úložiska

Predtým ako importujete údaje do úložiska mali by ste najskôr porozmýšľať, ako budú zoradené. Ak použijete jeden z odporučených návrhov, tak neskôr si uľahčíte mnohé veci.

Existujú určité štandardy a odporúčané spôsoby ako organizovať úložisko. Väčšinou postačuje vytvoriť `trunk` adresár, v ktorom je “hlavná vetva”, `branches` adresár, ktorý obsahuje kópie vetiev a `tags` adresár s obsahom menných kópií. Ak je v úložisku iba jeden projekt, tak stačí vytvoriť tieto hlavné adresáre:

```
/trunk
/branches
/tags
```

Keďže toto rozloženie je najčastejšie používané, TortoiseSVN vám pri vytváraní úložiska ponúkne vytvorenie zodpovedajúcej adresárovej štruktúry.

Ak úložisko obsahuje viacero projektov, ľudia často indexujú ich vrstvy podľa vetiev:

```
/trunk/paint
/trunk/calc
/branches/paint
/branches/calc
/tags/paint
/tags/calc
```

...alebo podľa projektov:

```
/paint/trunk
/paint/branches
/paint/tags
/calc/trunk
/calc/branches
/calc/tags
```

Indexovanie projektu má zmysel iba vtedy, keď projekty nie sú podobné a každý je udržiavaný osobitne. Pre podobné projekty, ktoré chcete spravovať spoločne, alebo projekty, ktoré sú štandardne distribuované v jednom balíčku je lepšie indexovať podľa vetiev. Tento spôsob ma iba jednu hlavnú líniu a vzťahy medzi podprojektami su jednoduchšie viditeľné.

Ak použijete ako vrcholové adresáre `/trunk /tags /branches`, máte kópiu celej hlavnej línie pre vetvy aj značky a takáto štruktúra ponúka lepšiu flexibilitu.

Pre nesúvisiace projekty môžete použiť oddelené úložiská. Keď odovzdáte zmeny, tak sa mení revízne číslo celého úložiska, nie revízne číslo projektu. Pri zdieľaní 2 rôznych projektoch v jednom úložisku môže nastať množstvo prerušení v revíznych číslach. Subversion a TortoiseSVN projekty sa tvária ako pod jednou adresou, ale ich úplná nezávislosť úložísk poskytuje nezávislý vývoj a žiadny zmätok v build číslach.

Samozrejme nemusíte dodržiavať tieto štandardné návrhy. Môžete si vytvoriť hocaké rozčlenenie, ktoré vyhovuje najviac pre vás alebo váš tím. Zapamätajte si, že akýkoľvek spôsob si vyberiete, nie je to nemeniteľné. Môžete si pretvoriť vaše úložisko kedykoľvek. Pretože vetvy a menovky sú bežné adresáre, TortoiseSVN ich môže premenovať alebo presunúť ako vy chcete.

Zmena jedného návrhu na iný je len záležitosť, ktorú vykonáva server. Ak nemáte radi spôsob akým sú organizované veci v úložisku, stačí sa len pohrať s adresármi.

Takže, ak ešte nemáte vytvorenú základnú štruktúru adresáru vo vnútri úložiska mali by ste tak urobiť teraz. Sú dva spôsoby ako to docieľiť. Ak chcete jednoducho vytvoriť `/trunk /tags /branches` štruktúru, môžete použiť úložiskový prehliadač na vytvorenie 3 adresárov (3 oddelené odovzdávanie). Ak chcete vytvoriť hlbšiu štruktúru, potom je jednoduchšie vytvoriť adresár na disku a importovať ho v jednom odovzdaní nasledovne

1. vytvorte si na vašom pevnom disku prázdny adresár
2. vytvorte si požadovanú vrcholovú štruktúru adresárov vo vnútri daného adresára - nekladajte tam žiadne súbory zatiaľ!
3. importujte túto štruktúru do úložiska cez pravý klik na adresári, ktorý obsahuje túto adresárovú štruktúru a vyberte TortoiseSVN → Import... V import dialógu napíšte URL vášho úložiska a kliknite OK. Takto sa importuje váš dočasný adresár do koreňového úložiska pre vytvorenie základného rozčlenenia úložiska.

Meno adresára, ktorý importujete sa nezobrazí v úložisku, ale zobrazí sa iba jeho obsah. Napríklad vytvorte adresárovú štruktúru nasledovne:

```
C:\Temp\New\trunk
C:\Temp\New\branches
C:\Temp\New\tags
```

Importujte `C:\Temp\New` do koreňového úložiska, ktorý vyzerá takto:

```
/trunk
/branches
/tags
```

3.2. Záloha úložiska

Nevyhnutne dôležité je, aby ste vykonávali pravidelné zálohy pri použití akéhokoľvek druhu úložiska. Pri zlyhaní serveru, sa dá ešte používať posledná verziu súborov, ale bez úložiska sú všetky predchádzajúce zmeny navždy stratené.

Najjednoduchší (ale nie odporúčaný) spôsob je prekopírovať úložiskové adresáre na záložné miesto. Avšak musíte si byť úplne istý, že nikto neprístupuje k dátam. V tomto význame prístup znamená *hociaký* prístup všeobecne. BDB úložisko je vytvorené tak, že aj keď operácia vyžaduje iba čítať, tak sa pracuje s úložiskom. Ak sa použije vaše úložisko počas kopírovania (otvorený prehliadač, WebSVN, atď.) záloha je bezcenná.

Odporúčaná metóda je spustiť

```
svnadmin hotcopy path/to/repository path/to/backup --clean-logs
```

pre vytvorenie kópie vášho úložiska podľa bezpečnosti. Potom zálohujte kópiu. Voľba `--clean-logs` nie je potrebná, ale odstráni prebytočné denníkové súbory pri zálohe BDB úložiska, ktoré môžu ušetriť nejaké miesto.

Nástroj `svnadmin` je nainštalovaný automaticky keď nainštalujete klienta príkazového riadka Subversion. Najlahší spôsob ako ho získať je vybrať túto možnosť inštalácie TortoiseSVN, ale keď uprednostňujete môžete si stiahnuť najaktualnejšiu verziu nástrojov príkazového riadka priamo z stránky [Subversion](http://subversion.apache.org/packages.html#windows) [http://subversion.apache.org/packages.html#windows].

3.3. Serverovské pripnuté (hook) skripty

A hook script is a program triggered by some repository event, such as the creation of a new revision or the modification of an unversioned property. Each hook is handed enough information to tell what

that event is, what target(s) it's operating on, and the username of the person who triggered the event. Depending on the hook's output or return status, the hook program may continue the action, stop it, or suspend it in some way. Please refer to the chapter on *Hook Scripts* [<http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.reposadmin.create.html#svn.reposadmin.create.hooks>] in the Subversion Book for full details about the hooks which are implemented.

Tieto pripnuté skripty sú vykonávané serverom, na ktorom sa nachádza úložisko. TortoiseSVN dovoľuje tiež prispôbovať skripty na strane užívateľa, ktoré sú vykonávané lokálne po nejakej udalosti. Pre viac informácií pozrite **Oddiel 4.30.8, "Klientské (pripnuté) skripty"**.

Vzorové pripnuté skripty môžete nájsť v adresári úložiska `hooks`. Tieto ukážkové skripty sú vhodné pre Unix/Linux servery, ale musia byť upravené, ak je váš server založený na Windows. Pripnutie môže byť dávkový alebo spustiteľný súbor. V ukážke dole je dávkový súbor, ktorý môže byť použitý ako `pre-revprop-change` pripnutie.

```
rem Only allow log messages to be changed.
if "%4" == "svn:log" exit 0
echo Property '%4' cannot be changed >&2
exit 1
```

Všimnite si, že ak niečo je odoslané na výstup, tak je to zahodené. Ak chcete, aby sa správa objavila pri zamietnutí odovzdávania dialógu musíte to poslať na `stderr`. V dávkovom súbore je toto dosiahnuté pomocou `>&2`.



Prvoradé pripnutia

Ak pripnutý skript neprijme vaše odovzdanie, potom je toto rozhodnutie konečné. Ale môžete vytvoriť naliehajúci mechanizmus do samotného skriptu použitím techniky *špeciálneho výrazu*. Ak skript odmietne operáciu, najskôr prehľadá denníkové správy, či sa tam nenachádzajú špeciálne výrazy, buď fixné výrazy alebo súbor s predponou. Ak nájde čarovné slovo, potom dovolí pokračovať v odovzdávaní. Ak výraz nie je nájdený, potom zablokuje odovzdávanie so správou napríklad "Nepovedali ste čarovné slovíčko". :-)

3.4. Získané odkazy

Ak si chcete spraviť úložisko dostupné pre ostatných, môžete chcieť zahrnúť odkaz na úložisko z vášho webu. Jeden spôsob ako spraviť link prístupný je použiť *checkout link* pre ostatných užívateľov TortoiseSVN.

Pri inštalácii TortoiseSVN, inštalátor registruje nový `tsvn`: protokol. Ak TortoiseSVN užívateľ klikne na takýto odkaz, získavací dialóg automaticky otvorí zadanú adresu s úložiskom.

Pre zaradenie takéhoto odkazu na vašu vlastnú web stránku potrebujete pridať nasledovný kód:

```
<a href="tsvn:http://projekt.domena.org/svn/trunk">
</a>
```

Samozrejme vyzeralo by to ešte lepšie, ak by ste pridali vhodný obrázok. Môžete použiť *logo TortoiseSVN* [<http://tortoisesvn.net/images/TortoiseCheckout.png>], alebo vlastný obrázok.

```
<a href="tsvn:http://projekt.domena.org/svn/trunk">
<img src=TortoiseCheckout.png></a>
```

Taktiež môžete vytvoriť odkaz pre určitú verziu napríklad

```
<a href="tsvn:http://projekt.domena.org/svn/trunk?100">
</a>
```

3.5. Prístupovanie k úložisku

Pre použitie TortoiseSVN (alebo iného ľubovoľného klienta Subversion) potrebujete miesto, kde sa úložisko bude nachádzať. Môžete ho mať buď lokálne a prístupovať ku nemu pomocou `file://` protokolu, alebo ho môžete umiestniť na server a prístupovať ku nemu cez `http://` alebo aj `svn://` protokol. Tieto dva protokoly môžu byť aj šifrované. Stačí použiť `https://` alebo `svn+ssh://`, alebo aj `svn://` s SASL.

Ak používate verejný hosting ako *Google Code* [<http://code.google.com/hosting/>] alebo váš server už bol nastavený niekym iným, nie je nič ďalšie potrebné vykonávať. Pokračujte na *Kapitola 4, Sprievodca denného použitia*.

Ak nemáte server a pracujete sám, alebo skúšate Subversion a TortoiseSVN izolovane, potom lokálne úložisko je asi najlepšia možnosť. Iba vytvorte úložisko na vašom počítači ako je popísané v *Kapitola 3, Úložisko*. Môžete preskočiť zvyšok tejto kapitoly a pokračovať priamo na *Kapitola 4, Sprievodca denného použitia*, aby ste zistili ako ho začať používať.

Ak rozmyšľate nad nastavením úložiska pre viacero užívateľov v zdieľanej sieti, zamyslite sa ešte raz. Pozrite si *Oddiel 3.1.4, "Prístup k úložisku v zdieľanej sieti"*, aby ste zistili prečo je to zlý nápad. Nastavenie servera nie je až také ťažké ako sa môže zdať a poskytne vám lepšiu spoľahlivosť a taktiež rýchlosť.

More detailed information on the Subversion server options, and how to choose the best architecture for your situation, can be found in the Subversion book under *Server Configuration* [<http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.serverconfig.html>].

V predošlých časoch Subversion, nastavenie servera vyžadovalo dobrú znalosť na nakonfigurovanie server. V minulých verziách návodu sme preto zaradili detailný popis ako nastaviť server. Odvtedy sa veci zjednodušili dostupnosťou predkonfigurovaných inštalátorov servera, ktoré vás prevedú procesom nastavenia. Tu su odkazy na niektoré nám známe inštalátory:

- *VisualSVN* [<http://www.visualsvn.com/server/>]
- *CollabNet* [<http://www.open.collab.net/products/subversion/whatsnew.html>]
- *UberSVN* [<http://www.ubersvn.com/>]

Najaktuálnejší zoznam je dostupný na stránke *Subversion* [<http://subversion.apache.org/packages.html>].

Ďalšie návody Ako na môžete nájsť na stránke *TortoiseSVN* [<http://tortoisesvn.net/usefultips.html>] (stránka je v Anglickom jazyku).

Kapitola 4. Sprievodca denného použitia

Tento dokument popisuje denné používanie TortoiseSVN klienta. Toto *nie* je úvod do systému na správu verzii a taktiež *nie* je úvod do Subversion (SVN). Toto je skôr miesto, kde sa môžete obrátiť, keď približne viete, čo chcete urobiť, ale nepamätáte si presne ako to spraviť.

Ak potrebujete úvod do správy na kontrolu verzii, potom vám odporúčame prečítať si výbornú knihu *Version Control with Subversion* [<http://svnbook.red-bean.com/>].

Na tomto dokumente sa stále pracuje a vylepšuje sa, tak ako TortoiseSVN a Subversion. Ak nájdete nejaké chyby, prosím nahláste ich do e-mailových konferencií (mailing list), potom môžeme aktualizovať dokumentáciu. Niektoré obrázky v sprievodcovi denného použitia, nemusia zodpovedať súčasnému stavu softvéru. Prosím prepáčte nám to. Na TortoiseSVN pracujeme vo voľnom čase.

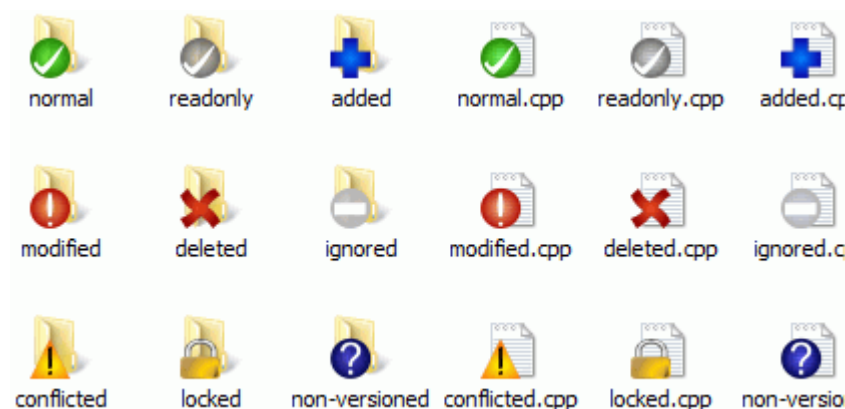
S cieľom získať čo najviac informácií zo sprievodcu denného použitia:

- Už by ste mali mať nainštalovanú TortoiseSVN.
- Mali by ste byť poznať systémy pre správu verzii.
- Mali by ste poznať základy Subversion.
- Mali by ste mať nastavený server a/alebo mať prístup k Subversion úložisku.

4.1. Hlavné vlastnosti

Tento odsek popisuje niektoré vlastnosti TortoiseSVN, ktoré sa týkajú všetkého v tomto návode. Poznávame, že veľa týchto vlastností sa ukáže iba v pracovnej kópii Subversion.

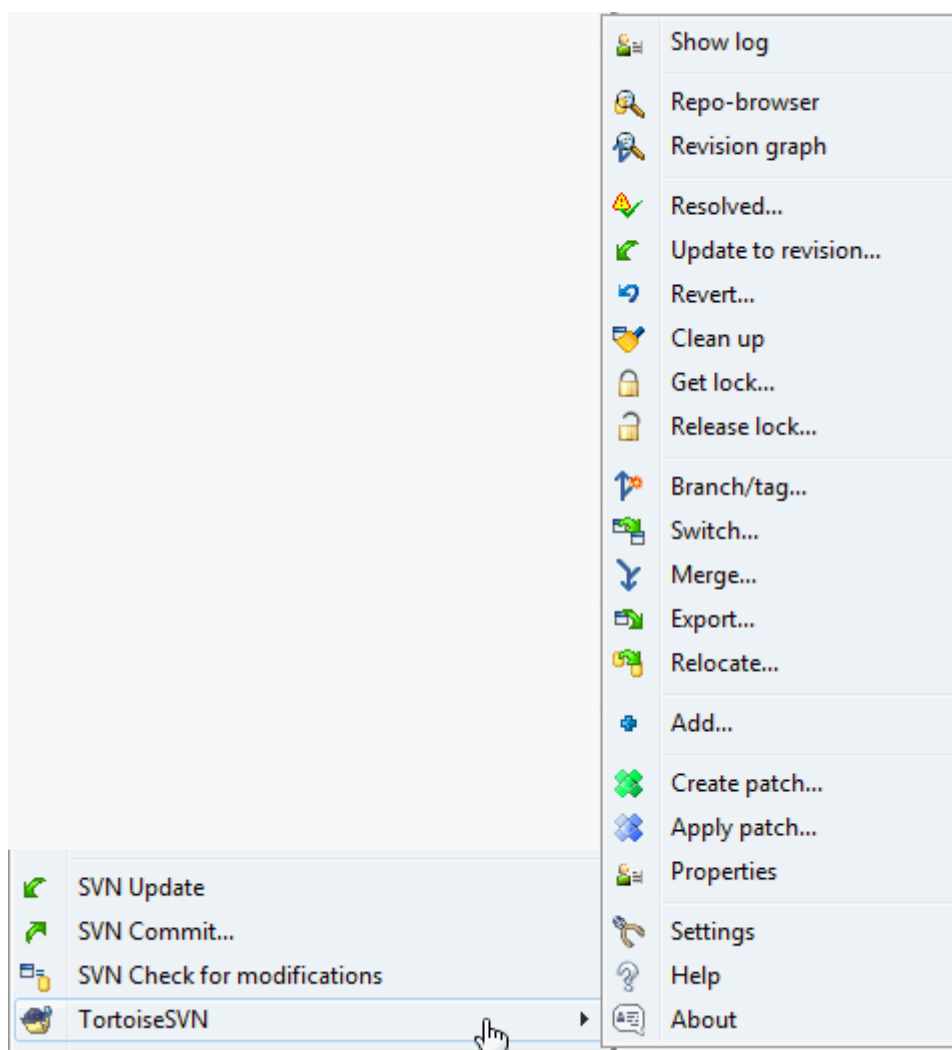
4.1.1. Prekrývané ikony



Obrázok 4.1. Prieskumník (Windows Explorer) zobrazujúci ikonky prekrytia

Jedna z najviditeľnejších vlastností TortoiseSVN sú prekrytia ikon, ktoré sa objavia na súboroch vašej pracovnej kópie. Tieto vám ukazujú, ktoré súbory boli zmenené. Pozrite si [Oddiel 4.7.1, “Prekrývané ikony”](#) aby ste mali prehľad čo rôzne prekrytia znamenajú.

4.1.2. Kontextové Menu



Obrázok 4.2. Kontextova ponuka pre adresáre pod správou verzií

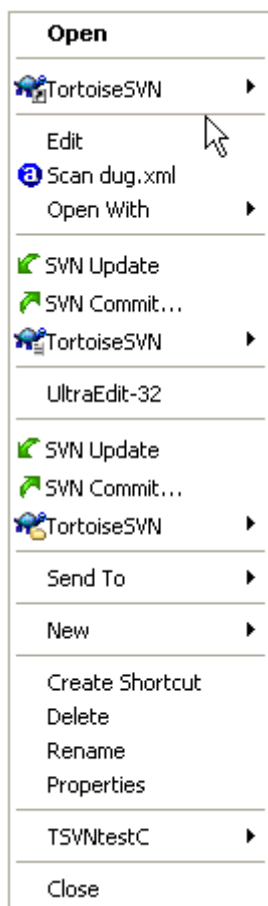
All TortoiseSVN commands are invoked from the context menu of the windows explorer. Most are directly visible, when you right click on a file or folder. The commands that are available depend on whether the file or folder or its parent folder is under version control or not. You can also see the TortoiseSVN menu as part of the Explorer file menu.



Tip

Niektoré príkazy sú používané tak zriedka, že sú dostupné iba v rozšírenom kontextovom menu. Na vyvolanie rozšíreného kontextového menu, držte klávesu **šift** keď bobíte pravý šťuk myšou.

V nietorych prípadoch sa vám môže zobrazit' viacero TortoiseSVN položiek. Toto nie je chyba!

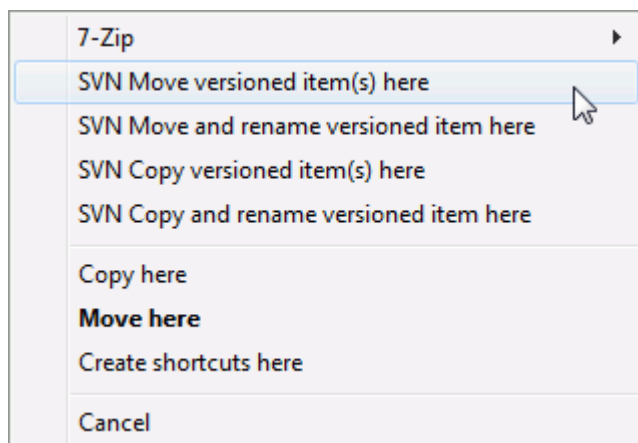


Obrázok 4.3. Ponuka vo Windows Explorer-i pre odkaz v pracovnej kópii

Tento príklad je pre neverziovaný odkaz vo verziovej kópii a vo Windows Explorer-i sú *tri* položky TortoiseSVN. Jedna pre adresár, jedna pre samotný odkaz a tretia pre objekt na ktorý odkaz ukazuje. Aby ich bolo možné rozoznať ikonky majú dolnom pravom rohu indikátor či ide o ponuku pre súbor, adresár, odkaz, alebo viacero vybraných položiek.

Pokiaľ používate Windows 2000 zistíte že položky kontextovej ponuky sú zobrazené ako čistý text bez ikoniek. Sme si vedomí, že to v predchádzajúcich verziách fungovalo. Avšak Microsoft zmenil spôsob ako sú ikonky riešené vo Windows Vista a teda sme sa museli prispôbiť. Tento prístup však nefunguje vo Windows 2000.

4.1.3. Preťahovanie



Obrázok 4.4. Right drag menu for a directory under version control

Other commands are available as drag handlers, when you right drag files or folders to a new location inside working copies or when you right drag a non-versioned file or folder into a directory which is under version control.

4.1.4. Klávesové skratky

Niektoré bežné operácie majú dobre známe Windows klávesové skratky, ale nie sú uvedené na tlačidlách, či v menu. Ak nemôžete prísť na to ako urobiť niečo jasné - ako obnoviť zobrazenie - pozrite sa sem.

F1

Samozrejme pomoc.

F5

Refresh the current view. This is perhaps the single most useful one-key command. For example ... In Explorer this will refresh the icon overlays on your working copy. In the commit dialog it will re-scan the working copy to see what may need to be committed. In the Revision Log dialog it will contact the repository again to check for more recent changes.

Ctrl-A

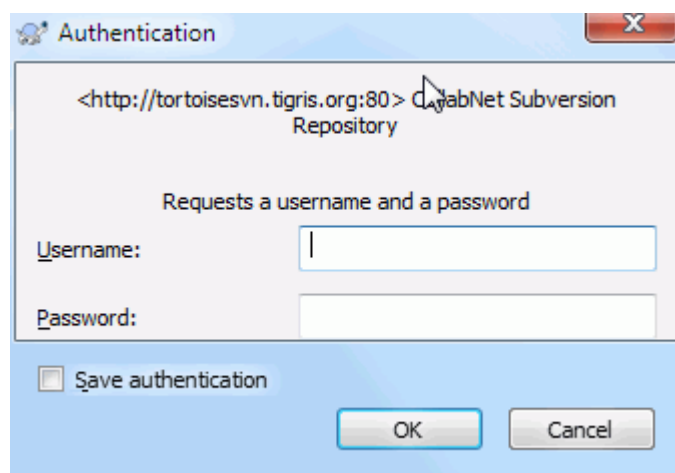
Vybrať všetko. Toto môže byť použité keď dostanete chybové hlásenie a chcete ho vložiť do email-u. Použite Ctrl-A k vybraniu celého chybového hlásenia a potom ...

Ctrl-C

... vložíte vybraný text do schránky.

4.1.5. Autentifikácia

If the repository that you are trying to access is password protected, an authentication Dialog will show up.



Obrázok 4.5. Dialógové okno autentifikácie

Enter your username and password. The checkbox will make TortoiseSVN store the credentials in Subversion's default directory: %APPDATA%\Subversion\auth in three subdirectories:

- `svn.simple` obsahuje autentifikacne údaje pre jednoduchú autentifikáciu (meno/heslo). Poznáváme, že tieto údaje sú uložené pomocou WinCrypt API.
- `svn.ssl.server` obsahuje SSL certifikát servera.
- `svn.username` obsahuje autentifikačné údaje pre autentifikáciu iba menom (bez potreby hesla).

If you want to clear the authentication cache for all servers, you can do so from the **Saved Data** page of TortoiseSVN's settings dialog. That button will clear all cached authentication data from the Subversion `auth`

directories, as well as any authentication data stored in the registry by earlier versions of TortoiseSVN. Refer to [Oddiel 4.30.6, “Saved Data Settings”](#).

If you want to clear authentication for one realm only then you will have to dig into those directories, find the file which contains the information you want to clear and delete the file.

Niektorý ľudia chcú aby ich prihlasovacie údaje boli vymazané pri odhlasovaní alebo vypnutí Windows. Spôsob ako to dosiahnuť je použiť skript spúšťaný pri odhlasovaní, ktorý vymaže adresár %APPDATA%\Subversion\auth, napr.

```
# @echo off# rmdir /s /q "%APPDATA%\Subversion\auth"#
```

Popis ako takýto skript nainštalovať do Windows nájdete v <http://www.windows-help-central.com/windows-shutdown-script.html>.

Pre viac informácií o tom ako nastaviť autentifikáciu a kontrolu prístupu na vašom servery si pozrite [Oddiel 3.5, “Pristupovanie k úložisku”](#).

4.1.6. Maximalizovanie Okien

Mnoho dialógových okien TortoiseSVN obsahuje veľa informácií, ale často je žiaduce maximalizovať iba výšku, alebo šírku, miesto celého okna na obrazovku. Pre vaše pohodlie sú na toto dostupné zkratky na tlačidlá maximalizovať. Použite stredné tlačidlo myši ak chcete maximalizovať vertikálne (výšku) a pravé tlačidlo myši aby ste maximalizovali okno horizontálne (šírku).

4.2. Importovanie dát do úložiska

4.2.1. Importovať

If you are importing into an existing repository which already contains some projects, then the repository structure will already have been decided. If you are importing data into a new repository, then it is worth taking the time to think about how it will be organised. Read [Oddiel 3.1.5, “Návrh úložiska”](#) for further advice.

This section describes the Subversion import command, which was designed for importing a directory hierarchy into the repository in one shot. Although it does the job, it has several shortcomings:

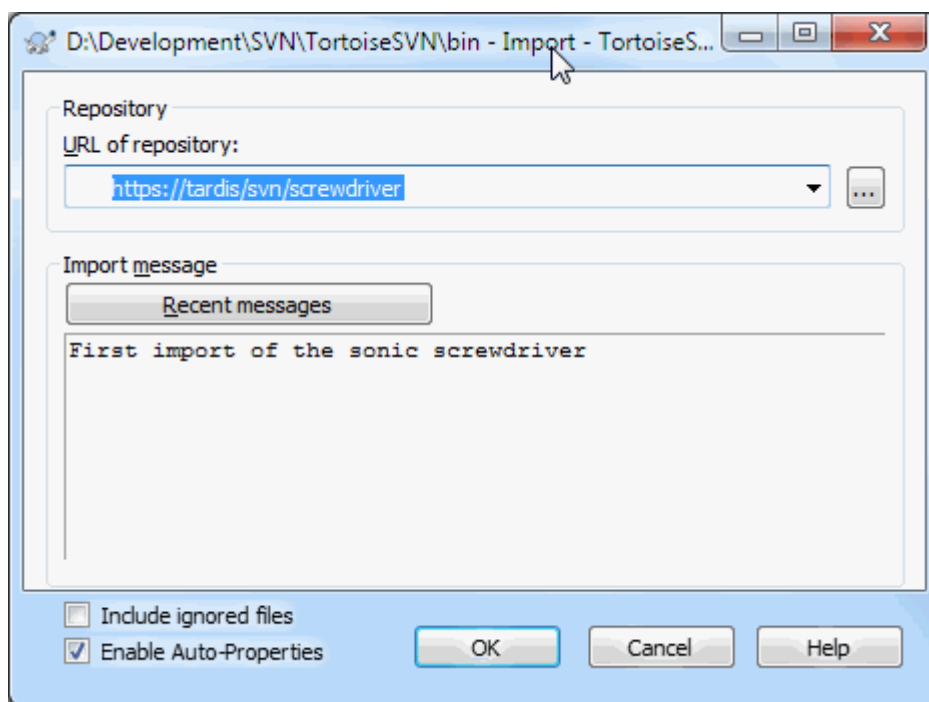
- There is no way to select files and folders to include, aside from using the global ignore settings.
- Importovaný adresár sa nestane pracovnou kópiou. Musíte vykonať získanie, aby ste súbory skopírovali zo servera.
- Je jednoduché importovať zlý adresár do úložiska.

For these reasons we recommend that you do not use the import command at all but rather follow the two-step method described in [Oddiel 4.2.2, “Importovanie na mieste”](#), unless you are performing the simple step of creating an initial /trunk /tags /branches structure in your repository. Since you are here, this is how the basic import works ...

Pred importovaním projektu do úložiska by ste mali:

1. Odstrániť všetky súbory nepotrebné k preloženiu projektu (dočasné súbory, súbory generované počas prekladu napr. *.obj, binárny výstup prekladu, ...).
2. Zorganizovať súbory do adresárov a podadresárov. Aj keď je i neskôr možné premenovať/presunúť je veľmi odporúčané dať projektu jeho podobu rovno pri importovaní.

Now select the top-level folder of your project directory structure in the windows explorer and right click to open the context menu. Select the command TortoiseSVN → Import... which brings up a dialog box:



Obrázok 4.6. Dialógové okno importovania

In this dialog you have to enter the URL of the repository location where you want to import your project. It is very important to realise that the local folder you are importing does not itself appear in the repository, only its content. For example if you have a structure:

```
C:\Projects\Widget\source
C:\Projects\Widget\doc
C:\Projects\Widget\images
```

and you import C:\Projects\Widget into `http://mydomain.com/svn/trunk` then you may be surprised to find that your subdirectories go straight into trunk rather than being in a Widget subdirectory. You need to specify the subdirectory as part of the URL, `http://mydomain.com/svn/trunk/Widget-X`. Note that the import command will automatically create subdirectories within the repository if they do not exist.

The import message is used as a log message.

By default, files and folders which match the global-ignore patterns are *not* imported. To override this behaviour you can use the **Include ignored files** checkbox. Refer to [Oddiel 4.30.1, “Hlavné Nastavenia”](#) for more information on setting a global ignore pattern.

As soon as you press OK TortoiseSVN imports the complete directory tree including all files into the repository. The project is now stored in the repository under version control. Please note that the folder you imported is *NOT* under version control! To get a version-controlled *working copy* you need to do a Checkout of the version you just imported. Or read on to find out how to import a folder in place.

4.2.2. Importovanie na mieste

Assuming you already have a repository, and you want to add a new folder structure to it, just follow these steps:

1. Use the repository browser to create a new project folder directly in the repository. If you are using one of the standard layouts you will probably want to create this as a sub-folder of trunk rather than in the repository root. The repository browser shows the repository structure just like Windows explorer, so you can see how things are organised.
2. Checkout the new folder over the top of the folder you want to import. You will get a warning that the local folder is not empty. Ignore the warning. Now you have a versioned top level folder with unversioned content.

3. Use TortoiseSVN → Add... on this versioned folder to add some or all of the content. You can add and remove files, set `svn:ignore` properties on folders and make any other changes you need to.
4. Commit the top level folder, and you have a new versioned tree, and a local working copy, created from your existing folder.

4.2.3. Zvláštne súbory

Sometimes you need to have a file under version control which contains user specific data. That means you have a file which every developer/user needs to modify to suit his/her local setup. But versioning such a file is difficult because every user would commit his/her changes every time to the repository.

In such cases we suggest to use *template* files. You create a file which contains all the data your developers will need, add that file to version control and let the developers check this file out. Then, each developer has to *make a copy* of that file and rename that copy. After that, modifying the copy is not a problem anymore.

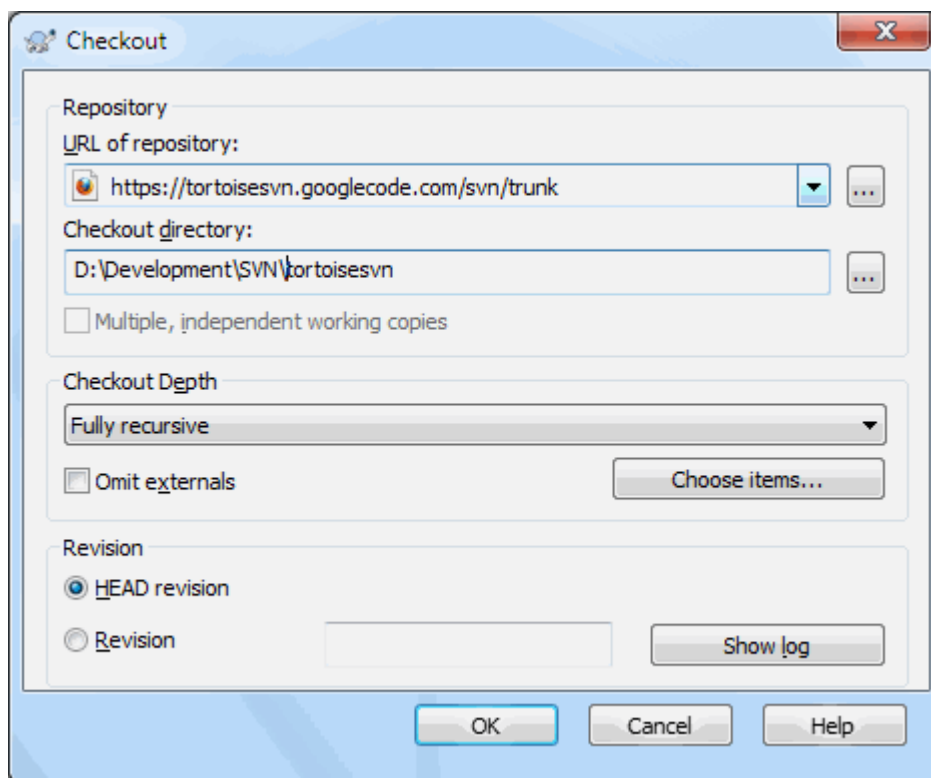
As an example, you can have a look at TortoiseSVN's build script. It calls a file named `TortoiseVars.bat` which doesn't exist in the repository. Only the file `TortoiseVars.tmpl`. `TortoiseVars.tmpl` is the template file which every developer has to create a copy from and rename that file to `TortoiseVars.bat`. Inside that file, we added comments so that the users will see which lines they have to edit and change according to their local setup to get it working.

So as not to disturb the users, we also added the file `TortoiseVars.bat` to the ignore list of its parent folder, i.e. we've set the Subversion property `svn:ignore` to include that filename. That way it won't show up as unversioned on every commit.

4.3. Získať pracovnú kópiu

Aby ste získali pracovnú kópiu je nutné použiť *získať* z úložiska.

Select a directory in windows explorer where you want to place your working copy. Right click to pop up the context menu and select the command TortoiseSVN → Checkout..., which brings up the following dialog box:



Obrázok 4.7. Dialóg získania

If you enter a folder name that does not yet exist, then a directory with that name is created.

4.3.1. Hĺbka získavania

You can choose the *depth* you want to checkout, which allows you to specify the depth of recursion into child folders. If you want just a few sections of a large tree, You can checkout the top level folder only, then update selected folders recursively.

Úplne rekurzívne

Získa celý strom vrátane všetkých adresárov a podadresárov.

Priame objekty, vrátane adresárov

Získa udaný adresár vrátane všetkých súborov a podadresárov, ale podadresáre ostajú prázdne.

Iba súbory

Získa vybraný adresár a jeho súbory, ale žiadne iné adresáre nebudú získané.

Len túto položku

Získa len adresár bez akýchkoľvek iných súborov či adresárov.

Pracovná kópia

Ponechať hĺbku uvedenú v pracovnej kópii. Táto možnosť nie je možná pri získavaní, ale je predvolenou možnosťou pre všetky ostatné akcie, ktoré závisia od hĺbky.

Vylúčenie

Used to reduce working copy depth after a folder has already been populated. This option is only available in the **Update to revision** dialog.

To easily select only the items you want for the checkout and force the resulting working copy to keep only those items, click the **Choose items...** button. This opens a new dialog where you can check all items you want in your working copy and uncheck all the items you don't want. The resulting working copy is then known as a *sparse checkout*. An update of such a working copy will not fetch the missing files and folders but only update what you already have in your working copy.

If you check out a sparse working copy (i.e., by choosing something other than *fully recursive* for the checkout depth), you can easily add or remove sub-folders later using one of the following methods.

4.3.1.1. Sparse Update using Update to Revision

Right click on the checked out folder, then use TortoiseSVN → **Update to Revision** and select **Choose items...** This opens the same dialog that was available in the original checkout and allows you to select or deselect items to include in the checkout. This method is very flexible but can be slow as every item in the folder is updated individually.

4.3.1.2. Sparse Update using Repo Browser

Right click on the checked out folder, then use TortoiseSVN → **Repo-Browser** to bring up the repository browser. Find the sub-folder you would like to add to your working copy, then use **Context Menu** → **Update item to revision...**

4.3.1.3. Sparse Update using Check for Modifications

In the check for modifications dialog, first **shift** click on the button **Check repository**. The dialog will show all the files and folders which are in the repository but which you have not checked out as *remotely added*. Right click on the folder(s) you would like to add to your working copy, then use **Context menu** → **Update**.

This feature is very useful when you only want to checkout parts of a large tree, but you want the convenience of updating a single working copy. Suppose you have a large tree which has sub-folders `Project01` to

Project99, and you only want to checkout Project03, Project25 and Project76/SubProj. Use these steps:

1. Checkout the parent folder with depth “Only this item” You now have an empty top level folder.
2. Vyberte nový zložku a použite TortoiseSVN → Odovzdať pre zobrazenie obsahu úložiska.
3. Right click on Project03 and Context menu → Update item to revision.... Keep the default settings and click on OK. You now have that folder fully populated.

Opakujte tento postup aj pre Project25.

4. Navigate to Project76/SubProj and do the same. This time note that the Project76 folder has no content except for SubProj, which itself is fully populated. Subversion has created the intermediate folders for you without populating them.



Zmena hĺbky pracovnej kópie

Once you have checked out a working copy to a particular depth you can change that depth later to get more or less content using Context menu → Update item to revision.... In that dialog, be sure to check the Make depth sticky checkbox.



Používanie staršieho servera

Servery pred verziou 1.5 nerozumejú žiadostiam s určenou hĺbkou, takže nemôžu efektívne takéto požiadavky zodpovedať. Príkaz bude pracovať, ale staršie servery môžu poslať viac dát ponechajúc na filtrovanie na klientovi. Toto môže zvýšiť výrazne zvýšiť prenesené údaje. Pokiaľ je to možné aktualizujte váš server aspoň na verziu 1.5.

Ak projekt obsahuje odkazy na externé projekty, ktoré *nechcete* získať naraz s projektom, zaškrtnite Vynechať externé.



Dôležité

If Omit externals is checked, or if you wish to increase the depth value, you will have to perform updates to your working copy using TortoiseSVN → Update to Revision... instead of TortoiseSVN → Update. The standard update will include all externals and keep the existing depth.

It is recommended that you check out only the trunk part of the directory tree, or lower. If you specify the parent path of the directory tree in the URL then you might end up with a full hard disk since you will get a copy of the entire repository tree including every branch and tag of your project!



Exportovanie

Sometimes you may want to create a local copy without any of those .svn directories, e.g. to create a zipped tarball of your source. Read [Oddiel 4.26, “Exporting a Subversion Working Copy”](#) to find out how to do that.

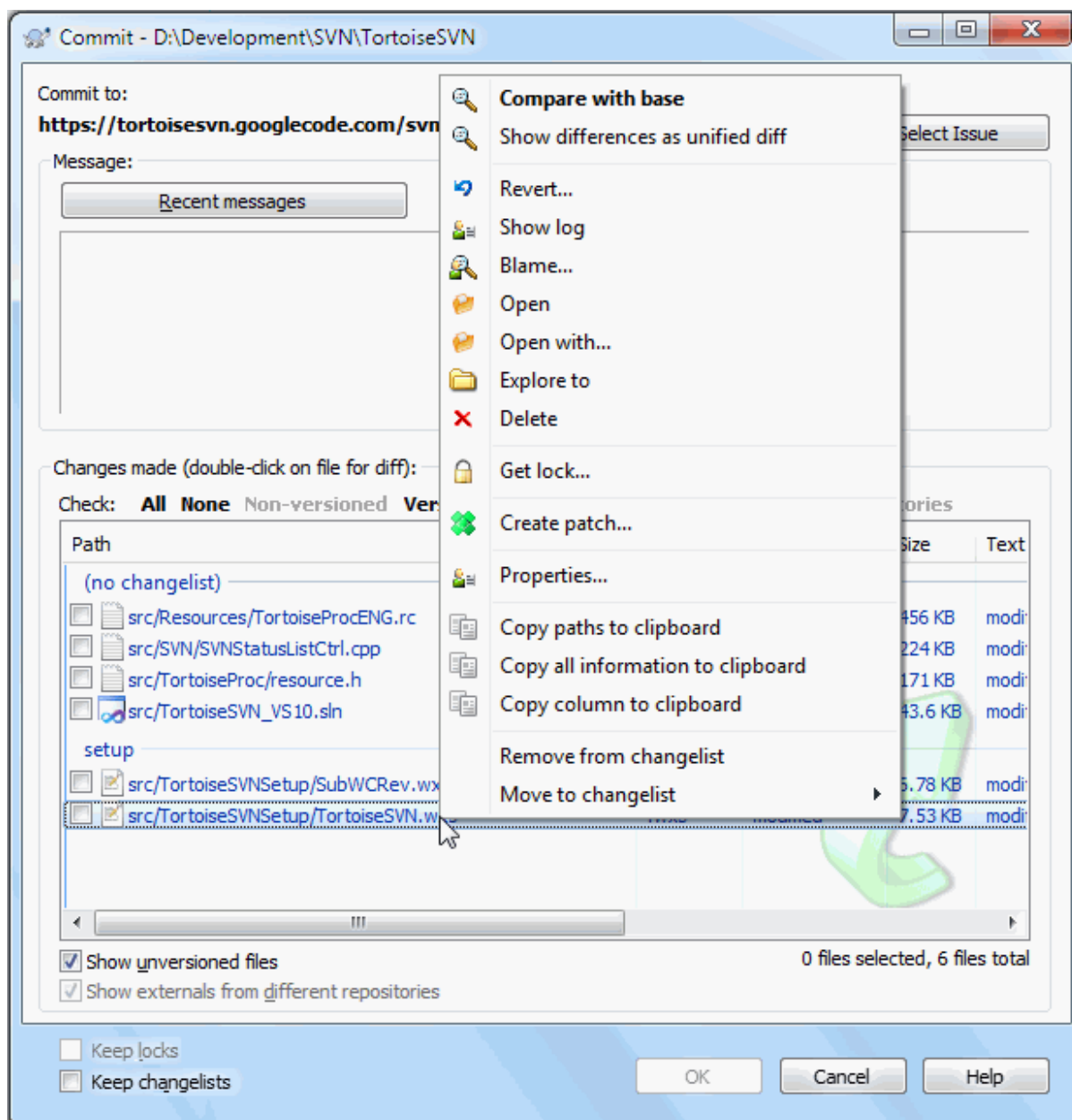
4.4. Posielanie vašich zmien do úložiska

Sending the changes you made to your working copy is known as *committing* the changes. But before you commit you have to make sure that your working copy is up to date. You can either use TortoiseSVN → Update directly.

Or you can use TortoiseSVN → Check for Modifications first, to see which files have changed locally or on the server.

4.4.1. Dialóg odovzávania

If your working copy is up to date and there are no conflicts, you are ready to commit your changes. Select any file and/or folders you want to commit, then TortoiseSVN → Commit....



Obrázok 4.8. Dialóg odovzávania

The commit dialog will show you every changed file, including added, deleted and unversioned files. If you don't want a changed file to be committed, just uncheck that file. If you want to include an unversioned file, just check that file to add it to the commit.

For information on the coloring and overlays of the items according to their status, please see [Oddiel 4.7.4, "Miestny a vzdialeny stav"](#).

Items which have been switched to a different repository path are also indicated using an (s) marker. You may have switched something while working on a branch and forgotten to switch back to trunk. This is your warning sign!



Odovzdanie súbor alebo adresárov?

When you commit files, the commit dialog shows only the files you have selected. When you commit a folder the commit dialog will select the changed files automatically. If you forget about a new file you created, committing the folder will find it anyway. Committing a folder does *not* mean that every file gets marked as changed; It just makes your life easier by doing more work for you.



Many unversioned files in the commit dialog

If you think that the commit dialog shows you too many unversioned (e.g. compiler generated or editor backup) files, there are several ways to handle this. You can:

- add the file (or a wildcard extension) to the list of files to exclude on the settings page. This will affect every working copy you have.
- add the file to the `svn:ignore` list using TortoiseSVN → Add to ignore list This will only affect the directory on which you set the `svn:ignore` property. Using the SVN Property Dialog, you can alter the `svn:ignore` property for a directory.
- add the file to the `svn:global-ignores` list using TortoiseSVN → Add to ignore list (recursively) This will affect the directory on which you set the `svn:global-ignores` property and all subfolders as well.

Read [Oddiel 4.13, “Ignorovanie súborov a adresárov”](#) for more information.

Double clicking on any modified file in the commit dialog will launch the external diff tool to show your changes. The context menu will give you more options, as shown in the screenshot. You can also drag files from here into another application such as a text editor or an IDE.

You can select or deselect items by clicking on the checkbox to the left of the item. For directories you can use **Shift**-select to make the action recursive.

The columns displayed in the bottom pane are customizable. If you right click on any column header you will see a context menu allowing you to select which columns are displayed. You can also change column width by using the drag handle which appears when you move the mouse over a column boundary. These customizations are preserved, so you will see the same headings next time.

By default when you commit changes, any locks that you hold on files are released automatically after the commit succeeds. If you want to keep those locks, make sure the **Keep locks** checkbox is checked. The default state of this checkbox is taken from the `no_unlock` option in the Subversion configuration file. Read [Oddiel 4.30.1, “Hlavné Nastavenia”](#) for information on how to edit the Subversion configuration file.



Pret'ahovanie

You can drag files into the commit dialog from elsewhere, so long as the working copies are checked out from the same repository. For example, you may have a huge working copy with several explorer windows open to look at distant folders of the hierarchy. If you want to avoid committing from the top level folder (with a lengthy folder crawl to check for changes) you can open the commit dialog for one folder and drag in items from the other windows to include within the same atomic commit.

You can drag unversioned files which reside within a working copy into the commit dialog, and they will be SVN added automatically.

Dragging files from the list at the bottom of the commit dialog to the log message edit box will insert the paths as plain text into that edit box. This is useful if you want to write commit log messages that include the paths that are affected by the commit.



Repairing External Renames

Sometimes files get renamed outside of Subversion, and they show up in the file list as a missing file and an unversioned file. To avoid losing the history you need to notify Subversion about the connection. Simply select both the old name (missing) and the new name (unversioned) and use **Context Menu** → **Repair Move** to pair the two files as a rename.



Opravovanie externých kópií

If you made a copy of a file but forgot to use the Subversion command to do so, you can repair that copy so the new file doesn't lose its history. Simply select both the old name (normal or modified) and the new name (unversioned) and use **Context Menu** → **Repair Copy** to pair the two files as a copy.

4.4.2. Change Lists

The commit dialog supports Subversion's changelist feature to help with grouping related files together. Find out about this feature in [Oddiel 4.8, "Change Lists"](#).

4.4.3. Commit only parts of files

Sometimes you want to only commit parts of the changes you made to a file. Such a situation usually happens when you're working on something but then an urgent fix needs to be committed, and that fix happens to be in the same file you're working on.

right click on the file and use **Context Menu** → **Restore after commit**. This will create a copy of the file as it is. Then you can edit the file, e.g. in TortoiseMerge and undo all the changes you don't want to commit. After saving those changes you can commit the file.

After the commit is done, the copy of the file is restored automatically, and you have the file with all your modifications that were not committed back.

4.4.4. Excluding Items from the Commit List

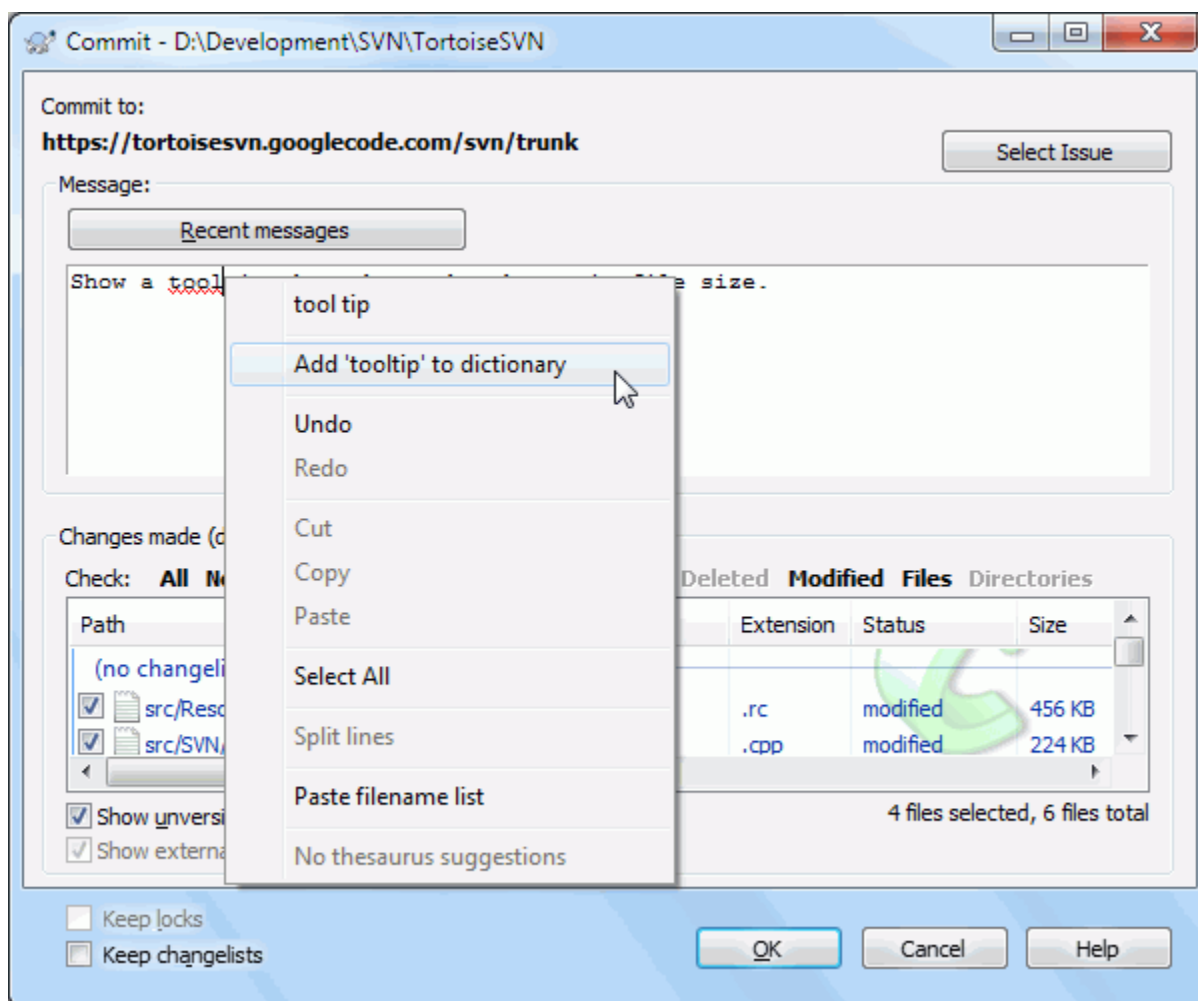
Sometimes you have versioned files that change frequently but that you really don't want to commit. Sometimes this indicates a flaw in your build process - why are those files versioned? should you be using template files? But occasionally it is inevitable. A classic reason is that your IDE changes a timestamp in the project file every time you build. The project file has to be versioned as it includes all the build settings, but it doesn't need to be committed just because the timestamp changed.

To help out in awkward cases like this, we have reserved a changelist called `ignore-on-commit`. Any file added to this changelist will automatically be unchecked in the commit dialog. You can still commit changes, but you have to select it manually in the commit dialog.

4.4.5. Odovzdanie správ denníka

Be sure to enter a log message which describes the changes you are committing. This will help you to see what happened and when, as you browse through the project log messages at a later date. The message can be as long or as brief as you like; many projects have guidelines for what should be included, the language to use, and sometimes even a strict format.

You can apply simple formatting to your log messages using a convention similar to that used within emails. To apply styling to `text`, use `*text*` for bold, `_text_` for underlining, and `^text^` for italics.



Obrázok 4.9. Kontrola pravopisu v onke odovzdávania

TortoiseSVN includes a spellchecker to help you get your log messages right. This will highlight any mis-spelled words. Use the context menu to access the suggested corrections. Of course, it doesn't know *every* technical term that you do, so correctly spelt words will sometimes show up as errors. But don't worry. You can just add them to your personal dictionary using the context menu.

The log message window also includes a filename and function auto-completion facility. This uses regular expressions to extract class and function names from the (text) files you are committing, as well as the filenames themselves. If a word you are typing matches anything in the list (after you have typed at least 3 characters, or pressed **Ctrl+Space**), a drop-down appears allowing you to select the full name. The regular expressions supplied with TortoiseSVN are held in the TortoiseSVN installation `bin` folder. You can also define your own regexes and store them in `%APPDATA%\TortoiseSVN\autolist.txt`. Of course your private autolist will not be overwritten when you update your installation of TortoiseSVN. If you are unfamiliar with regular expressions, take a look at the introduction at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regular_expression, and the online documentation and tutorial at <http://www.regular-expressions.info/>.

Getting the regex just right can be tricky, so to help you sort out a suitable expression there is a test dialog which allows you to enter an expression and then type in filenames to test it against. Start it from the command prompt using the command `TortoiseProc.exe /command:autotexttest`.

You can re-use previously entered log messages. Just click on **Recent messages** to view a list of the last few messages you entered for this working copy. The number of stored messages can be customized in the TortoiseSVN settings dialog.

You can clear all stored commit messages from the **Saved data** page of TortoiseSVN's settings, or you can clear individual messages from within the **Recent messages** dialog using the **Delete** key.

If you want to include the checked paths in your log message, you can use the command Context Menu → Paste filename list in the edit control.

Another way to insert the paths into the log message is to simply drag the files from the file list onto the edit control.



Special Folder Properties

There are several special folder properties which can be used to help give more control over the formatting of commit log messages and the language used by the spellchecker module. Read [Oddiel 4.17, “Nastavenia Projektu”](#) for further information.

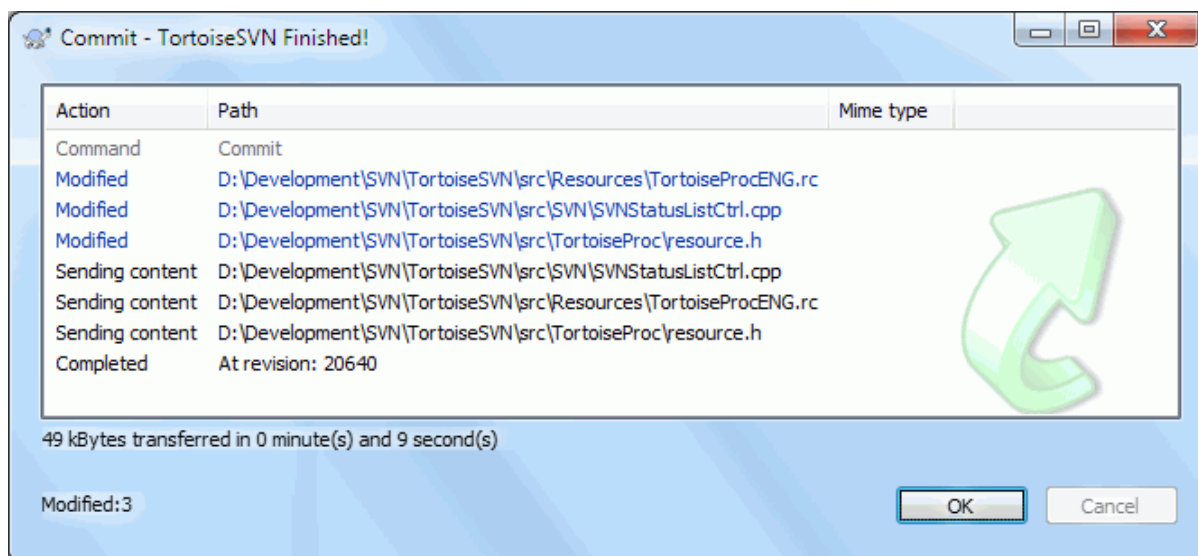


Integration with Bug Tracking Tools

If you have activated the bug tracking system, you can set one or more Issues in the Bug-ID / Issue-Nr: text box. Multiple issues should be comma separated. Alternatively, if you are using regex-based bug tracking support, just add your issue references as part of the log message. Learn more in [Oddiel 4.28, “Integration with Bug Tracking Systems / Issue Trackers”](#).

4.4.6. Pribeh odovzdávania

After pressing OK, a dialog appears displaying the progress of the commit.



Obrázok 4.10. The Progress dialog showing a commit in progress

The progress dialog uses colour coding to highlight different commit actions

Modrá

Odovzdávanie zmien

Ružová

Committing a new addition.

Tvamo červená

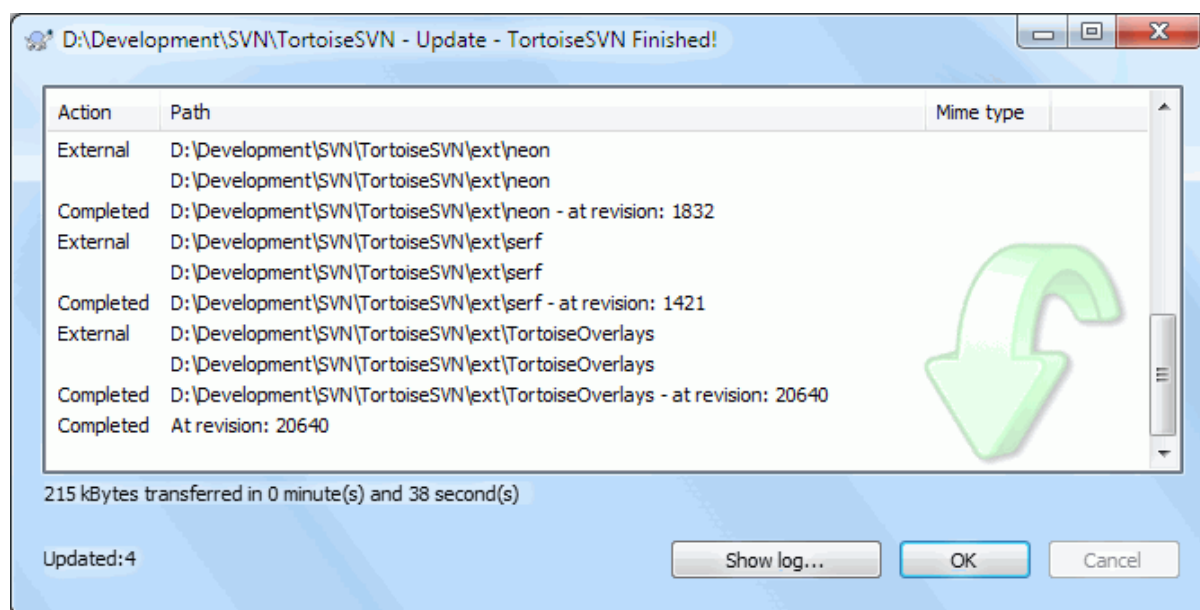
Odovzdanie vymazania a náhrady.

Čierna

Ostatné objekty.

This is the default colour scheme, but you can customise those colours using the settings dialog. Read [Oddiel 4.30.1.5, “Nastavenia farieb TortoiseSVN”](#) for more information.

4.5. Update Your Working Copy With Changes From Others



Obrázok 4.11. Progress dialog showing finished update

Periodically, you should ensure that changes done by others get incorporated in your local working copy. The process of getting changes from the server to your local copy is known as *updating*. Updating may be done on single files, a set of selected files, or recursively on entire directory hierarchies. To update, select the files and/or directories you want, right click and select TortoiseSVN → Update in the explorer context menu. A window will pop up displaying the progress of the update as it runs. Changes done by others will be merged into your files, keeping any changes you may have done to the same files. The repository is *not* affected by an update.

The progress dialog uses colour coding to highlight different update actions

Ružová

Pridaný nový objekt to vašej pracovnej kópie.

Tvamo červená

Redundant item deleted from your WC, or missing item replaced in your WC.

Zelené

Zmeny z úložiska boli úspešne zlúčené s vašimi miestnymi zmenami.

Svetlo červené

Výsledkom zlúčenia zmien z úložiska a vašich zmien je stav konfliktu, ktorý treba vyriešiť.

Čierna

Nezmenený objekt vo vašej pracovnej kópii s novšou verziou z úložiska.

This is the default colour scheme, but you can customise those colours using the settings dialog. Read [Oddiel 4.30.1.5, “Nastavenia farieb TortoiseSVN”](#) for more information.

If you get any *conflicts* during an update (this can happen if others changed the same lines in the same file as you did and those changes don't match) then the dialog shows those conflicts in red. You can double click on these lines to start the external merge tool to resolve the conflicts.

When the update is complete, the progress dialog shows a summary of the number of items updated, added, removed, conflicted, etc. below the file list. This summary information can be copied to the clipboard using **Ctrl +C**.

The standard Update command has no options and just updates your working copy to the HEAD revision of the repository, which is the most common use case. If you want more control over the update process, you should use TortoiseSVN → Update to Revision... instead. This allows you to update your working copy to a specific revision, not only to the most recent one. Suppose your working copy is at revision 100, but you want it to reflect the state which it had in revision 50 - then simply update to revision 50.

In the same dialog you can also choose the *depth* at which to update the current folder. The terms used are described in [Oddiel 4.3.1, “Hĺbka získavania”](#). The default depth is Working copy, which preserves the existing depth setting. You can also set the depth `sticky` which means subsequent updates will use that new depth, i.e. that depth is then used as the default depth.

To make it easier to include or exclude specific items from the checkout click the Choose items... button. This opens a new dialog where you can check all items you want in your working copy and uncheck all the items you don't want.

You can also choose whether to ignore any external projects in the update (i.e. projects referenced using `svn:externals`).



Výstraha

If you update a file or folder to a specific revision, you should not make changes to those files. You will get “out of date” error messages when you try to commit them! If you want to undo changes to a file and start afresh from an earlier revision, you can rollback to a previous revision from the revision log dialog. Take a look at [Oddiel B.4, “Vrátenie revízií v úložisku”](#) for further instructions, and alternative methods.

Update to Revision can occasionally be useful to see what your project looked like at some earlier point in its history. But in general, updating individual files to an earlier revision is not a good idea as it leaves your working copy in an inconsistent state. If the file you are updating has changed name, you may even find that the file just disappears from your working copy because no file of that name existed in the earlier revision. You should also note that the item will show a normal green overlay, so it is indistinguishable from files which are up-to-date.

If you simply want a local copy of an old version of a file it is better to use the Context Menu → Save revision to... command from the log dialog for that file.



Multiple Files/Folders

If you select multiple files and folders in the explorer and then select Update, all of those files/folders are updated one by one. TortoiseSVN makes sure that all files/folders which are from the same repository are updated to the exact same revision! Even if between those updates another commit occurred.

4.6. Riešiť konflikty

Once in a while, you will get a *conflict* when you update/merge your files from the repository or when you switch your working copy to a different URL. There are two kinds of conflicts:

konflikty súborov

Súborový konflikt nastane ak dvaja (alebo viacerí) vývojári zmenili niekoľko rovnakých riadkov súboru.

konflikty stromov

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.

4.6.1. Konflikty súborov

A file conflict occurs when two or more developers have changed the same few lines of a file. As Subversion knows nothing of your project, it leaves resolving the conflicts to the developers. The conflicting area in a text file is marked like this:

```
<<<<<<< filename
  your changes
=====
  code merged from repository
>>>>>>> revision
```

Also, for every conflicted file Subversion places three additional files in your directory:

`filename.ext.mine`

Toto je súbor ako existoval vo vašej pracovnej kópii predtým ako ste aktualizovali vašu pracovnú kópiu - to znamená bez označovačov konfliktov. Tento súbor obsahuje vaše posledné zmeny, nič viac.

`filename.ext.rOLDREV`

Toto je súbor, ktorý bol BASE (základnou) revíziou predtým ako ste aktualizovali vašu pracovnú kópiu. To je ten súbor, ktorý ste získali pred vašimi poslednými zmenami.

`filename.ext.rNEWREV`

Toto je súbor, ktorý váš Subversion klient práve získal pri aktualizovaní vašej pracovnej kópie. Tento súbor odpovedá hlavnej revízií v čase aktualizácie.

You can either launch an external merge tool / conflict editor with TortoiseSVN → Edit Conflicts or you can use any text editor to resolve the conflict manually. You should decide what the code should look like, do the necessary changes and save the file. Using a merge tool such as TortoiseMerge or one of the other popular tools is generally the easier option as they generally present the files involved in a 3-pane view and you don't have to worry about the conflict markers. If you do use a text editor then you should search for lines starting with the string <<<<<<<.

Afterwards execute the command TortoiseSVN → Resolved and commit your modifications to the repository. Please note that the Resolve command does not really resolve the conflict. It just removes the `filename.ext.mine` and `filename.ext.r*` files, to allow you to commit your changes.

If you have conflicts with binary files, Subversion does not attempt to merge the files itself. The local file remains unchanged (exactly as you last changed it) and you have `filename.ext.r*` files. If you want to discard your changes and keep the repository version, just use the Revert command. If you want to keep your version and overwrite the repository version, use the Resolved command, then commit your version.

You can use the Resolved command for multiple files if you right click on the parent folder and select TortoiseSVN → Resolved... This will bring up a dialog listing all conflicted files in that folder, and you can select which ones to mark as resolved.

4.6.2. Property Conflicts

A property conflict occurs when two or more developers have changed the same property. As with file content, resolving the conflict can only be done by the developers.

If one of the changes must override the other then choose the option to Resolve using local property or Resolve using remote property. If the changes must be merged then select Manually edit property, sort out what the property value should be and mark as resolved.

4.6.3. Konfliktov stromov

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. There are many different situations that can result in a tree conflict, and all of them require different steps to resolve the conflict.

When a file is deleted locally in Subversion, the file is also deleted from the local file system, so even if it is part of a tree conflict it cannot show a conflicted overlay and you cannot right click on it to resolve the conflict. Use the **Check for Modifications** dialog instead to access the **Edit conflicts** option.

TortoiseSVN can help find the right place to merge changes, but there may be additional work required to sort out the conflicts. Remember that after an update the working BASE will always contain the revision of each item as it was in the repository at the time of update. If you revert a change after updating it goes back to the repository state, not to the way it was when you started making your own local changes.

4.6.3.1. Local delete, incoming edit upon update

1. Vývojá A presunie `Foo.c` a odovzdá ho do úložiska.
2. Developer B has simultaneously moved `Foo.c` to `Bar.c` in his working copy, or simply deleted `Foo.c` or its parent folder.

An update of developer B's working copy results in a tree conflict:

- `Foo.c` has been deleted from working copy, but is marked with a tree conflict.
- If the conflict results from a rename rather than a delete then `Bar.c` is marked as added, but does not contain developer A's modifications.

Developer B now has to choose whether to keep Developer A's changes. In the case of a file rename, he can merge the changes to `Foo.c` into the renamed file `Bar.c`. For simple file or directory deletions he can choose to keep the item with Developer A's changes and discard the deletion. Or, by marking the conflict as resolved without doing anything he effectively discards Developer A's changes.

