

Git vs GitHub

Version Control System is a management software responsible for managing changes to compute programs, documents, website code etc., It helps to recover files / folder easily and roll back to previous version.

There are three types of Version Control System. They are,

- (i) Local VCS
- (ii) Centralized VCS
- (iii) Distributed VCS

Local Version Control System: Changes are stored in files along with filename/timestamp.

Eg: Laptop

Drawbacks:

- (i) Corrupted
- (ii) Hardware crash

Centralized Version Control System: It is a repository of files and folder where your codes are store in a remote place.

Drawbacks:

- (i) Corrupted
- (ii) Hardware crash
- (iii) No local repository
- (iv) It had only single repository

Distributed Version Control System: It contains multiple repositories. Each user has their own local repository and also there is a central repository. It provides full pack up of their codes. Eg: Git

Git vs GitHub:

Git is a free and open-source Distributed Version Control System. It helps developers keep track of the history of their code files by storing them in versions in the server repository. It stores snapshots of Projects.

GitHub is a cloud-based hosting service. It helps developers store and manage their codes. We can track or control the changes to the codes.

Difference between Git and GitHub:

Git	GitHub
It is a tool to execute Version Control System	It is a platform which utilizes Git to carry out its work.
It is a software which needs to be installed.	It is a web based platform where we need to create our own accounts.
It is command line interface	It is a GUI

Git commands:

pwd	Present working directory
mkdir	Create a new directory
echo \$?	This tells us our previous command is successful or not. If it returns 0 then it represents successful. Other than 0 represents not successful.
clear/ctrl+l	Clear the screen
ls	It list the files & directories under the working directory
ll	Long list of the files & directories of the working directory
cd	Change directory
	cd . → current directory cd .. → parent directory / one level directory up cd ../../ → navigating 2 level up to the parent directory
cat/vi	create files
cp	copy & paste
mv	cut & paste
rm	remove a file rm -i → ask to enter 'y' or 'n' to remove a file
git init	Initialize the directory
git status	Returns which branch you are, what files are committed
git help	get all git commands
git add .	adds a change in the working directory to the staging area
git commit	captures a snapshot of the project's currently staged changes
git push	used to upload local repository content to a remote repository
git log	to review and read a history of everything that happens to a repository
git remote remove	remove a remote branch

Git Lifecycle:

