What is GitHub?

GitHub is a website used for developers of any background where they can upload their own creations on the site. Once uploaded they can freely update, change, and download their creations whenever they want because GitHub’s version control systems helps keeps all the projects safe and organized. Not only can you upload your projects, anybody else can see it and download them for their own use as well, and you can also collaborate with other people online whatever project you have uploaded. Creating a network where people can upload, share, update, and download tons of developer projects online. GitHub was created in 2008 by Tom Preston-Werner, Chris Wanstrath, and PJ Hyett. A similar platform to GitHub is BitBucket which is a web-based platform that for free you can link up with five other users in private repositories. BitBucket is written using Python and allows users to also collaborate with their coding as well as being able to in-line commentate on it. We would such a platform so developers can help create bigger and better programs, like Linux for example as that is free and open to everybody. People can come together and help change for specific needs or purposes to help with the world of programming.

* Repository – a repository contains a set of commit objects, and a set of references to commit objects called heads.
* Commit – a commit has multiple things one main focal point being a set of files, reflecting the state of different projects at any given time.
* Push – pushing means sending your committed changes to a remote repository, most that are hosted Github. An example could be you updated a file locally and you want others to see it, you will then push those changes so others may use them.
* Branch – a branch works in parallel with a repository but does not affect the primary or master branch allowing someone to work in it without worrying about releasing a live working version. When someone finally finishes their file they can then merge it back into the master branch to publish the changes.
* Fork – a fork is a personal copy of another person’s repository that is also a part of your account. It can allow you to make changes in the fork without affecting the original creator’s content. Then you can submit a pull request to the original author to update their file with your changes.
* Merge – merging takes the changes from one branch either in the same repository or from a fork and then applies it into another branch. This happens through pull requests or instead through a command line.
* Clone - a clone is a copy of a repository that lives on your computer instead of on a website’s server. This allows you to make changes freely whenever you want to without having to be online to access and edit the file. When you want you can push those changes to a remote version so the changes can get synchronized between the two.
* Pull – a pull is when you are retrieving changes and merging them. So if somebody made edits to a remote file that the both of you are working on, you will want to pull those changes to your local copy so it’s up to date.
* Pull request – a pull request are proposed changes to a repository submitted by a user and accepted or rejected by a repository’s collaborators.

The methods I used to add this file to my GitHub repository were:

1. I cloned my repository to create a local repository on my computer.
2. Then I copied this document into the local repository.
3. I opened Git Bash in that file directory and used the git add method.
4. Then used git commit that I staged
5. Lastly I pushed it from the local directory to my GitHub account.