1. **What is a Fork in GitHub?**
   * Describe the concept of forking a repository on GitHub.

Forking a repository simply means making a copy of someone’s repository to your own GitHub account allowing you to have the same repository including all the branches, files, commits, and history of the original repository.

* + How does it differ from simply cloning a repository?

Forking is copying a repository to your GitHub (remote) account while cloning is copying a repository from your remote account to your local machine.

Forking allows you to make changes in your fork and open a pull request to the original repository, proposing that the changes be merged whereas cloning does not allow you to make pull requests directly to the original repository unless you have write access.

1. **When and Why Should You Use a Fork?**
   * List scenarios where forking a repository is the preferred approach over other Git/GitHub workflows.

Forking is preferred as it will allow for contribution to open-source projects. With this, one uses the same copy of the repository in their own account, makes changes and then opens a pull request to the original repository. It is also preferred if one just wants to work with the repository to make changes for his/her own use without making changes to the original repository

* + Explain why forking is useful in open-source projects and collaborative coding.

Forking is useful in open-source projects as it will encourage collaboration among developers. They don’t have to be in the same place to build a project. Once a part of the project is created, developers can fork the repository and work in different stages of the development and then merge all pull requests together.