

# svn-buildpackage - maintaining Debian packages with Subversion

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose

This short document is only intended to give a short help in converting packages to Subversion management. It is primarily intended for developers not really familiar with Subversion or CVS management and/or converting from maintaining their packages using common tools (dpkg-dev, devscripts) only to version control system Subversion.

### 1.2 Why a version control system?

But the first question may be: why use a version control system at all? Look at how the source is handled by the Debian package. First, we have the pure upstream source, which is often maintained by another person. The upstream author has his own development line and releases the source in snapshots (often called releases or program versions).

The Debian maintainer adds an own set of modifications, leading to an own version of the upstream package. The difference set between this two version finally ends in Debian's .diff.gz files, and this patchset is often applicable to future upstream versions in order to get the "Debian versions".

So the obvious way to deal with source upgrades/changes is using local copies, patch, different patchutils and scripts to automate all this, eg. uupdate. However, it often becomes nasty and uncomfortable, and there is no way to undo changes that you may do by mistakes.

At this point, the Subversion system can be used to simplify that work. It does the same things that you normally would do by-hand but keeps it in an own archive (a repository). It stores the development lines of Upstream and Debian source, keeping them in different directories (different branches). The branches are wired internally (the VCS "knows" the history of the file and tracks the differences between the Upstream and Debian versions). When a new upstream version is installed, the differences between the old and new upstream versions and the Debian version are merged together.

You can create snapshots of your Debian version (“tag” it) and switch back to a previous state, or see the changes done in the files. You can store when committing the file to the repository or place custom tags on the files (“properties”) serving various purposes.

## 1.3 Features

svn-buildpackage and other scripts around it has been created to do follow things:

- keep Debian package under revision control, which means storing different versions of files in a Subversion repository
- allow easy walking back trough time using svn command
- easy retrieval of past versions
- keep track of upstream source versions and modified Debian versions
- easy installation of new upstream versions, merging the Debian changes into it when needed (similar to the uupdate program)
- automated package building in clean environment, notifying about uncommitted changes
- create version tags when requested to do the final build and update changelog when needed
- allow co-work of multiple Debian developers on the same project
- auto-configure the repository layout, making it easy to use by people without knowing much about Subversion usage (mostly you need only the add, rm and mv commands of svn)
- allow to store only the Debian specific changes in the repository and merge them into the upstream source in the build area (which nicely completes build systems like dpatch or dbs)
- If wished, keep the upstream tarballs inside of the repository

## 1.4 Contents overview

There are currently three scripts provided by the svn-buildpackage package:

- svn-inject: script used to insert an existing Debian package into a Subversion repository, creating the repository layout as needed.
- svn-buildpackage: exports the contents of the directory associated with the starting directory from the Subversion repository to the clean environment and build the package there

- `svn-upgrade`: similar to `uupdate`, upgrades the trunk to a new upstream version, preserving and merging Debian specific changes

## 1.5 Popular repository layouts

There are different ways to store the packages in the repositories (or in multiple repositories at your choice). `svn-buildpackage` normally expects a directory structure similar to the one well described in the Subversion Book, which looks like:

```
packageA/  
  trunk/  
  branches/  
  branches/upstream  
  tags/  
  
projectB/  
  trunk/  
  branches/  
  branches/developerFoo  
  tags/
```

`packageA` above may be a typical upstream-based source package and a `projectB` may be a Debian native package with a separate branch created by `developerFoo` for his own experiments. See Subversion Book/Branches (<http://svnbook.red-bean.com/html-chunk/ch04s02.html>) for more details about using Subversion branches.

