

How to Install Subversion on Mac OS X

Subversion, sometimes called SVN, is an open-source system that remembers every change made to your files and directories. It can be helpful if you'd like to track how your documents have changed over time or to recover an older version of...

Part 1 of 2:

Install From a Binary Package

1.

The screenshot shows the Subversion website's installation instructions for various operating systems. The 'Mac OS X' section is highlighted in green and contains the following information:

- Subversion is shipped with Mac OS X. See the [open source section of Apple's web site](#) for more information.
- [Erik](#) (requires [Erik](#); maintained by [Christian Schaffner](#))
- [MacPorts](#) (requires [MacPorts](#))
- [openSUSE](#) (universal; maintained by [Jeremy Schoeck](#); requires registration)
- [SVNKit](#) (client and server; supported and certified by [SVNKit](#))

The 'Red Hat Linux' section is also visible and contains the following information:

- [Red Hat](#) (client and server)
- Terminal commands:


```

      # yum install subversion
      # yum install mod_svn_svn
      
```
- [Collibator](#) (supported and certified by [Collibator](#); requires registration)
- [SummerSoh](#) (Red Hat 8.0+; maintained by [David Summers](#))
- [SVNKit](#) (supported and certified by [SVNKit](#); requires registration)
- [RepoForge](#) (client and server; maintained by the [RepoForge project](#); see the [RepoForge user guide](#) for details)

The 'OpenBSD' section is also visible and contains the following information:

- [OpenBSD Project](#) (client and server; subserve is part of the [subversion package](#), [mod_svn](#) is in the separate [ap2-subversion package](#))
- Terminal commands:

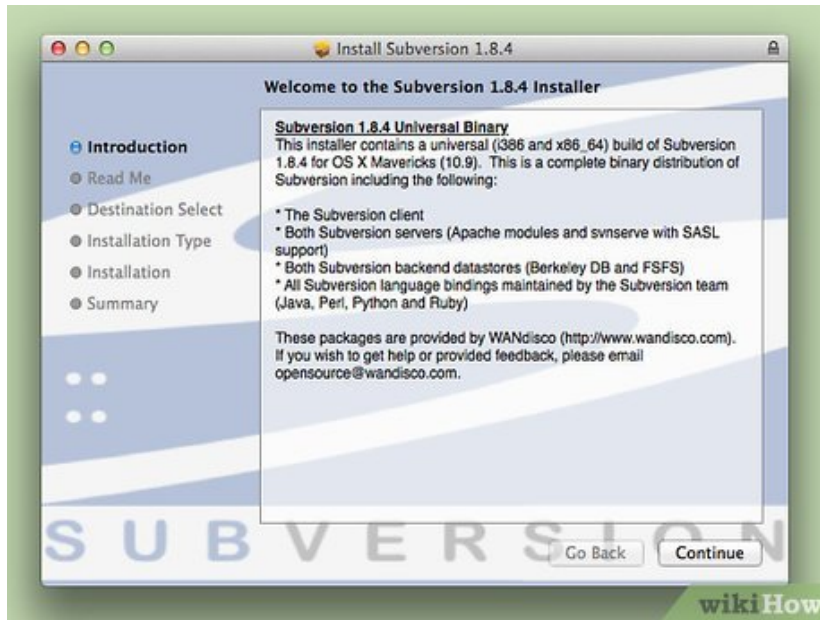

```

      # pkg_add subversion
      # pkg_add ap2-subversion
      
```

The 'Solaris' section is partially visible at the bottom of the screenshot.

