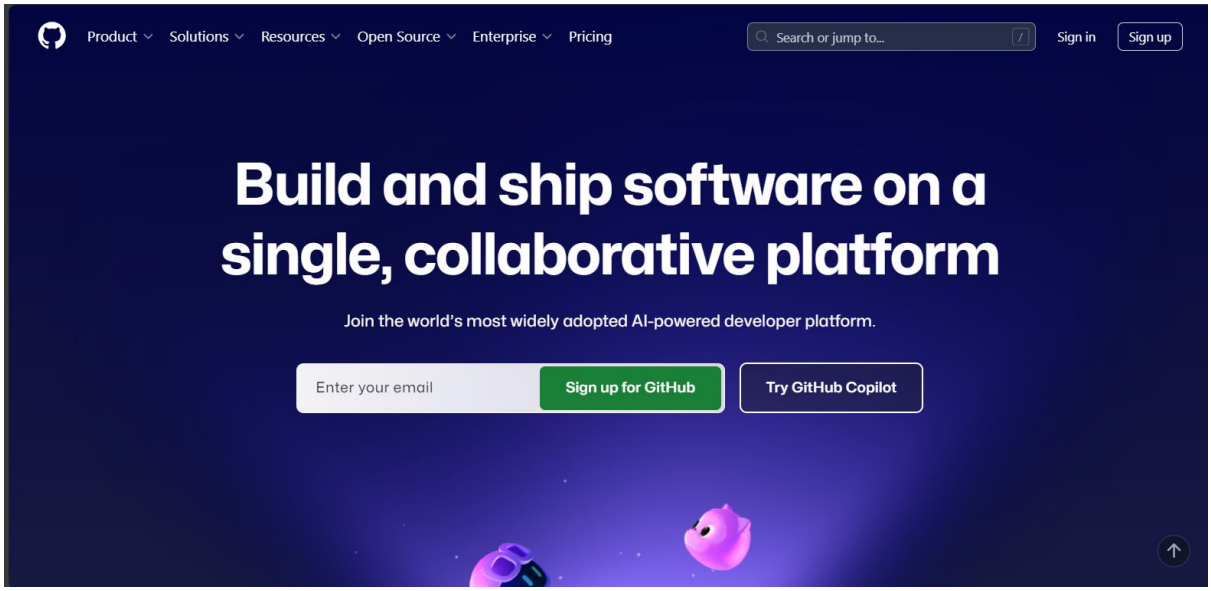
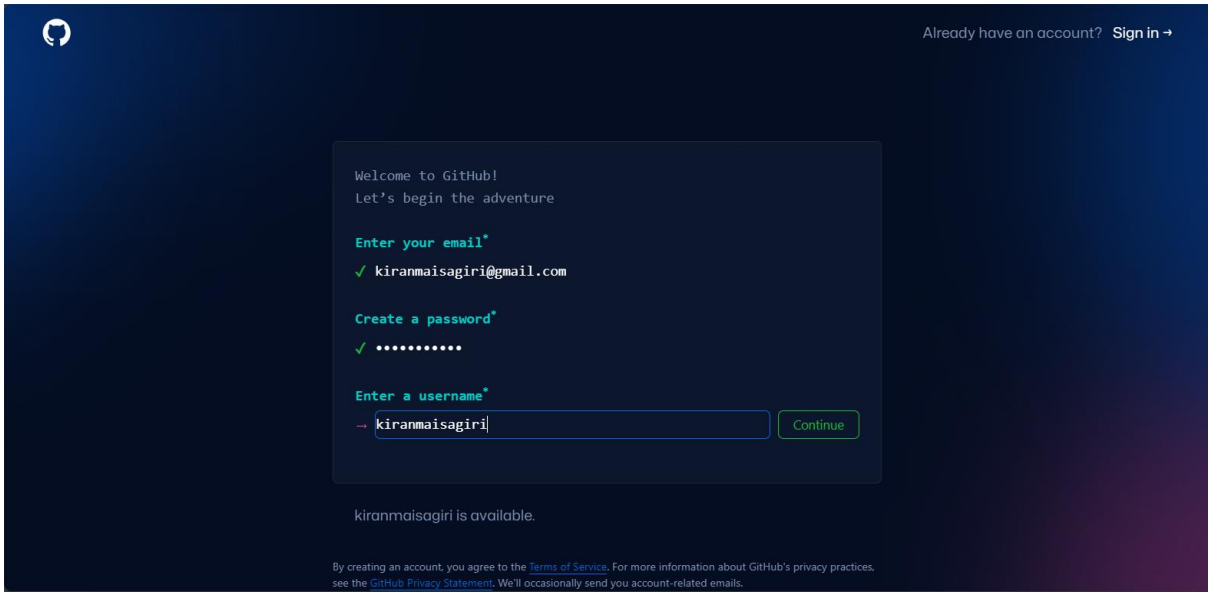
CREATION OF GitHub ACCOUNT

