GIT

Linux kernel project began using a proprietary DVCS system called BitKeeper.

Goals of the new system were as follows

* Speed
* Simple design
* Strong support for non-linear development (thousands of parallel branches)
* Fully distributed
* Able to handle large projects like the Linux kernel efficiently (speed and data
* size)

Difference b/w GIT and other VCS

Most other systems store information as a list of file-based changes

These systems (CVS, Subversion, Perforce, Bazaar, and so on) think of the information they keep as a set of files and the changes made to each file over time

Git thinks of its data more like a set of snapshots of a mini file system.

Every time you commit, or save the state of your project in Git, it basically takes a picture of what all your files look like at that moment and stores a reference to that snapshot.

Advantages of GIT

Most operations in Git only need local files and resources to operate; generally no information is needed from another computer on your network.

Because you have the entire history of the project right there on your local disk, most operations seem almost instantaneous.

To browse the history of the project - it simply reads it directly from your local database.

Can commit happily until you get to a network connection to upload.