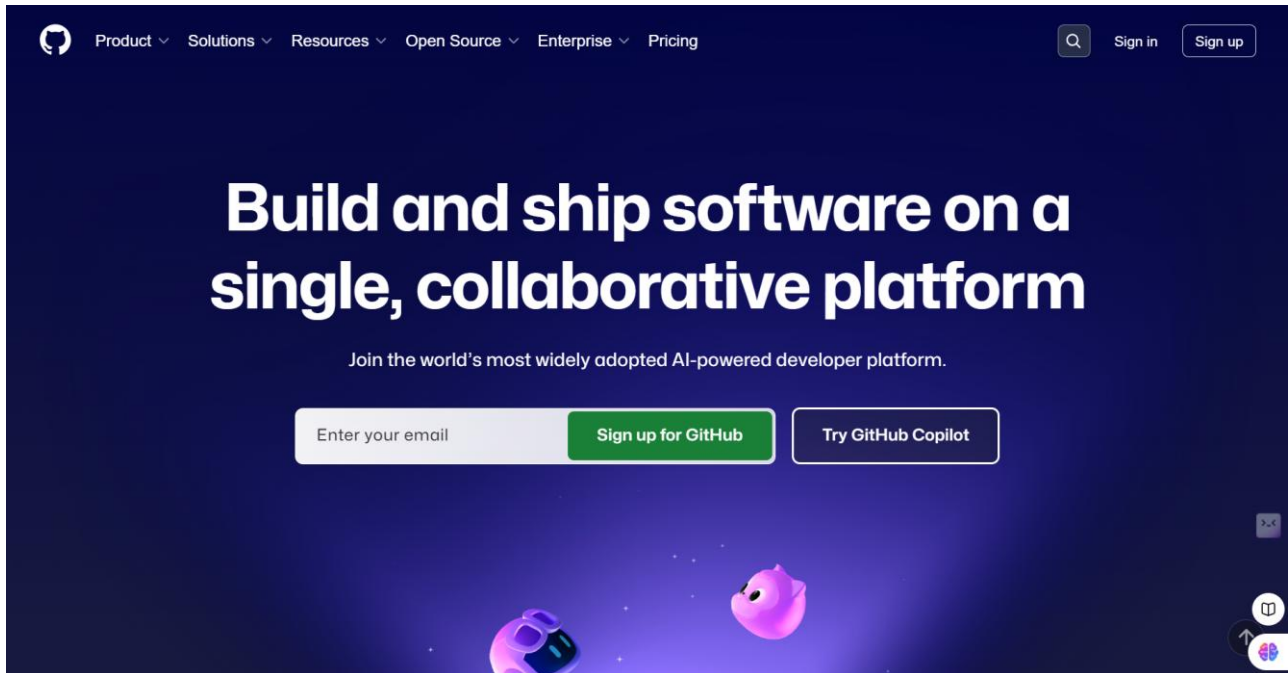


GITHUB

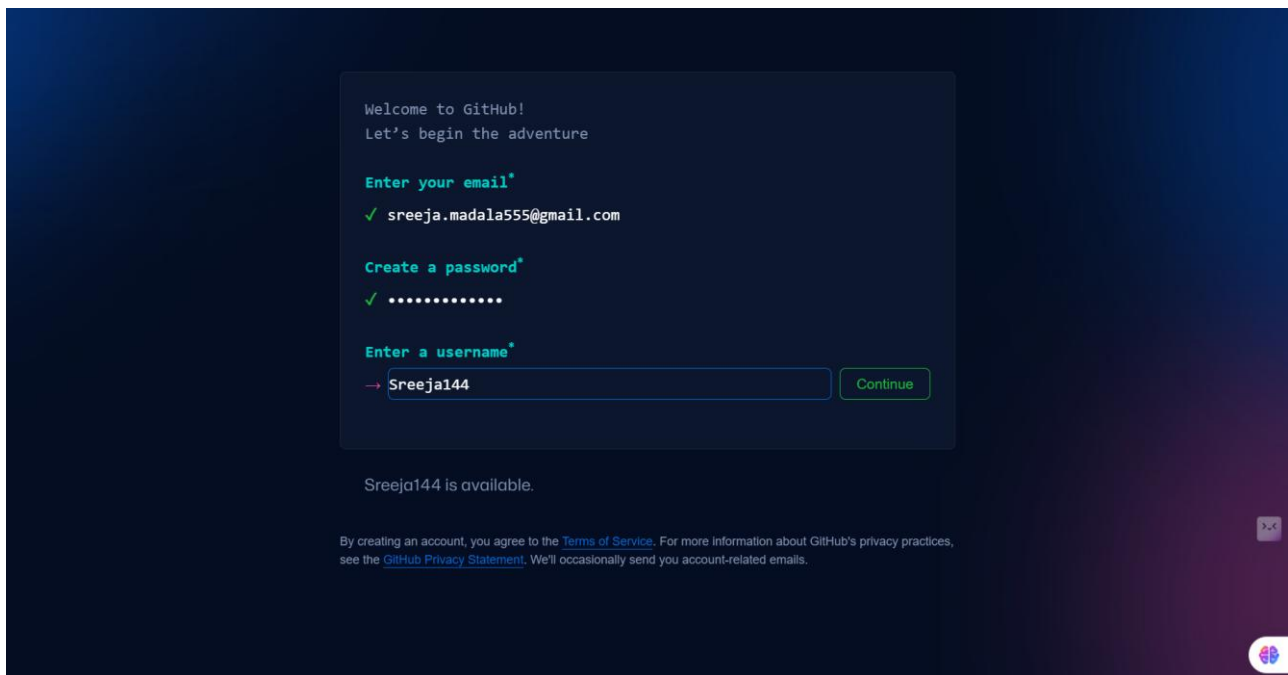


Step:1

Sign Up or Log In

1. **Go to GitHub:** Visit <https://github.com>.
2. **Create an Account:**
 - Click **Sign Up...**

If you already have an account, click **Sign In** and enter your credentials.