Also note that Tags work quite different than those in CVS. Subversion does not maintain magic tags associated with some files. Instead, it tracks the file state and moves, so Tagging something means creating a copy (inside of the Repository, hddisk-space efficient) of a certain version of the file set. So the Debian branch of the released package source is contained in `trunk/` and is tagged by copying (mirroring) the trunk tree to `tags/DEBIAN-REVISION`. The same happens for the upstream releases. In addition, the most recent upstream version is mirrored to `branches/upstream/current`. After few package upgrade cycles, the directory tree may look so:

```
# svn ls -R file:///home/user/svn-repo/dev/translucency  
branches/  
branches/upstream/  
branches/upstream/0.5.9/  
branches/upstream/0.5.9/AUTHORS  
branches/upstream/0.5.9/COPYING  
...  
branches/upstream/0.6.0/  
branches/upstream/0.6.0/AUTHORS
```

```
branches/upstream/0.6.0/COPYING
...
branches/upstream/current/
branches/upstream/current/AUTHORS
branches/upstream/current/COPYING
... same stuff as in 0.6.0 ...
tags/
tags/0.5.9-1/
...
tags/0.5.9-1/debian/
tags/0.5.9-1/debian/README.Debian
...
tags/0.6.0-1/
tags/0.6.0-1/AUTHORS
...
tags/0.6.0-1/debian/
tags/0.6.0-1/debian/README.Debian
tags/0.6.0-1/debian/changelog
...
trunk/
trunk/AUTHORS
trunk/COPYING
... trunk where 0.6.0-2 is beeing prepared ...
```

svn-buildpackage also supports the second repository layout suggested in the Subversion Book (function/package) but svn-inject prefers the one documented above. Both svn-buildpackage and svn-upgrade should be able to auto-detect the repository layout and the location of package files.

In theory, you do not have to follow that examples and place the trunk, branches and tags directory on the locations you like more. But svn-buildpackage and other scripts won't locate the files automatically so you will need to edit the .svn/deb-layout file in your working directory and set paths. See the old abstract (<file:///usr/share/doc/svn-buildpackage/CONFIG>) about how auto-detection works and the config example (<file:///usr/share/doc/svn-buildpackage/examples/config.example>).

Finally, the working directory structure on your development system may look so:

```
dev/ # base directory, may be under version control or not
dev/foo # trunk directories of various packages
dev/bar # contents correspond to trunk, see above
dev/tarballs # where "orig" tarballs are stored, may be under VC or not
dev/build-area # where the packages are exported temporarily and built
```



## Chapter 2

# Getting started

Besides of the packages that are installed by dependencies when you install `svn-buildpackage`, you may need `ssh` and the obligatory tool chain: `dpkg-dev`, `build-essential` and all the packages they pull into the system.

### 2.1 Quick guide

Here is a quick guide for those who wish to build an existing package using an existing, public available SVN repository. To create own repositories, skip this section and look for more details below.

- `svn co <svn://server/path/to/trunk> package`
- `mkdir tarballs`
- `cp dir-where-you-keep-the-source/package_version.orig.tar.gz tarballs/`  
NOTE: you need the upstream source tarballs, stored under a usual `dpkg-source-compatible` filename in `tarballs/`
- `cd package`
- `svn-buildpackage -us -uc -rfakeroot`

### 2.2 Basic svn usage

You need only few commands to start using `svn` with `svn-buildpackage` scripts. If you wish to learn more about it, read parts of the the Subversion Book (<http://svnbook.red-bean.com/html-chunk/>). The most used commands are:

- `add` – put new files unto the revision control

- `rm` – remove the files from the repository
- `mv` – move files around, letting revision control system know about it
- `commit` – commit your changes to the repository
- `resolved` – tell svn that you have resolved a conflict
- `diff` – creates a “diff -u” between two versions, specified by file revision number or by date. See the `diff --help` output.
- `cat -r Revision` – useful to browse in some previous revision of the file

If you are familiar with CVS you will probably know almost all you need.

## 2.3 Creating Subversion repository

The main Subversion repository is easily created with:

```
svnadmin create repo-directory
```

For our example, we choose the name `svn-deb-repo` and put it in `/home/user`.

If you plan to keep many packages in the one repository including upstream tarballs, consider to put it on a hard disk with much free space and good performance (especially short disk access times) since the repository will grow and the filesystem may become fragmented over time.