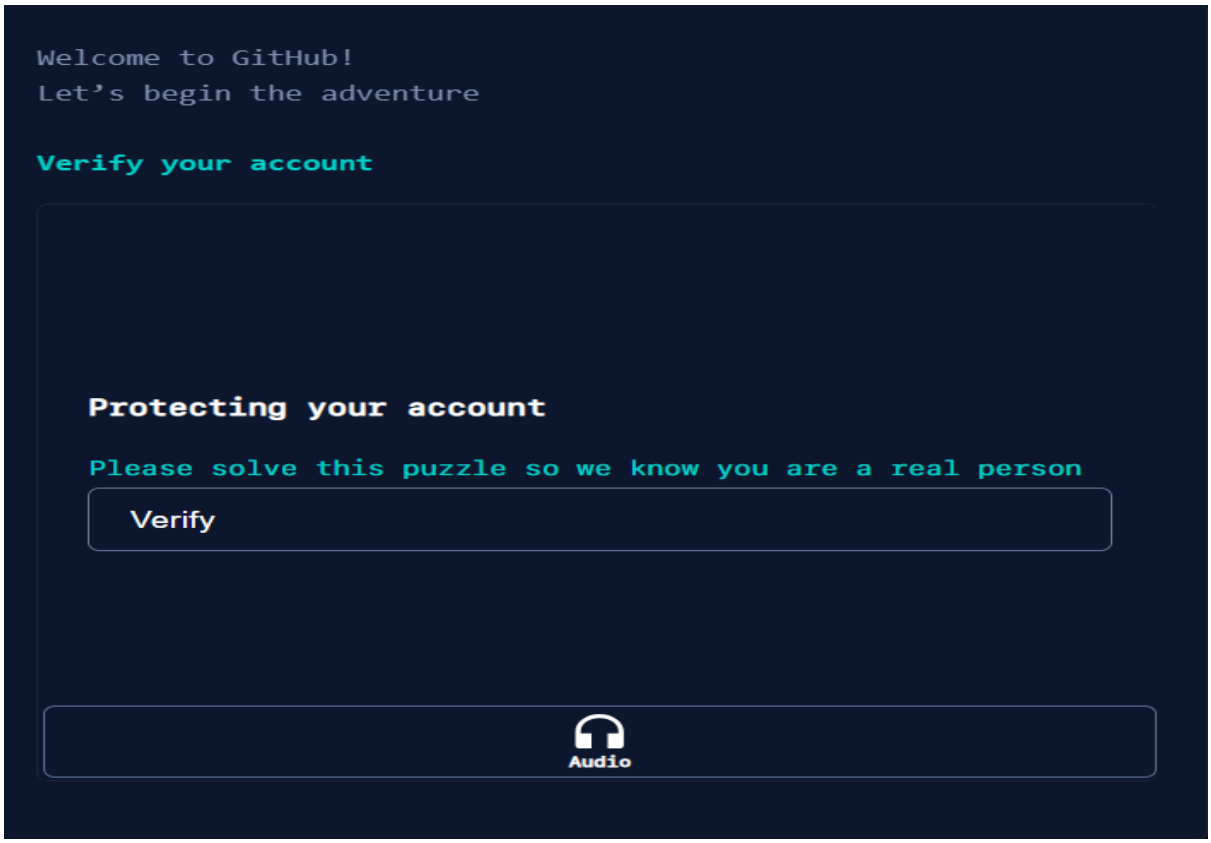
STEP 1: Open GitHub for creating an account.