Welcome to GitHub!
Let's begin the adventure

Enter your email*

✓ sreeja.madala555@gmail.com

Create a password*

✓

Enter a username*

→ Sreeja144

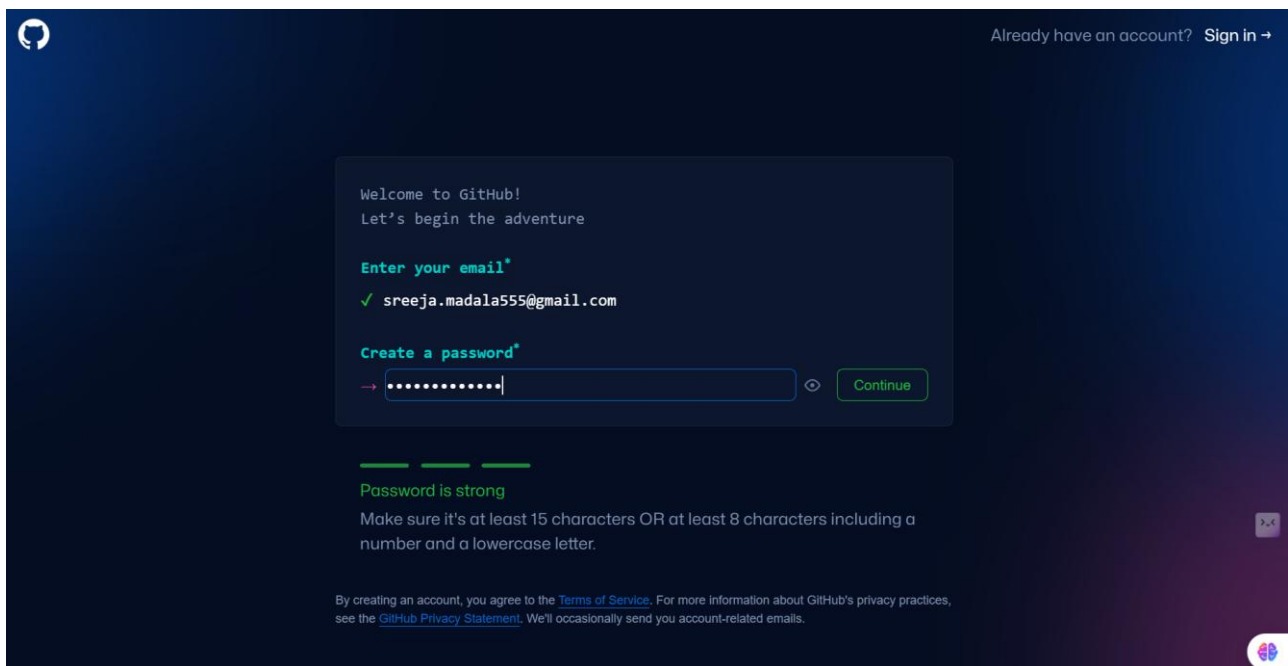
Continue

Sreeja144 is available.

