

# SE LAB EXPERIMENT 1

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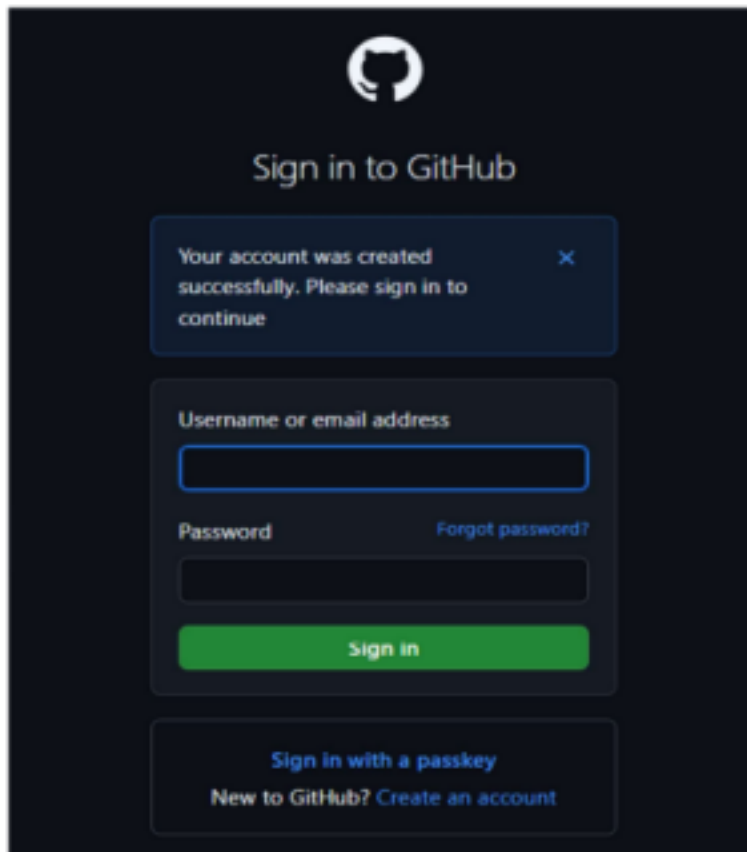
## **Difference between Git and Github:**

The diff b/w git and github git is a version control system that lets you manage and keep track of your source code history. GitHub is a cloud-based hosting service that lets you manage Git repositories. Git is Installed locally on your computer while github is Web-based, with optional desktop app. Git has features of Version tracking, branching, merging while github has Hosting, collaboration tools, pull requests, actions, project boards. Git is Owned and maintained by individual users on their machines while github is Owned and maintained by GitHub, Inc.

