**Part 3:**

GitHub is a web-based hosting service for version controlling software using Git. The actual company was created in 2007 and the online repository service was officially released in April 2008. GitHub was developed to provide, social network like functions for hosting, viewing, and downloading code. “Users are able to have discussions, manage repositories, submit contributions to others’ repositories” 1. GitHub was developed by Wanstrath, Hyett, and Preston-Werner. Similar platforms include: Git itself, and Amazon’s AWS CodeCommit. GitHub is useful to view open-source code when practicing the DRY paradigm as well as hosting a project’s code with many active code committers.

**Part 4:**

Completed.

**Part 5:**

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

* Repository – a data structure of git which stores all file information in the project. It can also contain commit objects, and a set of head objects that reference the commits.
* Commit – is an object that contains a set of files that reflect the current commit, references to other commit objects (parents) and the commits name which is the SHA1 digest of the commit.
* Push – Sends a commit obj to a remote server (in this case GitHub.com)
* Branch – refers to the most recent commit and the parents of that commit. Used for testing new code on a copy of production code.
* Fork – creates a copy of another repository that can be re-incorporated back into that repository later as a pull request.
* Merge – Moves “test” code from a different branch to the production code. The changes (delta) between the test branch code and the production code is added and committed to the production “master” branch.
* Clone – creates a copy of another repository into a new local repository.
* Pull – retrieves newer commits on a remote repository and merges them to the local repository. This is like updating your code to the newest version.
* Pull request – notifies the administrators of the branch that a feature on your branch is complete and can be merged onto the remote production code branch.

**Part 7:**

1. Fork original repository (in this case the courses repo)
2. Downloaded repository as a Zip
3. Extracted Zip
4. Made changes in README.md file and saved
5. Uploaded README.md to my forked repo and committed
6. Went back to Pace’s courses repo clicked on New Pull Request
7. Compared Forked Branches
8. Added in description to my commit
9. Submitted

Unofficial Works Cited

1. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GitHub>
2. <https://www.sbf5.com/~cduan/technical/git/git-1.shtml>
3. <https://learngitbranching.js.org>