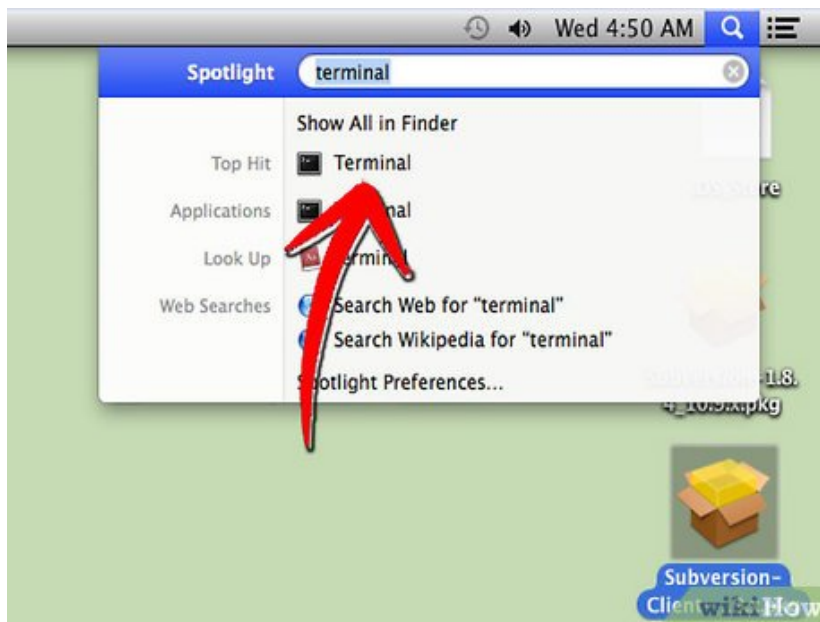
Navigate to <http://subversion.apache.org/packages.html#osx>. There you will find a number of binaries that you can download, each having various requirements. Pick the one most appropriate for your needs.

2.



Unzip the .pkg file. It should create a Subversion installer on your desktop. Double click that file, and follow the installation steps as directed.

3.

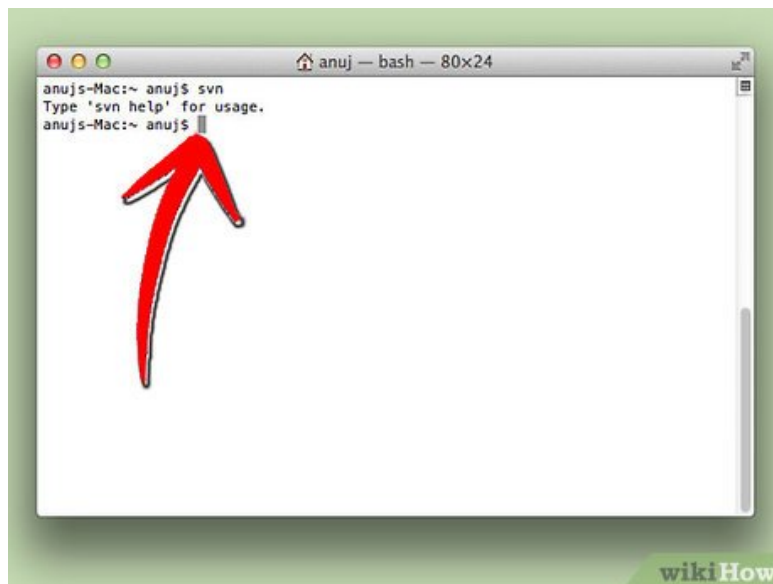


Open the Terminal, located in the Utilities folder. Alternately, search in Spotlight for Terminal. Enter the following at the [username]\$ prompt:

