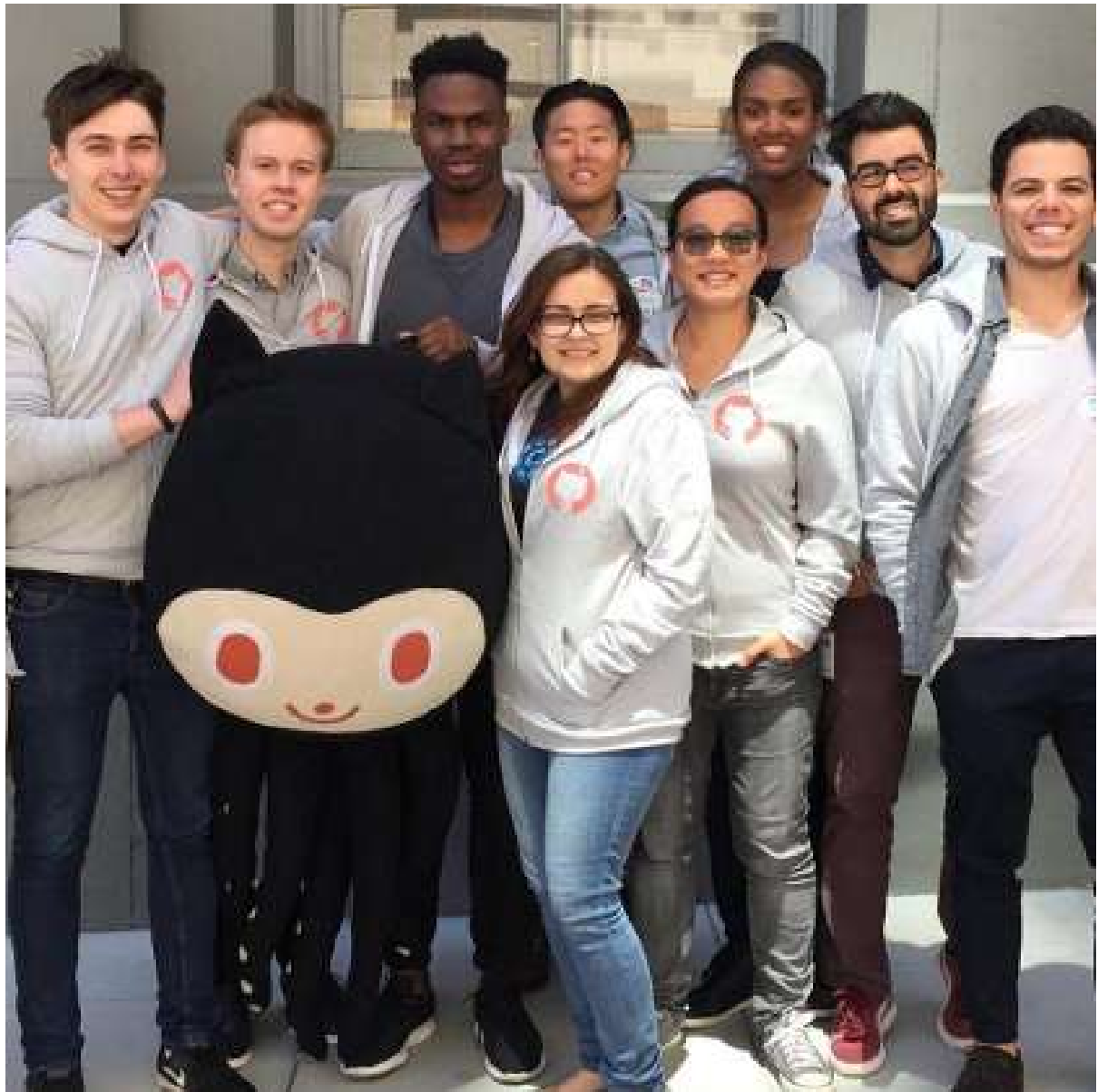


What is Github



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Github

GitHub is an American company that provides hosting for software development version control using Git. It is a subsidiary of Microsoft, which acquired the company in 2018 for \$7.5 billion. It offers all of the distributed version control and source code management functionality of Git as well as adding its own features. It provides access control and several collaboration features such as bug tracking, feature requests, task management, and wikis for every project. GitHub offers plans for free, professional, and enterprise accounts. Free GitHub accounts are commonly used to host open source projects. As of January 2019, GitHub offers unlimited private repositories to all plans, including free accounts. As of May 2019, GitHub reports having over 37 million users and more than 100 million repositories, making it the largest host of source code in the world. GitHub was developed by Chris Wanstrath, P. J. Hyett, Tom Preston-Werner and Scott Chacon using Ruby on Rails, and started in February 2008. The company, GitHub, Inc., has existed since 2007 and is located in San Francisco. On February 24, 2009, GitHub team members announced, in a talk at Yahoo! headquarters, that within the first year of being online, GitHub had accumulated over 46,000 public repositories, 17,000 of which were formed in the previous month alone. At that time, about 6,200 repositories had been forked at least once and 4,600 had been merged. On July 5, 2009, GitHub announced that the site was being harnessed by over 100,000 users. On July 27, 2009, in another talk delivered at Yahoo!, Preston-Werner announced that GitHub had grown to host 90,000 unique public repositories, 12,000 having been forked at least once, for a total of 135,000 repositories. On July 25, 2010, GitHub announced that it was hosting 1 million repositories. On April 20, 2011, GitHub announced that it was hosting 2 million repositories. On June 2, 2011, ReadWriteWeb reported that GitHub had surpassed SourceForge and Google Code in total number of commits for the period of January to May 2011. On July 9, 2012, Peter Levine, general partner at GitHub investor Andreessen Horowitz, stated that GitHub had been growing revenue at 300% annually.

