**ISYS3001 – Assignment 1 exercise**

Remember that this is a public repository - your changes could be seen by anyone who looks!

Add some comments about Version management outside this border, or just add some text so there is a change to this file.

Remember that your GitHub user ID must be submitted in your assignment report!

Once you’ve changed follow the next step in your assignment task.

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Common methods of version management include forward version management, limited record version management, backward version management, critical version management, and design version reorganization.

(1) Forward version management:

Only the original version data is completely stored, and subsequent versions only store the difference from the previous version. This method has the advantages of less data redundancy and simple generation of new versions; The disadvantage is that access to all versions other than the original version must be based on a certain algorithm to temporarily generate the corresponding version, which is cumbersome.

(2) Backward version management:

Contrary to the previous version management method, this method only stores the data of the latest version completely, and other versions only store the difference between it and subsequent versions. Therefore, there is less data redundancy, and in general, the access frequency to new versions is higher, which is more efficient than the previous version management method. The disadvantage is that each new version generated is a complete version, which is time-consuming and complex. When accessing versions other than the new version, the corresponding version must be temporarily generated according to a certain algorithm.

(3) Limited record version method:

To reduce data redundancy, it is unlikely to save all versions of each object in practical applications. The limited record version method provides the method of reserving a limited number of different versions for each object for version management. When a new version is generated, the system automatically abolishes some old versions, so that the space occupied by them can be reused, and the total space occupied by the database will not be expanded.