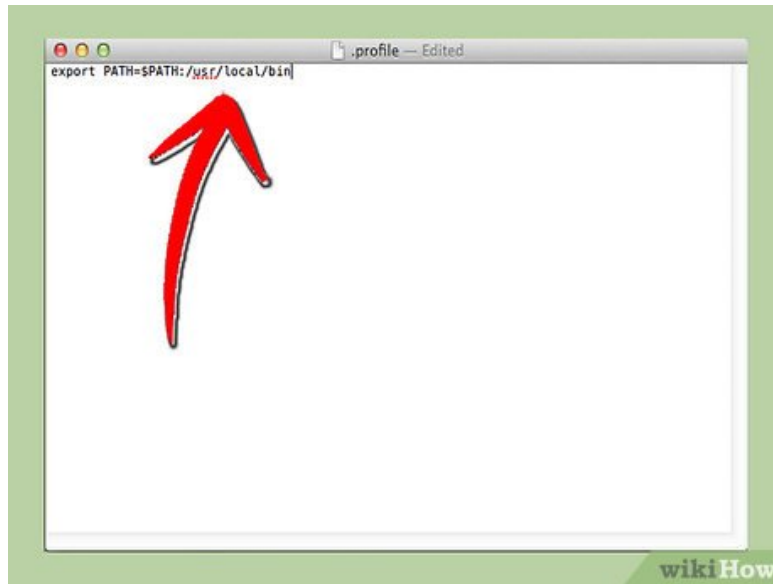
1. `svn [enter]`



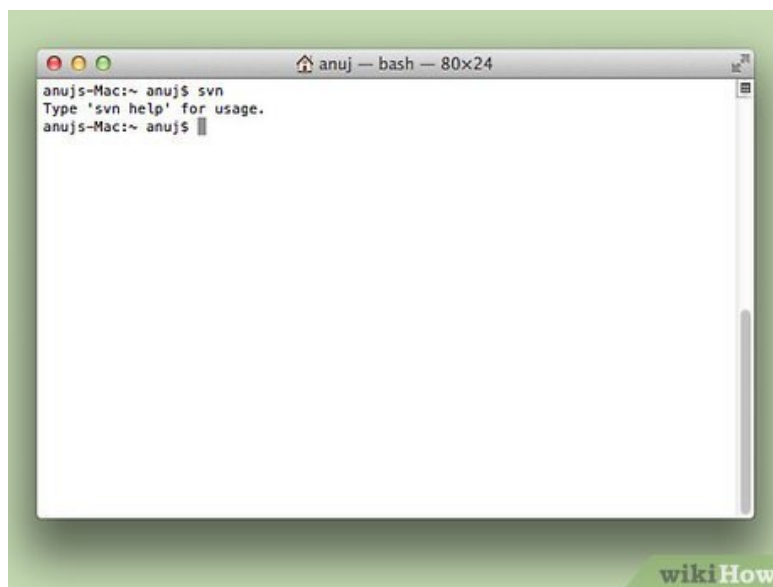
2. If that returns "Type 'svn help' for usage," then svn is working correctly.



3. If /usr/local/bin is not in your path, edit your .profile and add a line like the following:



1. `export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/bin`
4. Open another Terminal window and try again with: `svn` [enter]



Part 2 of 2:

Set Up Your Subversion Environment

1.



```
anuj — bash — 80x24
anuj$ svn
Type 'svn help' for usage.
anuj$ svn help
usage: svn <subcommand> [options] [args]
Subversion command-line client, version 1.7.10.
Type 'svn help <subcommand>' for help on a specific subcommand.
Type 'svn --version' to see the program version and RA modules
  or 'svn --version --quiet' to see just the version number.

Most subcommands take file and/or directory arguments, recursing
on the directories.  If no arguments are supplied to such a
command, it recurses on the current directory (inclusive) by default.

Available subcommands:
  add
  blame (praise, annotate, ann)
  cat
  changelist (cl)
  checkout (co)
  cleanup
  commit (ci)
  copy (cp)
  delete (del, remove, rm)
  diff (di)
```

wikiHow

Set up an SVN server. You will need this to distribute a Subversion project.

2.

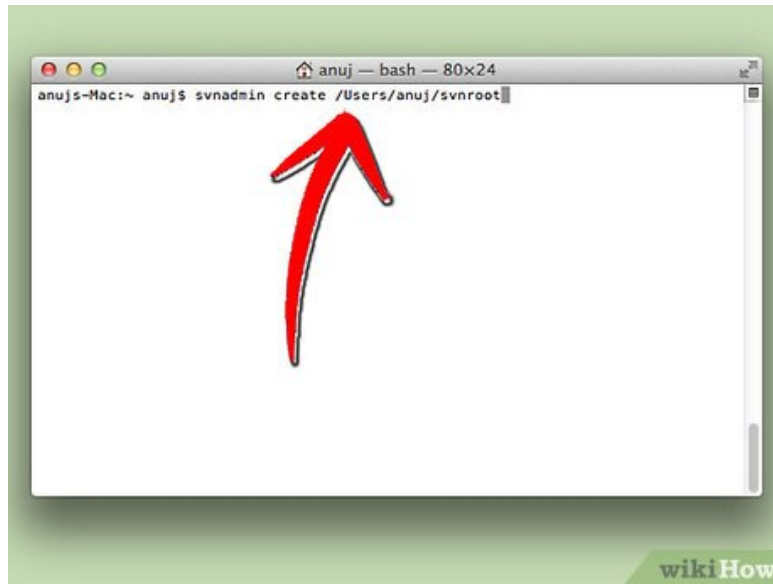


```
anuj — bash — 80x24
anuj$ mkdir svnroot
anuj$
```

