Part3:

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

What’s GitHub and why use GitHub? GitHub is a platform that allows groups of people to work on the same documents (often code) at the same time, and without stepping on each other's toes. It's a distributed version control system. Development of the GitHub platform began on 1 October 2007. The site was launched in April 2008 by Tom Preston-Werner, Chris Wanstrath, and PJ Hyett after it had been made available for a few months prior as a beta release. There are some similar platforms: GitLab, Bitbucket, Beanstalk.

Part4:

<https://try.github.io>

git init

git status

git add filename

git add -A . where the dot stands for the current directory, so everything in and beneath it is added. The -A ensures even file deletions are included.

You can use git reset <filename> to remove a file or files from the staging area.

git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"

git log

git remote add origin <https://github.com/try-git/try_git.git>

git push -u origin master

git pull origin master

git diff HEAD

git diff –staged

git reset octofamily/octodog.txt

git reset

git checkout -- octocat.txt

git branch clean\_up

git checkout clean\_up

git checkout -b new\_branch

to checkout and create a branch at the same time. This is the same thing as doing:

git branch new\_branch

git checkout new\_branch

git rm '\*.txt'

git commit -m "Remove all the cats"

git merge clean\_up

git branch -d clean\_up

git push

Part5:

Define the following terms in the context of Git (2 lines maximum):

* Repository
* Commit
* Push
* Branch
* Fork
* Merge
* Clone
* Pull
* Pull request

Repository: The purpose of Git is to manage a project, or a set of files, as they change over time. Git stores this information in a data structure called a repository.

Commit: to store our staged changes

Push: push updates remote references along with associated objects.

Branch: A branch in Git is simply a lightweight movable pointer to one of these commits.

Fork: copying the others’ repository onto your GitHub

Merge: when differences in the typically master branch with the alternative branch are resolved and the former subsumes the latter

Clone: a GitHub repository can be copied onto the local system through the clone command.

Pull: Fetch from and integrate with another repository or a local branch.

Pull Request: Pull requests are proposed changes to a repository submitted by a user and accepted or rejected by a repository's collaborators.

Part7:

1. Fork
2. Edit the file and commit
3. Pull request