



FORKS, CLONES, AND PULL REQUESTS

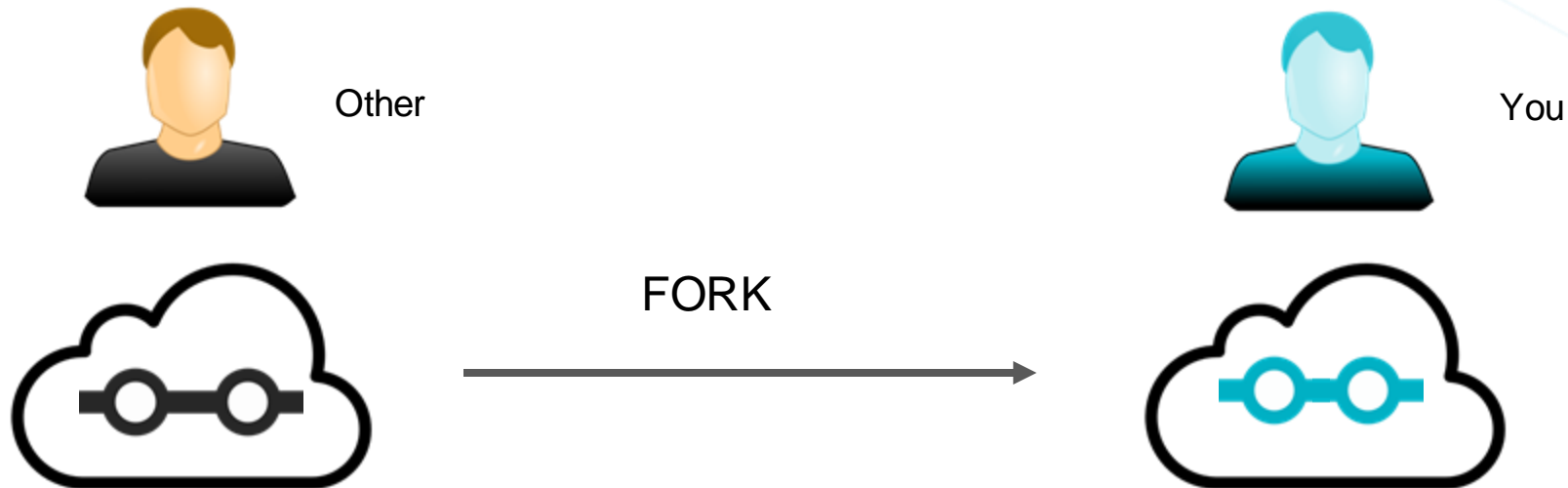
FORKS

WHAT IS A FORK?

- A fork is a **GitHub copy** of another GitHub repo for which we will become the **OWNERS**.
- We can “push” local changes into our forked repo but not in the original repo.

We have ownership privilege on the “forked” repo but not in the original user’s repo.

WHAT IS A FORK?



HOW TO FORK A GITHUB REPO

- Navigate to the GitHub repo page that you want to fork and do the following:



In the following dialog, **choose your account** as the place to fork and **click** the **Create fork** button:

Create a new fork

A fork is a copy of a repository. Forking a repository allows you to freely experiment with changes without affecting the original project. [View existing forks.](#)

Owner * ross-u / Repository name * lab-github-practice ✓

By default, forks are named the same as their parent repository. You can customize the name to distinguish it further.

Description (optional)

This is a repository for learning about GitHub features such as cloning, branching, and pull requests.

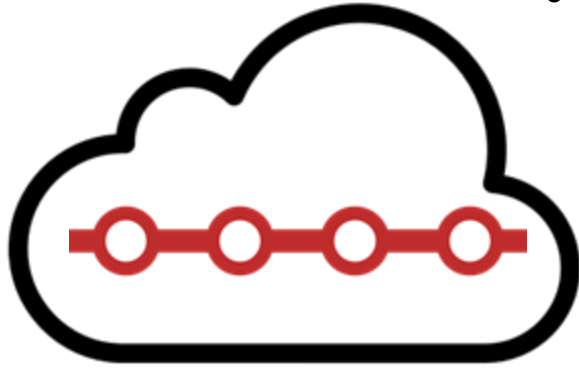
① You are creating a fork in your personal account.

Create fork ←

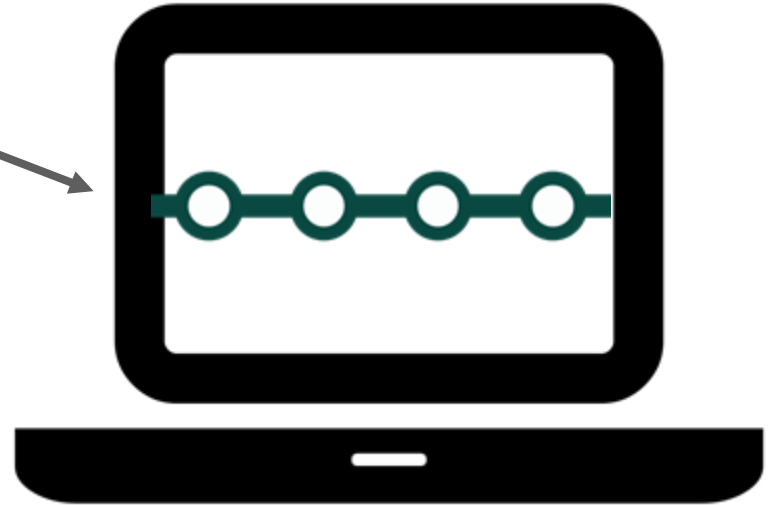
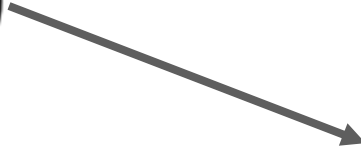
CLONING REPOS