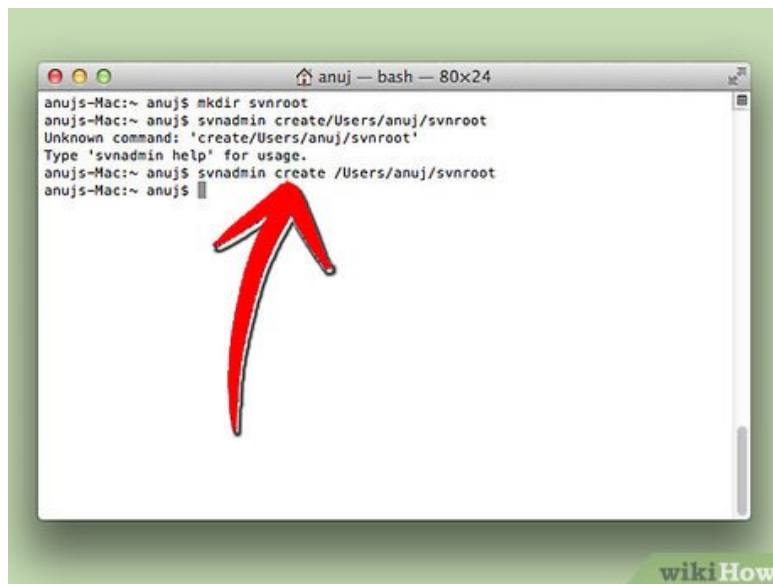
wikiHow

Launch Terminal, then create a directory called *svnroot* in your account directory, as follows: mkdir svnroot

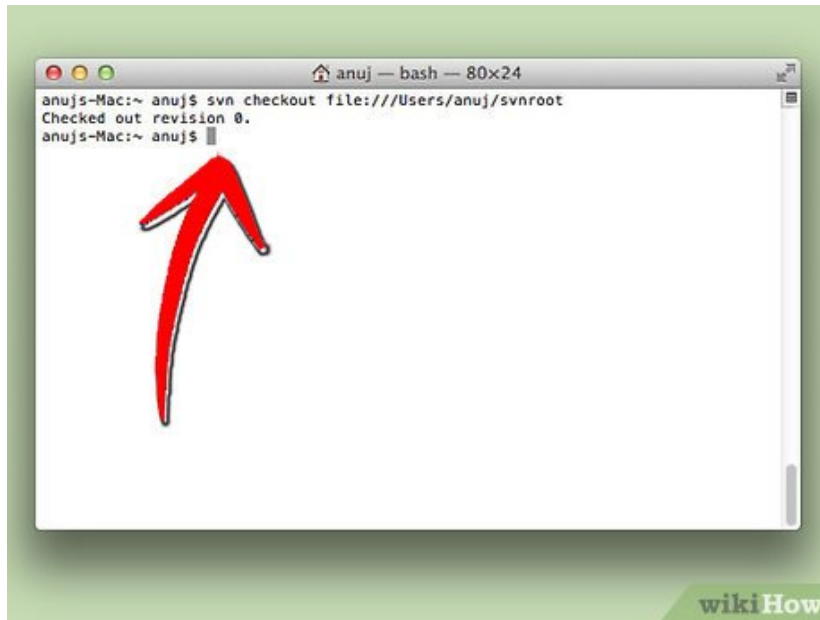
1. Type: svnadmin create /Users/[your username]/svnroot



2. That creates your server!

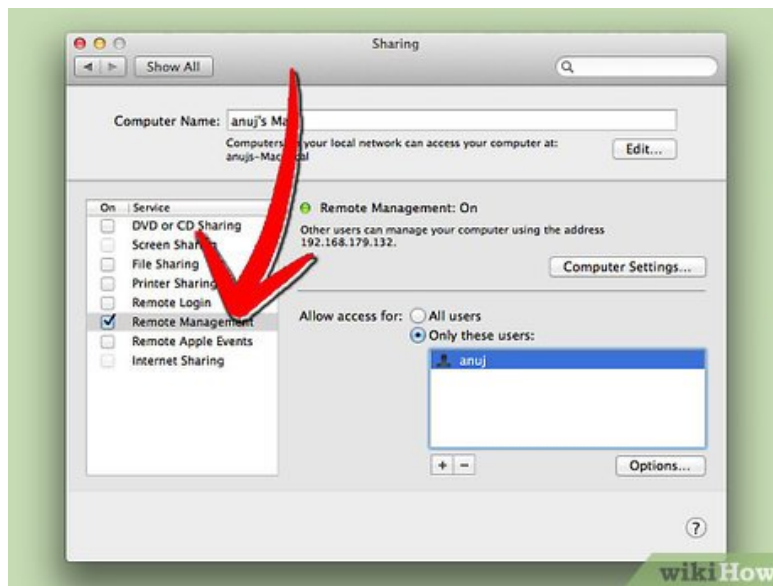


3.