## 2.4 Using by multiple developers

Multiple developers with local access to the repository may share it using a common group. To do so, create a new group and add all developers to it. Run “`chgrp -R sharedGroup repdir ; chmod -R g+s repdir`” for the shared group and the repository directory. Now, on local access to this repository everybody will create files with the appropriate group setting. However, the developers will need to set a liberal umask before using svn (like “0022”).

If somebody resists to do so, there is still a brute-force solution: fix the permissions with a post-commit script. However, this is an “unsound” solution and may lead to ALL KINDS OF PROBLEMS. MAKE SURE THAT YOU ARE AWARE OF THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES BEFORE YOU OPEN THE PANDORA BOX. See Debian BTS (<http://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=240630>) for details. When you damage your repository, don't blame me and remember that there is “`svnadmin recover`”.

```
#!/bin/sh

# POST-COMMIT HOOK
# The following corrects the permissions of the repository files

REPOS="$1"
REV="$2"

chgrp -R sharedGroup $REPOS
# replace sharedGroup with your group
chmod -R g+r $REPOS
chmod -R g+w $REPOS
```

### 2.4.1 SVN over SSH

To run Subversion over SSH, you basically need a shell on the target system and a subversion repository located there which is created following the description above. The repository must be configured for access by the system users of the remote system.

Assuming that your user name on the client system is the same as on the server side, there is not much to configure. Just change the protocol specification from `file://` to `svn+ssh://remoteusername@server-hostname` in all examples showed in this manual.

Note that during `svn-buildpackage` tools actions a lot of SSH calls can be made and so the user is asked for his login data. The regular method to deal with that is using an SSH key authentication method together with `ssh-agent` and `ssh-add` to cache the passphrase in memory. Another approach, which also brings a significant speed boost, is using a cached SSH connection. This can be done with a new feature of OpenSSH (see GCC SSH connection caching howto (<http://gcc.gnu.org/wiki/SSH%20connection%20caching>)) or a third-party tool like `fsh`.

If you wish to use `fsh` over `ssh` you could specify a custom transport method in subversion's configuration. To do so, edit the file `~/.subversion/config` and add the section `[tunnels]` to it, following by your custom transport definition. Example:

```
# personal subversion config with custom ssh tunnel command
[tunnels]
# SSH account on svn.d.o
# compression is enabled in the ssh config
deb = fsh -l blade
# SSH account for NQ intranet, set fix username
nq = ssh -C -l zomb
```

You can use the new defined tunnels in a similar ways as described above but replace `svn+ssh` with `svn+tunnelname`, so the final URL looks like:

```
svn+deb://svn.debian.org/svn/myproject/ourpackage/trunk
```

.

### 2.4.2 Anonymous access

You can allow outsiders to have anonymous (read-only) access using the `svnserve` program, as described in the Subversion documentation.

Another method is using HTTP/WebDAV with Apache2. More about a such setup can be found in the Subversion Book and the SubversionApache2SSL Howto (<http://wiki.debian.net/?SubversionApache2SSLHowto>). `svn.debian.org` (<http://svn.debian.org/>) is an example site granting anonymous access to some selected projects hosted there.