GITHUB CLONES

- A GitHub clone is a local copy of any GitHub repository
- Cloning a GitHub repository is the process of creating a local copy of a GitHub repository (original or forked).



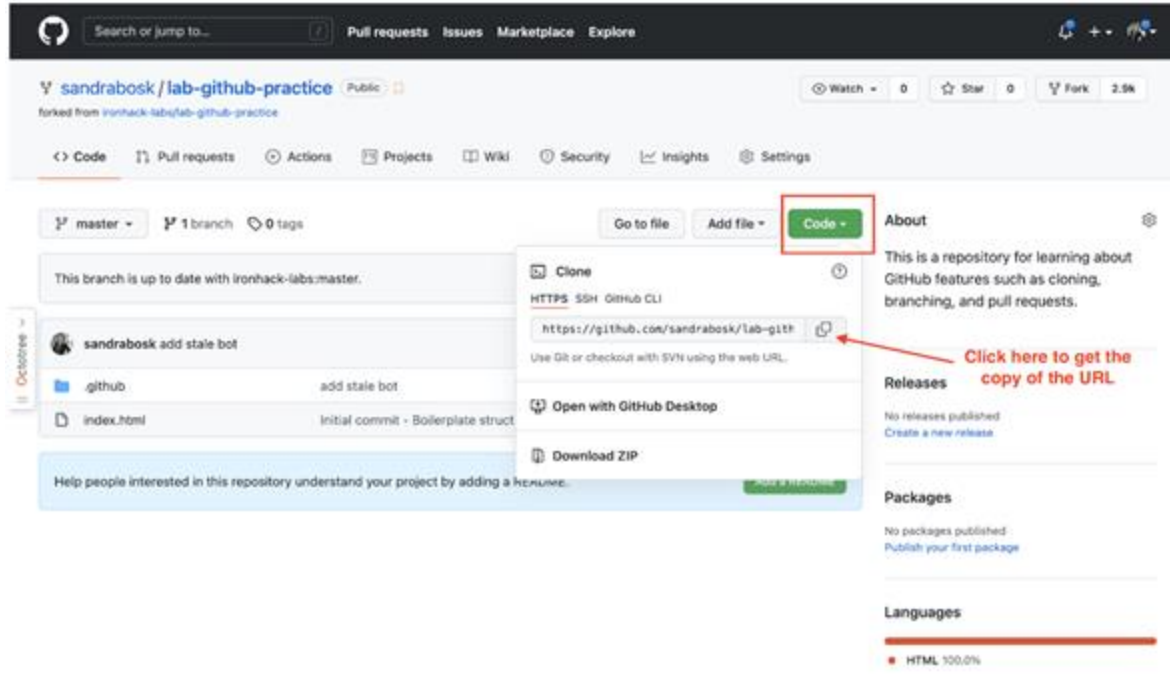
git clone url



Make sure you're not inside another local repo!!!! (type ``git status`` before)

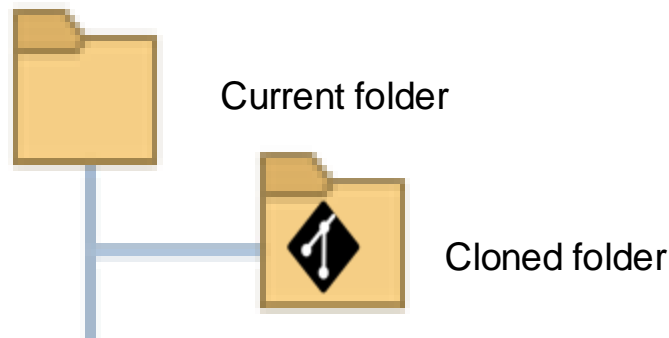
STEPS TO CLONE A GITHUB REPO

- Get the url of the GitHub repo that you want to clone.



STEPS TO CLONE A GITHUB REPO

- Open a terminal in your system and move to the folder in which you want to have the clone.
- **Make sure that there is no existing repo in the selected folder!!!**
 - *git status* (it should return that there is no repo)
- Type: *git clone <url>*



PROPERTIES OF CLONED REPOS

- When we clone a repo:
 - a local folder with the repo name is created in the current working directory
 - a local git repo is initialized (we don't need to type "git init")
 - all the files from the GitHub repo are downloaded into the cloned folder
 - the GitHub repo is automatically "linked" with the local repo
 - the GitHub repo is "labeled" as "origin" pointing to the original GitHub repository.
- We can create our own commits in the local repo based on the files downloaded from the GitHub repository
- **However we will not be able to upload commits to the original repo unless we're the owners of the cloned GitHub repo!**
- Only the "main" branch will be downloaded!



