Git and GitHub are related but separate technologies.

Git is a distributed version control system that helps track changes in source code during software development. It is a command-line tool that enables developers to manage their code repositories locally and track the complete history of changes made to the code.

GitHub, on the other hand, is a web-based platform that provides hosting for Git repositories and a community of developers to collaborate and contribute to open-source projects. In addition to hosting Git repositories, GitHub offers a range of tools and features that make it easier for developers to collaborate, including:

* Issues tracking
* Pull requests for code review and collaboration
* Project management tools
* Documentation and wikis
* A platform for buying and selling tools and services

In summary, Git is the version control system and GitHub is the web-based hosting platform for Git repositories that adds additional features for collaboration.

Here are some common and useful Git commands:

1. **git clone**: clone a remote repository to local machine
2. **git init**: initialize a local Git repository
3. **git add**: add files to the staging area
4. **git commit**: create a new commit with staged changes
5. **git push**: push changes to a remote repository
6. **git pull**: retrieve changes from a remote repository and merge with local branch
7. **git branch**: list, create, or delete branches
8. **git checkout**: switch to a different branch or restore files
9. **git merge**: merge one branch into another
10. **git status**: show the status of the repository, including changes and branch information.