IT

GITHUB

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Introduction

WHAT IS GITHUB?

GitHub is a web-based software development platform that uses the Git version control system.

DATA OF GITHUB:

It was founded in 2008 by Tom Preston-Werner, Chris Wanstrath and PJ Hyett.

GitHub features →

Version control: Use Git to manage changes to the source code. This allows developers to work in parallel on different branches and merge changes in a controlled manner.

Repositories: Projects are organized into repositories, which can contain folders, source code files, documentation, and other resources related to the project.
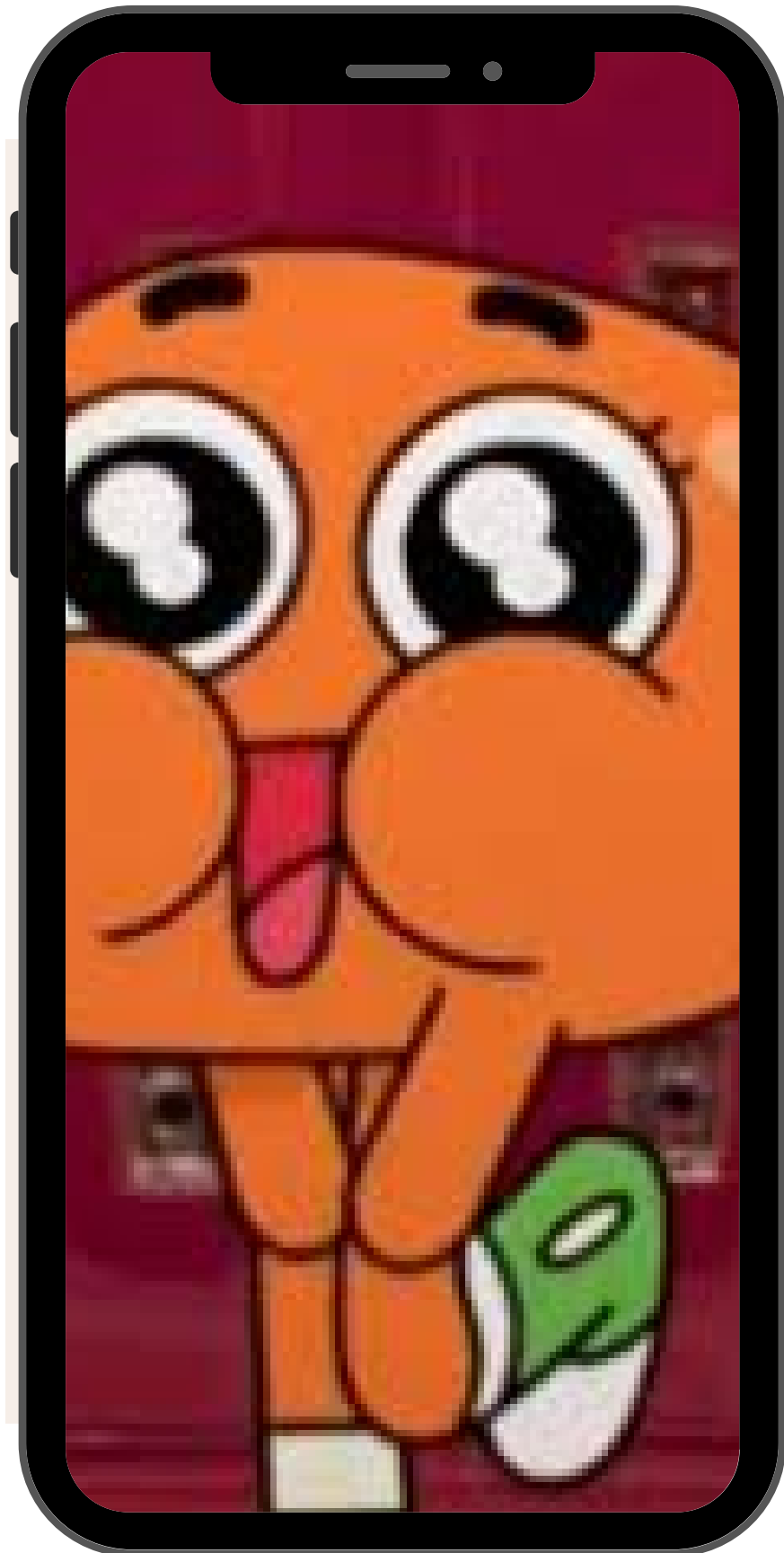
Collaboration: GitHub facilitates collaboration between developers through features such as pull requests, which allow you to request review and addition of changes to the code base. It also offers tools for issue management and online comments.