Use the svn server with Terminal. You can checkout in the terminal with this command: `svn checkout file:///Users/[your username]/svnroot`

1. For remote access, enable "ssh access" (in System Preferences/Sharing) and checkout with: `svn checkout svn+ssh://my.domain.com/Users/[your username]/svnroot`

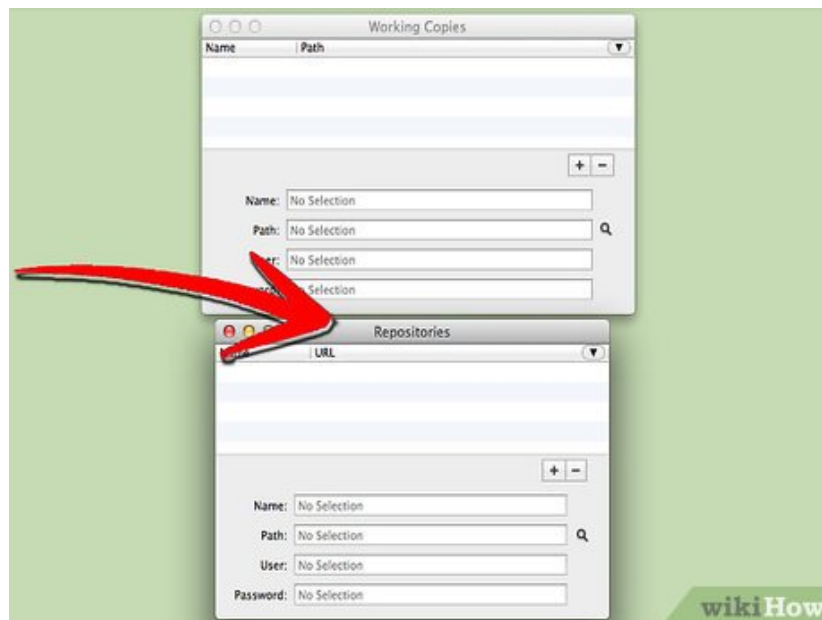


4.



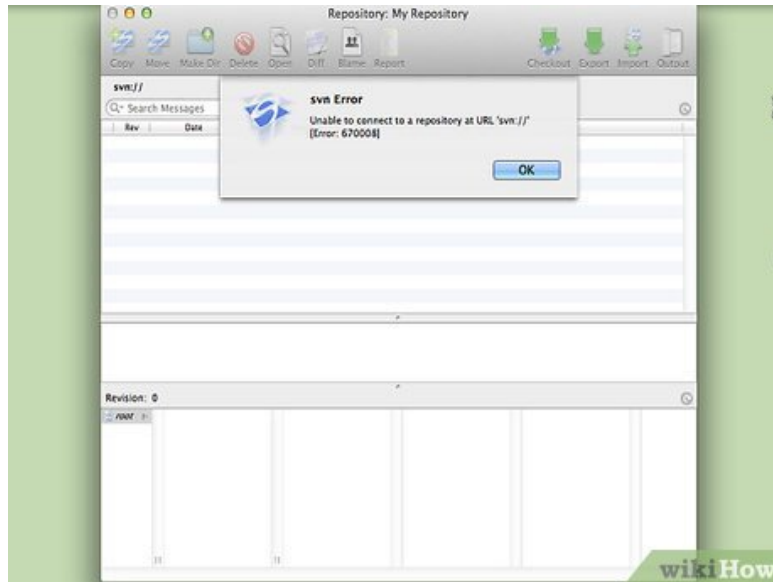
Set up a Subversion client. For example, svnX supports all current versions of Mac OS X from 10.5 to 10.8. You can get it at <http://code.google.com>.

5.