The conflict edit dialog offers to merge changes if it can find the original file of the renamed `Bar.c`. Depending on where the update was invoked, it may not be possible to find the source file.

4.6.3.2. Local edit, incoming delete upon update

1. Vývojá A presunie `Foo.c` do `Bar.c` a potvrdí zmeny v úložisku.
2. Developer B modifies `Foo.c` in his working copy.

Or in the case of a folder move ...

1. Developer A moves parent folder `FooFolder` to `BarFolder` and commits it to the repository.
2. Developer B modifies `Foo.c` in his working copy.

An update of developer B's working copy results in a tree conflict. For a simple file conflict:

- `Bar.c` is added to the working copy as a normal file.
- `Foo.c` is marked as added (with history) and has a tree conflict.

For a folder conflict:

- `BarFolder` is added to the working copy as a normal folder.
- `FooFolder` is marked as added (with history) and has a tree conflict.

`Foo.c` is marked as modified.

Developer B now has to decide whether to go with developer A's reorganisation and merge her changes into the corresponding file in the new structure, or simply revert A's changes and keep the local file.

To merge her local changes with the reshuffle, Developer B must first find out to what filename the conflicted file `Foo.c` was renamed/moved in the repository. This can be done by using the log dialog. The changes must then

be merged by hand as there is currently no way to automate or even simplify this process. Once the changes have been ported across, the conflicted path is redundant and can be deleted. In this case use the **Remove** button in the conflict editor dialog to clean up and mark the conflict as resolved.

If Developer B decides that A's changes were wrong then she must choose the **Keep** button in the conflict editor dialog. This marks the conflicted file/folder as resolved, but Developer A's changes need to be removed by hand. Again the log dialog helps to track down what was moved.

4.6.3.3. Local delete, incoming delete upon update

1. Vývojá A presunie `Foo.c` do `Bar.c` a potvrdí zmeny v úložisku.
2. Vývojá B presunie `Foo.c` do `Bax.c`.

An update of developer B's working copy results in a tree conflict:

- `Bix.c` is marked as added with history.
- `Bar.c` is added to the working copy with status 'normal'.
- `Foo.c` is marked as deleted and has a tree conflict.

To resolve this conflict, Developer B has to find out to what filename the conflicted file `Foo.c` was renamed/moved in the repository. This can be done by using the log dialog.

Then developer B has to decide which new filename of `Foo.c` to keep - the one done by developer A or the rename done by himself.

After developer B has manually resolved the conflict, the tree conflict has to be marked as resolved with the button in the conflict editor dialog.

4.6.3.4. Local missing, incoming edit upon merge

1. Developer A working on trunk modifies `Foo.c` and commits it to the repository
2. Developer B working on a branch moves `Foo.c` to `Bar.c` and commits it to the repository

A merge of developer A's trunk changes to developer B's branch working copy results in a tree conflict:

- `Bar.c` is already in the working copy with status 'normal'.
- `Foo.c` is marked as missing with a tree conflict.

To resolve this conflict, Developer B has to mark the file as resolved in the conflict editor dialog, which will remove it from the conflict list. She then has to decide whether to copy the missing file `Foo.c` from the repository to the working copy, whether to merge Developer A's changes to `Foo.c` into the renamed `Bar.c` or whether to ignore the changes by marking the conflict as resolved and doing nothing else.

Note that if you copy the missing file from the repository and then mark as resolved, your copy will be removed again. You have to resolve the conflict first.

4.6.3.5. Local edit, incoming delete upon merge

1. Vývojá A v kmeni (trunk) presunie `Foo.c` do `Bar.c` a odovzdá zmeny do úložiska.
2. Developer B working on a branch modifies `Foo.c` and commits it to the repository.

There is an equivalent case for folder moves, but it is not yet detected in Subversion 1.6 ...

1. Vývojár A pracujúci on kmeni (trunk) presunie rodičovskú zložku `FooFolder` do `BarFolder` a odovzdá zmeny do úložiska.
2. Developer B working on a branch modifies `Foo.c` in her working copy.

A merge of developer A's trunk changes to developer B's branch working copy results in a tree conflict:

- `Bar.c` is marked as added.
- `Foo.c` is marked as modified with a tree conflict.

Developer B now has to decide whether to go with developer A's reorganisation and merge her changes into the corresponding file in the new structure, or simply revert A's changes and keep the local file.

To merge her local changes with the reshuffle, Developer B must first find out to what filename the conflicted file `Foo.c` was renamed/moved in the repository. This can be done by using the log dialog for the merge source. The conflict editor only shows the log for the working copy as it does not know which path was used in the merge, so you will have to find that yourself. The changes must then be merged by hand as there is currently no way to automate or even simplify this process. Once the changes have been ported across, the conflicted path is redundant and can be deleted. In this case use the **Remove** button in the conflict editor dialog to clean up and mark the conflict as resolved.

If Developer B decides that A's changes were wrong then she must choose the **Keep** button in the conflict editor dialog. This marks the conflicted file/folder as resolved, but Developer A's changes need to be removed by hand. Again the log dialog for the merge source helps to track down what was moved.

4.6.3.6. Local delete, incoming delete upon merge

1. Vývojá A v kmeni (trunk) presunie `Foo.c` do `Bar.c` a odovzdá zmeny do úložiska.
2. Vývojá B pracujúci na vetve (branch) presunie `Foo.c` do `Bix.c` a odovzdá zmeny do úložiska.

A merge of developer A's trunk changes to developer B's branch working copy results in a tree conflict:

- `Bix.c` is marked with normal (unmodified) status.
- `Bar.c` is marked as added with history.
- `Foo.c` is marked as missing and has a tree conflict.

To resolve this conflict, Developer B has to find out to what filename the conflicted file `Foo.c` was renamed/moved in the repository. This can be done by using the log dialog for the merge source. The conflict editor only shows the log for the working copy as it does not know which path was used in the merge, so you will have to find that yourself.

Then developer B has to decide which new filename of `Foo.c` to keep - the one done by developer A or the rename done by himself.

After developer B has manually resolved the conflict, the tree conflict has to be marked as resolved with the button in the conflict editor dialog.

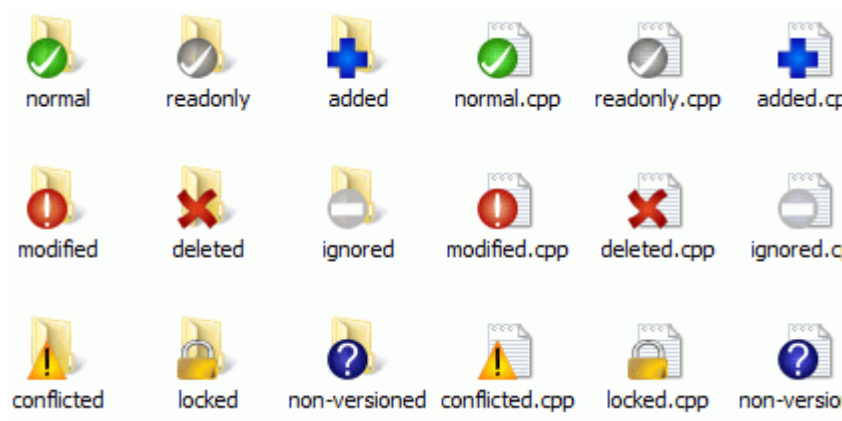
4.6.3.7. Iné konflikty stromov

There are other cases which are labelled as tree conflicts simply because the conflict involves a folder rather than a file. For example if you add a folder with the same name to both trunk and branch and then try to merge you will get a tree conflict. If you want to keep the folder from the merge target, just mark the conflict as resolved. If you want to use the one in the merge source then you need to SVN delete the one in the target first and run the merge again. If you need anything more complicated then you have to resolve manually.

4.7. Získavanie informácií o stave

While you are working on your working copy you often need to know which files you have changed/added/removed or renamed, or even which files got changed and committed by others.

4.7.1. Prekrývané ikony



Obrázok 4.12. Prieskumník (Windows Explorer) zobrazujúci ikony prekrytia

Teraz keď ste získali pracovnú kópiu z úložiska Subversion môžete si pozrieť zmenené ikony v explorer-y. Toto je jeden y dôvodov prečo je TortoiseSVN tak obľúbený. TortoiseSVN pridal takzvané prekryvané ikony na každú ikonu súboru, ktorú pokrýva. Ikonka sa mení v závislosti na stave súboru v Subversion.



Čerstvo získaná pracovná kópia má zelenú značku. To znamená že stav súboru v Subversion je *normalny*.



Keď začnete upravovať súbor, jeho stav sa zmení na *upravené* a prekryvajúca ikonka sa zmení na červený výkričník. Takže ľahko zbadáte, ktoré súbory boli zmenené od poslednej aktualizácie vašej pracovnej kópie a je ich potrebné odovzdať.



Ak počas aktualizácie nastal *konflikt* ikonka sa zmení na žltú.



Ak ste nastavili na súbor vlastnosť *svn:needs-lock*, Subversion spraví súbor iba na čítanie, kým nezískate zámok pre daný súbor. Súbory iba na čítanie majú toto prekrytie aby ste vedeli, že pred ich úpravou potrebujete získať zámok.



If you hold a lock on a file, and the Subversion status is *normal*, this icon overlay reminds you that you should release the lock if you are not using it to allow others to commit their changes to the file.



Táto ikonka zobrazuje, že súbory, alebo adresáre vrámci aktuálneho adresára boli naplánované na *vymazané* zo správy verzií, alebo súbor pod správou verzií v adresári chýba.



Znamieko plus vám hovorí, že súbor bol naplanovaný na *pridané* do správy verzií.



Znamieko otáznika vám hovorí, že súbor alebo adresár je pre správu verzií *ignorovaný*. Toto prekrytie je nepovinné.



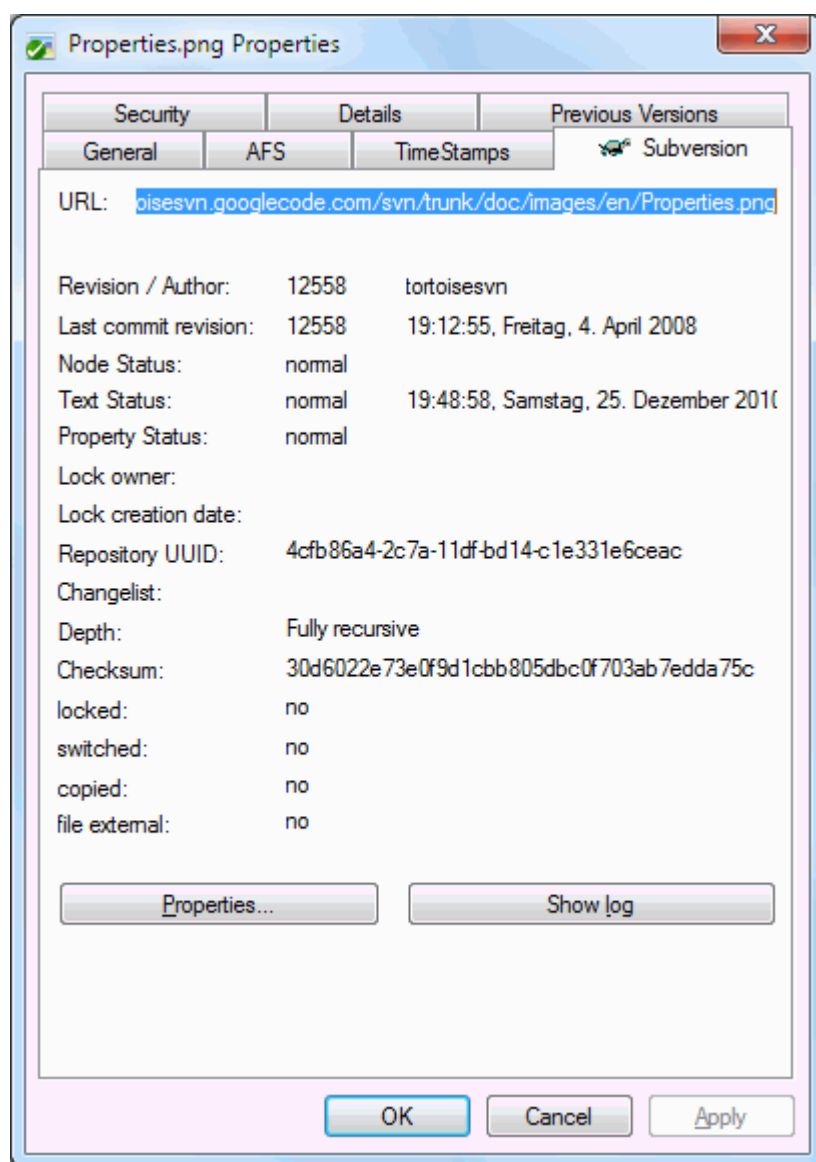
This icon shows files and folders which are not under version control, but have not been ignored. This overlay is optional.

In fact, you may find that not all of these icons are used on your system. This is because the number of overlays allowed by Windows is very limited and if you are also using an old version of TortoiseCVS, then there are not enough overlay slots available. TortoiseSVN tries to be a “Good Citizen (TM)” and limits its use of overlays to give other apps a chance too.

Now that there are more Tortoise clients around (TortoiseCVS, TortoiseHg, ...) the icon limit becomes a real problem. To work around this, the TortoiseSVN project introduced a common shared icon set, loaded as a DLL, which can be used by all Tortoise clients. Check with your client provider to see if this has been integrated yet :-)

For a description of how icon overlays correspond to Subversion status and other technical details, read [Oddiel F.1, “Prekrývané ikony”](#).

4.7.2. Detailed Status



Obrázok 4.13. Explorer property page, Subversion tab

Sometimes you want to have more detailed information about a file/directory than just the icon overlay. You can get all the information Subversion provides in the explorer properties dialog. Just select the file or directory and select Windows Menu → properties in the context menu (note: this is the normal properties menu entry the explorer provides, not the one in the TortoiseSVN submenu!). In the properties dialog box TortoiseSVN has added a new property page for files/folders under Subversion control, where you can see all relevant information about the selected file/directory.

4.7.3. Stĺpce TortoiseSVN v Prieskumníkovi (Windows Explorer)

The same information which is available from the icon overlays (and much more) can be displayed as additional columns in Windows Explorer's Details View.

Simply right click on one of the headings of a column, choose More... from the context menu displayed. A dialog will appear where you can specify the columns and their order, which is displayed in the "Detailed View". Scroll down until the entries starting with SVN come into view. Check the ones you would like to have displayed and close the dialog by pressing OK. The columns will be appended to the right of those currently displayed. You can reorder them by drag and drop, or resize them, so that they fit your needs.



Dôležité

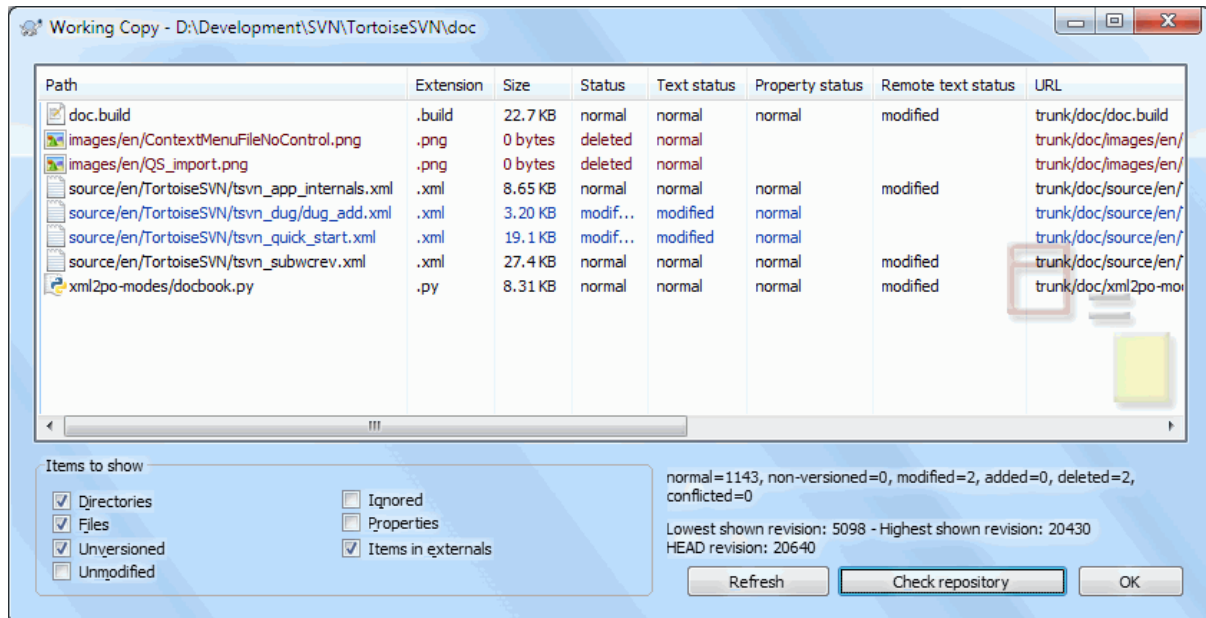
The additional columns in the Windows Explorer are not available on Vista, since Microsoft decided to not allow such columns for *all* files anymore but only for specific file types.



Tip

If you want the current layout to be displayed in all your working copies, you may want to make this the default view.

4.7.4. Miestny a vzdialeny stav



Obrázok 4.14. Skontrolovať zmeny

It's often very useful to know which files you have changed and also which files got changed and committed by others. That's where the command TortoiseSVN → Check For Modifications... comes in handy. This dialog

will show you every file that has changed in any way in your working copy, as well as any unversioned files you may have.

If you click on the **Check Repository** then you can also look for changes in the repository. That way you can check before an update if there's a possible conflict. You can also update selected files from the repository without updating the whole folder. By default, the **Check Repository** button only fetches the remote status with the checkout depth of the working copy. If you want to see all files and folders in the repository, even those you have not checked out, then you have to hold down the **Shift** key when you click on the **Check Repository** button.

Dialóg používa farebné kódovanie na zvýraznenie stavu.

Modrá

Miestne zmené objekty.

Ružová

Pridané objekty. Objekty, ktoré boli pridaná aj s históriou majú znak + v stĺpci **Textový stav**. Tooltip zobrazuje odkiaľ boli nakopírované.

Tvamo červená

Vymazané, alebo chýbajúce objekty.

Zelené

Objekty upravené lokálne aj v úložisku. Zmeny budú zlúčené pri aktualizácií. Toto *môže* pri aktualizácií spôsobiť konflikt.

Svetlo červené

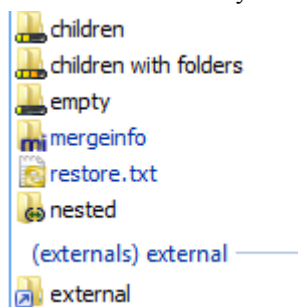
Objekty lokálne zmené a vymazané v úložisku, alebo upravené v úložisku a miestne zmazané. Toto *vytvorí* konflikt pri aktualizácií.

Čierna

Nezmenené a neverziované objekty.

This is the default colour scheme, but you can customise those colours using the settings dialog. Read [Oddiel 4.30.1.5, "Nastavenia farieb TortoiseSVN"](#) for more information.

Overlay icons are used to indicate other states as well. The screenshot below shows all the possible overlays that are shown if necessary.



Overlays are shown for the following states:

- Checkout depth `empty`, meaning only the item itself.
- Checkout depth `files`, meaning only the item itself and all file children without child folders.
- Checkout depth `immediates`, meaning only the item itself and all file and folder children, but without children of the child folders.
- Nested items, i.e., working copies inside the working copy.
- External items, i.e., all items that are added via an `svn:externals` property.

- Items that are restored after a commit. See [Oddiel 4.4.3, “Commit only parts of files”](#) for details.
- Items that have property modifications, but only to the `svn:mergeinfo` property. If any other property is modified, the overlay is not used.

Items which have been switched to a different repository path are also indicated using an (s) marker. You may have switched something while working on a branch and forgotten to switch back to trunk. This is your warning sign! The context menu allows you to switch them back to the normal path again.

From the context menu of the dialog you can show a diff of the changes. Check the local changes *you* made using **Context Menu → Compare with Base**. Check the changes in the repository made by others using **Context Menu → Show Differences as Unified Diff**.

You can also revert changes in individual files. If you have deleted a file accidentally, it will show up as *Missing* and you can use *Revert* to recover it.

Unversioned and ignored files can be sent to the recycle bin from here using **Context Menu → Delete**. If you want to delete files permanently (bypassing the recycle bin) hold the **Shift** key while clicking on **Delete**.

If you want to examine a file in detail, you can drag it from here into another application such as a text editor or IDE, or you can save a copy simply by dragging it into a folder in explorer.

The columns are customizable. If you right click on any column header you will see a context menu allowing you to select which columns are displayed. You can also change column width by using the drag handle which appears when you move the mouse over a column boundary. These customizations are preserved, so you will see the same headings next time.

If you are working on several unrelated tasks at once, you can also group files together into changelists. Read [Oddiel 4.4.2, “Change Lists”](#) for more information.

At the bottom of the dialog you can see a summary of the range of repository revisions in use in your working copy. These are the *commit* revisions, not the *update* revisions; they represent the range of revisions where these files were last committed, not the revisions to which they have been updated. Note that the revision range shown applies only to the items displayed, not to the entire working copy. If you want to see that information for the whole working copy you must check the **Show unmodified files** checkbox.



Tip

If you want a flat view of your working copy, i.e. showing all files and folders at every level of the folder hierarchy, then the **Check for Modifications** dialog is the easiest way to achieve that. Just check the **Show unmodified files** checkbox to show all files in your working copy.



Repairing External Renames

Sometimes files get renamed outside of Subversion, and they show up in the file list as a missing file and an unversioned file. To avoid losing the history you need to notify Subversion about the connection. Simply select both the old name (missing) and the new name (unversioned) and use **Context Menu → Repair Move** to pair the two files as a rename.



Opravovanie externých kópií

If you made a copy of a file but forgot to use the Subversion command to do so, you can repair that copy so the new file doesn't lose its history. Simply select both the old name (normal or modified) and the new name (unversioned) and use **Context Menu → Repair Copy** to pair the two files as a copy.

4.7.5. Prezeranie rozdielov

Often you want to look inside your files, to have a look at what you've changed. You can accomplish this by selecting a file which has changed, and selecting Diff from TortoiseSVN's context menu. This starts the external diff-viewer, which will then compare the current file with the pristine copy (`BASE` revision), which was stored after the last checkout or update.



Tip

Even when not inside a working copy or when you have multiple versions of the file lying around, you can still display diffs:

Select the two files you want to compare in explorer (e.g. using **Ctrl** and the mouse) and choose Diff from TortoiseSVN's context menu. The file clicked last (the one with the focus, i.e. the dotted rectangle) will be regarded as the later one.

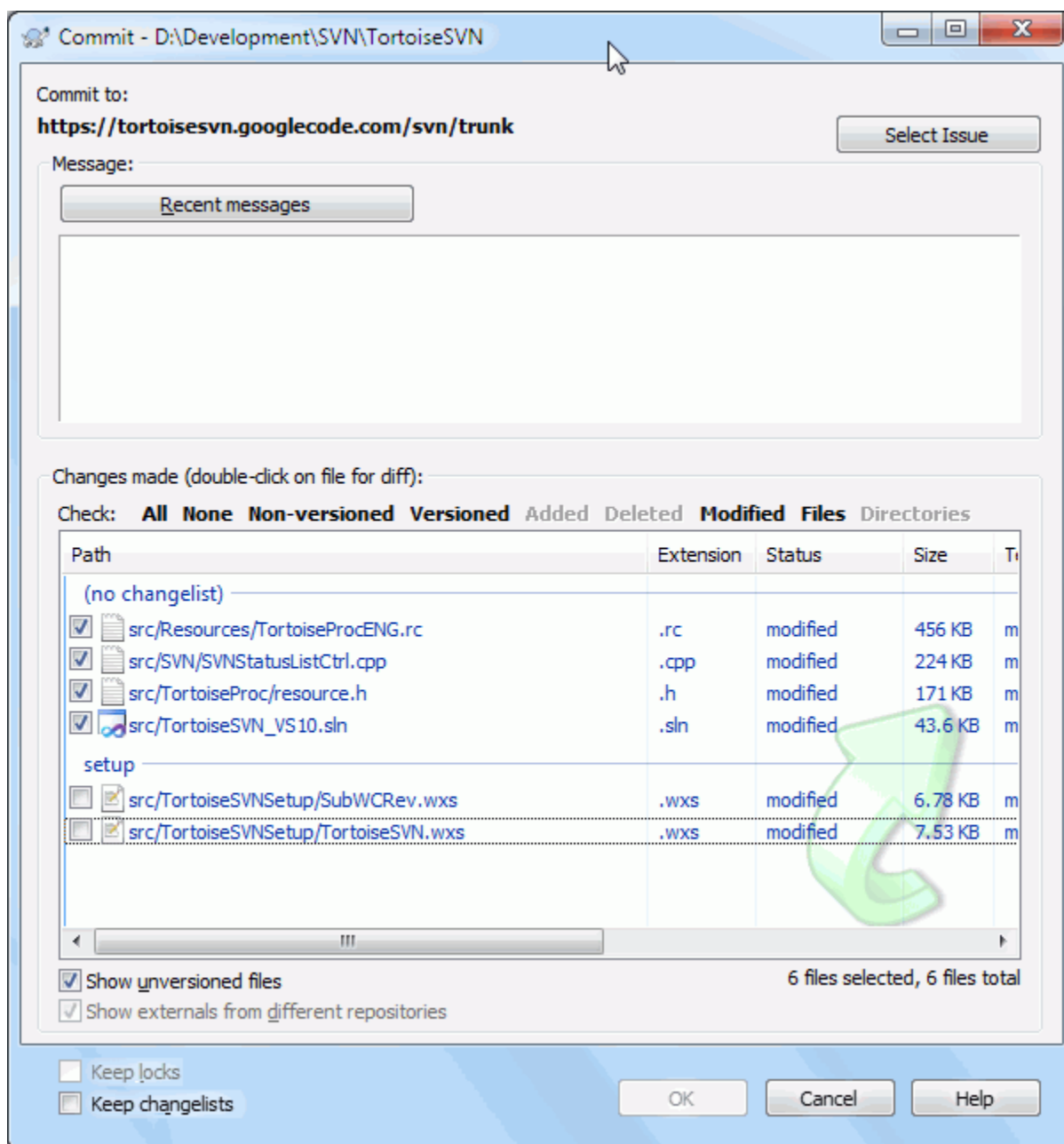
4.8. Change Lists

In an ideal world, you only ever work on one thing at a time, and your working copy contains only one set of logical changes. OK, back to reality. It often happens that you have to work on several unrelated tasks at once, and when you look in the commit dialog, all the changes are mixed in together. The *changelist* feature helps you group files together, making it easier to see what you are doing. Of course this can only work if the changes do not overlap. If two different tasks affect the same file, there is no way to separate the changes.

You can see changelists in several places, but the most important ones are the commit dialog and the check-for-modifications dialog. Let's start in the check-for-modifications dialog after you have worked on several features and many files. When you first open the dialog, all the changed files are listed together. Suppose you now want to organise things and group those files according to feature.

Select one or more files and use **Context Menu** → **Move to changelist** to add an item to a changelist. Initially there will be no changelists, so the first time you do this you will create a new changelist. Give it name which describes what you are using it for, and click **OK**. The dialog will now change to show groups of items.

Once you have created a changelist you can drag and drop items into it, either from another changelist, or from Windows Explorer. Dragging from Explorer can be useful as it allows you to add items to a changelist before the file is modified. You could do that from the check-for-modifications dialog, but only by displaying all unmodified files.



Obrázok 4.15. Dialog odovzdávania so zoznamom zmien

In the commit dialog you can see those same files, grouped by changelist. Apart from giving an immediate visual indication of groupings, you can also use the group headings to select which files to commit.

On XP, there is a context menu when you right click on a group heading which gives you the choice to check or uncheck all group entries. On Vista however the context menu is not necessary. Click on the group header to select all entries, then check one of the selected entries to check all.

TortoiseSVN reserves one changelist name for its own use, namely `ignore-on-commit`. This is used to mark versioned files which you almost never want to commit even though they have local changes. This feature is described in [Oddiel 4.4.4, "Excluding Items from the Commit List"](#).

When you commit files belonging to a changelist then normally you would expect that the changelist membership is no longer needed. So by default, files are removed from changelists automatically on commit. If you wish to retain the file in its changelist, use the `Keep changelists` checkbox at the bottom of the commit dialog.



Tip

Changelists are purely a local client feature. Creating and removing changelists will not affect the repository, nor anyone else's working copy. They are simply a convenient way for you to organise your files.

4.9. Revision Log Dialog

For every change you make and commit, you should provide a log message for that change. That way you can later find out what changes you made and why, and you have a detailed log for your development process.

The Revision Log Dialog retrieves all those log messages and shows them to you. The display is divided into 3 panes.

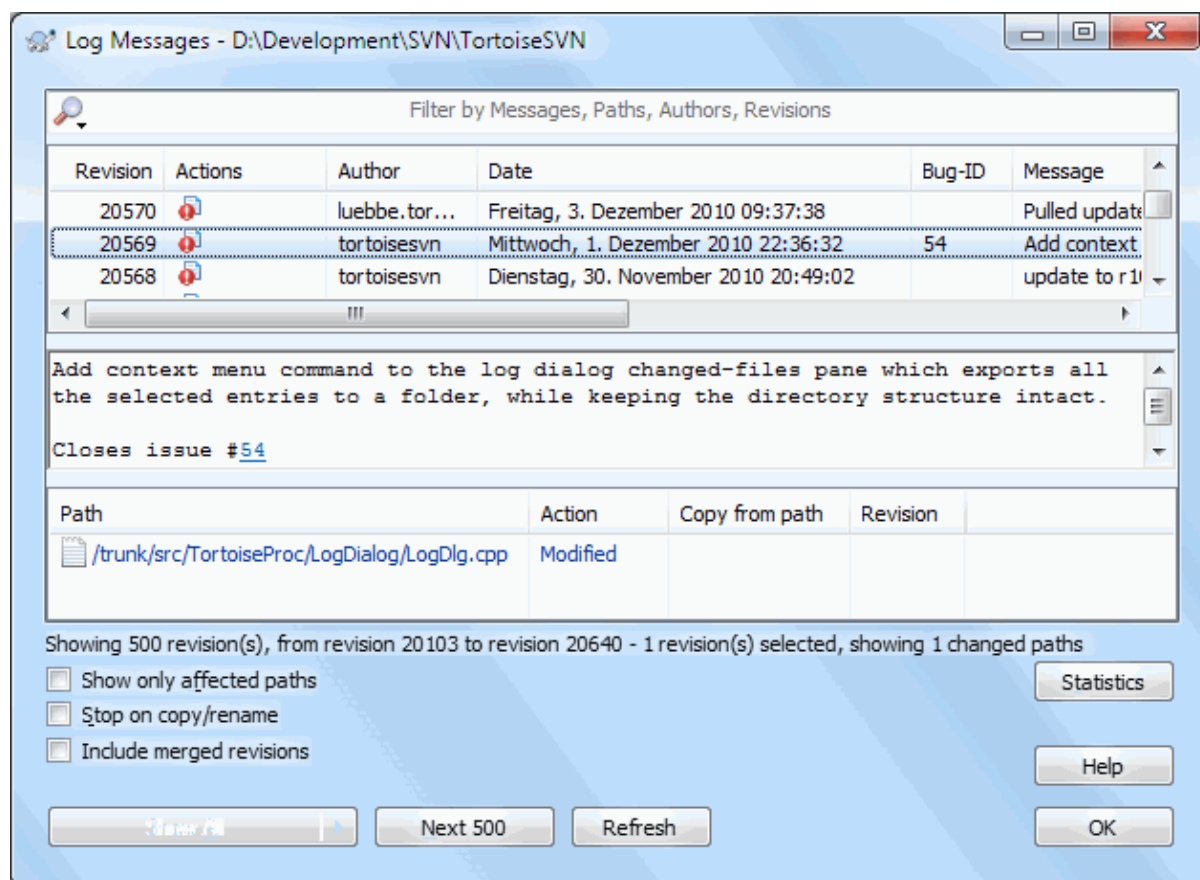
- The top pane shows a list of revisions where changes to the file/folder have been committed. This summary includes the date and time, the person who committed the revision and the start of the log message.

Lines shown in blue indicate that something has been copied to this development line (perhaps from a branch).

- The middle pane shows the full log message for the selected revision.
- The bottom pane shows a list of all files and folders that were changed as part of the selected revision.

But it does much more than that - it provides context menu commands which you can use to get even more information about the project history.

4.9.1. Invoking the Revision Log Dialog



Obrázok 4.16. The Revision Log Dialog

There are several places from where you can show the Log dialog:

- From the TortoiseSVN context submenu
- From the property page
- From the Progress dialog after an update has finished. Then the Log dialog only shows those revisions which were changed since your last update

If the repository is unavailable you will see the **Want to go offline?** dialog, described in [Oddiel 4.9.10, “Offline Mode”](#).

4.9.2. Akcie denníka revízií

The top pane has an **Actions** column containing icons that summarize what has been done in that revision. There are four different icons, each shown in its own column.



If a revision modified a file or directory, the *modified* icon is shown in the first column.



Ak revízia pridala súbor, alebo adresár, v druhom stĺpci je zobrazené pridané.

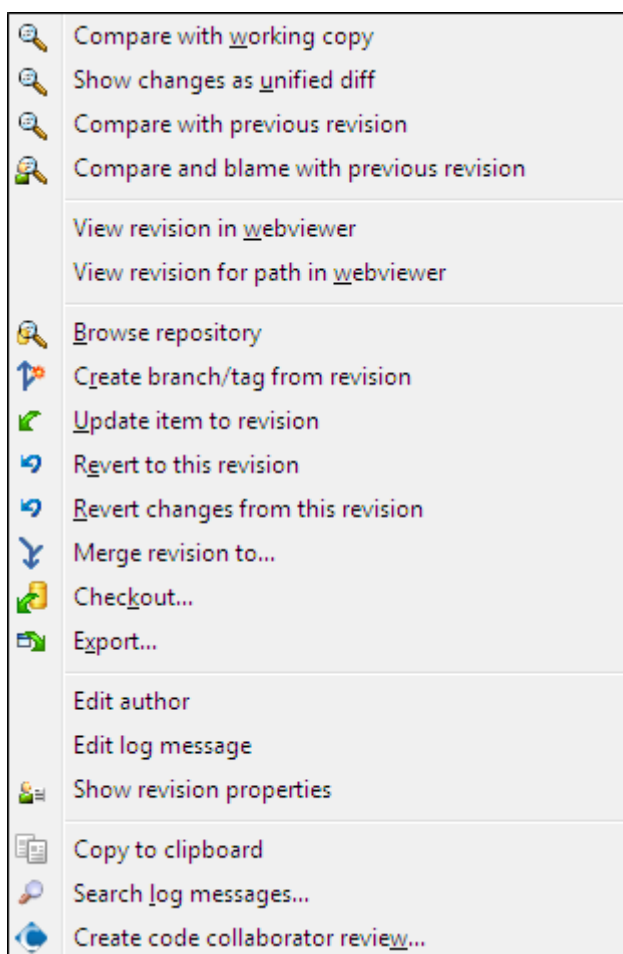


Ak revízia vymazala súbor, alebo adresár, v treťom stĺpci je zobrazené vymazané.



If a revision replaced a file or directory, the *replaced* icon is shown in the fourth column.

4.9.3. Získanie ďalších informácií



Obrázok 4.17. The Revision Log Dialog Top Pane with Context Menu

The top pane of the Log dialog has a context menu that allows you to access much more information. Some of these menu entries appear only when the log is shown for a file, and some only when the log is shown for a folder.

Porovnať s pracovnou kópiou

Compare the selected revision with your working copy. The default Diff-Tool is TortoiseMerge which is supplied with TortoiseSVN. If the log dialog is for a folder, this will show you a list of changed files, and allow you to review the changes made to each file individually.

Compare and blame with working BASE

Blame the selected revision, and the file in your working BASE and compare the blame reports using a visual diff tool. Read [Oddiel 4.23.2, “Obviniť rozdiely”](#) for more detail. (files only)

Zobraziť zmeny unifikovaným porovnaním

View the changes made in the selected revision as a Unified-Diff file (GNU patch format). This shows only the differences with a few lines of context. It is harder to read than a visual file compare, but will show all file changes together in a compact format.

If you hold down the **Shift** key when clicking on the menu item, a dialog shows up first where you can set options for the unified diff. These options include the ability to ignore changes in line endings and whitespaces.

Porovnanie s predchádzajúcou revíziou

Compare the selected revision with the previous revision. This works in a similar manner to comparing with your working copy. For folders this option will first show the changed files dialog allowing you to select files to compare.

Porovnanie a obvinenie s predchádzajúcou revíziou

Show the changed files dialog allowing you to select files. Blame the selected revision, and the previous revision, and compare the results using a visual diff tool. (folders only)

Uložiť revíziu na...

Save the selected revision to a file so you have an older version of that file. (files only)

Open / Open with...

Open the selected file, either with the default viewer for that file type, or with a program you choose. (files only)

Obviňovanie...

Blame the file up to the selected revision. (files only)

Prezeranie úložiska

Open the repository browser to examine the selected file or folder in the repository as it was at the selected revision.

Vytvoriť vetvu/značku z revízie

Create a branch or tag from a selected revision. This is useful e.g. if you forgot to create a tag and already committed some changes which weren't supposed to get into that release.

Aktualizovať objekt na revíziu

Update your working copy to the selected revision. Useful if you want to have your working copy reflect a time in the past, or if there have been further commits to the repository and you want to update your working copy one step at a time. It is best to update a whole directory in your working copy, not just one file, otherwise your working copy could be inconsistent.

If you want to undo an earlier change permanently, use **Revert to this revision** instead.

Vrátiť na revíziu

Revert to an earlier revision. If you have made several changes, and then decide that you really want to go back to how things were in revision N, this is the command you need. The changes are undone in your working copy so this operation does *not* affect the repository until you commit the changes. Note that this will undo *all* changes made after the selected revision, replacing the file/folder with the earlier version.

If your working copy is in an unmodified state, after you perform this action your working copy will show as modified. If you already have local changes, this command will merge the *undo* changes into your working copy.

What is happening internally is that Subversion performs a reverse merge of all the changes made after the selected revision, undoing the effect of those previous commits.

If after performing this action you decide that you want to *undo the undo* and get your working copy back to its previous unmodified state, you should use **TortoiseSVN** → **Revert** from within Windows Explorer, which will discard the local modifications made by this reverse merge action.

If you simply want to see what a file or folder looked like at an earlier revision, use **Update to revision** or **Save revision as...** instead.

Vrátiť zmeny z tejto revízie

Undo changes from which were made in the selected revision. The changes are undone in your working copy so this operation does *not* affect the repository at all! Note that this will undo the changes made in that revision only; it does not replace your working copy with the entire file at the earlier revision. This is very useful for undoing an earlier change when other unrelated changes have been made since.

If your working copy is in an unmodified state, after you perform this action your working copy will show as modified. If you already have local changes, this command will merge the *undo* changes into your working copy.

What is happening internally is that Subversion performs a reverse merge of that one revision, undoing its effect from a previous commit.

You can *undo the undo* as described above in **Revert to this revision**.

Zlúčiť revíziu do...

Merge the selected revision(s) into a different working copy. A folder selection dialog allows you to choose the working copy to merge into, but after that there is no confirmation dialog, nor any opportunity to try a test merge. It is a good idea to merge into an unmodified working copy so that you can revert the changes if it doesn't work out! This is a useful feature if you want to merge selected revisions from one branch to another.

Získavanie...

Make a fresh checkout of the selected folder at the selected revision. This brings up a dialog for you to confirm the URL and revision, and select a location for the checkout.

Exportovanie...

Export the selected file/folder at the selected revision. This brings up a dialog for you to confirm the URL and revision, and select a location for the export.

Upraviť autora / správu denníka

Edit the log message or author attached to a previous commit. Read [Oddiel 4.9.7, “Changing the Log Message and Author”](#) to find out how this works.

Zobrazenie vlastností revízie

View and edit any revision property, not just log message and author. Refer to [Oddiel 4.9.7, “Changing the Log Message and Author”](#).

Kopírovať do schránky

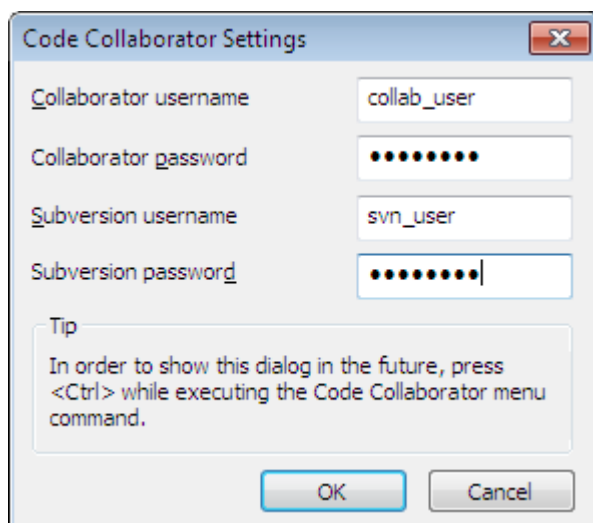
Copy the log details of the selected revisions to the clipboard. This will copy the revision number, author, date, log message and the list of changed items for each revision.

Vyhľadať správy denníka...

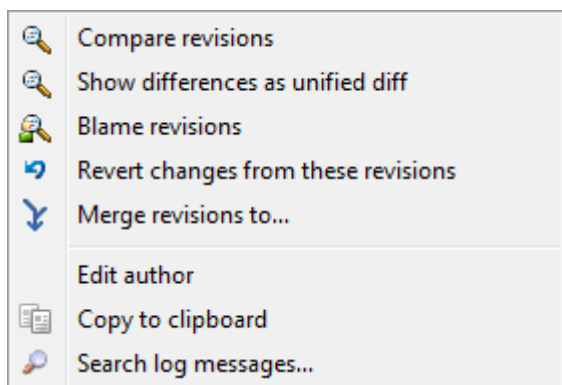
Search log messages for the text you enter. This searches the log messages that you entered and also the action summaries created by Subversion (shown in the bottom pane). The search is not case sensitive.

Create code collaborator review...

This menu is shown only if the SmartBear code collaborator tool is installed. When invoked for the first time, a dialog is shown prompting the user to enter user credentials for both code collaborator and SVN. Once the settings are stored, the settings dialog is no longer shown when the menu is invoked, unless the user holds **Ctrl** while executing the menu item. The configuration and the chosen revision(s) are used to invoke the code collaborator graphical user interface client, which creates a new review with the selected revisions.



Obrázok 4.18. The Code Collaborator Settings Dialog



Obrázok 4.19. Top Pane Context Menu for 2 Selected Revisions

If you select two revisions at once (using the usual **Ctrl**-modifier), the context menu changes and gives you fewer options:

Porovnať revízie

Compare the two selected revisions using a visual difference tool. The default Diff-Tool is TortoiseMerge which is supplied with TortoiseSVN.

If you select this option for a folder, a further dialog pops up listing the changed files and offering you further diff options. Read more about the Compare Revisions dialog in [Oddiel 4.10.3, “Porovnanie adresárov”](#).

Blame revisions

Blame the two revisions and compare the blame reports using a visual difference tool. Read [Oddiel 4.23.2, “Obviniť rozdiely”](#) for more detail.

Show differences as unified diff

View the differences between the two selected revisions as a Unified-Diff file. This works for files and folders.

Kopírovať do schránky

Copy log messages to clipboard as described above.

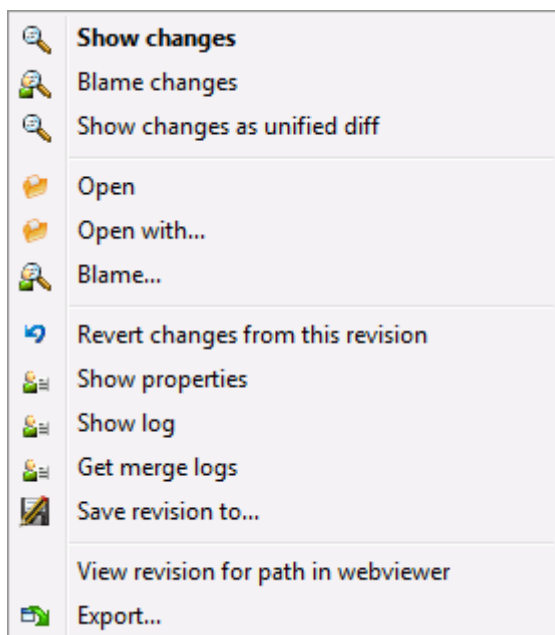
Vyhľadať správy denníka...

Search log messages as described above.

If you select two or more revisions (using the usual **Ctrl** or **Shift** modifiers), the context menu will include an entry to Revert all changes which were made in the selected revisions. This is the easiest way to rollback a group of revisions in one go.

You can also choose to merge the selected revisions to another working copy, as described above.

If all selected revisions have the same author, you can edit the author of all those revisions in one go.



Obrázok 4.20. The Log Dialog Bottom Pane with Context Menu

The bottom pane of the Log dialog also has a context menu that allows you to

Zobrazit' zmeny

Show changes made in the selected revision for the selected file.

Obvinit' zmeny

Blame the selected revision and the previous revision for the selected file, and compare the blame reports using a visual diff tool. Read [Oddiel 4.23.2, "Obvinit' rozdiely"](#) for more detail.

Show as unified diff

Show file changes in unified diff format. This context menu is only available for files shown as *modified*.

Open / Open with...

Open the selected file, either with the default viewer for that file type, or with a program you choose.

Obviňovanie...

Opens the Blame dialog, allowing you to blame up to the selected revision.

Vrátiť zmeny z tejto revízie

Revert the changes made to the selected file in that revision.

Zobrazit' vlastnosti

View the Subversion properties for the selected item.

Zobrazenie denníka

Show the revision log for the selected single file.

Získať denník zlučovania

Show the revision log for the selected single file, including merged changes. Find out more in [Oddiel 4.9.6, "Merge Tracking Features"](#).

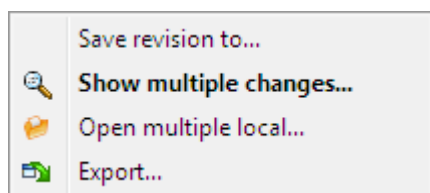
Uložiť revíziu na...

Save the selected revision to a file so you have an older version of that file.

Exportovanie...

Export the selected items in this revision to a folder, preserving the file hierarchy.

When multiple files are selected in the bottom pane of the Log dialog, the context menu changes to the following:



Obrázok 4.21. The Log Dialog Bottom Pane with Context Menu When Multiple Files Selected.

Uložiť revíziu na...

Save the selected revision to a file so you have an older version of that file.

Show multiple changes...

Show changes made in the selected revision for the selected files. Note that the show changes functionality is invoked multiple times, which may bring up multiple copies of your selected diff tool, or just add a new comparison tab in your diff tool. If you have selected more than 15 files, you will be prompted to confirm the action.

Open multiple local...

This will open local working copy files that correspond to your selected files using the application that is registered for the extension. [The behavior is the one you would get double-clicking the working-copy file(s) in Windows explorer]. Depending on how your file extension is associated to an application and the capabilities of the application, this may be a slow operation. In the worst case, new instances of the application may be launched by Windows for each file that was selected.

If you hold **Ctrl** while invoking this command, the working copy files are always loaded into Visual Studio. This only works when the following conditions are met: Visual Studio must be running in the same user context while having the same process integrity level [running as admin or not] as TortoiseProc.exe. It may be desirable to have the solution containing the changed files loaded, although this is not strictly necessary. Only files that exist on disk with extensions [.cpp, .h, .cs, .rc, .resx, .xaml, .js, .html, .htm, .asp, .aspx, .php, .css and .xml] will be loaded. A maximum of 100 files can be loaded into Visual Studio at one time, and the files are always loaded as new tabs into the currently open instance of Visual Studio. The benefit of reviewing code changes in Visual Studio lies in the fact that you can then use the built-in code navigation, reference finding, static code analysis and other tools built into Visual Studio.

Exportovanie...

Export the selected files/folder at the selected revision. This brings up a dialog for you to confirm the URL and revision, and select a location for the export.



Tip

You may notice that sometimes we refer to changes and other times to differences. What's the difference?

Subversion uses revision numbers to mean 2 different things. A revision generally represents the state of the repository at a point in time, but it can also be used to represent the changeset which created that revision, e.g. "Done in r1234" means that the changes committed in r1234 implement feature X. To make it clearer which sense is being used, we use two different terms.

If you select two revisions N and M, the context menu will offer to show the *difference* between those two revisions. In Subversion terms this is `diff -r M:N`.

If you select a single revision N, the context menu will offer to show the *changes* made in that revision. In Subversion terms this is `diff -r N-1:N` or `diff -c N`.

The bottom pane shows the files changed in all selected revisions, so the context menu always offers to show *changes*.

4.9.4. Získavnie viac správ denníka

The Log dialog does not always show all changes ever made for a number of reasons:

- Vo väčších úložiskách môžu byť stovky či tisíce zmien a ich získanie by mohlo trvať dosť dlho. Zvyčajne vás bude zaujímať niekoľko ostatných zmien. Preto je predvolené získanie 100 posledných zmien, ale toto obmedzenie je možné zmeniť v TortoiseSVN → Nastavenia ([Oddiel 4.30.1.2, “TortoiseSVN Dialog Settings 1”](#)),
- When the Stop on copy/rename box is checked, Show Log will stop at the point that the selected file or folder was copied from somewhere else within the repository. This can be useful when looking at branches (or tags) as it stops at the root of that branch, and gives a quick indication of changes made in that branch only.

Normally you will want to leave this option unchecked. TortoiseSVN remembers the state of the checkbox, so it will respect your preference.

When the Show Log dialog is invoked from within the Merge dialog, the box is always checked by default. This is because merging is most often looking at changes on branches, and going back beyond the root of the branch does not make sense in that instance.

Note that Subversion currently implements renaming as a copy/delete pair, so renaming a file or folder will also cause the log display to stop if this option is checked.

If you want to see more log messages, click the **Next 100** to retrieve the next 100 log messages. You can repeat this as many times as needed.

Next to this button there is a multi-function button which remembers the last option you used it for. Click on the arrow to see the other options offered.

Use **Show Range ...** if you want to view a specific range of revisions. A dialog will then prompt you to enter the start and end revision.

Use **Show All** if you want to see *all* log messages from HEAD right back to revision 1.

To refresh the latest revision in case there were other commits while the log dialog was open, hit the **F5** key.

To refresh the log cache, hit the **Ctrl-F5** keys.

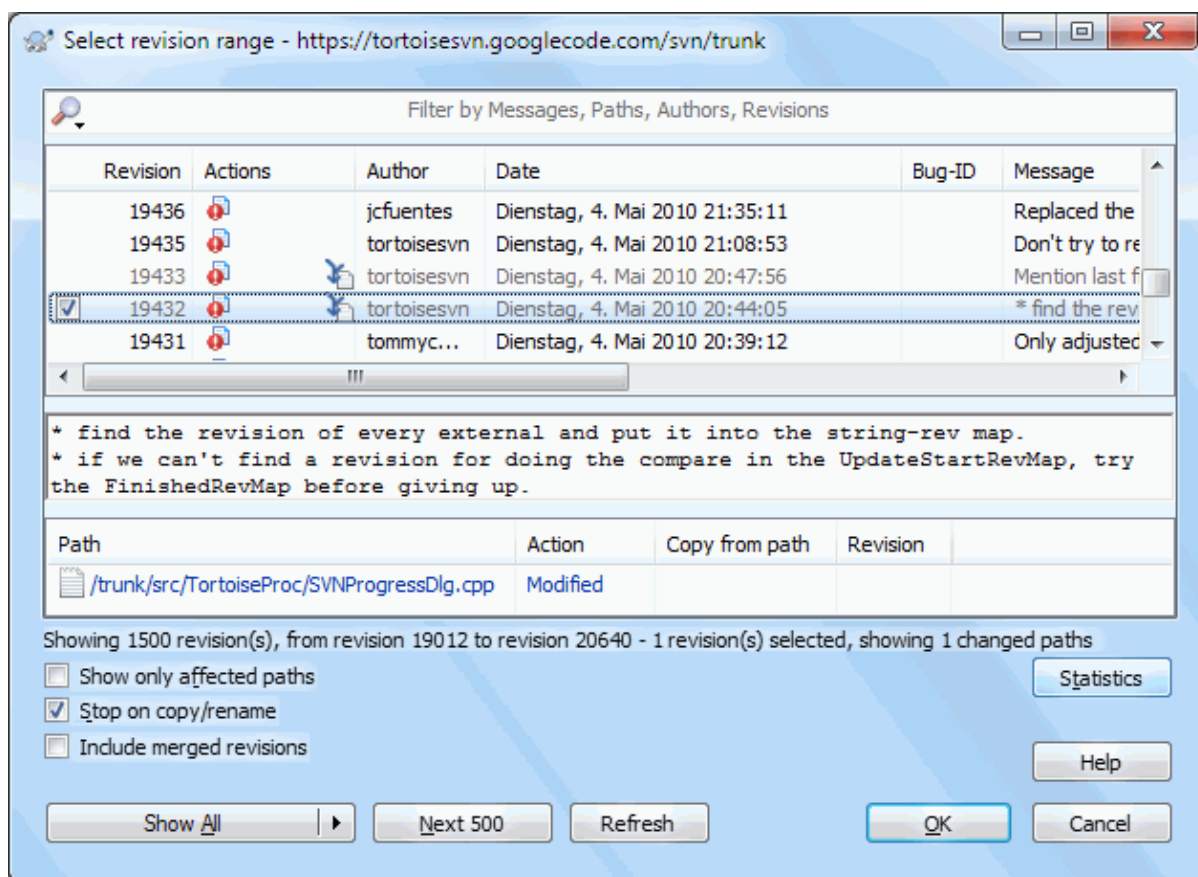
4.9.5. Aktuálna revízia pracovnej kópie

Because the log dialog shows you the log from HEAD, not from the current working copy revision, it often happens that there are log messages shown for content which has not yet been updated in your working copy. To help make this clearer, the commit message which corresponds to the revision you have in your working copy is shown in bold.

When you show the log for a folder the revision highlighted is the highest revision found anywhere within that folder, which requires a crawl of the working copy. The crawl takes place within a separate thread so as not to delay showing the log, but as a result highlighting for folders may not appear immediately.

4.9.6. Merge Tracking Features

Subversion 1.5 and later keeps a record of merges using properties. This allows us to get a more detailed history of merged changes. For example, if you develop a new feature on a branch and then merge that branch back to trunk, the feature development will show up on the trunk log as a single commit for the merge, even though there may have been 1000 commits during branch development.



Obrázok 4.22. The Log Dialog Showing Merge Tracking Revisions

If you want to see the detail of which revisions were merged as part of that commit, use the **Include merged revisions** checkbox. This will fetch the log messages again, but will also interleave the log messages from revisions which were merged. Merged revisions are shown in grey because they represent changes made on a different part of the tree.

Of course, merging is never simple! During feature development on the branch there will probably be occasional merges back from trunk to keep the branch in sync with the main line code. So the merge history of the branch will also include another layer of merge history. These different layers are shown in the log dialog using indentation levels.

4.9.7. Changing the Log Message and Author

Revision properties are completely different from the Subversion properties of each item. Revprops are descriptive items which are associated with one specific revision number in the repository, such as log message, commit date and committer name (author).

Sometimes you might want to change a log message you once entered, maybe because there's a spelling error in it or you want to improve the message or change it for other reasons. Or you want to change the author of the commit because you forgot to set up authentication or...

Subversion lets you change revision properties any time you want. But since such changes can't be undone (those changes are not versioned) this feature is disabled by default. To make this work, you must set up a pre-revprop-change hook. Please refer to the chapter on *Hook Scripts* [<http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.reposadmin.create.html#svn.reposadmin.create.hooks>] in the Subversion Book for details about how to do that. Read [Oddiel 3.3, "Serverovské pripnuté \(hook\) skripty"](#) to find some further notes on implementing hooks on a Windows machine.

Once you've set up your server with the required hooks, you can change the author and log message (or any other revprop) of any revision, using the context menu from the top pane of the Log dialog. You can also edit a log message using the context menu for the middle pane.



Varovanie

Because Subversion's revision properties are not versioned, making modifications to such a property (for example, the `svn:log` commit message property) will overwrite the previous value of that property *forever*.



Dôležité

Since TortoiseSVN keeps a cache of all the log information, edits made for author and log messages will only show up on your local installation. Other users using TortoiseSVN will still see the cached (old) authors and log messages until they refresh the log cache.

4.9.8. Filtrovanie sráv denníka

If you want to restrict the log messages to show only those you are interested in rather than scrolling through a list of hundreds, you can use the filter controls at the top of the Log Dialog. The start and end date controls allow you to restrict the output to a known date range. The search box allows you to show only messages which contain a particular phrase.

Click on the search icon to select which information you want to search in, and to choose *regex* mode. Normally you will only need a simple sub-string search, but if you need to more flexible search terms, you can use regular expressions. If you hover the mouse over the box, a tooltip will give hints on how to use the regex functions, or the sub-string functions. The filter works by checking whether your filter string matches the log entries, and then only those entries which *match* the filter string are shown.

Simple sub-string search works in a manner similar to a search engine. Strings to search for are separated by spaces, and all strings must match. You can use a leading `-` to specify that a particular sub-string is not found (invert matching for that term), and you can use `!` at the start of the expression to invert matching for the entire expression. You can use a leading `+` to specify that a sub-string should be included, even if previously excluded with a `-`. Note that the order of inclusion/exclusion is significant here. You can use quote marks to surround a string which must contain spaces, and if you want to search for a literal quotation mark you can use two quotation marks together as a self-escaping sequence. Note that the backslash character is *not* used as an escape character and has no special significance in simple sub-string searches. Examples will make this easier:

```
Alice Bob -Eve
```

searches for strings containing both Alice and Bob but not Eve

```
Alice -Bob +Eve
```

searches for strings containing both Alice but not Bob, or strings which contain Eve.

```
-Case +SpecialCase
```

searches for strings which do not contain Case, but still include strings which contain SpecialCase.

```
!Alice Bob
```

searches for strings which do not contain both Alice and Bob

```
!-Alice -Bob
```

do you remember De Morgan's theorem? NOT(NOT Alice AND NOT Bob) reduces to (Alice OR Bob).

```
"Alice and Bob"
```

searches for the literal expression "Alice and Bob"

```
""
```

searches for a double-quote anywhere in the text

```
"Alice says ""hi"" to Bob"
```

searches for the literal expression "Alice says "hi" to Bob".

Describing the use of regular expression searches is beyond the scope of this manual, but you can find online documentation and a tutorial at <http://www.regular-expressions.info/>.

Note that these filters act on the messages already retrieved. They do not control downloading of messages from the repository.

You can also filter the path names in the bottom pane using the **Show only affected paths** checkbox. Affected paths are those which contain the path used to display the log. If you fetch the log for a folder, that means anything in that folder or below it. For a file it means just that one file. Normally the path list shows any other paths which are affected by the same commit, but in grey. If the box is checked, those paths are hidden.

Sometimes your working practices will require log messages to follow a particular format, which means that the text describing the changes is not visible in the abbreviated summary shown in the top pane. The property `tsvn:logsummary` can be used to extract a portion of the log message to be shown in the top pane. Read [Oddiel 4.17.2, "TortoiseSVN Vlastnosti projektu"](#) to find out how to use this property.



No Log Formatting from Repository Browser

Because the formatting depends upon accessing Subversion properties, you will only see the results when using a checked out working copy. Fetching properties remotely is a slow operation, so you will not see this feature in action from the repo browser.

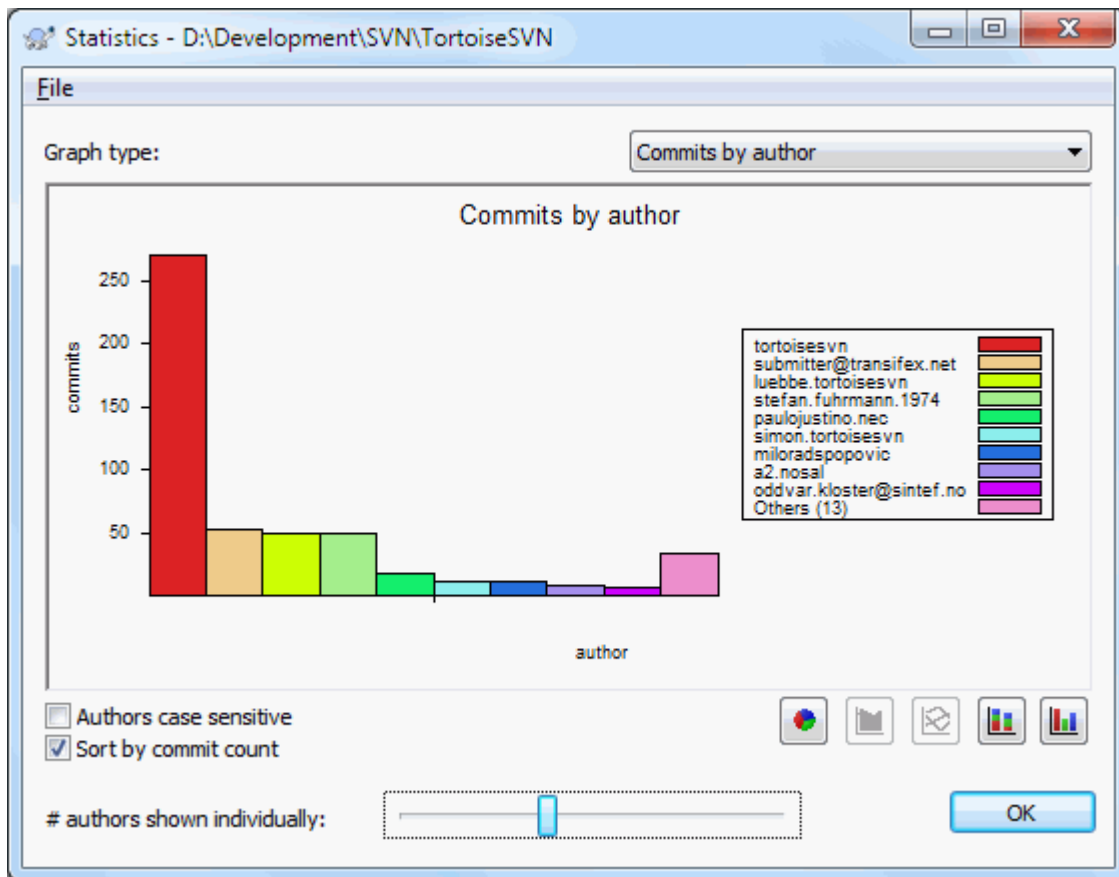
4.9.9. Štatistické informácie

The **Statistics** button brings up a box showing some interesting information about the revisions shown in the Log dialog. This shows how many authors have been at work, how many commits they have made, progress by week, and much more. Now you can see at a glance who has been working hardest and who is slacking ;-)

4.9.9.1. Stana štatistik

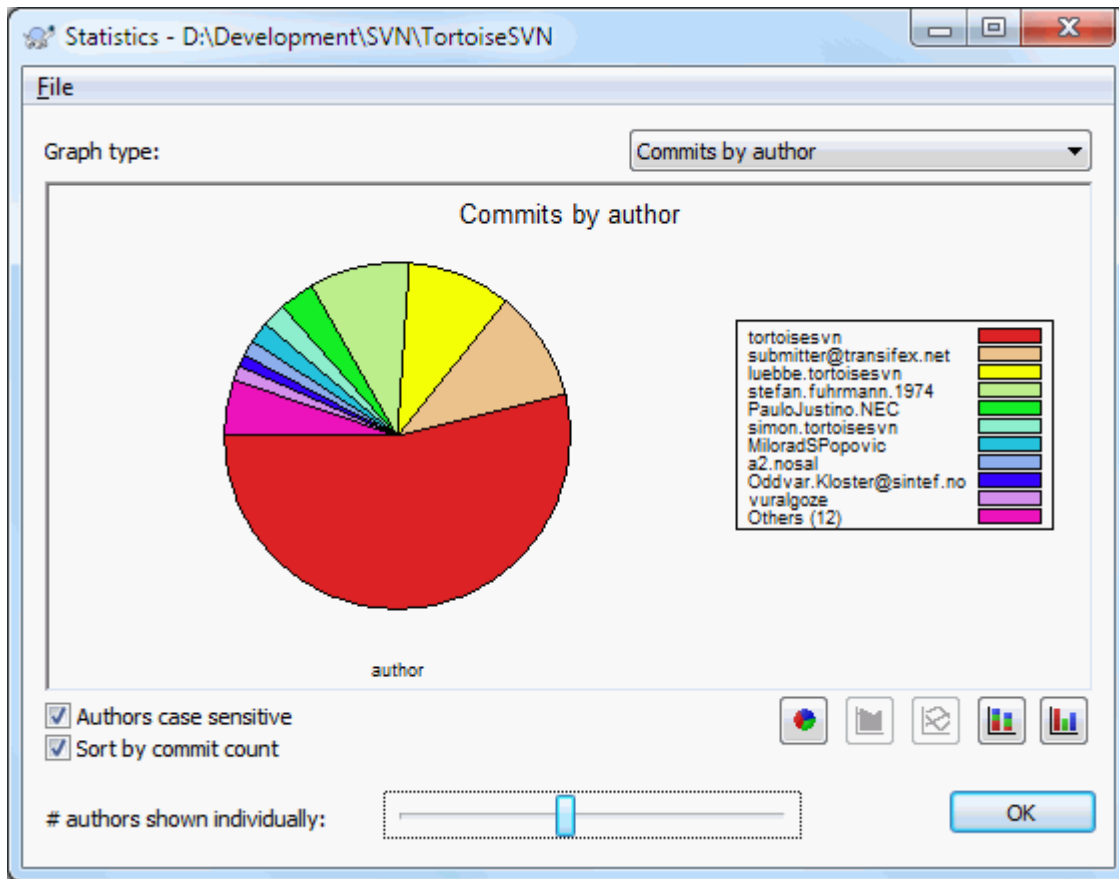
This page gives you all the numbers you can think of, in particular the period and number of revisions covered, and some min/max/average values.

4.9.9.2. Odovzдания podľa autora



Obrázok 4.23. Histogram Odovzдания podľa Autorov

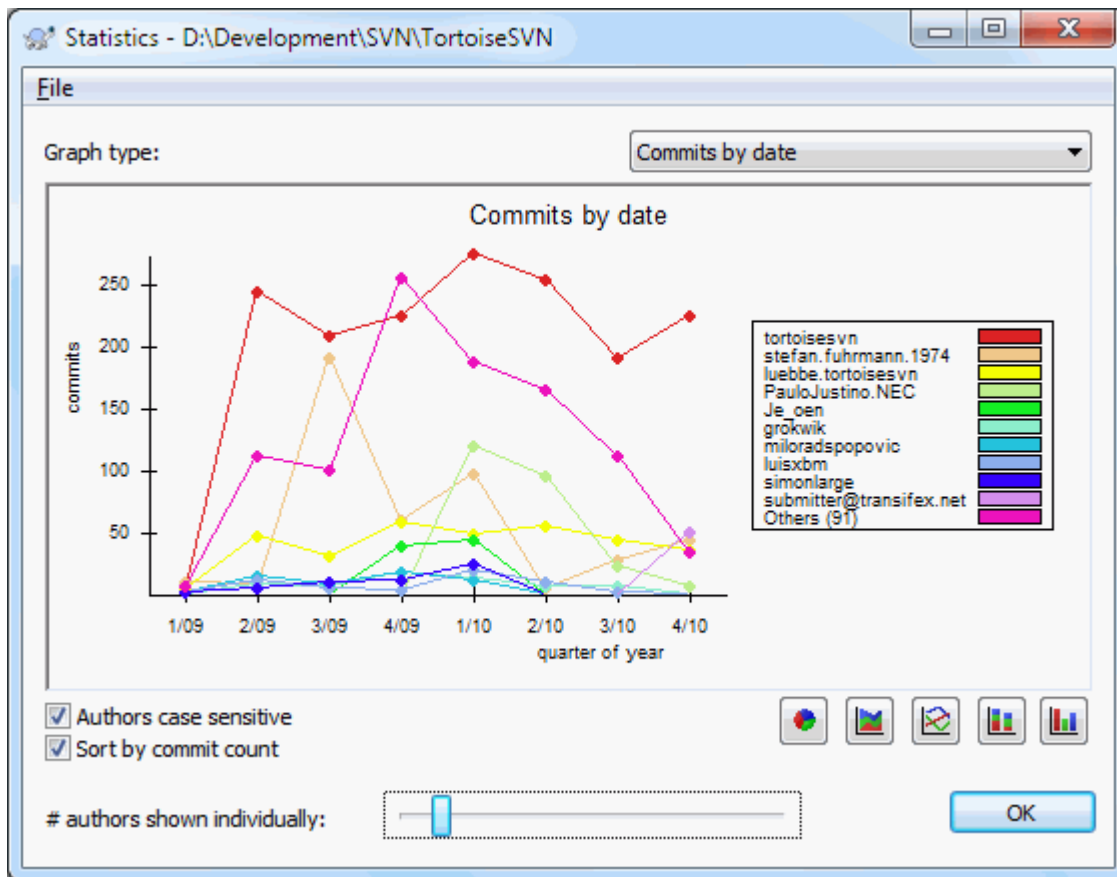
This graph shows you which authors have been active on the project as a simple histogram, stacked histogram or pie chart.



