GitHub is a Web-based Git repository hosting service. It offers all of the distributedcontrol and source code management (SCM) functionality of Git as well as adding its own features. It was founded on February 8, 2008 by Tom Preston-Werner, Chris Wanstrath, PJ Hyett. GitLab are the similar platforms like GitHuB.Github is used for social networking functionality like feeds and followers.

git status

# On branch master  
#  
# Initial commit  
#  
nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git add" to track)

Success!

$ git status

# On branch master  
#  
# Initial commit  
#  
# Untracked files:  
# (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)  
#  
# octocat.txt  
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Success!

Initial commit  
#  
# Untracked files:  
# (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)  
#  
# octocat.txt  
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Success!

$ git add octocat.txt

Nice job, you've added octocat.txt to the Staging Area

On branch master  
#  
# Initial commit  
#  
# Changes to be committed:  
# (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)  
#  
# new file: octocat.txt  
#

Success!

$ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"

[master (root-commit) 20b5ccd] Add cute octocat story  
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)  
create mode 100644 octocat.txt

Success!

$ git commit -m "Add cute octocat story"

[master (root-commit) 20b5ccd] Add cute octocat story  
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)  
create mode 100644 octocat.txt

Success!

$ git add '\*.txt'

Success!

[master 3852b4d] Add all the octocat txt files  
4 files changed, 4 insertions(+)  
create mode 100644 blue\_octocat.txt  
create mode 100644 octofamily/baby\_octocat.txt  
create mode 100644 octofamily/momma\_octocat.txt  
create mode 100644 red\_octocat.txt

Success!

commit 3852b4db1634463d0bb4d267edb7b3f9cd02ace1  
Author: Try Git <try\_git@github.com>  
Date: Sat Oct 10 08:30:00 2020 -0500  
  
Add all the octocat txt files  
  
commit b652edfd888cd3d5e7fcb857d0dabc5a0fcb5e28  
Author: Try Git <try\_git@github.com>  
Date: Sat Oct 10 08:30:00 2020 -0500  
  
Added cute octocat story

Success!

$ git remote add origin https://github.com/try-git/try\_git.git

Success!

$ git push -u origin master

Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.

Success!

$ git pull origin master

Updating 3852b4d..3e70b0f  
Fast-forward  
yellow\_octocat.txt | 1 +  
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)  
create mode 100644 yellow\_octocat.txt

Success!

$ git pull origin master

$ git diff HEAD

git diff HEAD

diff --git a/octocat.txt b/octocat.txt  
index 7d8d808..e725ef6 100644  
--- a/octocat.txt  
+++ b/octocat.txt  
@@ -1 +1 @@  
-A Tale of Two Octocats  
+[mA Tale of Two Octocats and an Octodog

Success!

$ git add octofamily/octodog.txt

Success!

$ git diff --staged

diff --git a/octofamily/octodog.txt b/octofamily/octodog.txt  
new file mode 100644  
index 0000000..cfbc74a  
--- /dev/null  
+++ b/octofamily/octodog.txt  
@@ -0,0 +1 @@  
+[mwoof

Success!

$ git reset octofamily/octodog.txt

Success!

$ git checkout -- octocat.txt

Success!

$ git branch clean\_up

Success!

$ git checkout clean\_up

Switched to branch 'clean\_up'

Success!

$ git rm '\*.txt'

rm 'blue\_octocat.txt'  
rm 'octocat.txt'  
rm 'octofamily/baby\_octocat.txt'  
rm 'octofamily/momma\_octocat.txt'  
rm 'red\_octocat.txt'

Success!

[clean\_up 63540fe] Remove all the cats  
5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)  
delete mode 100644 blue\_octocat.txt  
delete mode 100644 octocat.txt  
delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby\_octocat.txt  
delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma\_octocat.txt  
delete mode 100644 red\_octocat.txt

Success

$ git checkout master

Switched to branch 'master'

Success!

Updating 3852b4d..ec6888b  
Fast-forward  
blue\_octocat.txt | 1 -  
octocat.txt | 1 -  
octofamily/baby\_octocat.txt | 1 -  
octofamily/momma\_octocat.txt | 1 -  
red\_octocat.txt | 1 -  
5 files changed, 5 deletions(-)  
delete mode 100644 blue\_octocat.txt  
delete mode 100644 octocat.txt  
delete mode 100644 octofamily/baby\_octocat.txt  
delete mode 100644 octofamily/momma\_octocat.txt  
delete mode 100644 red\_octocat.txt

Success!

$ git branch -d clean\_up

Deleted branch clean\_up (was ec6888b).

Success!

$ git push

To https://github.com/try-git/try\_git.git  
3e70b0f..a2d9349 master -> master

Success!

Repository-

A repository is simply a place where the history of your work is stored. It often lives in a .gitsubdirectory of your working copy - a copy of the most recent state of the files you're working on.

Commit-A commit object contains three things:

-A set of files, reflecting the state of a project at a given point in time.

 References to parent commit objects.

 An SHA1 name, a 40-character string that uniquely identifies the commit

It allows to add changes in the history of the repository and then can assign a commit name to it.

object. The name is composed of a hash of relevant aspects of the commit, so identical commits will always have the same name.

Push-Updates remote refs using local refs, while sending objects necessary to complete the given refs.

Branch-Within a repository you have branches, which are effectively forks within your own

repository. Your branches will have an ancestor commit in your repository, and will diverge

from that commit with your changes. You can later merge your branch changes. Branches

let you work on multiple disparate features at once.

Fork-To fork a project (take the source from someone's repository at certain point in time, and

apply your own diverging changes to it), you would clone the remote repository to create a

copy of it, then do your own work in your local repository and commit changes.

Merge-Incorporates changes from the named commits (since the time their histories diverged from the

current branch) into the current branch. This command is used by git pull to incorporate changes

from another repository and can be used by hand to merge changes from one branch into another.

Clone-Clones a repository into a newly created directory, creates remote-tracking branches for each branch in the cloned repository (visible using git branch -r), and creates and checks out an initial branch that is forked from the cloned repository’s currently active branch.

Pull-Incorporates changes from a remote repository into the current branch. In its default mode, git

pullis shorthand for git fetch followed by git merge FETCH\_HEAD.More precisely, git pull runs git fetch with the given parameters and calls git merge to merge the retrieved branch heads into the current branch. With --rebase, it runs git rebase instead of git merge.

Pull request-Pull requests let you tell others about changes you've pushed to a repository on GitHub. Once a pull request is sent, interested parties can review the set of changes, discuss potential modifications, and even push follow-up commits if necessary.

Commands used;

Git clone

Update readme file

Then git.add command to add the update

Git commit

Git push origin master