By creating an account, you agree to the [Terms of Service](#). For more information about GitHub's privacy practices, see the [GitHub Privacy Statement](#). We'll occasionally send you account-related emails.

Step:2

Fill in your email, username, and password.



Welcome to GitHub!
Let's begin the adventure

Enter your email*

✓ sreeja.madala555@gmail.com

Create a password*

→|

Continue

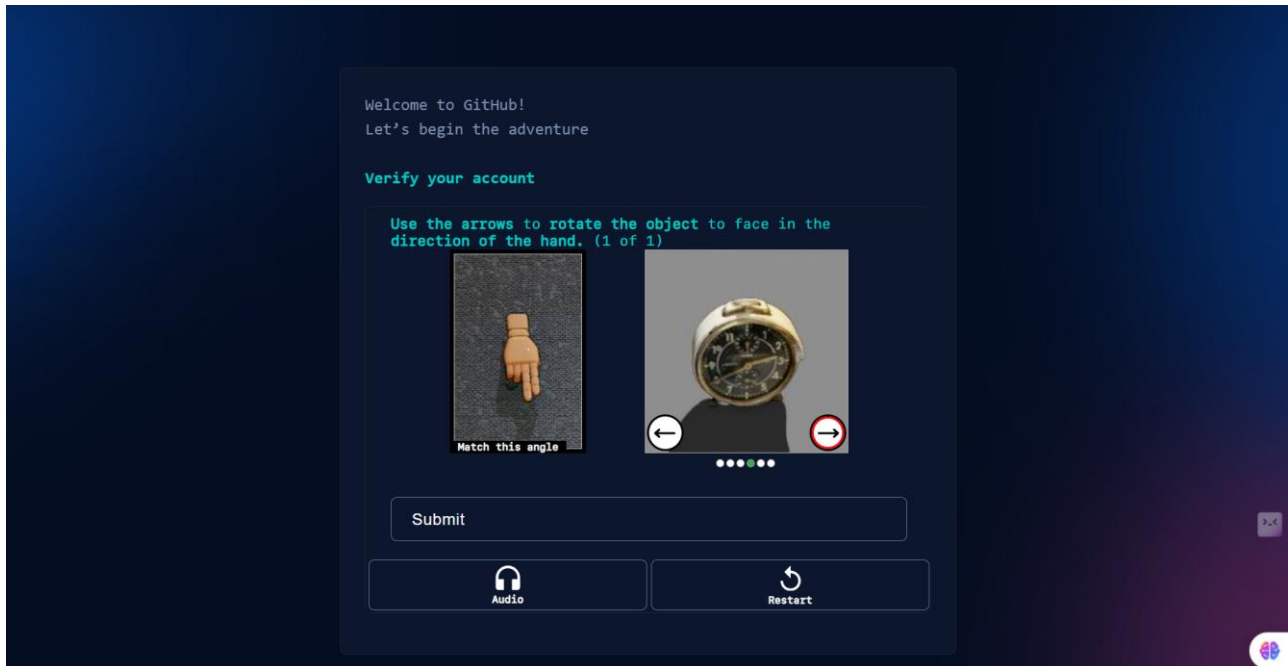
Password is strong

Make sure it's at least 15 characters OR at least 8 characters including a number and a lowercase letter.

By creating an account, you agree to the [Terms of Service](#). For more information about GitHub's privacy practices, see the [GitHub Privacy Statement](#). We'll occasionally send you account-related emails.

