Name: Wesley A. Sharpe
ID#:7168

ART 277 SEC.3

1. **Explain in your words the terms Git and Github**
   Answer: Git is a system that allows you manage and keep track of source code history. GitHub is a cloud-based hosting service that allows you manage the Git repositories.

2. **Explain steps to download, install and configure git on pc.**

   Answer: Steps for installing Git for windows

- **Download Git for Windows**
- **Extract and Launch Git Installer**
- **Server Certificate**
- **Line Endings and Terminal Emulators**

   How to Launch Git in Windows
- **Launch Git Bash shell**
- **Launch Git GUI**
- **Connect to a remote repositories**
- **Create a test directory**
- **Create Github credentials**

3. **Discuss the process to create and initialize a project in Git.**
   Answer: Go to the directory containing the project, type git add to add all of the relevant files. You'll probably want to create a gitignore file right away, to indicate all of the files you don't want to track.

4. **Explain the steps to pull and push from a local repository to a remote repository.**
   Answer: The Git push command is used to upload local repository content to a remote repository. Pushing is how you transfer commits from your local repository to a remote repository. It's

the counterpart to Git fetch, but whereas fetching imports commits to local branches, pushing exports commits to remote branches.

5. In your own words, explain the terms push, pull, commit, stage and branches in Git.
   Answers: The Git push command is used to upload local repository content to a remote repository. The pull command is used to fetch and download content from remote repositoriy and immediately update the local repository to match that content. In Git, a commit is a snapshot of your repository at a specific point in time. To stage a file is simply to prepare it finely for a commit. In Git, branches are a part of everyday development process. Git branches are effectively a pointer to a snapshot that appears to your changes made.