GITHUB

Fork a repo

A fork is a new repository that shares code and visibility settings with the original “upstream” repository.

About forks

A fork is a new repository that shares code and visibility settings with the original “upstream” repository. Forks are often used to iterate on ideas or changes before they are proposed back to the upstream repository, such as in open source projects or when a user does not have write access to the upstream repository. For more information, see "Working with forks."

Propose changes to someone else's project

For example, you can use forks to propose changes related to fixing a bug. Rather than logging an issue for a bug you have found, you can:

- Fork the repository.
- Make the fix.
- Submit a pull request to the project owner.

Use someone else's project as a starting point for your own idea.

Open source software is based on the idea that by sharing code, we can make better, more reliable software.

For more information about applying open source principles to your organization's development work on GitHub.com, see GitHub's white paper "An introduction to innersource."

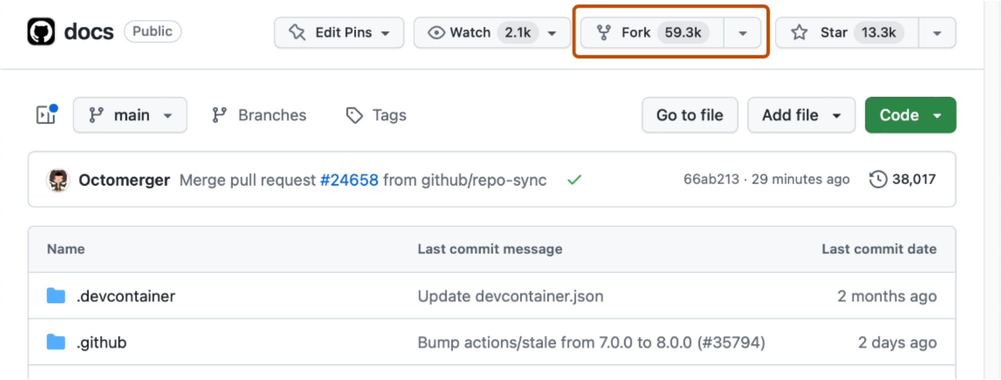
When creating your public repository from a fork of someone's project, make sure to include a license file that determines how you want your project to be shared with others.

For more information on open source, specifically how to create and grow an open source project, we've created Open Source Guides that will help you foster a healthy open source community by recommending best practices for creating and maintaining repositories for your open source project. You can also take a free GitHub Skills course on maintaining open source communities.

Forking a repository

You might fork a project to propose changes to the upstream repository. In this case, it's good practice to regularly sync your fork with the upstream repository. To do this, you'll need to use Git on the command line. You can practice setting the upstream repository using the same octocat/Spoon-Knife repository you just forked.

1. On GitHub.com, navigate to the octocat/Spoon-Knife repository.
2. In the top-right corner of the page, click Fork.



Octomerger Merge pull request #24658 from github/repo-sync ✓ 66ab213 · 29 minutes ago 38,017

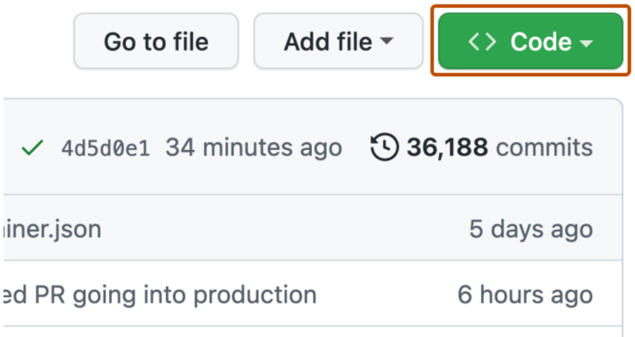
Name	Last commit message	Last commit date
.devcontainer	Update devcontainer.json	2 months ago
.github	Bump actions/stale from 7.0.0 to 8.0.0 (#35794)	2 days ago

3. Under "Owner," select the dropdown menu and click an owner for the forked repository.
4. By default, forks are named the same as their upstream repositories. Optionally, to further distinguish your fork, in the "Repository name" field, type a name.
5. Optionally, in the "Description" field, type a description of your fork.
6. Optionally, select Copy the DEFAULT branch only.
7. For many forking scenarios, such as contributing to open-source projects, you only need to copy the default branch. If you do not select this option, all branches will be copied into the new fork.
8. Click Create fork.

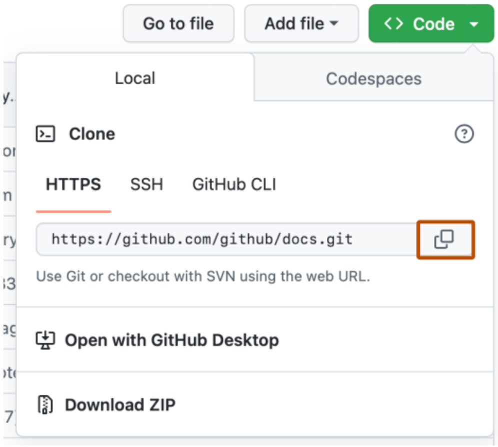
Cloning your forked repository

Right now, you have a fork of the Spoon-Knife repository, but you do not have the files in that repository locally on your computer.

1. On GitHub.com, navigate to your fork of the Spoon-Knife repository.
2. Above the list of files, click Code.



3. Copy the URL for the repository.
   - To clone the repository using HTTPS, under "HTTPS", click .
   - To clone the repository using an SSH key, including a certificate issued by your organization's SSH certificate authority, click SSH, then click .
   - To clone a repository using GitHub CLI, click GitHub CLI, then click .



```
https://github.com/github/docs.git
```

Use Git or checkout with SVN using the web URL.

