**Answers to questions**

* Part3

What is GitHub?

GitHub is a code hosting platform for version control and collaboration. It lets people work together on projects from anywhere. GitHub is a web hosting service and software development management, using the Git version control software.

When was it created?

The site was launched at 10 April 2008.

Why?

To provide [social networking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_networking)-like functions such as feeds, followers, wikis and a [social network graph](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collaboration_graph) to display how developers work on their versions of a repository.

By who?

By [Tom Preston-Werner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tom_Preston-Werner), Chris Wanstrath, and PJ Hyett.

What similar platforms exist?

GitLub, Bitbucket….

Why would you use such a platform?

I would use GitHub in order to share my codes with other developers and to have critiques and recommendations to improve myself.

Also to have an idea of what is doing other developers.

Part 4

<https://www.codeschool.com/users/2378135>

> git init

$ git status

$ git status

$ git add octocat.txt

$ git status

$ git commit -m "Addcute octocat story"

$ git add '\*.txt'

$ git commit -m "Add all the octocat txt files'

$ git commit -m 'Add all the octocat txt files'

$ 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 add octofamily/octodog.txt

$ git diff --staged

$ git reset octofamily/octodog.txt

$ git checkout -- octocat.txt

$ git branch clean\_up

$ git checkout clean\_up

$ git rm '\*.txt'

$ git commit - m "Remove all the cats"

$ git commit -m "Remove all the cats"

$ git checkout master

$ git merge clean\_up

$ git branch -d clean up

$ git branch -d clean\_up

$ git push

>

Part 5

Branch: Branches serve as an abstraction for the edit/stage/commit process in Git Basics

Repository: a central location in which data is stored and managed.

Commit: The git commit command commits the staged snapshot to the project history. Committed snapshots can be thought of as “safe” versions of a project.

Fork: A *fork* is a copy of a repository.

Merge: merge command join two or more development histories together.

Pull: The command Incorporates changes from a remote repository into the current branch.

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

Push: Send commits to a Remote Repository.