# Questions

7. If the Master has no new commits after a new branching, git will just point the master to the latest commit of the new branching. This is called a “fast forward”

8. A merging conflict can occur if you have two branches where there is done changes in the same line in the same file or that a person decides to delete it while and another person decide to modify it. In this case like this you have to solve the problem manually because git can’t do it’s “auto” merging job.

9. You can type in “git branch” in the terminal and you will see which branch you are on. You can also set the git Bash to always show which branch you are on.

10. A pull request updates your current HEAD request from the latest changes on the remote server. It directly tries to integrate it and thus a merge conflict can occur. Git pull should only be done if you have a clean working copy. Save the local changes in a stash if you must before you pull.

Fetch in contrast to pull will only download data but not integrate it. This can be nice to get a overview of the changes that has been done before you start to integrate it into your project.