Summary: Branches with GitHub

In this module, you learned that:

- A branch is a snapshot of your repository to which you can make changes.
- In the child branch, you can build, make edits, test the changes, and then merge them with the main branch.
- To ensure that changes are made by one member, do not impede or affect the workflow of other members, multiple branches can be created and merged with the main branch.
- A pull request is a way to notify other team members of the changes and edits made to the main branch.

Mark as completed

1. Which of the following does the main branch store? **1 / 1 point**

- (●) The deployable version of the project code
- ( ) The original and unchanged versions of the code
- ( ) The project files, including files from forks
- ( ) The files that contain documentation only

Correct
Correct! The main branch is definitive by default, stores the deployable code, and is the official working version of your project.

2. Which of the following best describes the function of a pull request? **1 / 1 point**

- (●) Shows the difference in the content between the child branch and the main branch
- ( ) Helps to create a copy of the main branch
- ( ) Facilitates the creation of a child branch
- ( ) Helps to merge the child branch with the main branch

Correct
Correct! A pull request shows the differences in the content from both branches. It can notify other team members of the changes and edits to the main branch.

3. Identify the correct statement. **1 / 1 point**

- (●) You can add files in the child branch without adding any to the main branch.
- ( ) It is not possible to add a file to the child branch.
- ( ) If you add a file to the child branch, it will automatically reflect in the main branch.
- ( ) To add a file to the child branch, you need to add it to the main branch first.

Correct
Correct! You can add files in the child branch without adding any to the main branch. If you add a file to the child branch, the file does not get added to the main branch on its own.

Getting Started with Git and GitHub

Module 1 Glossary: Git and GitHub Fundamentals

Welcome! This alphabetized glossary contains many of the terms in this course. This comprehensive glossary also includes additional industry-recognized terms not used in course videos. These terms are essential for you to recognize when working in the industry, participating in user groups, and in other professional certificate programs.

Estimated reading time: 4 minutes

Term	Definition
Branch	A separate line of development that allows to work on features or fixes independently.
Clone	A local copy of the remote Git repository on the computer.
Commit	A snapshot of the project's current state at a specific point in time, along with a description of the changes made.
Continuous delivery (CD)	The automated movement of software through the software development lifecycle.
Continuous integration (CI)	A software development process in which developers integrate new code into the code base at least once a day.
Distributed version control system (DVCS)	A system that keeps track of changes to code, regardless of where it is stored. Multiple users work on the same codebase or repository, mirroring the codebase on their computers if needed, while the distributed version control software helps manage synchronization amongst the various codebase mirrors.
Fork	A copy of a repository into your GitHub account.
GitHub	A web-hosted service for the Git repository.
GitHub branches	A branch stores all files in GitHub. Branches are used to isolate changes to code. When the changes are complete, they can be merged back into the main branch.
GitLab	A complete DevOps platform delivered as a single application. It provides access to Git repositories, controlled by source code management.

Git	Free and open-source software distributed under the GNU General Public License. It is a distributed version control system that allows users to have a copy of their own project on their computer anywhere in the world.
Merge	A process to combine changes from one branch to another, typically merging a feature branch into the main branch.
Pull request	A process used to request that someone review and approve your changes before they become final.
Repository	A data structure for storing documents, including application source code. It contains the project folders that are set up for version control.
SSH Protocol	A method for secure remote login from one computer to another.
Version control	A system that allows you to keep track of changes to your documents. This process allows you to recover older versions of the documents if any mistakes are made.
Working directory	A directory in your file system that contains files and subdirectories on your computer that are associated with a Git repository.