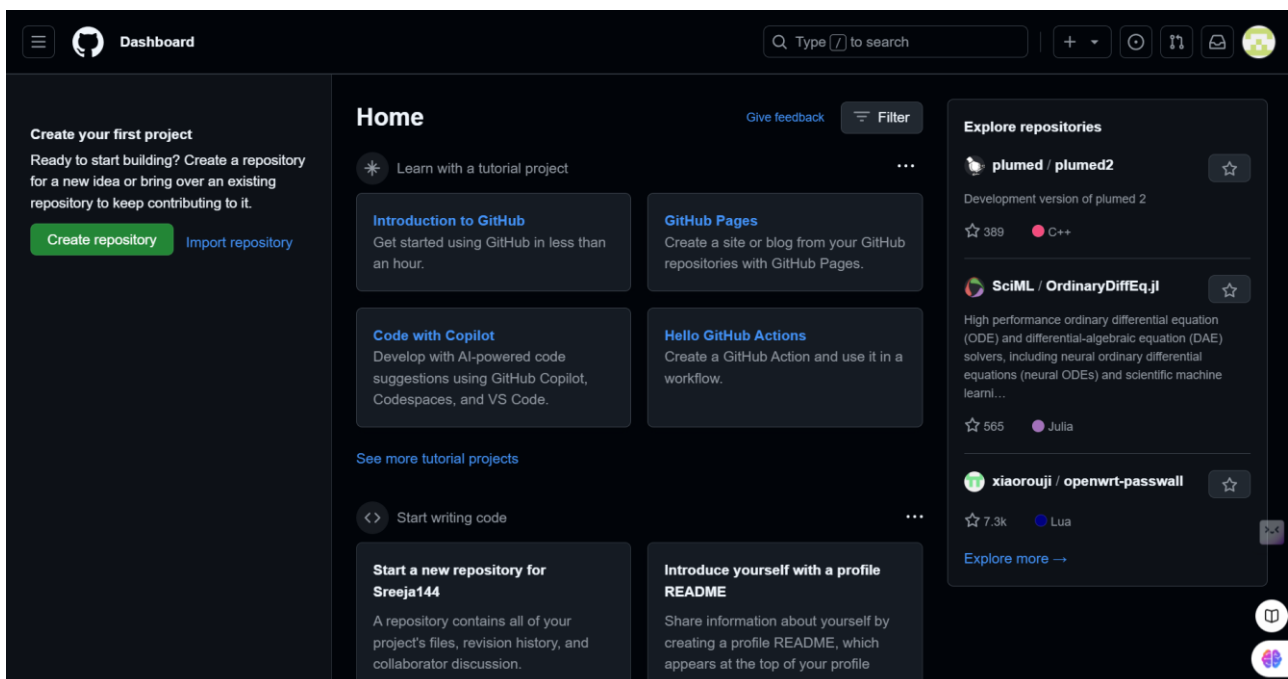
Step:3

Verify your email address.