Obrázok 4.24. Koláčový graf odovzdania podľa autorov

Where there are a few major authors and many minor contributors, the number of tiny segments can make the graph more difficult to read. The slider at the bottom allows you to set a threshold (as a percentage of total commits) below which any activity is grouped into an *Others* category.

4.9.9.3. Commits by date Page



Obrázok 4.25. Commits-by-date Graph

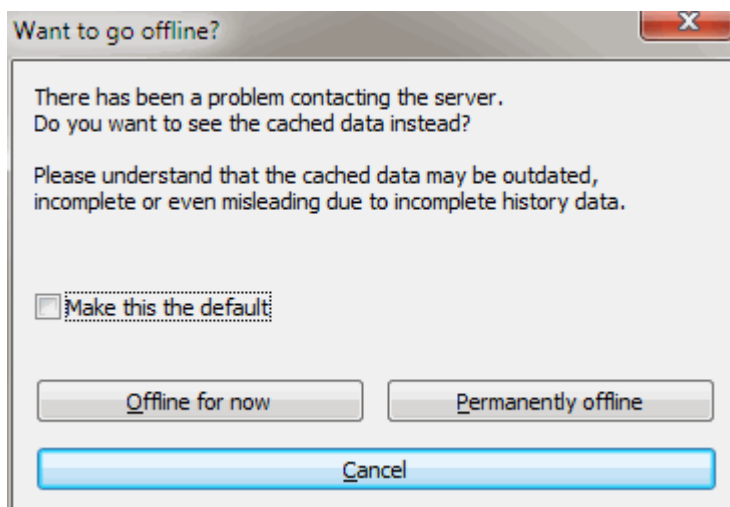
Táto strana vám dáva grafický prehľad o projekte v zmysle počtu odovzdaní a autor. Toto vám dá predstavu kedy sa na projekte pracovalo a kto na nom kedy pracoval.

When there are several authors, you will get many lines on the graph. There are two views available here: *normal*, where each author's activity is relative to the base line, and *stacked*, where each author's activity is relative to the line underneath. The latter option avoids the lines crossing over, which can make the graph easier to read, but less easy to see one author's output.

By default the analysis is case-sensitive, so users PeterEgan and PeteRegan are treated as different authors. However, in many cases user names are not case-sensitive, and are sometimes entered inconsistently, so you may want DavidMorgan and davidmorgan to be treated as the same person. Use the **Authors case insensitive** checkbox to control how this is handled.

Note that the statistics cover the same period as the Log dialog. If that is only displaying one revision then the statistics will not tell you very much.

4.9.10. Offline Mode



Obrázok 4.26. Go Offline Dialog

If the server is not reachable, and you have log caching enabled you can use the log dialog and revision graph in offline mode. This uses data from the cache, which allows you to continue working although the information may not be up-to-date or even complete.

Tu máte tri možnosti:

Offline for now

Complete the current operation in offline mode, but retry the repository next time log data is requested.

Permanently offline

Remain in offline mode until a repository check is specifically requested. See [Oddiel 4.9.11, "Refreshing the View"](#).

Zrušiť

If you don't want to continue the operation with possibly stale data, just cancel.

The **Make this the default** checkbox prevents this dialog from re-appearing and always picks the option you choose next. You can still change (or remove) the default after doing this from TortoiseSVN → Settings.

4.9.11. Refreshing the View

If you want to check the server again for newer log messages, you can simply refresh the view using **F5**. If you are using the log cache (enabled by default), this will check the repository for newer messages and fetch only the new ones. If the log cache was in offline mode, this will also attempt to go back online.

If you are using the log cache and you think the message content or author may have changed, you can use **Shift-F5** or **Ctrl-F5** to re-fetch the displayed messages from the server and update the log cache. Note that this only affects messages currently shown and does not invalidate the entire cache for that repository.

4.10. Prezeranie rozdielov

One of the commonest requirements in project development is to see what has changed. You might want to look at the differences between two revisions of the same file, or the differences between two separate files. TortoiseSVN provides a built-in tool named TortoiseMerge for viewing differences of text files. For viewing differences of image files, TortoiseSVN also has a tool named TortoiseIDiff. Of course, you can use your own favourite diff program if you like.

4.10.1. Rozdiely v súboroch

Miestne zmeny

Keď chcete vidieť zmeny, ktoré ste vy urobili v pracovnej kópii, jednoducho vyberte kontextové menu v Prieskumníkovi (Windows Explorer) **TortoiseSVN** → **Porovnať**.

Porovnanie s inými vetvami/značkami

If you want to see what has changed on trunk (if you are working on a branch) or on a specific branch (if you are working on trunk), you can use the explorer context menu. Just hold down the **Shift** key while you right click on the file. Then select **TortoiseSVN** → **Diff with URL**. In the following dialog, specify the URL in the repository with which you want to compare your local file to.

You can also use the repository browser and select two trees to diff, perhaps two tags, or a branch/tag and trunk. The context menu there allows you to compare them using Compare revisions. Read more in [Oddiel 4.10.3, “Porovnanie adresárov”](#).

Zmeny od predchádzajúcej verzie

Keď chcete zobrazit' rozdiely medzi konkrétnou revíziou a pracovnou kópiou, použijete dialóg Denníka revízií, vyberte revíziu, ktorá vás zaujíma a z kontextového menu vyberte **Porovnať s pracovnou kópiou**.

If you want to see the difference between the last committed revision and your working copy, assuming that the working copy hasn't been modified, just right click on the file. Then select **TortoiseSVN** → **Diff with previous version**. This will perform a diff between the revision before the last-commit-date (as recorded in your working copy) and the working BASE. This shows you the last change made to that file to bring it to the state you now see in your working copy. It will not show changes newer than your working copy.

Difference between two previous revisions

If you want to see the difference between two revisions which are already committed, use the Revision Log dialog and select the two revisions you want to compare (using the usual **Ctrl**-modifier). Then select Compare revisions from the context menu.

If you did this from the revision log for a folder, a Compare Revisions dialog appears, showing a list of changed files in that folder. Read more in [Oddiel 4.10.3, “Porovnanie adresárov”](#).

All changes made in a commit

If you want to see the changes made to all files in a particular revision in one view, you can use Unified-Diff output (GNU patch format). This shows only the differences with a few lines of context. It is harder to read than a visual file compare, but will show all the changes together. From the Revision Log dialog select the revision of interest, then select Show Differences as Unified-Diff from the context menu.

Rozdiely medzi súborami

If you want to see the differences between two different files, you can do that directly in explorer by selecting both files (using the usual **Ctrl**-modifier). Then from the explorer context menu select **TortoiseSVN** → **Diff**.

Difference between WC file/folder and a URL

If you want to see the differences between a file in your working copy, and a file in any Subversion repository, you can do that directly in explorer by selecting the file then holding down the **Shift** key whilst right clicking to obtain the context menu. Select **TortoiseSVN** → **Diff with URL**. You can do the same thing for a working copy folder. TortoiseMerge shows these differences in the same way as it shows a patch file - a list of changed files which you can view one at a time.

Difference with blame information

If you want to see not only the differences but also the author, revision and date that changes were made, you can combine the diff and blame reports from within the revision log dialog. Read [Oddiel 4.23.2, “Obviniť rozdiely”](#) for more detail.

Rozdiely medzi adresármi

The built-in tools supplied with TortoiseSVN do not support viewing differences between directory hierarchies. But if you have an external tool which does support that feature, you can use that instead. In [Oddiel 4.10.6, “Externé Porovnávanie/Zlučovacie Nástroje”](#) we tell you about some tools which we have used.

If you have configured a third party diff tool, you can use **Shift** when selecting the Diff command to use the alternate tool. Read [Oddiel 4.30.5, “Nastavnie externých programov”](#) to find out about configuring other diff tools.

4.10.2. Line-end and Whitespace Options

Sometimes in the life of a project you might change the line endings from CRLF to LF, or you may change the indentation of a section. Unfortunately this will mark a large number of lines as changed, even though there is no change to the meaning of the code. The options here will help to manage these changes when it comes to comparing and applying differences. You will see these settings in the **Merge** and **Blame** dialogs, as well as in the settings for TortoiseMerge.

Ignore line endings excludes changes which are due solely to difference in line-end style.

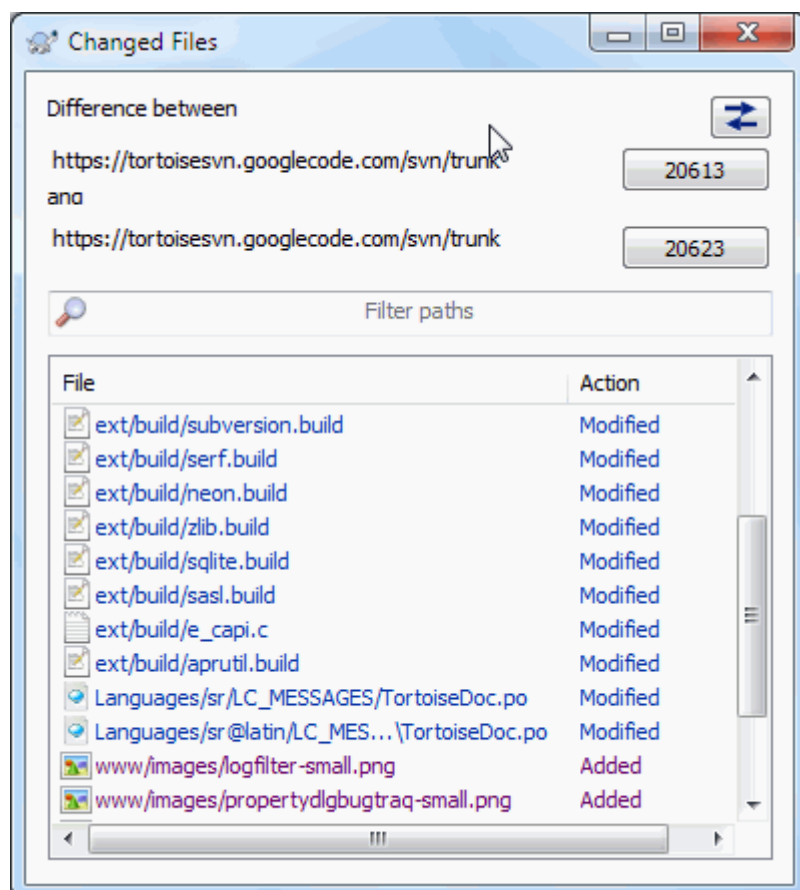
Compare whitespaces includes all changes in indentation and inline whitespace as added/removed lines.

Ignore whitespace changes excludes changes which are due solely to a change in the amount or type of whitespace, e.g. changing the indentation or changing tabs to spaces. Adding whitespace where there was none before, or removing a whitespace completely is still shown as a change.

Ignore all whitespaces excludes all whitespace-only changes.

Naturally, any line with changed content is always included in the diff.

4.10.3. Porovavanie adresárov



Obrázok 4.27. The Compare Revisions Dialog

When you select two trees within the repository browser, or when you select two revisions of a folder in the log dialog, you can Context menu → Compare revisions.

This dialog shows a list of all files which have changed and allows you to compare or blame them individually using context menu.

You can export a *change tree*, which is useful if you need to send someone else your project tree structure, but containing only the files which have changed. This operation works on the selected files only, so you need to select the files of interest - usually that means all of them - and then Context menu → Export selection to.... You will be prompted for a location to save the change tree.

You can also export the *list* of changed files to a text file using Context menu → Save list of selected files to....

If you want to export the list of files *and* the actions (modified, added, deleted) as well, you can do that using Context menu → Copy selection to clipboard.

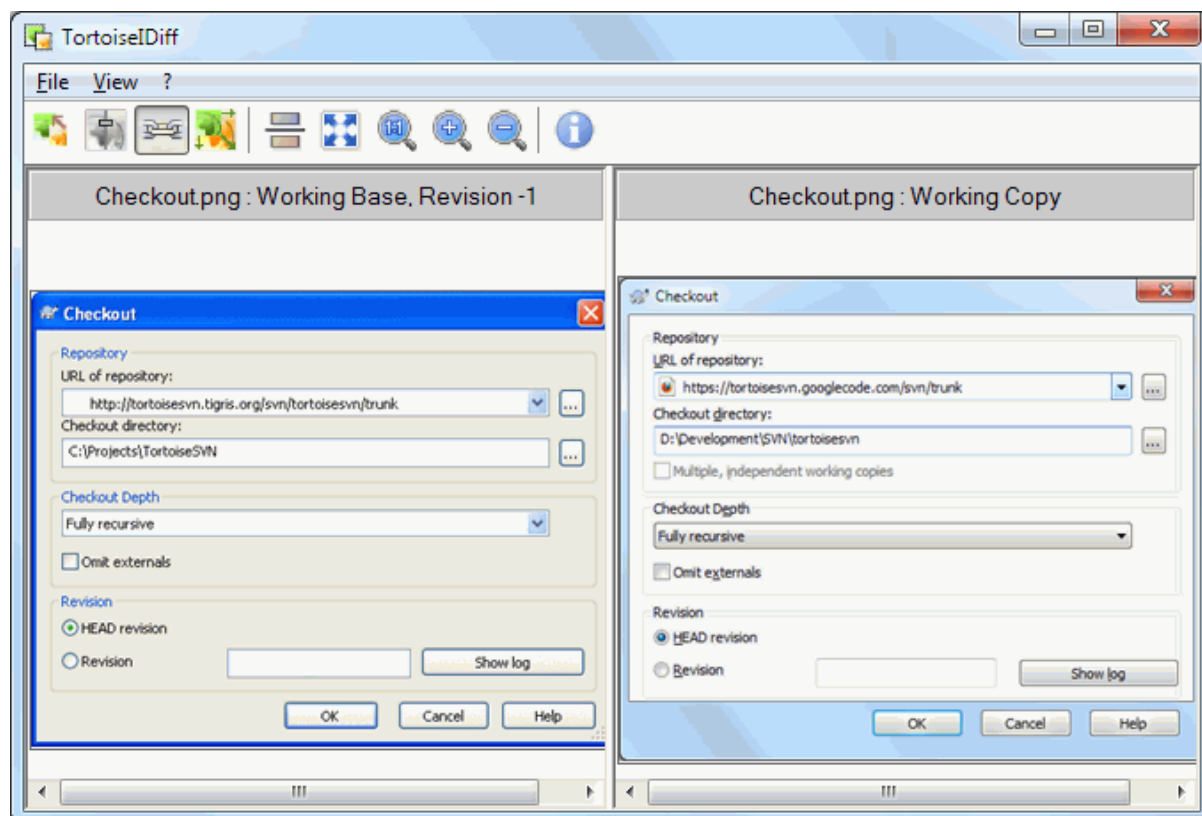
The button at the top allows you to change the direction of comparison. You can show the changes need to get from A to B, or if you prefer, from B to A.

The buttons with the revision numbers on can be used to change to a different revision range. When you change the range, the list of items which differ between the two revisions will be updated automatically.

If the list of filenames is very long, you can use the search box to reduce the list to filenames containing specific text. Note that a simple text search is used, so if you want to restrict the list to C source files you should enter `.c` rather than `*.c`.

4.10.4. Diffing Images Using TortoiseIDiff

There are many tools available for diffing text files, including our own TortoiseMerge, but we often find ourselves wanting to see how an image file has changed too. That's why we created TortoiseIDiff.



Obrázok 4.28. Prehliadač zmien obrázkov

TortoiseSVN → Diff for any of the common image file formats will start TortoiseIDiff to show image differences. By default the images are displayed side-by-side but you can use the View menu or toolbar to switch to a top-bottom view instead, or if you prefer, you can overlay the images and pretend you are using a lightbox.

Naturally you can also zoom in and out and pan around the image. You can also pan the image simply by left-dragging it. If you select the **Link images together** option, then the pan controls (scrollbars, mousewheel) on both images are linked.

An image info box shows details about the image file, such as the size in pixels, resolution and colour depth. If this box gets in the way, use **View → Image Info** to hide it. You can get the same information in a tooltip if you hover the mouse over the image title bar.

When the images are overlaid, the relative intensity of the images (alpha blend) is controlled by a slider control at the left side. You can click anywhere in the slider to set the blend directly, or you can drag the slider to change the blend interactively. **Ctrl+Shift-Wheel** to change the blend.

The button above the slider toggles between 0% and 100% blends, and if you double click the button, the blend toggles automatically every second until you click the button again. This can be useful when looking for multiple small changes.

Sometimes you want to see a difference rather than a blend. You might have the image files for two revisions of a printed circuit board and want to see which tracks have changed. If you disable alpha blend mode, the difference will be shown as an *XOR* of the pixel colour values. Unchanged areas will be plain white and changes will be coloured.

4.10.5. Diffing Office Documents

When you want to diff non-text documents you normally have to use the software used to create the document as it understands the file format. For the commonly used Microsoft Office and Open Office suites there is indeed some support for viewing differences and TortoiseSVN includes scripts to invoke these with the right settings when you diff files with the well-known file extensions. You can check which file extensions are supported and add your own by going to TortoiseSVN → Settings and clicking **Advanced** in the **External Programs** section.



Problems with Office 2010

If you installed the *Click-to-Run* version of Office 2010 and you try to diff documents you may get an error message from Windows Script Host something like this: “ActiveX component can't create object: word.Application”. It seems you have to use the MSI-based version of Office to get the diff functionality.

4.10.6. Externé Porovnávacie/Zlučovacie Nástroje

Keď vám nevyhovujú nástroje, ktoré poskytujeme, skúste niektorý z množstva dostupných voľných, či komerčných programov. Každý má svoje obúbené, a tento zoznam nie je v žiadnom zmysle kompletný, ale sú tu niektoré, ktoré by vás mohli zaujať:

WinMerge

WinMerge [<http://winmerge.sourceforge.net/>] je veľkolepý porovnávací nástroj s voľným zdrojovým kódom, ktorý tiež podporuje porovnanie adresárov.

Perforce Merge

Perforce je komerčný RCS, ale porovnávací/zlučovací nástroj je si možné stiahnuť zdarma. Viac sa môžete dozvedieť na *Perforce* [<http://www.perforce.com/perforce/products/merge.html>].

KDiff3

KDiff3 je porovnávací nástroj, ktorý podporuje aj adresáre. Môžete si ho stiahnuť *tu* [<http://kdiff3.sf.net/>].

SourceGear DiffMerge

SourceGear Vault is a commercial RCS, but you can download the diff/merge tool for free. Get more information from *SourceGear* [<http://www.sourcegear.com/diffmerge/>].

ExamDiff

ExamDiff Standard je voľný. Podporuje súbory, ale nie adresáre. ExamDiff Pro je shareware a má množstvo pridaných funkcií vrátane adresárov a možnosti úpravy súborov. Pri oboch od verzie 3.2 je podporovaný unicode. Môžete si ho stiahnuť z [PrestoSoft](http://www.prestosoft.com/) [http://www.prestosoft.com/].

Beyond Compare

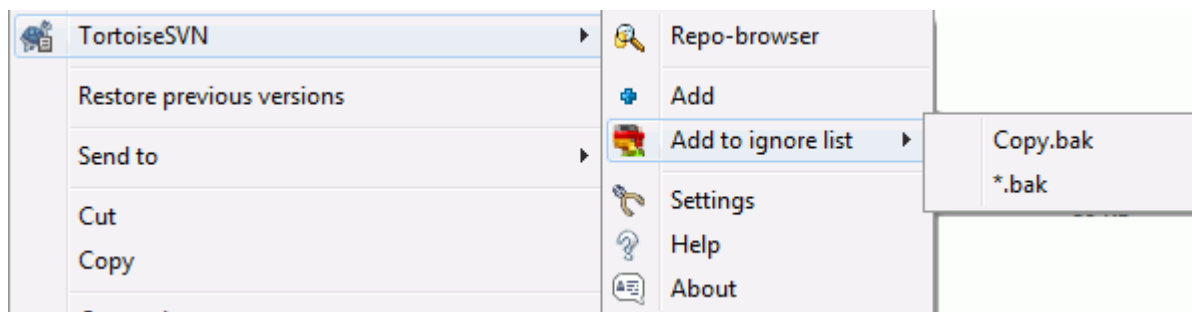
Similar to ExamDiff Pro, this is an excellent shareware diff tool which can handle directory diffs and unicode. Download it from [Scooter Software](http://www.scootersoftware.com/) [http://www.scootersoftware.com/].

Araxis Merge

Araxis Merge is a useful commercial tool for diff and merging both files and folders. It does three-way comparison in merges and has synchronization links to use if you've changed the order of functions. Download it from [Araxis](http://www.araxis.com/merge/index.html) [http://www.araxis.com/merge/index.html].

Read [Oddiel 4.30.5, "Nastavnie externých programov"](#) for information on how to set up TortoiseSVN to use these tools.

4.11. Adding New Files And Directories



Obrázok 4.29. Explorer context menu for unversioned files

If you created new files and/or directories during your development process then you need to add them to source control too. Select the file(s) and/or directory and use TortoiseSVN → Add.

After you added the files/directories to source control the file appears with a `added` icon overlay which means you first have to commit your working copy to make those files/directories available to other developers. Adding a file/directory does *not* affect the repository!



Many Adds

You can also use the Add command on already versioned folders. In that case, the add dialog will show you all unversioned files inside that versioned folder. This helps if you have many new files and need to add them all at once.

To add files from outside your working copy you can use the drag-and-drop handler:

1. Vyberte súbor, ktorý chcete pridať
2. right drag them to the new location inside the working copy
3. release the right mouse button
4. select Context Menu → SVN Add files to this WC. The files will then be copied to the working copy and added to version control.

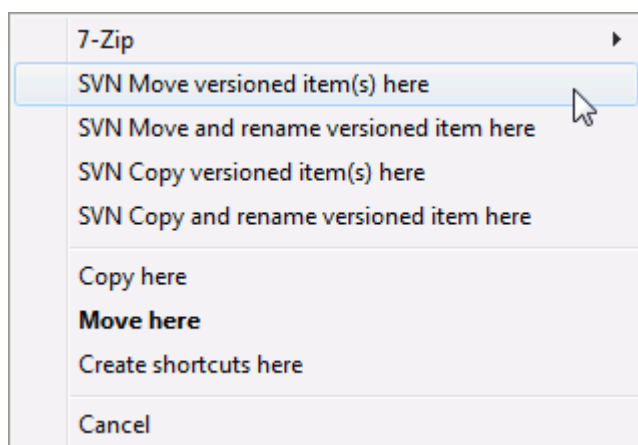
You can also add files within a working copy simply by left-dragging and dropping them onto the commit dialog.

If you add a file or folder by mistake, you can undo the addition before you commit using TortoiseSVN → Undo add....

4.12. Kopírovanie/Presúvanie/Premenovanie súborov a adresárov

It often happens that you already have the files you need in another project in your repository, and you simply want to copy them across. You could simply copy the files and add them as described above, but that would not give you any history. And if you subsequently fix a bug in the original files, you can only merge the fix automatically if the new copy is related to the original in Subversion.

The easiest way to copy files and folders from within a working copy is to use the right drag menu. When you right drag a file or folder from one working copy to another, or even within the same folder, a context menu appears when you release the mouse.



Obrázok 4.30. Right drag menu for a directory under version control

Now you can copy existing versioned content to a new location, possibly renaming it at the same time.

You can also copy or move versioned files within a working copy, or between two working copies, using the familiar cut-and-paste method. Use the standard Windows Copy or Cut to copy one or more versioned items to the clipboard. If the clipboard contains such versioned items, you can then use TortoiseSVN → Paste (note: not the standard Windows Paste) to copy or move those items to the new working copy location.

You can copy files and folders from your working copy to another location in the repository using TortoiseSVN → Branch/Tag. Refer to [Oddiel 4.19.1, “Vytvorenie vetvy / značky”](#) to find out more.

You can locate an older version of a file or folder in the log dialog and copy it to a new location in the repository directly from the log dialog using Context menu → Create branch/tag from revision. Refer to [Oddiel 4.9.3, “Získanie ďalších informácií”](#) to find out more.

You can also use the repository browser to locate content you want, and copy it into your working copy directly from the repository, or copy between two locations within the repository. Refer to [Oddiel 4.24, “Prezeranie úložiska”](#) to find out more.

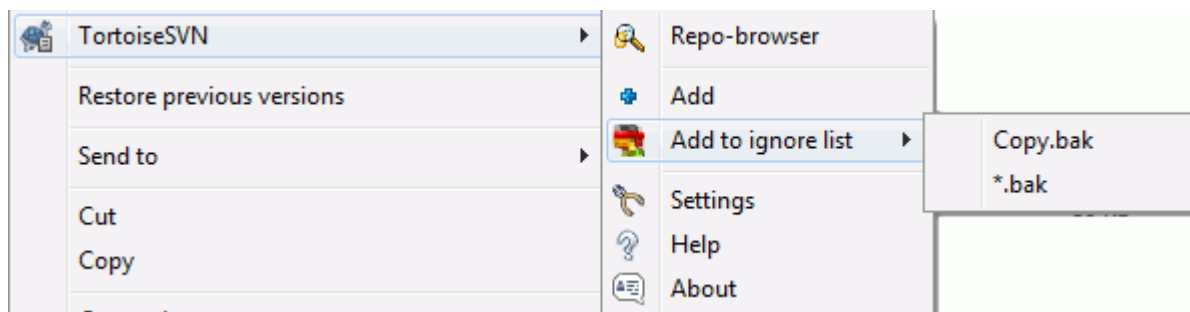


Medzi úložiskami nie je možné kopírovať

Whilst you can copy or move files and folders *within* a repository, you *cannot* copy or move from one repository to another while preserving history using TortoiseSVN. Not even if the repositories live on the same server. All you can do is copy the content in its current state and add it as new content to the second repository.

If you are uncertain whether two URLs on the same server refer to the same or different repositories, use the repo browser to open one URL and find out where the repository root is. If you can see both locations in one repo browser window then they are in the same repository.

4.13. Ignorovanie súborov a adresárov



Obrázok 4.31. Explorer context menu for unversioned files

Vo väčšine projektov budete mať súbory a adresáre, ktoré nie sú objektami pre správu verzií. Tieto môžu obsahovať súbory vytvorené kompilátorom *.obj, *.lst, možno výstupný adresár, v ktorom sú výsledky prekladu. Kedykoľvek odovzdávate zmeny, TortoiseSVN zobrazí vaše neverziované súbory v zozname súborov odovzdávacieho dialógu. Samozrejme môžete toto zobrazovanie vypnúť, ale potom sa môže stať, že zabudnete pridať zdrojový súbor.

Najlepší spôsob, ako sa tomuto problému vyhnúť je pridať derivované (výtvarane) súbory do zoznamu vylúčení pre daný projekt. Takto sa vám nebudú zobrazovať v odovzdávacom dialógu, ale originálne neverziované zdrojové súbory budú stále označené.

If you right click on a single unversioned file, and select the command TortoiseSVN → Add to Ignore List from the context menu, a submenu appears allowing you to select just that file, or all files with the same extension. Both submenus also have a (recursively) equivalent. If you select multiple files, there is no submenu and you can only add those specific files/folders.

If you choose the (recursively) version of the ignore context menu, the item will be ignored not just for the selected folder but all subfolders as well. However this requires SVN clients version 1.8 or higher.

If you want to remove one or more items from the ignore list, right click on those items and select TortoiseSVN → Remove from Ignore List You can also access a folder's `svn:ignore` property directly. That allows you to specify more general patterns using filename globbing, described in the section below. Read [Oddiel 4.17, "Nastavenia Projektu"](#) for more information on setting properties directly. Please be aware that each ignore pattern has to be placed on a separate line. Separating them by spaces does not work.



Globálny zoznam vylúčenia

Another way to ignore files is to add them to the *global ignore list*. The big difference here is that the global ignore list is a client property. It applies to *all* Subversion projects, but on the client PC only. In general it is better to use the `svn:ignore` property where possible, because it can be applied to specific project areas, and it works for everyone who checks out the project. Read [Oddiel 4.30.1, "Hlavné Nastavenia"](#) for more information.



Ignoring Versioned Items

Versioned files and folders can never be ignored - that's a feature of Subversion. If you versioned a file by mistake, read [Oddiel B.8, "Ignorovať súbory, ktoré sú už verziované"](#) for instructions on how to "unversion" it.

4.13.1. Pattern Matching in Ignore Lists

Subversion's ignore patterns make use of filename globbing, a technique originally used in Unix to specify files using meta-characters as wildcards. The following characters have special meaning:

*

Matches any string of characters, including the empty string (no characters).

?

Matches any single character.

[...]

Matches any one of the characters enclosed in the square brackets. Within the brackets, a pair of characters separated by “-” matches any character lexically between the two. For example `[AGm-p]` matches any one of A, G, m, n, o or p.

Pattern matching is case sensitive, which can cause problems on Windows. You can force case insensitivity the hard way by pairing characters, e.g. to ignore `*.tmp` regardless of case, you could use a pattern like `*.[Tt][Mm][Pp]`.

If you want an official definition for globbing, you can find it in the IEEE specifications for the shell command language *Pattern Matching Notation* [http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399/utilities/xcu_chap02.html#tag_02_13].

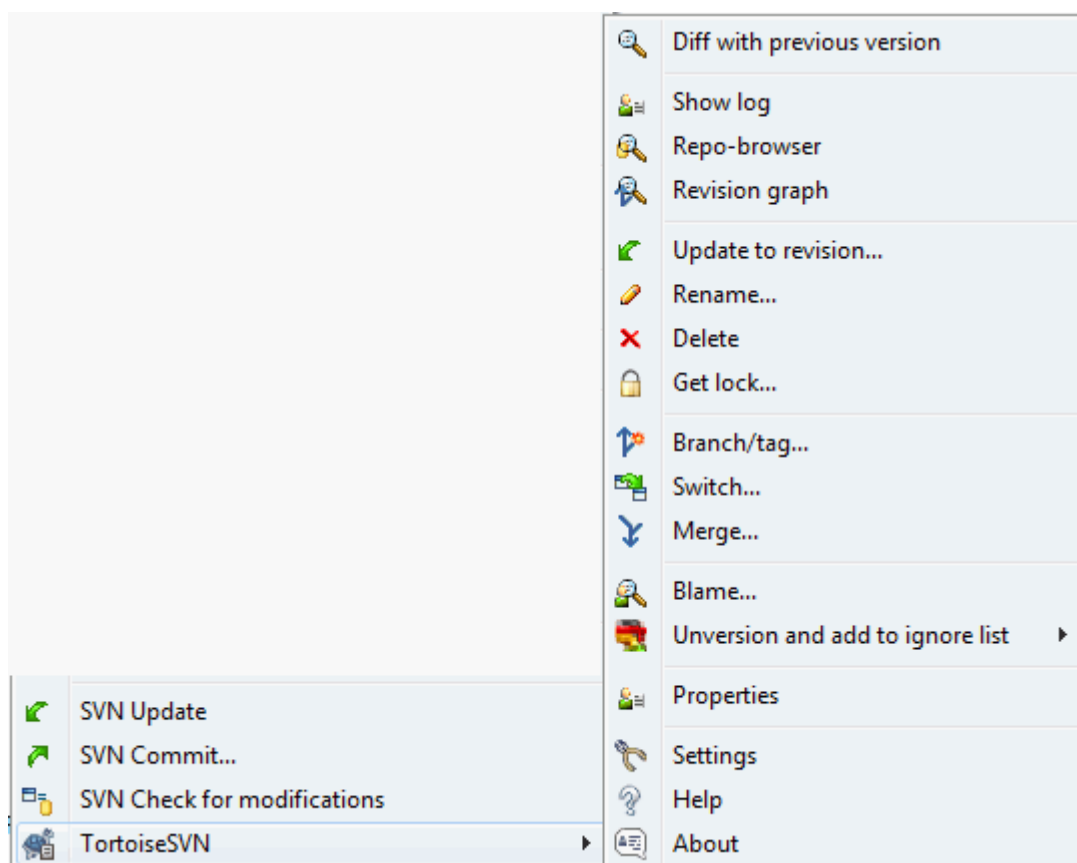


Žiadne cesty v globálnom zozname vylúčenia

You should not include path information in your pattern. The pattern matching is intended to be used against plain file names and folder names. If you want to ignore all CVS folders, just add CVS to the ignore list. There is no need to specify `CVS */CVS` as you did in earlier versions. If you want to ignore all tmp folders when they exist within a prog folder but not within a doc folder you should use the `svn:ignore` property instead. There is no reliable way to achieve this using global ignore patterns.

4.14. Vymazávanie, Premenovanie a Presúvanie

Subversion allows renaming and moving of files and folders. So there are menu entries for delete and rename in the TortoiseSVN submenu.



Obrázok 4.32. Explorer context menu for versioned files

4.14.1. Vymazavanie súborov a adresárov

Použite TortoiseSVN → Vymazať k odstráneniu súborov, alebo adresárov zo Subversion.

When you TortoiseSVN → Delete a file or folder, it is removed from your working copy immediately as well as being marked for deletion in the repository on next commit. The item's parent folder shows a “modified” icon overlay. Up until you commit the change, you can get the file back using TortoiseSVN → Revert on the parent folder.

If you want to delete an item from the repository, but keep it locally as an unversioned file/folder, use Extended Context Menu → Delete (keep local). You have to hold the **Shift** key while right clicking on the item in the explorer list pane (right pane) in order to see this in the extended context menu.

If an item is deleted via the explorer instead of using the TortoiseSVN context menu, the commit dialog shows those items as missing and lets you remove them from version control too before the commit. However, if you update your working copy, Subversion will spot the missing item and replace it with the latest version from the repository. If you need to delete a version-controlled file, always use TortoiseSVN → Delete so that Subversion doesn't have to guess what you really want to do.



Getting a deleted file or folder back

If you have deleted a file or a folder and already committed that delete operation to the repository, then a normal TortoiseSVN → Revert can't bring it back anymore. But the file or folder is not lost at all. If you know the revision the file or folder got deleted (if you don't, use the log dialog to find out) open the repository browser and switch to that revision. Then select the file or folder you deleted,

right click and select Context Menu → Copy to... as the target for that copy operation select the path to your working copy.

4.14.2. Presúvanie súborov a adresárov

If you want to do a simple in-place rename of a file or folder, use Context Menu → Rename... Enter the new name for the item and you're done.

If you want to move files around inside your working copy, perhaps to a different sub-folder, use the right mouse drag-and-drop handler:

1. select the files or directories you want to move
2. right drag them to the new location inside the working copy
3. release the right mouse button
4. in the popup menu select Context Menu → SVN Move versioned files here



Commit the parent folder

Since renames and moves are done as a delete followed by an add you must commit the parent folder of the renamed/moved file so that the deleted part of the rename/move will show up in the commit dialog. If you don't commit the removed part of the rename/move, it will stay behind in the repository and when your co-workers update, the old file will not be removed. i.e. they will have *both* the old and the new copies.

You *must* commit a folder rename before changing any of the files inside the folder, otherwise your working copy can get really messed up.

Another way of moving or copying files is to use the Windows copy/cut commands. Select the files you want to copy, right click and choose Context Menu → Copy from the explorer context menu. Then browse to the target folder, right click and choose TortoiseSVN → Paste. For moving files, choose Context Menu → Cut instead of Context Menu → Copy.

You can also use the repository browser to move items around. Read [Oddiel 4.24, “Prezeranie úložiska”](#) to find out more.



Do Not SVN Move Externals

You should *not* use the TortoiseSVN Move or Rename commands on a folder which has been created using `svn:externals`. This action would cause the external item to be deleted from its parent repository, probably upsetting many other people. If you need to move an externals folder you should use an ordinary shell move, then adjust the `svn:externals` properties of the source and destination parent folders.

4.14.3. Dealing with filename case conflicts

If the repository already contains two files with the same name but differing only in case (e.g. `TEST.TXT` and `test.txt`), you will not be able to update or checkout the parent directory on a Windows client. Whilst Subversion supports case-sensitive filenames, Windows does not.

This sometimes happens when two people commit, from separate working copies, files which happen to have the same name, but with a case difference. It can also happen when files are committed from a system with a case-sensitive file system, like Linux.

In that case, you have to decide which one of them you want to keep and delete (or rename) the other one from the repository.



Preventing two files with the same name

There is a server hook script available at: <http://svn.collab.net/repos/svn/trunk/contrib/hook-scripts/> that will prevent checkins which result in case conflicts.

4.14.4. Repairing File Renames

Sometimes your friendly IDE will rename files for you as part of a refactoring exercise, and of course it doesn't tell Subversion. If you try to commit your changes, Subversion will see the old filename as missing and the new one as an unversioned file. You could just check the new filename to get it added in, but you would then lose the history tracing, as Subversion does not know the files are related.

A better way is to notify Subversion that this change is actually a rename, and you can do this within the **Commit** and **Check for Modifications** dialogs. Simply select both the old name (missing) and the new name (unversioned) and use **Context Menu** → **Repair Move** to pair the two files as a rename.

4.14.5. Vymazávanie neverziovaných súborov

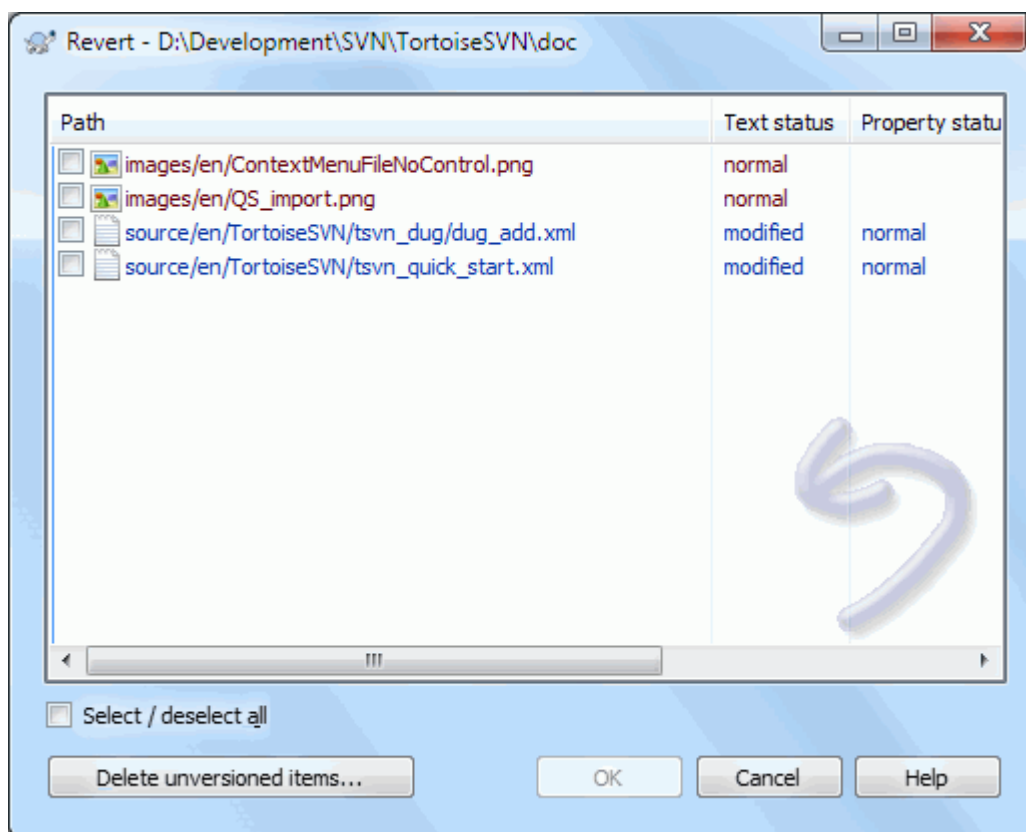
Usually you set your ignore list such that all generated files are ignored in Subversion. But what if you want to clear all those ignored items to produce a clean build? Usually you would set that in your makefile, but if you are debugging the makefile, or changing the build system it is useful to have a way of clearing the decks.

TortoiseSVN provides just such an option using **Extended Context Menu** → **Delete unversioned items....** You have to hold the **Shift** while right clicking on a folder in the explorer list pane (right pane) in order to see this in the extended context menu. This will produce a dialog which lists all unversioned files anywhere in your working copy. You can then select or deselect items to be removed.

When such items are deleted, the recycle bin is used, so if you make a mistake here and delete a file that should have been versioned, you can still recover it.

4.15. Vrátiť zmeny

If you want to undo all changes you made in a file since the last update you need to select the file, right click to pop up the context menu and then select the command **TortoiseSVN** → **Revert**. A dialog will pop up showing you the files that you've changed and can revert. Select those you want to revert and click on **OK**.



Obrázok 4.33. Dialóg vrátenia

If you want to undo a deletion or a rename, you need to use Revert on the parent folder as the deleted item does not exist for you to right click on.

If you want to undo the addition of an item, this appears in the context menu as TortoiseSVN → Undo add.... This is really a revert as well, but the name has been changed to make it more obvious.

The columns in this dialog can be customized in the same way as the columns in the Check for modifications dialog. Read [Oddiel 4.7.4, “Miestny a vzdialeny stav”](#) for further details.

Since revert is sometimes used to clean up a working copy, there is an extra button which allows you to delete unversioned items as well. When you click this button another dialog comes up listing all the unversioned items, which you can then select for deletion.



Undoing Changes which have been Committed

Revert will only undo your local changes. It does *not* undo any changes which have already been committed. If you want to undo all the changes which were committed in a particular revision, read [Oddiel 4.9, “Revision Log Dialog”](#) for further information.



Vrátenie je pomalé

When you revert changes you may find that the operation takes a lot longer than you expect. This is because the modified version of the file is sent to the recycle bin, so you can retrieve your changes if you reverted by mistake. However, if your recycle bin is full, Windows takes a long time to find a place to put the file. The solution is simple: either empty the recycle bin or deactivate the Use recycle bin when reverting box in TortoiseSVN's settings.

4.16. Vyčistiť

If a Subversion command cannot complete successfully, perhaps due to server problems, your working copy can be left in an inconsistent state. In that case you need to use TortoiseSVN → Cleanup on the folder. It is a good idea to do this at the top level of the working copy.

In the cleanup dialog, there are also other useful options to get the working copy into a clean state.

Clean up working copy status

As stated above, this option tries to get an inconsistent working copy into a workable and usable state. This doesn't affect any data you have but only the internal states of the working copy database. This is the actual Cleanup command you know from older TortoiseSVN clients or other SVN clients.

Refresh shell overlays

Sometimes the shell overlays, especially on the tree view on the left side of the explorer don't show the current status, or the status cache failed to recognize changes. In this situation, you can use this command to force a refresh.

Include externals

If this is checked, then all actions are done for all files and folders included with the svn:externals property as well.

Delete unversioned files and folders, Delete ignored files and folders

This is a fast and easy way to remove all generated files in your working copy. All files and folders that are not versioned are moved to the trash bin.

Note: you can also do the same from the TortoiseSVN → Revert dialog. There you also get a list of all the unversioned files and folders to select for removal.

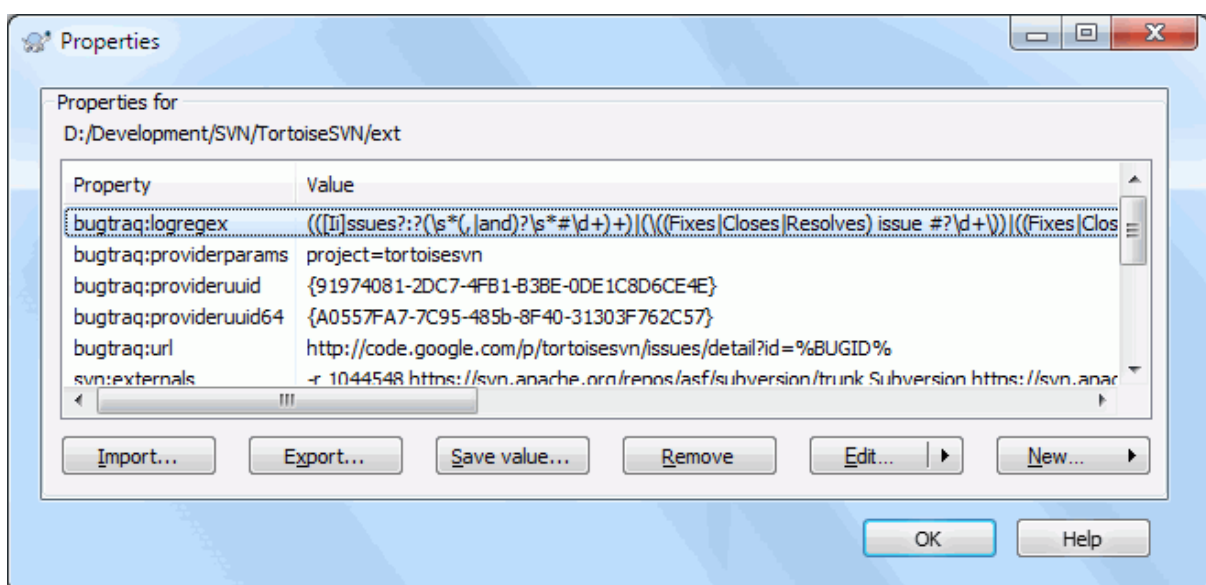
Revert all changes recursively

This command reverts all your local modifications which are not committed yet.

Note: it's better to use the TortoiseSVN → Revert command instead, because there you can first see and select the files which you want to revert.

4.17. Nastavenia Projektu

4.17.1. Vlastnosti Subversion



Obrázok 4.34. Subversion property page

You can read and set the Subversion properties from the Windows properties dialog, but also from TortoiseSVN → **properties** and within TortoiseSVN's status lists, from **Context menu** → **properties**.

You can add your own properties, or some properties with a special meaning in Subversion. These begin with `svn:`. `svn:externals` is such a property; see how to handle externals in [Oddiel 4.18](#), “**externé objekty**”.

4.17.1.1. **svn:keywords**

Subversion supports CVS-like keyword expansion which can be used to embed filename and revision information within the file itself. Keywords currently supported are:

\$Date\$

Date of last known commit. This is based on information obtained when you update your working copy. It does *not* check the repository to find more recent changes.

\$Revision\$

Revízia posledného známeho odovzdania.

\$Author\$

Autor, ktorý urobil posledné známe odovzdanie.

\$HeadURL\$

Plná URL adresa súboru v úložisku.

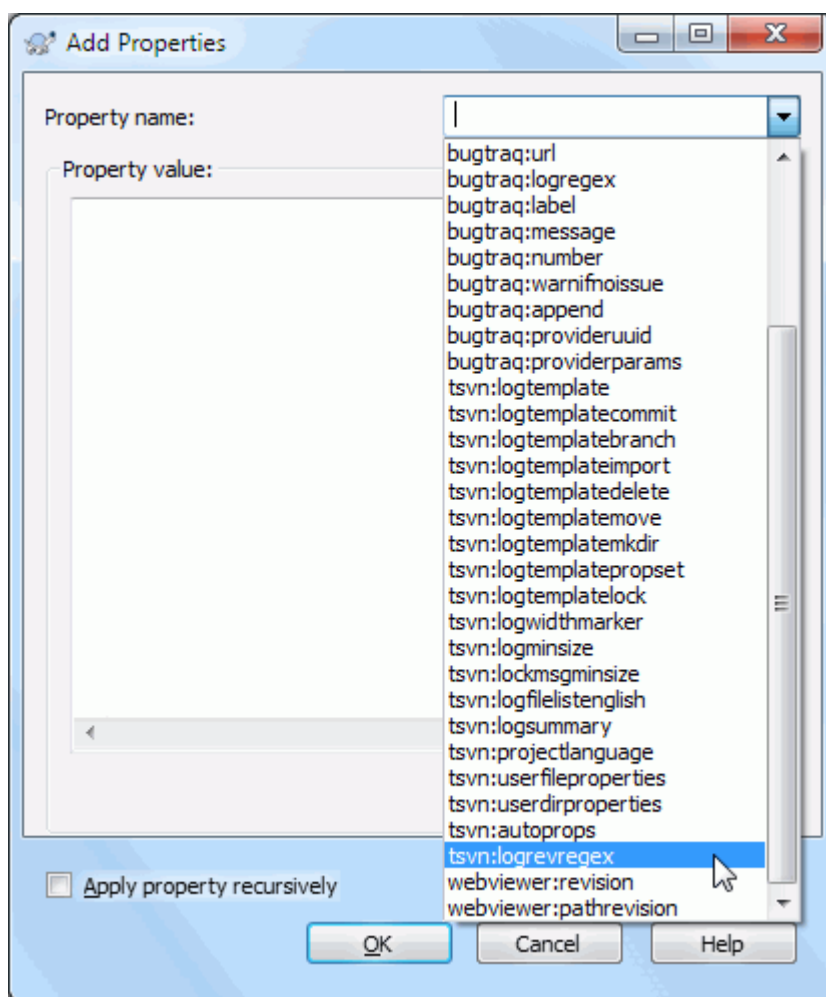
\$Id\$

Komprimovaná kombinácia predchádzajúcich styroch.

To find out how to use these keywords, look at the [svn:keywords section](http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.props.special.keywords.html) [http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.props.special.keywords.html] in the Subversion book, which gives a full description of these keywords and how to enable and use them.

For more information about properties in Subversion see the [Special Properties](http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.props.html) [http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.props.html].

4.17.1.2. Pridanie a úprava vlastností



Obrázok 4.35. Pridanie vlastností

To add a new property, first click on **New...** Select the required property name from the menu, and then fill in the required information in the specific property dialog. These specific property dialogs are described in more detail in [Oddiel 4.17.3, "Property Editors"](#).

To add a property that doesn't have its own dialog, choose **Advanced** from the **New...** menu. Then either select an existing property in the combo box or enter a custom property name.

If you want to apply a property to many items at once, select the files/folders in explorer, then select **Context menu** → **properties**.

If you want to apply the property to *every* file and folder in the hierarchy below the current folder, check the **Recursive** checkbox.

If you wish to edit an existing property, select that property from the list of existing properties, then click on **Edit...**

If you wish to remove an existing property, select that property from the list of existing properties, then click on **Remove**.

The `svn:externals` property can be used to pull in other projects from the same repository or a completely different repository. For more information, read [Oddiel 4.18, "externé objekty"](#).



Edit properties at HEAD revision

Because properties are versioned, you cannot edit the properties of previous revisions. If you look at properties from the log dialog, or from a non-HEAD revision in the repository browser, you will see a list of properties and values, but no edit controls.

4.17.1.3. Exporting and Importing Properties

Often you will find yourself applying the same set of properties many times, for example `bugtraq:logregex`. To simplify the process of copying properties from one project to another, you can use the Export/Import feature.

From the file or folder where the properties are already set, use TortoiseSVN → **properties**, select the properties you wish to export and click on **Export...** You will be prompted for a filename where the property names and values will be saved.

From the folder(s) where you wish to apply these properties, use TortoiseSVN → **properties** and click on **Import...** You will be prompted for a filename to import from, so navigate to the place you saved the export file previously and select it. The properties will be added to the folders non-recursively.

If you want to add properties to a tree recursively, follow the steps above, then in the property dialog select each property in turn, click on **Edit...**, check the **Apply property recursively** box and click on **OK**.

The Import file format is binary and proprietary to TortoiseSVN. Its only purpose is to transfer properties using Import and Export, so there is no need to edit these files.

4.17.1.4. Binárne vlastnosti

TortoiseSVN can handle binary property values using files. To read a binary property value, **Save...** to a file. To set a binary value, use a hex editor or other appropriate tool to create a file with the content you require, then **Load...** from that file.

Although binary properties are not often used, they can be useful in some applications. For example if you are storing huge graphics files, or if the application used to load the file is huge, you might want to store a thumbnail as a property so you can obtain a preview quickly.

4.17.1.5. Automatic property setting

You can configure Subversion and TortoiseSVN to set properties automatically on files and folders when they are added to the repository. There are two ways of doing this.

You can edit the Subversion configuration file to enable this feature on your client. The **General** page of TortoiseSVN's settings dialog has an edit button to take you there directly. The config file is a simple text file which controls some of Subversion's workings. You need to change two things: firstly in the section headed `miscellany` uncomment the line `enable-auto-props = yes`. Secondly you need to edit the section below to define which properties you want added to which file types. This method is a standard Subversion feature and works with any Subversion client. However it has to be defined on each client individually - there is no way to propagate these settings from the repository.

An alternative method is to set the `tsvn:autoprops` property on folders, as described in the next section. This method only works for TortoiseSVN clients, but it does get propagated to all working copies on update.

Whichever method you choose, you should note that auto-props are only applied to files at the time they are added to the working copy. Auto-props will never change the properties of files which are already versioned.

If you want to be absolutely sure that new files have the correct properties applied, you should set up a repository pre-commit hook to reject commits where the required properties are not set.



Odobrat' vlastnosti

Subversion properties are versioned. After you change or add a property you have to commit your changes.



Konflikty vo vlastnostiach

If there's a conflict on committing the changes, because another user has changed the same property, Subversion generates a `.prej` file. Delete this file after you have resolved the conflict.

4.17.2. TortoiseSVN Vlastnosti projektu

TortoiseSVN has a few special properties of its own, and these begin with `tsvn:`.

- `tsvn:logminsize` sets the minimum length of a log message for a commit. If you enter a shorter message than specified here, the commit is disabled. This feature is very useful for reminding you to supply a proper descriptive message for every commit. If this property is not set, or the value is zero, empty log messages are allowed.

`tsvn:lockmsgminsize` sets the minimum length of a lock message. If you enter a shorter message than specified here, the lock is disabled. This feature is very useful for reminding you to supply a proper descriptive message for every lock you get. If this property is not set, or the value is zero, empty lock messages are allowed.

- `tsvn:logwidthmarker` is used with projects which require log messages to be formatted with some maximum width (typically 80 characters) before a line break. Setting this property to a non-zero will do 2 things in the log message entry dialog: it places a marker to indicate the maximum width, and it disables word wrap in the display, so that you can see whether the text you entered is too long. Note: this feature will only work correctly if you have a fixed-width font selected for log messages.
- `tsvn:logtemplate` is used with projects which have rules about log message formatting. The property holds a multi-line text string which will be inserted in the commit message box when you start a commit. You can then edit it to include the required information. Note: if you are also using `tsvn:logminsize`, be sure to set the length longer than the template or you will lose the protection mechanism.

There are also action specific templates which you can use instead of `tsvn:logtemplate`. The action specific templates are used if set, but `tsvn:logtemplate` will be used if no action specific template is set.

The action specific templates are:

- `tsvn:logtemplatecommit` is used for all commits from a working copy.
- `tsvn:logtemplatebranch` is used when you create a branch/tag, or when you copy files or folders directly in the repository browser.
- `tsvn:logtemplateimport` is used for imports.
- `tsvn:logtemplatedelete` is used when deleting items directly in the repository browser.
- `tsvn:logtemplatemove` is used when renaming or moving items in the repository browser.
- `tsvn:logtemplatemkdir` is used when creating directories in the repository browser.
- `tsvn:logtemplatepropset` is used when modifying properties in the repository browser.
- `tsvn:logtemplatelock` is used when getting a lock.
- Subversion allows you to set “autoprops” which will be applied to newly added or imported files, based on the file extension. This depends on every client having set appropriate autoprops in their Subversion configuration file. `tsvn:autoprops` can be set on folders and these will be merged with the user's local autoprops when

importing or adding files. The format is the same as for Subversion autoprops, e.g. `*.sh = svn:eol-style=native;svn:executable` sets two properties on files with the `.sh` extension.

If there is a conflict between the local autoprops and `tsvn:autoprops`, the project settings take precedence because they are specific to that project.

- In the Commit dialog you have the option to paste in the list of changed files, including the status of each file (added, modified, etc). `tsvn:logfilelistenglish` defines whether the file status is inserted in English or in the localized language. If the property is not set, the default is `true`.
- TortoiseSVN can use spell checker modules which are also used by OpenOffice and Mozilla. If you have those installed this property will determine which spell checker to use, i.e. in which language the log messages for your project should be written. `tsvn:projectlanguage` sets the language module the spell checking engine should use when you enter a log message. You can find the values for your language on this page: [MSDN: Language Identifiers](http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms776260.aspx) [http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms776260.aspx].

You can enter this value in decimal, or in hexadecimal if prefixed with `0x`. For example English (US) can be entered as `0x0409` or `1033`.

- The property `tsvn:logsummary` is used to extract a portion of the log message which is then shown in the log dialog as the log message summary.

The value of the `tsvn:logsummary` property must be set to a one line regex string which contains one regex group. Whatever matches that group is used as the summary.

An example: `\[SUMMARY\]:\s+(.*)` Will catch everything after “[SUMMARY]” in the log message and use that as the summary.

- The property `tsvn:logrevregex` defines a regular expression which matches references to revisions in a log message. This is used in the log dialog to turn such references into links which when clicked will either scroll to that revision (if the revision is already shown in the log dialog, or if it's available from the log cache) or open a new log dialog showing that revision.

The regular expression must match the whole reference, not just the revision number. The revision number is extracted from the matched reference string automatically.

If this property is not set, a default regular expression is used to link revision references.

- There are several properties available to configure client-side hook scripts. Each property is for one specific hook script type.

The available properties/hook-scripts are

- `tsvn:startcommithook`
- `tsvn:precommithook`
- `tsvn:postcommithook`
- `tsvn:startupdatehook`
- `tsvn:preupdatehook`
- `tsvn:postupdatehook`

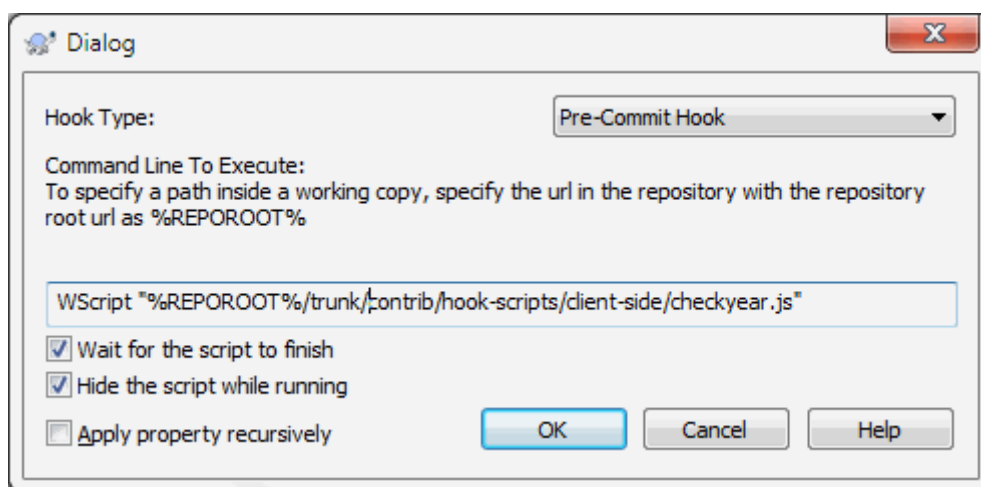
The parameters are the same as if you would configure the hook scripts in the settings dialog. See [Oddiel 4.30.8, “Klientské \(pripnuté\) skripty”](#) for the details.

Since not every user has his or her working copy checked out at the same location with the same name, you can configure a script/tool to execute that resides in your working copy by specifying the URL in the repository instead, using `%REPOROOT%` as the part of the URL to the repository root. For example, if your

hook script is in your working copy under `contrib/hook-scripts/client-side/checkyear.js`, you would specify the path to the script as `%REPOROOT%/trunk/contrib/hook-scripts/client-side/checkyear.js`. This way even if you move your repository to another server you do not have to adjust the hook script properties.

Instead of `%REPOROOT%` you can also specify `%REPOROOT+%`. The `+` is used to insert any number of folder paths necessary to find the script. This is useful if you want to specify your script so that if you create a branch the script is still found even though the url of the working copy is now different. Using the example above, you would specify the path to the script as `%REPOROOT+%/contrib/hook-scripts/client-side/checkyear.js`.

The following screenshot shows how the script to check for current copyright years in source file headers is configured for TortoiseSVN.



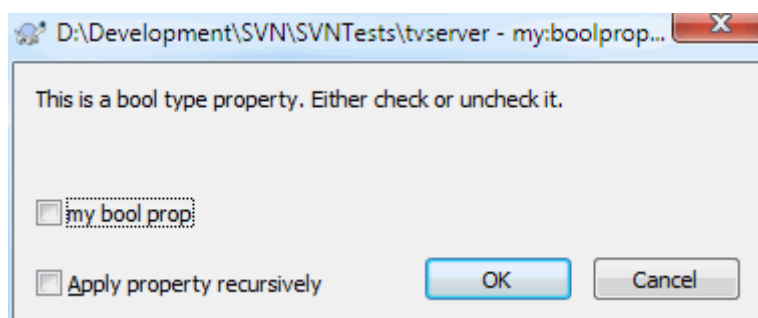
Obrázok 4.36. Property dialog for hook scripts

- When you want to add a new property, you can either pick one from the list in the combo box, or you can enter any property name you like. If your project uses some custom properties, and you want those properties to appear in the list in the combo box (to avoid typos when you enter a property name), you can create a list of your custom properties using `tsvn:userfileproperties` and `tsvn:userdirproperties`. Apply these properties to a folder. When you go to edit the properties of any child item, your custom properties will appear in the list of pre-defined property names.

You can also specify whether a custom dialog is used to add/edit your property. TortoiseSVN offers four different dialog, depending on the type of your property.

bool

If your property can only have two states, e.g., true and false, then you can configure your property as a bool type.



Obrázok 4.37. Property dialog boolean user types

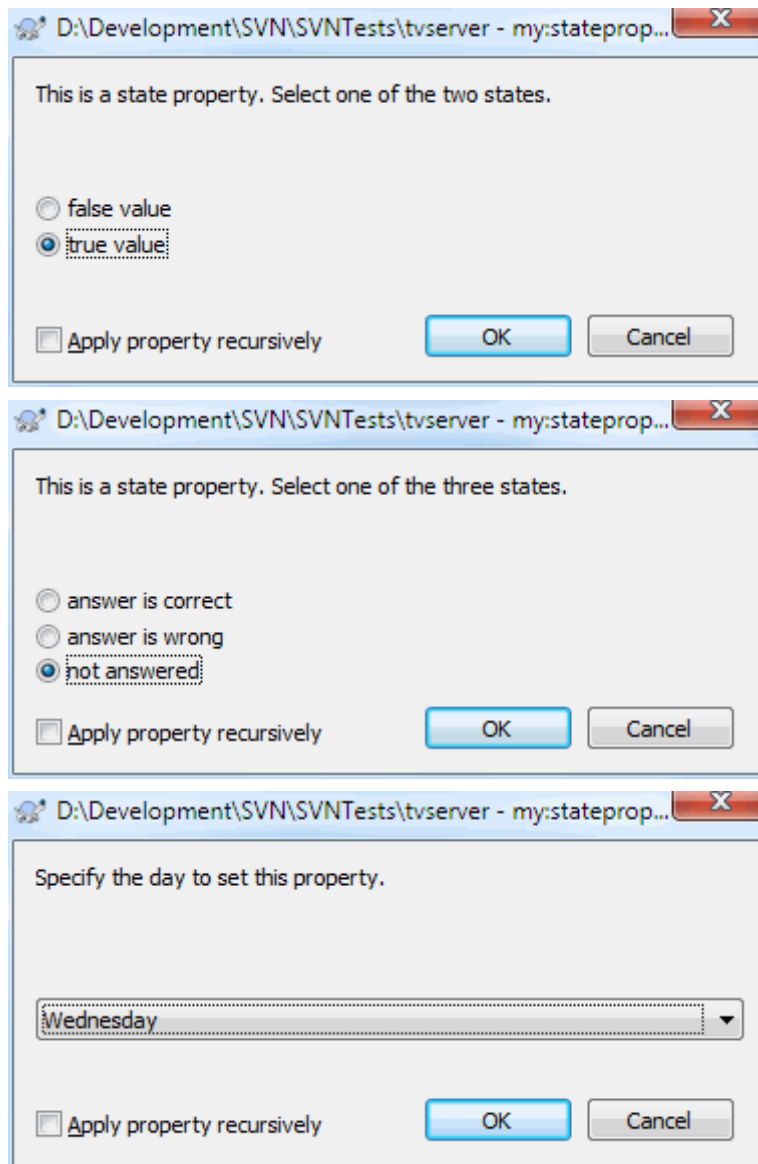
Specify your property like this:

```
propertyname=bool;labeltext (YESVALUE;NOVALUE;Checkboxtext)
```

the `labeltext` is the text shown in the dialog above the checkbox where you can explain the purpose and use of the property. The other parameters should be self explanatory.

state

If your property represents one of many possible states, e.g., `yes`, `no`, `maybe`, then you can configure your property as a `state`



Obrázok 4.38. Property dialog state user types

property like this:

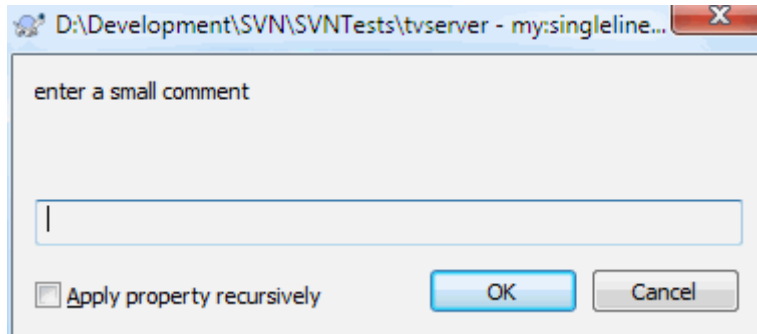
```
propertyname=state;labeltext (DEFVAL;VAL1;TEXT1;VAL2;TEXT2;VAL3;TEXT3;...)
```

The parameters are the same as for the `bool` property, with `DEFVAL` being the default value to be used if the property isn't set yet or has a value that's not configured.

For up to three different values, the dialog shows up to three radio buttons. If there are more values configured, it uses a combo box from where the user can select the required state.

singleline

For properties that consist of one line of text, use the `singleline` property type:



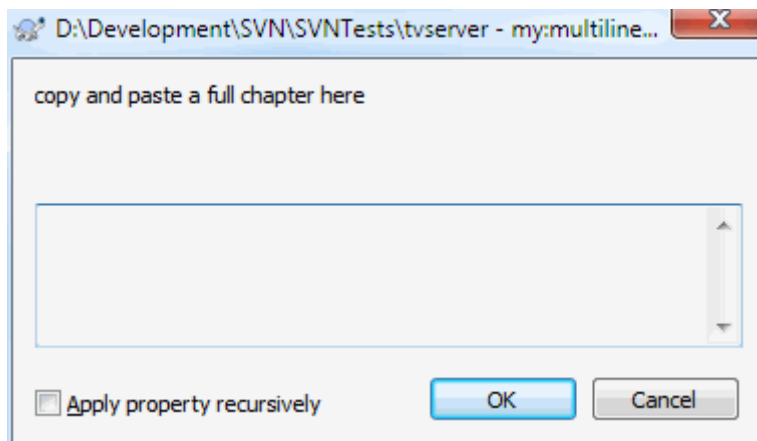
Obrázok 4.39. Property dialog single-line user types

```
propertyname=singleline;labeltext(regex)
```

the `regex` specifies a regular expression which is used to validate (match) the text the user entered. If the text does not match the `regex`, then the user is shown an error and the property isn't set.

multiline

For properties that consist of multiple lines of text, use the `multiline` property type:



Obrázok 4.40. Property dialog multi-line user types

```
propertyname=multiline;labeltext(regex)
```

the `regex` specifies a regular expression which is used to validate (match) the text the user entered. Don't forget to include the newline (`\n`) character in the `regex`!