## Chapter 3

# Importing Debian packages

### 3.1 Importing from existing source package files

The `svn-inject` utility is intended to import already packaged source packages into a new subdirectory of the repository, creating the repository layout as needed. Normally, it takes two arguments: the `.dsc` file of your package and the base URL of the Subversion repository.

```
svn-inject translucency_*dsc file:///tmp/z
cp /tmp/translucency_0.6.0.orig.tar.gz /tmp/tarballs || true
mkdir -p translucency/branches/upstream
tar -z -x -f /tmp/translucency_0.6.0.orig.tar.gz
mv * current
svn -q import -m"Installing original source version" translucency file:///tmp
svn -m Tagging upstream source version copy file:///tmp/z/translucency/branch
upstream/current file:///tmp/z/translucency/branches/upstream/0.6.0 -q
svn -m Forking to Trunk copy file:///tmp/z/translucency/branches/upstream/cur
dpgk-source -x /tmp/translucency_0.6.0-1.dsc
dpgk-source: extracting translucency in translucency-0.6.0
svn_load_dirs file:///tmp/z/translucency/trunk . *
...
Running /usr/bin/svn propset svn:executable initscript
Running /usr/bin/svn propset svn:executable debian/rules
Running /usr/bin/svn propset svn:executable mounttest.sh
Running /usr/bin/svn propset svn:executable mount.translucency
Running /usr/bin/svn propget svn:eol-style base.h
Running /usr/bin/svn propget svn:eol-style Makefile
Running /usr/bin/svn propget svn:eol-style translucency.8
Running /usr/bin/svn commit -m Load translucency-0.6.0 into translucency/trun

Running /usr/bin/svn update
Cleaning up /tmp/svn_load_dirs_jD7OenzVjI
```

```
Storing trunk copy in /tmp/translucency.  
svn co file:///tmp/z/translucency/trunk /tmp/translucency -q  
svn propset svn:executable 1 debian/rules -q  
svn -m"Fixing debian/rules permissions" commit debian -q  
Done! Removing tempdir.  
Your working directory is /tmp/translucency - have fun!
```

If you omit the URL, `svn-inject` will try to use the URL of the current directory as base URL. I would not rely on this, however.

## 3.2 On-Build-Time merging

A special feature of `svn-buildpackage` is so called `mergeWithUpstream-mode`. Many projects do not want to keep the whole upstream source under revision control, eg. because of the large amount of required disc space and process time. Sometimes it makes sense to keep only the `debian/` directory any maybe few other files under revision control.

The task of exporting the source from repository and adding it to the upstream source before building becomes annoying the time. But the `svn-buildpackage` tools automate most of this work for you: they switch to so called `mergeWithUpstream-mode` if a special flag has been detected: the `mergeWithUpstream` (Subversion) property of the `debian` directory. `svn-buildpackage` will merge the trunk with upstream source on build time and `svn-upgrade` will only update the changed files in this case.

To enable this feature during the initial import of the source package, simply add the `-o` switch to the `svn-inject` call and it will prepare the source for with `mergeWithUpstream-mode`: reduce the set of files to those modified for Debian and set the `mergeWithUpstream` property.

But what, if you decide to switch to `mergeWithUpstream-mode` after the package has been injected? To do this, checkout the whole repository, remove the files not changed in the Debian package from both upstream source and Debian branch (`svn rm`) and set the `mergeWithUpstream` property on `debian` in the `trunk` directory with `svn propset mergeWithUpstream 1 debian`.

If you actually decide to stop using the `mergeWithUpstream-mode`, unset the `mergeWithUpstream` property as follows: `svn propdel mergeWithUpstream debian/`.

If you don't want to store the upstream sources of all your packages in the repository, you can pass the `--no-branches` switch to `svn-inject`, which will prevent `svn-inject` from creating a `branches` subdirectory.

## Chapter 4

# Common tasks

### 4.1 Checkout

svn-inject will do the initial checkout for you. If you need another working copy, run

```
svn co protocol://repository-base-url/yourpackage
```

### 4.2 Building the package

Change to your trunk directory and run:

```
svn-buildpackage -us -uc -rfakeroot
```

You may recognise the options above – they are passed directly to the build command (`dpkg-buildpackage` by default). Normally, the build is done in another directory (exporting the source with `cp-la-like` method). If you wish the resulting packages to be placed in the directory above, use the `--svn-move` option. To run Lintian after the build, use `--svn-lintian` option. More options are described in the manpage (`'svn-buildpackage'` on page 14).

### 4.3 Working with source

Every time when you add or modify something, `svn-buildpackage` won't let you proceed unless suspicious files are in the clean state (unless you use the `--svn-ignore` switch). You use the commands described in 'Basic svn usage' on page 5 to register the new files (or move or delete the old ones) and commit the changes to the repository.