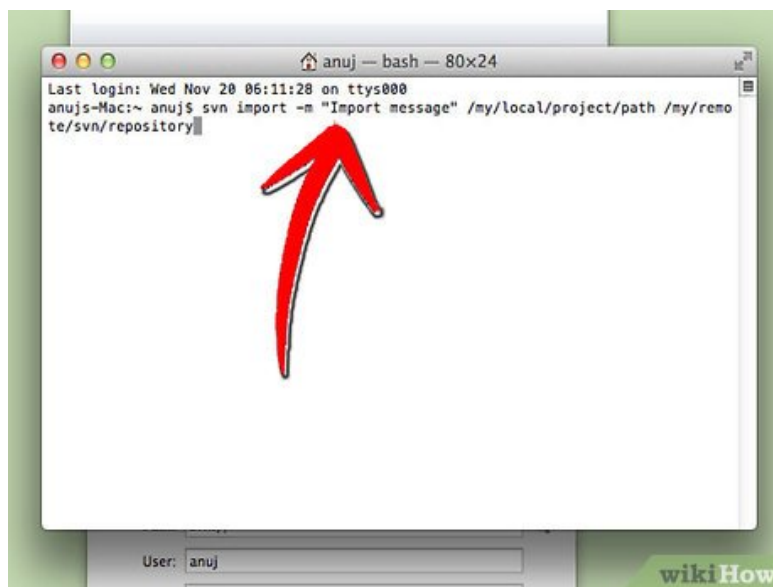


After the download, start SVNx and you will see two windows named Working Copies and Repositories. Under Repositories, add the URL und Login Data from the SVN Server.

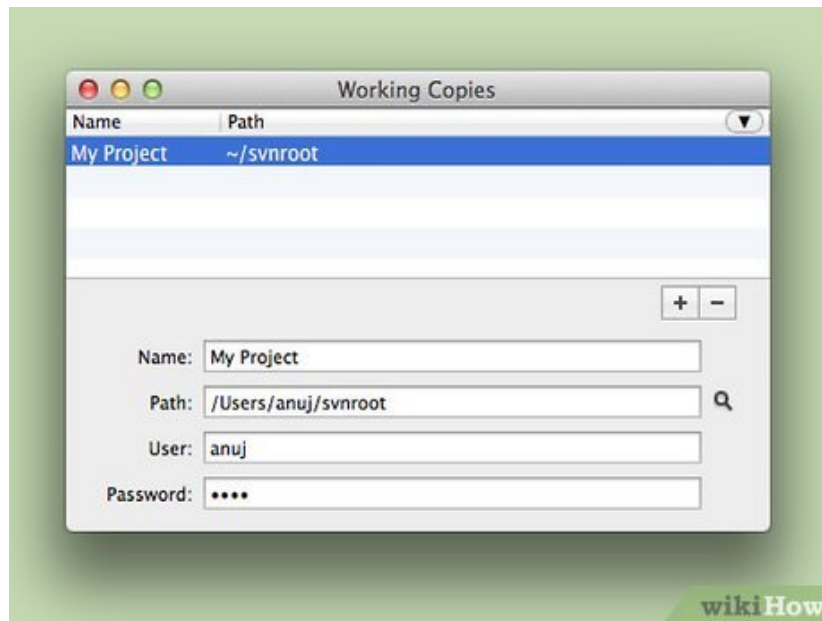
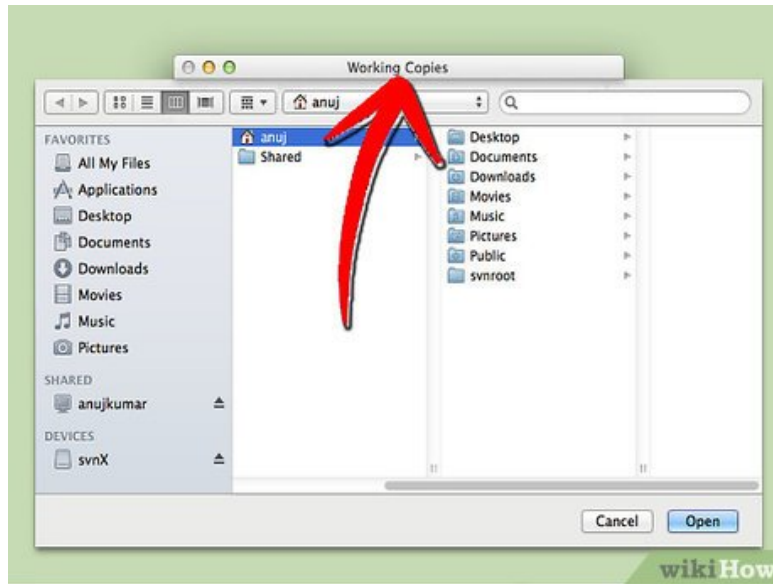
1. Open the window; if you get an error, check the LogIn.



