


CVS Tutorial

CSE 403 – Software Engineering

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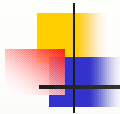
Outline

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- Importing a Project
- Basic CVS Usage
- Branches in CVS
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January 18, 2002

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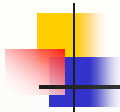
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Creating the Repository

- **Important:** Create your CVS repository in your group project workspace. Your group project workspace is located on the instructional machines: tahiti, sumatra, ceylon
- When you want to check out a project copy, check it out in your personal account or in a subdirectory of the group project space.
- Your group project workspace is /projects/instr/02wi/cse403/cse403[a-n]
- For this example I will use groupa
- Here is what you should do

```
ssh sumatra.cs.washington.edu
cd /projects/instr/02wi/cse403/cse403a
```



Creating a Repository

- Set the **CVSROOT** environment variable. (Note: in this example I am showing how to do this for 2 shells, csh and bash). You will probably want to add this to your shell login file.

```
setenv CVSROOT ~/cvsroot [csh]
CVSROOT=~ /cvsroot; export CVSROOT [bash]
```

- Create a Repository

```
cvs init
```

- will create the cvsroot directory with subdirectory CVSROOT



Importing a Project

- Assume we want to add `myproject` to CVS, which contains several files: `main.cpp`, `function1.cpp`, `function2.cpp`

```
cd myproject
cvs import -m "Importing MyProject" myproject
group-a release-0
```

- **"-m"** – specifies a log message (otherwise it starts an editor)
 - **group-a** – vendor tag
 - **release-0** – release tag
- Now we can delete the `myproject` directory
`rm -r myproject`

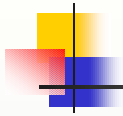


Basic CVS Usage

- Check out the source of your project. In this example I will check it out in a subdirectory of the group project space. Here the name of the group member is Bob.

```
cd /projects/instr/02wi/cse403/cse403a
mkdir bob
cvs checkout -d bob/myproject myproject
```

- This creates the `myproject` directory and puts the files: `main.cpp`, `function1.cpp`, `function2.cpp` and the subdirectory `cv`s which stores some information about the files



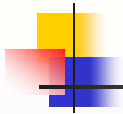
Basic CVS Usage

- Now we can edit our files. Let's add the following line in main.cpp

```
cout << "Second line in main()" << endl;
```

- Now we check in the new copy

```
cvsv commit -m "Added a second print."  
main.cpp
```



Basic CVS Usage

- Let's see the diff between two revisions

```
cvsv diff -r 1.1 -r 1.2 main.cpp
```

```
Index: main.cpp
```

```
=====
```

```
RCS file:
```

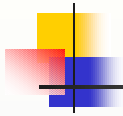
```
retrieving revision 1.1
```

```
retrieving revision 1.2
```

```
diff -r1.1 -r1.2
```

```
9a10
```

```
>      cout << "Second line in main()" << endl;
```



Basic CVS Usage

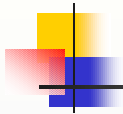
- Diff with the Unidiff flag

```
cvcs diff -u -r 1.1 -r 1.4 main.cpp
```

```
--- main.cpp      2002/01/17 08:47:00      1.1
+++ main.cpp      2002/01/17 09:27:18      1.4
@@ -6,7 +6,8 @@
```

```
int main() {
-     cout << "First line in main()" << endl;
+     cout << "Second line in main()" << endl;
+     cout << "Third line in main()" << endl;

     function1();
     function2();
}
```



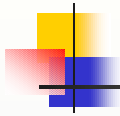
Branches in CVS

- CVS allows to branch on the revision tree. Allows you to maintain several releases of the software (note: this is different from versions).

```
cvcs tag release-1
```

- At a later point in time we could check out release-1

```
cvcs checkout -r release-1 myproject
```



Branches in CVS

- Let's say you discover a serious bug in release-1, while you are well into release-2. You need to fix release-1 for you customer. So, you create a branch of release-1.

```
cvsv rtag -b -r release-1 release-1-patch myproject
```

- Now we create a working copy of the branch

```
cvsv checkout -r release-1-patch myproject
```



Additional References

- A simple tutorial
<http://www.cs.duke.edu/~ola/courses/tools/cvs.html>
- CVS Homepage
<http://www.cvshome.org>
- CVS Manual
<http://www.cvshome.org/docs/manual>
- Windows version (WinCVS)
<http://www.wincvs.org>
- Other Windows versions
tkCVS, jCVS