### What is Continuous Integration?

Continuous Integration (CI) is a development practice where developers integrate code into a shared repository frequently, preferably several times a day. Each integration can then be verified by an automated build and automated tests. While automated testing is not strictly part of CI it is typically implied.

One of the key benefits of integrating regularly is that you can detect errors quickly and locate them more easily. As each change introduced is typically small, pinpointing the specific change that introduced a defect can be done quickly.

In recent years CI has become a best practice for software development and is guided by a set of key principles. Among them are revision control, build automation and automated testing.

Additionally, Continuous Deployment and Continuous Delivery have developed as best-practices for keeping your application deployable at any point or even pushing your main codebase automatically into production whenever new changes are brought into it. This allows your team to move fast while keeping high quality standards that can be checked automatically.

# Difference Between Git and SVN

 Git is a distributed VCS; SVN is a non-distributed VCS.

 Git has a centralized server and repository; SVN does not have a centralized server or repository.

 The content in Git is stored as metadata; SVN stores files of content.

 Git branches are easier to work with than SVN branches.

 Git does not have the global revision number feature like SVN has.

 Git has better content protection than SVN.

* Git works ofline and online, SVN works only Online.

 Git was developed for Linux kernel by Linus Torvalds; SVN was developed by CollabNet, Inc.

 Git is distributed under GNU, and its maintenance overseen by Junio Hamano; Apache Subversion, or SVN, is distributed under the open source license.

## Jenkins and Bamboo.

The big difference between Bamboo vs Jenkins is that Jenkins is Open Source – it’s free.