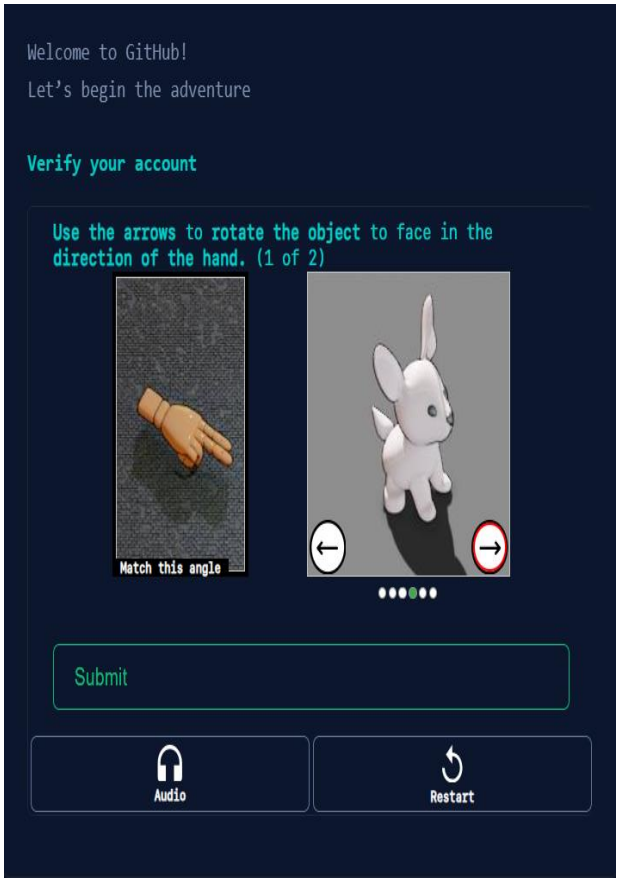
STEP 2: Enter your email id, password and username.



STEP 3: Verify your account by solving the given puzzles.

