Part 5 – Clone and Fork using CLI

1.Clone

```
PS E:\Demo Git Repo> pwd

Path
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E:\Demo Git Repo


PS E:\Demo Git Repo> git clone https://github.com/FunBook5/About-Git-and-GitHub.git
Cloning into 'About-Git-and-GitHub'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 43, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (43/43), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (41/41), done.
Receiving objects:  95% (41/43), 4.79 MiB | 3.19 MiB/sreused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (43/43), 5.30 MiB | 3.25 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (13/13), done.
PS E:\Demo Git Repo>
PS E:\Demo Git Repo>
PS E:\Demo Git Repo>
```

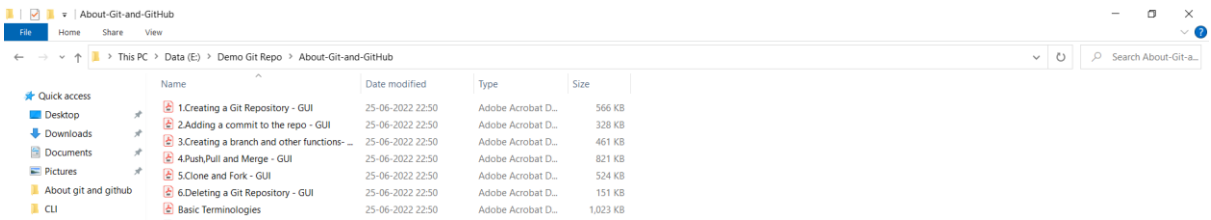

Fork" is not a Git operation — it just means you have made a copy of an existing repository and are doing new development on your copy.

This is a common action on GitHub, Bitbucket, GitLab — anywhere people host source code repos, forking is usually a feature.

So the short useless answer is, you can't, because forking isn't a Git feature, it's a feature of code hosting sites.

Git clone vs. fork

Developers who work on a common codebase will clone the repository and then perform push and pull operations to synchronize their changes. In contrast, a fork creates a new codebase and updates to the fork are not synchronized with the original repo.