What is github?

->Github is a code hosting platform for version control and collaboration. It lets you and others work together on project from anywhere.

->Github is web-based Git or version control repository and internet hosting services. It is mostly use for code.

->Github is a development platform inspired by the way you work. From open source to business, you can host and review code, manage projects, and build software alongside millions of other developers.

When github was created?

->Development of the github platform began on 1 October 2007. The site was launched in April 2008.

Why github was created?

->Because github provides some it’s own features like access control and several collaboration features such as bug tracking, feature request, task management and wikis for every project.

By whom was it created?

->Github was created by Tom Preston-Werner

What similar platforms exist?

->Gitlab, subversion(svn), Bitbucket

Why would you use such a platform?

->For version control, code storage and code retrieval

Define the following terms in the context of Git.

1. Repository

->A collection of commits, and branches and tags to identify commits.

2. Commit

->A commit, or "revision", is an individual change to a file (or set of files). It's like when you save a file, except with Git, every time you save it creates a unique ID (a.k.a. the "SHA" or "hash") that allows you to keep record of what changes were made when and by who. Commits usually contain a commit message which is a brief description of what changes were made.

3.Push

->Pushing refers to sending your committed changes to a remote repository, such as a repository hosted on GitHub. For instance, if you change something locally, you'd want to then push those changes so that others may access them.

4. Branch

->A branch is a parallel version of a repository. It is contained within the repository, but does not affect the primary or master branch allowing you to work freely without disrupting the "live" version. When you've made the changes you want to make, you can merge your branch back into the master branch to publish your changes.

5. Fork

->A fork is a personal copy of another user's repository that lives on your account. Forks allow you to freely make changes to a project without affecting the original.

6. Merge

->Merging takes the changes from one branch (in the same repository or from a fork), and applies them into another.

7. Clone

->A clone is a copy of a repository that lives on your computer instead of on a website's server somewhere, or the act of making that copy.

8. Pull

->Pull refers to when you are fetching in changes and merging them. For instance, if someone has edited the remote file you're both working on, you'll want to pull in those changes to your local copy so that it's up to date.

9. Pull request

->Pull requests are proposed changes to a repository submitted by a user and accepted or rejected by a repository's collaborators.