Step:4

Account was created successfully. sign in to GitHub



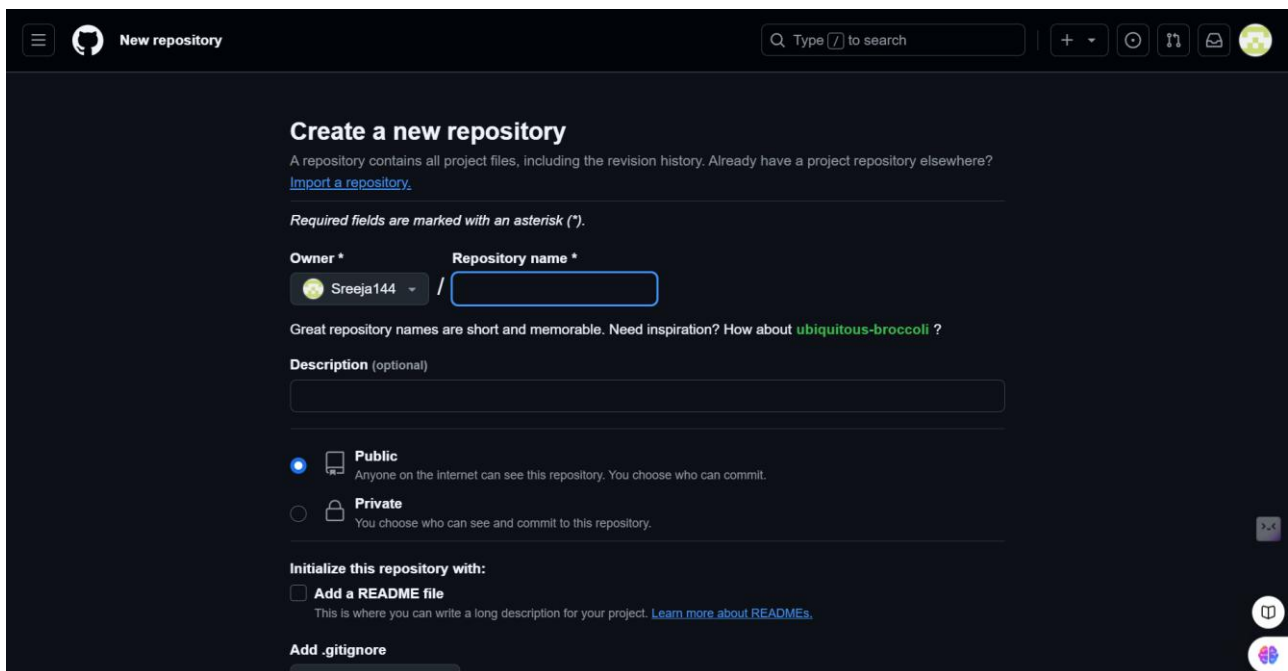
STEP:6

After logging in, click the + icon in the top-right corner of the page and select **New Repository**.

Fill out the repository details:

- **Repository Name:** Enter a name for your repository (e.g., my-first-repo).
- **Description** (optional): Write a brief description of your project.
- **Visibility:** Choose between:
 - **Public** (anyone can see it).
 - **Private** (only you and collaborators can see it).
- **Initialize Repository:** Check **Add a README file** to include a default README.

Click **Create Repository**.



The screenshot shows the GitHub 'Create a new repository' interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the GitHub logo, 'New repository', a search bar, and several icons. The main heading is 'Create a new repository', followed by a subtext: 'A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)'. Below this, a note states 'Required fields are marked with an asterisk (*)'. The form has two main sections: 'Owner' and 'Repository name', both marked with an asterisk. The 'Owner' dropdown is set to 'Sreeja144'. The 'Repository name' field is empty. A suggestion for 'ubiquitous-broccoli' is shown. The 'Description' field is optional and empty. Under 'Visibility', 'Public' is selected with a radio button, and 'Private' is unselected. Below this, the 'Initialize this repository with:' section has a checkbox for 'Add a README file' which is checked. At the bottom, there's a section for 'Add .gitignore' with a dropdown menu.

Step:7

Add Code or Files

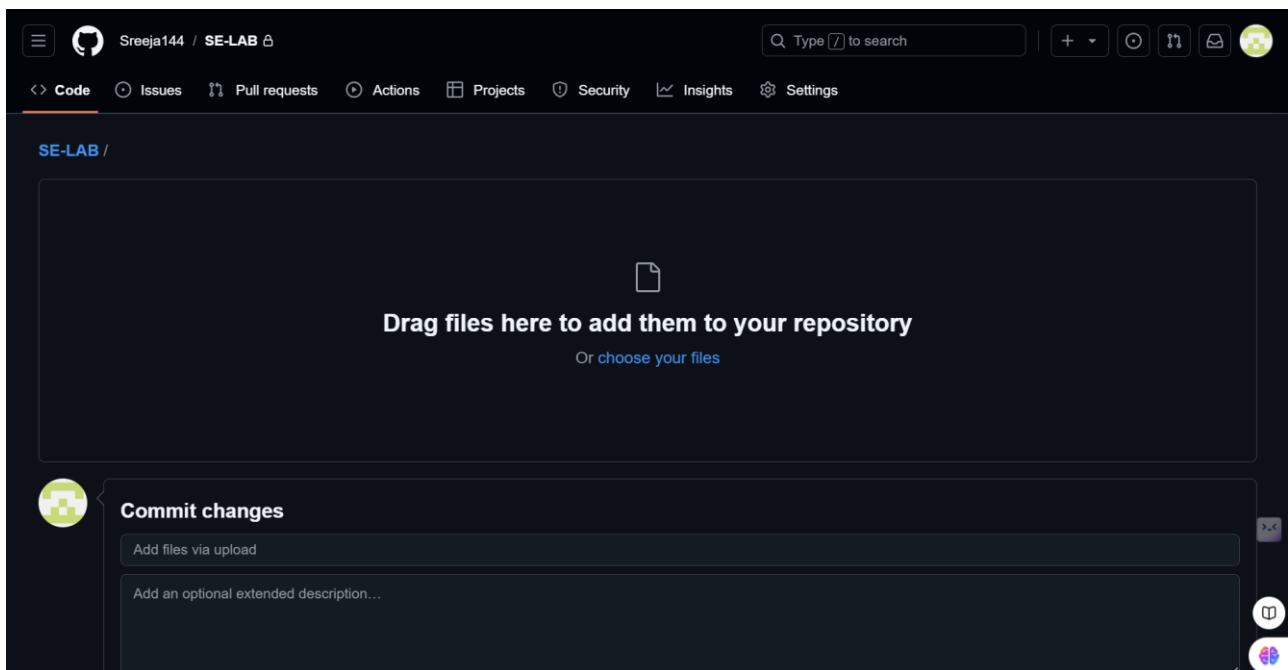
You can now add files to the repository:

1. In GitHub:

- Click Add File > Upload Files to upload files manually.

2. Locally:

- Navigate to the cloned repository folder on your computer.
- Add or modify files in this folder.



STEP:8 SIGNOUT

Click on Your Profile Picture:

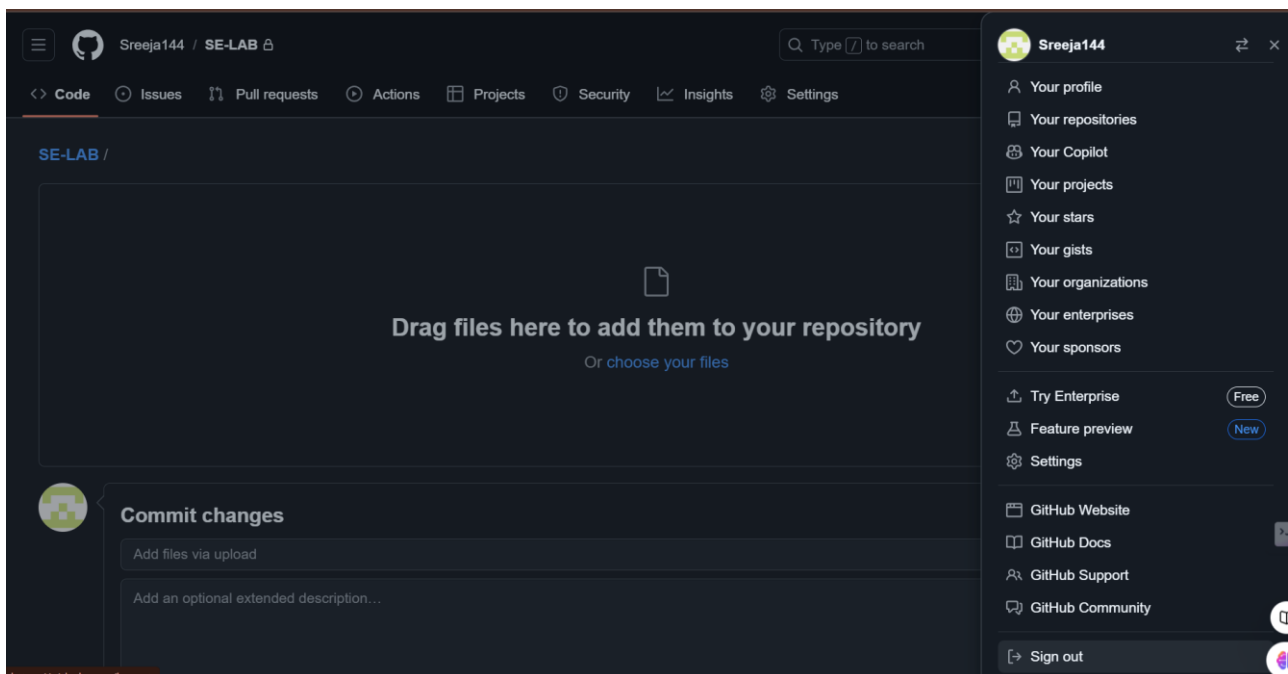
- Located in the top-right corner of the page.

Select "Sign Out":

- From the dropdown menu, click on Sign Out.

Confirm (if prompted):

- You may be asked to confirm your action.



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GIT AND GITHUB:

S.No.	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.
11.	Git provides a Desktop interface named Git Gui.	GitHub provides a Desktop interface named GitHub Desktop.
12.	Git competes with CVS, Subversion, Mercurial, etc.	GitHub competes with GitLab, Bit Bucket, AWS Code Commit, Azure DevOps Server, etc.