The screenshots above were made with the following `tsvn:userdirproperties`:

```
my:boolprop=bool;This is a bool type property. Either check or uncheck it.(true;false;
my:stateprop1=state;This is a state property. Select one of the two states.(true;true;
my:stateprop2=state;This is a state property. Select one of the three states.(maybe;tr
my:stateprop3=state;Specify the day to set this property.(1;1;Monday;2;Tuesday;3;Wedne
my:singlelineprop=singleline;enter a small comment(.*)
my:multilineprop=multiline;copy and paste a full chapter here(.*)
```

TortoiseSVN can integrate with some bug tracking tools. This uses project properties that start with `bugtraq:`. Read [Oddiel 4.28, “Integration with Bug Tracking Systems / Issue Trackers”](#) for further information.

It can also integrate with some web-based repository browsers, using project properties that start with `webviewer:`. Read [Oddiel 4.29, “Integration with Web-based Repository Viewers”](#) for further information.



Nastavenie vlastnosti projektu na adresáre

These special project properties must be set on *folders* for the system to work. When you use a TortoiseSVN command which uses these properties, the properties are read from the folder you clicked on. If the properties are not found there, TortoiseSVN will search upwards through the folder tree to find them until it comes to an unversioned folder, or the tree root (e.g. `C:\`) is found. If you can be sure that each user checks out only from e.g. `trunk/` and not some sub-folder, then it is sufficient to set the properties on `trunk/`. If you can't be sure, you should set the properties recursively on each sub-folder. If you set the same property but you use different values at different depths in your project hierarchy then you will get different results depending on where you click in the folder structure.

For project properties *only*, i.e. `tsvn:`, `bugtraq:` and `webviewer:` you can use the **Recursive** checkbox to set the property to all sub-folders in the hierarchy, without also setting it on all files.

When you add new sub-folders to a working copy using TortoiseSVN, any project properties present in the parent folder will automatically be added to the new child folder too.



Obmedzenia používania prehliadača úložiska

Fetching properties remotely is a slow operation, so some of the features described above will not work in the repository browser as they do in a working copy.

- When you add a property using the repo browser, only the standard `svn:` properties are offered in the pre-defined list. Any other property name must be entered manually.
- Properties cannot be set or deleted recursively using the repo browser.
- Project properties will *not* be propagated automatically when a child folder is added using the repo browser.
- `tsvn:autoprops` will *not* set properties on files which are added using the repo browser.



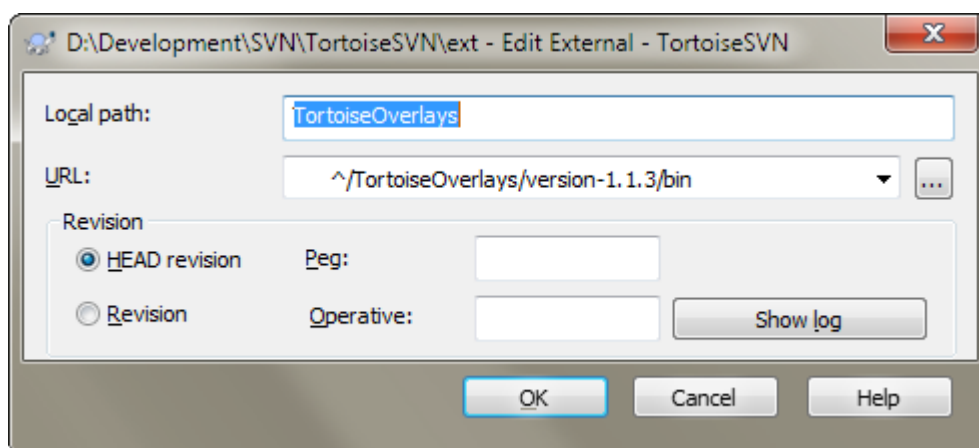
Výstraha

Although TortoiseSVN's project properties are extremely useful, they only work with TortoiseSVN, and some will only work in newer versions of TortoiseSVN. If people working on your project use a variety of Subversion clients, or possibly have old versions of TortoiseSVN, you may want to use repository hooks to enforce project policies. project properties can only help to implement a policy, they cannot enforce it.

4.17.3. Property Editors

Some properties have to use specific values, or be formatted in a specific way in order to be used for automation. To help get the formatting correct, TortoiseSVN presents edit dialogs for some particular properties which show the possible values or break the property into its individual components.

4.17.3.1. External Content



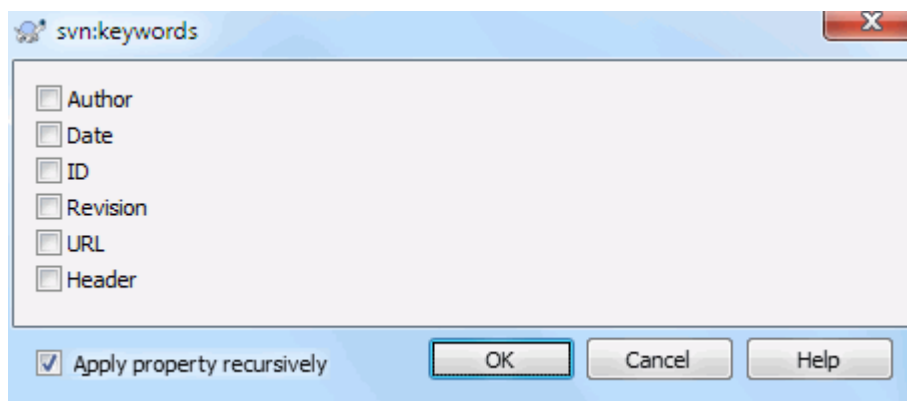
Obrázok 4.41. svn:externals property page

The `svn:externals` property can be used to pull in other projects from the same repository or a completely different repository as described in [Oddiel 4.18, “externé objekty”](#).

You need to define the name of the sub-folder that the external folder is checked out as, and the Subversion URL of the external item. You can check out an external at its HEAD revision, so when the external item changes in the repository, your working copy will receive those changes on update. However, if you want the external to reference a particular stable point then you can specify the specific revision to use. IN this case you may also want to specify the same revision as a peg revision. If the external item is renamed at some point in the future then Subversion will not be able to update this item in your working copy. By specifying a peg revision you tell Subversion to look for an item that had that name at the peg revision rather than at HEAD.

The button Find HEAD-Revision fetches the HEAD revision of every external URL and shows that HEAD revision in the rightmost column. After the HEAD revision is known, a simple right click on an external gives you the command to peg the selected externals to their explicit HEAD revision. In case the HEAD revision is not known yet, the right click command will fetch the HEAD revision first.

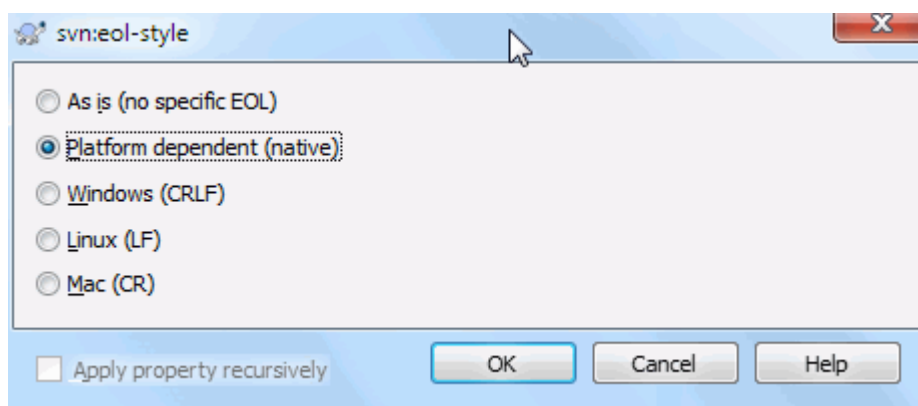
4.17.3.2. SVN Keywords



Obrázok 4.42. svn:keywords property page

Select the keywords that you would like to be expanded in your file.

4.17.3.3. EOL Style



Obrázok 4.43. svn:eol-style property page

Select the end-of-line style that you wish to use and TortoiseSVN will use the correct property value.

4.17.3.4. Issue Tracker Integration

Edit bugtraq properties - C:\TortoiseSVN\trunk - TortoiseSVN

Issue tracker
Specify the URL to access the issue tracker. Use %BUGID% as a placeholder for the real issue number.

URL:

Remind me to enter a bug-ID

Message
Specify how the commit message should be built from the entered bug-ID. Use the placeholder %BUGID% for the real bug-ID. If you leave these settings empty, TortoiseSVN will use the regular expressions instead.

Message pattern:

Message label:

Bug-ID is: Arbitrary text Numeric

Insert message at: Top Bottom

Regular Expression
Enter the regular expression patterns for filtering out the bug-ID from a commit message.

Message part expression:

Bug-ID expression:

IBugTraqProvider

Provider uuid win32: uuid x64:

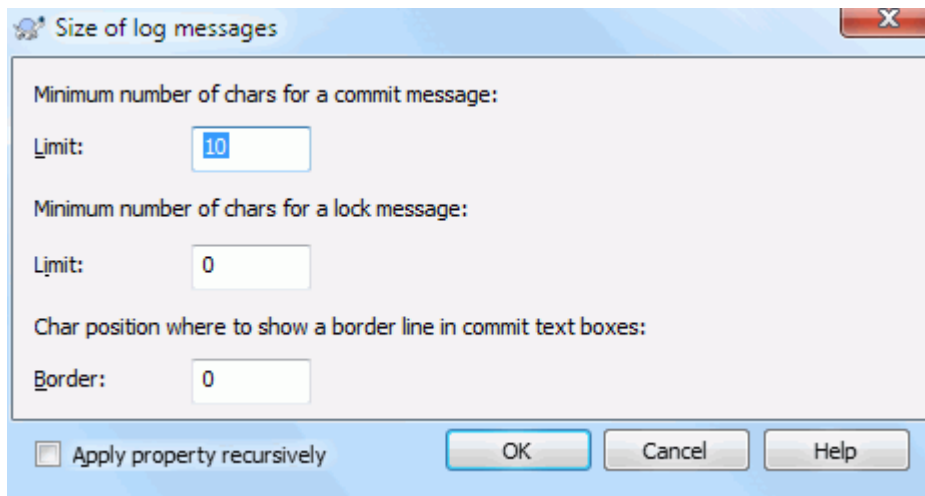
Provider parameters:

Apply property recursively

OK Cancel Help

Obrázok 4.44. tsvn:bugtraq property page

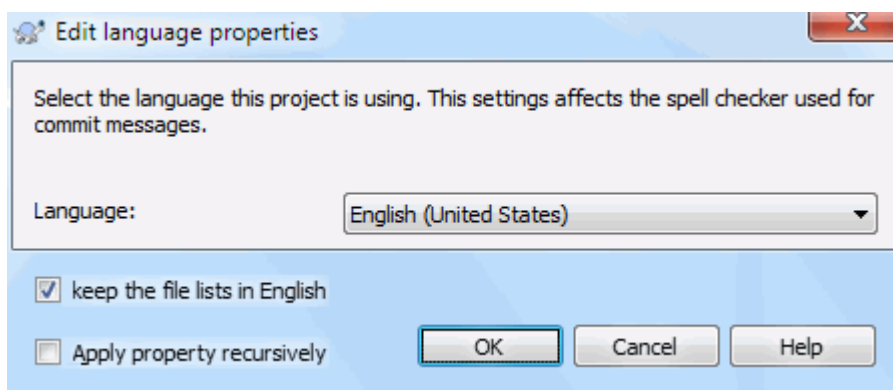
4.17.3.5. Log Message Sizes



Obrázok 4.45. Size of log messages property page

These 3 properties control the formatting of log messages. The first 2 disable the OK in the commit or lock dialogs until the message meets the minimum length. The border position shows a marker at the given column width as a guide for projects which have width limits on their log messages. Setting a value to zero will delete the property.

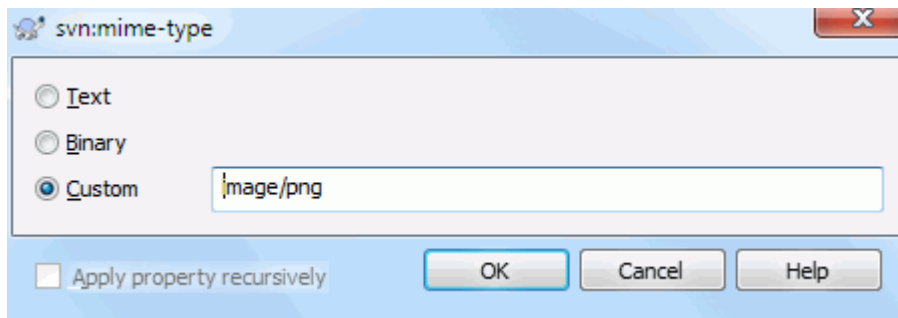
4.17.3.6. Project Language



Obrázok 4.46. Language property page

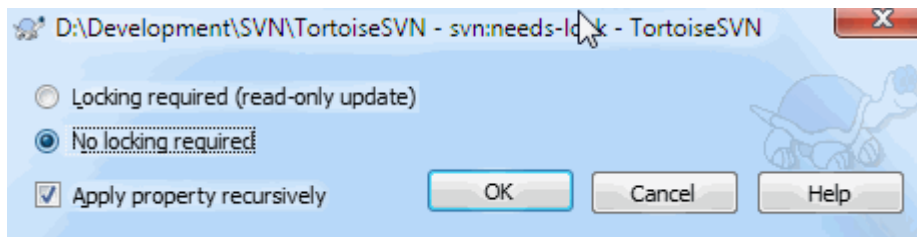
Choose the language to use for spell-checking log messages in the commit dialog. The file lists checkbox comes into effect when you right click in the log message pane and select **Paste file list**. By default the Subversion status will be shown in your local language. When this box is checked the status is always given in English, for projects which require English-only log messages.

4.17.3.7. MIME-type



Obrázok 4.47. svn:mime-type property page

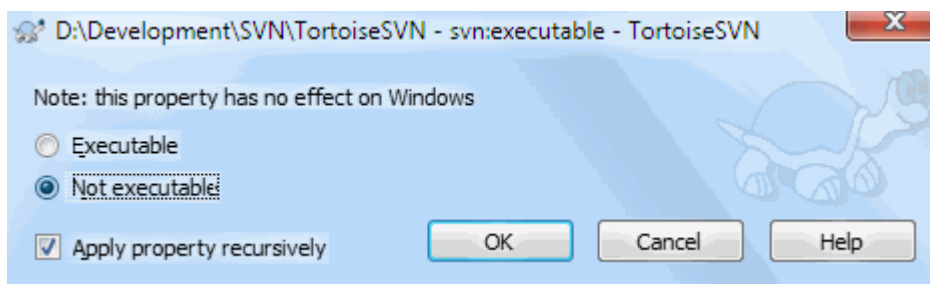
4.17.3.8. svn:needs-lock



Obrázok 4.48. svn:needs-lock property page

This property simply controls whether a file will be checked out as read-only if there is no lock held for it in the working copy.

4.17.3.9. svn:executable



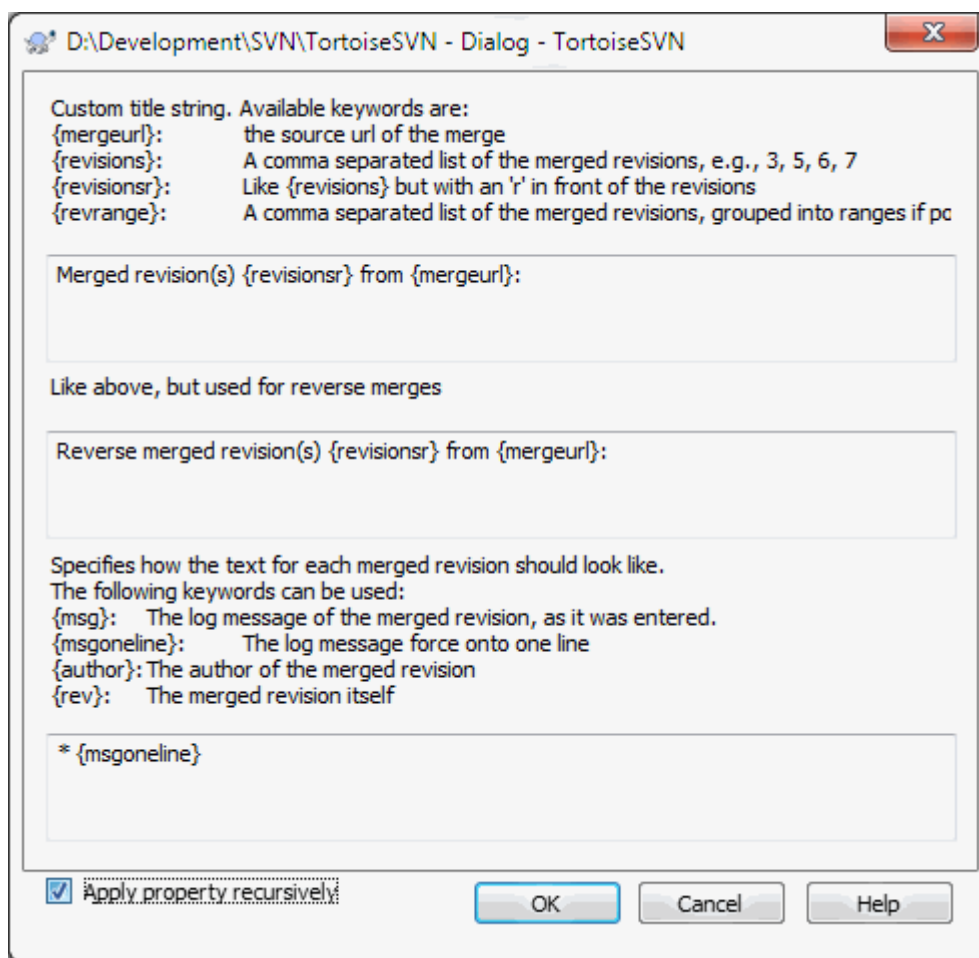
Obrázok 4.49. svn:executable property page

This property controls whether a file will be given executable status when checked out on a Unix/Linux system. It has no effect on a Windows checkout.

4.17.3.10. Merge log message templates

Whenever revisions are merged into a working copy, TortoiseSVN generates a log message from all the merged revisions. Those are then available from the **Recent Messages** button in the commit dialog.

You can customize that generated message with the following properties:



Obrázok 4.50. Property dialog merge log message templates

tsvn:mergelogtemplatetitle, tsvn:mergelogtemplatereversetitle

This property specifies the first part of the generated log message. The following keywords can be used:

{revisions}

A comma separated list of the merged revisions, e.g., 3, 5, 6, 7

{revisionsr}

Like {revisions}, but with each revision preceded with an r, e.g., r3, r5, r6, r7

{revrange}

A comma separated list of the merged revisions, grouped into ranges if possible, e.g., 3, 5-7

{mergeurl}

The source URL of the merge, i.e., where the revisions are merged from.

The default value for this string is `Merged revision(s) {revrange} from {mergeurl}:` with a newline at the end.

tsvn:mergelogtemplatemsg

This property specifies how the text for each merged revision should look like. The following keywords can be used:

{msg}

The log message of the merged revision, as it was entered.

{msgoneline}

Like {msg}, but all newlines are replaced with a space, so that the whole log message appears on one single line.

`{author}`

The author of the merged revision.

`{rev}`

The merged revision itself.

`{bugids}`

The bug IDs of the merged revision, if there are any.



Dôležité

This only works if the merged revisions are already in the log cache. If you have disabled the log cache or not shown the log first before the merge, the generated message won't contain any information about the merged revisions.

4.18. externé objekty

Sometimes it is useful to construct a working copy that is made out of a number of different checkouts. For example, you may want different files or subdirectories to come from different locations in a repository, or perhaps from different repositories altogether. If you want every user to have the same layout, you can define the `svn:externals` properties to pull in the specified resource at the locations where they are needed.

4.18.1. externé adresáre

Let's say you check out a working copy of `/project1` to `D:\dev\project1`. Select the folder `D:\dev\project1`, right click and choose **Windows Menu** → **Properties** from the context menu. The Properties Dialog comes up. Then go to the Subversion tab. There, you can set properties. Click **Properties...** In the properties dialog, either double click on the `svn:externals` if it already exists, or click on the **New...** button and select `externals` from the menu. To add a new external, click the **New...** and then fill in the required information in the shown dialog.



Výstraha

URLs must be properly escaped or they will not work, e.g. you must replace each space with `%20`.

If you want the local path to include spaces or other special characters, you can enclose it in double quotes, or you can use the `\` (backslash) character as a Unix shell style escape character preceding any special character. Of course this also means that you must use `/` (forward slash) as a path delimiter. Note that this behaviour is new in Subversion 1.6 and will not work with older clients.



Použit' explicitné číslo revízie

You should strongly consider using explicit revision numbers in all of your externals definitions, as described above. Doing so means that you get to decide when to pull down a different snapshot of external information, and exactly which snapshot to pull. Besides the common sense aspect of not being surprised by changes to third-party repositories that you might not have any control over, using explicit revision numbers also means that as you backdate your working copy to a previous revision, your externals definitions will also revert to the way they looked in that previous revision, which in turn means that the external working copies will be updated to match they way *they* looked back when your repository was at that previous revision. For software projects, this could be the difference between a successful and a failed build of an older snapshot of your complex code base.

The edit dialog for `svn:externals` properties allows you to select the externals and automatically set them explicitly to the HEAD revision.

If the external project is in the same repository, any changes you make there will be included in the commit list when you commit your main project.

If the external project is in a different repository, any changes you make to the external project will be notified when you commit the main project, but you have to commit those external changes separately.

If you use absolute URLs in `svn:externals` definitions and you have to relocate your working copy (i.e., if the URL of your repository changes), then your externals won't change and might not work anymore.

To avoid such problems, Subversion clients version 1.5 and higher support relative external URLs. Four different methods of specifying a relative URL are supported. In the following examples, assume we have two repositories: one at `http://example.com/svn/repos-1` and another at `http://example.com/svn/repos-2`. We have a checkout of `http://example.com/svn/repos-1/project/trunk` into `C:\Working` and the `svn:externals` property is set on `trunk`.

Relatívne k rodičovskému adresáru

These URLs always begin with the string `../` for example:

```
../../widgets/foo common/foo-widget
```

This will extract `http://example.com/svn/repos-1/widgets/foo` into `C:\Working\common\foo-widget`.

Note that the URL is relative to the URL of the directory with the `svn:externals` property, not to the directory where the external is written to disk.

Relatívne k úložisku

These URLs always begin with the string `^/` for example:

```
^/widgets/foo common/foo-widget
```

This will extract `http://example.com/svn/repos-1/widgets/foo` into `C:\Working\common\foo-widget`.

You can easily refer to other repositories with the same `SVNParentPath` (a common directory holding several repositories). For example:

```
^/../repos-2/hammers/claw common/claw-hammer
```

This will extract `http://example.com/svn/repos-2/hammers/claw` into `C:\Working\common\claw-hammer`.

Relative to scheme

URLs beginning with the string `//` copy only the scheme part of the URL. This is useful when the same hostname must be accessed with different schemes depending upon network location; e.g. clients in the intranet use `http://` while external clients use `svn+ssh://`. For example:

```
//example.com/svn/repos-1/widgets/foo common/foo-widget
```

This will extract `http://example.com/svn/repos-1/widgets/foo` or `svn+ssh://example.com/svn/repos-1/widgets/foo` depending on which method was used to checkout `C:\Working`.

Relatívne k menu servera

URLs beginning with the string `/` copy the scheme and the hostname part of the URL, for example:

```
/svn/repos-1/widgets/foo common/foo-widget
```

This will extract `http://example.com/svn/repos-1/widgets/foo` into `C:\Working\common\foo-widget`. But if you checkout your working copy from another server at `svn+ssh://another.mirror.net/svn/repos-1/project1/trunk` then the external reference will extract `svn+ssh://another.mirror.net/svn/repos-1/widgets/foo`.

You can also specify a peg and operative revision for the URL if required. To learn more about peg and operative revisions, please read the [corresponding chapter](http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.pegrevs.html) [http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.pegrevs.html] in the Subversion book.

Keď potrebujete viac informácií ako TortoiseSVN vlastnosti prečítajte si [Oddiel 4.17, “Nastavenia Projektu”](#).

To find out about different methods of accessing common sub-projects read [Oddiel B.6, “Zahrnutie spoločného kódu”](#).

4.18.2. Externé súbory

As of Subversion 1.6 you can add single file externals to your working copy using the same syntax as for folders. However, there are some restrictions.

- The path to the file external must place the file in an existing versioned folder. In general it makes most sense to place the file directly in the folder that has `svn:externals` set, but it can be in a versioned sub-folder if necessary. By contrast, directory externals will automatically create any intermediate unversioned folders as required.
- The URL for a file external must be in the same repository as the URL that the file external will be inserted into; inter-repository file externals are not supported.

A file external behaves just like any other versioned file in many respects, but they cannot be moved or deleted using the normal commands; the `svn:externals` property must be modified instead.

4.19. Branching / Tagging

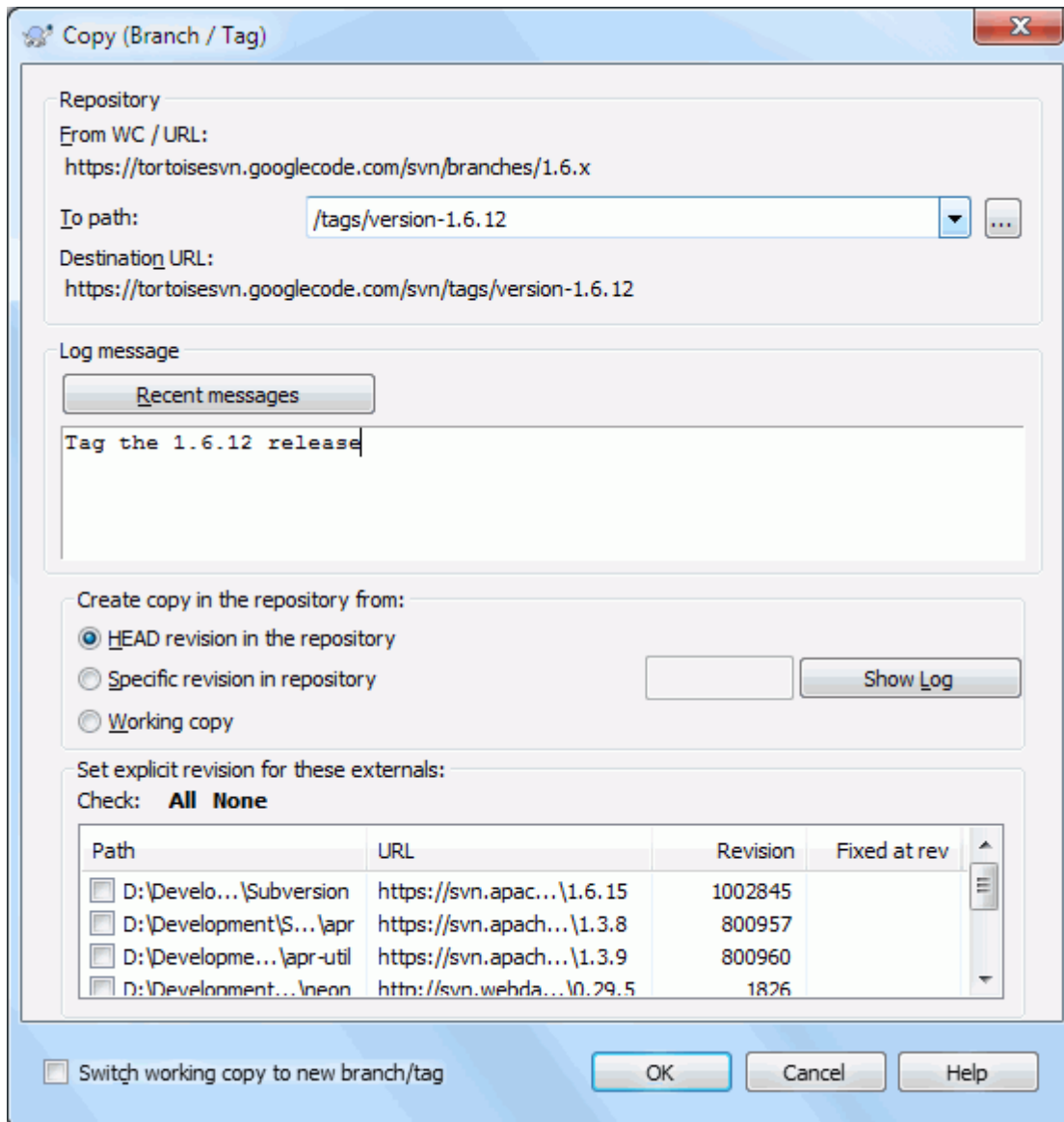
One of the features of version control systems is the ability to isolate changes onto a separate line of development. This line is known as a *branch*. Branches are often used to try out new features without disturbing the main line of development with compiler errors and bugs. As soon as the new feature is stable enough then the development branch is *merged* back into the main branch (trunk).

Another feature of version control systems is the ability to mark particular revisions (e.g. a release version), so you can at any time recreate a certain build or environment. This process is known as *tagging*.

Subversion does not have special commands for branching or tagging, but uses so-called “cheap copies” instead. Cheap copies are similar to hard links in Unix, which means that instead of making a complete copy in the repository, an internal link is created, pointing to a specific tree/revision. As a result branches and tags are very quick to create, and take up almost no extra space in the repository.

4.19.1. Vytvorenie vetvy / značky

If you have imported your project with the recommended directory structure, creating a branch or tag version is very simple:



Obrázok 4.51. Dialóg vetvy / značky

Select the folder in your working copy which you want to copy to a branch or tag, then select the command TortoiseSVN → Branch/Tag...

The default destination URL for the new branch will be the source URL on which your working copy is based. You will need to edit that URL to the new path for your branch/tag. So instead of

```
http://svn.collab.net/repos/ProjectName/trunk
```

you might now use something like

```
http://svn.collab.net/repos/ProjectName/tags/Release_1.10
```

If you can't remember the naming convention you used last time, click the button on the right to open the repository browser so you can view the existing repository structure.



mediadresáre

When you specify the target URL, all the folders up to the last one must already exist or you will get an error message. In the above example, the URL `http://svn.collab.net/repos/ProjectName/tags/` must exist to create the `Release_1.10` tag.

However if you want to create a branch/tag to an URL that has intermediate folders that don't exist yet you can check the option `Create intermediate folders` at the bottom of the dialog. If that option is activated, all intermediate folders are automatically created.

Note that this option is disabled by default to avoid typos. For example, if you typed the target URL as `http://svn.collab.net/repos/ProjectName/Tags/Release_1.10` instead of `http://svn.collab.net/repos/ProjectName/tags/Release_1.10`, you would get an error with the option disabled, but with the option enabled a folder `Tags` would be automatically created, and you would end up with a folder `Tags` and a folder `tags`.

Now you have to select the source of the copy. Here you have three options:

HEAD revision in the repository

The new branch is copied directly in the repository from the HEAD revision. No data needs to be transferred from your working copy, and the branch is created very quickly.

Špecifická revízia v úložisku

The new branch is copied directly in the repository but you can choose an older revision. This is useful if you forgot to make a tag when you released your project last week. If you can't remember the revision number, click the button on the right to show the revision log, and select the revision number from there. Again no data is transferred from your working copy, and the branch is created very quickly.

Pracovná kópia

The new branch is an identical copy of your local working copy. If you have updated some files to an older revision in your WC, or if you have made local changes, that is exactly what goes into the copy. Naturally this sort of complex tag may involve transferring data from your WC back to the repository if it does not exist there already.

If you want your working copy to be switched to the newly created branch automatically, use the **Switch working copy to new branch/tag** checkbox. But if you do that, first make sure that your working copy does not contain modifications. If it does, those changes will be merged into the branch WC when you switch.

If your working copy has other projects included with `svn:externals` properties, those externals will be listed at the bottom of the branch/tag dialog. For each external, the target path, the source URL and the revision is shown. The revision of the external is determined from the working copy, which means it shows the revision that external actually points to.

If you want to make sure that the new tag always is in a consistent state, check all the externals to have their revisions fixed to their current working copy revision. If you don't check the externals and those externals point to a HEAD revision which might change in the future, checking out the new tag will check out that HEAD revision of the external and your tag might not compile anymore. So it's always a good idea to set the externals to an explicit revision when creating a tag.

If externals are set to an explicit revision when creating a branch or tag, TortoiseSVN automatically changes the `svn:externals` property. When the branch/tag is created from HEAD or a specific revision in the repository, TortoiseSVN first creates the branch/tag, then adjusts the properties. This will create additional commits for each property. When the branch/tag is created from the working copy, the properties are modified first, then the branch/tag is created and then the properties are changed back to their original value.

Press **OK** to commit the new copy to the repository. Don't forget to supply a log message. Note that the copy is created *inside the repository*.

Note that unless you opted to switch your working copy to the newly created branch, creating a Branch or Tag does *not* affect your working copy. Even if you create the branch from your WC, those changes are committed to the new branch, not to the trunk, so your WC may still be marked as modified with respect to the trunk.

4.19.2. Iné spôsoby na vytvorenie vetvy / značky

You can also create a branch or tag without having a working copy. To do that, open the repository browser. You can there drag folders to a new location. You have to hold down the **Ctrl** key while you drag to create a copy, otherwise the folder gets moved, not copied.

You can also drag a folder with the right mouse button. Once you release the mouse button you can choose from the context menu whether you want the folder to be moved or copied. Of course to create a branch or tag you must copy the folder, not move it.

Yet another way is from the log dialog. You can show the log dialog for e.g. trunk, select a revision (either the HEAD revision at the very top or an earlier revision), right click and choose **create branch/tag from revision...**

4.19.3. To Checkout or to Switch...

...that is (not really) the question. While a checkout downloads everything from the desired branch in the repository to your working directory, TortoiseSVN → **Switch...** only transfers the changed data to your working copy. Good for the network load, good for your patience. :-)

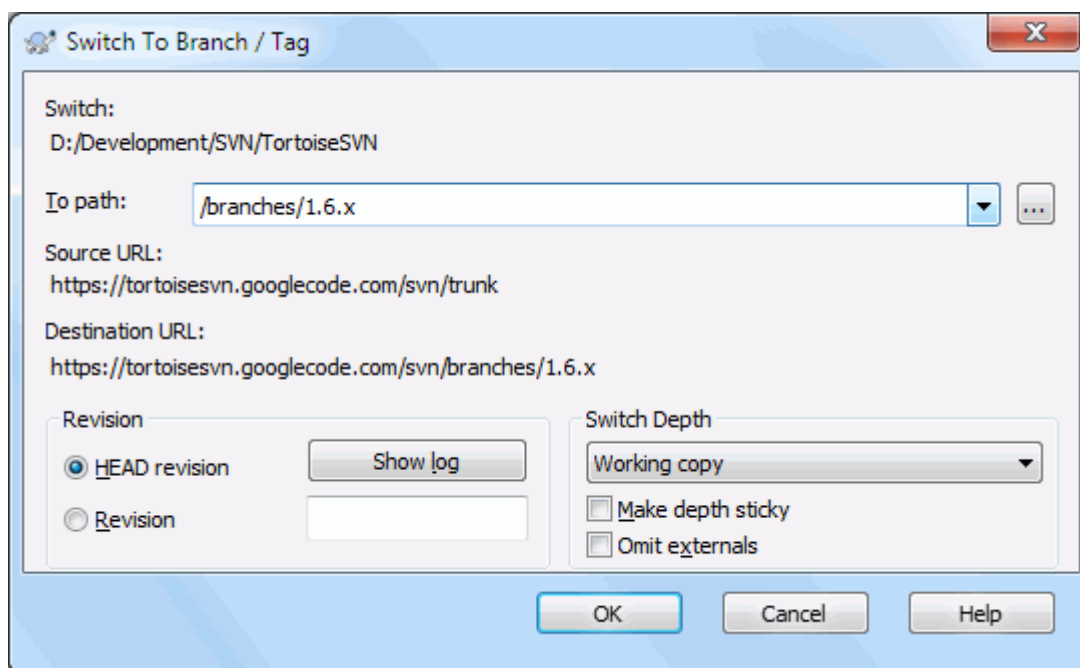
To be able to work with your freshly generated branch or tag you have several ways to handle it. You can:

- TortoiseSVN → **Checkout** to make a fresh checkout in an empty folder. You can check out to any location on your local disk and you can create as many working copies from your repository as you like.
- Switch your current working copy to the newly created copy in the repository. Again select the top level folder of your project and use TortoiseSVN → **Switch...** from the context menu.

In the next dialog enter the URL of the branch you just created. Select the **Head Revision** radio button and click on **OK**. Your working copy is switched to the new branch/tag.

Switch works just like Update in that it never discards your local changes. Any changes you have made to your working copy which have not yet been committed will be merged when you do the Switch. If you do not want this to happen then you must either commit the changes before switching, or revert your working copy to an already-committed revision (typically HEAD).

- If you want to work on trunk and branch, but don't want the expense of a fresh checkout, you can use Windows Explorer to make a copy of your trunk checkout in another folder, then TortoiseSVN → **Switch...** that copy to your new branch.



Obrázok 4.52. The Switch Dialog

Although Subversion itself makes no distinction between tags and branches, the way they are typically used differs a bit.

- Tags are typically used to create a static snapshot of the project at a particular stage. As such they are not normally used for development - that's what branches are for, which is the reason we recommended the `/trunk / branches / tags` repository structure in the first place. Working on a tag revision is *not a good idea*, but because your local files are not write protected there is nothing to stop you doing this by mistake. However, if you try to commit to a path in the repository which contains `/tags/`, TortoiseSVN will warn you.
- It may be that you need to make further changes to a release which you have already tagged. The correct way to handle this is to create a new branch from the tag first and commit the branch. Do your Changes on this branch and then create a new tag from this new branch, e.g. `Version_1.0.1`.
- If you modify a working copy created from a branch and commit, then all changes go to the new branch and *not* the trunk. Only the modifications are stored. The rest remains a cheap copy.

4.20. Zlučovanie

Where branches are used to maintain separate lines of development, at some stage you will want to merge the changes made on one branch back into the trunk, or vice versa.

It is important to understand how branching and merging works in Subversion before you start using it, as it can become quite complex. It is highly recommended that you read the chapter [Branching and Merging](http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.branchmerge.html) [http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.branchmerge.html] in the Subversion book, which gives a full description and many examples of how it is used.

The next point to note is that merging *always* takes place within a working copy. If you want to merge changes *into* a branch, you have to have a working copy for that branch checked out, and invoke the merge wizard from that working copy using TortoiseSVN → Merge....

In general it is a good idea to perform a merge into an unmodified working copy. If you have made other changes in your WC, commit those first. If the merge does not go as you expect, you may want to revert the changes, and the Revert command will discard *all* changes including any you made before the merge.

There are three common use cases for merging which are handled in slightly different ways, as described below. The first page of the merge wizard asks you to select the method you need.

Zlúčenie rozsahu revízií

Táto metóda pokrýva prípad keď ste spravili jednu, alebo viac revízií do vetvy (alebo kmeňa) a chcete tieto zmeny aplikovať na niektorú inú vetvu.

What you are asking Subversion to do is this: “Calculate the changes necessary to get [FROM] revision 1 of branch A [TO] revision 7 of branch A, and apply those changes to my working copy (of trunk or branch B).”

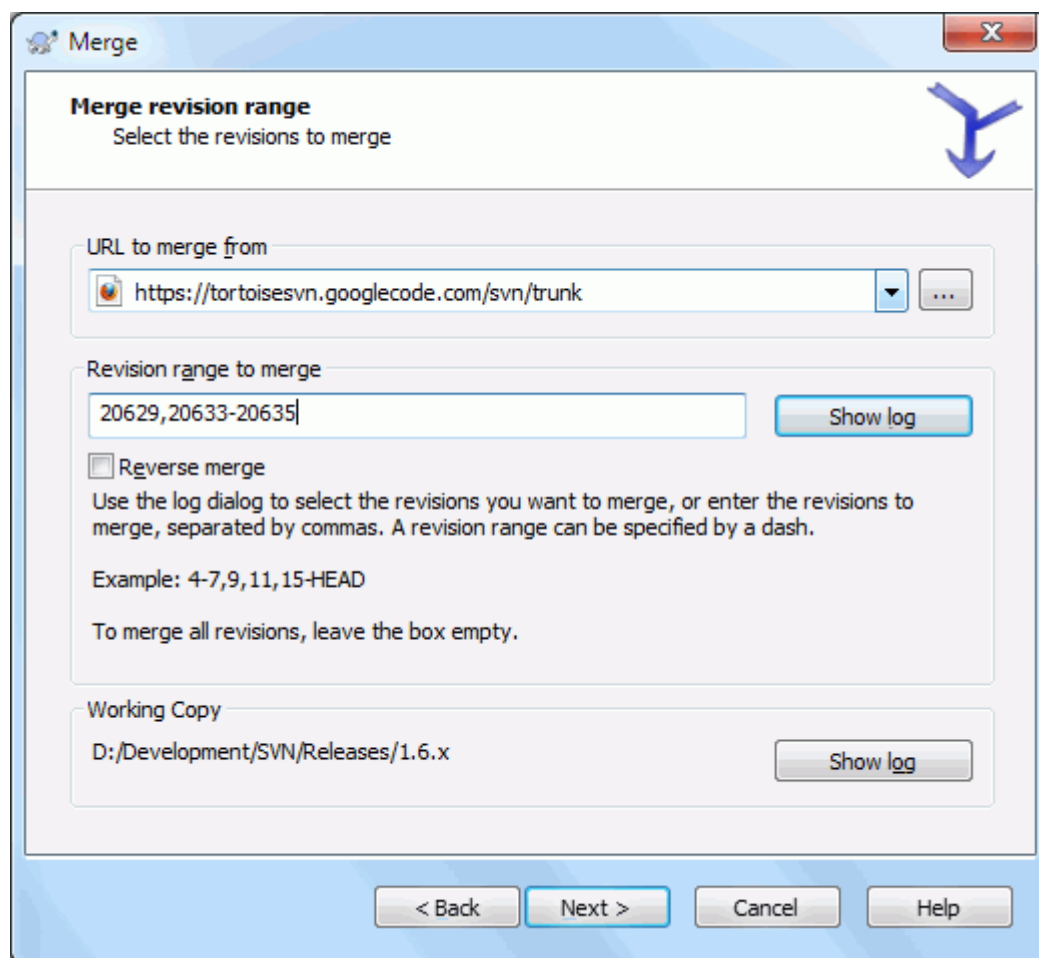
If you leave the revision range empty, Subversion uses the merge-tracking features to calculate the correct revision range to use. This is known as a reintegrate or automatic merge.

Merge two different trees

This is a more general case of the reintegrate method. What you are asking Subversion to do is: “Calculate the changes necessary to get [FROM] the head revision of the trunk [TO] the head revision of the branch, and apply those changes to my working copy (of the trunk).” The net result is that trunk now looks exactly like the branch.

If your server/repository does not support merge-tracking then this is the only way to merge a branch back to trunk. Another use case occurs when you are using vendor branches and you need to merge the changes following a new vendor drop into your trunk code. For more information read the chapter on [vendor branches](http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.vendorbr.html) [http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.vendorbr.html] in the Subversion Book.

4.20.1. Zlúčenie rozshahu revízií



Obrázok 4.53. The Merge Wizard - Select Revision Range

In the **From:** field enter the full folder URL of the branch or tag containing the changes you want to port into your working copy. You may also click ... to browse the repository and find the desired branch. If you have merged from this branch before, then just use the drop down list which shows a history of previously used URLs.

If you are merging from a renamed or deleted branch then you will have to go back to a revision where that branch still existed. In this case you will also need to specify that revision as a peg revision in the range of revisions being merged (see below), otherwise the merge will fail when it can't find that path at HEAD.

In the **Revision range to merge** field enter the list of revisions you want to merge. This can be a single revision, a list of specific revisions separated by commas, or a range of revisions separated by a dash, or any combination of these.

If you need to specify a peg revision for the merge, add the peg revision at the end of the revisions, e.g. 5-7, 10@3. In the above example, the revisions 5,6,7 and 10 would be merged, with 3 being the peg revision.



Dôležité

There is an important difference in the way a revision range is specified with TortoiseSVN compared to the command line client. The easiest way to visualise it is to think of a fence with posts and fence panels.

With the command line client you specify the changes to merge using two “fence post” revisions which specify the *before* and *after* points.

With TortoiseSVN you specify the changeset to merge using “fence panels”. The reason for this becomes clear when you use the log dialog to specify revisions to merge, where each revision appears as a changeset.

Ak zlučujete zmeny v blokoch, metódou ukázanou v knihe Subversion budete zlučovať 100-200 teraz a 200-300 neskôr. S TortoiseSVN by ste zlúčili 100-200 teraz a 201-300 potom.

This difference has generated a lot of heat on the mailing lists. We acknowledge that there is a difference from the command line client, but we believe that for the majority of GUI users it is easier to understand the method we have implemented.

The easiest way to select the range of revisions you need is to click on **Show Log**, as this will list recent changes with their log comments. If you want to merge the changes from a single revision, just select that revision. If you want to merge changes from several revisions, then select that range (using the usual **Shift**-modifier). Click on **OK** and the list of revision numbers to merge will be filled in for you.

If you want to merge changes back *out* of your working copy, to revert a change which has already been committed, select the revisions to revert and make sure the **Reverse merge** box is checked.

If you have already merged some changes from this branch, hopefully you will have made a note of the last revision merged in the log message when you committed the change. In that case, you can use **Show Log** for the Working Copy to trace that log message. Remembering that we are thinking of revisions as changesets, you should Use the revision after the end point of the last merge as the start point for this merge. For example, if you have merged revisions 37 to 39 last time, then the start point for this merge should be revision 40.

If you are using the merge tracking features of Subversion, you do not need to remember which revisions have already been merged - Subversion will record that for you. If you leave the revision range blank, all revisions which have not yet been merged will be included. Read [Oddiel 4.20.5, “Sledovanie zlučovania”](#) to find out more.

When merge tracking is used, the log dialog will show previously merged revisions, and revisions pre-dating the common ancestor point, i.e. before the branch was copied, as greyed out. The **Hide non-mergeable revisions** checkbox allows you to filter out these revisions completely so you see only the revisions which *can* be merged.

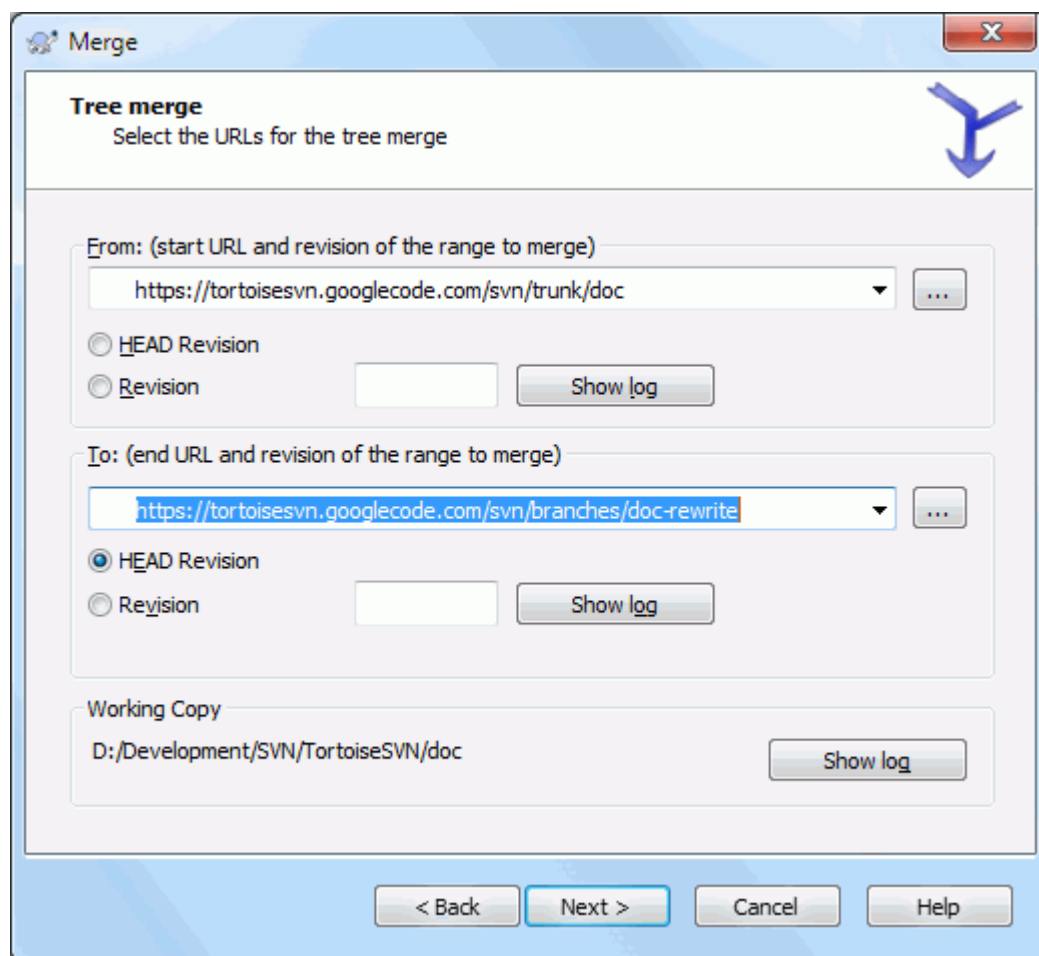
If other people may be committing changes then be careful about using the HEAD revision. It may not refer to the revision you think it does if someone else made a commit after your last update.

If you leave the range of revisions empty or have the radio button **all revisions** checked, then Subversion merges all not-yet merged revisions. This is known as a reintegrate or automatic merge.

There are some conditions which apply to a reintegrate merge. Firstly, the server must support merge tracking. The working copy must be of depth infinite (no sparse checkouts), and it must not have any local modifications, switched items or items that have been updated to revisions other than HEAD. All changes to trunk made during branch development must have been merged across to the branch (or marked as having been merged). The range of revisions to merge will be calculated automatically.

Kliknite Ďalej a choďte na [Oddiel 4.20.3, "Nastavenia zlučovania"](#).

4.20.2. Merging Two Different Trees



Obrázok 4.54. The Merge Wizard - Tree Merge

If you are using this method to merge a feature branch back to trunk, you need to start the merge wizard from within a working copy of trunk.

In the **From:** field enter the full folder URL of the *trunk*. This may sound wrong, but remember that the trunk is the start point to which you want to add the branch changes. You may also click ... to browse the repository.

In the **To:** field enter the full folder URL of the feature branch.

In both the **From Revision** field and the **To Revision** field, enter the last revision number at which the two trees were synchronized. If you are sure no-one else is making commits you can use the HEAD revision in both cases. If there is a chance that someone else may have made a commit since that synchronization, use the specific revision number to avoid losing more recent commits.

You can also use **Show Log** to select the revision.

4.20.3. Nastavenia zlučovania

This page of the wizard lets you specify advanced options, before starting the merge process. Most of the time you can just use the default settings.

You can specify the depth to use for the merge, i.e. how far down into your working copy the merge should go. The depth terms used are described in [Oddiel 4.3.1, “Hĺbka ziskavania”](#). The default depth is **Working copy**, which uses the existing depth setting, and is almost always what you want.

Most of the time you want merge to take account of the file's history, so that changes relative to a common ancestor are merged. Sometimes you may need to merge files which are perhaps related, but not in your repository. For example you may have imported versions 1 and 2 of a third party library into two separate directories. Although they are logically related, Subversion has no knowledge of this because it only sees the tarballs you imported. If you attempt to merge the difference between these two trees you would see a complete removal followed by a complete add. To make Subversion use only path-based differences rather than history-based differences, check the **Ignore ancestry** box. Read more about this topic in the Subversion book, [Noticing or Ignoring Ancestry](http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.branchmerge.advanced.html#svn.branchmerge.advanced.ancestry) [http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.branchmerge.advanced.html#svn.branchmerge.advanced.ancestry].

You can specify the way that line ending and whitespace changes are handled. These options are described in [Oddiel 4.10.2, “Line-end and Whitespace Options”](#). The default behaviour is to treat all whitespace and line-end differences as real changes to be merged.

The checkbox marked **Force the merge** is used to avoid a tree conflict where an incoming delete affects a file that is either modified locally or not versioned at all. If the file is deleted then there is no way to recover it, which is why that option is not checked by default.

If you are using merge tracking and you want to mark a revision as having been merged, without actually doing the merge here, check the **Only record the merge** checkbox. There are two possible reasons you might want to do this. It may be that the merge is too complicated for the merge algorithms, so you code the changes by hand, then mark the change as merged so that the merge tracking algorithm is aware of it. Or you might want to prevent a particular revision from being merged. Marking it as already merged will prevent the merge occurring with merge-tracking-aware clients.

Now everything is set up, all you have to do is click on the **Merge** button. If you want to preview the results **Test Merge** simulates the merge operation, but does *not* modify the working copy at all. It shows you a list of the files that will be changed by a real merge, and notes files where conflicts *may* occur. Because merge tracking makes the merge process a lot more complicated, there is no guaranteed way to find out in advance whether the merge will complete without conflicts, so files marked as conflicted in a test merge may in fact merge without any problem.

The merge progress dialog shows each stage of the merge, with the revision ranges involved. This may indicate one more revision than you were expecting. For example if you asked to merge revision 123 the progress dialog will report “Merging revisions 122 through 123”. To understand this you need to remember that Merge is closely related to Diff. The merge process works by generating a list of differences between two points in the repository, and applying those differences to your working copy. The progress dialog is simply showing the start and end points for the diff.

4.20.4. Prezeranie výsledov zlučovania

The merge is now complete. It's a good idea to have a look at the merge and see if it's as expected. Merging is usually quite complicated. Conflicts often arise if the branch has drifted far from the trunk.



Tip

Whenever revisions are merged into a working copy, TortoiseSVN generates a log message from all the merged revisions. Those are then available from the **Recent Messages** button in the commit dialog.

To customize that generated message, set the corresponding project properties on your working copy. See [Oddiel 4.17.3.10, “Merge log message templates”](#)

For Subversion clients and servers prior to 1.5, no merge information is stored and merged revisions have to be tracked manually. When you have tested the changes and come to commit this revision, your commit log message should *always* include the revision numbers which have been ported in the merge. If you want to apply another merge at a later time you will need to know what you have already merged, as you do not want to port a change more than once. For more information about this, refer to *Best Practices for Merging* [<http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.4/svn.branchmerge.copychanges.html#svn.branchmerge.copychanges.bestprac>] in the Subversion book.

If your server and all clients are running Subversion 1.5 or higher, the merge tracking facility will record the revisions merged and avoid a revision being merged more than once. This makes your life much simpler as you can simply merge the entire revision range each time and know that only new revisions will actually be merged.

Branch management is important. If you want to keep this branch up to date with the trunk, you should be sure to merge often so that the branch and trunk do not drift too far apart. Of course, you should still avoid repeated merging of changes, as explained above.



Tip

If you have just merged a feature branch back into the trunk, the trunk now contains all the new feature code, and the branch is obsolete. You can now delete it from the repository if required.



Dôležité

Subversion can't merge a file with a folder and vice versa - only folders to folders and files to files. If you click on a file and open up the merge dialog, then you have to give a path to a file in that dialog. If you select a folder and bring up the dialog, then you must specify a folder URL for the merge.

4.20.5. Sledovanie zlučovania

Subversion 1.5 introduced facilities for merge tracking. When you merge changes from one tree into another, the revision numbers merged are stored and this information can be used for several different purposes.

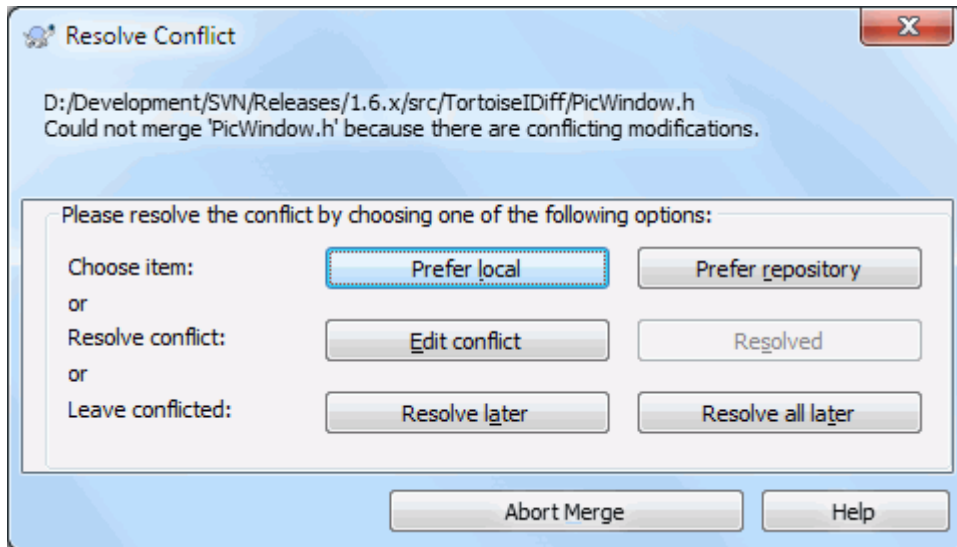
- You can avoid the danger of merging the same revision twice (repeated merge problem). Once a revision is marked as having been merged, future merges which include that revision in the range will skip over it.
- When you merge a branch back into trunk, the log dialog can show you the branch commits as part of the trunk log, giving better traceability of changes.
- When you show the log dialog from within the merge dialog, revisions already merged are shown in grey.
- When showing blame information for a file, you can choose to show the original author of merged revisions, rather than the person who did the merge.
- You can mark revisions as *do not merge* by including them in the list of merged revisions without actually doing the merge.

Merge tracking information is stored in the `svn:mergeinfo` property by the client when it performs a merge. When the merge is committed the server stores that information in a database, and when you request merge, log or blame information, the server can respond appropriately. For the system to work properly you must ensure that the server, the repository and all clients are upgraded. Earlier clients will not store the `svn:mergeinfo` property and earlier servers will not provide the information requested by new clients.

Find out more about merge tracking from Subversion's *Merge tracking documentation* [<http://svn.apache.org/repos/asf/Subversion/trunk/notes/merge-tracking/index.html>].

4.20.6. Handling Conflicts during Merge

Merging does not always go smoothly. Sometimes there is a conflict, and if you are merging multiple ranges, you generally want to resolve the conflict before merging of the next range starts. TortoiseSVN helps you through this process by showing the *merge conflict callback* dialog.



Obrázok 4.55. The Merge Conflict Callback Dialog

It is likely that some of the changes will have merged smoothly, while other local changes conflict with changes already committed to the repository. All changes which can be merged are merged. The Merge Conflict Callback dialog gives you three different ways of handling the lines which are in conflict.

1. If your merge includes binary files, merging of conflicts in those is not possible. You have to choose one complete file. Use *Prefer local* to select the local version as it was in your working copy prior to the merge, or *Prefer repository* to select the incoming file from the merge source in the repository.

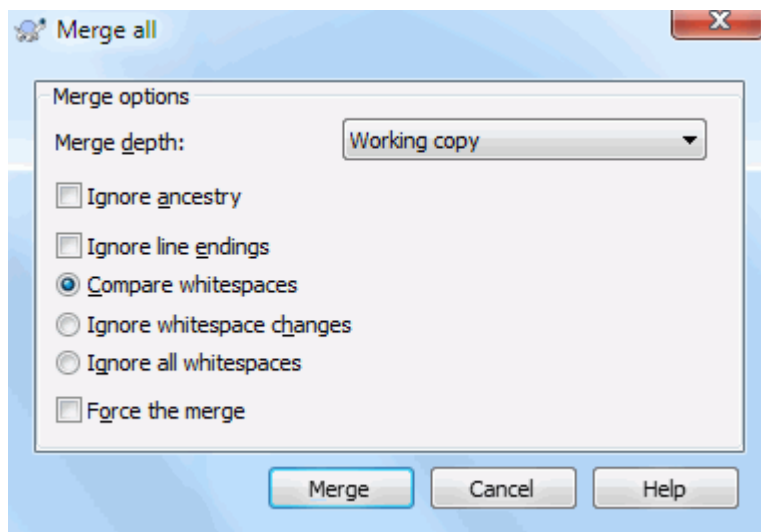
If you are merging text files then these first two buttons allow you to merge non-conflicting lines as normal and always prefer one version where there are conflicts. Choosing *Prefer local* will select your local version in every conflict, i.e. it will prefer what was already there before the merge over the incoming change from the merge source. Likewise, *Prefer repository* will select the repository changes in every conflict, i.e. it will prefer the incoming changes from the merge source over what was already in your working copy. This sounds easy, but the conflicts often cover more lines than you think they will and you may get unexpected results.

2. Normally you will want to look at the conflicts and resolve them yourself. In that case, choose the **Edit Conflict** which will start up your merge tool. When you are satisfied with the result, click **Resolved**.
3. The last option is to postpone resolution and continue with merging. You can choose to do that for the current conflicted file, or for all files in the rest of the merge. However, if there are further changes in that file, it will not be possible to complete the merge.

If you do not want to use this interactive callback, there is a checkbox in the merge progress dialog **Merge non-interactive**. If this is set for a merge and the merge would result in a conflict, the file is marked as in conflict and the merge goes on. You will have to resolve the conflicts after the whole merge is finished. If it is not set, then before a file is marked as conflicted you get the chance to resolve the conflict *during* the merge. This has the advantage that if a file gets multiple merges (multiple revisions apply a change to that file), subsequent merges might succeed depending on which lines are affected. But of course you can't walk away to get a coffee while the merge is running ;)

4.20.7. Merge a Completed Branch

If you want to merge all changes from a feature branch back to trunk, then you can use the TortoiseSVN → Merge reintegrate... from the extended context menu (hold down the **Shift** key while you right click on the file).



Obrázok 4.56. Dialóg reintegračného zlučovania

This dialog is very easy. All you have to do is set the options for the merge, as described in [Oddiel 4.20.3, “Nastavenia zlučovania”](#). The rest is done by TortoiseSVN automatically using merge tracking.

4.20.8. Feature Branch Maintenance

When you develop a new feature on a separate branch it is a good idea to work out a policy for re-integration when the feature is complete. If other work is going on in `trunk` at the same time you may find that the differences become significant over time, and merging back becomes a nightmare.

If the feature is relatively simple and development will not take long then you can adopt a simple approach, which is to keep the branch entirely separate until the feature is complete, then merge the branch changes back into trunk. In the merge wizard this would be a simple **Merge a range of revisions**, with the revision range being the revision span of the branch.

If the feature is going to take longer and you need to account for changes in `trunk`, then you need to keep the branch synchronised. This simply means that periodically you merge trunk changes into the branch, so that the branch contains all the trunk changes *plus* the new feature. The synchronisation process uses **Merge a range of revisions**. When the feature is complete then you can merge it back to `trunk` using either **Reintegrate a branch** or **Merge two different trees**.

4.21. Locking

Subversion generally works best without locking, using the “Copy-Modify-Merge” methods described earlier in [Oddiel 2.2.3, “Riešenie Kopírovať-Upraviť-Zlúčiť”](#). However there are a few instances when you may need to implement some form of locking policy.

- You are using “unmergeable” files, for example, graphics files. If two people change the same file, merging is not possible, so one of you will lose their changes.
- Your company has always used a locking revision control system in the past and there has been a management decision that “locking is best”.

Firstly you need to ensure that your Subversion server is upgraded to at least version 1.2. Earlier versions do not support locking at all. If you are using `file://` access, then of course only your client needs to be updated.



Tri významy pre “Zámok”

V tomto oddieli, podobne ako v celej knihe, slovo “zámok” popisuje mechanizmus na dosiahnutie excuzívneho prístupu medzi užívateľmi aby nedošlo k stretovým odozdaniam. Žiaľ, ešte existujú dva iné významy pre “zámok” s ktorými Subversion, a teda aj táto kniha, sa musí zaoberať.

Druhým je zámok *pracovnej kópie*. Tento Subversion vnútorne používa aby pri prístupe viacerých klientov k tej istej pracovnej kópii nedošlo k zmätku. Zvyčajne tento typ zámku sa dostane k slovu pri operáciach ako je aktualizovať, odovzdať a pod. Pokiaľ takáto operácia zlyhá, alebo je prerušená môžete tento zámok odsrániť spustením príkazu vyčistiť na dotknutej pracovnej kópii, tak ako je popísané v [Oddiel 4.16, “Vyčistiť”](#).

A za tretie, súbory a adresáre môžu byť uzamknuté inými procesmi, napríklad keď je dokument otvorený vo Word-e, súbor je zamknutý a TortoiseSVN k nemu nemôže prísť.

Vo všeobecnosti môžete na iné druhy zámokov zabudnúť až do chvíle kým niečo neprestane ísť, čo vás donúti ich vziať do úvahy. V tejto knihe “zámok” znamená prvý druh pokiaľ z kontextu nie je jasné inak, alebo je to priamo spomenuté.

4.21.1. How Locking Works in Subversion

By default, nothing is locked and anyone who has commit access can commit changes to any file at any time. Others will update their working copies periodically and changes in the repository will be merged with local changes.

If you *Get a Lock* on a file, then only you can commit that file. Commits by all other users will be blocked until you release the lock. A locked file cannot be modified in any way in the repository, so it cannot be deleted or renamed either, except by the lock owner.



Dôležité

A lock is not assigned to a specific user, but to a specific user and a working copy. Having a lock in one working copy also prevents the same user from committing the locked file from another working copy.

As an example, imagine that user Jon has a working copy on his office PC. There he starts working on an image, and therefore acquires a lock on that file. When he leaves his office he's not finished yet with that file, so he doesn't release that lock. Back at home Jon also has a working copy and decides to work a little more on the project. But he can't modify or commit that same image file, because the lock for that file resides in his working copy in the office.

However, other users will not necessarily know that you have taken out a lock. Unless they check the lock status regularly, the first they will know about it is when their commit fails, which in most cases is not very useful. To make it easier to manage locks, there is a new Subversion property `svn:needs-lock`. When this property is set (to any value) on a file, whenever the file is checked out or updated, the local copy is made read-only *unless* that working copy holds a lock for the file. This acts as a warning that you should not edit that file unless you have first acquired a lock. Files which are versioned and read-only are marked with a special overlay in TortoiseSVN to indicate that you need to acquire a lock before editing.

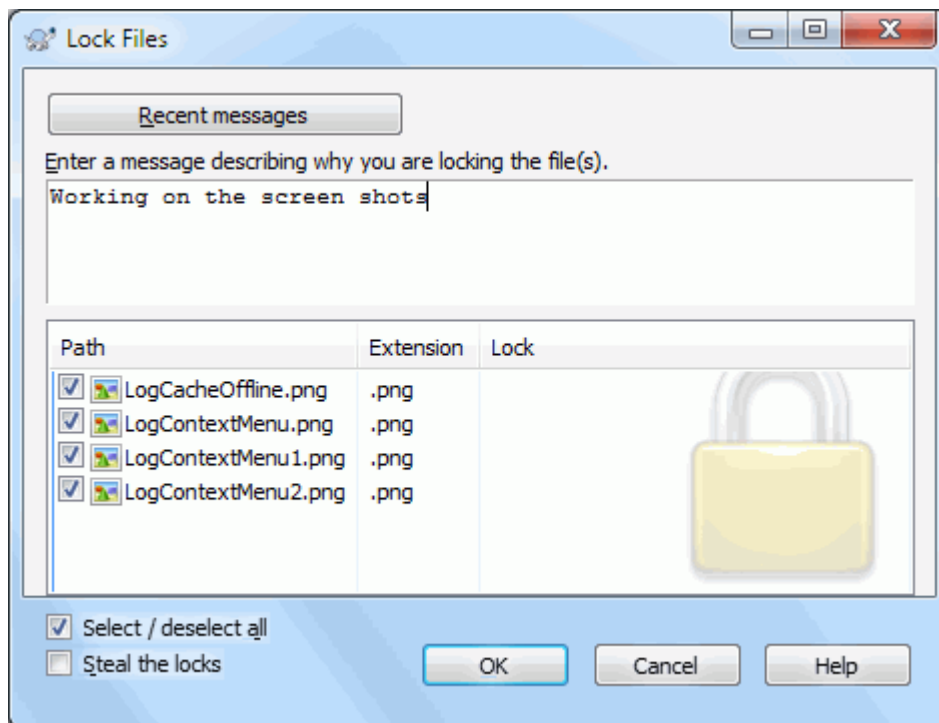
Locks are recorded by working copy location as well as by owner. If you have several working copies (at home, at work) then you can only hold a lock in *one* of those working copies.

