# Git and GitHub

## Assignment:2(a)

Create version control account on GitHub and using Git Commands to create a repository and push your code on github.

#### What is Git?

- Git is a distributed version control system (DVCS) used for tracking changes in source code during software development.
- It helps developers collaborate efficiently, maintain code history, and manage different versions of a project.
- Key Features:
  - o Distributed System
  - Version Control
  - o Branching and Merging

#### What is GitHub?

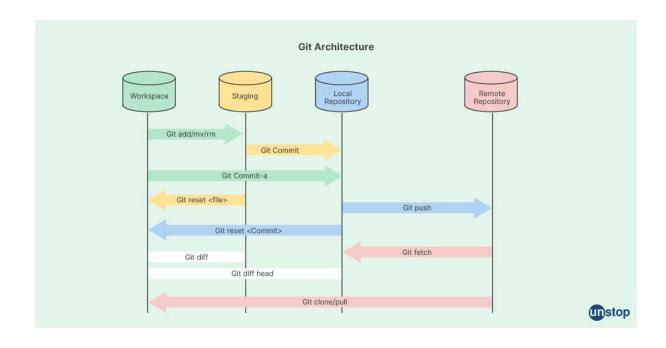
- GitHub is a cloud-based platform for version control and collaboration, built on Git.
- It allows developers to **store**, **manage**, **and share** their code while working on projects with others.
- Key Features
  - Repository Hosting
  - o Security & Access Control
  - o Pull Requests & Code Review

### Difference between Git And Github:

### GIT VERSUS GITHUB

Git is a distributed version control	GitHub is a web-based hosting
system which tracks changes to	service for Git repository to bring
source code over time.	teams together.
Git is a command-line tool that	GitHub is a graphical interface and
requires an interface to interact with	a development platform created for
the world.	millions of developers.
It creates a local repository to track	It is open-source which means code
changes locally rather than store	is stored in a centralized server and
them on a centralized server.	is accessible to everybody.
It stores and catalogs changes in code in a repository.	It provides a platform as a collaborative effort to bring teams together.
Git can work without GitHub as other web-based Git repositories are also available.	GitHub is the most popular Git server but there are other alternatives available such as GitLab and BitBucket.  Difference Between net

# **Git Architecture**



### **Components of Git architecture:**

### 1. Working Directory

- Stores the current version of your project files.
- Reflects the current state of the project that developers work on.
- Any modifications made here are untracked until staged for commit

### 2. Staging Area (Index)

- Temporarily holds changes before committing them to the repository.
- Allows selective commits by staging specific files.
- Acts as a preview of the next commit, ensuring only intended changes are included.

#### 3. Local Repository

- Contains a hidden .git folder where all commit history and metadata are stored.
- Enables full version control capabilities even without an internet connection.
- Provides a safe environment to experiment with changes before pushing them remotely.

### 4. Remote Repository

- A shared Git repository hosted on platforms like GitHub.
- Used for collaboration and code sharing among developers.
- Ensures backup and centralized access to project history across different systems.

#### Commands

