# Distributed Version Control System

- A distributed version control system (DVCS) brings a local copy of the complete repository to every team member's computer, so they can commit, branch, and merge locally.
- The server doesn't have to store a physical file for each branch, it just needs the differences between each commit

#### Advantagaes of DVCS

- Reliable backup copies
- Fast merging and flexible branching
- Rapid feedback and fewer merge conflicts
- Flexibility to work offline
- Enhanced Security
- Reduced Dependency on Central Server
- Enhanced Collaboration

#### Repository

• A repository is the place where all the files of a project are stored, organized and maintained. They contain a change history, giving teams transparency and control over different possible versions.

### Mono Repository

• It's a software development strategy in which a company's entire code base is stored in a single repository.

Prime behaviour of a Mono repository

- **Centralisation**: The codebase is contained in a single repository encompassing multiple projects.
- Visibility: Code is visible and accessible for all intended users
- **Synchronisation**: The development process is trunk-based; engineers commit to the head of the repo.
- **Completeness**: Any project in the repo can be built only from dependencies also checked into the repo. Dependencies are un-versioned; projects must use whatever version of their dependency is at the repo head.
- Standardisation: A shared set of tooling governs how engineers interact with the code, including building, testing, browsing, and reviewing code

#### Benefits

- Single Source of Truth
- Coding Styles / Architectural Patterns
- Simplified Dependency Management
- Simplified Code Sharing
- Large-Scale Code Refactoring
- Diamond Dependency Problem

### Disadvantages

- 1. Scaling Issues
- The repo can become very large and difficult to manage as projects grow.
- 2. Increased Build Times
- Build times can become extensive; may require specialized tools.
- 3. Complexity in Version Control
- Managing branches and pull requests can become challenging in a huge codebase.

# Multi Repository

• In a multi-repo model, each service or module is in its own repository, providing a modular structure.

Prime behaviour of a Multi repository –

- Repo per module: Separate repository per service/module
- **Simplifies Polyglot**: if there is a mix of languages and teams, multirepo is a pretty great structure to adopt
- **Simplified DevOps Pipeline**: New configurations required for each of the new repositories added, but it does simplify the CI pipeline execution.

### Advantages

- 1. Modularity
- Each repo focuses on a single service or module.
- 2. Team Independence
- Teams can develop, test, and deploy independently.
- 3. Fine-grained Access Control
- Different access controls for each repo.
- 4. Customizable CI/CD
- Separate CI/CD pipelines for each repo.

#### Disadvantages

- 1. Dependency Management
- Dependencies across repos can become complex.
- 2. Cross-repo Coordination
- Changes affecting multiple services require coordination.
- 3. Higher Management Overhead
- Separate version control, permissions, and CI/CD setups for each repo.



Feature	Mono Repo	Multi Repo
Codebase Structure	Single, unified	Distributed, modular
Team Collaboration	Integrated, high	Isolated, independent
Dependency Management	Simplified, consistent	Complex, potentially inconsistent
CI/CD Pipelines	Unified, but complex	Separate, simpler for individual components
Scalability	Limited with large teams	Scalable across independent services

# Choosing the Right Model

- Factors to Consider:
- 1. Project Size and Complexity
- Mono repo for smaller, tightly integrated projects; multi-repo for modular systems.
- 2. Team Structure and Independence
- Distributed teams benefit more from multi-repos.
- 3. Dependencies and Cross-Module Changes
- Mono repos handle shared dependencies easily.
- 4. CI/CD Needs and Scalability
- Multi-repos allow flexibility in automation pipelines.