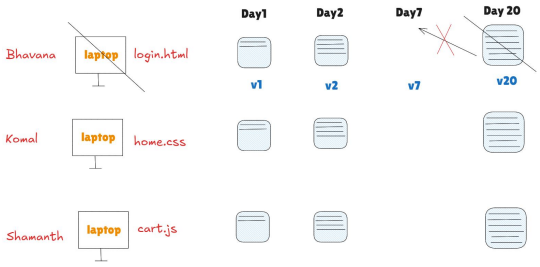
GIT

App: Myntra
Feature: loginpage,homepage,cart&payment



DRAWBACKS:

1.Keeping track of changes manually was not possible.
2. Risk of data loss was there.

VERSION CONTROL SYSTEM: It is a system that tracks & manages the versions of source code.

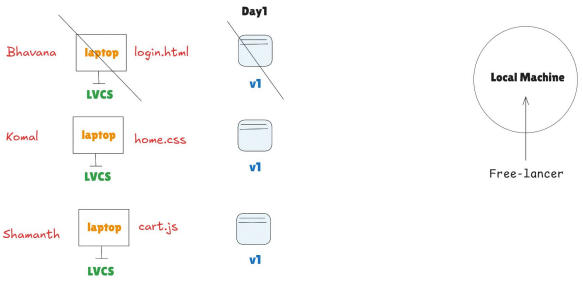
[VCS]

- tracking/ monitoring the changes.
  - Who
  - What
  - When
- keeping the history of all versions.
- changes/ updates/ modifications
- code for the application.

TYPES OF VCS:

1. LOCALIZED VCS: **It is a type of VCS that tracks the versions of the source code in the local machine (locally).**

App: Myntra



Advantages of LVCS:

1. Tracking the versions of the source code is possible.
2. Back-tracking to a particular version is also possible.

Disadvantages of LVCS:

1. Risk of data loss.
2. No proper collaboration between the developers.

Tools:

1. SCCS (Source Code Control System)
2. RCS (Revision Control System)

2. CENTRALIZED VCS: **It is a type of VCS that tracks the versions of the source code remotely in the remote server.**

-> Versions of the source code will be created in the remote/central location.
-> Tracking of the versions of source code will also be done in the remote server itself.
-> For sending the files from local machine to remote server, developers will make use of Internet.

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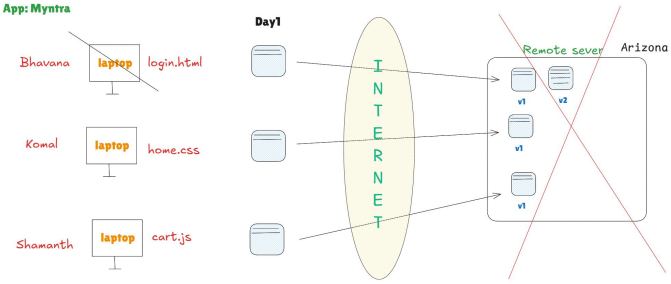


Advantages of CVCS:

1. Tracking the versions of the source code is possible.
2. Back-tracking to a particular version is also possible.
3. Promotes proper collaboration between the developers.

Disadvantages of CVCS:

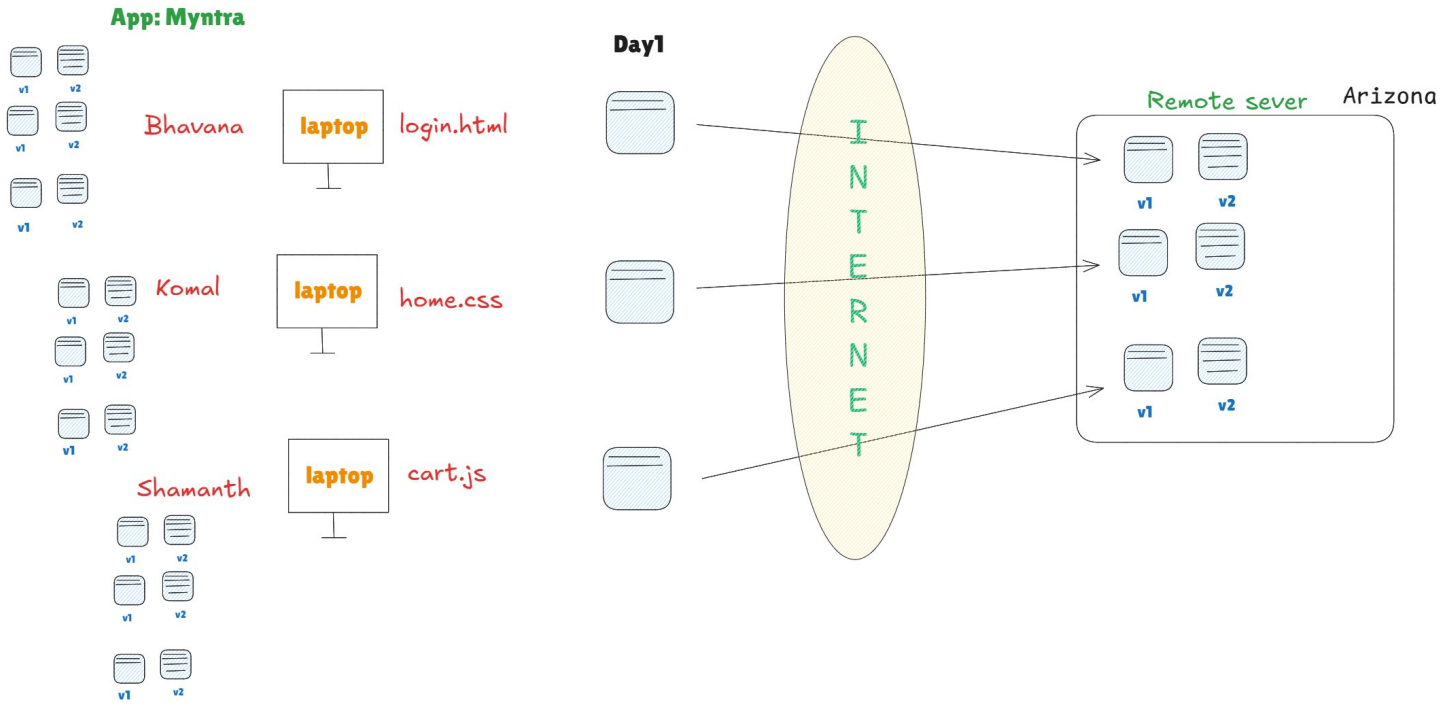
1. Risk of data loss is still there.
2. Internet is mandatory to save the version.

Tools:

1. Sub-Version (SVN)
2. Perforce

3. DISTRIBUTED VCS: **It is a type of VCS which tracks the versions of source code in the local machine (locally) as well as in the remote server.**

->It is combination of LVCS & CVCS
-> All the versions of files created by each & every developer, it will be saved locally & in the remote server also



Advantages of DVCS:

1. Tracking the versions of the source code is possible.
2. Back-tracking to a particular version is also possible.
3. Promotes proper collaboration between the developers.
4. Risk of Data loss is eliminated.

Tools:

1. GIT
2. Mercurial

GIT

>> GIT stands for Global Information Tracker.
>> GIT is a DVCS which is used to track the changes in the source code.
>> GIT is also called as Source Code Management Tool.

HISTORY OF GIT

>> For solving the problems of LVCS & DVCS, a tool called as 'Bitkeeper' was developed in the year 2000.
>> The problem was that it was a licensed tool.
>> In the year 2005, Linus Torvalds introduced GIT which was free to use & an open-source tool.