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CS 623 Final Project Responses

July 8th, 2017

Part 3

1)What is GitHub?

GitHub is a web-based Git or version control repository and internet hosting service.

2)When was it created? Why? By who?

Github site was launched in 2008 by Tom Preston-Werner, Chris Wanstrath and PJ Hyett, but the development of the GitHub platform began in 2007.

3) What similar platforms exist?

The similar platforms as GitHub are Bitbucket, SourceForge, Gogs, Lauchpad, Trac and so on.

4) Why would you use such a platform?

The benefits of using GitHub are GitHub makes for easier contributions to your top open source projects, it has everything turned into Markdown, GitHub has some of the best documentation around, and it has Gits and GitHub Pages, too.

Part 4

>git init

$ git status

$ git status

$ git add octocat.txt

$ git status

$ git commit –m “add cute octocat story”

$ git add ‘\*.txt’

$ git commit –m ‘Add all the octocat txt files’

$ git log

$ git remote add origin <https://github.com/try_git/try_git.git>

$ git push –u origin master

$ git pull origin master

$ git diff HEAD

$ git add octofamily/octodog.txt

$ git diff –staged

$ git reset octofamily/octodog.txt

$ git checkout – octocat.txt

$ git branch clean\_up

$ git checkout clean\_up

$ git rm ‘\*.txt’

$ git commit –m “Remove all the cats”

$ git merge clean\_up

$ git branch –d clean\_up

$ git push

>

Part 5

Repository: a directory or storage space where your projects can live. It can be local to a folder on your computer, or it can be a storage space on GitHub or another online host. You can keep code files, text files, image files, you name it, inside a repository.

Commit: This is the command that gives Git its power. When you commit, you are taking a “snapshot” of your repository at that point in time, giving you a checkpoint to which you can reevaluate or restore your project to any previous state.

Push: update the remote repository with your local changes.

Branch: Branching is the way to work on different versions of a repository at one time. By default, the depository has one branch named master which is considered to be the definitive branch. We use branches to experiment and make edits before committing them to master.

Fork: A fork is a copy of a repository. Most commonly, forks are used to either propose changes to someone else’s project or to use someone else’s project as a starting point for your own idea.

Merge: git merge will merge the modifications of another branch into the current working branch.

Clone: this will clone an online repository to your hard drive so you may begin working on your modifications. This local copy is called your local repository.

Pull: git pull is actually a combination of git fetch and git merge. It fetches the information from an online repository’s branch and merges it with your local copy.

Pull request: pull request let you tell others about changes you’ve pushed to a repository on GitHub. Once a pull request is opened, you can discuss and review the potential changes with collaborators and add follow up commits before the changes are merged into the repository.