Visibility: Repositories can be public, meaning anyone can view the source code, or private, which restricts access to only authorized users.

Integrations: GitHub integrates with a wide range of development tools and services, such as continuous integration (CI) systems, project management tools, and package hosting services.
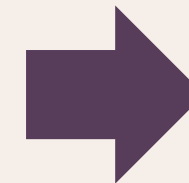
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Community: GitHub has created an active community of software developers from around the world. Developers can follow projects that interest them, contribute to them, and even collaborate on open source projects maintained by other people or organizations.

Documentation: GitHub provides tools for creating and publishing project-related documentation, such as wikis and static web pages.

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Github structure

1 REPOSITORIES:

Repositories are fundamental containers on GitHub. Each repository contains all files and folders related to a specific project, including source code, documentation, images, and other resources. Repositories can be public (accessible to everyone) or private (accessible only to authorized users). Users can create, clone, fork, and delete repositories.

2 ORGANIZATIONS:

Organizations are entities in GitHub that can group multiple repositories and users under a single entity. This is useful for companies, development teams, or open source projects with multiple collaborators. Organizations can have public or private repositories and can manage permissions and access policies for their members.

3 CONTRIBUTORS

Contributors are users who have access to a particular repository. They can be owners, members or contributors, depending on the permissions granted to them. Contributors can clone, make changes, and submit pull requests to propose changes to the code base.

4 Issues and pull requests:

Issues are records of problems, tasks or suggestions for improvement in a project. Users can open new issues to report problems or request new features. Pull requests are proposals for changes to the code base. Developers can submit pull requests to propose specific changes and request their review and acceptance by repository owners.

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Branches:

Branches are independent copies of a repository's code base. They are used to develop new features or fix problems without affecting the main branch (usually called "main" or "master"). Developers can create branches, make changes to them, and merge them back into the main branch when they're ready.

Wikis and Pages:

GitHub provides tools to create and maintain project-related documentation. Wikis allow users to collaborate on creating documentation content, while pages allow users to create static websites to present information about the project.

economic structure in github

FOUNDING AND EARLY GROWTH:

GitHub was founded in 2008 and went through several rounds of seed funding, allowing it to expand its team, infrastructure, and functionalities. During this time, the company focused on user acquisition and building a strong developer community.

BUSINESS MODEL:

GitHub offers different pricing plans for businesses and individual users. This includes free plans with basic features, as well as paid plans that offer additional functionality, such as private repositories, additional storage, and advanced collaboration tools. Additionally, GitHub also generates revenue through enterprise services, such as GitHub Enterprise, which provides software development solutions in the cloud or on-premise.

VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENT:

GitHub has received venture capital investments from several renowned firms over the years. These investments have been instrumental in funding the growth and expansion of the platform, as well as supporting strategic initiatives, such as the development of new features and expansion into new markets.

Acquisition by Microsoft:

In 2018, Microsoft acquired GitHub for $7.5 billion in stock. This acquisition marked an important milestone in GitHub's history and provided the platform with access to additional resources, expertise, and global reach across the Microsoft ecosystem.

In short, GitHub is a comprehensive platform that facilitates collaborative software development, fosters transparency and visibility of projects, and promotes the creation of a community of committed developers.