since 2008 "profitably nearly the entire way" On January 16, 2013, GitHub announced it had passed the 3 million users mark and was then hosting more than 5 million repositories. On December 23, 2013, GitHub announced it had reached 10 million repositories. In June 2015, GitHub opened an office in Japan that is its first office outside of the U.S. On July 29, 2015, GitHub announced it had raised \$250 million in funding in a round led by Sequoia Capital. The round valued the company at approximately \$2 billion. In 2016, GitHub was ranked No. 14 on the Forbes Cloud 100 list. On February 28, 2018, GitHub fell victim to the second largest distributed denial-of-service attack in history, with incoming traffic reaching a peak of about 1.35 terabits per second. On June 4, 2018, Microsoft announced it had reached an agreement to acquire GitHub for \$7.5 billion. The purchase closed on October 26, 2018. On June 19, 2018, GitHub expanded its GitHub Education by offering free education bundles to all schools. On June 4, 2018, Microsoft announced its intent to acquire GitHub for US\$7.5 billion, and the deal closed on October 26, 2018. GitHub will continue to operate independently as a community, platform and business. Under Microsoft, the service will be led by Xamarin's Nat Friedman, reporting to Scott Guthrie, executive vice president of Microsoft Cloud and AI. Current CEO Chris Wanstrath will be retained as a "technical fellow", also reporting to Guthrie. Microsoft had become a significant user of GitHub, using it to host open source projects and development tools such as Chakra Core, PowerShell, Visual Studio Code, and Windows Terminal and has backed other open source projects such as Linux, and developed Virtual File System for Git —a Git extension for managing large-scale repositories. There have been concerns from developers Kyle Simpson, JavaScript trainer and author, and Rafael Laguna, CEO at Open-Xchange over Microsoft's purchase, citing uneasiness over Microsoft's handling of previous acquisitions, such as Nokia's mobile business or Skype. Some saw this as a culmination of Microsoft's recent changes in business strategy under CEO Satya Nadella, which has seen a larger focus on the sale of cloud computing services as its main line of business, alongside development of and contributions to open source software, as opposed to the Microsoft Windows operating system. Harvard Business Review argued that Microsoft was intending to acquire GitHub to get access to its userbase, so it can be used as a loss leader to encourage use of its other development products and services. Concerns over the sale bolstered interest in competitors: Bitbucket, GitLab and SourceForge reported that they had seen spikes in new users intending to migrate projects from GitHub to their respective