## 4.4 Handling new upstream versions

Upgrading with new upstream version normally happens in two steps:

- the `current` tree in the upstream branch is upgraded with the source from the new upstream package (the old version is kept in repository in `branches/upstream/oldVersion`).
- The version in `trunk/` becomes upgraded by merging the changes between the upstream versions into the `trunk/` directory.

The script `svn-upgrade` (formerly `svn-uupdate`) does both things for you and also creates a new changelog entry. The first step is done internally by using a third party script (`svn_load_dirs`, see Subversion book for documentation), the second step is done with the merge command of `svn`. Just run `svn-upgrade` from you local working directory (which corresponds the `trunk/` checkout product).

After running `svn-upgrade` some files may be in conflicting state. This is naturally happens if you have modified some files in the upstream package and now upstream did something similar on the same positions so `svn merge` was confused.

When `svn-upgrade` complains about files in conflicting state, fix them manually. When done, use the `svn resolved` command to mark them as clean and `svn commit` to update the repository.

## 4.5 Finalizing the Revision

When you are ready to upload a new revision of your package, everything builds fine, the changelog is cleaned up and the package is tested, you can do the final build and tag the end version. To do so, add `--svn-tag` switch and after the package is built, it will be tagged (by creating a copy of the `trunk/` directory as said above).



## Chapter 5

# Command reference

### 5.1 svn-inject

#### 5.1.1 NAME

*svn-inject* - puts a Debian source package into Subversion repository

#### 5.1.2 SYNOPSIS

*svn-inject* [*options*] <*package*>\&.dsc <*repository URL*>

#### 5.1.3 "OPTIONS"

*svn-inject* accepts the following options on the command-line:

[ *-h* ] print the help menu

[ *-v* ] Make the command verbose

[ *-q* ] Hide less important messages

[ *-l* ] Layout type. 1 (default) means package/{trunk,tags,branches,...} scheme, 2 means the {trunk,tags,branches,...}/package scheme. 2 is not implemented yet.

[ *-t directory* ] Specify the directory where the .orig.tar.gz files are stored on the local machine.

[ *-d* | *-do-like=directory* ] Looks at the working directory of some other package and uses its base URL, tarball storage directory and similar checkout target directory.

[ *-c number* ] Checkout nothing (0), trunk directory (1) or everything (2) when the work is done.

[ *-O* | *-no-branches* ] Do not create the 'branches' subdirectory at all. This works similar to -o but all changes on upstream files (eg. meta changes like updating the config.guess and config.sub files) are ignored and the upstream branch is not used.

## 5.2 svn-buildpackage

### 5.2.1 NAME

svn-buildpackage - build Debian packages from SVN repository

### 5.2.2 SYNOPSIS

*svn-buildpackage* [ *OPTIONS...* ] [ *OPTIONS for dpkg-buildpackage* ]

### 5.2.3 "DESCRIPTION"

Builds a Debian package from a Subversion repository. The source code repository must be in the format created by svn-inject, and this script must be executed from the working directory (trunk/package).

By default, the working directory is used as the main source directory (assuming the whole upstream source is being stored in the repository). The alternative is so called "merge mode". With this method, only the debian directory (and maybe some other modified files) are stored in the repository. At build time, the contents of the svn trunk are copied to the extracted tarball contents (and can overwrite parts of it). To choose this working model, set the svn property mergeWithUpstream on the Debian directory ("svn propset mergeWithUpstream 1 debian").

The default behaviour is as follows:

Check the working directory, complain on uncommitted files (also see *-svn-ignore-new* )

Copy the orig tarball to the build area if necessary (also see *-svn-no-links* )

Extract the tarball (in merge mode) or export the svn work directory to the build directory (also see below and *-svn-no-links* )

Build with dpkg-buildpackage (also see *-svn-builder* , *-svn-lintian* , etc.)

