Part 3:

Github is a web based Git repository hosting serice. This offers all of the distributed revision control and source code management functionality. It offers commercial and free plans for open source projects. Github launched on April 2008 by Tom Preston-Werner, Chris Wanstrath, and PJ Hyett. Alternatives would be Gitlab, Gitorious, ChiliProject, and others. You would use these alternatives because it can be restricted. It is not always possible to be used without any hurdle as there might be issues with the client and employers to host the code from their private servers.

Part 4:

Press enter to submit commands

> git init

$ git status

$ git status

$ git add octocat.txt

$ git status

$ git commit-m "Add cute octocat story"

$ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"

$ git add '\*.txt'

$ git commit -m 'Add all the octocat txt files'

$ git log

$ git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try\_git.git

$ git push -u origin master

$ git pull origin master

$ git diff HEAD

$ git add octofamily/octodog.txt

$ git diff --staged

$ git reset octofamily/octodog.txt

$ git checkout --octocat.txt

$ git checkout -- octocat.txt

$ git branch clean\_up

$ git checkout clean\_up

$ git rm '\*.txt'

$ git commit -m "Remove all the cats"

$ git checkout master

$ git merge clean\_up

$ git branch -d clean\_up

$ git push

>

Part 5:

Repository:

A digital directory or storage space where you can access your project, its files, and all the verisons of its files that GitHub saves.

Commit:

A commit is like a snapshot of your project, code, files, etc, at a particular point in time.

Push:

A push runs your local changes to your online repository.

Branch:

A branch is a lightweight movable pointer to one of your commits. As you make commits you are given a master branch that points to your last commit.

Fork:

A fork is a copy of a repository.

Merge:

A merge accepts changes in a master (or another branch) so that they become part of the main body of work.

Clone:

Cloning means you create a local copy of the code provided by the developer.

Pull:

A pull completes both a git fetch and git merge in the same command. A pull performs a merge on the retrieved changes.

Pull request:

Pull requests let you tell others about changes you have pushed to a repository on Github

Part 7:

To do this excersie:

-selected the readme doc

-selected the pencil (edit the file)

-filled out the description box

-added my name to the file

-hit propsed file changes

-requested merge pull