## CMPE 331 Software Design Concepts Version Control Tools

Git history from official web site:

In 2002, the Linux kernel project began using a proprietary  $\underline{\text{DVCS}}$  called BitKeeper.

In 2005, the relationship between the community that developed the Linux kernel and the commercial company that developed  $\underline{\text{BitKeeper}}$  broke down, and the  $\underline{\text{tool's}}$  free-of-charge status was revoked. This prompted the Linux development community (and in particular Linus  $\underline{\text{Torvalds}}$ , the creator of Linux) to develop their own tool based on some of the lessons they learned while using  $\underline{\text{BitKeeper}}$ . Some of the 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)

Helping the project creators to reach their code, change, manage the versions and store git versions help us on our daily life. They help the developers to see the history of the changes done to the code, and revoke the failed changes.

Some of the popular softwares:

- 1. Original git: You can find the necessary documents on  $\frac{\text{https://git-scm.com}}{\text{scm.com}}$  This tools is useful for Linux systems.
- 2. Github: A free software https://github.com/features#documentation
- 3. Bitbucket: This software tool is also widely used by software developers. https://www.atlassian.com/git

## Planning Tools

This tools help users to take notes. Putting images and clips are possible on some of them. You can share these notes with your cowerkers and friends.

- 1. Trello: https://trello.com
- 2. JIRA: https://www.atlassian.com/software/jira
- 3. Evernote: https://evernote.com/intl/tr

Some of them has web browser plugins.

You can choose any software to improve your process.