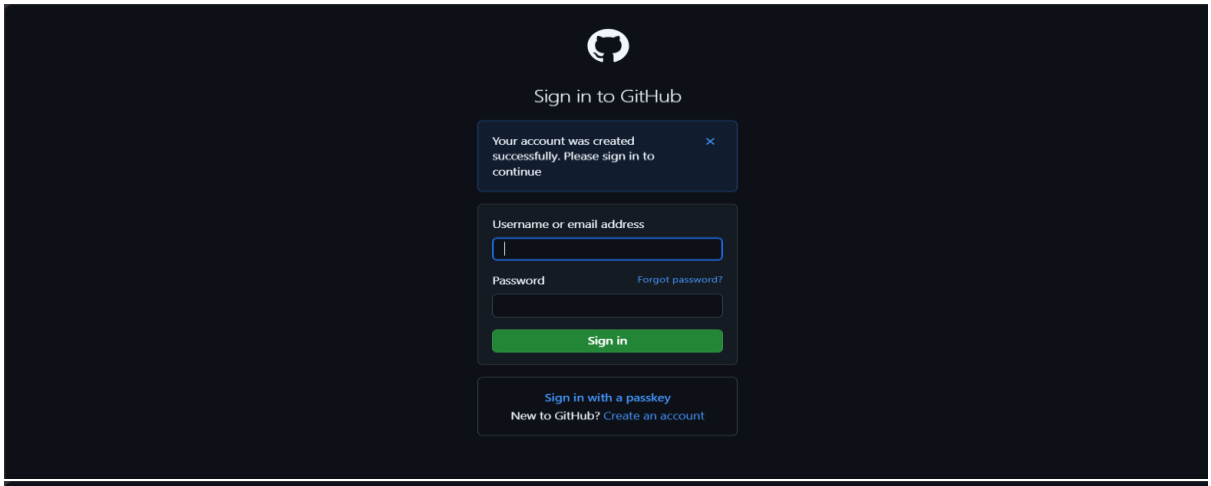


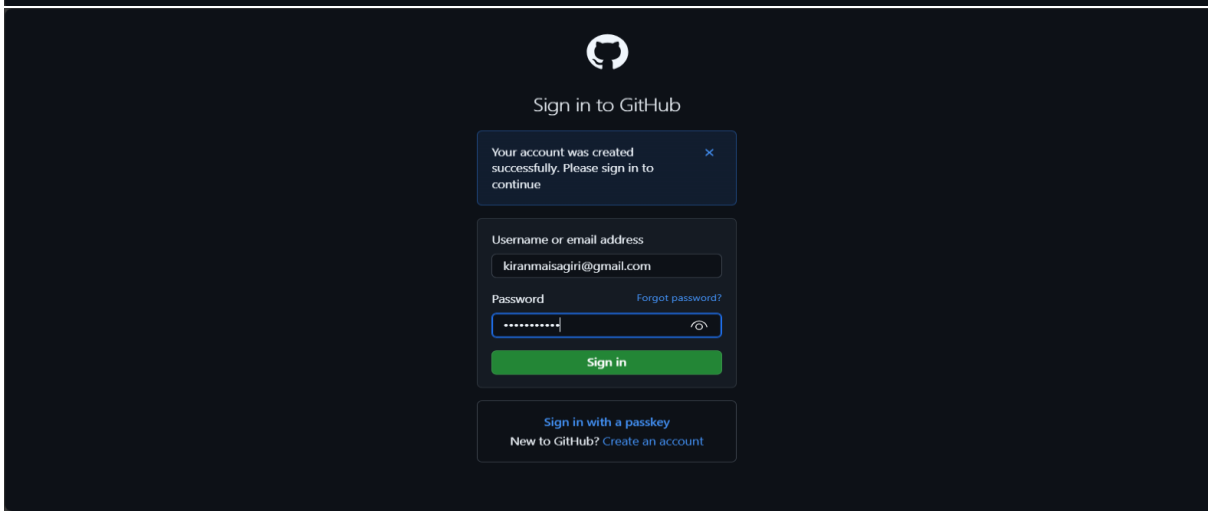
STEP 4: Solve the puzzles by rotating the object to face in the direction of the hand.