services. GitHub, Inc. was originally a flat organization with no middle managers; in other words, "everyone is a manager". Employees could choose to work on projects that interested them, but salaries were set by the chief executive. In 2014, GitHub, Inc. introduced a layer of middle management. GitHub.com was a start-up business, which in its first years provided enough revenue to be funded solely by its three founders and start taking on employees. In July 2012, four years after the company was founded, Andreessen Horowitz invested \$100 million in venture capital. In July 2015 GitHub raised another \$250 million of venture capital in a series B round. Investors were Sequoia Capital, Andreessen Horowitz, Thrive Capital and other venture capital funds. As of August 2016, GitHub was making \$140 million in Annual Recurring Revenue. GitHub's mascot is an anthropomorphized "octocat" with five octopus-like arms. The character was created by graphic designer Simon Oxley as clip art to sell on iStock, a website that enables designers to market royalty-free digital images. GitHub became interested in Oxley's work after Twitter selected a bird that he designed for their own logo. The illustration GitHub chose was a character that Oxley had named Octopuss. Since GitHub wanted Octopuss for their logo, they negotiated with Oxley to buy exclusive rights to the image. GitHub renamed Octopuss to Octocat, and trademarked the character along with the new name. Later, GitHub hired illustrator Cameron McEfee to adapt Octocat for different purposes on the website and promotional materials; McEfee and various GitHub users have since created hundreds of variations of the character, which are available on The Octodex. In March 2014, GitHub programmer Julie Ann Horvath alleged that founder and CEO Tom Preston-Werner and his wife Theresa engaged in a pattern of harassment against her that led to her leaving the company. In April 2014, GitHub released a statement denying Horvath's allegations. However, following an internal investigation, GitHub confirmed the claims. GitHub's CEO Chris Wanstrath wrote on the company blog, "The investigation found Tom Preston-Werner in his capacity as GitHub's CEO acted inappropriately, including confrontational conduct, disregard of workplace complaints, insensitivity to the impact of his spouse's presence in the workplace, and failure to enforce an agreement that his spouse should not work in the office." Preston-Werner then resigned from the company. In 2017 more allegations were made of discriminatory and unsupportive behavior at GitHub by a developer who had been recruited following a commitment by GitHub to improve its diversity and inclusivity. Development of the GitHub platform began on October 19, 2007. The site was launched in April 2008 by Tom Preston-Werner, Chris Wanstrath, P. J.

Hyett and Scott Chacon after it had been made available for a few months prior as a beta release. Projects on GitHub can be accessed and manipulated using the standard Git command-line interface and all of the standard Git commands work with it. GitHub also allows registered and non-registered users to browse public repositories on the site. Multiple desktop clients and Git plugins have also been created by GitHub and other third parties that integrate with the platform. The site provides social networking-like functions such as feeds, followers, wikis and a social network graph to display how developers work on their versions of a repository and what fork is newest. A user must create an account in order to contribute content to the site, but public repositories can be browsed and downloaded by anyone. With a registered user account, users are able to have discussions, manage repositories, submit contributions to others' repositories, and review changes to code. GitHub began offering unlimited private repositories at no cost in January 2019. Previously, only public repositories were free. The fundamental software that underpins GitHub is Git itself, written by Linus Torvalds, creator of Linux. The additional software that provides the GitHub user interface was written using Ruby on Rails and Erlang by GitHub, Inc. developers Wanstrath, Hyett, and Preston-Werner. GitHub is mostly used for code. In addition to source code, GitHub supports the following formats and features: Documentation, including automatically rendered README files in a variety of Markdown-like file formats Issue tracking with labels, milestones, assignees and a search engine Wikis Pull requests with code review and comments Commits history Graphs: pulse, contributors, commits, code frequency, punch card, network, members Integrations Directory Unified and split diffs Email notifications Option to subscribe someone to notifications by @ mentioning them. Emojis GitHub Pages: small websites can be hosted from public repositories on GitHub. The URL format is <https://username.github.io>. Nested task-lists within files Visualization of geospatial data 3D render files that can be previewed using a new integrated STL file viewer that displays the files on a "3D canvas". The viewer is powered by WebGL and Three.js. Photoshop's native PSD format can be previewed and compared to previous versions of the same file. PDF document viewer Security Alerts of known Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures in different packages GitHub's Terms of Service do not require public software projects hosted on GitHub to meet the Open Source Definition. For that reason, it is essential for users and developers intending to use a piece of software found on GitHub to read the software license in the repository to determine if it

meets their needs. The Terms of Service state, "By setting your repositories to be viewed publicly, you agree to allow others to view and fork your repositories."