If one of your co-workers acquires a lock and then goes on holiday without releasing it, what do you do? Subversion provides a means to force locks. Releasing a lock held by someone else is referred to as *Breaking* the lock, and forcibly acquiring a lock which someone else already holds is referred to as *Stealing* the lock. Naturally these are not things you should do lightly if you want to remain friends with your co-workers.

Locks are recorded in the repository, and a lock token is created in your local working copy. If there is a discrepancy, for example if someone else has broken the lock, the local lock token becomes invalid. The repository is always the definitive reference.

4.21.2. Získanie zámku

Select the file(s) in your working copy for which you want to acquire a lock, then select the command TortoiseSVN → Get Lock...



Obrázok 4.57. Dialóg zamykania

A dialog appears, allowing you to enter a comment, so others can see why you have locked the file. The comment is optional and currently only used with Svnserve based repositories. If (and *only* if) you need to steal the lock from someone else, check the **Steal lock** box, then click on OK.

You can set the project property `tsvn:logtemplatelock` to provide a message template for users to fill in as the lock message. Refer to [Oddiel 4.17, "Nastavenia Projektu"](#) for instructions on how to set properties.

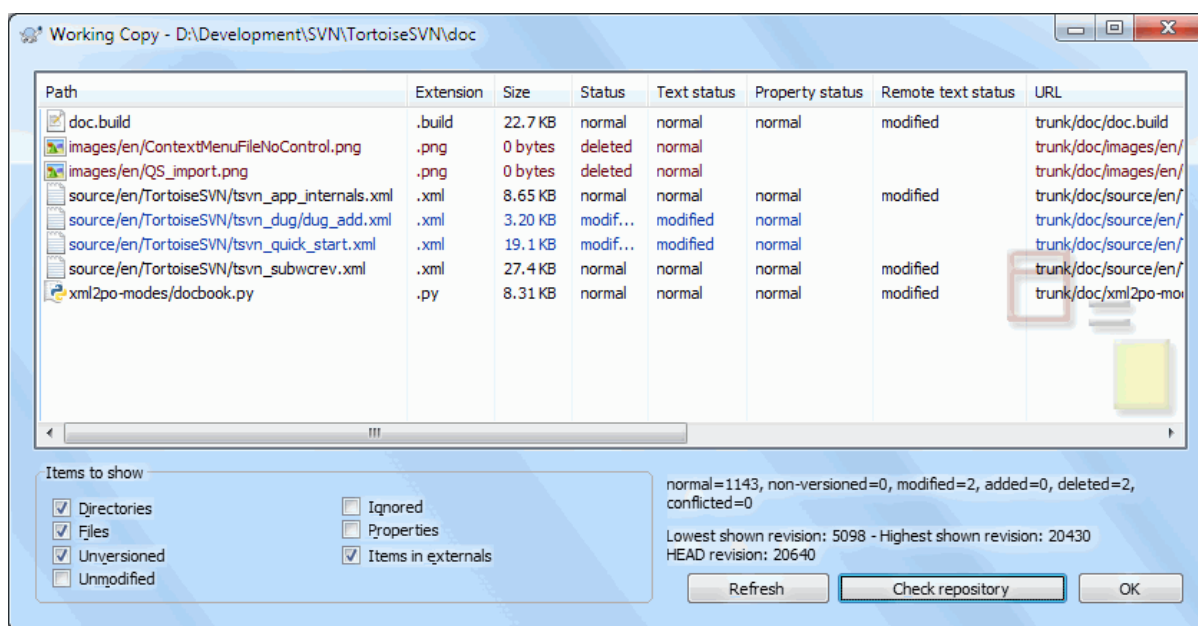
If you select a folder and then use TortoiseSVN → Get Lock... the lock dialog will open with *every* file in *every* sub-folder selected for locking. If you really want to lock an entire hierarchy, that is the way to do it, but you could become very unpopular with your co-workers if you lock them out of the whole project. Use with care ...

4.21.3. Uvolnenie zámku

To make sure you don't forget to release a lock you don't need any more, locked files are shown in the commit dialog and selected by default. If you continue with the commit, locks you hold on the selected files are removed, even if the files haven't been modified. If you don't want to release a lock on certain files, you can uncheck them (if they're not modified). If you want to keep a lock on a file you've modified, you have to enable the **Keep locks** checkbox before you commit your changes.

To release a lock manually, select the file(s) in your working copy for which you want to release the lock, then select the command TortoiseSVN → Release Lock There is nothing further to enter so TortoiseSVN will contact the repository and release the locks. You can also use this command on a folder to release all locks recursively.

4.21.4. Kontrola stavu zamknutia



Obrázok 4.58. Dialóg kontroly zmien

To see what locks you and others hold, you can use TortoiseSVN → Check for Modifications.... Locally held lock tokens show up immediately. To check for locks held by others (and to see if any of your locks are broken or stolen) you need to click on Check Repository.

From the context menu here, you can also get and release locks, as well as breaking and stealing locks held by others.



Avoid Breaking and Stealing Locks

If you break or steal someone else's lock without telling them, you could potentially cause loss of work. If you are working with unmergeable file types and you steal someone else's lock, once you release the lock they are free to check in their changes and overwrite yours. Subversion doesn't lose data, but you have lost the team-working protection that locking gave you.

4.21.5. Making Non-locked Files Read-Only

As mentioned above, the most effective way to use locking is to set the `svn:needs-lock` property on files. Refer to [Oddiel 4.17, "Nastavenia Projektu"](#) for instructions on how to set properties. Files with this property set will always be checked out and updated with the read-only flag set unless your working copy holds a lock.



As a reminder, TortoiseSVN uses a special overlay to indicate this.

If you operate a policy where every file has to be locked then you may find it easier to use Subversion's auto-props feature to set the property automatically every time you add new files. Read [Oddiel 4.17.1.5, "Automatic property setting"](#) for further information.

4.21.6. The Locking Hook Scripts

When you create a new repository with Subversion 1.2 or higher, four hook templates are created in the repository `hooks` directory. These are called before and after getting a lock, and before and after releasing a lock.

It is a good idea to install a `post-lock` and `post-unlock` hook script on the server which sends out an email indicating the file which has been locked. With such a script in place, all your users can be notified if someone locks/unlocks a file. You can find an example hook script `hooks/post-lock.tmpl` in your repository folder.

You might also use hooks to disallow breaking or stealing of locks, or perhaps limit it to a named administrator. Or maybe you want to email the owner when one of their locks is broken or stolen.

Read [Oddiel 3.3, “Serverovské pripnuté \(hook\) skripty”](#) to find out more.

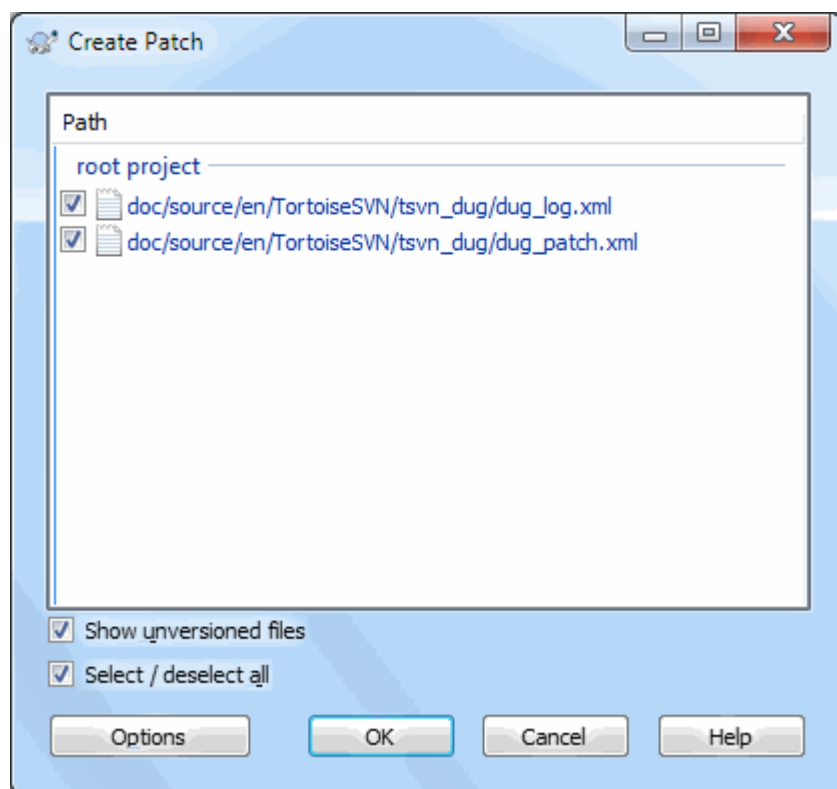
4.22. Creating and Applying Patches

For open source projects (like this one) everyone has read access to the repository, and anyone can make a contribution to the project. So how are those contributions controlled? If just anyone could commit changes, the project would be permanently unstable and probably permanently broken. In this situation the change is managed by submitting a *patch* file to the development team, who do have write access. They can review the patch first, and then either submit it to the repository or reject it back to the author.

Patch files are simply Unified-Diff files showing the differences between your working copy and the base revision.

4.22.1. Tvorba súboru záplaty

First you need to make *and test* your changes. Then instead of using TortoiseSVN → Commit... on the parent folder, you select TortoiseSVN → Create Patch...



Obrázok 4.59. Dialóg Tvorby záplaty

you can now select the files you want included in the patch, just as you would with a full commit. This will produce a single file containing a summary of all the changes you have made to the selected files since the last update from the repository.

The columns in this dialog can be customized in the same way as the columns in the Check for modifications dialog. Read [Oddiel 4.7.4, “Miestny a vzdialeny stav”](#) for further details.

By clicking on the **Options** button you can specify how the patch is created. For example you can specify that changes in line endings or whitespaces are not included in the final patch file.

You can produce separate patches containing changes to different sets of files. Of course, if you create a patch file, make some more changes to the *same* files and then create another patch, the second patch file will include *both* sets of changes.

Just save the file using a filename of your choice. Patch files can have any extension you like, but by convention they should use the `.patch` or `.diff` extension. You are now ready to submit your patch file.

You can also save the patch to the clipboard instead of to a file. You might want to do this so that you can paste it into an email for review by others. Or if you have two working copies on one machine and you want to transfer changes from one to the other, a patch on the clipboard is a convenient way of doing this.

If you prefer, you can create a patch file from within the **Commit** or **Check for Modifications** dialogs. Just select the files and use the context menu item to create a patch from those files. If you want to see the **Options** dialog you have to hold **shift** when you right click.

4.22.2. Použitie záplaty

Patch files are applied to your working copy. This should be done from the same folder level as was used to create the patch. If you are not sure what this is, just look at the first line of the patch file. For example, if the first file being worked on was `doc/source/english/chapter1.xml` and the first line in the patch file is `Index: english/chapter1.xml` then you need to apply the patch to the `doc/source/` folder. However, provided you are in the correct working copy, if you pick the wrong folder level, TortoiseSVN will notice and suggest the correct level.

In order to apply a patch file to your working copy, you need to have at least read access to the repository. The reason for this is that the merge program must reference the changes back to the revision against which they were made by the remote developer.

From the context menu for that folder, click on **TortoiseSVN → Apply Patch...** This will bring up a file open dialog allowing you to select the patch file to apply. By default only `.patch` or `.diff` files are shown, but you can opt for “All files”. If you previously saved a patch to the clipboard, you can use **Open from clipboard...** in the file open dialog. Note that this option only appears if you saved the patch to the clipboard using **TortoiseSVN → Create Patch...** Copying a patch to the clipboard from another app will not make the button appear.

Alternatively, if the patch file has a `.patch` or `.diff` extension, you can right click on it directly and select **TortoiseSVN → Apply Patch...** In this case you will be prompted to enter a working copy location.

These two methods just offer different ways of doing the same thing. With the first method you select the WC and browse to the patch file. With the second you select the patch file and browse to the WC.

Once you have selected the patch file and working copy location, TortoiseMerge runs to merge the changes from the patch file with your working copy. A small window lists the files which have been changed. Double click on each one in turn, review the changes and save the merged files.

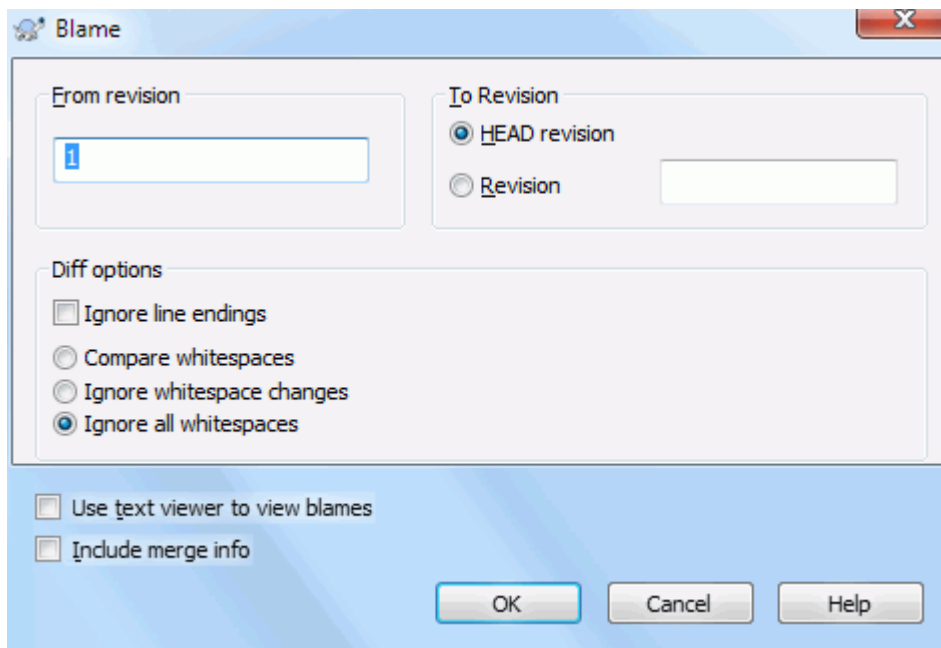
The remote developer's patch has now been applied to your working copy, so you need to commit to allow everyone else to access the changes from the repository.

4.23. Who Changed Which Line?

Sometimes you need to know not only what lines have changed, but also who exactly changed specific lines in a file. That's when the **TortoiseSVN → Blame...** command, sometimes also referred to as *annotate* command comes in handy.

This command lists, for every line in a file, the author and the revision the line was changed.

4.23.1. Blame for Files



Obrázok 4.60. The Annotate / Blame Dialog

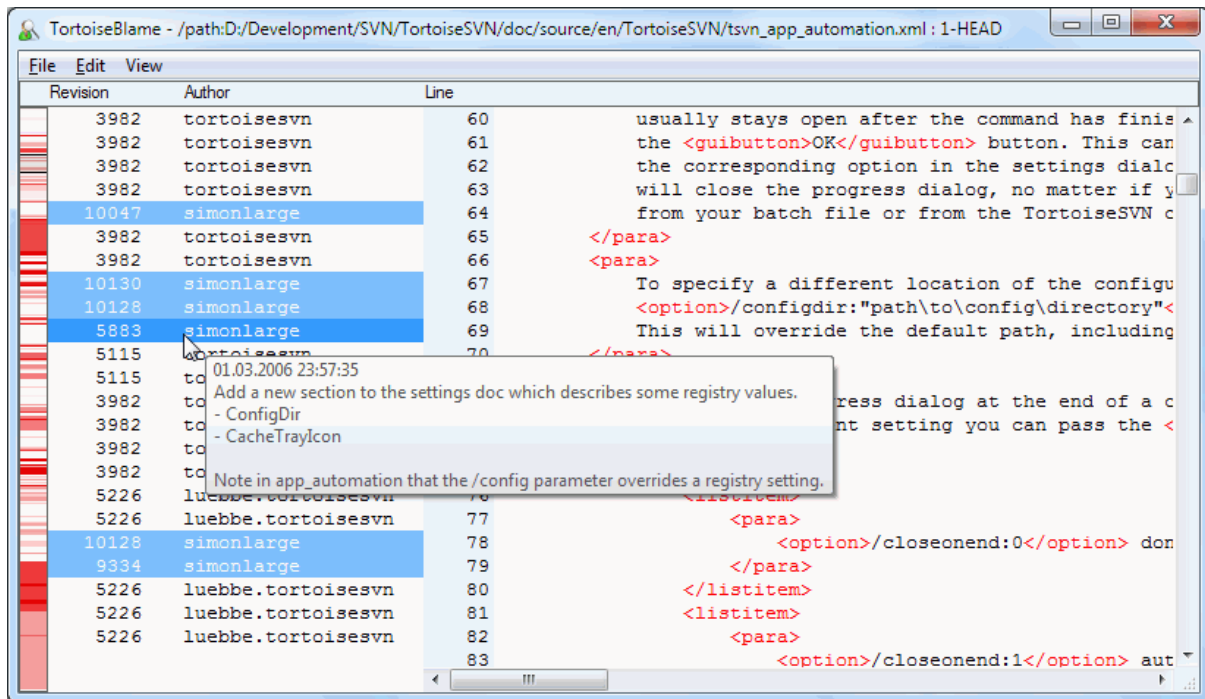
If you're not interested in changes from earlier revisions you can set the revision from which the blame should start. Set this to 1, if you want the blame for *every* revision.

By default the blame file is viewed using *TortoiseBlame*, which highlights the different revisions to make it easier to read. If you wish to print or edit the blame file, select **Use Text viewer to view blames**.

You can specify the way that line ending and whitespace changes are handled. These options are described in [Oddiel 4.10.2, “Line-end and Whitespace Options”](#). The default behaviour is to treat all whitespace and line-end differences as real changes, but if you want to ignore an indentation change and find the original author, you can choose an appropriate option here.

You can include merge information as well if you wish, although this option can take considerably longer to retrieve from the server. When lines are merged from another source, the blame information shows the revision the change was made in the original source as well as the revision when it was merged into this file.

Once you press **OK** TortoiseSVN starts retrieving the data to create the blame file. Please note: This can take several minutes to finish, depending on how much the file has changed and of course your network connection to the repository. Once the blame process has finished the result is written into a temporary file and you can view the results.



Obrázok 4.61. TortoiseBlame

TortoiseBlame, which is included with TortoiseSVN, makes the blame file easier to read. When you hover the mouse over a line in the blame info column, all lines with the same revision are shown with a darker background. Lines from other revisions which were changed by the same author are shown with a light background. The colouring may not work as clearly if you have your display set to 256 colour mode.

If you left click on a line, all lines with the same revision are highlighted, and lines from other revisions by the same author are highlighted in a lighter colour. This highlighting is sticky, allowing you to move the mouse without losing the highlights. Click on that revision again to turn off highlighting.

The revision comments (log message) are shown in a hint box whenever the mouse hovers over the blame info column. If you want to copy the log message for that revision, use the context menu which appears when you right click on the blame info column.

You can search within the Blame report using **Edit** → **Find...** This allows you to search for revision numbers, authors and the content of the file itself. Log messages are not included in the search - you should use the Log Dialog to search those.

You can also jump to a specific line number using **Edit** → **Go To Line...**

When the mouse is over the blame info columns, a context menu is available which helps with comparing revisions and examining history, using the revision number of the line under the mouse as a reference. **Context menu** → **Blame previous revision** generates a blame report for the same file, but using the previous revision as the upper limit. This gives you the blame report for the state of the file just before the line you are looking at was last changed. **Context menu** → **Show changes** starts your diff viewer, showing you what changed in the referenced revision. **Context menu** → **Show log** displays the revision log dialog starting with the referenced revision.

If you need a better visual indicator of where the oldest and newest changes are, select **View** → **Color age of lines**. This will use a colour gradient to show newer lines in red and older lines in blue. The default colouring is quite light, but you can change it using the TortoiseBlame settings.

If you are using Merge Tracking and you requested merge info when starting the blame, merged lines are shown slightly differently. Where a line has changed as a result of merging from another path, TortoiseBlame will show

the revision and author of the last change in the original file rather than the revision where the merge took place. These lines are indicated by showing the revision and author in italics. The revision where the merge took place is shown separately in the tooltip when you hover the mouse over the blame info columns. If you do not want merged lines shown in this way, uncheck the **Include merge info** checkbox when starting the blame.

If you want to see the paths involved in the merge, select **View** → **Merge paths**. This shows the path where the line was last changed, excluding changes resulting from a merge.

The revision shown in the blame information represents the last revision where the content of that line changed. If the file was created by copying another file, then until you change a line, its blame revision will show the last change in the original source file, not the revision where the copy was made. This also applies to the paths shown with merge info. The path shows the repository location where the last change was made to that line.

The settings for TortoiseBlame can be accessed using **TortoiseSVN** → **Settings...** on the TortoiseBlame tab. Refer to [Oddiel 4.30.9, "Nastavenia TortoiseBlame"](#).

4.23.2. Obvinit' rozdiely

One of the limitations of the Blame report is that it only shows the file as it was in a particular revision, and the last person to change each line. Sometimes you want to know what change was made, as well as who made it. If you right click on a line in TortoiseBlame you have a context menu item to show the changes made in that revision. But if you want to see the changes *and* the blame information simultaneously then you need a combination of the diff and blame reports.

The revision log dialog includes several options which allow you to do this.

Obvinit' revízie

In the top pane, select 2 revisions, then select **Context menu** → **Blame revisions**. This will fetch the blame data for the 2 revisions, then use the diff viewer to compare the two blame files.

Obvinit' zmeny

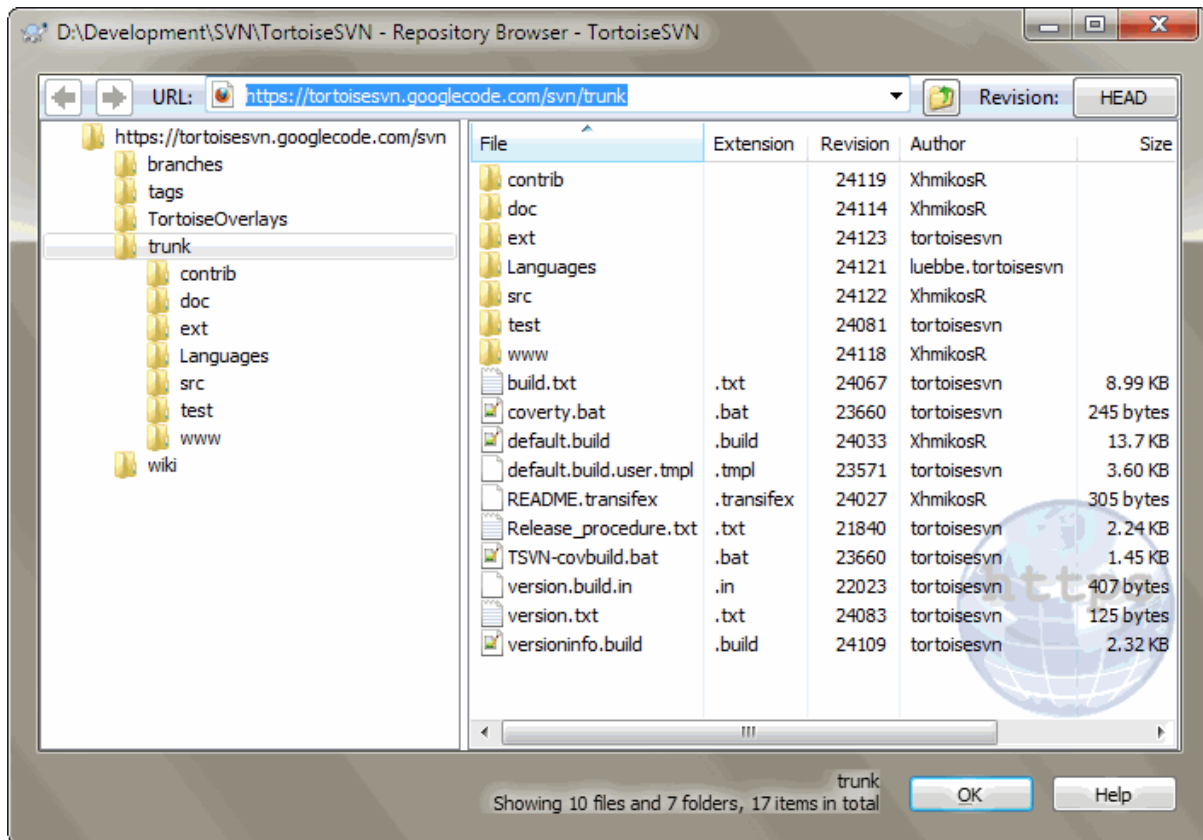
Select one revision in the top pane, then pick one file in the bottom pane and select **Context menu** → **Blame changes**. This will fetch the blame data for the selected revision and the previous revision, then use the diff viewer to compare the two blame files.

Compare and Blame with Working BASE

Show the log for a single file, and in the top pane, select a single revision, then select **Context menu** → **Compare and Blame with Working BASE**. This will fetch the blame data for the selected revision, and for the file in the working BASE, then use the diff viewer to compare the two blame files.

4.24. Prezeranie úložiska

Sometimes you need to work directly on the repository, without having a working copy. That's what the *Repository Browser* is for. Just as the explorer and the icon overlays allow you to view your working copy, so the Repository Browser allows you to view the structure and status of the repository.



Obrázok 4.62. Prezeranie úložiska

With the Repository Browser you can execute commands like copy, move, rename, ... directly on the repository.

The repository browser looks very similar to the Windows explorer, except that it is showing the content of the repository at a particular revision rather than files on your computer. In the left pane you can see a directory tree, and in the right pane are the contents of the selected directory. At the top of the Repository Browser Window you can enter the URL of the repository and the revision you want to browse.

Folders included with the `svn:externals` property are also shown in the repository browser. Those folders are shown with a small arrow on them to indicate that they are not part of the repository structure, just links.

Just like Windows explorer, you can click on the column headings in the right pane if you want to set the sort order. And as in explorer there are context menus available in both panes.

The context menu for a file allows you to:

- Open the selected file, either with the default viewer for that file type, or with a program you choose.
- Edit the selected file. This will checkout a temporary working copy and start the default editor for that file type. When you close the editor program, if changes were saved then a commit dialog appears, allowing you to enter a comment and commit the change.
- Show the revision log for that file, or show a graph of all revisions so you can see where the file came from.
- Blame the file, to see who changed which line and when.
- Checkout a single file. This creates a “sparse” working copy which contains just this one file.
- Delete or rename the file.
- Save an unversioned copy of the file to your hard drive.
- Copy the URL shown in the address bar to the clipboard.

- Make a copy of the file, either to a different part of the repository, or to a working copy rooted in the same repository.
- View/Edit the file's properties.
- Create a shortcut so that you can quickly start repo browser again, opened directly at this location.

The context menu for a folder allows you to:

- Show the revision log for that folder, or show a graph of all revisions so you can see where the folder came from.
- Export the folder to a local unversioned copy on your hard drive.
- Checkout the folder to produce a local working copy on your hard drive.
- Vytvorí nový adresár v úložisku.
- Add unversioned files or folders directly to the repository. This is effectively the Subversion Import operation.
- Delete or rename the folder.
- Make a copy of the folder, either to a different part of the repository, or to a working copy rooted in the same repository. This can also be used to create a branch/tag without the need to have a working copy checked out.
- View/Edit the folder's properties.
- Mark the folder for comparison. A marked folder is shown in bold.
- Compare the folder with a previously marked folder, either as a unified diff, or as a list of changed files which can then be visually diffed using the default diff tool. This can be particularly useful for comparing two tags, or trunk and branch to see what changed.

If you select two folders in the right pane, you can view the differences either as a unified-diff, or as a list of files which can be visually diffed using the default diff tool.

If you select multiple folders in the right pane, you can checkout all of them at once into a common parent folder.

If you select 2 tags which are copied from the same root (typically `/trunk/`), you can use **Context Menu** → **Show Log...** to view the list of revisions between the two tag points.

External items (referenced using `svn:externals` are also shown in the repository browser, and you can even drill down into the folder contents. External items are marked with a red arrow over the item.

You can use **F5** to refresh the view as usual. This will refresh everything which is currently displayed. If you want to pre-fetch or refresh the information for nodes which have not been opened yet, use **Ctrl-F5**. After that, expanding any node will happen instantly without a network delay while the information is fetched.

You can also use the repository browser for drag-and-drop operations. If you drag a folder from explorer into the repo-browser, it will be imported into the repository. Note that if you drag multiple items, they will be imported in separate commits.

If you want to move an item within the repository, just left drag it to the new location. If you want to create a copy rather than moving the item, **Ctrl-left** drag instead. When copying, the cursor has a “plus” symbol on it, just as it does in Explorer.

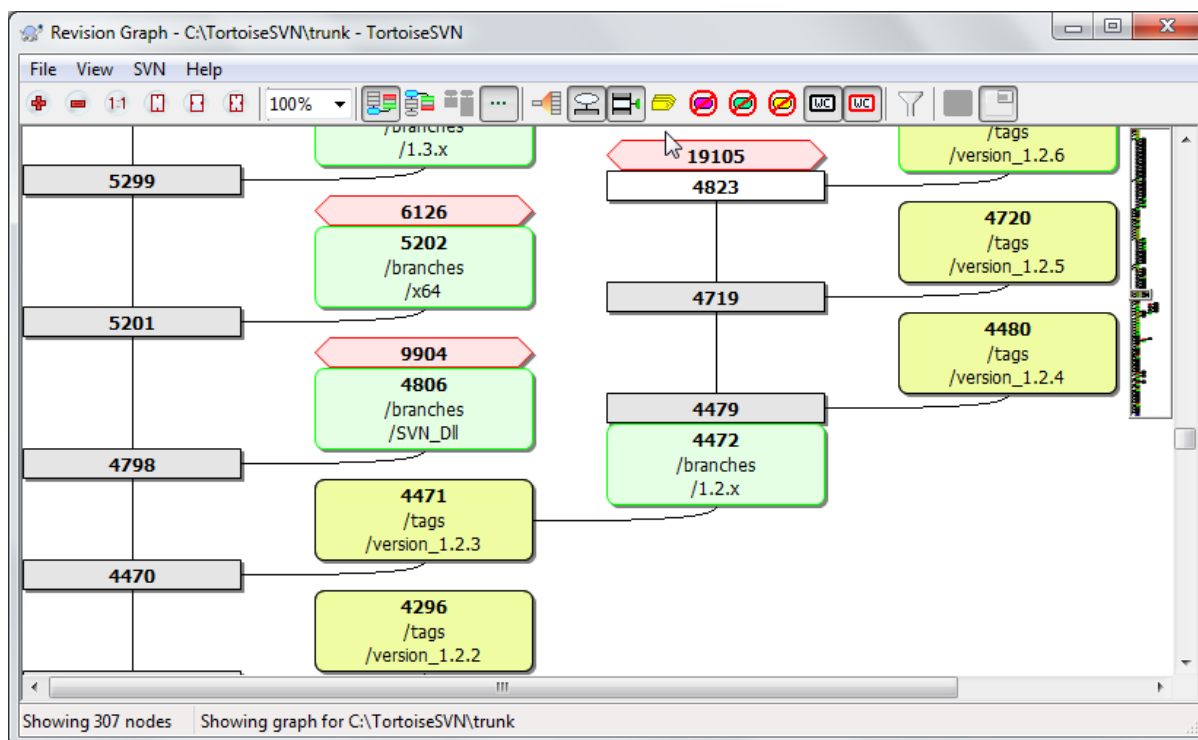
If you want to copy/move a file or folder to another location and also give it a new name at the same time, you can right drag or **Ctrl-right** drag the item instead of using left drag. In that case, a rename dialog is shown where you can enter a new name for the file or folder.

Whenever you make changes in the repository using one of these methods, you will be presented with a log message entry dialog. If you dragged something by mistake, this is also your chance to cancel the action.

Sometimes when you try to open a path you will get an error message in place of the item details. This might happen if you specified an invalid URL, or if you don't have access permission, or if there is some other server

problem. If you need to copy this message to include it in an email, just right click on it and use Context Menu → Copy error message to clipboard, or simply use **Ctrl+C**.

4.25. Graf revízií



Obrázok 4.63. Graf revízií

Sometimes you need to know where branches and tags were taken from the trunk, and the ideal way to view this sort of information is as a graph or tree structure. That's when you need to use TortoiseSVN → Revision Graph...

This command analyses the revision history and attempts to create a tree showing the points at which copies were taken, and when branches/tags were deleted.



Dôležité

In order to generate the graph, TortoiseSVN must fetch all log messages from the repository root. Needless to say this can take several minutes even with a repository of a few thousand revisions, depending on server speed, network bandwidth, etc. If you try this with something like the *Apache* project which currently has over 500,000 revisions you could be waiting for some time.

The good news is that if you are using log caching, you only have to suffer this delay once. After that, log data is held locally. Log caching is enabled in TortoiseSVN's settings.

4.25.1. Uzly grafu revízií

Each revision graph node represents a revision in the repository where something changed in the tree you are looking at. Different types of node can be distinguished by shape and colour. The shapes are fixed, but colours can be set using TortoiseSVN → Settings

Added or copied items

Items which have been added, or created by copying another file/folder are shown using a rounded rectangle. The default colour is green. Tags and trunks are treated as a special case and use a different shade, depending on the TortoiseSVN → Settings.

Vymazané objekty

Deleted items e.g. a branch which is no longer required, are shown using an octagon (rectangle with corners cut off). The default colour is red.

Premenované objekty

Renamed items are also shown using an octagon, but the default colour is blue.

Branch tip revision

The graph is normally restricted to showing branch points, but it is often useful to be able to see the respective HEAD revision for each branch too. If you select **Show HEAD revisions**, each HEAD revision nodes will be shown as an ellipse. Note that HEAD here refers to the last revision committed on that path, not to the HEAD revision of the repository.

Revízia pracovnej kópie

If you invoked the revision graph from a working copy, you can opt to show the BASE revision on the graph using **Show WC revision**, which marks the BASE node with a bold outline.

Zmenená pracovná kópia

If you invoked the revision graph from a working copy, you can opt to show an additional node representing your modified working copy using **Show WC modifications**. This is an elliptical node with a bold outline in red by default.

Normálny objekt

All other items are shown using a plain rectangle.

Note that by default the graph only shows the points at which items were added, copied or deleted. Showing every revision of a project will generate a very large graph for non-trivial cases. If you really want to see *all* revisions where changes were made, there is an option to do this in the **View** menu and on the toolbar.

The default view (grouping off) places the nodes such that their vertical position is in strict revision order, so you have a visual cue for the order in which things were done. Where two nodes are in the same column the order is very obvious. When two nodes are in adjacent columns the offset is much smaller because there is no need to prevent the nodes from overlapping, and as a result the order is a little less obvious. Such optimisations are necessary to keep complex graphs to a reasonable size. Please note that this ordering uses the *edge* of the node on the *older* side as a reference, i.e. the bottom edge of the node when the graph is shown with oldest node at the bottom. The reference edge is significant because the node shapes are not all the same height.

4.25.2. Changing the View

Because a revision graph is often quite complex, there are a number of features which can be used to tailor the view the way you want it. These are available in the **View** menu and from the toolbar.

Skupina vetiev

The default behavior (grouping off) has all rows sorted strictly by revision. As a result, long-living branches with sparse commits occupy a whole column for only a few changes and the graph becomes very broad.

This mode groups changes by branch, so that there is no global revision ordering: Consecutive revisions on a branch will be shown in (often) consecutive lines. Sub-branches, however, are arranged in such a way that later branches will be shown in the same column above earlier branches to keep the graph slim. As a result, a given row may contain changes from different revisions.

Najstaršie hore

Normally the graph shows the oldest revision at the bottom, and the tree grows upwards. Use this option to grow down from the top instead.

Zarovnať stromy na vrch

When a graph is broken into several smaller trees, the trees may appear either in natural revision order, or aligned at the bottom of the window, depending on whether you are using the **Group Branches** option. Use this option to grow all trees down from the top instead.

Reduce cross lines

This option is normally enabled and avoids showing the graph with a lot of confused crossing lines. However this may also make the layout columns appear in less logical places, for example in a diagonal line rather than a column, and the graph may require a larger area to draw. If this is a problem you can disable the option from the **View** menu.

Differential path names

Long path names can take a lot of space and make the node boxes very large. Use this option to show only the changed part of a path, replacing the common part with dots. E.g. if you create a branch `/branches/1.2.x/doc/html` from `/trunk/doc/html` the branch could be shown in compact form as `/branches/1.2.x/..` because the last two levels, `doc` and `html`, did not change.

Zobrazit všetky revízie

This does just what you expect and shows every revision where something (in the tree that you are graphing) has changed. For long histories this can produce a truly huge graph.

Zobrazit HEAD(Hlavné) revízie

This ensures that the latest revision on every branch is always shown on the graph.

Exact copy sources

When a branch/tag is made, the default behaviour is to show the branch as taken from the last node where a change was made. Strictly speaking this is inaccurate since the branches are often made from the current HEAD rather than a specific revision. So it is possible to show the more correct (but less useful) revision that was used to create the copy. Note that this revision may be younger than the HEAD revision of the source branch.

Fold tags

When a project has many tags, showing every tag as a separate node on the graph takes a lot of space and obscures the more interesting development branch structure. At the same time you may need to be able to access the tag content easily so that you can compare revisions. This option hides the nodes for tags and shows them instead in the tooltip for the node that they were copied from. A tag icon on the right side of the source node indicates that tags were made. This greatly simplifies the view.

Note that if a tag is itself used as the source for a copy, perhaps a new branch based on a tag, then that tag will be shown as a separate node rather than folded.

Hide deleted paths

Hides paths which are no longer present at the HEAD revision of the repository, e.g. deleted branches.

If you have selected the **Fold tags** option then a deleted branch from which tags were taken will still be shown, otherwise the tags would disappear too. The last revision that was tagged will be shown in the colour used for deleted nodes instead of showing a separate deletion revision.

If you select the **Hide tags** option then these branches will disappear again as they are not needed to show the tags.

Hide unused branches

Hides branches where no changes were committed to the respective file or sub-folder. This does not necessarily indicate that the branch was not used, just that no changes were made to *this* part of it.

Zobrazit revíziu WC(pracovná kópia)

Marks the revision on the graph which corresponds to the update revision of the item you fetched the graph for. If you have just updated, this will be HEAD, but if others have committed changes since your last update your WC may be a few revisions lower down. The node is marked by giving it a bold outline.

Zobrazit zmeny WC(pracovná kópia)

If your WC contains local changes, this option draws it as a separate elliptical node, linked back to the node that your WC was last updated to. The default outline colour is red. You may need to refresh the graph using **F5** to capture recent changes.

Filter

Sometimes the revision graph contains more revisions than you want to see. This option opens a dialog which allows you to restrict the range of revisions displayed, and to hide particular paths by name.

If you hide a particular path and that node has child nodes, the children will be shown as a separate tree. If you want to hide all children as well, use the **Remove the whole subtree(s)** checkbox.

Tree stripes

Where the graph contains several trees, it is sometimes useful to use alternating colours on the background to help distinguish between trees.

Show overview

Shows a small picture of the entire graph, with the current view window as a rectangle which you can drag. This allows you to navigate the graph more easily. Note that for very large graphs the overview may become useless due to the extreme zoom factor and will therefore not be shown in such cases.

4.25.3. Použitie grafu

To make it easier to navigate a large graph, use the overview window. This shows the entire graph in a small window, with the currently displayed portion highlighted. You can drag the highlighted area to change the displayed region.

The revision date, author and comments are shown in a hint box whenever the mouse hovers over a revision box.

If you select two revisions (Use **Ctrl-left click**), you can use the context menu to show the differences between these revisions. You can choose to show differences as at the branch creation points, but usually you will want to show the differences at the branch end points, i.e. at the HEAD revision.

You can view the differences as a Unified-Diff file, which shows all differences in a single file with minimal context. If you opt to **Context Menu → Compare Revisions** you will be presented with a list of changed files. Double click on a file name to fetch both revisions of the file and compare them using the visual difference tool.

If you right click on a revision you can use **Context Menu → Show Log** to view the history.

You can also merge changes in the selected revision(s) into a different working copy. A folder selection dialog allows you to choose the working copy to merge into, but after that there is no confirmation dialog, nor any opportunity to try a test merge. It is a good idea to merge into an unmodified working copy so that you can revert the changes if it doesn't work out! This is a useful feature if you want to merge selected revisions from one branch to another.



Learn to Read the Revision Graph

First-time users may be surprised by the fact that the revision graph shows something that does not match the user's mental model. If a revision changes multiple copies or branches of a file or folder, for instance, then there will be multiple nodes for that single revision. It is a good practice to start with the leftmost options in the toolbar and customize the graph step-by-step until it comes close to your mental model.

All filter options try lose as little information as possible. That may cause some nodes to change their color, for instance. Whenever the result is unexpected, undo the last filter operation and try to understand what is special about that particular revision or branch. In most cases, the initially expected outcome of the filter operation would either be inaccurate or misleading.

4.25.4. Refreshing the View

If you want to check the server again for newer information, you can simply refresh the view using **F5**. If you are using the log cache (enabled by default), this will check the repository for newer commits and fetch only the new ones. If the log cache was in offline mode, this will also attempt to go back online.

If you are using the log cache and you think the message content or author may have changed, you should use the log dialog to refresh the messages you need. Since the revision graph works from the repository root, we would have to invalidate the entire log cache, and refilling it could take a *very* long time.

4.25.5. Pruning Trees

A large tree can be difficult to navigate and sometimes you will want to hide parts of it, or break it down into a forest of smaller trees. If you hover the mouse over the point where a node link enters or leaves the node you will see one or more popup buttons which allow you to do this.



Click on the minus button to collapse the attached sub-tree.



Click on the plus button to expand a collapsed tree. When a tree has been collapsed, this button remains visible to indicate the hidden sub-tree.



Click on the cross button to split the attached sub-tree and show it as a separate tree on the graph.

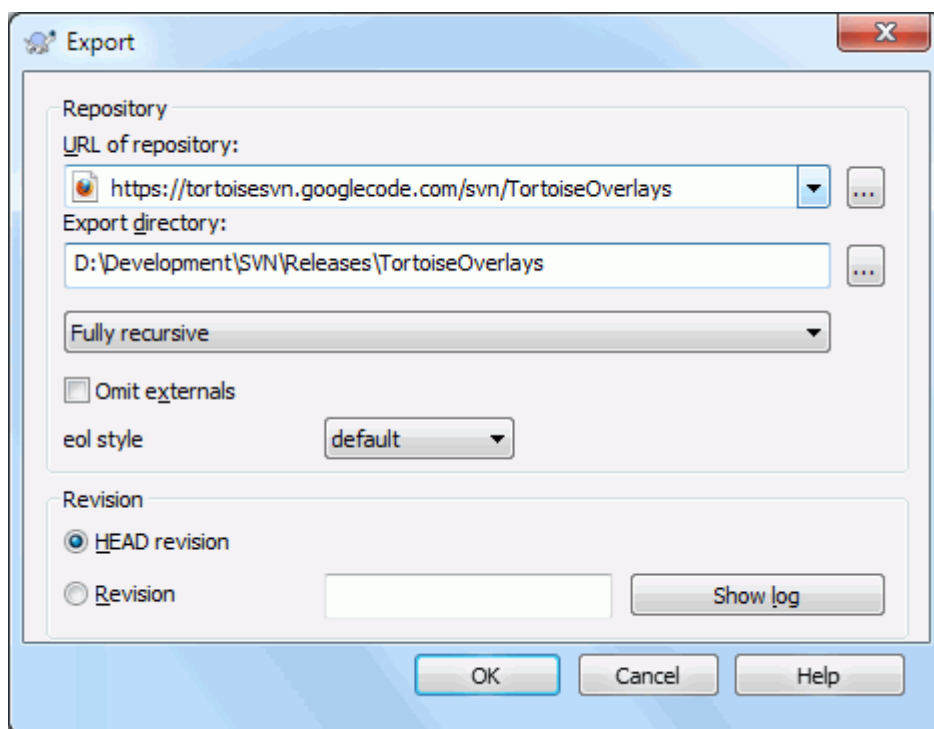


Click on the circle button to reattach a split tree. When a tree has been split away, this button remains visible to indicate that there is a separate sub-tree.

Click on the graph background for the main context menu, which offers options to **Expand all** and **Join all**. If no branch has been collapsed or split, the context menu will not be shown.

4.26. Exporting a Subversion Working Copy

Sometimes you may want a clean copy of your working tree without the `.svn` directory, e.g. to create a zipped tarball of your source, or to export to a web server. Instead of making a copy and then deleting the `.svn` directory manually, TortoiseSVN offers the command **TortoiseSVN → Export...** Exporting from a URL and exporting from a working copy are treated slightly differently.



Obrázok 4.64. The Export-from-URL Dialog

If you execute this command on an unversioned folder, TortoiseSVN will assume that the selected folder is the target, and open a dialog for you to enter the URL and revision to export from. This dialog has options to export only the top level folder, to omit external references, and to override the line end style for files which have the `svn:eol-style` property set.

Of course you can export directly from the repository too. Use the Repository Browser to navigate to the relevant subtree in your repository, then use **Context Menu** → **Export**. You will get the **Export from URL** dialog described above.

If you execute this command on your working copy you'll be asked for a place to save the *clean* working copy without the `.svn` folder. By default, only the versioned files are exported, but you can use the **Export unversioned files too** checkbox to include any other unversioned files which exist in your WC and not in the repository. External references using `svn:externals` can be omitted if required.

Another way to export from a working copy is to right drag the working copy folder to another location and choose **Context Menu** → **SVN Export versioned items here** or **Context Menu** → **SVN Export all items here** or **Context Menu** → **SVN Export changed items here**. The second option includes the unversioned files as well. The third option exports only modified items, but maintains the folder structure.

When exporting from a working copy, if the target folder already contains a folder of the same name as the one you are exporting, you will be given the option to overwrite the existing content, or to create a new folder with an automatically generated name, e.g. `Target (1)`.



Exportovanie jednotlivých súborov

The export dialog does not allow exporting single files, even though Subversion can.

To export single files with TortoiseSVN, you have to use the repository browser ([Oddiel 4.24, "Prezeranie úložiska"](#)). Simply drag the file(s) you want to export from the repository browser to where you want them in the explorer, or use the context menu in the repository browser to export the files.



Exporting a Change Tree

If you want to export a copy of your project tree structure but containing only the files which have changed in a particular revision, or between any two revisions, use the compare revisions feature described in [Oddiel 4.10.3, “Porovnanie adresárov”](#).

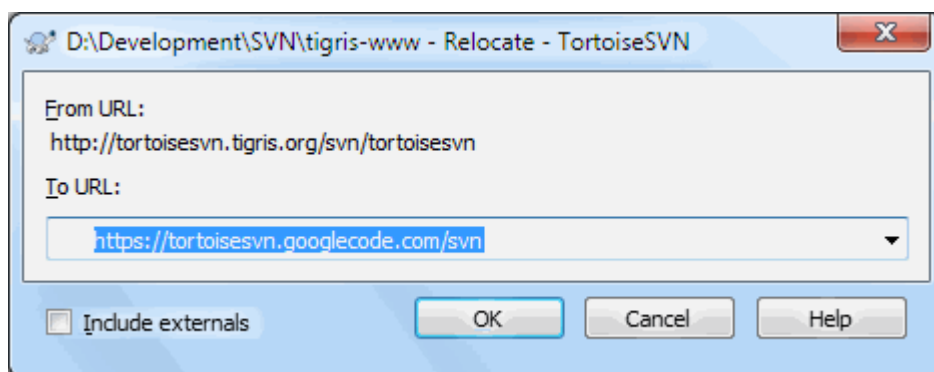
If you want to export your working copy tree structure but containing only the files which are locally modified, refer to [SVN Export changed items](#) here above.

4.26.1. Removing a working copy from version control

Sometimes you have a working copy which you want to convert back to a normal folder without the `.svn` directory. All you need to do is delete the `.svn` directory from the working copy root.

Alternatively you can export the folder to itself. In Windows Explorer right drag the working copy root folder from the file pane onto itself in the folder pane. TortoiseSVN detects this special case and asks if you want to make the working copy unversioned. If you answer *yes* the control directory will be removed and you will have a plain, unversioned directory tree.

4.27. Premiestnenie pracovnej kópie



Obrázok 4.65. Dialógové okno premiesnenia

If your repository has for some reason changed its location (IP/URL). Maybe you're even stuck and can't commit and you don't want to checkout your working copy again from the new location and to move all your changed data back into the new working copy, TortoiseSVN → Relocate is the command you are looking for. It basically does very little: it rewrites all URLs that are associated with each file and folder with the new URL.

Poznámka

This operation only works on working copy *roots*. So the context menu entry is only shown for working copy roots.

You may be surprised to find that TortoiseSVN contacts the repository as part of this operation. All it is doing is performing some simple checks to make sure that the new URL really does refer to the same repository as the existing working copy.



Varovanie

This is a very infrequently used operation. The relocate command is *only* used if the URL of the repository root has changed. Possible reasons are:

- The IP address of the server has changed.
- The protocol has changed (e.g. http:// to https://).
- The repository root path in the server setup has changed.

Put another way, you need to relocate when your working copy is referring to the same location in the same repository, but the repository itself has moved.

It does not apply if:

- You want to move to a different Subversion repository. In that case you should perform a clean checkout from the new repository location.
- You want to switch to a different branch or directory within the same repository. To do that you should use TortoiseSVN → Switch.... Read [Oddiel 4.19.3, “To Checkout or to Switch...”](#) for more information.

If you use relocate in either of the cases above, it *will corrupt your working copy* and you will get many unexplainable error messages while updating, committing, etc. Once that has happened, the only fix is a fresh checkout.

4.28. Integration with Bug Tracking Systems / Issue Trackers

It is very common in Software Development for changes to be related to a specific bug or issue ID. Users of bug tracking systems (issue trackers) would like to associate the changes they make in Subversion with a specific ID in their issue tracker. Most issue trackers therefore provide a pre-commit hook script which parses the log message to find the bug ID with which the commit is associated. This is somewhat error prone since it relies on the user to write the log message properly so that the pre-commit hook script can parse it correctly.

TortoiseSVN can help the user in two ways:

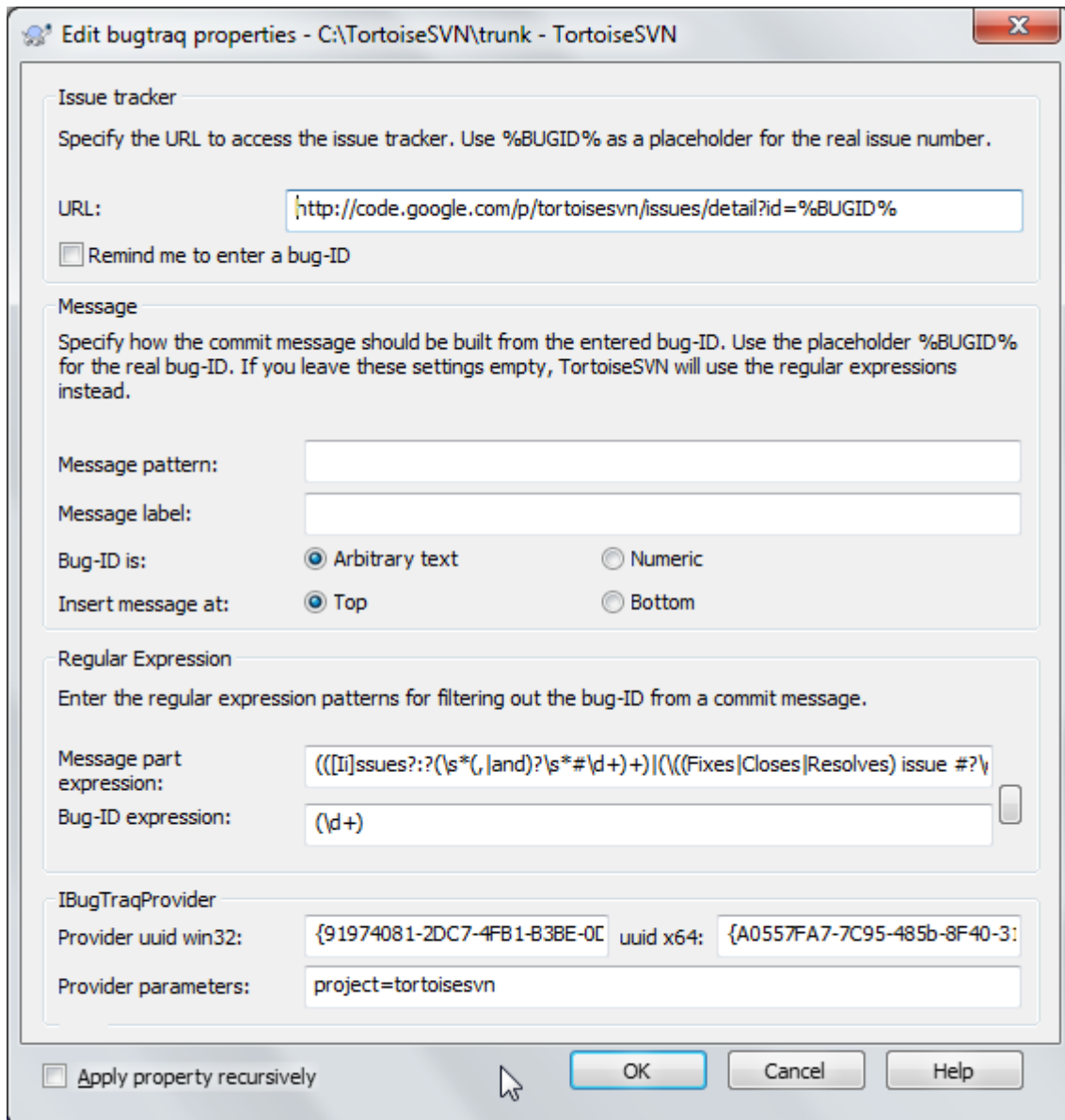
1. When the user enters a log message, a well defined line including the issue number associated with the commit can be added automatically. This reduces the risk that the user enters the issue number in a way the bug tracking tools can't parse correctly.

Or TortoiseSVN can highlight the part of the entered log message which is recognized by the issue tracker. That way the user knows that the log message can be parsed correctly.

2. When the user browses the log messages, TortoiseSVN creates a link out of each bug ID in the log message which fires up the browser to the issue mentioned.

4.28.1. Adding Issue Numbers to Log Messages

You can integrate a bug tracking tool of your choice in TortoiseSVN. To do this, you have to define some properties, which start with `bugtraq:`. They must be set on Folders: ([Oddiel 4.17, “Nastavenia Projektu”](#))



Obrázok 4.66. The Bugtraq Properties Dialog

When you edit any of the bugtraq properties a special property editor is used to make it easier to set appropriate values.

There are two ways to integrate TortoiseSVN with issue trackers. One is based on simple strings, the other is based on *regular expressions*. The properties used by both approaches are:

bugtraq:url

Set this property to the URL of your bug tracking tool. It must be properly URI encoded and it has to contain %BUGID%. %BUGID% is replaced with the Issue number you entered. This allows TortoiseSVN to display a link in the log dialog, so when you are looking at the revision log you can jump directly to your bug tracking tool. You do not have to provide this property, but then TortoiseSVN shows only the issue number and not the link to it. e.g the TortoiseSVN project is using `http://issues.tortoisesvn.net/?do=details&id=%BUGID%`.

You can also use relative URLs instead of absolute ones. This is useful when your issue tracker is on the same domain/server as your source repository. In case the domain name ever changes, you don't have to adjust the `bugtraq:url` property. There are two ways to specify a relative URL:

If it begins with the string `^/` it is assumed to be relative to the repository root. For example, `^/../?do=details&id=%BUGID%` will resolve to `http://tortoisesvn.net/?do=details&id=%BUGID%` if your repository is located on `http://tortoisesvn.net/svn/trunk/`.

A URL beginning with the string `/` is assumed to be relative to the server's hostname. For example `/?do=details&id=%BUGID%` will resolve to `http://tortoisesvn.net/?do=details&id=%BUGID%` if your repository is located anywhere on `http://tortoisesvn.net`.

`bugtraq:warnifnoissue`

Set this to `true`, if you want TortoiseSVN to warn you because of an empty issue-number text field. Valid values are `true/false`. *If not defined, false is assumed.*

4.28.1.1. Issue Number in Text Box

In the simple approach, TortoiseSVN shows the user a separate input field where a bug ID can be entered. Then a separate line is appended/prepended to the log message the user entered.

`bugtraq:message`

This property activates the bug tracking system in *Input field* mode. If this property is set, then TortoiseSVN will prompt you to enter an issue number when you commit your changes. It's used to add a line at the end of the log message. It must contain `%BUGID%`, which is replaced with the issue number on commit. This ensures that your commit log contains a reference to the issue number which is always in a consistent format and can be parsed by your bug tracking tool to associate the issue number with a particular commit. As an example you might use `Issue : %BUGID%`, but this depends on your Tool.

`bugtraq:label`

This text is shown by TortoiseSVN on the commit dialog to label the edit box where you enter the issue number. If it's not set, `Bug-ID / Issue-Nr :` will be displayed. Keep in mind though that the window will not be resized to fit this label, so keep the size of the label below 20-25 characters.

`bugtraq:number`

If set to `true` only numbers are allowed in the issue-number text field. An exception is the comma, so you can comma separate several numbers. Valid values are `true/false`. *If not defined, true is assumed.*

`bugtraq:append`

This property defines if the bug-ID is appended (`true`) to the end of the log message or inserted (`false`) at the start of the log message. Valid values are `true/false`. *If not defined, true is assumed, so that existing projects don't break.*

4.28.1.2. Issue Numbers Using Regular Expressions

In the approach with *regular expressions*, TortoiseSVN doesn't show a separate input field but marks the part of the log message the user enters which is recognized by the issue tracker. This is done while the user writes the log message. This also means that the bug ID can be anywhere inside a log message! This method is much more flexible, and is the one used by the TortoiseSVN project itself.

`bugtraq:logregex`

This property activates the bug tracking system in *Regex* mode. It contains either a single regular expressions, or two regular expressions separated by a newline.

If two expressions are set, then the first expression is used as a pre-filter to find expressions which contain bug IDs. The second expression then extracts the bare bug IDs from the result of the first regex. This allows you to use a list of bug IDs and natural language expressions if you wish. e.g. you might fix several bugs and include a string something like this: "This change resolves issues #23, #24 and #25".

If you want to catch bug IDs as used in the expression above inside a log message, you could use the following regex strings, which are the ones used by the TortoiseSVN project: `[Ii]ssues?:?(\s*(,|and)?\s*\#\d+)` and `(\d+)`.

The first expression picks out "issues #23, #24 and #25" from the surrounding log message. The second regex extracts plain decimal numbers from the output of the first regex, so it will return "23", "24" and "25" to use as bug IDs.

Breaking the first regex down a little, it must start with the word “issue”, possibly capitalised. This is optionally followed by an “s” (more than one issue) and optionally a colon. This is followed by one or more groups each having zero or more leading whitespace, an optional comma or “and” and more optional space. Finally there is a mandatory “#” and a mandatory decimal number.

If only one expression is set, then the bare bug IDs must be matched in the groups of the regex string. Example: `[Ii]ssue(?:s)?#?(\\d+)` This method is required by a few issue trackers, e.g. trac, but it is harder to construct the regex. We recommend that you only use this method if your issue tracker documentation tells you to.

If you are unfamiliar with regular expressions, take a look at the introduction at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regular_expression, and the online documentation and tutorial at <http://www.regular-expressions.info/>.

It's not always easy to get the regex right so to help out there is a test dialog built into the bugtraq properties dialog. Click on the button to the right of the edit boxes to bring it up. Here you can enter some test text, and change each regex to see the results. If the regex is invalid the edit box background changes to red.

If both the `bugtraq:message` and `bugtraq:logregex` properties are set, `logregex` takes precedence.



Tip

Even if you don't have an issue tracker with a pre-commit hook parsing your log messages, you still can use this to turn the issues mentioned in your log messages into links!

And even if you don't need the links, the issue numbers show up as a separate column in the log dialog, making it easier to find the changes which relate to a particular issue.

Some `tsvn:` properties require a `true/false` value. TortoiseSVN also understands `yes` as a synonym for `true` and `no` as a synonym for `false`.



Set the Properties on Folders

These properties must be set on folders for the system to work. When you commit a file or folder the properties are read from that folder. If the properties are not found there, TortoiseSVN will search upwards through the folder tree to find them until it comes to an unversioned folder, or the tree root (e.g. `C:\`) is found. If you can be sure that each user checks out only from e.g. `trunk/` and not some sub-folder, then it's enough if you set the properties on `trunk/`. If you can't be sure, you should set the properties recursively on each sub-folder. A property setting deeper in the project hierarchy overrides settings on higher levels (closer to `trunk/`).

For project properties *only*, i.e. `tsvn:`, `bugtraq:` and `webviewer:` you can use the **Recursive** checkbox to set the property to all sub-folders in the hierarchy, without also setting it on all files.

When you add new sub-folders to a working copy using TortoiseSVN, any project properties present in the parent folder will automatically be added to the new child folder too.



No Issue Tracker Information from Repository Browser

Because the issue tracker integration depends upon accessing Subversion properties, you will only see the results when using a checked out working copy. Fetching properties remotely is a slow operation, so you will not see this feature in action from the repo browser unless you started the repo browser from your working copy. If you started the repo browser by entering the URL of the repository you won't see this feature.

For the same reason, project properties will not be propagated automatically when a child folder is added using the repo browser.

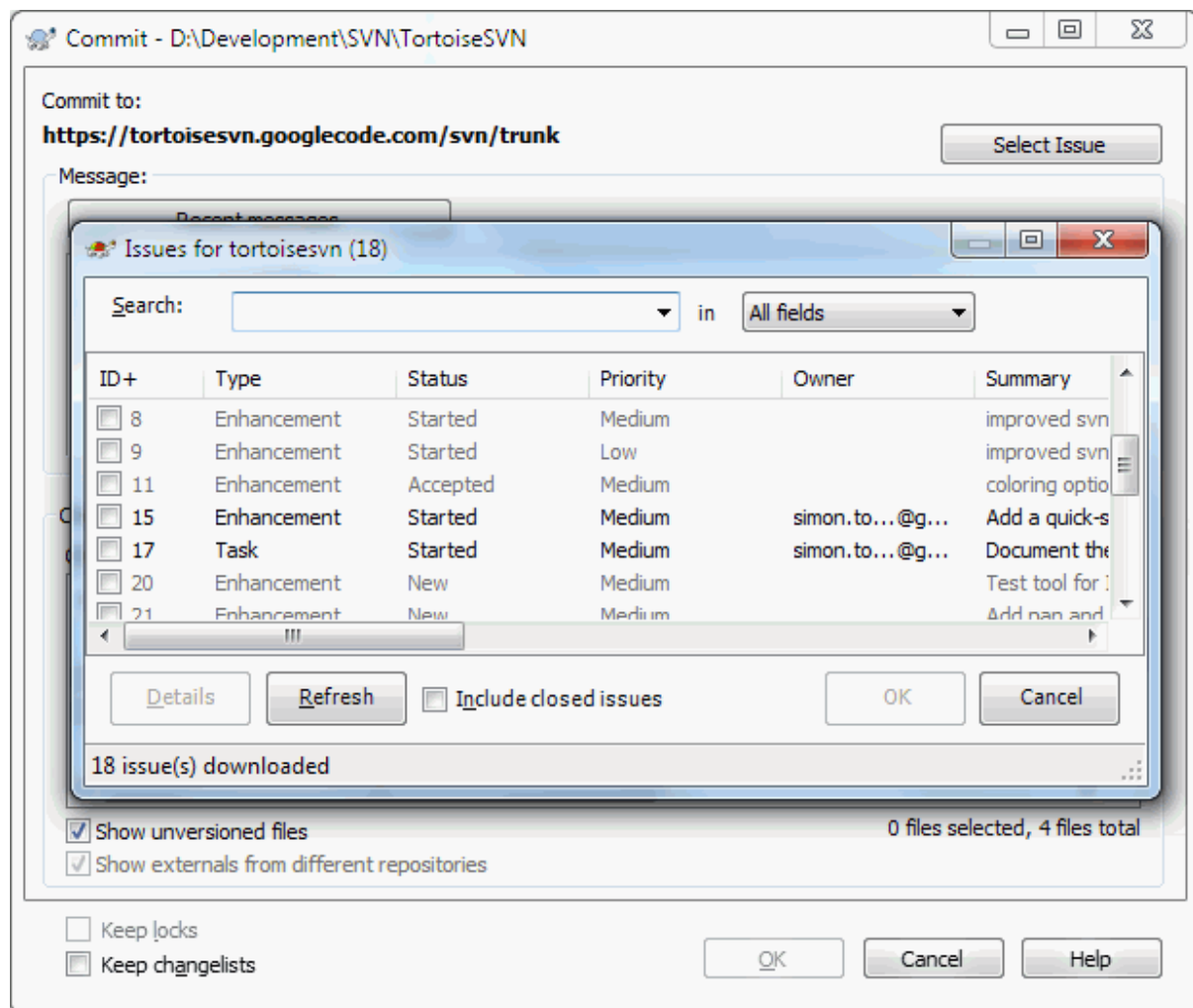
This issue tracker integration is not restricted to TortoiseSVN; it can be used with any Subversion client. For more information, read the full *Issue Tracker Integration Specification* [<http://tortoisesvn.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/doc/notes/issue trackers.txt>] in the TortoiseSVN source repository. (Oddiel 3, “Licencia” explains how to access the repository.)

4.28.2. Getting Information from the Issue Tracker

The previous section deals with adding issue information to the log messages. But what if you need to get information from the issue tracker? The commit dialog has a COM interface which allows integration an external program that can talk to your tracker. Typically you might want to query the tracker to get a list of open issues assigned to you, so that you can pick the issues that are being addressed in this commit.

Any such interface is of course highly specific to your issue tracker system, so we cannot provide this part, and describing how to create such a program is beyond the scope of this manual. The interface definition and sample plugins in C# and C++/ATL can be obtained from the `contrib` folder in the *TortoiseSVN repository* [<http://tortoisesvn.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/contrib/issue-tracker-plugins/>]. (Oddiel 3, “Licencia” explains how to access the repository.) A summary of the API is also given in *Kapitola 6, rozhranie IBugtraqProvider*. Another (working) example plugin in C# is *Gurtle* [<http://code.google.com/p/gurtle/>] which implements the required COM interface to interact with the *Google Code* [<http://code.google.com/hosting/>] issue tracker.

For illustration purposes, let's suppose that your system administrator has provided you with an issue tracker plugin which you have installed, and that you have set up some of your working copies to use the plugin in TortoiseSVN's settings dialog. When you open the commit dialog from a working copy to which the plugin has been assigned, you will see a new button at the top of the dialog.



Obrázok 4.67. Example issue tracker query dialog

In this example you can select one or more open issues. The plugin can then generate specially formatted text which it adds to your log message.

4.29. Integration with Web-based Repository Viewers

There are several web-based repository viewers available for use with Subversion such as *ViewVC* [<http://www.viewvc.org/>] and *WebSVN* [<http://websvn.tigris.org/>]. TortoiseSVN provides a means to link with these viewers.

You can integrate a repo viewer of your choice in TortoiseSVN. To do this, you have to define some properties which define the linkage. They must be set on Folders: ([Oddiel 4.17, “Nastavenia Projektu”](#))

`webviewer:revision`

Set this property to the URL of your repo viewer to view all changes in a specific revision. It must be properly URI encoded and it has to contain `%REVISION%`. `%REVISION%` is replaced with the revision number in question. This allows TortoiseSVN to display a context menu entry in the log dialog **Context Menu** → **View revision in webviewer**.

