Help Topic: The SVN Add and Remove Commands

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The SVN `add` and `remove` Commands

The `svn add` command allows you add files or a directories to your locally checked out tree in preparation for committing them to the svn server. And as you may guess, the `svn rm` command tags a file in your local checkout for removal on the server upon your next commit. More info on `svn add` and `svn rm` can always be found by Googling "Subversion book" and reading the full PDF online free, or just typing `svn help add` anytime on the command line.

Basic usage of the svn `add` command

The basic syntax for the svn `status` command is:

```
$ svn add my_file.cpp my_file.h        (one or more files)
$ svn add my_project/                  (a directory)
```

The `svn add` command does *not* require a network connection to the server and only declares an intention to add file(s) to the master copy on the svn server upon the next commit. Since `svn status` also doesn't require a network connection to the server, you can confirm the results of your add immmediately:

```
$ svn status
A       my_file.cpp
A       my_file.h
A       my_project
```

Note: When adding a directory, the operation is applied recursively to all files and subdirectories.

Note: When adding a file, don't be afraid to use the command line conveniences such as `svn add *.pdf`. If this matches a PDF that has already been added, you will get harmless error message for that file. It can be safely ignored, and you can assume all the previously unversioned PDF files will now be scheduled for addition.

Basic usage of the svn `remove` command

The basic syntax for the svn `remove` command (or `rm` for short) is:

```
$ svn rm my_file.cpp my_file.h        (one or more files)
$ svn rm my_project/                  (a directory)
```

The `svn rm` command does *not* require a network connection to the server and only declares an intention to remove the file(s) from the master copy on the svn server upon the next commit.

Note: If removing a directory with files that are unversioned (not under version control) the `svn rm` command will produce an error. The message will point out the unversioned file and inform you that you can use the `svn --force rm` option to remove a directory with unversioned files.