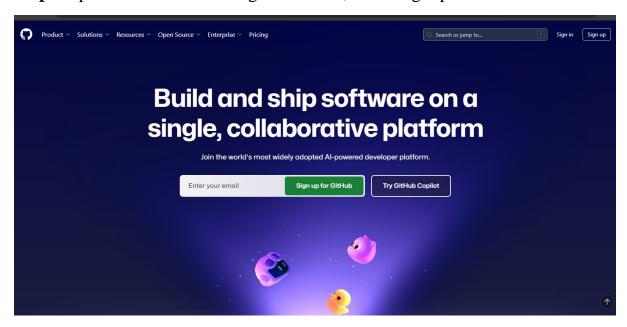
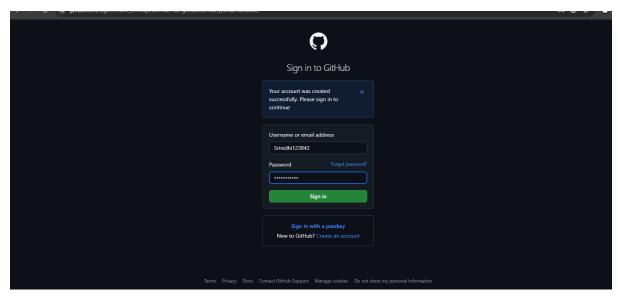
Creation of GitHub

Step1: open GitHub for creating an account, select signup



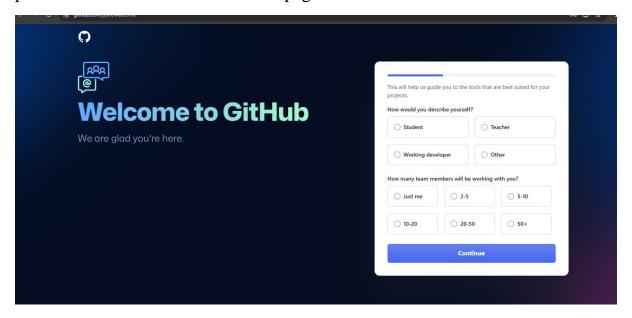
Step2: Enter your email address, username and password



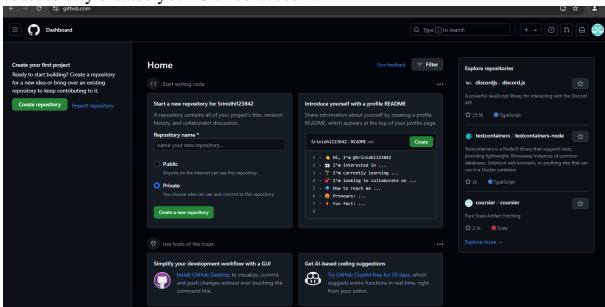
Step3: Enter the launch code sent to your email



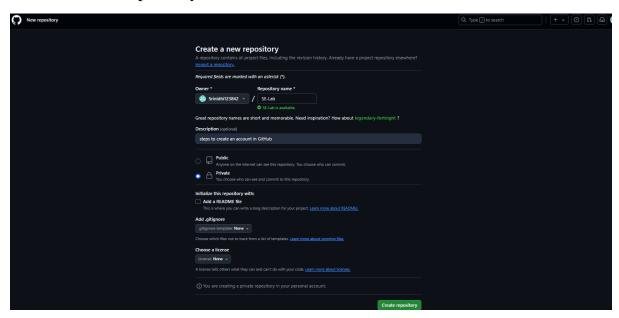
Step4: Answer the questions to help tailor your experience to match what you are looking for. You can also skip this survey by clicking on skip personalization at the bottom of the page



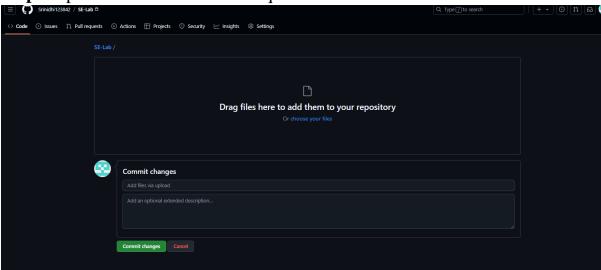
Step5: GitHub opens a personalized page in your browser. You have successfully created your GitHub account.



Step6: create a new repository by giving a repository name, description and click on create repository



Step7: upload a file or a code as required



The differences 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.