2. Switch to the Terminal and type: `svn import -m "your Import message" /my/local/project/path /my/remote/svn/repository` This command adds all files from the local Project to the SVN Server.

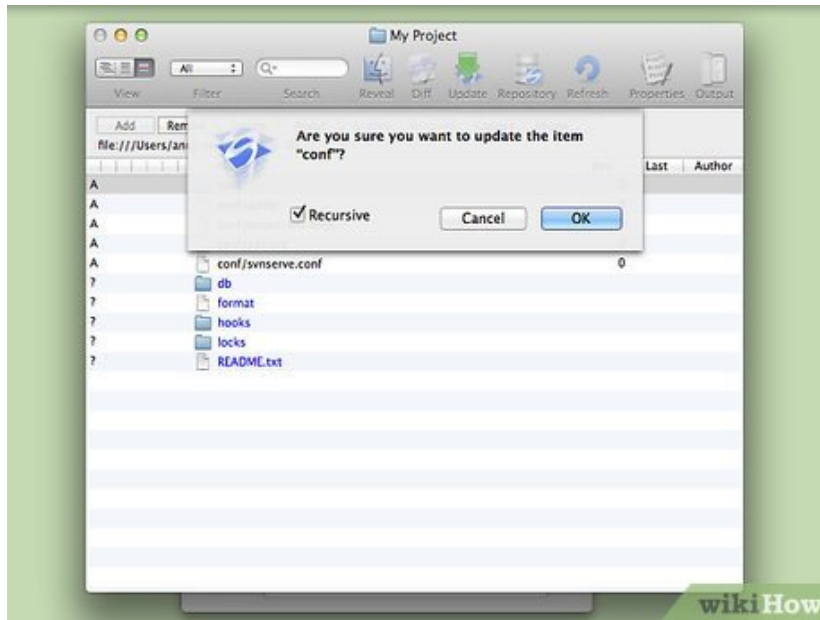


3. Add the path of your SVN repository (from the SVN server) to the list in the Working Copy window in SVNx.



In SVNx open your working copy. When you're working on this Project, you will see your modifications here.

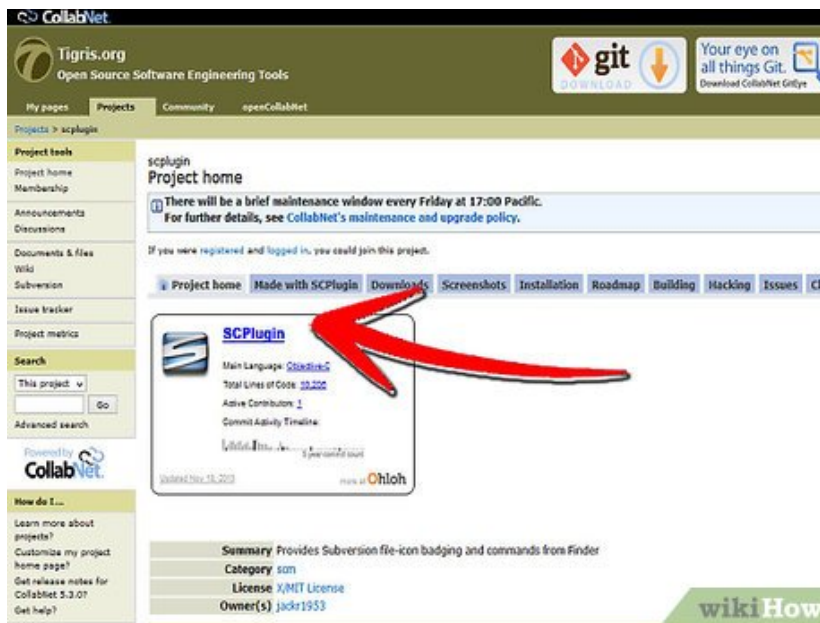
7.



Test it. Make a small modification on your working copy, then refresh the the Working Copy window.

1. SVNx displays all files with modifications. Press the Commit button to add it to the SVN Server Repository.

8.



If you prefer to work on the Subversion repository directly from the Finder, consider using either SCPlugin or SVN Scripts for Finder.

You finished reading the article "**How to Install Subversion on Mac OS X**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.