# SVN - PERFORM CHANGES

 

*Jerry* checks out the latest version of the repository and starts working on a project. He creates *array.c* file inside the trunk directory.

```
[jerry@CentOS ~]$ cd project_repo/trunk/

[jerry@CentOS trunk]$ cat array.c
```

The above command will produce the following result.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX 16

int main(void) {
   int i, n, arr[MAX];
   printf("Enter the total number of elements: ");
   scanf("%d", &n);

   printf("Enter the elements\n");

   for (i = 0; i < n; ++i) scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
   printf("Array has following elements\n");
   for (i = 0; i < n; ++i) printf("|%d| ", arr[i]);

   printf("\n");
   return 0;
}
```

He wants to test his code before commit.

```
[jerry@CentOS trunk]$ make array
cc     array.c   -o array

[jerry@CentOS trunk]$ ./array
Enter the total number of elements: 5
Enter the elements
1
2
3
4
5
Array has following elements
|1| |2| |3| |4| |5|
```

He compiled and tested his code and everything is working as expected, now it is time to commit changes.

```
[jerry@CentOS trunk]$ svn status
?       array.c
?       array
```

Subversion is showing '*?*' in front of filenames because it doesn't know what to do with these files.

Before commit, *Jerry* needs to add this file to the pending change-list.

```
[jerry@CentOS trunk]$ svn add array.c
A         array.c
```

Let us check it with the 'status' operation. Subversion shows **A** before *array.c*, it means, the file is successfully added to the pending change-list.

```
[jerry@CentOS trunk]$ svn status
?       array
A       array.c
```

To store *array.c* file to the repository, use the commit command with -m option followed by commit message. If you omit -m option Subversion will bring up the text editor where you can type a multi-line message.

```
[jerry@CentOS trunk]$ svn commit -m "Initial commit"
Adding         trunk/array.c
Transmitting file data .
Committed revision 2.
```

Now *array.c* file is successfully added to the repository, and the revision number is incremented by one.