**What is GitHub? When was it created? Why? By who? What similar platforms exist? Why would you use such a platform?**

GitHub is aimed to solve the problem. It stores the source code of software projects, alongside places for discussions and materials about the project. GitHub is a web-based version-control and collaboration platform for software developers. Git is used to store the source code for a project and track the complete history of all changes to that code.

GitHub was developed by Chris Wanstrath, PJ Hyett, Tom Preston-Werner and Scott Chacon started in February 2008. It was created for the ease of development of projects.

Similar Platforms to GitHub

* BitBucket,
* BeanStalk,
* LaunchPad
* SourceForge
* Phabricator
* GitBucket
* Gogs
* Apache Allura

We should use such platform because it is open source so it is helpful for new ideas and collaborative work.

**Define the following terms in the context of Git**

* Repository - A repository is the most basic element of GitHub. They're easiest to imagine as a project's folder. A repository contains all of the project files (including documentation), and stores each file's revision history. Repositories can have multiple collaborators and can be either public or private.
* Commit- A commit, or "revision", is an individual change to a file (or set of files). It's like when you save a file, except with Git, every time you save it creates a unique ID (a.k.a. the "SHA" or "hash") that allows you to keep record of what changes were made when and by who. Commits usually contain a commit message which is a brief description of what changes were made.
* Push- Pushing refers to sending your committed changes to a remote repository, such as a repository hosted on GitHub. For instance, if you change something locally, you'd want to then push those changes so that others may access them.
* Branch- A branch is a parallel version of a repository. It is contained within the repository, but does not affect the primary or master branch allowing you to work freely without disrupting the "live" version. When you've made the changes you want to make, you can merge your branch back into the master branch to publish your changes.
* Fork- A fork is a personal copy of another user's repository that lives on your account. Forks allow you to freely make changes to a project without affecting the original. Forks remain attached to the original, allowing you to submit a pull request to the original's author to update with your changes. You can also keep your fork up to date by pulling in updates from the original.
* Merge- Merging takes the changes from one branch (in the same repository or from a fork), and applies them into another. This often happens as a pull request (which can be thought of as a request to merge), or via the command line. A merge can be done automatically via a pull request via the GitHub web interface if there are no conflicting changes, or can always be done via the command line.
* Clone- A clone is a copy of a repository that lives on your computer instead of on a website's server somewhere, or the act of making that copy. With your clone you can edit the files in your preferred editor and use Git to keep track of your changes without having to be online. It is, however, connected to the remote version so that changes can be synced between the two.
* Pull -Pull refers to when you are fetching in changes and merging them. For instance, if someone has edited the remote file you're both working on, you'll want to pull in those changes to your local copy so that it's up to date.
* Pull request- Pull requests are proposed changes to a repository submitted by a user and accepted or rejected by a repository's collaborators. They have their own discussion forum.