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# Git terms with examples

**#01**

# **Repository (Repo)**

A Git repository is a directory or storage space where your project's version history is stored.

Example: Creating a new repository:

**git init**

# #02

# clone

Cloning a repository means creating a copy of an existing repository from a remote server to your local machine.

Example: Cloning a repository:

**git clone <repository\_url>.**

# #03

## Commit

A commit is a snapshot of your project's current state  
that is saved permanently in the Git history.

Example: Making a commit:

```
git commit -m "Added new feature"
```

# #04

## Branch

A branch is a parallel version of the repository that allows you to work on different features or fixes without affecting the main codebase.

Example: Creating a new branch:

```
git branch <branch_name>
```

# #05

## Merge

Merging combines changes from different branches into one branch, typically the main branch.

Example: Merging a branch into the main branch:

```
git merge <branch_name>
```

# #06

## Pull

Pulling refers to fetching changes from a remote repository and integrating them with your local repository.

Example: Pulling changes from a remote repository:

```
git pull origin <branch_name>
```

# #07

## Push

Pushing is the process of sending your committed changes to a remote repository.

Example: Pushing changes to a remote repository:

```
git push origin <branch_name>
```

# #08

# Remote

A remote is a version of a repository that is hosted on a server, separate from your local machine.

Example: Adding a remote repository:

```
git remote add origin <repository_url>
```

# #09

## Fork

Forking is a way to create a copy of a repository under your own account on a platform like GitHub.

**#10**

## **Pull Request (PR)**

A pull request is a way to propose changes to a repository and request that they be merged into the main branch.

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can come back to it later!

