Part 3: Answering the following questions

* What is GitHub?

GitHub is an American company and an online service that allows you to host code repositories. GitHub is a free tool for hosting open source code, and also offers paid plans for private code projects. It is the world number 1 and it hosts more than a dozen million repositories and is a subsidiary of Microsoft, which acquired the company in 2018 for $7.5 billion.

* When was it created?

GitHub was developed by Chris Wanstrath, P. J. Hyett, Tom Preston-Werner and Scott Chacon using Ruby on Rails, and started in February 2008. The company, GitHub, Inc., has existed since 2007 and is located in San Francisco.

* Why?

GitHub is created to gives users the ability to accomplish their tasks without having to re-learn the entire management process.

* Similar platforms
* **GitLab** is the number one choice to replace GitHub. It is the closest to GitHub in terms of use and feel.
* **BitBucket** is a version control repository hosting service from Atlassian. It is tightly integrated with other Atlassian project management tools like Jira, HipChat and Confluence. This makes it a preferred choice for big enterprises.
* **SourceForge**: SourceForge has been popular among open source projects. Many Linux distributions and projects provide their downloads through SourceForge. It enables developers to create open source projects by providing all necessary tools.
* **Launchpad**: is a software collaboration platform from Canonical, the parent company of Ubuntu. Launchpad has been extensively used by Canonical and projects around Ubuntu.
* Why would you use such a platform?

GitHub offers private repositories only at an additional cost, while a few of the other services offer private repositories for free. However, these typically come with limited storage and bandwidth. Using GitHub makes it easier to collaborate with colleagues and peers and look back at previous versions of your work.

Part 4:

* Repository: repository is a data structure which stores metadata for a set of files or directory structure. Depending on whether the version control system in use is distributed or centralized, the whole set of information in the repository may be duplicated on every user's system or may be maintained on a single server.

* Commit: This is the command that gives Git all its power. When you "commit", you take a "snapshot," a "snapshot" of your repository at this point, giving you a checkpoint that you can then reevaluate or restore your project to a previous state.
* Push : **git push is one component of many used in the overall Git "syncing" process and is used to upload local repository content to a remote repository.**
* Branch: A branch in Git is simply a lightweight movable pointer to one of these commits. The default branch name in Git is master.
* Fork: A fork is a copy of a project folder (repository) into your login or onto your desktop if you use Github on your Desktop. This allows you to freely experiment with changes without affecting the original project.
* Merge: The git merge command lets you take the independent lines of development created by git branch and integrate them into a single branch.
* Clone: git clone is a Git command line utility which is used to target an existing repository and create a clone, or copy of the target repository.
* Pull: Git pull command is used to download Git repository changes from a remote repository and merge those changes into your local repository.
* Pull request: A pull request is a method of submitting contributions to an open development project. It is often the preferred way of submitting contributions to a project using a distributed version control system (DVCS) such as Git. A pull request occurs when a developer asks for changes committed to an external repository.