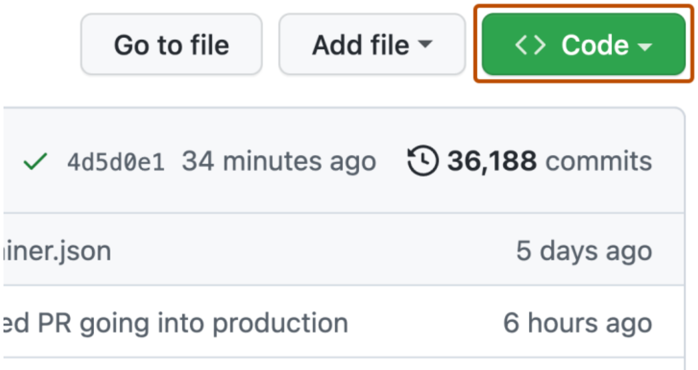
4. Open Git Bash.
5. Change the current working directory to the location where you want the cloned directory.
6. Type git clone, and then paste the URL you copied earlier. It will look like this, with your GitHub username instead of YOUR-USERNAME:
   ```
   git clone https://github.com/YOUR-USERNAME/Spoon-Knife
   ```
7. Press Enter. Your local clone will be created.
   ```
   $ git clone https://github.com/YOUR-USERNAME/Spoon-Knife
   ```

```
> Cloning into `Spoon-Knife`...
> remote: Counting objects: 10, done.
> remote: Compressing objects: 100% (8/8), done.
> remote: Total 10 (delta 1), reused 10 (delta 1)
> Unpacking objects: 100% (10/10), done.
```

Configuring Git to sync your fork with the upstream repository

When you fork a project in order to propose changes to the upstream repository, you can configure Git to pull changes from the upstream repository into the local clone of your fork.

1. On GitHub.com, navigate to the octocat/Spoon-Knife repository.
2. Above the list of files, click Code.

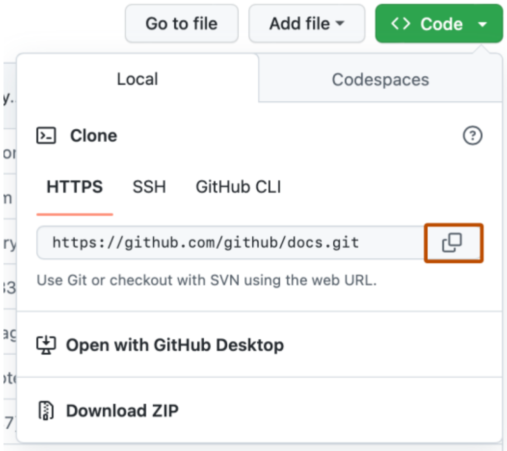


4d5d0e1 34 minutes ago 36,188 commits

iner.json 5 days ago

ed PR going into production 6 hours ago

3. Copy the URL for the repository.
   - To clone the repository using HTTPS, under "HTTPS", click .
   - To clone the repository using an SSH key, including a certificate issued by your organization's SSH certificate authority, click SSH, then click .
   - To clone a repository using GitHub CLI, click GitHub CLI, then click .



https://github.com/github/docs.git

Use Git or checkout with SVN using the web URL.

4. Open Git Bash.
5. Change directories to the location of the fork you cloned.
   - To go to your home directory, type just cd with no other text.
   - To list the files and folders in your current directory, type ls.
   - To go into one of your listed directories, type cd your_listed_directory.
   - To go up one directory, type cd ...
6. Type git remote -v and press Enter. You will see the current configured remote repository for your fork.$

```
git remote -v
> origin  https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (fetch)
> origin  https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (push)
```

7. Type git remote add upstream, and then paste the URL you copied in Step 3 and press Enter. It will look like this:
   ```
   git remote add upstream https://github.com/ORIGINAL_OWNER/Spoon-Knife.git
   ```
8. To verify the new upstream repository you have specified for your fork, type git remote -v again. You should see the URL for your fork as origin, and the URL for the upstream repository as upstream.
   ```
   $ git remote -v
   > origin    https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (fetch)
   > origin    https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (push)
   > upstream  https://github.com/ORIGINAL_OWNER/ORIGINAL_REPOSITORY.git (fetch)
   > upstream  https://github.com/ORIGINAL_OWNER/ORIGINAL_REPOSITORY.git (push)
   ```

Now, you can keep your fork synced with the upstream repository with a few Git commands.

Editing a fork

You can make any changes to a fork, including:

- Creating branches: Branches allow you to build new features or test out ideas without putting your main project at risk.
- Opening pull requests: If you want to contribute back to the upstream repository, you can send a request to the original author to pull your fork into their repository by submitting a pull request.

Find another repository to fork

Fork a repository to start contributing to a project. You can fork any public repository to your personal account, or to an organization where you have permission to create repositories. If you have access to a private repository and the owner permits forking, you can fork the repository to your personal account, or to an organization on GitHub Team where you have permission to create repositories. You cannot fork a private repository to an organization using GitHub Free. For more information about GitHub Team and GitHub Free.

You can browse Explore GitHub to find projects and start contributing to open source repositories.

Next Steps

You have now forked a repository, practiced cloning your fork, and configured an upstream repository.

You can also create a new repository where you can put all your projects and share the code on GitHub. Creating a repository for your project allows you to store code in GitHub. This provides a backup of your work that you can choose to share with other developers. For more information, see “Create a repository.""

Each repository on GitHub is owned by a person or an organization. You can interact with the people, repositories, and organizations by connecting and following them on GitHub. For more information, see "Be social."

GitHub has a great support community where you can ask for help and talk to people from around the world. Join the conversation on GitHub Community.

Fuente:

https://docs.github.com/en/get-started/quickstart/fork-a-repo?tool=webui&platform=windows