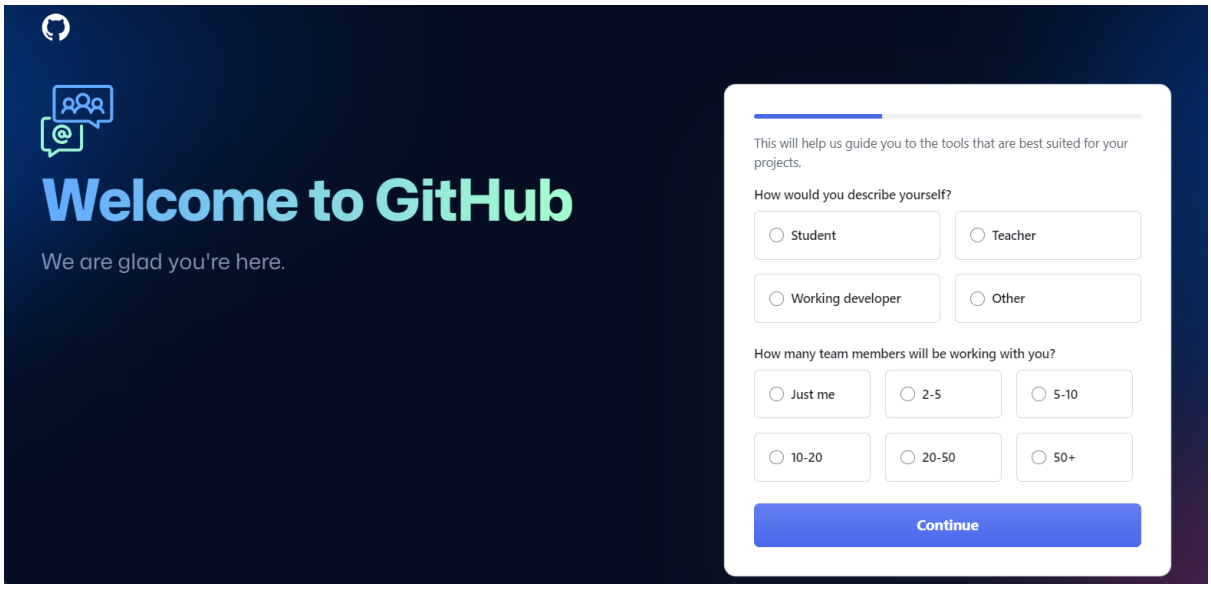
STEP 5: Enter the launch code sent to your entered email address.

STEP 6: Sign in to the account that you previously created by entering the email and password.