`webviewer:pathrevision`

Set this property to the URL of your repo viewer to view changes to a specific file in a specific revision. It must be properly URI encoded and it has to contain `%REVISION%` and `%PATH%`. `%PATH%` is replaced with the path relative to the repository root. This allows TortoiseSVN to display a context menu entry in the log dialog **Context Menu** → **View revision for path in webviewer** For example, if you right click in the log dialog bottom pane on a file entry `/trunk/src/file` then the `%PATH%` in the URL will be replaced with `/trunk/src/file`.

You can also use relative URLs instead of absolute ones. This is useful in case your web viewer is on the same domain/server as your source repository. In case the domain name ever changes, you don't have to adjust the `webviewer:revision` and `webviewer:pathrevision` property. The format is the same as for the `bugtraq:url` property. See [Oddiel 4.28, “Integration with Bug Tracking Systems / Issue Trackers”](#).



Set the Properties on Folders

These properties must be set on folders for the system to work. When you commit a file or folder the properties are read from that folder. If the properties are not found there, TortoiseSVN will search upwards through the folder tree to find them until it comes to an unversioned folder, or the tree root (e.g. `C:\`) is found. If you can be sure that each user checks out only from e.g. `trunk/` and not some sub-folder, then it's enough if you set the properties on `trunk/`. If you can't be sure, you should set the properties recursively on each sub-folder. A property setting deeper in the project hierarchy overrides settings on higher levels (closer to `trunk/`).

For project properties *only*, i.e. `tsvn:`, `bugtraq:` and `webviewer:` you can use the **Recursive** checkbox to set the property to all sub-folders in the hierarchy, without also setting it on all files.

When you add new sub-folders to a working copy using TortoiseSVN, any project properties present in the parent folder will automatically be added to the new child folder too.



Obmedzenia používania prehliadača úložiska

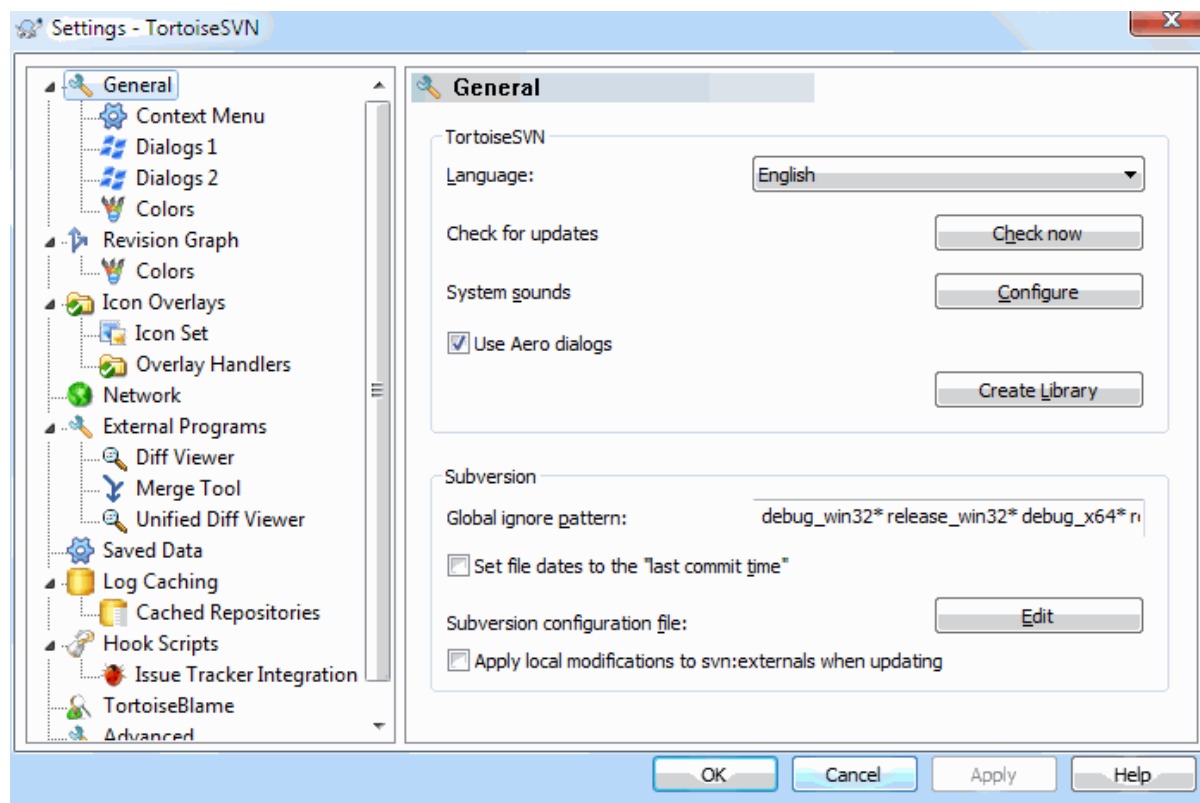
Because the repo viewer integration depends upon accessing Subversion properties, you will only see the results when using a checked out working copy. Fetching properties remotely is a slow operation, so you will not see this feature in action from the repo browser unless you started the repo browser from your working copy. If you started the repo browser by entering the URL of the repository you won't see this feature.

For the same reason, project properties will not be propagated automatically when a child folder is added using the repo browser.

4.30. TortoiseSVN Nastavenia

Aby ste zistili na čo sú rôzne nastavenie, jednoducho ponechajte ukazovateľ myši na editovacom, alebo zaškrtnúvacom poličku a behom sekundy sa vám zobrazí užitočná nápoveda.

4.30.1. Hlavné Nastavenia



Obrázok 4.68. Dialóg nastavenie, všeobecné

Tento dialóg vám umožňuje určiť jazyk a nastaviť pre Subversion.

Jazyk

Vyberie jazyk vaše užívateľského rozhrania. Čo iné by ste čakali?

Skontrolovať aktualizácie

TortoiseSVN bude pravidelne kontaktovať stránku, aby zistil, či sa tam nachádza novšia verzia programu. Ak je zobrazené upozornenie v odovzdácom dialógu. Použite **Skontrolovať teraz** pokiaľ chcete odpoveď okamžite. Nová verzia nebude stiahnutá; jednoducho len dostanete informáciu hovoriacu, že je dostupná nová verzia.

Systémové zvuky

TortoiseSVN has three custom sounds which are installed by default.

- Chyba
- Poznámka
- Varovanie

You can select different sounds (or turn these sounds off completely) using the Windows Control Panel. **Configure** is a shortcut to the Control Panel.

Use Aero Dialogs

On Windows Vista and later systems this controls whether dialogs use the Aero styling.

Create Library

On Windows 7 you can create a Library in which to group working copies which are scattered in various places on your system.

Globálna šablóna vylúčenia

Global ignore patterns are used to prevent unversioned files from showing up e.g. in the commit dialog. Files matching the patterns are also ignored by an import. Ignore files or directories by typing in the names or extensions. Patterns are separated by spaces e.g. `bin obj *.bak *.*?? *.jar *.[Tt]mp`. These patterns should not include any path separators. Note also that there is no way to differentiate between files and directories. Read [Oddiel 4.13.1, “Pattern Matching in Ignore Lists”](#) for more information on the pattern-matching syntax.

Note that the ignore patterns you specify here will also affect other Subversion clients running on your PC, including the command line client.



Výstraha

If you use the Subversion configuration file to set a `global-ignores` pattern, it will override the settings you make here. The Subversion configuration file is accessed using the **Edit** as described below.

This ignore pattern will affect all your projects. It is not versioned, so it will not affect other users. By contrast you can also use the versioned `svn:ignore` or `svn:global-ignores` property to exclude files or directories from version control. Read [Oddiel 4.13, “Ignorovanie súborov a adresárov”](#) for more information.

Nastaviť čas súborov na “čas posledného odovzdania”

This option tells TortoiseSVN to set the file dates to the last commit time when doing a checkout or an update. Otherwise TortoiseSVN will use the current date. If you are developing software it is generally best to use the current date because build systems normally look at the date stamps to decide which files need compiling. If you use “last commit time” and revert to an older file revision, your project may not compile as you expect it to.

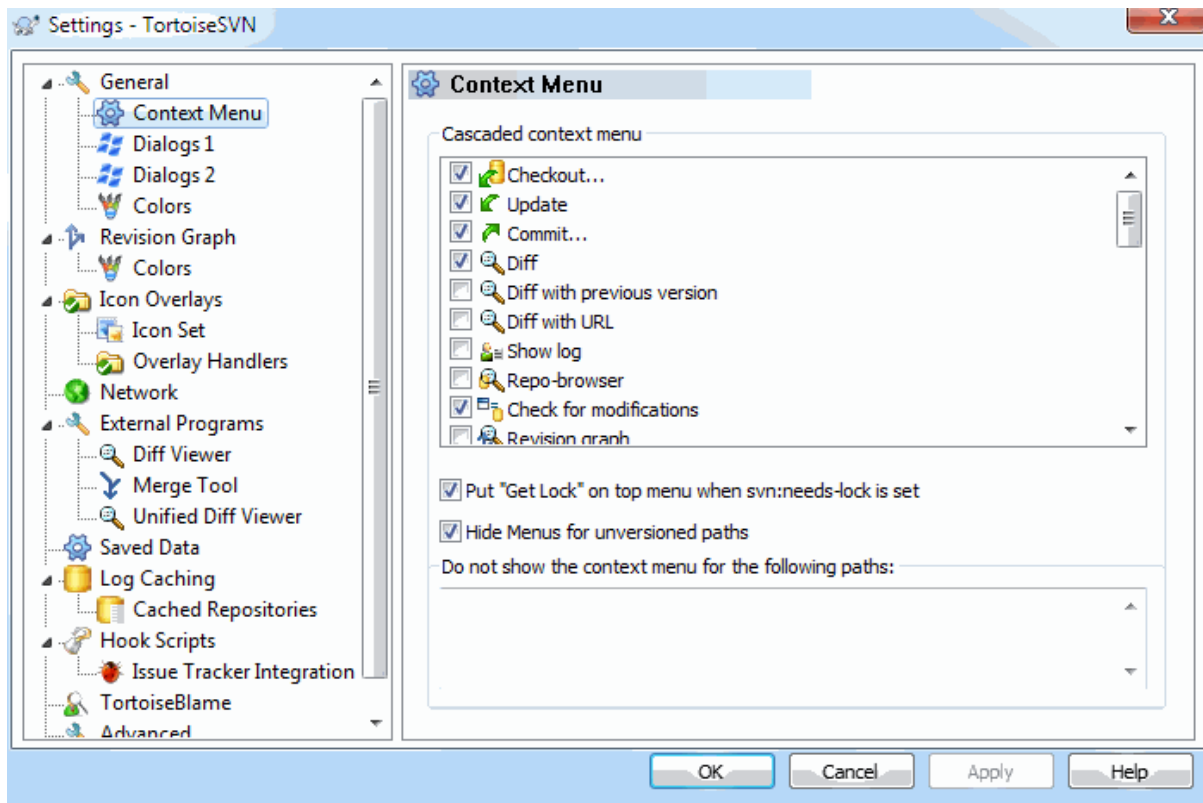
Konfiguračný súbor Subversion

Use **Edit** to edit the Subversion configuration file directly. Some settings cannot be modified directly by TortoiseSVN, and need to be set here instead. For more information about the Subversion `config` file see the [Runtime Configuration Area](http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.confarea.html) [http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.confarea.html]. The section on [Automatic Property Setting](http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.props.html#svn.advanced.props.auto) [http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.props.html#svn.advanced.props.auto] is of particular interest, and that is configured here. Note that Subversion can read configuration information from several places, and you need to know which one takes priority. Refer to [Configuration and the Windows Registry](http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.confarea.html#svn.advanced.confarea.windows-registry) [http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.confarea.html#svn.advanced.confarea.windows-registry] to find out more.

Apply local modifications to `svn:externals` when updating

This option tells TortoiseSVN to always apply local modifications to the `svn:externals` property when updating the working copy.

4.30.1.1. Nastavenia kontextového menu



Obrázok 4.69. The Settings Dialog, Context Menu Page

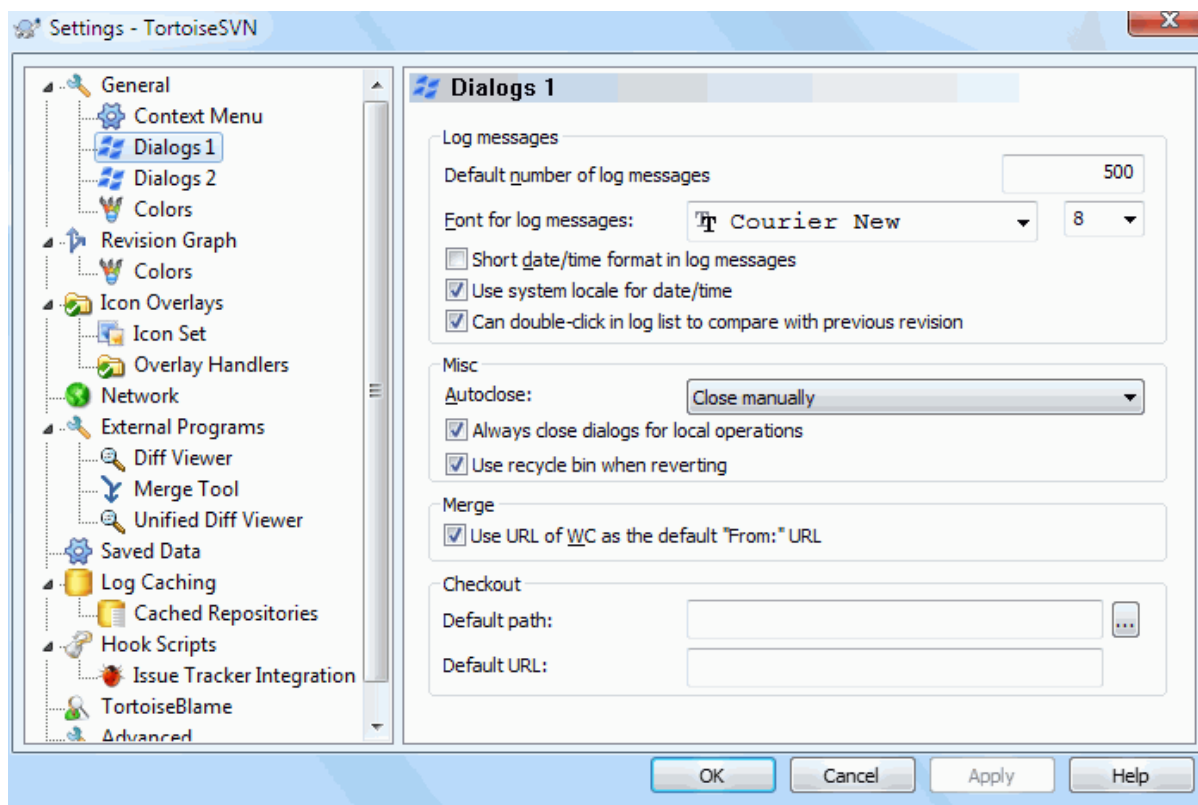
This page allows you to specify which of the TortoiseSVN context menu entries will show up in the main context menu, and which will appear in the TortoiseSVN submenu. By default most items are unchecked and appear in the submenu.

There is a special case for **Get Lock**. You can of course promote it to the top level using the list above, but as most files don't need locking this just adds clutter. However, a file with the `svn:needs-lock` property needs this action every time it is edited, so in that case it is very useful to have at the top level. Checking the box here means that when a file is selected which has the `svn:needs-lock` property set, **Get Lock** will always appear at the top level.

Most of the time, you won't need the TortoiseSVN context menu, apart for folders that are under version control by Subversion. For non- versioned folders, you only really need the context menu when you want to do a checkout. If you check the option `Hide menus for unversioned paths`, TortoiseSVN will not add its entries to the context menu for unversioned folders. But the entries are added for all items and paths in a versioned folder. And you can get the entries back for unversioned folders by holding the **Shift** key down while showing the context menu.

If there are some paths on your computer where you just don't want TortoiseSVN's context menu to appear at all, you can list them in the box at the bottom.

4.30.1.2. TortoiseSVN Dialog Settings 1



Obrázok 4.70. The Settings Dialog, Dialogs 1 Page

This dialog allows you to configure some of TortoiseSVN's dialogs the way you like them.

Prednastavený počet správ denníka

Limits the number of log messages that TortoiseSVN fetches when you first select TortoiseSVN → Show Log Useful for slow server connections. You can always use Show All or Next 100 to get more messages.

Písmo správ denníka

Selects the font face and size used to display the log message itself in the middle pane of the Revision Log dialog, and when composing log messages in the Commit dialog.

Krátky formát dátumu/času v správach denníka

If the standard long messages use up too much space on your screen use the short format.

Možete použiť dvojklik v zozname denníka k porovnaniu s predchádzajúcou revíziou

If you frequently find yourself comparing revisions in the top pane of the log dialog, you can use this option to allow that action on double click. It is not enabled by default because fetching the diff is often a long process, and many people prefer to avoid the wait after an accidental double click, which is why this option is not enabled by default.

Auto-close

TortoiseSVN can automatically close all progress dialogs when the action is finished without error. This setting allows you to select the conditions for closing the dialogs. The default (recommended) setting is **Close manually** which allows you to review all messages and check what has happened. However, you may decide that you want to ignore some types of message and have the dialog close automatically if there are no critical changes.

Auto-close if no merges, adds or deletes means that the progress dialog will close if there were simple updates, but if changes from the repository were merged with yours, or if any files were added or deleted, the dialog will remain open. It will also stay open if there were any conflicts or errors during the operation.

Auto-close if no conflicts relaxes the criteria further and will close the dialog even if there were merges, adds or deletes. However, if there were any conflicts or errors, the dialog remains open.

Auto-close if no errors always closes the dialog even if there were conflicts. The only condition that keeps the dialog open is an error condition, which occurs when Subversion is unable to complete the task. For example, an update fails because the server is inaccessible, or a commit fails because the working copy is out-of-date.

Vždy zavrieť po miestnych úkonoch

Local operations like adding files or reverting changes do not need to contact the repository and complete quickly, so the progress dialog is often of little interest. Select this option if you want the progress dialog to close automatically after these operations, unless there are errors.

Pri vracaní použiť odpadkový kôš

When you revert local modifications, your changes are discarded. TortoiseSVN gives you an extra safety net by sending the modified file to the recycle bin before bringing back the pristine copy. If you prefer to skip the recycle bin, uncheck this option.

Use URL of WC as the default “From:” URL

In the merge dialog, the default behaviour is for the **From:** URL to be remembered between merges. However, some people like to perform merges from many different points in their hierarchy, and find it easier to start out with the URL of the current working copy. This can then be edited to refer to a parallel path on another branch.

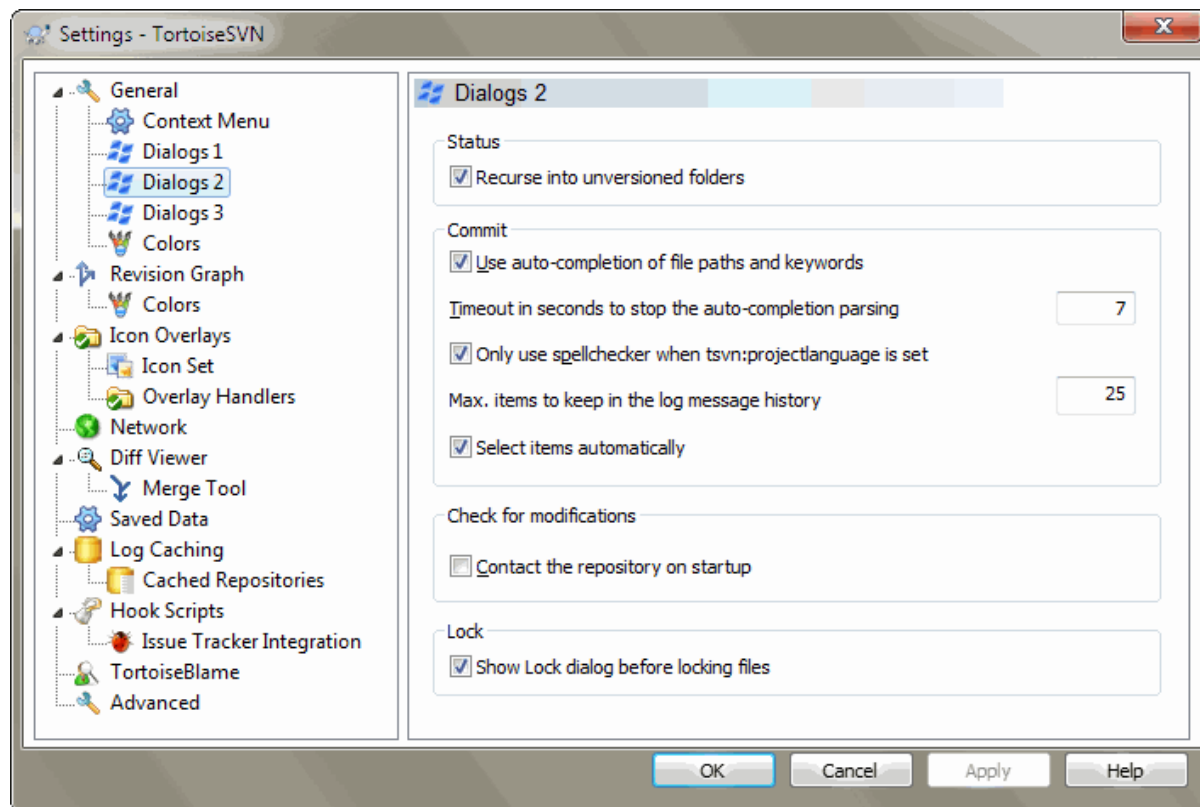
Default checkout path

You can specify the default path for checkouts. If you keep all your checkouts in one place, it is useful to have the drive and folder pre-filled so you only have to add the new folder name to the end.

Default checkout URL

You can also specify the default URL for checkouts. If you often checkout sub-projects of some very large project, it can be useful to have the URL pre-filled so you only have to add the sub-project name to the end.

4.30.1.3. TortoiseSVN Dialog Settings 2



Obrázok 4.71. The Settings Dialog, Dialogs 2 Page

Vnoriť sa do neverziovateľných adresárov

If this box is checked (default state), then whenever the status of an unversioned folder is shown in the **Add**, **Commit** or **Check for Modifications** dialog, every child file and folder is also shown. If you uncheck this box, only the unversioned parent is shown. Unchecking reduces clutter in these dialogs. In that case if you select an unversioned folder for Add, it is added recursively.

In the **Check for Modifications** dialog you can opt to see ignored items. If this box is checked then whenever an ignored folder is found, all child items will be shown as well.

Použiť automatické dopĺňovanie ciest súborov a kľúčových slov

The commit dialog includes a facility to parse the list of filenames being committed. When you type the first 3 letters of an item in the list, the auto-completion box pops up, and you can press Enter to complete the filename. Check the box to enable this feature.

Časový limit v sekundách po zastavení analýzy automatického dopĺňovania

The auto-completion parser can be quite slow if there are a lot of large files to check. This timeout stops the commit dialog being held up for too long. If you are missing important auto-completion information, you can extend the timeout.

Použiť kontrolu pravopisu iba keď je nastavený parameter `tsvn:projectlanguage`

If you don't wish to use the spellchecker for all commits, check this box. The spellchecker will still be enabled where the project properties require it.

Maximálny počet záznamov, ktoré majú byť uchované v pamäti správ

When you type in a log message in the commit dialog, TortoiseSVN stores it for possible re-use later. By default it will keep the last 25 log messages for each repository, but you can customize that number here. If you have many different repositories, you may wish to reduce this to avoid filling your registry.

Note that this setting applies only to messages that you type in on this computer. It has nothing to do with the log cache.

Re-open commit and branch/tag dialog after a commit failed

When a commit fails for some reason (working copy needs updating, pre-commit hook rejects commit, network error, etc), you can select this option to keep the commit dialog open ready to try again.

Automaticky označiť objekty

The normal behaviour in the commit dialog is for all modified (versioned) items to be selected for commit automatically. If you prefer to start with nothing selected and pick the items for commit manually, uncheck this box.

Pripojiť úložisko pri spustení

The Check for Modifications dialog checks the working copy by default, and only contacts the repository when you click **Check repository**. If you always want to check the repository, you can use this setting to make that action happen automatically.

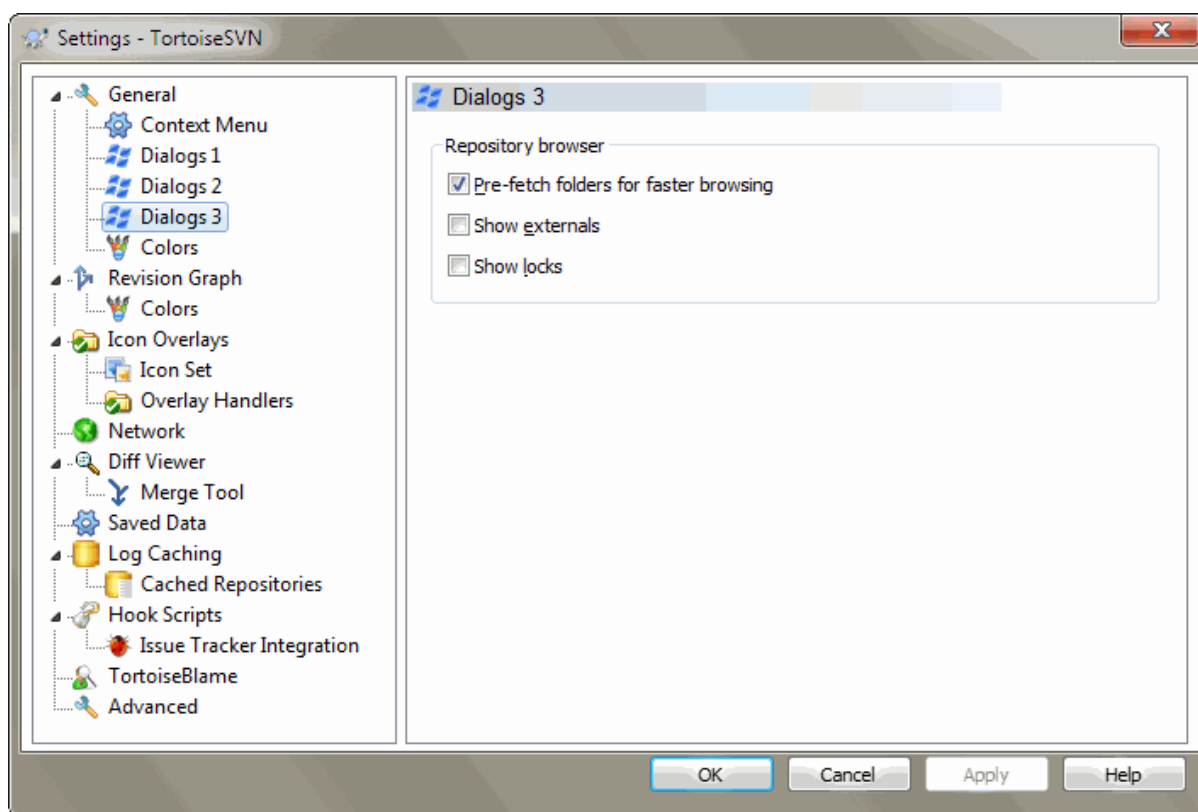
Zobraziť Dialógové okno zamykanie pred zamknutím súborov

When you select one or more files and then use TortoiseSVN → **Lock** to take out a lock on those files, on some projects it is customary to write a lock message explaining why you have locked the files. If you do not use lock messages, you can uncheck this box to skip that dialog and lock the files immediately.

If you use the lock command on a folder, you are always presented with the lock dialog as that also gives you the option to select files for locking.

If your project is using the `tsvn:lockmsgminsize` property, you will see the lock dialog regardless of this setting because the project *requires* lock messages.

4.30.1.4. TortoiseSVN Dialog Settings 3



Obrázok 4.72. The Settings Dialog, Dialogs 3 Page

Prednačítať adresáre pre rýchlejšie prehliadanie

If this box is checked (default state), then the repository browser fetches information about shown folders in the background. That way as soon as you browse into one of those folders, the information is already available.

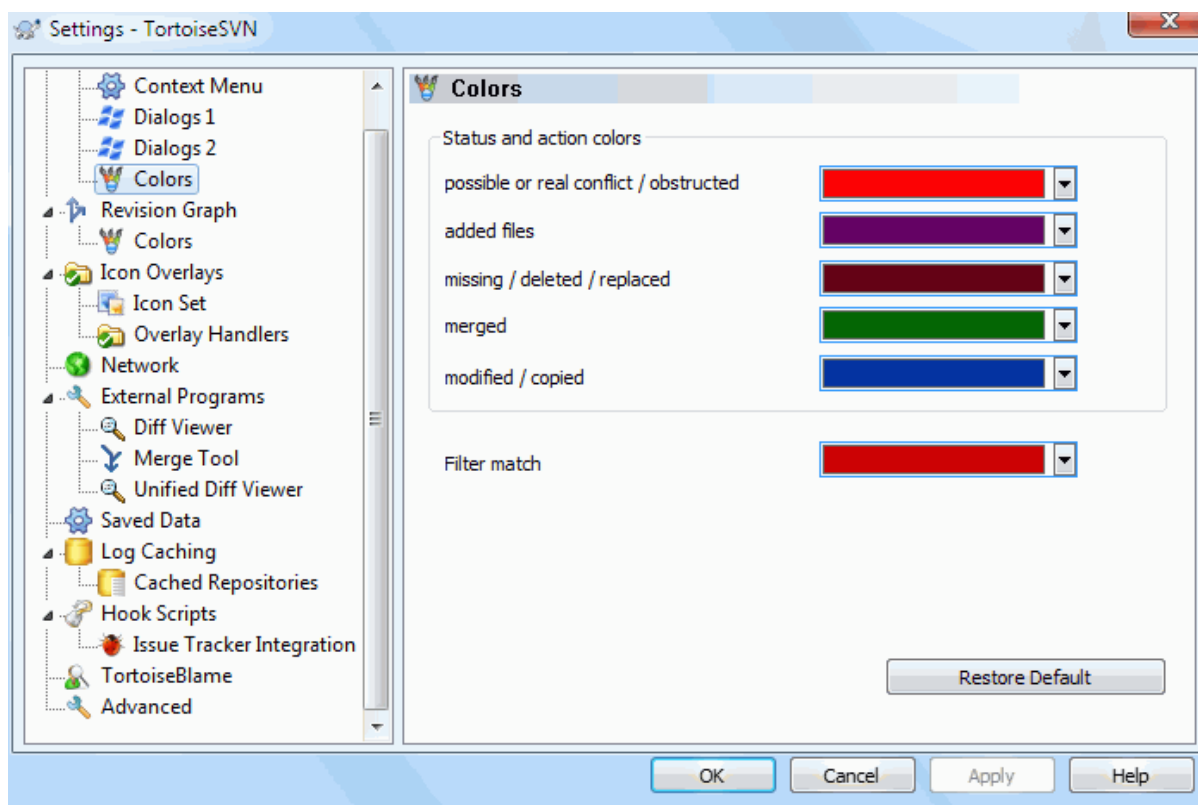
Some servers however can't handle the multiple requests this causes or when not configured correctly treat so many requests as something bad and start blocking them. In this case you can disable the pre-fetching here.

Zobraziť externé

If this box is checked (default state), then the repository browser shows files and folders that are included with the `svn:externals` property as normal files and folders, but with an overlay icon to mark them as from an external source.

As with the pre-fetch feature explained above, this too can put too much stress on weak servers. In this case you can disable this feature here.

4.30.1.5. Nastavenia farieb TortoiseSVN



Obrázok 4.73. The Settings Dialog, Colours Page

This dialog allows you to configure the text colours used in TortoiseSVN's dialogs the way you like them.

Možné alebo skutočné konflikty / prekážky

A conflict has occurred during update, or may occur during merge. Update is obstructed by an existing unversioned file/folder of the same name as a versioned one.

This colour is also used for error messages in the progress dialogs.

Pridané súbory

Pridané objekty do úložiska

chýbajúce / zmazané / nahradené

Items deleted from the repository, missing from the working copy, or deleted from the working copy and replaced with another file of the same name.

Zlúčené

Changes from the repository successfully merged into the WC without creating any conflicts.

zmenené / skopírované

Add with history, or paths copied in the repository. Also used in the log dialog for entries which include copied items.

Vymazaný uzol

An item which has been deleted from the repository.

Pridaný uzol

An item which has been added to the repository, by an add, copy or move operation.

Premenovaný uzol

An item which has been renamed within the repository.

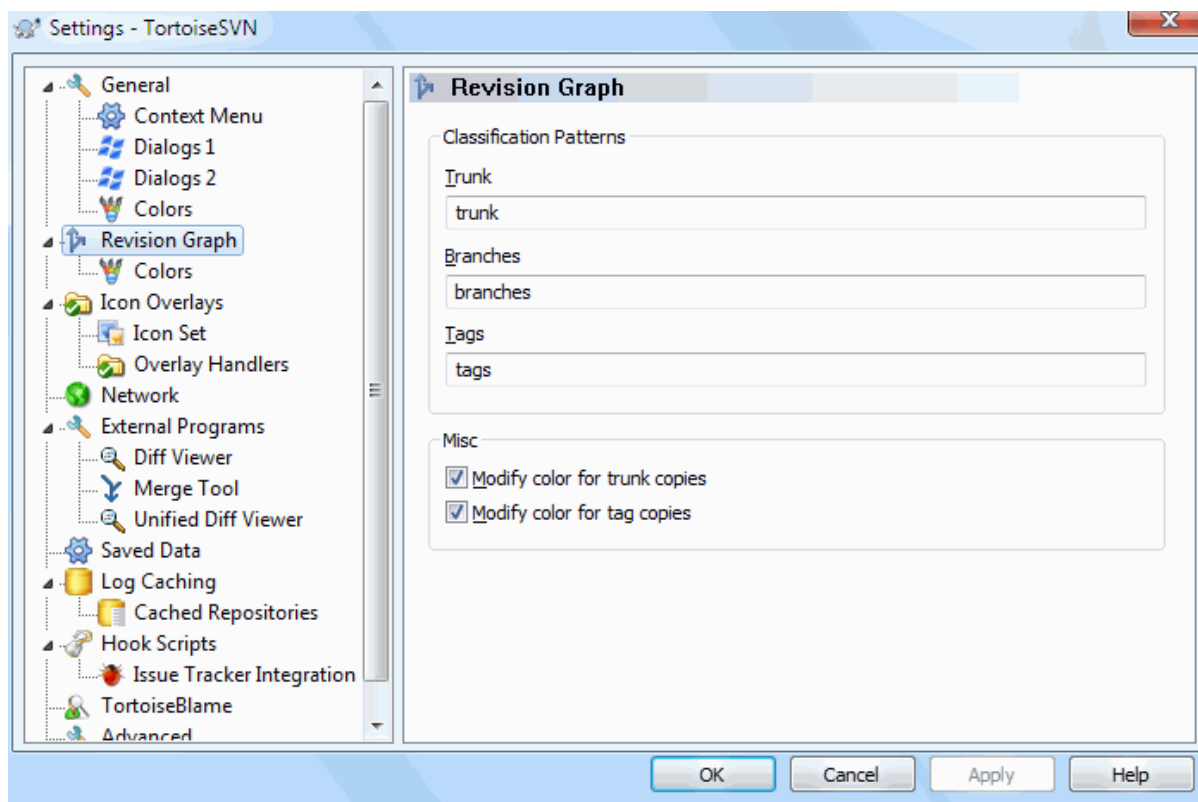
Nahradený uzol

The original item has been deleted and a new item with the same name replaces it.

Zhoda filtra

When using filtering in the log dialog, search terms are highlighted in the results using this colour.

4.30.2. Nastavenia grafu revízií



Obrázok 4.74. The Settings Dialog, Revision Graph Page

Klasifikačné šablóny

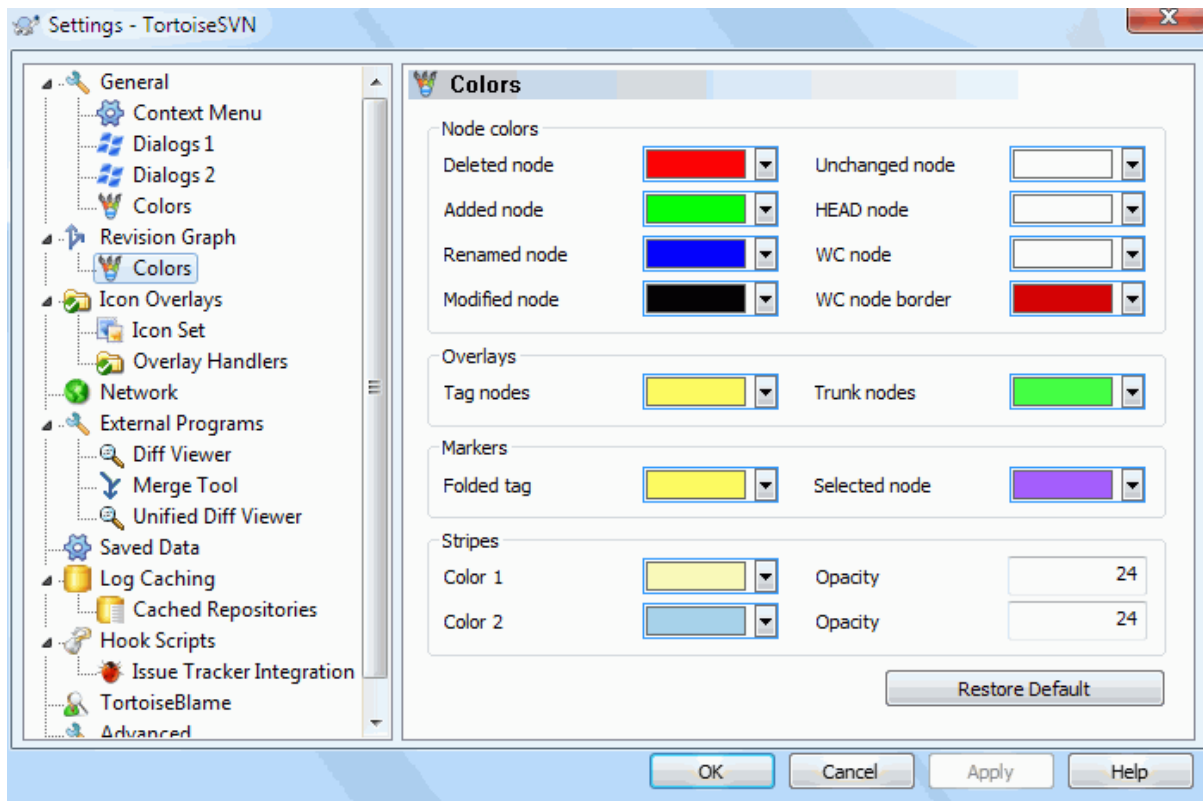
The revision graph attempts to show a clearer picture of your repository structure by distinguishing between trunk, branches and tags. As there is no such classification built into Subversion, this information is extracted from the path names. The default settings assume that you use the conventional English names as suggested in the Subversion documentation, but of course your usage may vary.

Specify the patterns used to recognise these paths in the three boxes provided. The patterns will be matched case-insensitively, but you must specify them in lower case. Wild cards * and ? will work as usual, and you can use ; to separate multiple patterns. Do not include any extra white space as it will be included in the matching specification.

Zmeniť Farby

Colors are used in the revision graph to indicate the node type, i.e. whether a node is added, deleted, renamed. In order to help pick out node classifications, you can allow the revision graph to blend colors to give an indication of both node type and classification. If the box is checked, blending is used. If the box is unchecked, color is used to indicate node type only. Use the color selection dialog to allocate the specific colors used.

4.30.2.1. Farby grafu revízií



Obrázok 4.75. The Settings Dialog, Revision Graph Colors Page

This page allows you to configure the colors used. Note that the color specified here is the solid color. Most nodes are colored using a blend of the node type color, the background color and optionally the classification color.

Vymazaný uzol

Items which have been deleted and not copied anywhere else in the same revision.

Pridaný uzol

Items newly added, or copied (add with history).

Premenovaný uzol

Items deleted from one location and added in another in the same revision.

Zmenený Uzol

Simple modifications without any add or delete.

Nezmenený Uzol

May be used to show the revision used as the source of a copy, even when no change (to the item being graphed) took place in that revision.

Hlavný (HEAD) uzol

Aktuálna hlavná (HEAD) revízia v úložisku.

WC Node

If you opt to show an extra node for your modified working copy, attached to its last-commit revision on the graph, use this color.

WC Node Border

If you opt to show whether the working copy is modified, use this color border on the WC node when modifications are found.

Uzly typu značka

Uzly klasifikované ako značky môžu byť zmiešané s touto farbou.

Uzly kmeňa

Uzly klasifikované ako kmeň môžu mať primiešanú túto farbu.

Folded Tag Markers

If you use tag folding to save space, tags are marked on the copy source using a block in this color.

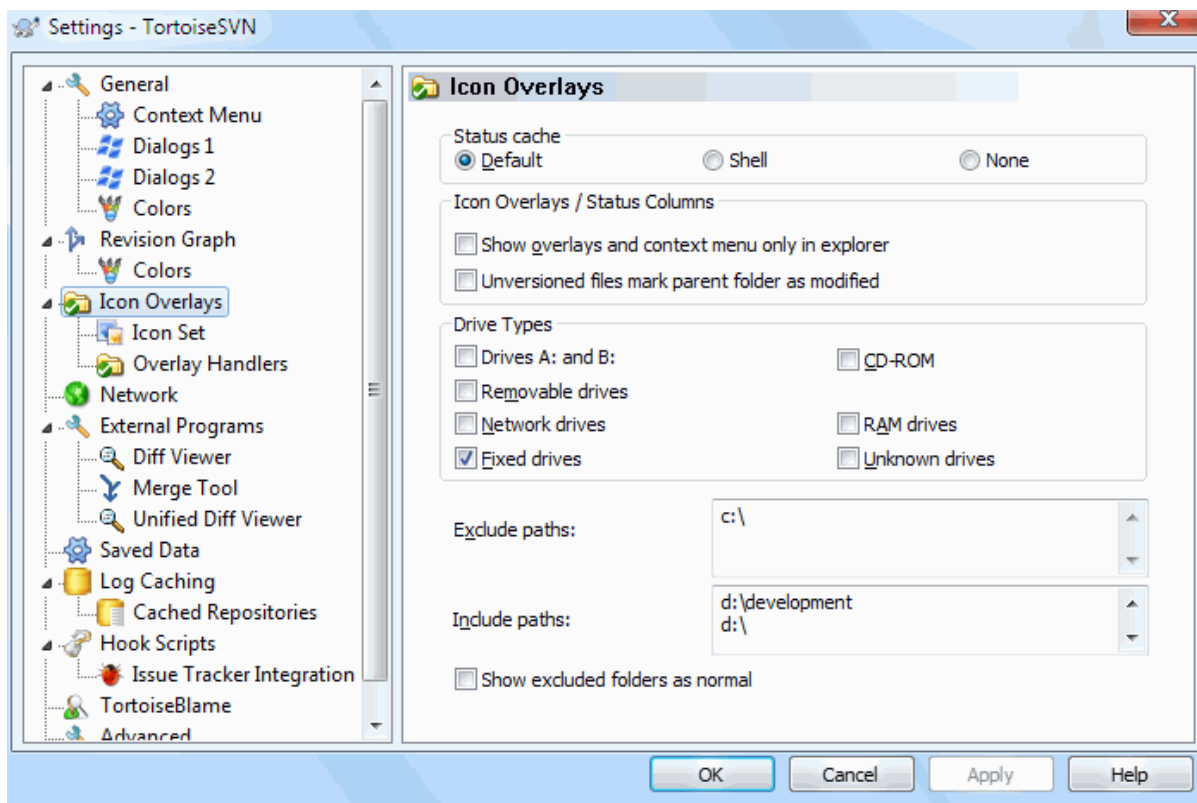
Vybraná značka uzlu

When you left click on a node to select it, the marker used to indicate selection is a block in this color.

Prúžky

These colors are used when the graph is split into sub-trees and the background is colored in alternating stripes to help pick out the separate trees.

4.30.3. Nastavenia prekrývania ikon



Obrázok 4.76. The Settings Dialog, Icon Overlays Page

This page allows you to choose the items for which TortoiseSVN will display icon overlays.

Since it takes quite a while to fetch the status of a working copy, TortoiseSVN uses a cache to store the status so the explorer doesn't get hogged too much when showing the overlays. You can choose which type of cache TortoiseSVN should use according to your system and working copy size here:

Predvolené

Caches all status information in a separate process (TSVNCache.exe). That process watches all drives for changes and fetches the status again if files inside a working copy get modified. The process runs with the least possible priority so other programs don't get hogged because of it. That also means that the status information is not *real time* but it can take a few seconds for the overlays to change.

Advantage: the overlays show the status recursively, i.e. if a file deep inside a working copy is modified, all folders up to the working copy root will also show the modified overlay. And since the process can send notifications to the shell, the overlays on the left tree view usually change too.

Disadvantage: the process runs constantly, even if you're not working on your projects. It also uses around 10-50 MB of RAM depending on number and size of your working copies.

Šel

Caching is done directly inside the shell extension dll, but only for the currently visible folder. Each time you navigate to another folder, the status information is fetched again.

Advantage: needs only very little memory (around 1 MB of RAM) and can show the status in *real time*.

Disadvantage: Since only one folder is cached, the overlays don't show the status recursively. For big working copies, it can take more time to show a folder in explorer than with the default cache. Also the mime-type column is not available.

Žiadne

With this setting, the TortoiseSVN does not fetch the status at all in Explorer. Because of that, files don't get an overlay and folders only get a 'normal' overlay if they're versioned. No other overlays are shown, and no extra columns are available either.

Advantage: uses absolutely no additional memory and does not slow down the Explorer at all while browsing.

Disadvantage: Status information of files and folders is not shown in Explorer. To see if your working copies are modified, you have to use the "Check for modifications" dialog.

By default, overlay icons and context menus will appear in all open/save dialogs as well as in Windows Explorer. If you want them to appear *only* in Windows Explorer, check the **Show overlays and context menu only in explorer box**.

You can also choose to mark folders as modified if they contain unversioned items. This could be useful for reminding you that you have created new files which are not yet versioned. This option is only available when you use the *default* status cache option (see below).

The next group allows you to select which classes of storage should show overlays. By default, only hard drives are selected. You can even disable all icon overlays, but where's the fun in that?

Network drives can be very slow, so by default icons are not shown for working copies located on network shares.

USB Flash drives appear to be a special case in that the drive type is identified by the device itself. Some appear as fixed drives, and some as removable drives.

The **Exclude Paths** are used to tell TortoiseSVN those paths for which it should *not* show icon overlays and status columns. This is useful if you have some very big working copies containing only libraries which you won't change at all and therefore don't need the overlays, or if you only want TortoiseSVN to look in specific folders.

Any path you specify here is assumed to apply recursively, so none of the child folders will show overlays either. If you want to exclude *only* the named folder, append ? after the path.

The same applies to the **Include Paths**. Except that for those paths the overlays are shown even if the overlays are disabled for that specific drive type, or by an exclude path specified above.

Users sometimes ask how these three settings interact. For any given path check the include and exclude lists, seeking upwards through the directory structure until a match is found. When the first match is found, obey that include or exclude rule. If there is a conflict, a single directory spec takes precedence over a recursive spec, then inclusion takes precedence over exclusion.

An example will help here:

Exclude:

```
C:  
C:\develop\  
C:\develop\tsvn\obj  
C:\develop\tsvn\bin
```

Include:

```
C:\develop
```

These settings disable icon overlays for the C: drive, except for `c:\develop`. All projects below that directory will show overlays, except the `c:\develop` folder itself, which is specifically ignored. The high-churn binary folders are also excluded.

TSVNCache.exe also uses these paths to restrict its scanning. If you want it to look only in particular folders, disable all drive types and include only the folders you specifically want to be scanned.



Exclude SUBST Drives

It is often convenient to use a SUBST drive to access your working copies, e.g. using the command

```
subst T: C:\TortoiseSVN\trunk\doc
```

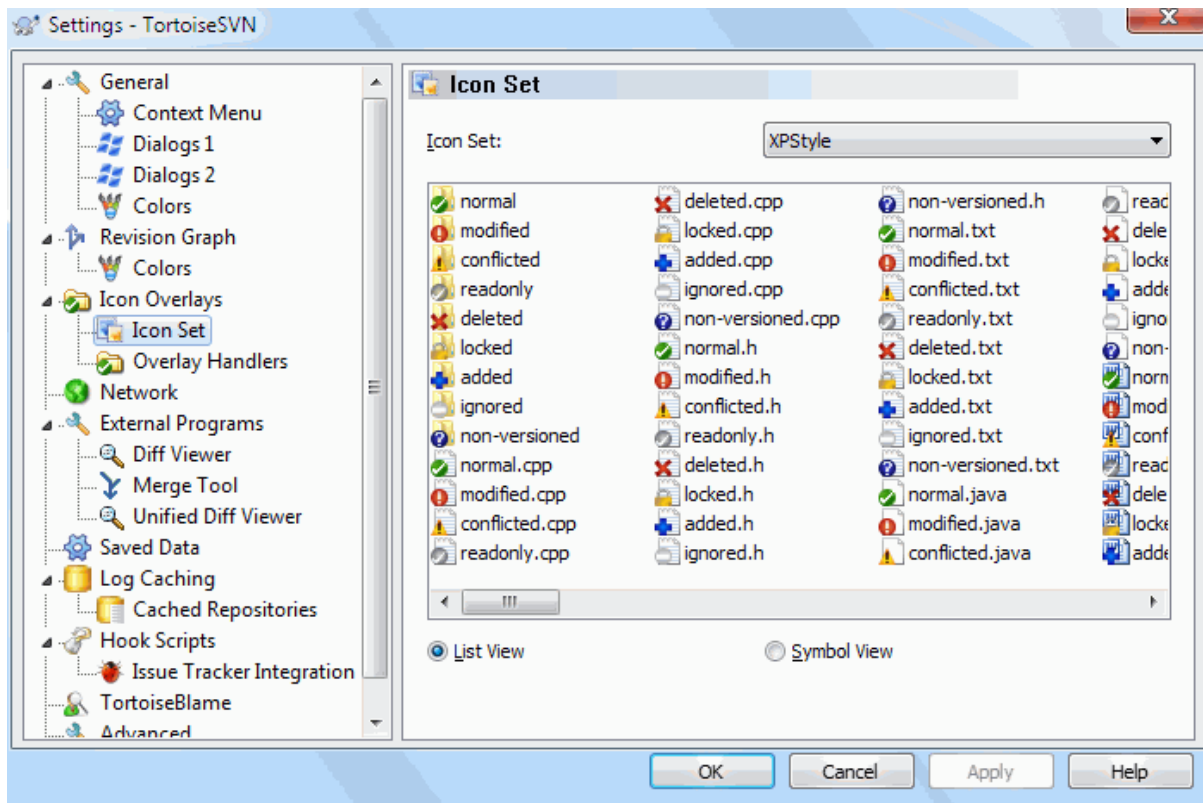
However this can cause the overlays not to update, as TSVNCache will only receive one notification when a file changes, and that is normally for the original path. This means that your overlays on the `subst` path may never be updated.

An easy way to work around this is to exclude the original path from showing overlays, so that the overlays show up on the `subst` path instead.

Sometimes you will exclude areas that contain working copies, which saves TSVNCache from scanning and monitoring for changes, but you still want a visual indication that a folder contains a working copy. The **Show excluded root folders as 'normal'** checkbox allows you to do this. With this option, working copy root folders in any excluded area (drive type not checked, or specifically excluded) will show up as normal and up-to-date, with a green check mark. This reminds you that you are looking at a working copy, even though the folder overlays may not be correct. Files do not get an overlay at all. Note that the context menus still work, even though the overlays are not shown.

As a special exception to this, drives `A:` and `B:` are never considered for the **Show excluded folders as 'normal'** option. This is because Windows is forced to look on the drive, which can result in a delay of several seconds when starting Explorer, even if your PC does have a floppy drive.

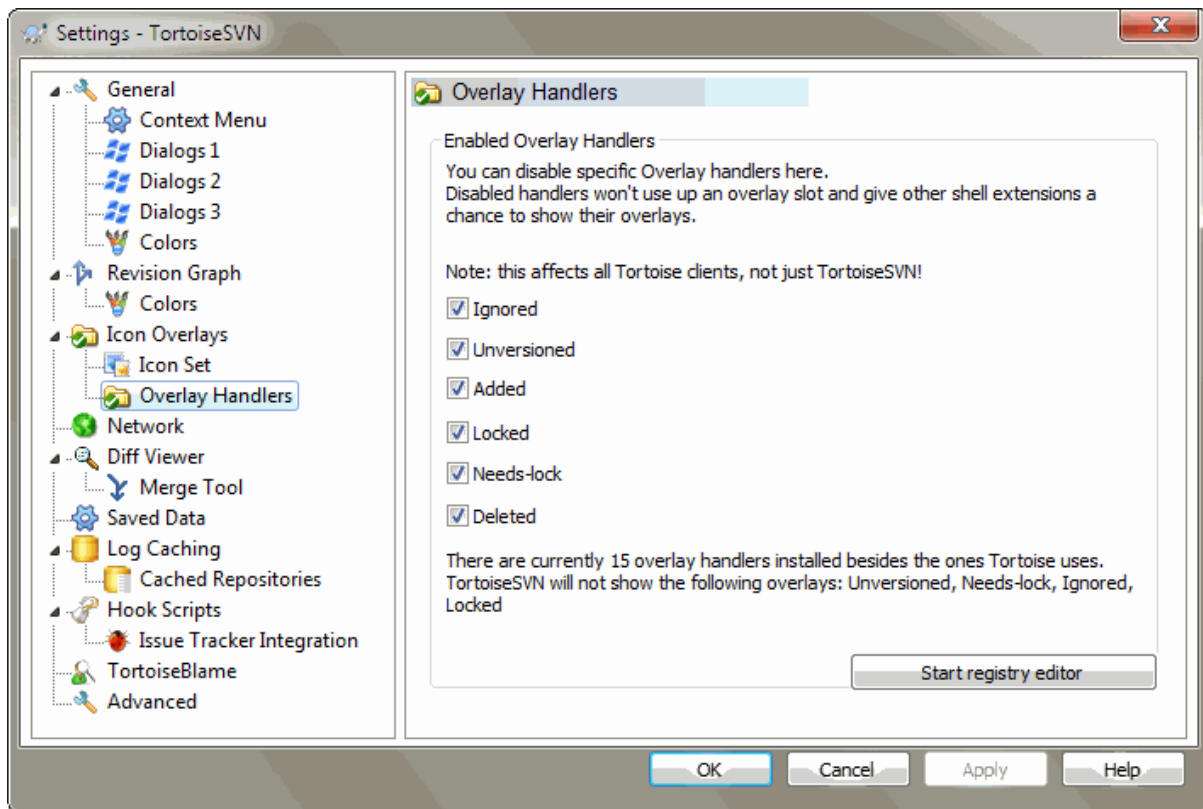
4.30.3.1. Nastavenie sady ikon



Obrázok 4.77. The Settings Dialog, Icon Set Page

You can change the overlay icon set to the one you like best. Note that if you change overlay set, you may have to restart your computer for the changes to take effect.

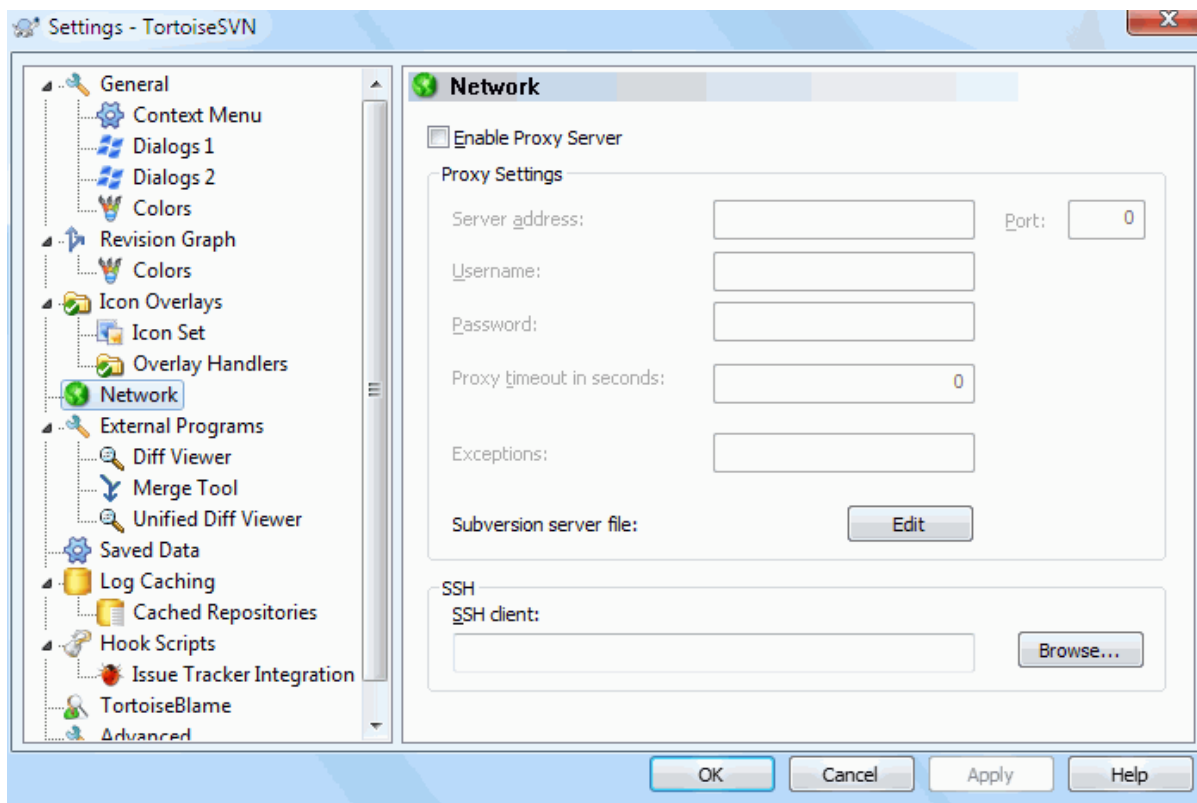
4.30.3.2. Povolené prekrývajúce popisovače



Obrázok 4.78. The Settings Dialog, Icon Handlers Page

Because the number of overlays available is severely restricted, you can choose to disable some handlers to ensure that the ones you want will be loaded. Because TortoiseSVN uses the common TortoiseOverlays component which is shared with other Tortoise clients (e.g. TortoiseCVS, TortoiseHg) this setting will affect those clients too.

4.30.4. Siet'ové nastavní



Obrázok 4.79. The Settings Dialog, Network Page

Here you can configure your proxy server, if you need one to get through your company's firewall.

If you need to set up per-repository proxy settings, you will need to use the Subversion `servers` file to configure this. Use `Edit` to get there directly. Consult the [Runtime Configuration Area](http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.confarea.html) [http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.advanced.confarea.html] for details on how to use this file.

You can also specify which program TortoiseSVN should use to establish a secure connection to a `svn+ssh` repository. We recommend that you use `TortoisePlink.exe`. This is a version of the popular `Plink` program, and is included with TortoiseSVN, but it is compiled as a Windowless app, so you don't get a DOS box popping up every time you authenticate.

You must specify the full path to the executable. For `TortoisePlink.exe` this is the standard TortoiseSVN bin directory. Use the `Browse` button to help locate it. Note that if the path contains spaces, you must enclose it in quotes, e.g.

```
"C:\Program Files\TortoiseSVN\bin\TortoisePlink.exe"
```

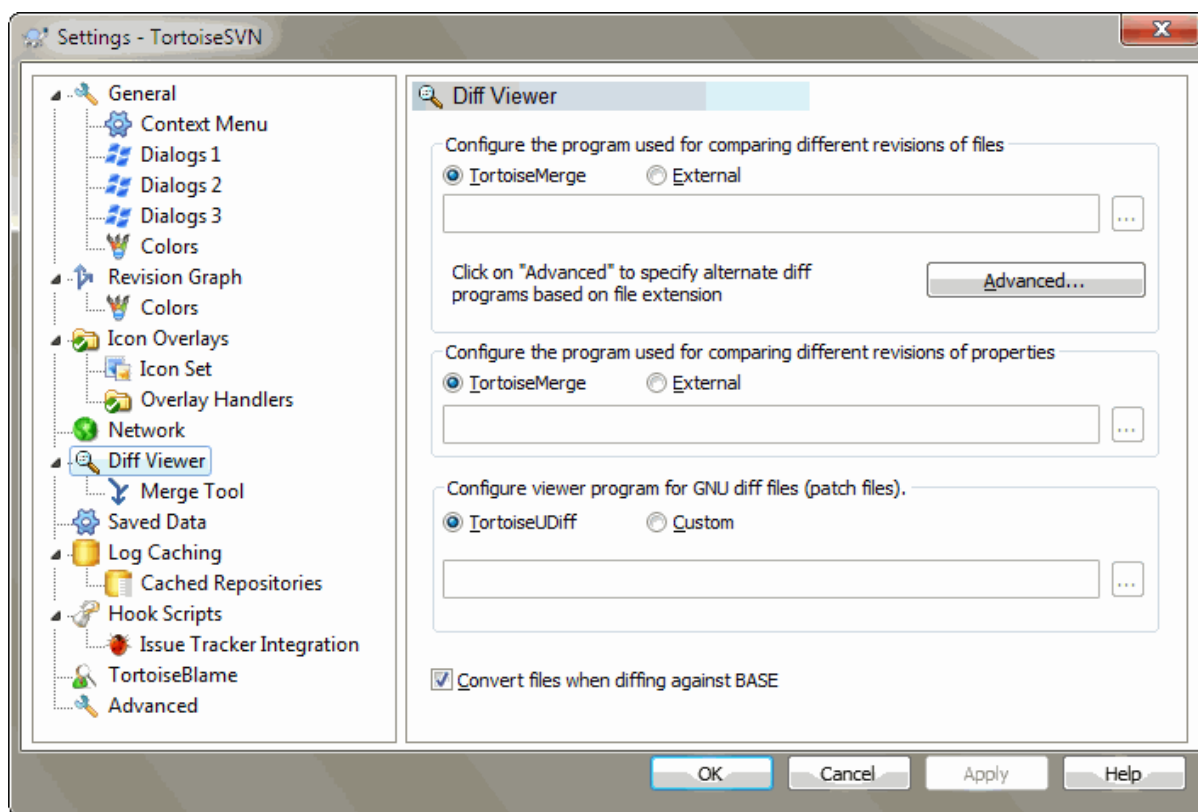
One side-effect of not having a window is that there is nowhere for any error messages to go, so if authentication fails you will simply get a message saying something like “Unable to write to standard output”. For this reason we recommend that you first set up using standard `Plink`. When everything is working, you can use `TortoisePlink` with exactly the same parameters.

`TortoisePlink` does not have any documentation of its own because it is just a minor variant of `Plink`. Find out about command line parameters from the [PuTTY website](http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/) [http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/].

To avoid being prompted for a password repeatedly, you might also consider using a password caching tool such as `Pageant`. This is also available for download from the `PuTTY` website.

Finally, setting up SSH on server and clients is a non-trivial process which is beyond the scope of this help file. However, you can find a guide in the TortoiseSVN FAQ listed under [Subversion/TortoiseSVN SSH How-To](http://tortoisesvn.net/ssh_howto) [http://tortoisesvn.net/ssh_howto].

4.30.5. Nastavnie externých programov



Obrázok 4.80. The Settings Dialog, Diff Viewer Page

Here you can define your own diff/merge programs that TortoiseSVN should use. The default setting is to use TortoiseMerge which is installed alongside TortoiseSVN.

Read [Oddiel 4.10.6, “Externé Porovnávanie/Zlučovacie Nástroje”](#) for a list of some of the external diff/merge programs that people are using with TortoiseSVN.

4.30.5.1. Prezerač rozdielov

An external diff program may be used for comparing different revisions of files. The external program will need to obtain the filenames from the command line, along with any other command line options. TortoiseSVN uses substitution parameters prefixed with %. When it encounters one of these it will substitute the appropriate value. The order of the parameters will depend on the Diff program you use.

%base

The original file without your changes

%bname

The window title for the base file

%mine

Your own file, with your changes

%yname

The window title for your file

%burl

The URL of the original file, if available

%yurl

The URL of the second file, if available

`%brev`

The revision of the original file, if available

`%yrev`

The revision of the second file, if available

`%peg`

The peg revision, if available

The window titles are not pure filenames. TortoiseSVN treats that as a name to display and creates the names accordingly. So e.g. if you're doing a diff from a file in revision 123 with a file in your working copy, the names will be `filename : revision 123` and `filename : working copy`.

For example, with ExamDiff Pro:

```
C:\Path-To\ExamDiff.exe %base %mine --left_display_name:%bname
--right_display_name:%yname
```

or with KDiff3:

```
C:\Path-To\kdiff3.exe %base %mine --L1 %bname --L2 %yname
```

or with WinMerge:

```
C:\Path-To\WinMerge.exe -e -ub -dl %bname -dr %yname %base %mine
```

or with Araxis:

```
C:\Path-To\compare.exe /max /wait /title1:%bname /title2:%yname
%base %mine
```

or with UltraCompare:

```
C:\Path-To\uc.exe %base %mine -title1 %bname -title2 %yname
```

or with DiffMerge:

```
C:\Path-To\DiffMerge.exe -nosplash -t1=%bname -t2=%yname %base %mine
```

If you use the `svn:keywords` property to expand keywords, and in particular the *revision* of a file, then there may be a difference between files which is purely due to the current value of the keyword. Also if you use `svn:eol-style = native` the BASE file will have pure LF line endings whereas your file will have CR-LF line endings. TortoiseSVN will normally hide these differences automatically by first parsing the BASE file to expand keywords and line endings before doing the diff operation. However, this can take a long time with large files. If **Convert files when diffing against BASE** is unchecked then TortoiseSVN will skip pre-processing the files.

You can also specify a different diff tool to use on Subversion properties. Since these tend to be short simple text strings, you may want to use a simpler more compact viewer.

If you have configured an alternate diff tool, you can access TortoiseMerge *and* the third party tool from the context menus. **Context menu** → **Diff** uses the primary diff tool, and **Shift+ Context menu** → **Diff** uses the secondary diff tool.

At the bottom of the dialog you can configure a viewer program for unified-diff files (patch files). No parameters are required. The **Default** setting is to use TortoiseUDiff which is installed alongside TortoiseSVN, and colour-codes the added and removed lines.

Since Unified Diff is just a text format, you can use your favourite text editor if you prefer.

4.30.5.2. Spájací nástroj

An external merge program used to resolve conflicted files. Parameter substitution is used in the same way as with the Diff Program.

