GIT - Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency. A version control system, or VCS, tracks the history of changes as people and teams collaborate on projects together. Commonly used for both open source and commercial software development, with significant benefits for teams.  
  
GITHUB - GitHub is a Git hosting repository that provides developers with tools to ship better code through command line features, issues (threaded discussions) and pull requests a code for review. A repository the entire collection of files and folders associated with a project, along with each file’s revision history. The file history appears as snapshots in time called commits, and the commits exist as a linked-list relationship, and can be organized into multiple lines of development called branches.  
  
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.  
  
Clone - creates a local copy of a project that already exists remotely. The clone includes all the codes, project’s files, history, and branches.  
  
Commit - saves the snapshot to the project history and completes the change-tracking process.   
  
Push - updates the remote repository with any commits made locally to a branch.  
  
Pull- updates the local line of development with updates from its remote counterpart. Developers use this command if a teammate has made commits to a branch on a remote, and they would like to reflect those changes in their local environment.  
  
Branch- shows the branches made from Master which are being worked on locally.  
  
Merge - Upon clicking merge, GitHub automatically performs the equivalent of a local ‘git merge’ operation. GitHub also keeps the entire branch development history on the merged pull request.  
  
Merge Conflict - Merge conflicts happen when you merge branches that have competing commits, and Git needs your help to decide which changes to incorporate in the final merge. Git can often resolve differences between branches and merge them automatically.  
  
Fetch - This allows you download files and changes from the remote to your local repository. I advise that you always do this before you start working on code or making changes so as to avoid conflicts or working on code your teammate might have already completed  
  
Remote -  This is the common repository all team members used to exchange their changes. The Remote repository should be most updated version of the code repository. Think of this like a final version after all combined changes by team members. This is where GitHub comes in. The remote version is usually stored on a hosting service like GitHub or a local server.