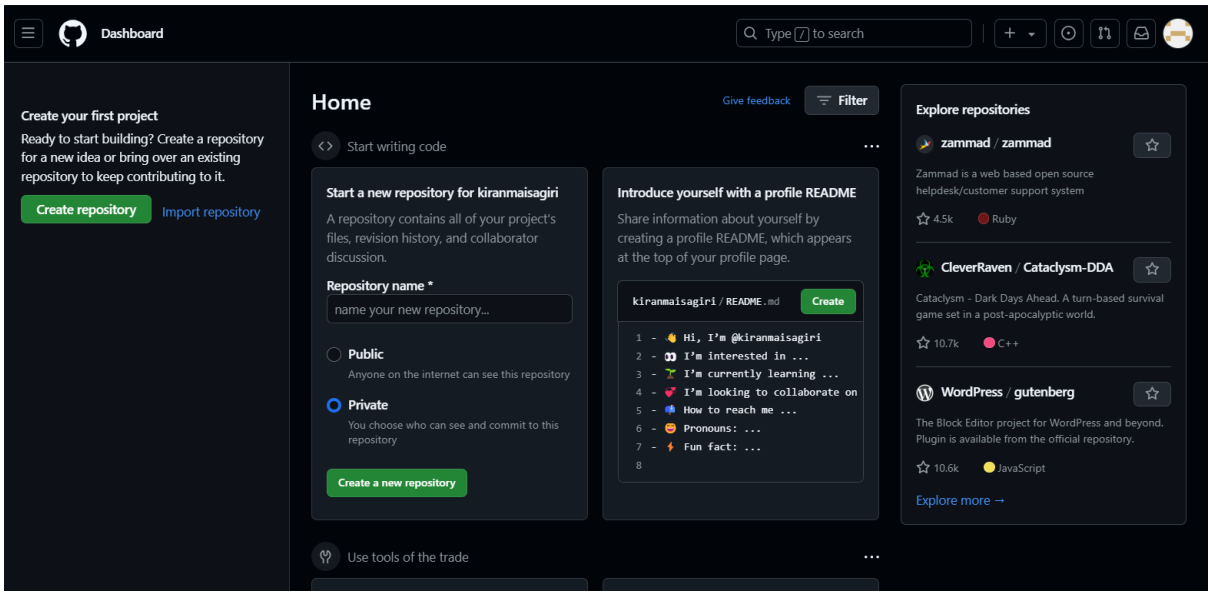




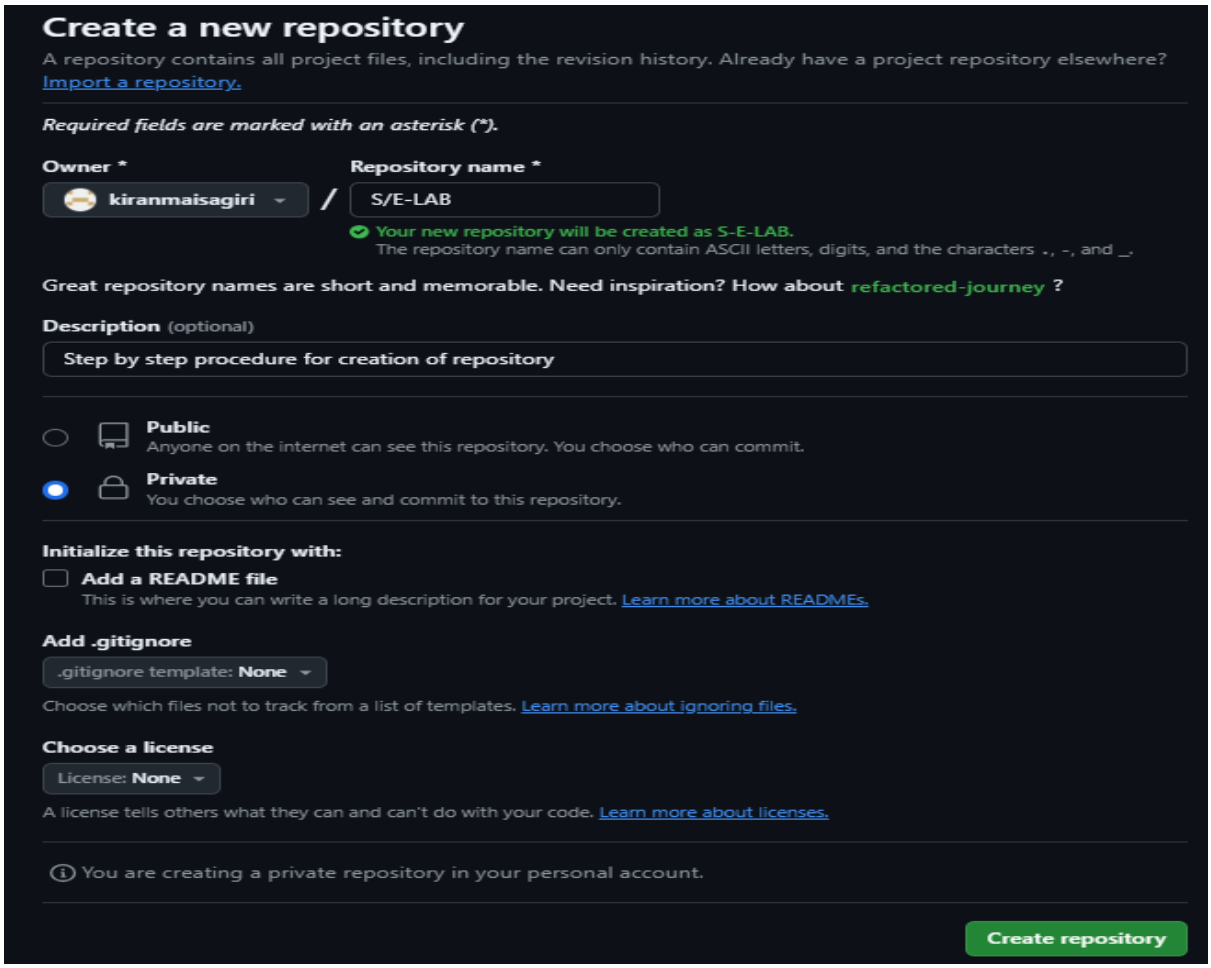
STEP 7: Personalize your account based on your interests.