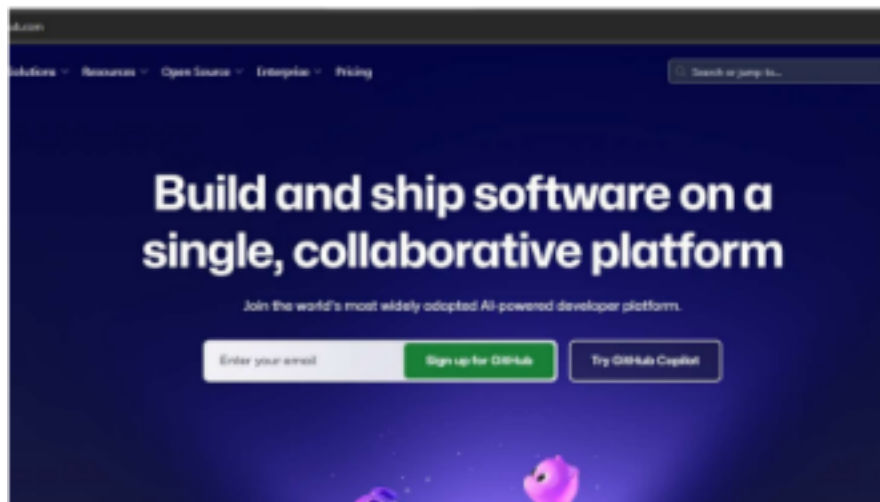
## **GITHUB Account**

### GITHUB ACCOUNT CREATION

Sign in to github



Home page of github



Creating an account

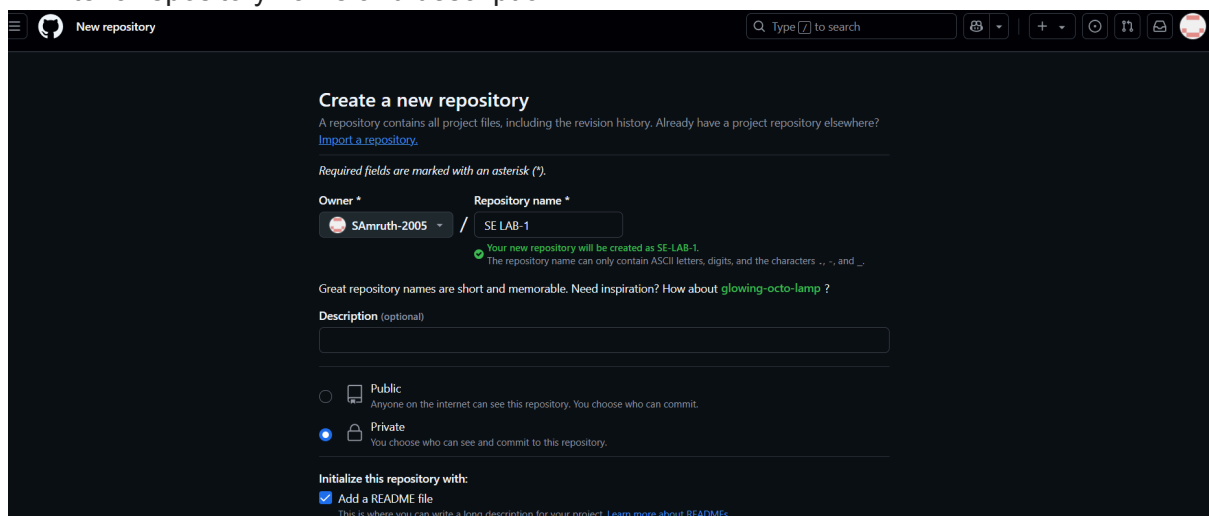


Creating a new repository\

## Creating a Repository:

1. Click the “+” icon in the upper right corner and select “New repository.”

2. Enter a repository name and description

A screenshot of the GitHub "Create a new repository" page. The page has a dark theme. At the top, there's a header with the GitHub logo, "New repository", a search bar, and navigation icons. The main content area is titled "Create a new repository" and includes a sub-header "A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)". Below this, it says "Required fields are marked with an asterisk (\*)". The form has two main sections: "Owner" and "Repository name". The "Owner" section shows a dropdown menu with "SAmruth-2005" selected. The "Repository name" section has a text input field with "SE LAB-1" entered. A green checkmark icon indicates that the repository will be created as "SE LAB-1" and provides a note: "Your new repository will be created as SE LAB-1. The repository name can only contain ASCII letters, digits, and the characters -, ., and \_." Below this, there's a suggestion: "Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [glowing-octo-lamp](#) ?". The "Description" section has a text input field with the label "Description (optional)". Below the description field, there are two radio button options: "Public" (with a lock icon) and "Private" (with a padlock icon). The "Private" option is selected. At the bottom, there's a section "Initialize this repository with:" with a checked checkbox "Add a README file" and a link "Learn more about READMEs."

Click on create repository to create repository

**Public**  
Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

**Private**  
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

**Initialize this repository with:**

☐ **Add a README file**  
This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more about READMEs.](#)

**Add .gitignore**  
gitignore template: **None**

Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. [Learn more about ignoring files.](#)

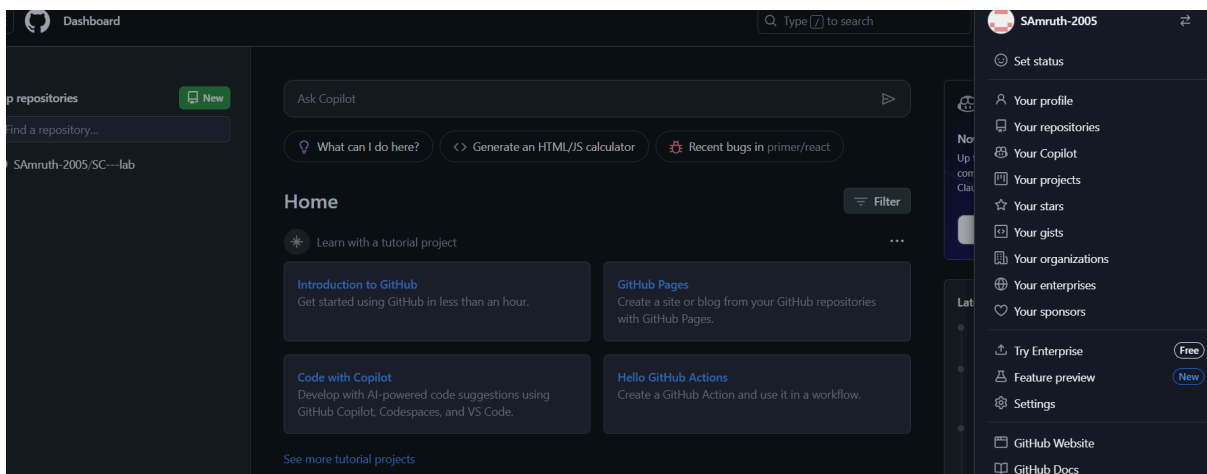
**Choose a license**  
License: **None**

A license tells others what they can and can't do with your code. [Learn more about licenses.](#)

**You are creating a public repository in your personal account.**

**Create repository**

## Profile of github



## Git and Github difference

Git is a Global Information tracker. It is a version software system that lets you track the source code history.

It is an open source version control that developers install personally on their computers.

Sn o	GIT	GITHUB
1.	Git is a software.	GitHub is a service.
2.	Git is a command-line tool	GitHub is a graphical user interface
3.	Git is installed locally on the system	GitHub is hosted on the web
4.	Git is maintained by linux.	GitHub is maintained by Microsoft.
5.	Git is focused on version control and code sharing.	GitHub is focused on centralized source code hosting.
6.	Git is a version control system to manage source code history.	GitHub is a hosting service for Git repositories.

7.	Git was first released in 2005.	GitHub was launched in 2008.
8.	Git has no user management feature.	GitHub has a built-in user management feature.
9.	Git is open-source licensed.	GitHub includes a free-tier and pay-for-use tier.
10.	Git has minimal external tool configuration.	GitHub has an active marketplace for tool integration.