Create a changelog entry for the future version

### 5.2.4 "OPTIONS"

*svn-buildpackage* accepts the following options on the command-line:

[ *-svn-builder=COMMAND* ] Specifies alternative build command instead of dpkg-buildpackage, eg. debuild, pdebuild, etc. Every parameters that svn-buildpackage doesn't know ( *-svn-\** ) are passed to COMMAND. There is no difference between the command line and config file parameters . They are used at the same time. WARNING: shell quotation rules do not completely apply here, better use wrappers for complex constructs. Using this option may break *-svn-lintian* , *-svn-linda* and *-svn-move* functionality. Some functions may be

disabled when a custom build command is used because the output file location is not predictable.

[ *-svn-ignore-new* | *-svn-ignore* ] Don't stop on svn conflicts or new/changed files. To set this behaviour for single files set the "deb:ignoreM" property to 1 on them. Also see documentation of the svn:ignore property in the SVN book.

[ *-svn-dont-clean* ] Don't run debian/rules clean (default: clean first)

[ *-svn-no-links* ] Don't use file links but try to export or do hard copies of the working directory (default: use links where possible). This is useful if your package fails to build because some files, empty directories, broken links, ... cannot not be transported with in the default link-copy mode.

[ *-svn-dont-purge* ] Don't remove the build directory when the build is done. (Default: remove after successful build)

[ *-svn-reuse* ] If possible, reuse an existing build directory in subsequent builds. The build directory is not purged after the build, it is not renamed when a build starts and the files are just copied over into it. Useful in mergeWithUpstream mode with large packages.

[ *-svn-export* ] Just export the working directory and do necessary code merge operations, then exit.

[ *-svn-tag* ] Final build: Tag, export, build cleanly & make new changelog entry

[ *-svn-tag-only* | *-svn-only-tag* ] Don't build the package, do only the tag copy

[ *-svn-retag* ] If an existing target directory has been found while trying to create the tag copy, remove the target directory first.

[ *-svn-tag* ] Final build: Tag, export, build cleanly & make new changelog entry

[ *-svn-noautodch* ] No new Debian changelog entry is added automatically.

[ *-svn-lintian* | *-svn-linda* ] Run lintian or linda on the resulting changes file when done.

[ *-svn-move* ] When done, move the created files (as listed in .changes) to the parent directory, relative to the one where svn-buildpackage was started.

[ *-svn-move-to=...* ] Specifies the target directory to move generated files to.

[ *-svn-pkg=packagename* ] Overrides the detected package name. Use with caution since it could be set too late during the processing (eg. still have the old value when expanding shell variables).

[ *-svn-override=var=value,anothervar=value* ] Overrides any config variable that has been autodetected or found in .svn/deb-layout.

[ *-svn-prebuild* | *-svn-postbuild* | *-svn-pretag* | *-svn-posttag* ] Commands (hooks) to be executed before/after the build/tag command invocations, e.g. to download the orig tarballs from the archive. Shell code can be emdded here though it is not recommended. Various helping variables are available in the environment, see ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES below for detailed explanation.

[ *-svn-noninteractive* ] With this parameter *svn-buildpackage* will not interact with the user

[ *-svn-verbose* ] More verbose program output

[ *-h* | *-help* ] Show the help message

### 5.2.5 "CONFIGURATION FILE"

*svn-buildpackage*'s behaviour can be modified using the file `~/.svn-buildpackage.conf`. Additional parts can be added in each package working directory using the file `.svn/svn-buildpackage.conf`. It is essentially a list of the long command line options (without leading minus signs), one argument per line (without quotes surrounding multi-word arguments). The variables are expanded with the system shell if shell variables are found there. Avoid `~` sign because of unreliable expansion: it is better to use `$HOME` instead. Example: `.nf svn-builder=debuild -EPATH svn-no-links svn-override=origDir=$HOME/debian/upstream/$PACKAGE # svn-ignore-new #svn-lintian .fi`

### 5.2.6 "DIRECTORY LAYOUT HANDLING"

By default, *svn-buildpackage* expects a configuration file with `path/url` declaration, `.svn/deb-layout`. The values there can be overridden with the *-svn-override* option, see above. If a config file could not be found, the settings are autodetected following the usual assumptions about local directories and repository layout. In addition, the contents of a custom file `debian/svn-deblayout` will be imported during the initial configuration. Package maintainers can store this file in the repository to pass correct defaults to new *svn-buildpackage* users. The format is the same as in the file `\&.svn/deb-layout \&`. As an alternative to the `debian/svn-deblayout` file, maintainers can set Subversion properties for the `debian/` directory; any properties of `debian/` which have a name of the form *svn-bp:PROP* will be the source of a PROP setting which has the value indicated by the first line of the property value.