`%base`
the original file without your or the others changes

`%bname`
The window title for the base file

`%mine`
your own file, with your changes

`%yname`
The window title for your file

`%theirs`
the file as it is in the repository

`%tname`
The window title for the file in the repository

`%merged`
the conflicted file, the result of the merge operation

`%mname`
The window title for the merged file

For example, with Perforce Merge:

```
C:\Path-To\P4Merge.exe %base %theirs %mine %merged
```

or with KDiff3:

```
C:\Path-To\kdiff3.exe %base %mine %theirs -o %merged  
--L1 %bname --L2 %yname --L3 %tname
```

or with Araxis:

```
C:\Path-To\compare.exe /max /wait /3 /title1:%tname /title2:%bname  
/title3:%yname %theirs %base %mine %merged /a2
```

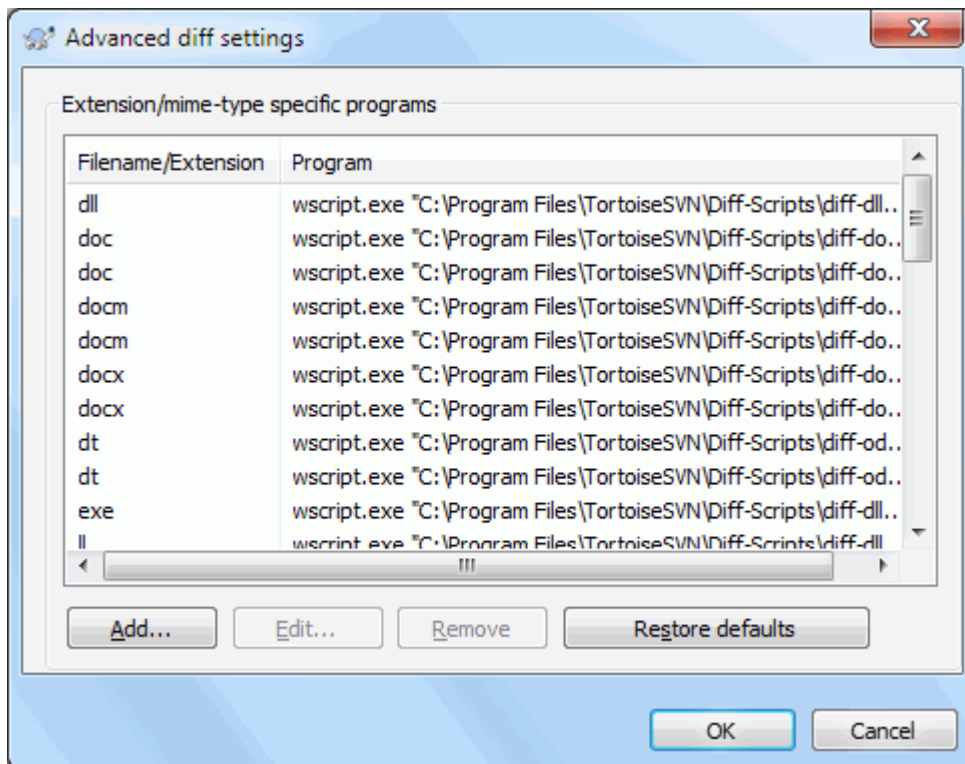
or with WinMerge (2.8 or later):

```
C:\Path-To\WinMerge.exe %merged
```

or with DiffMerge:

```
C:\Path-To\DiffMerge.exe -caption=%mname -result=%merged -merge  
-nosplash -t1=%yname -t2=%bname -t3=%tname %mine %base %theirs
```

4.30.5.3. Rozšírené nastavenia rozdiely/zlúčenie

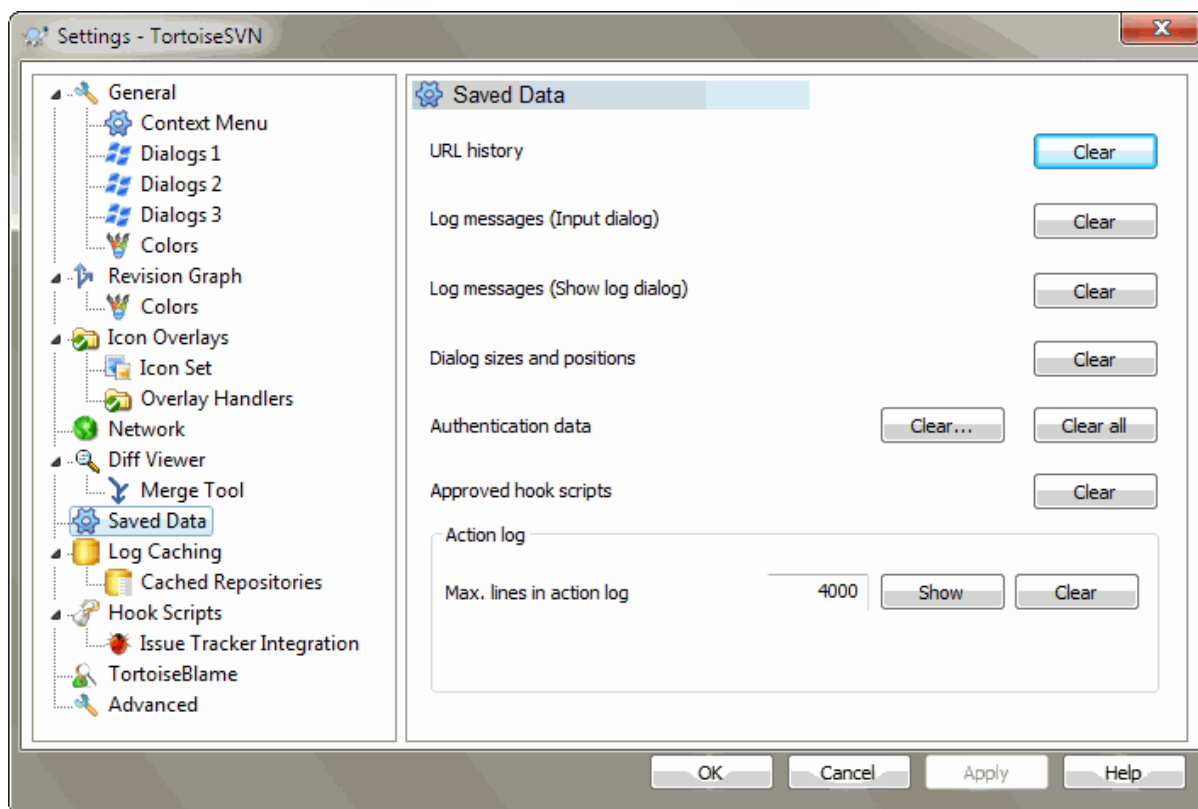


Obrázok 4.81. The Settings Dialog, Diff/Merge Advanced Dialog

In the advanced settings, you can define a different diff and merge program for every file extension. For instance you could associate Photoshop as the “Diff” Program for .jpg files :) You can also associate the `svn:mime-type` property with a diff or merge program.

To associate using a file extension, you need to specify the extension. Use `.bmp` to describe Windows bitmap files. To associate using the `svn:mime-type` property, specify the mime type, including a slash, for example `text/xml`.

4.30.6. Saved Data Settings



Obrázok 4.82. The Settings Dialog, Saved Data Page

For your convenience, TortoiseSVN saves many of the settings you use, and remembers where you have been lately. If you want to clear out that cache of data, you can do it here.

História URL

Whenever you checkout a working copy, merge changes or use the repository browser, TortoiseSVN keeps a record of recently used URLs and offers them in a combo box. Sometimes that list gets cluttered with outdated URLs so it is useful to flush it out periodically.

If you want to remove a single item from one of the combo boxes you can do that in-place. Just click on the arrow to drop the combo box down, move the mouse over the item you want to remove and type **Shift+Del**.

Správy denníka (vstupný dialóg)

TortoiseSVN stores recent commit log messages that you enter. These are stored per repository, so if you access many repositories this list can grow quite large.

Správy denníka (Zobrazenie denníka)

TortoiseSVN caches log messages fetched by the Show Log dialog to save time when you next show the log. If someone else edits a log message and you already have that message cached, you will not see the change until you clear the cache. Log message caching is enabled on the **Log Cache** tab.

Veľkosť a poloha dialogových okien

Many dialogs remember the size and screen position that you last used.

Auhentifikáčné data

When you authenticate with a Subversion server, the username and password are cached locally so you don't have to keep entering them. You may want to clear this for security reasons, or because you want to access the repository under a different username ... does John know you are using his PC?

If you want to clear authentication data for one particular server only, use the **Clear...** instead of the **Clear all** button.

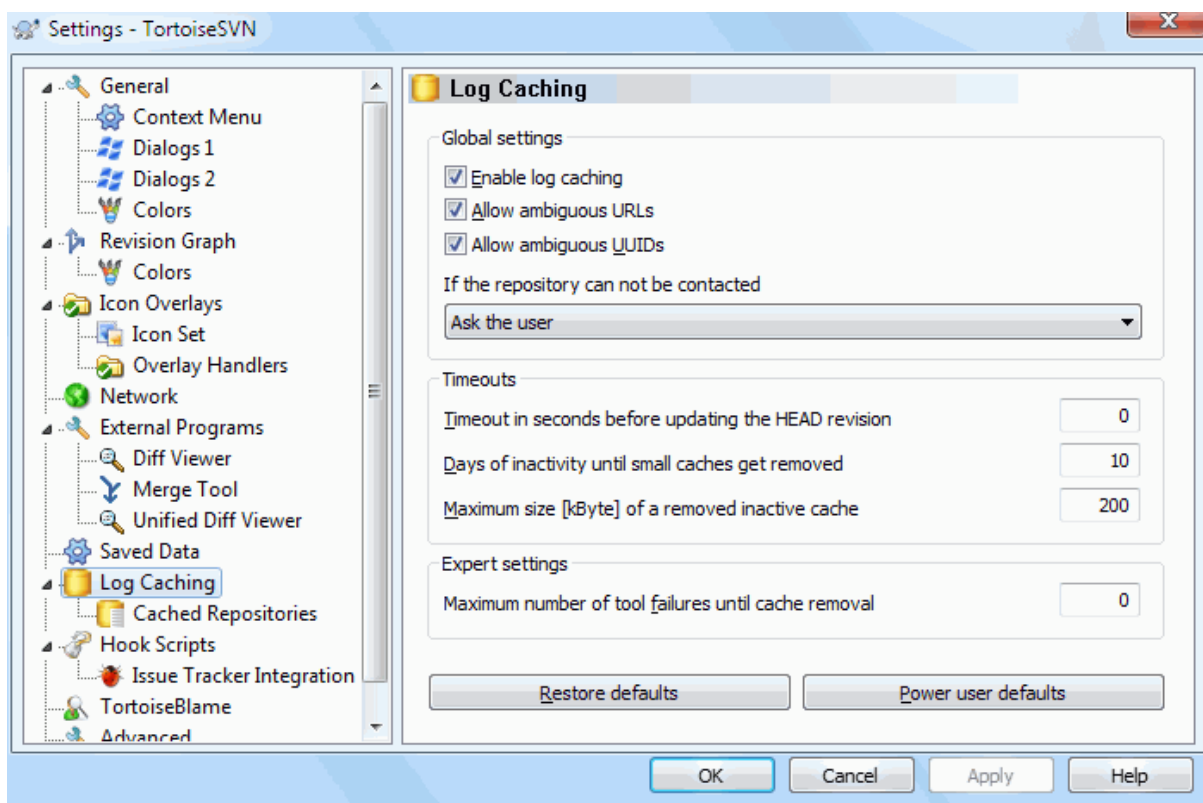
Denník úkonov

TortoiseSVN keeps a log of everything written to its progress dialogs. This can be useful when, for example, you want to check what happened in a recent update command.

The log file is limited in length and when it grows too big the oldest content is discarded. By default 4000 lines are kept, but you can customize that number.

From here you can view the log file content, and also clear it.

4.30.7. Zásobník denníka



Obrázok 4.83. The Settings Dialog, Log Cache Page

This dialog allows you to configure the log caching feature of TortoiseSVN, which retains a local copy of log messages and changed paths to avoid time-consuming downloads from the server. Using the log cache can dramatically speed up the log dialog and the revision graph. Another useful feature is that the log messages can still be accessed when offline.

Enable log caching

Enables log caching whenever log data is requested. If checked, data will be retrieved from the cache when available, and any messages not in the cache will be retrieved from the server and added to the cache.

If caching is disabled, data will always be retrieved directly from the server and not stored locally.

Allow ambiguous URLs

Occasionally you may have to connect to a server which uses the same URL for all repositories. Older versions of `svnbridge` would do this. If you need to access such repositories you will have to check this option. If you don't, leave it unchecked to improve performance.

Allow ambiguous UUIDs

Some hosting services give all their repositories the same UUID. You may even have done this yourself by copying a repository folder to create a new one. For all sorts of reasons this is a bad idea - a UUID should be *unique*. However, the log cache will still work in this situation if you check this box. If you don't need it, leave it unchecked to improve performance.

Ak s úložiskom nemôže byť nadviazané spojenie

If you are working offline, or if the repository server is down, the log cache can still be used to supply log messages already held in the cache. Of course the cache may not be up-to-date, so there are options to allow you to select whether this feature should be used.

When log data is being taken from the cache without contacting the server, the dialog using those message will show the offline state in its title bar.

Timeout before updating the HEAD revision

When you invoke the log dialog you will normally want to contact the server to check for any newer log messages. If the timeout set here is non-zero then the server will only be contacted when the timeout has elapsed since the last time contact. This can reduce server round-trips if you open the log dialog frequently and the server is slow, but the data shown may not be completely up-to-date. If you want to use this feature we suggest using a value of 300 (5 minutes) as a compromise.

Days of inactivity until small caches get removed

If you browse around a lot of repositories you will accumulate a lot of log caches. If you're not actively using them, the cache will not grow very big, so TortoiseSVN purges them after a set time by default. Use this item to control cache purging.

Maximum size of removed inactive caches

Larger caches are more expensive to reacquire, so TortoiseSVN only purges small caches. Fine tune the threshold with this value.

Maximum number of tool failures before cache removal

Occasionally something goes wrong with the caching and causes a crash. If this happens the cache is normally deleted automatically to prevent a recurrence of the problem. If you use the less stable nightly build you may opt to keep the cache anyway.

4.30.7.1. Úložisko v zásobníku

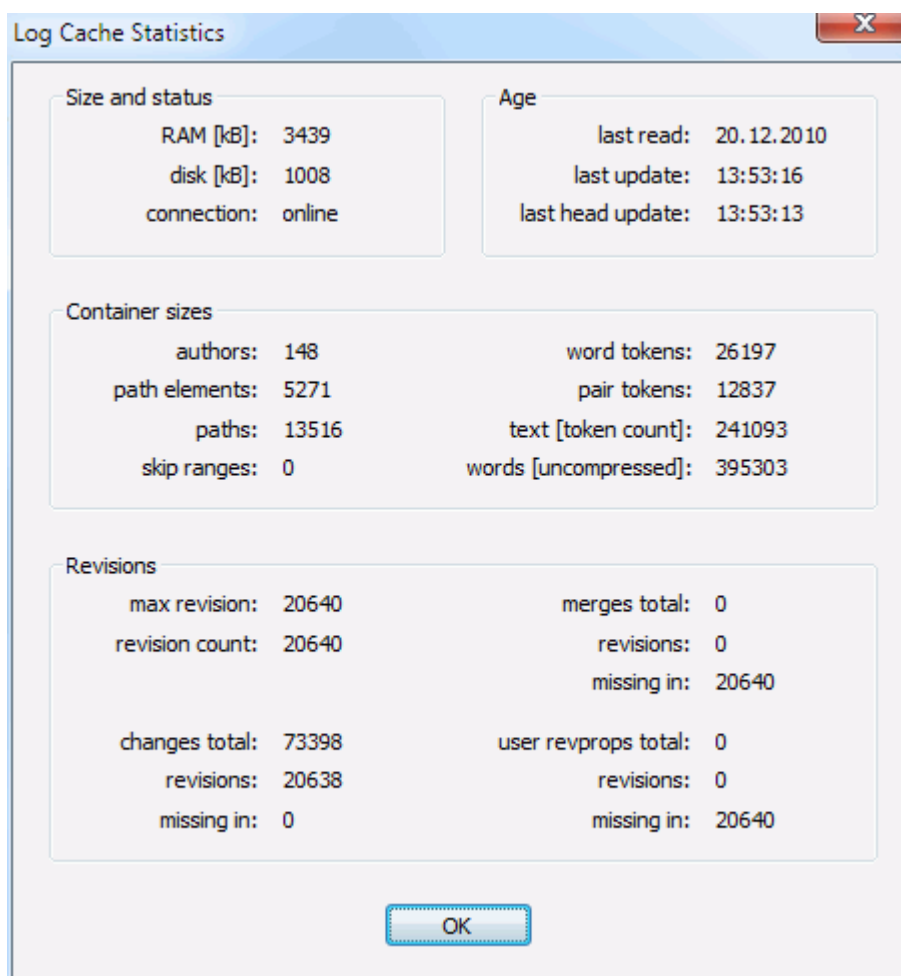
On this page you can see a list of the repositories that are cached locally, and the space used for the cache. If you select one of the repositories you can then use the buttons underneath.

Click on the **Update** to completely refresh the cache and fill in any holes. For a large repository this could be very time consuming, but useful if you are about to go offline and want the best available cache.

Click on the **Export** button to export the entire cache as a set of CSV files. This could be useful if you want to process the log data using an external program, although it is mainly useful to the developers.

Click on **Delete** to remove all cached data for the selected repositories. This does not disable caching for the repository so the next time you request log data, a new cache will be created.

4.30.7.2. Štatistiky zásobníka denníka



Obrázok 4.84. The Settings Dialog, Log Cache Statistics

Click on the **Details** button to see detailed statistics for a particular cache. Many of the fields shown here are mainly of interest to the developers of TortoiseSVN, so they are not all described in detail.

RAM

The amount of memory required to service this cache.

Disk

The amount of disk space used for the cache. Data is compressed, so disk usage is generally fairly modest.

Pripojenie

Shows whether the repository was available last time the cache was used.

Posledná aktualizácia

The last time the cache content was changed.

Last head update

The last time we requested the HEAD revision from the server.

Authori

The number of different authors with messages recorded in the cache.

Cesty

The number of paths listed, as you would see using `svn log -v`.

Skip ranges

The number of revision ranges which we have not fetched, simply because they haven't been requested. This is a measure of the number of holes in the cache.

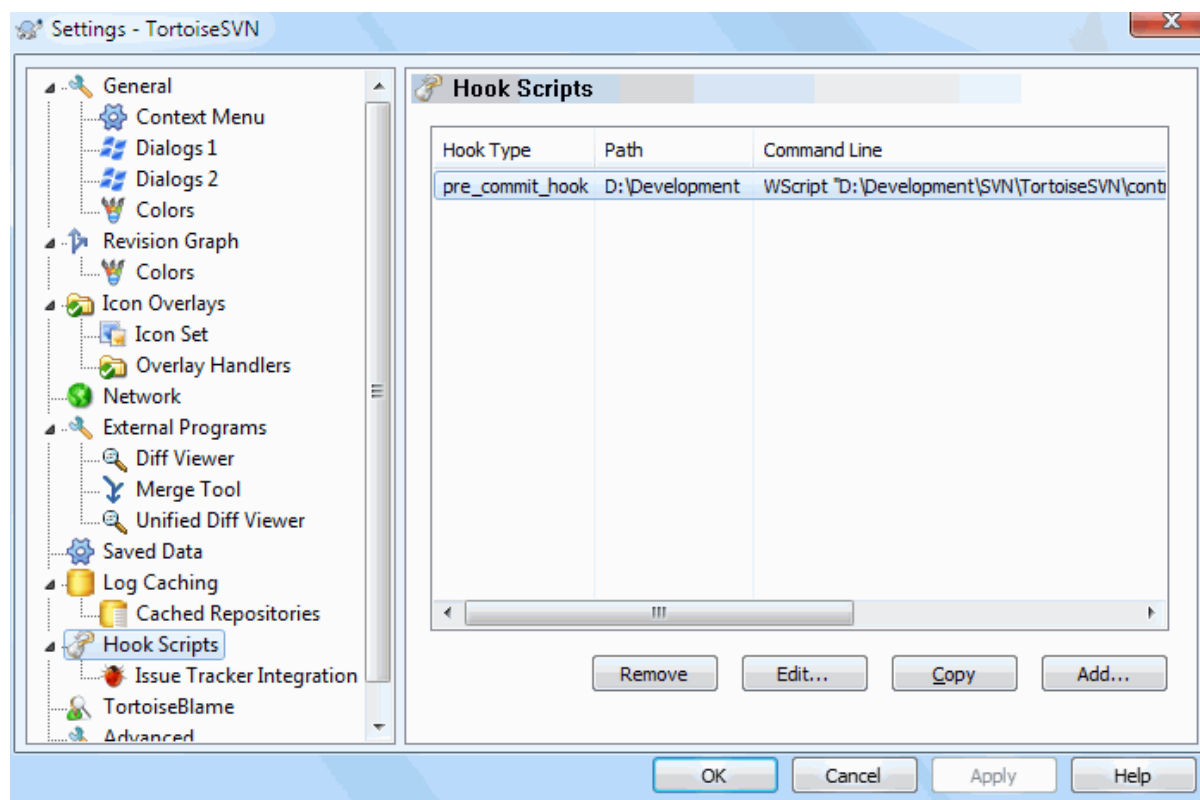
Max revízia

The highest revision number stored in the cache.

Počet revízií

The number of revisions stored in the cache. This is another measure of cache completeness.

4.30.8. Klientské (pripnuté) skripty

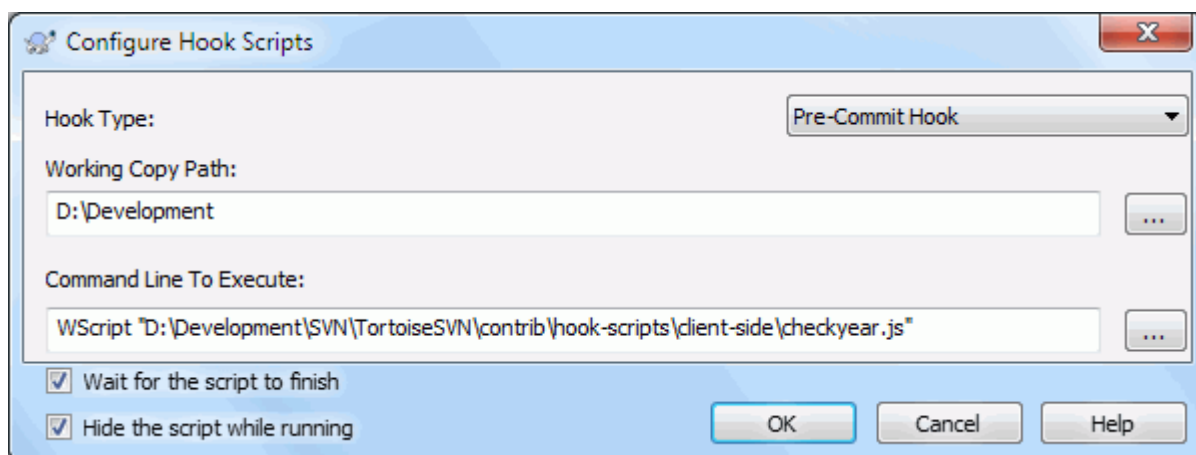


Obrázok 4.85. The Settings Dialog, Hook Scripts Page

This dialog allows you to set up hook scripts which will be executed automatically when certain Subversion actions are performed. As opposed to the hook scripts explained in [Oddiel 3.3, "Serverovské pripnuté \(hook\) skripty"](#), these scripts are executed locally on the client.

One application for such hooks might be to call a program like `SubWCRev.exe` to update version numbers after a commit, and perhaps to trigger a rebuild.

Note that you can also specify such hook scripts using special properties on your working copy. See the section [Oddiel 4.17.2, "TortoiseSVN Vlastnosti projektu"](#) for details.



Obrázok 4.86. The Settings Dialog, Configure Hook Scripts

To add a new hook script, simply click **Add** and fill in the details.

Momentálne je prístupných šesť typov skriptov

Start-commit

Je zavolaný pred zobrazením odovzdávacieho dialógu. Môžete ho chcieť použiť ako skript meniaci verziované súbory a ovplyvňujúci zoznam súborov na odovzdanie, či správu denníka. Avšak mali by ste mať na pamäti, že keďže je skript volaný v rannej fáze odovydania, plný zoznam objektov na odovzdanie nie je ešte dostupný.

Pred odovzdaním

Volaný potom ako užívateľ v odovzdávacom dialógu stlačí **OK**, ale pred samotným odovzdávaním. Toto pripnutie má presný zoznam toho, čo bude odovzdané.

Po odovzdaní

Zavolaní po dokončení odovzdávania (či už bolo úspešné, alebo nie).

Start-update

Tento skript je volaný predtým ako je zobrazený dialóg uaktualizovania na revíziu.

Pre-update

Volaný predtým ako Subversion začne aktualizáciu alebo prepnutie.

Post-update

Zavolaný po dokončení aktualizácie, prepnutia alebo získania (či už bolo úspešná, alebo nie).

Pred pripojením

Called before an attempt to contact the repository. Called at most once in five minutes.

A hook is defined for a particular working copy path. You only need to specify the top level path; if you perform an operation in a sub-folder, TortoiseSVN will automatically search upwards for a matching path.

Next you must specify the command line to execute, starting with the path to the hook script or executable. This could be a batch file, an executable file or any other file which has a valid windows file association, e.g. a perl script. Note that the script must not be specified using a UNC path as Windows shell execute will not allow such scripts to run due to security restrictions.

Príkazový riadok môže obsahovať viacero parametrov, ktoré TortoiseSVN vyplnenil . Prístupnosť paramtereo závisí od typu skriptu, ktorý je volaný.

Start-commit

PATHMESSAGEFILECWD

Pred odovzdaním

PATHDEPTHMESSAGEFILECWD

Po odovzdaní

PATHDEPTHMESSAGEFILEREVISIONERRORCWD

Start-update

PATHCWD

Pre-update

PATHDEPTHREVISIONCWD

Post-update

PATHDEPTHREVISIONERRORCWD

Pred pripojením

no parameters are passed to this script. You can pass a custom parameter by appending it to the script path.

The meaning of each of these parameters is described here:

PATH

Cesta k súboru, ktorý obsahuje všetky cesty, pre ktoré bol zahájený úkon. Každá cesta je na samostatnom riadku dočasného súboru.

Note that for operations done remotely, e.g. in the repository browser, those paths are not local paths but the urls of the affected items.

DEPTH

The depth with which the commit/update is done.

Možné hodnoty sú:

-2
 svn_depth_unknown

-1
 svn_depth_exclude

0
 svn_depth_empty

1
 svn_depth_files

2
 svn_depth_immediates

3
 svn_depth_infinity

MESSAGEFILE

Path to a file containing the log message for the commit. The file contains the text in UTF-8 encoding. After successful execution of the start-commit hook, the log message is read back, giving the hook a chance to modify it.

REVISION

Číslo revízie úložiska, na ktoré sa má uskutočniť aktualizácia, alebo po dokončení odovzdania.

ERROR

Path to a file containing the error message. If there was no error, the file will be empty.

CWD

The current working directory with which the script is run. This is set to the common root directory of all affected paths.

Note that although we have given these parameters names for convenience, you do not have to refer to those names in the hook settings. All parameters listed for a particular hook are always passed, whether you want them or not ;-)

If you want the Subversion operation to hold off until the hook has completed, check **Wait for the script to finish**.

Normally you will want to hide ugly DOS boxes when the script runs, so **Hide the script while running** is checked by default.

Sample client hook scripts can be found in the `contrib` folder in the *TortoiseSVN repository* [<http://tortoisesvn.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/contrib/hook-scripts>]. ([Oddiel 3, "Licencia"](#) explains how to access the repository.)

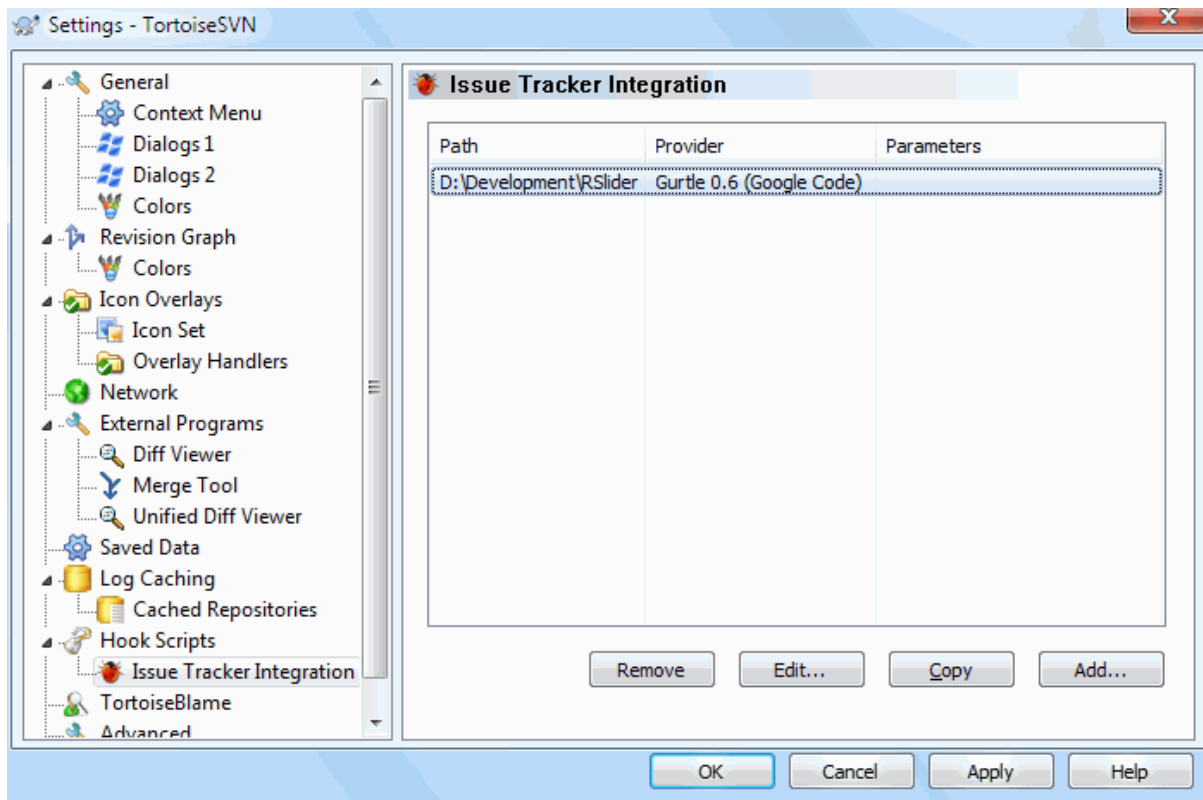
When debugging hook scripts you may want to echo progress lines to the DOS console, or insert a pause to stop the console window disappearing when the script completes. Because I/O is redirected this will not normally work. However you can redirect input and output explicitly to CON to overcome this. e.g.

```
echo Checking Status > con
pause < con > con
```

A small tool is included in the TortoiseSVN installation folder named `ConnectVPN.exe`. You can use this tool configured as a pre-connect hook to connect automatically to your VPN before TortoiseSVN tries to connect to a repository. Just pass the name of the VPN connection as the first parameter to the tool.

4.30.8.1. Issue Tracker Integration

TortoiseSVN can use a COM plugin to query issue trackers when in the commit dialog. The use of such plugins is described in [Oddiel 4.28.2, "Getting Information from the Issue Tracker"](#). If your system administrator has provided you with a plugin, which you have already installed and registered, this is the place to specify how it integrates with your working copy.



Obrázok 4.87. The Settings Dialog, Issue Tracker Integration Page

Click on **Add...** to use the plugin with a particular working copy. Here you can specify the working copy path, choose which plugin to use from a drop down list of all registered issue tracker plugins, and any parameters to pass. The parameters will be specific to the plugin, but might include your user name on the issue tracker so that the plugin can query for issues which are assigned to you.

If you want all users to use the same COM plugin for your project, you can specify the plugin also with the properties `bugtraq:provideruuid`, `bugtraq:provideruuid64` and `bugtraq:providerparams`.

`bugtraq:provideruuid`

This property specifies the COM UUID of the `IBugtraqProvider`, for example `{91974081-2DC7-4FB1-B3BE-0DE1C8D6CE4E}`. (This example is the UUID of the *Gurgle bugtraq provider* [<http://code.google.com/p/gurgle/>], which is a provider for the *Google Code* [<http://code.google.com/hosting/>] issue tracker.)

`bugtraq:provideruuid64`

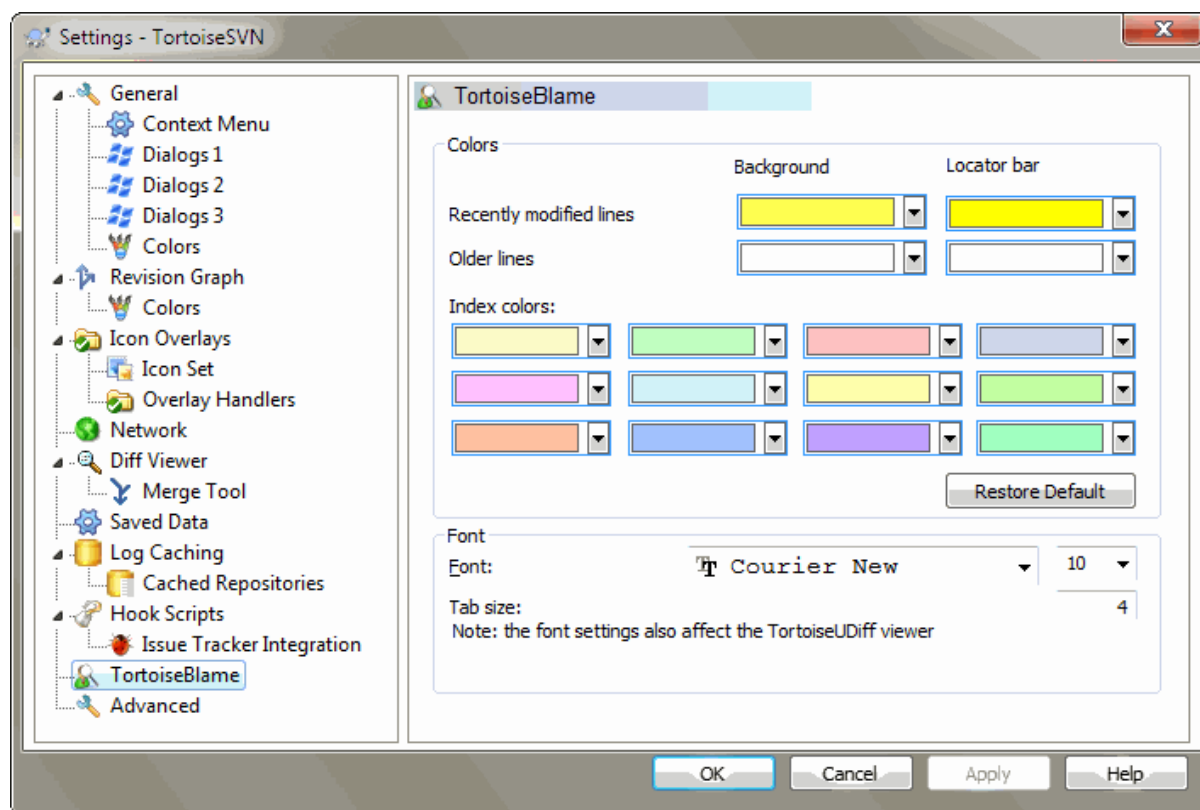
This is the same as `bugtraq:provideruuid`, but for the 64-bit version of the `IBugtraqProvider`.

`bugtraq:providerparams`

This property specifies the parameters passed to the `IBugtraqProvider`.

Please check the documentation of your `IBugtraqProvider` plugin to find out what to specify in these two properties.

4.30.9. Nastavenia TortoiseBlame



Obrázok 4.88. The Settings Dialog, TortoiseBlame Page

The settings used by TortoiseBlame are controlled from the main context menu, not directly with TortoiseBlame itself.

Farby

TortoiseBlame môže použiť farbu pozadia na odlišenie veku riadkov súboru. Môžete nastaviť farby pre koncové body, ktoré reprezentujú najnovšiu a najstaršiu revíziu. TortoiseBlame použije lineárnu interpoláciu medzi týmito farbami podľa revízie daného riadka.

You can specify different colours to use for the locator bar. The default is to use strong contrast on the locator bar while keeping the main window background light so that you can still read the text.

Písmo

You can select the font used to display the text, and the point size to use. This applies both to the file content, and to the author and revision information shown in the left pane.

Tabulátory

Určuje koľko medzier je použitých na mieste tabulátora.

4.30.10. Rozšírené nastavenia

A few infrequently used settings are available only in the advanced page of the settings dialog. These settings modify the registry directly and you have to know what each of these settings is used for and what it does. Do not modify these settings unless you are sure you need to change them.

AllowAuthSave

Sometimes multiple users use the same account on the same computer. In such situations it's not really wanted to save the authentication data. Setting this value to `false` disables the `save authentication` button in the authentication dialog.

AllowUnversionedObstruction

If an update adds a new file from the repository which already exists in the local working copy as an unversioned file, the default action is to keep the local file, showing it as a (possibly) modified version of the new file from the repository. If you would prefer TortoiseSVN to create a conflict in such situations, set this value to `false`.

AlwaysExtendedMenu

As with the explorer, TortoiseSVN shows additional commands if the **Shift** key is pressed while the context menu is opened. To force TortoiseSVN to always show those extended commands, set this value to `true`.

AutoCompleteMinChars

The minimum amount of chars from which the editor shows an auto-completion popup. The default value is 3.

AutocompleteRemovesExtensions

The auto-completion list shown in the commit message editor displays the names of files listed for commit. To also include these names with extensions removed, set this value to `true`.

BlockStatus

If you don't want the explorer to update the status overlays while another TortoiseSVN command is running (e.g. Update, Commit, ...) then set this value to `true`.

CacheTrayIcon

To add a cache tray icon for the TSVNCache program, set this value to `true`. This is really only useful for developers as it allows you to terminate the program gracefully.

ColumnsEveryWhere

The extra columns the TortoiseSVN adds to the details view in Windows Explorer are normally only active in a working copy. If you want those to be accessible everywhere, not just in working copies, set this value to `true`. Note that the extra columns are only available in XP. Vista and later doesn't support that feature any more.

ConfigDir

Tu môžete určiť umiestnenie konfiguračného súboru Subversion. Toto ovplyvní všetky operácie TortoiseSVN.

CtrlEnter

In most dialogs in TortoiseSVN, you can use **Ctrl+Enter** to dismiss the dialog as if you clicked on the OK button. If you don't want this, set this value to `false`.

Debug

Set this to `true` if you want a dialog to pop up for every command showing the command line used to start TortoiseProc.exe.

DebugOutputString

Set this to `true` if you want TortoiseSVN to print out debug messages during execution. The messages can be captured with special debugging tools only.

DialogTitles

The default format (value of 0) of dialog titles is `url/path - name of dialog - TortoiseSVN`. If you set this value to 1, the format changes to `name of dialog - url/path - TortoiseSVN`.

DiffBlamesWithTortoiseMerge

TortoiseSVN allows you to assign an external diff viewer. Most such viewers, however, are not suited for change blaming ([Oddiel 4.23.2, "Obviniť rozdiely"](#)), so you might wish to fall back to TortoiseMerge in this case. To do so, set this value to `true`.

FixCaseRenames

Some apps change the case of filenames without notice but those changes aren't really necessary nor wanted. For example a change from `file.txt` to `FILE.TXT` wouldn't bother normal Windows applications, but Subversion is case sensitive in these situations. So TortoiseSVN automatically fixes such case changes.

If you don't want TortoiseSVN to automatically fix such case changes for you, you can set this value to `false`.

FullRowSelect

The status list control which is used in various dialogs (e.g., commit, check-for-modifications, add, revert, ...) uses full row selection (i.e., if you select an entry, the full row is selected, not just the first column). This is fine, but the selected row then also covers the background image on the bottom right, which can look ugly. To disable full row select, set this value to `false`.

GroupTaskbarIconsPerRepo

This option determines how the Win7 taskbar icons of the various TortoiseSVN dialogs and windows are grouped together. This option has no effect on Windows XP or Vista!

1. The default value is 0. With this setting, the icons are grouped together by application type. All dialogs from TortoiseSVN are grouped together, all windows from TortoiseMerge are grouped together, ...



Obrázok 4.89. Taskbar with default grouping

2. If set to 1, then instead of all dialogs in one single group per application, they're grouped together by repository. For example, if you have a log dialog and a commit dialog open for repository A, and a check-for-modifications dialog and a log dialog for repository B, then there are two application icon groups shown in the Win7 taskbar, one group for each repository. But TortoiseMerge windows are not grouped together with TortoiseSVN dialogs.



Obrázok 4.90. Taskbar with repository grouping

3. If set to 2, then the grouping works as with the setting set to 1, except that TortoiseSVN, TortoiseMerge, TortoiseBlame, TortoiseIDiff and TortoiseUDiff windows are all grouped together. For example, if you have the commit dialog open and then double click on a modified file, the opened TortoiseMerge diff window will be put in the same icon group on the taskbar as the commit dialog icon.



Obrázok 4.91. Taskbar with repository grouping

4. If set to 3, then the grouping works as with the setting set to 1, but the grouping isn't done according to the repository but according to the working copy. This is useful if you have all your projects in the same repository but different working copies for each project.
5. If set to 4, then the grouping works as with the setting set to 2, but the grouping isn't done according to the repository but according to the working copy.

HideExternalInfo

If this is set to `false`, then every `svn:externals` is shown during an update separately.

If it is set to `true` (the default), then update information for externals is only shown if the externals are affected by the update, i.e. changed in some way. Otherwise nothing is shown as with normal files and folders.

GroupTaskbarIconsPerRepoOverlay

This has no effect if the option `GroupTaskbarIconsPerRepo` is set to 0 (see above).

If this option is set to `true`, then every icon on the Win7 taskbar shows a small colored rectangle overlay, indicating the repository the dialogs/windows are used for.



Obrázok 4.92. Taskbar grouping with repository color overlays

IncludeExternals

By default, TortoiseSVN always runs an update with externals included. This avoids problems with inconsistent working copies. If you have however a lot of externals set, an update can take quite a while. Set this value to `false` to run the default update with externals excluded. To update with externals included, either run the `Update to revision...` dialog or set this value to `true` again.

LogFindCopyFrom

When the log dialog is started from the merge wizard, already merged revisions are shown in gray, but revisions beyond the point where the branch was created are also shown. These revisions are shown in black because those can't be merged.

If this option is set to `true` then TortoiseSVN tries to find the revision where the branch was created from and hide all the revisions that are beyond that revision. Since this can take quite a while, this option is disabled by default. Also this option doesn't work with some SVN servers (e.g., Google Code Hosting, see [issue #5471](http://code.google.com/p/support/issues/detail?id=5471) [<http://code.google.com/p/support/issues/detail?id=5471>]).

LogStatusCheck

The log dialog shows the revision the working copy path is at in bold. But this requires that the log dialog fetches the status of that path. Since for very big working copies this can take a while, you can set this value to `false` to deactivate this feature.

MergeLogSeparator

When you merge revisions from another branch, and merge tracking information is available, the log messages from the revisions you merge will be collected to make up a commit log message. A pre-defined string is used to separate the individual log messages of the merged revisions. If you prefer, you can set this to a value containing a separator string of your choice.

NumDiffWarning

If you want to show the diff at once for more items than specified with this settings, a warning dialog is shown first. The default is 10.

OldVersionCheck

TortoiseSVN asi raz týždeň overí, či je k dispozícii nová verzia. Ak je nájdená aktualizovaná verzia, dialógové okno odovzdania zobrazí odkaz s touto informáciou. Ak dávate prednosť starému správaniu, keď sa objavilo dialógové okno oznamujúce o aktualizácii, nastavte túto hodnotu na `true`.

RepoBrowserTrySVNParentPath

The repository browser tries to fetch the web page that's generated by an SVN server configured with the `SVNParentPath` directive to get a list of all repositories. To disable that behavior, set this value to `false`.

ScintillaDirect2D

This option enables the use of Direct2D accelerated drawing in the Scintilla control which is used as the edit box in e.g. the commit dialog, and also for the unified diff viewer. With some graphic cards however this sometimes doesn't work properly so that the cursor to enter text isn't always visible. If that happens, you can turn this feature off by setting this value to `false`.

OutOfDateRetry

If you don't want TortoiseSVN to ask you to update the working copy automatically after an `Out of date` error, set this value to `false`.

ShellMenuAccelerators

TortoiseSVN uses accelerators for its explorer context menu entries. Since this can lead to doubled accelerators (e.g. the `SVN Commit` has the **Alt-C** accelerator, but so does the `Copy` entry of explorer). If you don't want or need the accelerators of the TortoiseSVN entries, set this value to `false`.

ShowContextMenuIcons

This can be useful if you use something other than the windows explorer or if you get problems with the context menu displaying incorrectly. Set this value to `false` if you don't want TortoiseSVN to show icons for the shell context menu items. Set this value to `true` to show the icons again.

ShowAppContextMenuIcons

If you don't want TortoiseSVN to show icons for the context menus in its own dialogs, set this value to `false`.

StyleCommitMessages

The commit and log dialog use styling (e.g. bold, italic) in commit messages (see [Oddiel 4.4.5, "Odovzdanie správ denníka"](#) for details). If you don't want to do this, set the value to `false`.

UpdateCheckURL

This value contains the URL from which TortoiseSVN tries to download a text file to find out if there are updates available. This might be useful for company admins who don't want their users to update TortoiseSVN until they approve it.

VersionCheck

TortoiseSVN asi raz týždeň overí, či je k dispozícii nová verzia. Ak nechcete aby to TortoiseSVN kontroloval, nastavte túto hodnotu na `false`.

4.30.11. Exportovanie nastavenia TSVN

If you want to export all your client settings to use on another computer you can do so using the Windows registry editor `regedt32.exe`. Go to the registry key `HKCU\Software\TortoiseSVN` and export it to a reg file. On the other computer, just import that file again (usually, a double click on the reg file will do that).

Remember to save Subversion's general settings, which you can find in the Subversion configuration file %APPDATA%\Subversion\config.

4.31. Závěrečný krok

Dotovanie!

Even though TortoiseSVN and TortoiseMerge are free, you can support the developers by sending in patches and playing an active role in the development. You can also help to cheer us up during the endless hours we spend in front of our computers.

Pri práci na TortoiseSVN veľmi radi počúvame hudbu. A keďže strávime veľa hodín na tomto projekte, potrebujeme *veľa* hudby. Preto sme vytvorili zoznam želaní v podobe hudobných CDs and DVDs: <http://tortoisesvn.net/donate.html> Prosím tiež si pozrite zoznam ľudí, ktorí prispeli záplatou, či prekladom.

Kapitola 5. Program SubWCRev

SubWCRev je konzolový program pre Windows, ktorý môže byť použitý na čítanie stavu pracovnej verzie Subversion. Tak isto môže nahradzovať kľúčové slová v súbore šablóny. Je často súčasťou procesu prekladu ako prostriedok na vkladanie informácií o pracovnej kópii. Typicky môže byť použitá na zahrnutie čísla pracovnej kópie do dialógu “O...”.

5.1. Parametre príkazového riadka SubWCRev

SubWCRev reads the Subversion status of all files in a working copy, excluding externals by default. It records the highest commit revision number found, and the commit timestamp of that revision, it also records whether there are local modifications in the working copy, or mixed update revisions. The revision number, update revision range and modification status are displayed on stdout.

SubWCRev.exe is called from the command line or a script, and is controlled using the command line parameters.

```
SubWCRev WorkingCopyPath [SrcVersionFile DstVersionFile] [-nmdfe]
```

`WorkingCopyPath` je cesta pracovnej kópie na kontrolu. SubWCRev môžete použiť len na pracovné kópie a nie na úložiská. Cesta môže byť absolútna, alebo relatívna k aktuálnemu pracovnému adresáru.

Keď chcete aby SubWCRev vykonal náhradu kľúčových slov, tak aby polia ko úložisko, revízia a URL boli uložené ako textový súbor, musíte dodať šablonový súbor `SrcVersionFile` a výstupný súbor `DstVersionFile`, ktorý bude obsahovať nahradú verziu šablóny.

Je viacero nepovinných prepínačov, ktoré ovplyvňujú spôsob ako SubWCRev pracuje. Ak chcete použiť viac ako jeden, musia byť zadané v jednej skupine napríklad: `-nm`, (a nie samostatne ako `-n -m`).

Prepnúť	Popis
-n	Ak je daný tento prepínač, SubWCRev sa ukončí s návratovou hodnotou <code>ERRORLEVEL 7</code> , ak miestna pracovná kópia obsahuje zmeny. Toto môže byť použité, aby sa vyhlo kompilovaniu neodovzdaných zmien.

Tabuľka 5.1. Zoznam parametrov príkazového riadka

If there is no error, SubWCRev returns zero. But in case an error occurs, the error message is written to `stderr` and shown in the console. And the returned error codes are:

Error Code	Popis
1	Syntax error. One or more command line parameters are invalid.

Tabuľka 5.2. List of SubWCRev error codes

5.2. Nahradzovanie kľúčových slov

Ak sú zadané zdrojové i cieľové súbory, SubWCRev skopíruje zdroj do cieľa s aplikovaním náhrady kľúčových slov nasledovne:

Kľúčové slovo	Popis
<code>\$WCREVS</code>	Nahradené najvyššou revíziou v pracovnej kópii.

Tabuľka 5.3. List of available keywords

SubWCRev nepodporuje priamo vnorené výrazy, takže nemôžete použiť niečo takéto:

```
#define SVN_REVISION    "$WCMIXED?$WCRANGE$: $WCREV$$"
```

Ale zvyčajne to môžete obísť iným spôsobom, napríklad:

```
#define SVN_RANGE      $WCRANGE$
#define SVN_REV        $WCREV$
#define SVN_REVISION   "$WCMIXED?SVN_RANGE:SVN_REV$"
```



Tip

Niektoré z týchto kľúčových slov sú skôr použité na súbory než na celú pracovnú kópiu, takže je zmysluplné ich používať keď je SubWCRev volané pre súbor. Toto sa týka \$WCINSVN\$, \$WCNEEDSLOCK\$, \$WCISLOCKED\$, \$WCLOCKDATE\$, \$WCLOCKOWNER\$ a \$WCLOCKCOMMENT\$.

5.3. Príklad kľúčových slov

Nasledovný príklad ukazuje ako sú kľúčové slová nahradené vo výstupnom súbore.

```
// Test file for SubWCRev

char *Revision      = "$WCREV$";
char *Revision16    = "$WCREV&0xFF$";
char *Revisionp100  = "$WCREV+100$";
char *Revisionm100  = "$WCREV-100$";
char *Modified      = "$WCMODS?Modified:Not modified$";
char *Unversioned   = "$WCUNVER?Unversioned items found:no unversioned items$";
char *Date          = "$WCDATE$";
char *CustDate      = "$WCDATE=%a, %d %B %Y$";
char *DateUTC       = "$WCDATEUTC$";
char *CustDateUTC   = "$WCDATEUTC=%a, %d %B %Y$";
char *TimeNow       = "$WCNOW$";
char *TimeNowUTC    = "$WCNOWUTC$";
char *RevRange      = "$WCRANGE$";
char *Mixed         = "$WCMIXED?Mixed revision WC:Not mixed$";
char *ExtAllFixed   = "$WCEXTALLFIXED?All externals fixed:Not all externals fixed$";
char *IsTagged      = "$WCISTAGGED?Tagged:Not tagged$";
char *URL           = "$WCURL$";
char *isInSVN       = "$WCINSVN?versioned:not versioned$";
char *needslock     = "$WCNEEDSLOCK?TRUE:FALSE$";
char *islocked      = "$WCISLOCKED?locked:not locked$";
char *lockdateutc   = "$WCLOCKDATEUTC$";
char *lockdate      = "$WCLOCKDATE$";
char *lockcustutc   = "$WCLOCKDATEUTC=%a, %d %B %Y$";
char *lockcust      = "$WCLOCKDATE=%a, %d %B %Y$";
char *lockown       = "$WCLOCKOWNER$";
char *lockcmt       = "$WCLOCKCOMMENT$";

#if $WCMODS?1:0$
#error Source is modified
#endif
```

```
// End of file
```

Po spustení SubWCRev.exe cesta\ku\pracovnejkopii testfile.tmpl testfile.txt, bude výstupný súbor testfile.txt vyzerat' nasledovne:

```
// Test file for SubWCRev

char *Revision      = "22837";
char *Revision16    = "53";
char *Revisionp100  = "22937";
char *Revisionm100  = "22737";
char *Modified       = "Modified";
char *Unversioned   = "no unversioned items";
char *Date           = "2012/04/26 18:47:57";
char *CustDate       = "Thu, 26 April 2012";
char *DateUTC        = "2012/04/26 16:47:57";
char *CustDateUTC    = "Thu, 26 April 2012";
char *TimeNow        = "2012/04/26 20:51:17";
char *TimeNowUTC     = "2012/04/26 18:51:17";
char *RevRange       = "22836:22837";
char *Mixed          = "Mixed revision WC";
char *ExtAllFixed    = "All externals fixed";
char *IsTagged       = "Not tagged";
char *URL            = "https://tortoisesvn.googlecode.com/svn/trunk";
char *isInSVN        = "versioned";
char *needslock      = "FALSE";
char *islocked       = "not locked";
char *lockdateutc    = "1970/01/01 00:00:00";
char *lockdate       = "1970/01/01 01:00:00";
char *lockcustutc    = "Thu, 01 January 1970";
char *lockcust       = "Thu, 01 January 1970";
char *lockown        = "";
char *lockcmt        = "";

#if 1
#error Source is modified
#endif

// End of file
```



Tip

Súbor ako tento bude zahrnutý v procese prekladu, takže očakávate že by mal byť verziováný. Uistite sa že verziujete súbor šablony a nie výstupný vytvorený súbor, inak pokaždé keď vygenerujete súbor s verziou, by ste mali odovzdať zmeny, čo by znamenalo, že treba aktualizovať súbor s verziou.

5.4. COM rozhranie

Ak potrebujete prístup k infomáciám o revízií Subversion z iných programov, môžete použiť COM rozhranie SubWCRev. Treba vytvoriť objekt SubWCRev . object, ktorý podporuje nasledovné metódy:

Metóda	Popis
.GetWCInfo	Táto metóda prechádza pracovnú kópiu a zbiera informácie o revízií. Prirodzene musí byť volaná pred použitím ostatných metód. Prvý parameter je cesta. Druhý by mal byť true pokiaľ chcete zahrnúť revízie adresárov. Tak ako

Metóda	Popis
	prepínač príkazového riadku-f. Tretí parameter nastavte na true keď chcete zahrnúť svn:externals. Rovnako ako prepínač -e v príkazovom riadku.

Tabuľka 5.4. podporvané automatizačné metódy COM

Nasledujú príklady zobrazujúce ako môže byť rozhranie použité.

```
// testCOM.js - javascript file
// test script for the SubWCRev COM/Automation-object

filesystem = new ActiveXObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject");

revObject1 = new ActiveXObject("SubWCRev.object");
revObject2 = new ActiveXObject("SubWCRev.object");
revObject3 = new ActiveXObject("SubWCRev.object");
revObject4 = new ActiveXObject("SubWCRev.object");

revObject1.GetWCInfo(
    filesystem.GetAbsolutePathName("."), 1, 1);
revObject2.GetWCInfo(
    filesystem.GetAbsolutePathName(".."), 1, 1);
revObject3.GetWCInfo(
    filesystem.GetAbsolutePathName("SubWCRev.cpp"), 1, 1);
revObject4.GetWCInfo2(
    filesystem.GetAbsolutePathName("../.."), 1, 1, 1);

wcInfoString1 = "Revision = " + revObject1.Revision +
    "\nMin Revision = " + revObject1.MinRev +
    "\nMax Revision = " + revObject1.MaxRev +
    "\nDate = " + revObject1.Date +
    "\nURL = " + revObject1.Url + "\nAuthor = " +
    revObject1.Author + "\nHasMods = " +
    revObject1.HasModifications + "\nIsSvnItem = " +
    revObject1.IsSvnItem + "\nNeedsLocking = " +
    revObject1.NeedsLocking + "\nIsLocked = " +
    revObject1.IsLocked + "\nLockCreationDate = " +
    revObject1.LockCreationDate + "\nLockOwner = " +
    revObject1.LockOwner + "\nLockComment = " +
    revObject1.LockComment;

wcInfoString2 = "Revision = " + revObject2.Revision +
    "\nMin Revision = " + revObject2.MinRev +
    "\nMax Revision = " + revObject2.MaxRev +
    "\nDate = " + revObject2.Date +
    "\nURL = " + revObject2.Url + "\nAuthor = " +
    revObject2.Author + "\nHasMods = " +
    revObject2.HasModifications + "\nIsSvnItem = " +
    revObject2.IsSvnItem + "\nNeedsLocking = " +
    revObject2.NeedsLocking + "\nIsLocked = " +
    revObject2.IsLocked + "\nLockCreationDate = " +
    revObject2.LockCreationDate + "\nLockOwner = " +
    revObject2.LockOwner + "\nLockComment = " +
    revObject2.LockComment;

wcInfoString3 = "Revision = " + revObject3.Revision +
    "\nMin Revision = " + revObject3.MinRev +
    "\nMax Revision = " + revObject3.MaxRev +
    "\nDate = " + revObject3.Date +
```

```
        "\nURL = " + revObject3.Url + "\nAuthor = " +
revObject3.Author + "\nHasMods = " +
revObject3.HasModifications + "\nIsSvnItem = " +
revObject3.IsSvnItem + "\nNeedsLocking = " +
revObject3.NeedsLocking + "\nIsLocked = " +
revObject3.IsLocked + "\nLockCreationDate = " +
revObject3.LockCreationDate + "\nLockOwner = " +
revObject3.LockOwner + "\nLockComment = " +
revObject3.LockComment;
wcInfoString4 = "Revision = " + revObject4.Revision +
"\nMin Revision = " + revObject4.MinRev +
"\nMax Revision = " + revObject4.MaxRev +
"\nDate = " + revObject4.Date +
"\nURL = " + revObject4.Url + "\nAuthor = " +
revObject4.Author + "\nHasMods = " +
revObject4.HasModifications + "\nIsSvnItem = " +
revObject4.IsSvnItem + "\nNeedsLocking = " +
revObject4.NeedsLocking + "\nIsLocked = " +
revObject4.IsLocked + "\nLockCreationDate = " +
revObject4.LockCreationDate + "\nLockOwner = " +
revObject4.LockOwner + "\nLockComment = " +
revObject4.LockComment;

WScript.Echo(wcInfoString1);
WScript.Echo(wcInfoString2);
WScript.Echo(wcInfoString3);
WScript.Echo(wcInfoString4);
```

The following listing is an example on how to use the SubWCRev COM object from C#:

```
using LibSubWCRev;
SubWCRev sub = new SubWCRev();
sub.GetWCInfo("C:\\PathToMyFile\\MyFile.cc", true, true);
if (sub.IsSvnItem == true)
{
    MessageBox.Show("versioned");
}
else
{
    MessageBox.Show("not versioned");
}
```

Kapitola 6. rozhranie IBugtraqProvider

Na tesnejšie spojenie so sledovačom prípadov ako len vlastnosť `bugtraq:`, TortoiseSVN môže použiť zásuvné moduly COM. S takýmito zásuvnými modulmi je možné získať informácie priamo zo sledovača prípadov, spolupracovať s užívateľom poskytnúť informácie späť do TortoiseSVN o otvorených prípadoch, kontrolovať správy denníka, alebo dokonca spúšťať akcie po úspešnom odovzdaní, príklad zatvoriť prípad.

We can't provide information and tutorials on how you have to implement a COM object in your preferred programming language, but we have example plugins in C++/ATL and C# in our repository in the `contrib/issue-tracker-plugins` folder. In that folder you can also find the required include files you need to build your plugin. (Oddiel 3, "Licencia" explains how to access the repository.)



Dôležité

Mali by ste poskytnúť 32-bitovú aj 64-bitovú verziu vášho zásuvného modulu. Pretože x64 verzia TortoiseSVN nemôže použiť 32-bitový zásuvný modul a opačne.

6.1. Pomenovanie

Pokiaľ vyvíjate zásuvný modul pre TortoiseSVN, prosím *nenazvite* ho *Tortoise<niečo>*. Radi by sme rezervovali predponu *Tortoise* pre klientov verziovanie integrovaných to Windows šelu. Napríklad TortoiseCVS, TortoiseSVN, TortoiseHg, TortoiseGit a TortoiseBzr sú všetko klienti správy verzií.

Please name your plugin for a Tortoise client *Turtle<Something>*, where *<Something>* refers to the issue tracker that you are connecting to. Alternatively choose a name that sounds like *Turtle* but has a different first letter. Nice examples are:

- Gurtle - Zásuvný modul sledovania prípadov pre Google code
- TurtleMine - Zásuvný modul sledovania prípadov pre Redmine
- VurtleOne - Zásuvný modul sledovania prípadov pre VersionOne

6.2. Rozhranie IBugtraqProvider

TortoiseSVN 1.5 a novšie môžu použiť zásuvné moduly, ktoré implementujú rozhranie IBugtraqProvider. Toto rozhranie poskytuje niekoľko metód, ktoré zásuvné moduly môžu použiť na spoluprácu so sledovačom prípadov.

```
HRESULT ValidateParameters (  
    // Parent window for any UI that needs to be  
    // displayed during validation.  
    [in] HWND hParentWnd,  
  
    // The parameter string that needs to be validated.  
    [in] BSTR parameters,  
  
    // Is the string valid?  
    [out, retval] VARIANT_BOOL *valid  
);
```

Táto metóda je volaná z okna nastavenia kde užívateľ môže pridať a nastaviť zásuvný modul. Reťazec `parameters` môže byť použitý zásuvným modulom k získaniu ďalších potrebných informácií, napr. URL sledovača prípadov, prihlasovacie dáta, atď. Zásuvný modul by mal overiť reťazec `parameters` a zobrazíť chybové okno ak je reťazec neplatný. Parameter `hParentWnd` by mal byť použitý ako rodičovské okno pre akýkoľvek dialóg, ktorý zásuvný modul zobrazí. Modul musí vrátiť TRUE pokiaľ overenie reťazca `parameters`

prešlo v poriadku. Keď modul vráti FALSE, okno nastavenia nedovolí užívateľovi pridať zásuvný modul do cesty pracovnej kópie.

```
HRESULT GetLinkText (
    // Parent window for any (error) UI that needs to be displayed.
    [in] HWND hParentWnd,

    // The parameter string, just in case you need to talk to your
    // web service (e.g.) to find out what the correct text is.
    [in] BSTR parameters,

    // What text do you want to display?
    // Use the current thread locale.
    [out, retval] BSTR *linkText
);
```

The plugin can provide a string here which is used in the TortoiseSVN commit dialog for the button which invokes the plugin, e.g., "Choose issue" or "Select ticket". Make sure the string is not too long, otherwise it might not fit into the button. Ak metóda vráti chybu (napr. E_NOTIMPL), bude použitý predvolený popis tlačítka.

```
HRESULT GetCommitMessage (
    // Parent window for your provider's UI.
    [in] HWND hParentWnd,

    // Parameters for your provider.
    [in] BSTR parameters,
    [in] BSTR commonRoot,
    [in] SAFEARRAY(BSTR) pathList,

    // The text already present in the commit message.
    // Your provider should include this text in the new message,
    // where appropriate.
    [in] BSTR originalMessage,

    // The new text for the commit message.
    // This replaces the original message.
    [out, retval] BSTR *newMessage
);
```

Toto je hlavná metóda zásuvného modulu. Táto metóda je volaná z odovzdávacieho dialógu TortoiseSVN, keď užívateľ klikne na tlačítko zásuvného modulu.

Reťazec `parameters` je reťazec, ktorý užívateľ zadal v nastavení pri konfigurácii zásuvného modulu. Zvyčajne to modul využije na nájdenie URL sledovača prípadov a/alebo ako prihlasovacie údaje, alebo i iné

Reťazec `commonRoot` obsahuje rodičovskú cestu všetkých objektov vybraných na vyvolanie odovzdávacieho dialógu. Poznávame, že to *nie* je koreňová cesta pre všetky objekty, ktoré užívateľ vybral v odovzdávacom okne. Pre vetvu/značku je etoto cesta, ktorá sa bude kopírovať.

Parameter `pathList` obsahuje pole ciest (ako reťazec), ktoré užívateľ vybral k odovzdaniu.

Parameter `originalMessage` obsahuje text zadaný ako správu denníka v odovzdávacom okne. Pokiaľ užívateľ ešte nezadal žiadny text, tento reťazec bude prázdny..

Vrátený reťazec `newMessage` je nakopírovaný do editovacieho políčka správy denníka v odovzdávacom okne, nahradiac jeho aktuálny obsah. Pokiaľ zásuvný modul neupraví reťazec `originalMessage`, musí vrátiť ten istý reťazec naspäť, inak text, ktorý užívateľ zadal bude stratený.

6.3. Rozhranie IBugtraqProvider2

V TortoiseSVN 1.6 bolo pridané nové rozhranie, ktoré pridáva viac funkcií pre zásuvné moduly. Toto rozhranie IBugtraqProvider2 je zdedené z IBugtraqProvider.

```
HRESULT GetCommitMessage2 (
    // Parent window for your provider's UI.
    [in] HWND hParentWnd,

    // Parameters for your provider.
    [in] BSTR parameters,
    // The common URL of the commit
    [in] BSTR commonURL,
    [in] BSTR commonRoot,
    [in] SAFEARRAY(BSTR) pathList,

    // The text already present in the commit message.
    // Your provider should include this text in the new message,
    // where appropriate.
    [in] BSTR originalMessage,

    // You can assign custom revision properties to a commit
    // by setting the next two params.
    // note: Both safearrays must be of the same length.
    //      For every property name there must be a property value!

    // The content of the bugID field (if shown)
    [in] BSTR bugID,

    // Modified content of the bugID field
    [out] BSTR * bugIDOut,

    // The list of revision property names.
    [out] SAFEARRAY(BSTR) * revPropNames,

    // The list of revision property values.
    [out] SAFEARRAY(BSTR) * revPropValues,

    // The new text for the commit message.
    // This replaces the original message
    [out, retval] BSTR * newMessage
);
```

Táto metóda je volaná z odovzdávacieho onka TortoiseSVN, keď užívateľ klikne na tlačítko zásuvného modulu. Táto metóda je volána miesto `GetCommitMessage()`. Prosím pozrite si dokumentáciu k `GetCommitMessage` pre popis k rovnakým parametrom.

Parameter `commonURL` je rodičovská URL všetkých objektov vybraných pri vyvolaní odovzdávacieho dialógu. Jednoducho je to URL cesty `commonRoot`.

Parameter `bugID` obsahuje obsah poľa bug-ID (ak je zobrazený, nastavené vlastnosťou `bugtraq:message`).

Návratový parameter `bugIDOut` je použitý k vyplneniu poľa čísla chyby pri návrate metódy.

Návratové parametre `revPropNames` a `revPropValues` môžu obsahovať páry meno/hodnota pre vlastnosti revízie, ktoré má odovzdanie nastaviť. Zásuvný modul sa musí pri návrate uistiť že obe polia majú rovnakú veľkosť! Každé meno vlastnosti v `revPropNames` musí mať zodpovedajúcu hodnotu v `revPropValues`. Ak nemá byť nastavená žiadna vlastnosť revízie zásuvný modul musí vrátiť prázdne polia.

```

HRESULT CheckCommit (
    [in] HWND hParentWnd,
    [in] BSTR parameters,
    [in] BSTR commonURL,
    [in] BSTR commonRoot,
    [in] SAFEARRAY(BSTR) pathList,
    [in] BSTR commitMessage,
    [out, retval] BSTR * errorMessage
);

```

Táto metóda je volá tesne predtým ako je odovzdávacie okno zatvorené a začne odovzdávanie. Zásuvný modul môže použiť túto metódu na výber súborov/adresárov na odovzdanie a/alebo správy denníka zadanej užívateľom. Parametre sú rovnaké ako pre `GetCommitMessage2()`, s rozdielom, že `commonURL` je teraz spoločná URL všetkých *vybraných* objektov, a `commonRoot` je koreňová cesta všetkých *vybraných* objektov.

Pre okno vetva/značka, `commonURL` je zdrojová URL kópie, a `commonRoot` je nastavená na cieľovú URL kópie.

Návratový parameter `errorMessage` musí obsahovať chybú správu, ktorú TortoiseSVN zobrazí užívateľovi, alebo musí byť prázdna aby začalo odovzdanie. Keď je vrátená chybová správa, TortoiseSVN zobrazí text správy v okne a ponechá okno otvorené, takže užívateľ môže opraviť čo je zlé. Takže modul by mal vrátiť text chybu, ktorý povie užívateľovi *čo je zlé* a ako to opraviť.

```

HRESULT OnCommitFinished (
    // Parent window for any (error) UI that needs to be displayed.
    [in] HWND hParentWnd,

    // The common root of all paths that got committed.
    [in] BSTR commonRoot,

    // All the paths that got committed.
    [in] SAFEARRAY(BSTR) pathList,

    // The text already present in the commit message.
    [in] BSTR logMessage,

    // The revision of the commit.
    [in] ULONG revision,

    // An error to show to the user if this function
    // returns something else than S_OK
    [out, retval] BSTR * error
);

```

Táto metóda je volaná po úspešnom odovzdaní. Zásuvný modul môže použiť túto metódu napríklad k zatvoreniu vybraného prípadu, alebo k pridaniu informácie o odovzdaní. Parametre sú rovnaké ako pre `GetCommitMessage2`.

```

HRESULT HasOptions(
    // Whether the provider provides options
    [out, retval] VARIANT_BOOL *ret
);

```

Táto metóda je volaná z dialógu nastavenia, kde môže užívateľ nastaviť zásuvné moduly. Ak modul poskytuje vlastný dialóg, musí vrátiť `TRUE` pre `ShowOptionsDialog`, aj nemá musí vrátiť `FALSE`.

```
HRESULT ShowOptionsDialog(  
    // Parent window for the options dialog  
    [in] HWND hParentWnd,  
  
    // Parameters for your provider.  
    [in] BSTR parameters,  
  
    // The parameters string  
    [out, retval] BSTR * newparameters  
);
```

Táto metóda je volaná z nastavenia, keď užívateľ klikne na tlačítko "Options", ktoré je zobrazené ak metóda HasOptions vráti TRUE. Zásuvný modul môže zobraziť okno nastavení aby uľahčil užívateľovi nastavenie modulu.

