1. **Write the steps to configure git**

**Configure your Git username/email**

You typically configure your global username and email address after installing Git. However, you can do so now if you missed that step or want to make changes. After you set your global configuration, repository-specific configuration is optional.

Git configuration works the same across Windows, macOS, and Linux.

**To set your global username/email configuration:**

1. Open the command line.
2. Set your username:  
   git config --global user.name "FIRST\_NAME LAST\_NAME"
3. Set your email address:  
   git config --global user.email "MY\_NAME@example.com"

**To set repository-specific username/email configuration:**

1. From the command line, change into the repository directory.
2. Set your username:  
   git config user.name "FIRST\_NAME LAST\_NAME"
3. Set your email address:  
   git config user.email "MY\_NAME@example.com"
4. Verify your configuration by displaying your configuration file:  
   cat .git/config

**Update your configuration from` Sourcetree**

Sourcetree adds your name and email address to your configuration files automatically when you log in with your Atlassian account. Use these steps if you'd like to update your global username/email or add a repository-specific username/email. After you set your global configuration, repository-specific configuration is optional.

**To set your global username/email configuration:**

1. (macOS) From the **Sourcetree** menu, select **Preferences**.  
   (Windows) From the **Tools** menu, select **Options**.
2. Select the **General** tab if it's not already selected.
3. Under **Default user information**, update your **Full name** and **Email address**.

**To set repository-specific username/email configuration:**

1. From the repository in Sourcetree, click **Settings**.
2. From the dialog that opens, select the **advanced** tab.
3. If **Use global user settings** are selected, remove the checkmark.
4. Update **Full name** and **Email address** with the username/email details you want to use.
5. Write the difference and similarity of git and github

***Difference***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| list | Git | GitHub |
| **Founded by** | Linux foundation | GitHub was a company itself later acquired by Microsoft | |
| **Existing from** | 2005 | 2008 and Microsoft purchased in 2018 | |
| **Written in** | 45% C, 35% Shell, remaining Perl, TCL, etc | Ruby | |
| **Main Focus** | Version control as well as sharing codes | Centralized source code hosting | |
| **Desktop version** | The desktop interface is called Git GUI | This interface is called GitHub Desktop | |
| **User Management features** | NIL | Built-in | |
| **Administered through** | Command-line tool | Web | |
| **External tool configuration features availability** | Very minimal | Extensive and active for tool integration | |
| **Competitors** | IBM, Clear Case, Subversion | Bitbucket, GitLab, Atlassian | |
| **Cost** | Open source licensed. Freeware | Both free and paid options available. The paid version will let you buy private repo. Open source repo can be accessed free of cost | |
| **What is it in simple words** | The tool used to manage source codes. All its versions | A place to copy all the Git repository | |
| **Installed in** | Local machines | Cloud-based system | |
| **Dependency** | It is independent of GitHub | Depends on Git | |
| **Internet connection required** | NO | YES | |

***The similarity***

So far we discussed Git vs GitHub and now let us try to connect them. GitHub is a Git repository that allows hosting. GitHub is developed around Git. If you want to understand in layman's terms then tell me the similarity between Face and Facebook. Yes, Facebook publishes the connections faced online. We call it a social media networking tool. It is not your actual face but your database with all your details of yours. Likewise, GitHub will hold the Git repository and host them. This further means that what was once private to you in your local machine Git, can now be accessed by all from GitHub.