### 5.2.7 "ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES"

The following environment variables are exported by *svn-buildpackage* and can be used in hook commands or the package build system.

*PACKAGE*

*package* The source package name

*SVN\_BUILDPACKAGE* Version of *svn-buildpackage*

*TAG\_VERSION*

*debian\_version* The complete Debian version string, also used for the tag copy

*non\_epoch\_version* Same as *debian\_version* but without any epoch strings

*upstream\_version* Same as *debian\_version* but without Debian extensions

*guess\_loc* Guessed upstream source package name in the pool, something like libm/libmeta-html-perl\_3.2.1.0.orig.tar.g

*DIFFSRC* (experimental) shows the location of generated diff file

The following variables are understood by `svn-buildpackage`:

*FORCETAG* Ignore the signs of an incomplete changelog and tag the repository anyway

*FORCEEXPORT* Export upstream source from the repository even if `mergeWithUpstream` property is set

*DEBIAN\_FRONTEND* If *DEBIAN\_FRONTEND* is set to 'noninteractive' *-svn-noninteractive* is called silently

## 5.2.8 "RECOMMENDATIONS"

Use shell aliases. Here are some examples for Bash: `.nf alias svn-b="svn-buildpackage -us -uc -rfakeroot -svn-ignore"; alias svn-br="svn-b -svn-dont-purge -svn-reuse"; alias svn-bt="svn-buildpackage -svn-tag -rfakeroot"; .fi`

Those commands have respective meanings: build regardless of new or changed files; build regardless of new or changed files and reuse the build directory; build (for upload) and tag.

SSH is the easiest way to access remote repositories, although it usually requires entering a password more frequently with `svn-buildpackage`. Workarounds include using an ssh key without a passphrase (although this is insecure and still relatively slow), or the SSH connection caching feature present in recent versions of SSH. For details, see the `svn-buildpackage` manual.

Another way to get a remote link is using the Subversion DAV module (with SSL and Apache user authentication), see the `svn-buildpackage` HOWTO manual for details.

## 5.3 `svn-upgrade`

### 5.3.1 NAME

`svn-upgrade` - upgrade source package from a new upstream revision

### 5.3.2 SYNOPSIS

*svn-upgrade*

### 5.3.3 "DESCRIPTION"

*svn-upgrade* modifies a Debian package source located in a Subversion repository, upgrading it to a new upstream release. The repository filesystem tree must be in the format created by *svn-inject*.

### 5.3.4 "OPTIONS"

*svn-upgrade* accepts the following options on the command-line:

[ *-V STRING* | *-version STRING* ] Forces a different upstream version string

[ *-c* | *-clean* ] Runs "make clean" and removes the *debian/* directory in the new source.

[ *-P STRING* | *-packagename STRING* ] Forces a different package name

[ *-v* | *-verbose* ] More verbose program output

[ *-r* | *-replay-conflicting* ] Extra cleanup run: replaces all conflicting files with upstream versions. Review of "svn status" output before doing that could make sense.

[ *-N* | *-noautodch* ] Upgrade without making a new changelog entry.

[ *-noninteractive* ] Turn off interactive mode.

[ *-ignoreerrors* ] In noninteractive mode, ignore errors.

Tarballs must be compressed with *gzip* or *bzip2*.

## Chapter 6

# Further documentation

### 6.1 Various links

- Subversion Homepage: <http://subversion.tigris.org/>
- The Subversion Book: <http://svnbook.red-bean.com/>
- Subversion vs. CVS and others: <http://better-scm.berlios.de/>

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