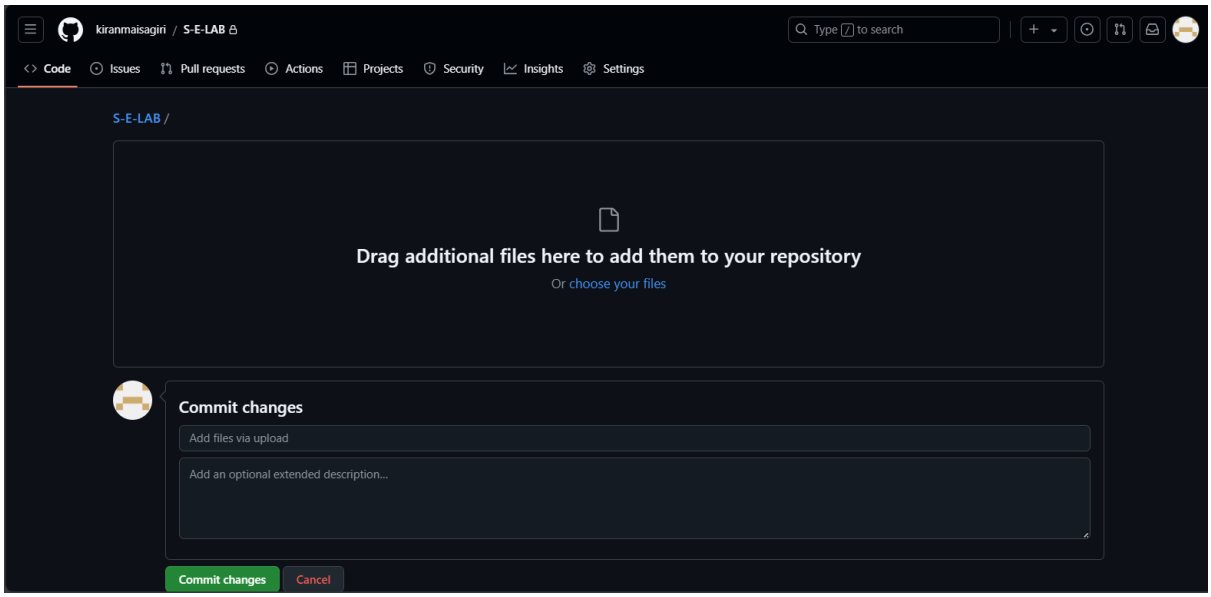
STEP 8: Create projects and start building. Create a repository for a new idea or bring over an existing repository to keep contributing to it.



STEP 9: Create a new repository by entering a name for the repository and choose if you want the repository to be private or public.



STEP 10: Upload any files or code as required.



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GIT AND GITHUB.

S.No.	Git	GitHub
1.	Git is a software.	GitHub is a service.
2.	Git is a command-line tool	GitHub is a graphical user interface
3.	Git is installed locally on the system	GitHub is hosted on the web
4.	Git is maintained by linux.	GitHub is maintained by Microsoft.
5.	Git is focused on version control and code sharing.	GitHub is focused on centralized source code hosting.
6.	Git is a version control system to manage source code history.	GitHub is a hosting service for Git repositories.
7.	Git was first released in 2005.	GitHub was launched in 2008.
8.	Git has no user management feature.	GitHub has a built-in user management feature.
9.	Git is open-source licensed.	GitHub includes a free-tier and pay-for-use tier.
10.	Git has minimal external tool configuration.	GitHub has an active marketplace for tool integration.
11.	Git provides a Desktop interface named Git Gui.	GitHub provides a Desktop interface named GitHub Desktop.
12.	Git competes with CVS, Subversion, Mercurial, etc.	GitHub competes with GitLab, Bit Bucket, AWS Code Commit, Azure DevOps Server, etc.