Reťazec parameters obsahuje reťazec parametrov, ktorý bol nastavený/zadaný.

Návratový parameter newparameters musí obsahovať reťazec parametrov z dát získaných z jeho ona nastavení. Tento reťazec paramameters je predaný pri každom volaní všetkých ostatných metód IBugtraqProvider a IBugtraqProvider2.

Dodatok A. Často kladené otázky (Frequently Asked Questions - FAQ)

Kedže TortoiseSVN sa neustále vyvíja je ťažké udržať dokumentáciu úplne aktuálnu. Udržujeme [online FAQ](http://tortoisesvn.net/faq.html) [http://tortoisesvn.net/faq.html], kde je výber často kladených otázok na e-mailových konferenciách TortoiseSVN <dev@tortoisesvn.tigris.org> a <users@tortoisesvn.tigris.org>.

Tiež udržujeme [sledovač prípadov](http://code.google.com/p/tortoisesvn/wiki/IssueTracker?tm=3) [http://code.google.com/p/tortoisesvn/wiki/IssueTracker?tm=3], ktorý hovorí o niektorých veciach z nášeho zoznamu vecí na urobenie, a chýb, ktoré už boli opravené. Ak máte pocit, že ste našli chybu, alebo chcete požiadať o novú vlastnosť, skontrolujte tento zoznam, či tak neurobil niekto pred vami.

Ak máte otázku, ktorá nie je zodpovedaná nikde inde, najlepšie miesto na opýtanie sa je na jednej z týchto e-mailových konferenciách:

- <users@tortoisesvn.tigris.org> je adresa pokiaľ máte otázky o tom ako používať TortoiseSVN.
- Pokiaľ chcete pomôcť s vývojom TortoiseSVN, mali by ste sa prihlásiť do diskusie na <dev@tortoisesvn.tigris.org>.
- Pokiaľ chcete pomôcť s užívateľským rohraním TortoiseSVN, alebo dokumentáciou, pošlite e-mail na adresu <translators@tortoisesvn.tigris.org>.

Dodatok B. Ako spravím ...

Táto príloha obsahuje riešenia na problémy a otázky, ktoré môžete mať pri používaní TortoiseSVN.

B.1. Presunúť/kopírovať viacero súborov naraz.

Presúvanie/Kopírovanie jedného suboru môže byť uskutočnené pomocou TortoiseSVN → Premenovať.... Ale keď chcete presunúť/premenovať veľa súborov, je táto cesta pomalá a príliš pracná

Doporučený spôsob je použiť pretiahnutie pravým súborov na nové miesto. Jednoducho použite pravý klik na súbory, ktoré chcete presunúť/kopírovať a bez pustenía tlačítka ich presuňte na ich nové miesto a pustíte tlačíko. Zobrazí sa vám kontextové menu a umožní vám si vybrať Kontextové menu → SVN kopírovať verziované objekty sem, alebo Kontextové menu → SVN presunúť verziované objekty sem.

B.2. Donútiť užívateľov zadávať správu denníka

Sú dve možnosti ako zabrániť užívateľom odovzdať s prázdnu správu denníka. Jedna je špecifická pre TortoiseSVN, druhá funguje so všetkými klientami Subversion, ale je nutný priamy prístup na server.

B.2.1. Hookskripty na servery

Pokiaľ máte priamy prístup na server, môžete nainštalovať skript spúšťaný pre odovzdaním, ktorý odmietne všetky odovzdanía s prázdnu, alebo príliš krátkou správu denníka.

Na servery v adresáry úložiska je podadresár `hooks`, ktorý obsahuje nejaké príklady pripnutých skriptov na použitie. Súbor `pre-commit.tmpl` obsahuje príklad skriptu, ktorý odmietne odovydanie ak nebola zadaná správa, alebo ak je príliš krátka. Súbor tiež obsahuje komentáre ako inštalovať/použiť tento skript. Stačí nasledovať inštrukcie v tomto súbore.

Toto je odporúšaný spôsob, keď vaši užívatelia používajú aj iných klientov okrem TortoiseSVN. Nevýhodou je, že odovzdanie je odmietnuté serverom a teda užívateľ dostane chybovú správu. Klient nemôže pred odovzdaním vedieť, že bude odovzdanie odmietnuté. Pokiaľ chcete aby OK tlačítko TortoiseSVN bolo zakázané kým nie je správa denníka dost' dlhá, prosím použite nižšie popísanú metódu.

B.2.2. Vlastnosť projektu

TortoiseSVN na niektoré svoje vymoženosti používa vlastnosti. Jednou z týchto vlastností je `tsvn:logminsize`.

Ak nastavíte vlastnosť na adresár, potom TortoiseSVN zakáže OK tlačítko vo všetkých odovydávacích dialógoch kým užívateľ nezadá dost' dlhú správu denníka podľa hodnoty, ktorá je udaná vo vlastnosti.

Pre viac informácií o týchto vlastnostiach projektu si pozrite [Oddiel 4.17, "Nastavenia Projektu"](#).

B.3. Aktualizovať vybrané súbory z úložiska

normálne aktualizujete pracovnú kópiu pomocou TortoiseSVN → Aktualizovať. Avšak keď si chcete vybrať niektoré nové súbory, ktoré kolega pridal bez zlučovania iných zmien do ostatných súborov, musíte použiť iný prístup.

Použite TortoiseSVN → Skontrolovať na zmeny a kliknite Skontrolovať úložisko aby ste videli čo sa v úložisku zmenilo. Vyberte súbory, ktoré chcete aktualizovať, a potom použite kontextové menu a aktualizujte len tieto súbory.

B.4. Vrátanie revízií v úložisku

B.4.1. Použitím dialógu denníka revízií

Na vrátenie zmien z jednej alebo viacerých revízií je omnoho jednoduchšie použiť denník.

1. Vyberte súbor, alebo adresár v ktorom chcete vrátiť zmeny. Keď chcete vrátiť všetky zmeny mal by to byť najvyšší adresár.
2. Vyberte TortoiseSVN → Zobrazit' denník a zobrazí sa zoznam revízií. Môže byť nutné použiť Zobrazit' všetky, alebo Ďalších 100, aby sa vám zobrazili tie revízie, o ktorých máte záujem.
3. Select the revision you wish to revert. If you want to undo a range of revisions, select the first one and hold the **Shift** key while selecting the last one. If you want to pick out individual revisions and ranges, use the **Ctrl** key while selecting revisions. Right click on the selected revision(s), then select **Context Menu** → **Revert changes from this revision**.
4. Alebo keď chcete spraviť niektorú z predchádzajúcich revízií hlavnou (HEAD), pravý klik na vybranú revíziu a potom vyberte **Kontextové menu** → **Vrátiť na revíziu**. Toto zahodí všetky zmeny po vybranej revízií.

Vrátili ste zmeny vo vašej pracovnej kópii. Overte výsledok a potom odovzdajte zmeny.

B.4.2. Použitie dialógu spájania

If you want to enter revision numbers as a list, you can use the Merge dialog. The previous method uses merging behind the scenes; this method uses it explicitly.

1. Vo vašej pracovnej kópii vyberte TortoiseSVN → Zlúčiť.
2. In the Merge Type dialog select Merge a range of revisions.
3. In the From: field enter the full repository URL of your working copy folder. This should come up as the default URL.
4. In the Revision range to merge field enter the list of revisions to roll back (or use the log dialog to select them as described above).
5. t
6. V dialógovom okne Nastavenia zlučovania ponechajte predvolené.
7. Kliknite na Zlúčiť k dokončeniu zlúčenia.

Vrátili ste zmeny vo vašej pracovnej kópii. Najprv skontrolujte či výsledok zodpovedá očakávaniu a potom zmeny odovzdajte.

B.4.3. Použitie `svndumpfilter`

Keďže TortoiseSVN nikdy dáta nestráca, vaše “navrátené” revízie stále existujú ako medzirevízie v úložisku. Iba hlavná (HEAD) revízia bola zmenená na prechádzajúci stav. Keď chcete aby revízie úplne zmizli z vašeho úložiska vymažú všetky stopy, ktoré kedy existovali, musíte použiť extrémnejšie opatrenia. Keď nie je skutočne dobrý dôvod, aby ste to urobili, je to *neodporúčané*. Jedným z možných dôvodov môže byť, že niekto odovzdal dôverné dokumenty do verejného úložiska.

The only way to remove data from the repository is to use the Subversion command line tool `svnadmin`. You can find a description of how this works in the [Repository Maintenance](http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.reposadmin.maint.html) [http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.8/svn.reposadmin.maint.html].

B.5. Porovnať dve revízie súboru, alebo adresára

Keď chcete porovnať dve revízie v histórii objektu, napríklad revíziu 100 a 200 toho istého súboru, jednoducho použite TortoiseSVN → Zobrazit' denník na zobrazenie zoznamu histórie revízií daného súboru. Vyberte dve revízie, ktoré chcete porovnať a potom použite Kontextové Menu → Porovnať revízie.

Keď chcete porovnať ten istý objekt v dvoch rôznych stromoch, napríklad v kmeni(trunk) a vetve(branch), môžete použiť prehliadač úložiska k otvoreniu oboch stromov, vybrať súbor na oboch miestach a potom použiť Kontextové menu → Porovnať Revízie.

Keď chcete porovnať dva stromy a vidieť čo sa zmenilo, napríklad kmeň(trunk) a značku(tag) vydania, môžete použiť TortoiseSVN → Graf revízií. Vyberte dva uzly na porovnanie a potom použite Kontextové menu → Porovnať hlavné revízie. Toto zobrazí zoznam zmien súborov a potom si môžete vybrať jednotlivé súbory na pozretie detailov zmien. Tiež môžete exportovať štruktúru stromu obsahujúcu všetky zmeny, alebo jednoducho zoznam všetkých zmenených súborov. Pre viac informácií si prečítajte [Oddiel 4.10.3, "Porovnanie adresárov"](#).

Alternatívne použite Kontextové menu → Unifikované porovnanie HEAD revízií aby ste videli prehľad všetkých rozdielov s minimálnym kontextom.

B.6. Zahrnutie spoločného kódu

Sometimes you will want to include another project within your working copy, perhaps some library code. There are at least 4 ways of dealing with this.

B.6.1. Použitie `svn:externals`

Nastavte vlastnosť `svn:externals` pre adresár vo vašom projekte. Táto vlastnosť obsahuje jeden, alebo viac riadkov; každý riadok má meno podadresára, ktorý chcete použiť na získanie adresára so spoločným zdrojovým kódom a URL úložiska, ktoré tam chcete získať. Pre podrobnejší popis použite [Oddiel 4.18, "externé objekty"](#).

Odvzdajte nový adresár. Teraz keď aktualizujete, Subversion natiahne kópiu toho projektu z úložiska do vašej pracovnej kópie. Podadresáre budú v prípade potreby automaticky vytvorené. Pri každej aktualizácii vašej pracovnej kópie získate aj poslednú verziu pre všetky externé projekty.

If the external project is in the same repository, any changes you make there will be included in the commit list when you commit your main project.

If the external project is in a different repository, any changes you make to the external project will be notified when you commit the main project, but you have to commit those external changes separately.

Z troch popísaných metód je toto jediná, ktorá nepotrebuje nič nastavovať na strane klienta. Keď sú už nastavené vlastnosti adresára, všetci klienti získajú adresáre pri aktualizácii.

B.6.2. Použitie vnorenej pracovnej kópie

Vytvorte nový adresár vo vašom projekte, ktorý má obsahovať spoločný zdrojový kód, ale nepridajte to do Subversion.

Vyberte TortoiseSVN → Získať pre novovytvorený adresár a získajte do neho spoločný zdrojový kód. Máte oddelenú pracovnú kópiu vnorenú v hlavnej kópii.

Dve pracovné kópie sú nezávislé. Keď odovzdáte hlavnú, zmeny z vnorenej pracovnej kópie sú ignorované. Podobne keď aktualizujete hlavnú pracovnú kópiu, vnorená pracovná kópa nie je aktualizovaná.

B.6.3. Použitie relatívnej cesty

Keď používate rovnaké spoločné kódy pre mnoho projektov, a nechcete držať ich mnohonásobné pracovné kópie pre každý projekt, ktorý ich používa, stačí ak ich získate do oddeleného miesta, ktoré je príbuzné všetkým ostatným projektom, ktoré ich používajú. Napríklad:


```
C:\Projects\Proj1
C:\Projects\Proj2
C:\Projects\Proj3
C:\Projects\Common
```

a odkazujte sa na spoločné kódy použitím relatívnych ciest: `..\..\Common\DSPcore`.

Pokiaľ je váš projekt roztrúsený po nesúvisiacich cestách, môžete použiť variantu tohoto. Umiestnite spoločný kód na jedno miesto a použite substitúciu písmena jednotky na namapovanie umiestnenia, na niečo čo môže byť zadané natvrdo vo vašich projektoch. Napríklad získajte spoločný kód do `D:\Documents\Framework`, alebo `C:\Documents and Settings\{login}\My Documents\framework` a použite

```
SUBST X: "D:\Documents\framework"
```

na vytvorenie mapovania disku na váš zdrojový kód. Vo vašom kóde potom môžete použiť absolútne cesty.

```
#include "X:\superio\superio.h"
```

Tento postup bude fungovať na všetkých prostrediach PC a budete musieť zdokumentovať požadované mapovanie diskov, takže váš tím bude vedieť kde sa tie záhadné súbory nachádzajú. Táto metóda je pre silno uzavreté vývojové prostredie a nie je odporúčaná pre všeobecné použitie.

B.6.4. Add the project to the repository

The maybe easiest way is to simply add the project in a subfolder to your own project working copy. However this has the disadvantage that you have to update and upgrade this external project manually.

To help with the upgrade, TortoiseSVN provides a command in the explorer right-drag context menu. Simply right-drag the folder where you unzipped the new version of the external library to the folder in your working copy, and then select Context Menu → SVN Vendorbranch here. This will then copy the new files over to the target folder while automatically adding new files and removing files that aren't in the new version anymore.

B.7. Vytvoriť odkaz na úložisko

Pokiaľ potrebuje otvoriť úložisko na určitom umiestnení, môžete vytvoriť zástupcu na ploche použitím automatizačného rozhrania TortoiseProc. Len vytvorte nového zástupcu a nastavte cieľ na :

```
TortoiseProc.exe /command:repobrowser /path:"url/uloziska"
```

Samozrejme musíte zadať skutočnú URL úložiska.

B.8. Ignorovať súbory, ktoré sú už verziované

Ak ste omzlom pridali súbory, ktoré majú byť ignorované, ako ich vezmete zo správy verzií bez toho aby ste ich stratili? Možno máte vaše vlastné nastavenie IDE, ktoré nie je časťou projektu, ale stálo vás veľa času kým ste nastavili tak aby vám vyhovovalo.

Pokiaľ ste ešte neodovzdali pridanie, potom jediné čo musíte urobiť je TortoiseSVN → Vrátiť pridanie... na vrátenie pridania. Potom by ste mali pridať súbor(y) do zoznamu ignorovaných, aby ste ich opäť omylom nepridali.

Pokiaľ ste ho už poslali do úložiska, tak musí byť z neho vymazaný a pridaný na zoznam ignorovaných. Naštastie TortoiseSVN má skratkový príkaz, ktorý robí túto operáciu jednoduchou. TortoiseSVN → Odverziovat' a pridať do zoznamu ignorovaných najprv označí súbor/adresár na vymazanie z úložiska s ponechaním lokálnej kópie. Taktiež pridá tento objekt do zoznamu ignorovaných, takže už nebude opäť omylom pridaný do Subversion. Keď je to dokončené musíte odovzdať rodičovský súbor.

B.9. Odverziovanie pracovnej kópie

Keď chcete pracovnú kópiu vrátiť späť na jednoduchý-neverziovaný adresár bez adresárov `.svn`, môžete ju jednoducho exportovať na samú seba. Prečítajte si [Oddiel 4.26.1, "Removing a working copy from version control"](#), aby ste zistili viac.

B.10. Odstránenie pracovnej kópie

Keď máte pracovnú kópiu, ktorú už nepotrebuje, ako ju môžete čisto odstrániť? Jednoducho - stačí keď ju v Prieskumníkovi (Windows Explorer) vymažete!, pracovné kópie obsahujú všetky miestne položky, a potrebné údaje. Vymazanie pracovnej kópie v Prieskumníkovi nijakým spôsobom neovplyvní údaje v úložisku.

Dodatok C. Užitočné tipy pre administrátorov

Táto príloha obsahuje riešenia problémov a otázok, ktoré môžete mať keď ste zodpovedný za nasadzovanie TortoiseSVN na viacero užívateľských staníc.

C.1. Nasadzovanie TortoiseSVN pomocou skupinovaj politiky

Inštalátor TortoiseSVN vychádza ako MSI súbor, čo znamená, že by nemal byť problém pridať tento MSI súbor do skupinovaj politiky vašeho doménového servra.

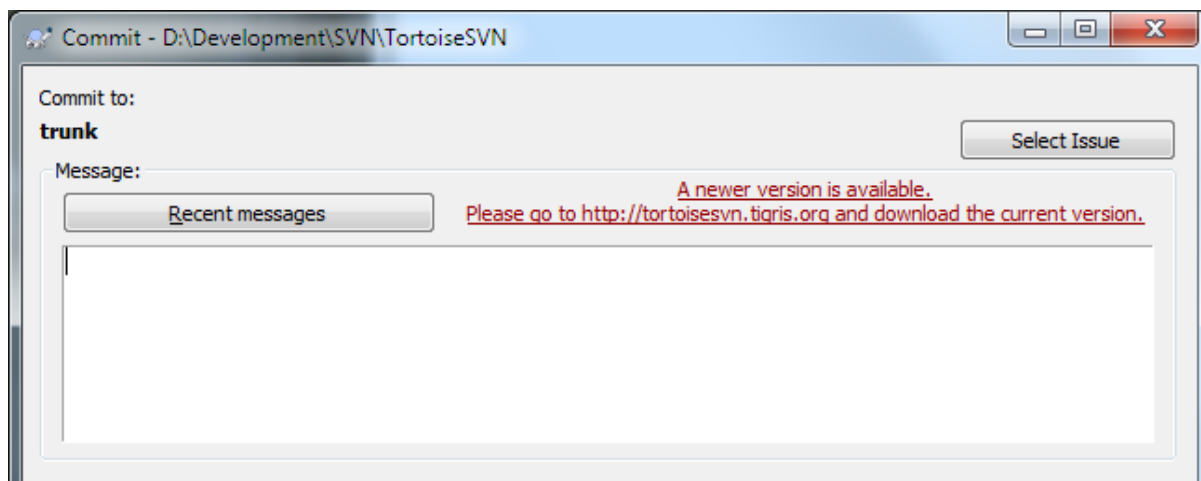
Dobrý návod ako to urobiť môžete nájsť v databáze vedomostí (článok 314934) na stránke Microsoft-u: <http://support.microsoft.com/?kbid=314934>.

TortoiseSVN must be installed under *Computer Configuration* and not under *User Configuration*. This is because TortoiseSVN needs the CRT and MFC DLLs, which can only be deployed *per computer* and not *per user*. If you really must install TortoiseSVN on a per user basis, then you must first install the MFC and CRT package version 11 from Microsoft on each computer you want to install TortoiseSVN as per user.

Možete si upraviť MSI súbor aby všetci vaši užívatelia mali rovnaké nastavenia. TSVN nastavenia sú uložené vo Windows registroch pod `HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\TortoiseSVN` a halvné Subversion nastavenia (ktoré ovplyvňujú všetkých klientov Subversion) sú uložené v konfiguračných súboroch v `%APPDATA%\Subversion`. Keď potrebujete pomôcť s úpravou MSI skúste niektoré z fór ktoré sa zaoberajú transformáciou MSI, alebo hľadať skúste na internete “MSI transform”.

C.2. Presmerovanie kontroly aktualizácie

TortoiseSVN kontroluje existenciu novej verzie každých niekoľko dní. Ak je dostupná novšia verzia, v odovzdácom dialógu sa o tom zobrazí informácia.



Obrázok C.1. Odovzdávacie okno zobrazujúce upozornenie o aktualizácii

Ak ste zodpovedný za množstvo užívateľov na vašej doméne, môžete chcieť, aby vaši užívatelia používali iba verzie, ktoré ste odobrili a nedovolili im inštalovať vždy najnovšiu verziu. Pravdepodobne nechcete aby sa zobrazovalo okno aktualizácie a teda užívatelia nešli okamžite aktualizovať.

TortoiseSVN verzia 1.4.0 a novšie umožňujú presmerovanie kontroly aktualizácie na intranetový server. Môžete nastaviť kľúč registrov `HKCU\Software\TortoiseSVN\UpdateCheckURL` (string value) na URL ukazujúcu na textový súbor vo vašom intranete. Tento textový súbor musí mať nasledovný formát:

1.4.1.6000

A new version of TortoiseSVN is available for you to download!

http://192.168.2.1/downloads/TortoiseSVN-1.4.1.6000-svn-1.4.0.msi

Prvý riadok v tomto súbore je reťazec verzie. Musíte sa uistiť, že sa presne zhoduje s verziou TortoiseSVN v inštalačnom balíčku. Druhý riadok je voliteľný text, ktorý je zobrazený v okne aktualizácie. Môžete sem napísať čo chcete. Zapamätajte si však, že miesto v aktualizáčnom okne je obmedzené. Príliš dlhá správa bude orezaná! Tretí riadok je URL na nový inštalačný balíček. Táto URL je otvorená keď užívateľ klikne na správu v aktualizáčnom okne. Môžete odkazovať aj na stránku miesto MSI súboru. URL je otvorená webovým prehliadačom, takže ak zadáte stránku, tak bude otvorená a zobrazená užívateľovi. Keď zadáte MSI balíček, prehliadač vás vyzve na uloženie súboru.

C.3. Nastavenie systémovej premennej SVN_ASP_DOT_NET_HACK

Od verzie 1.4.0 a neskorších inštalátor TortoiseSVN už neposkytuje užívateľovi možnosť nastaviť systémovú premennú SVN_ASP_DOT_NET_HACK, keďže to spôsobovalo mnoho problémov a zmetenia pre užívateľov, ktorý vždy inštalujú *všetko* bez toho aby vedeli na čo to je.

Ale táto možnosť je skrytá iba v grafickom rozhraní inštalátora. Stále môžete prinútiť inštalátor TortoiseSVN aby nastavil systémovú premennú nastavením vlastnosti ASPDOTNETHACK na TRUE. Napríklad môžete spustiť inštalátor takto:

```
msiexec /i TortoiseSVN-1.4.0.msi ASPDOTNETHACK=TRUE
```



Dôležité

Upozorňujeme, že táto obchádzka je nevyhnutná len pokiaľ stále používate VS.NET2002. Všetky novšie verzie Visual Studia *nepotrebujú* toto nastavenie. Takže pokiaľ nepoužívate tento zastaralý nástroj TOTO NEPOUŽÍVAJTE!

C.4. Zakázať položky kontextového menu

Od verzie 1.5.0 TortoiseSVN umožňuje zakázať (v skutočnosti skryť) položky kontextového menu. Keďže toto nie je vlastnosť, ktorá by mala byť ľahko dostupná, ale len vo výnimočných prípadoch, nie je pre GUI, ale je to potrebné urobiť priamo vo Windows registroch. Prosím uvedomte si, že toto môže vypnúť niektoré príkazy pre užívateľov, ktorý by ich nemali používať. Prosím buďte si však vedomí, že len položky kontextovej ponuky v *Explorer*-i sú skryté a samotné príkazy sú stále dostupné inými spôsobmi ako je príkazový riadok, či v niektorých dialógoch samotného TortoiseSVN!

Kľúče registrov, v ktorých je uložená informácia, ktoré kontextové menu sú zakázané je HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\TortoiseSVN\ContextMenuEntriesMaskLow a HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\TortoiseSVN\ContextMenuEntriesMaskHigh.

Každá z týchto položiek je hodnota typu DWORD a každý bit zodpovedá jednej položke menu. nastavený bit znamená, že príslušné menu je zakázané.

Hodnota	Položka menu
0x0000000000000001	Získať

Tabuľka C.1. Položky menu a ich hodnoty

Príklad: na zakázanie položiek “Premiestniť”, “Vymazať neverziované objekty” a “Nastavenia”, pridajte hodnoty položiek nasledovne:

```
0x00000000000080000
+ 0x0000000080000000
+ 0x2000000000000000
= 0x2000000080080000
```

Nižšia DWORD hodnota (0x80080000) musí byť uložená v HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\TortoiseSVN\ContextMenuEntriesMaskLow, vyššia DWORD hodnota (0x20000000) v HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\TortoiseSVN\ContextMenuEntriesMaskHigh.

Na opätovné povolenie všetkých položiek, jednoducho vymažte tieto dva kľúče z registrov.

Dodatok D. Automatizácia TortoiseSVN

Keďže všetky príkazy TortoiseSVN sú ovládané parametrami príkazového riadka, môžete automatizovať skriptami a spúšťať príkazy a dialógy z iných programov (napr. z vášeho obľúbeného textového editora).



Dôležité

Pamatajte, že TortoiseSVN je GUI (graficke rozhranie) a návod na automatizovanie ukazuje ako sú dialógy TortoiseSVN zobrazované, aby zozbierali užívateľské vstupy. Keď chcete napísať skript, ktorý nebude požadovať vstup mali by ste namiesto toho použiť príkazový riadok so Subversion.

D.1. Príkazy TortoiseSVN

Grafické rozhranie TortoiseSVN sa volá `TortoiseProc.exe`. Všetky príkazy sú zadávané ako parametre / `command:abcd`, kde `abcd` je meno požadovaného príkazu. Väčšina týchto príkazov potrebuje aspoň jednu cestu ako argument, zadaný ako `/path:"daka\cesta"`. V nasledujúcej tabuľke príkaz odpovedá parametru `/command:abcd` a cesta odpovedá parametru `/path:"daka\cesta"`.

Keďže niektoré príkazy môžu pracovať so zoznamom cieľových ciest (napr.: odovzdávanie viacerých určených súborov) parameter `/path` môže obsahovať viaceré cesty oddelené znakom `*`.

You can also specify a file which contains a list of paths, separated by newlines. The file must be in UTF-16 format, without a *BOM* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byte-order_mark]. If you pass such a file, use `/pathfile` instead of `/path`. To have TortoiseProc delete that file after the command is finished, you can pass the parameter `/deletepathfile`.

Okno stavu, ktoré je použité pre odovzdanie, aktualizáciu a mnoho iných príkazov zvyčajne po dokončení príkazy ostane otvorené až kým užívateľ nestlačí OK tlačítko. Toto môže byť zmenené príslušnými nastaveniami v okne nastavení. Ale použitie nastavenia zatvorí okno nezávisle odkiaľ bolo volané, či z dávkového súboru, alebo kontextového menu TortoiseSVN.

To specify a different location of the configuration file, use the parameter `/configdir:"path\to\config\directory"`. This will override the default path, including any registry setting.

To close the progress dialog at the end of a command automatically without using the permanent setting you can pass the `/closeonend` parameter.

- `/closeonend:0` nezatvárať dialógové okno automaticky
- `/closeonend:1` zavrieť dialógové okno automaticky ak nenastali chyby
- `/closeonend:2` zavrieť dialógové okno automaticky ak nenastali chyby, alebo konflikty
- `/closeonend:3` zavrieť dialógové okno automaticky ak nenastali chyby, konflikty, alebo zlúčenia

To close the progress dialog for local operations if there were no errors or conflicts, pass the `/closeforlocal` parameter.

Tabuľka vymenuje zoznam všetkých príkazov, ktoré sú dostupné použitím príkazového riadka `TortoiseProc.exe`. Ako je popísané vyššie, mali by byť použité vo forme `/command:abcd`. V tabuľke prefix `/command` je z dôvodu šetrenia miesta.

Príkaz	Popis
<code>:about</code>	Zobrazí okno O... Toto je zobrazené aj keď nie je zadaný žiaden príkaz.

Tabuľka D.1. Zoznam príkazov a možností

Examples (which should be entered on one line):

```
TortoiseProc.exe /command:commit  
                /path:"c:\svn_wc\file1.txt*c:\svn_wc\file2.txt"  
                /logmsg:"test log message" /closeonend:0
```

```
TortoiseProc.exe /command:update /path:"c:\svn_wc\" /closeonend:0
```

```
TortoiseProc.exe /command:log /path:"c:\svn_wc\file1.txt"  
                /startrev:50 /endrev:60 /closeonend:0
```

D.2. Tsvncmd URL handler

Použitím zvláštnych URL je možné volať TortoiseProc z webových stránok.

TortoiseSVN registruje nový protokol `tsvncmd:`, ktorý môže byť použitý na vytvorenie hyperliniek, ktoré spúšťajú príkazy TortoiseSVN. Príkazy a parametre sú rovnaké ako pri automatizácii TortoiseSVN z príkazového riadku.

Formát URL pre `tsvncmd:` je:

```
tsvncmd:command:prikaz?parameter:paramvalue?parameter:paramvalue
```

with `cmd` being one of the allowed commands, `parameter` being the name of a parameter like `path` or `revision`, and `paramvalue` being the value to use for that parameter. The list of parameters allowed depends on the command used.

Nasledovné príkazy sú povolené s `tsvncmd:` URL:

- `:update`
- `:commit`
- `:diff`
- `:repobrowser`
- `:checkout`
- `:export`
- `:blame`
- `:repostatus`
- `:revisiongraph`
- `:showcompare`
- `:log`

A simple example URL might look like this:

```
<a href="tsvncmd:command:update?path:c:\svn_wc?rev:1234">Update</a>
```

or in a more complex case:

```
<a href="tsvncmd:command:showcompare?  
url1:https://stexbar.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/StExBar/src/setup/Setup.wxs?
```

```
url2:https://stexbar.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/StExBar/src/setup/Setup.wxs?  
revision1:188?revision2:189">compare</a>
```

D.3. Príkazy TortoiseIDiff

Porovnávací nástroj obrázkov má niekoľko parametrov príkazového riadka, ktoré môžu byť použité na ovládanie ako sa má nástroj spustiť. Program sa volá `TortoiseIDiff.exe`.

Nasledovná tabuľka zobrazuje všetky možnosti, ktoré môžu byť poslané nástroju porovnávania obrázkov v príkazovom riadku.

Voľba	Popis
<code>:left</code>	Cesta k súboru je zobrazená na ľavo.

Tabuľka D.2. Zoznam prístupných možností

Príklad (mal by zadaný na jednom riadku):

```
TortoiseIDiff.exe /left:"c:\images\img1.jpg" /lefttitle:"obrázok 1"  
/right:"c:\images\img2.jpg" /righttitle:"obrázok 2"  
/fit /overlay
```

Dodatok E. Krížová referencia príkazového riadka (Command Line Interface - CLI)

Niekedy vás tento návod odkazuje na hlavnú dokumentáciu Subversion, ktorá popisuje výrazy Klienta príkazového riadka (CLI). Aby sme vám pomohli pochopiť čo robí TortoiseSVN na pozadí, pripravili sme zoznam zobrazujúci ekvivalenty príkazov v CLI pre každú operáciu TortoiseSVN.

Poznámka

Napriek tomu, že sú tam ekvivalenty v CLI toho čo robí TortoiseSVN, pamätajte, že TortoiseSVN *nevolá* CLI, ale používa Subversion knižnicu priamo.

Ak si myslíte, že ste našli chybu v TortoiseSVN, môžeme vás požiadať aby ste ju skúsili zreprodukovat' použitím CLI, aby sme mohli rozlíšiť medzi TortoiseSVN chybami a tými zo Subversion. Tento zoznam vám povie, ktoré príkazy skúsiť.

E.1. Konvencia a základne pravidlá

V postupoch, ktoré nasledujú je URL úložiska jednoducho označovaná ako URL, príkladom môže byť `http://tortoisesvn.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/`. Pracovná kópia je jednoducho označená ako CESTA a príklad môže byť `D:\TortoiseSVN\trunk`.



Dôležité

Pretože TortoiseSVN je rozšírenie šelu, nie je schopný použiť pojem aktuálneho pracovného adresára. Všetky pracovné kópie musia používať absolútne cesty a nie relatívne.

Niektoré položky sú nepovinné, a tie sú často nastaviteľné zaškrtnávacími políčkami alebo prepínačmi v TortoiseSVN. Tieto možnosti sú uvedené v [hranatých zátvorkách] v definíciách príkazového riadku.

E.2. Príkazy TortoiseSVN

E.2.1. Získať

```
svn checkout [-depth ARG] [--ignore-externals] [-r rev] URL CESTA
```

Kombobox hĺbky odpovedá argumentu `-depth`.

Ak je zaškrtnuté **Vynechať externé** použijete prepínač `--ignore-externals`.

Ak ste si vybrali získať špecifickú revíziu zadajte ju za URL použitím prepínača `-r`.

E.2.2. Aktualizovať

```
svn info URL_pracovnej_kopie  
svn update [-r rev] CESTA
```

Vo Subversion aktualizácia viacerých objektov nie je atomický (nedeliteľný) úkon. Takže TortoiseSVN najprv najde HEAD revíziu úložiska a potom aktualizuje všetky objekty na danú revíziu, aby sa vyhol zmiešaným verziám v pracovnej kopii.

Ak je vybraný iba jeden objekt na aktualizáciu, alebo sú vybrané objekty z toho istého úložiska, TortoiseSVN jednoducho aktualizuje na HEAD.

V tomto prípade nie sú použité žiadne opcie príkazového riadka. Aktualizovať na revíziu tiež obsahuje príkaz aktualizácie, ale obsahuje viac možností.

E.2.3. Aktualizovať na revíziu

```
svn info URL_pracovnej_kopie  
svn update [-r rev] [-depth ARG] [--ignore-externals] CESTA
```

Kombobox hĺbky odpovedá argumentu `-depth`.

Ak je zaškrtnuté **Vynechať externé** použite prepínač `--ignore-externals`.

E.2.4. Odovzdať

V TortoiseSVN, okno odovydania používa niekoľko príkazov Subversion. V prvej fáze je yistený stav objektov vo vašej pracovnej kopii, ktoré majú byť potenciaálne odovzdané. Môžete prezrieť zoznam, porovnať so základnou verzou (BASE) a vybrať objekty, ktoré chcete aby boli zahrnuté do odovzdania.

```
svn status -v CESTA
```

Ak je zaškrtnuté **Zobraziť neverziované súbory**, TortoiseSVN tiež zobrazí neverziované súbory a adresáre v štruktúre pracovnej kópie, pri vzatí do úvahy pravidlá ignorovania. Zvlášť táto vlastnosť nema priamy ekvivalent v Subversion, keďže príkaz `svn status` nevchádza do neverziovaných adresárov.

Ak ste zaštkli neverziované súbory, alebo adresáre, tieto objekty budú najprv pridané do pracovnej kópie.

```
svn add CESTA...
```

Keď kliknete na OK, nastane odovzdávanie Subversion. Keď necháte všetky výberové zaškrťavacie políčka v ich predvolenom stave, TortoiseSVN použije jedno rekurzívne odovzdanie pracovnej kópie. Ak zrušíte vybranie niektorého súboru potom musí byť použité nerekurzívne odovzdanie (`-N`) a každá cesta musí byť udaná zvlášť v príkazovom riadku odovzdania.

```
svn commit -m "Spravadennika" [-depth ARG] [--no-unlock] CESTA...
```

SpravaDennika v príkaye zodpovedá obsahu správy denníka v editovacom boxe. Môže byť prázdna.

Pokiaľ je zaškrtnuté **Ponechať zámky**, použite prepínač `--no-unlock`.

E.2.5. Porovnať

```
svn diff CESTA
```

Keď použijete Porovnať z hlavného kontextového menu, porovnávate zmenený súbor so základnou(BASE) verzou. Výstup z píkazu v CLI toto robí tiež a vytvára výstup vo formáte unifikovaného porovnania. Avšak toto nie je to čo TortoiseSVN používa. TortoiseSVN používa TortoiseMerge (alebo program, ktorý ste si vybrali) na zobrazenie rozdielov, takže neexistuje priamy CLI ekvivalent.

Aj pokiaľ porovnávate 2 súbory pomocou TortoiseSVN, či už sú pod správou verzií, alebo nie, TortoiseSVN len vyplní tieto dva súbory do zvolého porovnávacieho pogramu a nechá ho si zmeny nájsť.

E.2.6. Zobraz denník

```
svn log -v -r 0:N --limit 100 [--stop-on-copy] CESTA
```

```
or
svn log -v -r M:N [--stop-on-copy] CESTA
```

Predvolene TortoiseSVN sa pokúsi získať 100 správ denníka použitím metódy --limit. Pokiaľ nastavenie určuje použitie starého API, potom je druhou formou získanie správ denníka pre 100 revízií úložiska.

Keď je zaškrtnuté **Zastaviť na kopírovať/premenovať**, použijete prepínač --stop-on-copy.

E.2.7. Skontrolovať zmeny

```
svn status -v CESTA
or
svn status -u -v CESTA
```

Na začiatku je stav skontrolovaný len pre vašu lokálnu kópiu. Keď kliknete na **Skontrolovať úložisko** potom je skontrolovaný aj úložisko, či by boli súbory zmenené aktualizáciou, to vyžaduje prepínač -u.

Ak je zaškrtnuté **Zobraziť neverziované súbory**, TortoiseSVN tiež zobrazí neverziované súbory a adresáre v štruktúre pracovnej kópie, pri vzatí do úvahy pravidlá ignorovania. Zvlášť táto vlastnosť nemá priamy ekvivalent v Subversion, keďže príkaz `svn status` nevchádza do neverziovaných adresárov.

E.2.8. Graf revízií

Graf revízií je len vlastnosť TortoiseSVN. V klientovi príkazového riadku podobný príkaz nie je.

To čo robí TortoiseSVN je

```
svn info URL_pracovnej_kopie
svn log -v URL
```

kde URL je *koreňový adresár* úložiska a analyzuje vrátené data.

E.2.9. Prehliadanie úložiska

```
svn info URL_pracovnej_kopie
svn list [-r rev] -v URL
```

Možete použiť `svn info` na zistenie koreňovej URL úložiska, čo je najvyššia úroveň v prehliadači úložiska. Nie je možné up nad túto úroveň. Tento príkaz tiež vráti všetky informácie o zámkoch, ktoré sú zobrazené v prehliadači úložiska.

Volanie `svn list` zobrazí zoznam adresára, danú URL a revíziu.

E.2.10. Upraviť konflikty

Tento príkaz nemá ekvivalent v príkazovom riadku. Vyvolá TortoiseMerge, alebo externý trojcestný porovnávaci/zlučovaci nástroj na zobrazenie súborov zapojených do konfliktu a vyriešiť konflikty a určiť, ktoré riadky použiť.

E.2.11. Vyriešené

```
svn resolved CESTA
```

E.2.12. Premenovať

```
svn rename AKTUALNA_CESTA NOVA_CESTA
```

E.2.13. Vymazať

```
svn delete CESTA
```

E.2.14. Vrátiť

```
svn status -v CESTA
```

Prvou fázou je kontrola stavu s určením objektov vo vašej pracovnej kópii, ktoré môžu byť vrátené. Môžete si zoznam prezrieť, porovnať súbory voči základu a vybrať objekty, ktoré chcete zahrnúť do vrátenia.

Keď kliknete na OK, nastane vrátenie vo Subversion. Keď necháte všetky výberové zaškrťavacie políčka v ich predvolenom stave, TortoiseSVN použije jedno rekurzívne vrátenie pracovnej kópie. Ak zrušíte vybranie niektorého súboru potom musí byť použité nerekurzívne odovzdanie (-N) a každá cesta musí byť udaná zvlášť v príkazovom riadku odovzdania.

```
svn revert [-R] CESTA...
```

E.2.15. Vyčistiť

```
svn cleanup CESTA
```

E.2.16. Získať zámok

```
svn status -v CESTA
```

Prvou fázou je kontrola stavu, ktorá zistí, ktoré súbory v vašej pracovnej kópii môžu byť zamknuté. Môžete si vybrať objekty, ktoré chcete zamknúť.

```
svn lock -m "LockMessage" [--force] CESTA...
```

Ukradnúť Zámok tu odpovedá obsahu zamykacieho políčka. Môže byť prázdne.

Ak je zaškrtnuté **Ukradnúť zámok**, použite prepínač `--force`.

E.2.17. Uvolniť zámok

```
svn unlock CESTA
```

E.2.18. Vetva/značka

```
svn copy -m "SpravaDennika" URL URL  
alebo  
svn copy -m "SpravaDennika" URL@rev URL@rev  
alebo  
svn copy -m "SpravaDennika" CESTA URL
```

Dialóg pre Vetva/Značka vytvorí kópiu do úložiska. Sú tam tieto tri možnosti:

- HEAD revision in the repository
- Špecifická revízia v úložisku

- Pracovná kópia

, ktoré zodpovedajú trom predošlým príkazom.

SpravaDennika v príkaye zodpovedá obsahu správy denníka v editovacom boxe. Môže byť prázdna.

E.2.19. Prepnúť

```
svn info URL_PRACOVNEJ_KOPIE
svn switch [-r rev] URL CESTA
```

E.2.20. Zlúčiť

```
svn merge [--dry-run] --force Z_URL@REVIZIA_N NA_URL@REVIZIA_M CESTA
```

Testovacie zlučovanie vykoná také isté zlučovanie s prepínačom `--dry-run`.

```
svn diff STARA_URL@REVIZIA_N NOVA_URL@REVIZIA_M
```

Unifikované porovnanie zobrazí porovnanie, ktoré bude použité na zlučovanie.

E.2.21. Exportovať

```
svn export [-r rev] [--ignore-externals] URL CESTA_EXPORTU
```

Tento formulár je použitý na prístup z neverziovaneho adresára, adresár je použitý ako cieľ.

Exportovanie pracovnej kópie na iné miesto je uskutošnené bez knižničných funkcií Subversion, teda neexistuje zodpovedajúci príkaz v príkazovom riadku.

To čo TortoiseSVN robí je skopírovanie všetkých súborov so zobrazením priebehu. Neverziované súbory a adresáre môžu byť tiež navolené na exportovanie.

V oboch prípadoch, keď je zaškrtnuté **Vynechať externé**, použite prepínač `--ignore-externals`.

E.2.22. Premiestniť

```
svn switch --relocate Z_URL Na_URL
```

E.2.23. Vytvoriť úložisko tu

```
svnadmin create --fs-type fsfs CESTA
```

E.2.24. Pridať

```
svn add CESTA...
```

Keď vyberiete adresár, TortoiseSVN ho najprv oskenuje na objekty, ktoré môže pridať.

E.2.25. Importovať

```
svn import -m SpravaDennika CESTA URL
```

SpravaDennika v príkaye zodpovedá obsahu správy denníka v editovacom boxe. Môže byť prázdna.

E.2.26. Obviniť

```
svn blame -r N:M -v CESTA  
svn log -r N:M CESTA
```

Ak používate TortoiseBlame k zobrazeniu informácií obvinenia, je potrebný aj denník súboru k zobrazeniu správ denníka v rade. Ak na prezeranie používate textový súbor, táto informácie nie je potrebná.

E.2.27. Pridať do zoznamu ignorovaných

```
svn propget svn:ignore PATH > tempfile  
{edit new ignore item into tempfile}  
svn propset svn:ignore -F tempfile PATH
```

Keďže vlastnosť `svn:ignore` má zvyčajne viacriadkovú hodnotu, je to tu skôr zobrazené ako sa mení cez textový súbor než cez príkazový riadok.

E.2.28. Vytvoriť záplatu

```
svn diff CESTA > patch-file
```

TortoiseSVN vytvára súbory záplat vo formáte unifikovaného porovnania porovnaním pracovnej kópie a Základnej verzie.

E.2.29. Použiť záplatu

Pokiaľ nepoužívate záplatu na rovnakej revízií stáva sa zaplätavanie ošemetnou vecou. Našťastie pre vás môžete použiť TortoiseMerge, ktorý v Subversion nemá ekvivalent.

Dodatok F. Niektoré detaily implementácie

Táto príloha obsahuje riešenia na problémy a otázky, ktoré môžete mať pri používaní TortoiseSVN.

F.1. Prekrývané ikony

Všetky súbory a adresáre majú svoj Subversion stav, ktorý knižnica Subversion oznamuje. V klientovy založenom na príkazovom riadku je použitý jednoznakový kód. TortoiseSVN však používa grafické zobrazenie pomocou prekryvajúcich ikon. Keďže počet prekryvajúcich ikoniek je veľmi obmedzený, každá ikonka môže zodpovedať viacerým stavom.



Ikonka *Konfliktné* je použitá pre stav *konfliktné*, po tom ako aktualizácia, ale prepnutie vyústilo do konfliktu medzi miestnymi zmenami a tími z úložiska. Tiež je použitá na stav *poškodené*, čo nastane keď nebolo možné dokončiť úkon.



Ikonka *Zmenené* označuje: stav *zmenené*, objekt na ktorom boli vykonané miestne zmrny; stav *zlúčené*, keď zmeny z úložiska boli zlúčené s miestnymi zmenami; a stav *nahradené*, keď bol súbor vymazaný a nahradený iným súborom s rovnakým menom.



Ikonka *Vymazané* reprezentuje stav *vymazané*, keď je objekt pripravený na vymazanie, alebo stav *chýbajúce*, keď objekt chýba. Priradené objekt, ktorý chýba nemôže mať ikonku na sebe, ale rodičovský adresár môže byť označený, že jeden detský objekt chýba.



Ikonka *pridaný* je použitá na zobrazenie stavu, keď bol objekt *pridaný* do správy verzií.



Ikonka *Pod Subversion* je použitá na objekte, ktorý je v stave *normálne*, alebo objekt, ktorého stav nie je ešte známy. Keďže TortoiseSVN používa proces vytvárania zásobníka stavov na pozadí, môže trvať niekoľko sekúnd kým dôjde k aktualizácii ikonky.



Ikonka *Potrebuje Zámok* je použitá súbor má nastavenú vlastnosť `svn:needs-lock`.



Ikonka *Zamknuté* je použitá keď pracovná kópia drží zámok na danom súbore.



Táto ikonka *Ignorované* sa používa na objekty k reprezentovaniu stavu *ignorované*, buďto z dôvodu globálneho vzoru ignorovania, alebo vlastnosti `svn:ignore` na adresáry. Toto prekrytie je voliteľné.



Neverziované táto ikonka je použitá na reprezentovanie objektov, ktoré sú stave neverziované. Toto je objekt vo verziovanom adresáry, ale samotný nie je pod správou verzií. Toto prekrytie je voliteľné.

Pokiaľ Subversion stav je *žiadne* (objekt nieje súčasťou pracovnej kópie) nie je zobrazené žiadne prekrytie. Ak ste zakázali *Ignorované* a *Neverziované* prekrytia potom ani tieto nebudú zobrazené.

Objekt môže mať iba jednu hodnotu stavu v Subversion. Napríklad súbor môže byť miestne zmenený a označený na vymazanie v tom istom čase. Subversion vráti jednu hodnotu stavu - v tomto prípade *vymazané*. Tieto priority sú definované priamo v Subversion.

When TortoiseSVN displays the status recursively (the default setting), each folder displays an overlay reflecting its own status and the status of all its children. In order to display a single *summary* overlay, we use the priority order shown above to determine which overlay to use, with the *Conflicted* overlay taking highest priority.

In fact, you may find that not all of these icons are used on your system. This is because the number of overlays allowed by Windows is limited to 15. Windows uses 4 of those, and the remaining 11 can be used by other applications. If there are not enough overlay slots available, TortoiseSVN tries to be a *Good Citizen (TM)* and limits its use of overlays to give other apps a chance.

Since there are Tortoise clients available for other version control systems, we've created a shared component which is responsible for showing the overlay icons. The technical details are not important here, all you need to know is that this shared component allows all Tortoise clients to use the same overlays and therefore the limit of 11 available slots isn't used up by installing more than one Tortoise client. Of course there's one small drawback: all Tortoise clients use the same overlay icons, so you can't figure out by the overlay icons what version control system a working copy is using.

- *Normálne*, *Zmenené* a *Konfliktné* sú vždy načítané a viditeľné.
- *Vymazané* je načítané ak je to možné, ale mení sa na *Zmenené* ak nie je dost' slotov.
- *Iba na čítanie* je načítané ak je to možné, inak sa použije *Normálne*.
- *Zamknuté* je načítané ak je to možné, inak sa použije *Normálne*.
- *Pridané* je načítané ak je to možné, ale mení sa na *Zmenené* ak nie je dost' slotov.

Dodatok G. Jazykové balíčky a Kontrola pravopisu

Štandardný inštalátor podporuje iba Angličtinu, ale po inštalácii si môžete stiahnuť aj jazykové balíčky a slovníky kontroly pravopisu.

G.1. Jazykové balíčky

Užívateľské rozhranie TortoiseSVN bolo preložené do mnohých rôznych jazykov, takže je možné že si budete môcť stiahnuť jazykový balíček, ktorý vyhovuje vašim potrebám. Jazykové balíčky môžete nájsť na našich stránkach [translation status page](http://tortoisesvn.net/translation_status) [http://tortoisesvn.net/translation_status]. Ak pre váš jazyk nie je ešte dostupný jazykový balíček, nie je dôvod aby ste sa nepripojili k tímu a nepredložili vlastný preklad ;-)

Každý jazykový balíček je zabalený ako .msi inštalátor. Stačí spustiť inštaláciu programu a postupovať podľa pokynov. Po dokončení inštalácie bude preklad dostupný.

Aj dokumentácia bola preložená do niekoľkých jazykov. Môžete stiahnuť preložené manuály z [support page](http://tortoisesvn.net/support) [http://tortoisesvn.net/support] na našej webovej stránke.

G.2. Kontrola pravopisu

TortoiseSVN obsahuje kontrolu pravopisu, ktorá vám umožní skontrolovať správu denníka pred odovzdaním. Je to obzvlášť užitočné v prípade, že jazyk projektu nie je váš rodný jazyk. Táto kontrola pravopisu používa rovnaké súbory slovníka ako [OpenOffice](http://openoffice.org) [http://openoffice.org] a [Mozilla](http://mozilla.org) [http://mozilla.org].

Inštalátor automaticky pridá slovník americkej a britskej angličtiny. Ak chcete iné jazyky, najjednoduchšou možnosťou je jednoducho nainštalovať jeden z jazykových balíčkov TortoiseSVN. To nainštaluje zodpovedajúce súbory slovníka aj s užívateľským rozhraním TortoiseSVN. Po dokončení inštalácie bude dostupný aj slovník.

Alebo si môžete nainštalovať slovníky sami. Ak máte nainštalovaný OpenOffice.org alebo Mozilla-u, môžete tieto slovníky skopírovať z inštaláčného priečinka pre tieto aplikácie. V opačnom prípade je potrebné stiahnuť požadované súbory slovníka z <http://wiki.services.openoffice.org/wiki/Dictionaries>.

Akonáhle máte súbory slovníka, budete ich pravdepodobne musieť premenovať tak, aby v mene boli iba znaky kodu jazyku. Príklad:

- en_US.aff
- en_US.dic

Potom ich stačí skopírovať do bin podadresára TortoiseSVN inštaláčného priečinka. Zvyčajne to bude C:\Program Files\TortoiseSVN\bin. Ak nechcete odpadky v podadresáry bin, môžete umiestniť súbory kontroly pravopisu v C:\Program Files\TortoiseSVN\Languages. V prípade, že tam adresár ešte nie je, musíte ho najprv vytvoriť. Pri ďalšom spustení TortoiseSVN, bude kontrola pravopisu k dispozícii.

Ak nainštalujete viac slovníkov, TortoiseSVN použije nasledovné pravidlá na výber, ktorý z nich použiť.

1. Skontrolujte nastavenia tsvn: projectlanguage. Pozrite [Oddiel 4.17, "Nastavenia Projektu"](#) pre viac informácií o nastavení vlastností projektu.
2. Aj nie je nastavený jazyk pre projekt, alebo daný jazyk nie je nainštalovaný, skúsi sa jazyk zodpovedajúci miestnemu nastaveniu vo Windows.
3. Ak presné miestne nastavenie Windows nefunguje, skúsi sa "základný" jazyk, napr. miesto de_CH (švajčiarska nemečina) sa skúsi de_DE (nemečina).
4. Ak nič z vyššie uvedeného nefunguje, potom je východiskovým jazykom je angličtina, ktorá je súčasťou štandardnej inštalácie.

Register

Aktualizovať	Tento príkaz Subversion stiahne posledné zmeny z úložiska do vašej pracovnej kópie, zlučováním zmien od ostatných so zmenami vo vašej pracovnej kópii.
BDB	Berkeley DB. Dobre otestovaná databáza pre úložiská, ktorá nemôže byť použitá na sieťovom zdieľaní. Predvolená pre úložiská pred verziou 1.2.
Exportovať	Príkaz vytvorí kópiu verziovaného adresára, zhodnú s pracovnou kópiou, ale bez lokálneho <code>.svn</code> adresára.
FSFS	Súborový systém FS. Vlastný súborový systém Subversion pre úložiská. Môže byť použitý i na zdieľanom disku. Predvolený vo verzii 1.2 a novších.
GPO	“Group policy object” Objekt skupinovej politiky.
Historia	Zobrazí históriu revízií súboru, alebo adresára. Tiež známa ako “Denník”.
Hlavná revízia	Posledná revízia súboru, alebo adresára v <i>úložisku</i> .
Importovať	Príkaz Subversion k načítaniu celej adresárovej štruktúry do úložiska v jednej revízií.
Konflikt	Keď sú zmeny z úložiska zlučované s miestnymi zmenami, niekedy tieto zmeny nastanú na tom istom riadku. V takom prípade Subversion nemôže automaticky rozhodnúť, ktorú verziu ponechať a označí taký súbor za v stave konfliktu. Potom musíte ručne súbor upraviť a vyriešiť konflikty pred tým ako budete môcť odovzdať vaše zmeny.
Kopírovať	V úložisku Subversion môžete vytvoriť kópiu jedného súboru, alebo celej adresárovej vetvy. Tieto sú implementované ako “lacné kópie”, ktoré sa správajú trochu ako odkaz na pôvodný súbor, takže nezaberajú veľa miesta. Vytváranie kópií zachováva históriu jednotlivých kopírovaných objektov, takže môžete sledovať zmeny, ktoré boli vykonané pred vytvorením kópie.
Obviniť	Tento príkaz je len pre textové súbory. Každý riadok opatrí poznámkami - zobrazí revíziu, v ktorej bol posledný krát zmenený a autora, ktorý zmenu vykonal. Naše Užívateľské grafické rozhranie (GUI) nazývane TortoiseBlame tiež zobrazí čas odovzdanie a správu denníka pre prechode myšou ponad číslo revízie.
Odovzdať	Príkaz Subversion, ktorý posunie zmeny vašej miestnej pracovnej kópie späť do úložiska, vytvoriac novú revíziu.
Porovnať	Skratka pre “Zobraziť rozdiely”. Veľmi užitočné keď chcete vidieť aké zmeny boli vykonané.
Pracovná kópia	Toto je vaše “pieskovisko”, miesto kde môžete pracovať na verziovaných súboroch, ktoré sa sa typicky nachádza na pevnom disku. Pracovnú kópiu vytvárate príkazom “Získať” z úložiska, a zmeny môžete poslať do úložiska príkazom “Odovzdať”.
Premiestniť	Keď sa premiestnilo vaše úložisko, pretože ste ho premiestnili na iné miesto na servery, alebo sa zmenilo doménové meno servera, potrebujete “premiestniť” vašu pracovnú kópiu, aby URL úložiska ukazovala na nové umiestnenie. Poznámka: tento príkaz by ste mali použiť iba keď sa odkazujete na to isté miesto úložiska, ale úložisko samotné bolo presunuté. Pre všetky ostatné prípady pravdepodobne potrebujete namiesto toho použiť “Prepnúť”.

Prepnúť	Práve ako “Aktualizovať-na-revíziu” mení časové okno pracovnej kópie na vzhľad pracovnej kópie v histórii, tak “Prepnúť” mení priestorové okno pracovnej kópie, takže ukazuje na iné miesto v úložisku. Toto je zvlášť užitočné keď rozdiel medzi kmeňom a vetvami je len v niekoľkých súboroch. Môžete prepnúť pracovnú kópiu medzi nimi dvomi a budú prenesené iba zmenené súbory.
Pridať	Príkaz Subversion, ktorý sa používa na pridanie súboru, alebo adresára do pracovnej kópie. Nové objekty budú pridané do úložiska pri odovzdaní.
Revízia	<p>Pri každom odovzdaní zmien, vytvárate v úložisku novú “revíziu”. Každá revízia zodpovedá stavu stromu úložiska v danom čase v jeho histórii. Keď sa chcete vrátiť v čase môžete si prezrieť úložisko ako bolo vo revízií N.</p> <p>V inom zmysle revízia môže odkazovať-poukazovať na zmeny, ktoré boli spravené pri tvorbe danej revízie.</p>
SVN	<p>Často používaná skratka pre Subversion</p> <p>Meno protokolu pre Subversion použitého v servery úložiska “svnserv”. </p>
Úložisko	Úložisko je centrálné miesto, kde sú uložené a spravované dáta. Úložisko môže byť miesto kde sú viaceré databázy, alebo súbory pre prenos cez sieť, alebo úložisko môže byť umiestnené na mieste dostupnom užívateľovi bez prechádzania sieťou.
Vetva	Výraz často používaný v systéme riadenia revízií na popisanie čo stane keď je vývoj rozdelený v určitom bode na 2 samostatné cesty. Vetvu môžete vytvoriť hlavnej vývojovej línie, takže vývoj novej vlastnosti neovplyvní stabilitu hlavnej línie. Alebo môžete vetviť stabilné vydania, na ktorých budete robiť iba opravu chýb, kým nový vývoj bude v nestabilnom kmeni. Vetvenie je vo Subversion implementované ako “lacná kópia”.
Vlastnosť	Okrem verziovania, Subversion umožňuje pridať aj verziované metadata - označované ako “vlastnosti” - ku každému verziovanému súboru a adresáru. Každá vlastnosť má meno a hodnotu, podobne ako kľúče windows registry. Subversion ma niekoľko špeciálnych vlastností pre vnútorné použitie, ako je <code>svn:eol-style</code> . TortoiseSVN má tiež nietoré, ako je <code>tsvn:logminsize</code> . Môžete pridávať vlastné vlastnosti s menom a hodnotou podľa vašej vôle.
Vlastnosť revízie (revprop)	Tak ako súbory môžu mať vlastnosti, tak môže mať aj každá revízia v úložisku. Niektoré 'revpops' sú pridané automaticky pri vytvorení revízie. Menovite <code>svn:date</code> <code>svn:author</code> <code>svn:log</code> , ktoré reprezentujú dátum, čas, autora a záznam. Tieto vlastnosti môžu byť mienené, ale nie sú verziované, teda tieto zmeny sú trvalé a nemôžu byť vrátené.
Vrátiť	Subversion udržuje kópiu “pôvodnej” verzie každého súboru, tak ako bol pri poslednej aktualizácii pracovnej kópie. Ak ste urobili zmeny a rozhodli ste sa ich vrátiť, môžete použiť príkaz “vrátiť” na vrátenie sa k pôvodnej verzii.
Vyčistiť	Aby sme citovali z knihy Subversion: “ Rekurzívne čistenie pracovnej kópie, odstráni zamknutie z obnoví nedokončené operácie. Ak sa vám objaví chyba <i>Pracovná kópia je zamknutá</i> , spustíte tento príkaz, aby ste odstránili zámky a dostali ste opäť stabilnú pracovnú kópiu. ” Poznámka: V tomto kontexte sa pod slovom <i>zámok</i> myslí zámok miestneho súborového systému, nie zámok úložiska.
Vymazať	Po vymazaní verziovaného súboru (a odovzdaní zmien) objekt už viacej neexistuje v úložisku v nasledovných revíziách. Samozrejme však existuje v

	<p>predchádzajúcich revíziách úložiska, takže k nemu môžete stále prísť. Keď je nutné, môžete vytvoriť kópiu vymazaného objektu a “vzkriesiť” ho aj s jeho históriou.</p>
Vyriešiť	<p>Keď sú súbory v pracovnej kópii po zlučovaní ponechané v stave konfliktu, tieto konflikty musia byť vyriešené človekom použitím editora (snáď TortoiseMerge). Tento proces je zmiňovaný ako “Riešenie konfliktov”. Keď je toto dokončené môžete označiť súbory ako vyriešené, čo umožní ich odovzdanie.</p>
Základná revízia	<p>Aktuálna základová revízia súboru, alebo adresára vo vašej <i>pracovnej kópii</i>. Toto je revízia súboru, alebo adresára z času spustenia poslednej aktualizácie. Základná revízia nie je zhodná s hlavnou revíziou.</p>
Zamknúť	<p>Keď zamknete verziovaný objekt, je v úložisku označený za neodovzdateľný, okrem z pracovnej kópie z ktorej bol uzamknutý.</p>
Záplata	<p>Keď pracovná kópia obsahuje iba zmeny textových súborov, je možné Subversion-ovým príkazom Diff vytvoriť jeden súbor so sumárom zmien vo formáte unifikovaného porovnania. Súbor tohto typu je často označovaný ako “Záplata”, a môže byť poslaná e-mail-om iným užívateľom, alebo na e-mailovú konferenciu (mailing list) a použitá na inú pracovnú kópiu. Niektorí bez práva odovzdávať môže urobiť úpravy a poslať záplatu pre autorizovaného vývojára. Je tiež možné poslať zmeny, o ktorých ste si nie istý na prehliadnutie niekým iným.</p>
Záznam-denník	<p>Zobrazí históriu revízií súboru, alebo adresára. Tiež známa ako “História”.</p>
Získať	<p>Príkaz Suversion, ktorý vytvorí miestnu pracovnú kópiu v prázdnom adresári stiahnutím verziovaných súborov z úložiska.</p>
Zlúčiť	<p>Proces, ktorým sa zmeny z úložiska pridajú k vašej pracovnej kópii, bez porušenia akýchkoľvek zmien, ktoré ste vykonali. Niekedy tieto zmeny nemôžu byť pridané automaticky a pracovná kópia sa dostane do stavu konfliktu.</p> <p>Zlučovanie sa deje automaticky pri aktualizovaní vašej pracovnej kópie. Príkazom TortoiseSVN Merge môžete zlúčiť aj určené zmeny z iných vetiev.</p>

Zoznam

A

aktualizovať, 36, 175
annotate, 111
autentifikácia, 25
auto-props, 80
automatizácia, 183, 184, 185

B

bug tracking, 124

C

Cesty UNC, 17
check in, 30
číslo verzie v súboroch, 164
CLI, 186
COM, 164, 169

D

dočasné súbory, 26
dodavateľské projekty, 177
doménový ovládač, 180

E

exportovať, 121
exportovať zmeny, 66
externé, 93, 177
externé úložiská, 93
extrahovanie verzie, 164

F

FAQ, 174
filter, 59

G

globálne vylúčenie, 131
globbing, 72
GPO, 180
graf, 117
graf revízií, 117

H

história, 49

I

iba na čítanie, 106
IBugtraqProvider, 169
ignorovať, 71
ikonky, 41
importovanie na mieste, 27
importovať, 26
inštalovať, 1
issue tracker, 124, 169

J

jazykové balíčky, 194

K

klient príkazového riadka, 186
klientské pripojené (hook) skripty, 154
Kľúčové slová, 78
Kniha Subversion, 7
konflikt, 10, 37
konflikt stromov, 37
kontextové menu, 22
kontrola aktualizácie, 180
kontrola pravopisu, 194
kopírovať, 95, 114
kopírovať súbory, 70

L

locking, 106

M

mark release, 95
maximalizovanie, 26
merge tracking, 104
merge tracking log, 57
Microsoft Word, 68
msi, 180

N

nasadzovanie, 180
nastavenia, 130
neverziované súbory/adresáre, 71

O

obrázkové porovnanie, 67
obviniť, 111
odkaz, 20, 178
odovzdať, 30
odpojiť od úložiska, 178
odstránenie verziovania, 178
odstrániť, 73
ovládač pretiahnutia, 24

P

partial checkout, 28
pattern matching, 72
položky kontextového menu, 181
porovnať, 64, 64, 110
porovnať adresáre, 176
porovnať revízie, 66
porovnať súbory, 176
porovnávacie nástroje, 68
porovnávanie, 47
poslať zmeny, 30
pracovná kópia, 11
praise, 111
pravý klik, 22

prázdna správa, 175
 Prehliadač úložiska, 114
 preklady, 194
 prekrytia, 41, 192
 premenovať, 74, 114, 175
 premenovať súbory, 70
 premiestniť, 123
 prepnúť, 98
 presunúť, 74
 presunutý server, 123, 123
 presúvanie, 175
 presúvať súbory, 70
 preťahovanie, 24
 Prezerač úložiska, 129
 prezrieť zmeny, 41
 pridať, 69
 pridať súbory do úložiska, 26
 prieskumník, xi
 príkazový riadok, 183, 185
 priorita prekrývaných ikoniek, 192
 pripnuté (hook) skripty, 19, 154
 pripnutia, 19
 Prístup, 17
 projekty ASP, 181
 proxy server, 144

R

registre, 159
 reintegračné zlučovanie, 105
 reorganizovať, 175
 revízia, 13, 117
 revprops, 58
 rozhranie COM SubWCRev, 166
 rozšíriť kľúčové slová, 78

S

server viewer, 114
 server-side actions, 114
 serverovské pripnuté (hook) skripty, 19
 Sieťové zdieľanie, 17
 skontrolovať novú verziu, 180
 skupinová politika, 180, 181
 sledovanie chýb, 124, 124
 slovník, 194
 Sípce Prieskumníka (Windows Explorer), 44
 spájacie nástroje, 68
 sparse checkout, 28
 späť, 75
 spoločné projekty, 177
 správa denníka, 175
 správa verzíí, xi
 správy denníka, 49
 správy odovzdávania, 49
 správa odovzdania, 175
 štatistiky, 60
 stav, 41, 44
 stav pracovnej kópie, 41

SUBST drives, 142
 SubWCRev, 164
 SVN_ASP_DOT_NET_HACK, 181

T

ťahanie pravým tlačidlom, 24
 TortoiseIDiff, 67
 TortoiseSVN link, 20

U

úložisko, 7, 26
 unifikované porovnanie, 110
 unversion, 123, 178
 unversioned 'working copy', 121
 úpravava denníka/autora, 58
 URL handler, 184

V

version new files, 69
 verzia, 180
 vetva, 70, 95
 ViewVC, 129
 Vlastnosti projektu, 81
 Vlastnosti revízie, 58
 Vlastnosti Subversion, 77
 Vlastnosti TortoiseSVN, 81
 vrátenie, 175
 vrátiť, 75, 176
 vrátiť odovzdanie, 176
 vrátiť zmeny, 176
 VS2003, 181
 vyčistiť, 75, 76
 vylúčené cesty, 131
 vymazať, 73
 vyriešiť, 37
 vytvorí pracovnú kópiu, 28
 Vytvoriť, 16
 TortoiseSVN, 16
 vytvoriť úložisko, 16

W

web, 20
 web view, 129
 WebSVN, 129
 windows properties, 43
 Windows šel, xi

Z

zakázanie funkcií, 181
 záloha, 19
 záplata, 110
 zásobník autentifikácie, 25
 zásobník denníka, 151
 zásuvný modul, 169
 Záznam-denník, 49
 získanie zmeny, 36
 získaný odkaz, 20

získať, 28
zlúčenie konfliktov, 105
zlúčiť, 99
 rozsah revízií, 100
 two trees, 102
zmenená URL, 123
zmenený URL úložiska, 123
zmeny, 44
zmieny, 176
značka, 70, 95
zoznam zmien, 47
zvláštne súbory, 28
zvuky, 130