Frank Fico

Software Engineering

Dr. Scharff

22 February 2016

*Answer the following questions.*

*What is GitHub? When was it created? Why? By who? What similar platforms exist? Why would you use such a platform? (Answer between 5 and 10 lines)*

GitHub is a web-based Git repository hosting service. It permits the documentation of a project’s development, as well as task management and bug reports. GitHub was created on 8 February 2008 by Tom Preston-Werner, Chris Wanstrath, and PJ Hyett. Similar platforms to GitHub include SourceForge and BitBucket. The usage of a platform such as GitHub offers such amenities as access to open-source software projects, as well as access control regarding one’s own projects and a plethora of collaboration features and task management options. These features allow for effective remote software development among a team of colleagues.

* -

Git tutorials completed. No more Octodog!

* -

*Define the following terms in the context of Git (2 lines maximum):*

* *Repository*
* *Commit*
* *Push*
* *Branch*
* *Fork*
* *Merge*
* *Clone*
* *Pull*
* *Pull request*

Repository; a folder of sorts that contains all of the project files (including documentation) and stores each files revision history. They can have multiple collaborators and be public or private.

Commit; a commit is an individual change to a file (or a set of files). With Git, these changes create unique IDs that allow you to keep record of what changes were made when and by who.

Push; sending one’s committed changes to a remote repository. Were you to change something locally in a group repo, you’d want to push those changes so your collaborators could access them.

Branch; a parallel version of a repository. Contained within the repository but does not affect the primary branch; allows one to work freely without disrupting the live build. Can be merged to the original branch.

Fork; a personal copy of another user’s repository that lives on your account but remains attached to the source repo. Forks allow you to make changes to a project without affecting the original.

Merge; the taking of changes from one branch (typically within the same repository or from a fork) and applying them to another. Often happens as a pull request or via the command line.

Clone; a copy of repository that lives on your computer rather than on a server somewhere. This allows offline changes to a project that *can* be pushed to the cloned repository when one is online.

Pull; the process of fetching in changes *and* merging them. If someone edits a remote file that you’re both working on, pulling those changes to your local copy can keep it up to date.

Pull request; proposed changes to a repository submitted by a user and accepted (or rejected) by the repo’s collaborators. Think of it as a suggestion to accept one’s contribution to a project.