***Q1. Steps to Configure Git***

1. Download and install git on local machine(Computer, laptop) from git-scm.com
2. Create local Repository any place we want on desktop or another place we preferred.
3. Open git bash command prompt
4. Change the directory to created local repository by using command cd <directory>
5. After changed to local created directory we can initialize the git directory by using **git init** command
6. Then the git folder displays in side local repository created previously, and at this time the git is ready
7. So, we can configure the git to connect to git hub by using the following commands
   1. git config –global user.name “<username of Github>”
   2. git config –global user.email <email address used for github>
8. After this we can do any projects and add and commit to git and push to git hub by using the command **git push –u origin master** or we can clone projects from github to our local repository and do it and re upload by push commands.

***Q2. Similarities and difference between Git and GitHub***

* 1. ***The Difference between Git and GitHub***

Git is a version control system that lets you manage and keep track of your source code history. GitHub is a cloud-based hosting service that lets you manage Git repositories. If we have open-source projects that use Git, then GitHub is designed to help you better manage them. Git 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 on his or her local device to collaborate. It is commonly referred to as one of the best 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, 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.

* 1. ***Summary of Git and GitHub Differences***

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| --- | --- |
| Git | GitHub |
| * Version control as well as sharing codes * The desktop interface is called Git GUI * Open source licensed. Freeware * Command-line tool * The tool used to manage source codes. All its versions * Local machines * It is independent of GitHub | * Centralized source code hosting * This interface is called GitHub Desktop * Both free and paid options available. * Web * A place to copy all the Git repository * Cloud-based system * Depends on Git |

* 1. ***The similarity between Git and GitHub***

Both Git and GitHub provide source code management (SCM) and make merging and sharing code easier, this is pretty much where their similarities end. The also increase or enhance the cooperation works between developers. This leads to communicate developers across the world via git and github. Both are used for work simultaneously and to integrate their works