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Q1. Write the steps to configure git

**Step 1: Create a GitHub account**

The easiest way to get started is to create an account on GitHub.com

Pick a username (e.g., octocat123), enter your email address and a password, and click **Sign up for GitHub**.

**Step 2: Create a new repository**

A repository is like a place or a container where something is stored; in this case we're creating a Git repository to store code. To create a new repository, select **New Repository** from the + sign dropdown menu

**Step 3: Create a file**

**Step 4: Make a commit**

So far you've created a file and told Git about it, and now it's time to create a *commit*. Commit can be thought of as a milestone. Every time you accomplish some work, you can write a Git commit to store that version of your file, so you can go back later and see what it looked like at that point in time. Whenever you make a change to your file, you create a new version of that file, different from the previous one.

To make a commit, enter:

git commit -m "first commit"

**Step 5: Connect your GitHub repo with your computer**

Now, it's time to connect your computer to GitHub with the command:

git remote add origin [https://github.com/<your\_username>/Demo.git](https://github.com/%3cyour_username%3e/Demo.git)

**Q2. Write the difference and similarity of git and github**

**similarity**

Although the two are closely related,**Git is open source software maintained by Linux**, while Microsoft owns GitHub. Git is an open-source platform – free to use, modify, and distribute. Contrastingly, GitHub follows a specific pricing model.

**Difference**

The main Git vs GitHub difference is in their functionality. While they both provide source code management (SCM) and make merging and sharing code easier, this is pretty much where their similarities end. Think of Git as a single computer and GitHub as a network of multiple interconnected computers, all with the same end goal but a wildly different role for how to get there.

At its core, [Git](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/git-tutorial/what-is-git" \o "Git" \t "_blank) is a free, open-source software distributed version control system (DVCS) designed to manage all source code history. It can keep a history of commits, can reverse changes, and lets developers share code. Each developer must have [Git installed](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/git-tutorial/git-installation-on-windows" \o "Git installed" \t "_blank) on his or her local device to collaborate. It is commonly referred to as one of the [best DevOps tools](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/devops-tutorial/devops-tools) to understand and use in the developer space, and it’s among the most widely used tools today. Companies like Amazon, Facebook, and Microsoft use it, to name a few.

[GitHub](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/git-tutorial/what-is-github), on the other hand, is a web-based hosting service for Git repositories. It offers all of Git’s DVCS SCM and has some additional features. This includes collaboration functionality like project management, support ticket management, and bug tracking. With GitHub, developers can share their repositories, access other developers’ repositories, and store remote copies of repositories to serve as backups.