KNOWING OUR REMOTES

- To know our remote repositories in our local repo, we can type:
 - `git remote -v`
- The previous command will display any remote repo for:
 - To **PULL** data from a GitHub repository (fetch)
 - To **PUSH** data to a GitHub repository (push)

PULL REQUEST

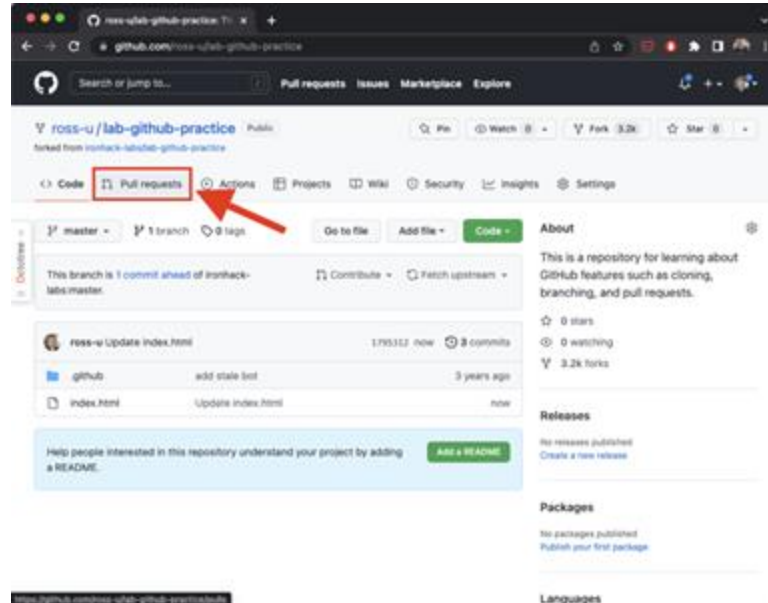


WHAT IS A PULL REQUEST?

- A pull request is a “request” to add your changes made in a forked repo to the original GitHub repo.
- The owner of the repo, will get an email notification.
- The owner can accept or reject your pull request.

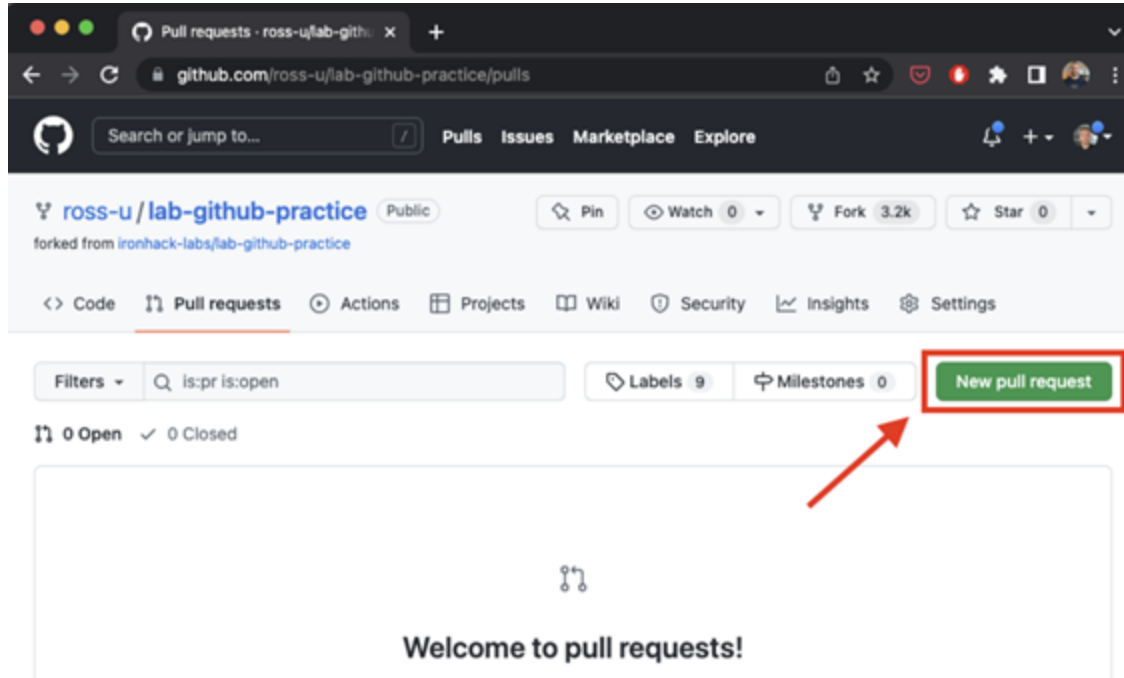
HOW TO DO A PULL REQUEST?

- First push you commits to your forked repo.
- In the website of your fork, locate the “Pull requests” tab



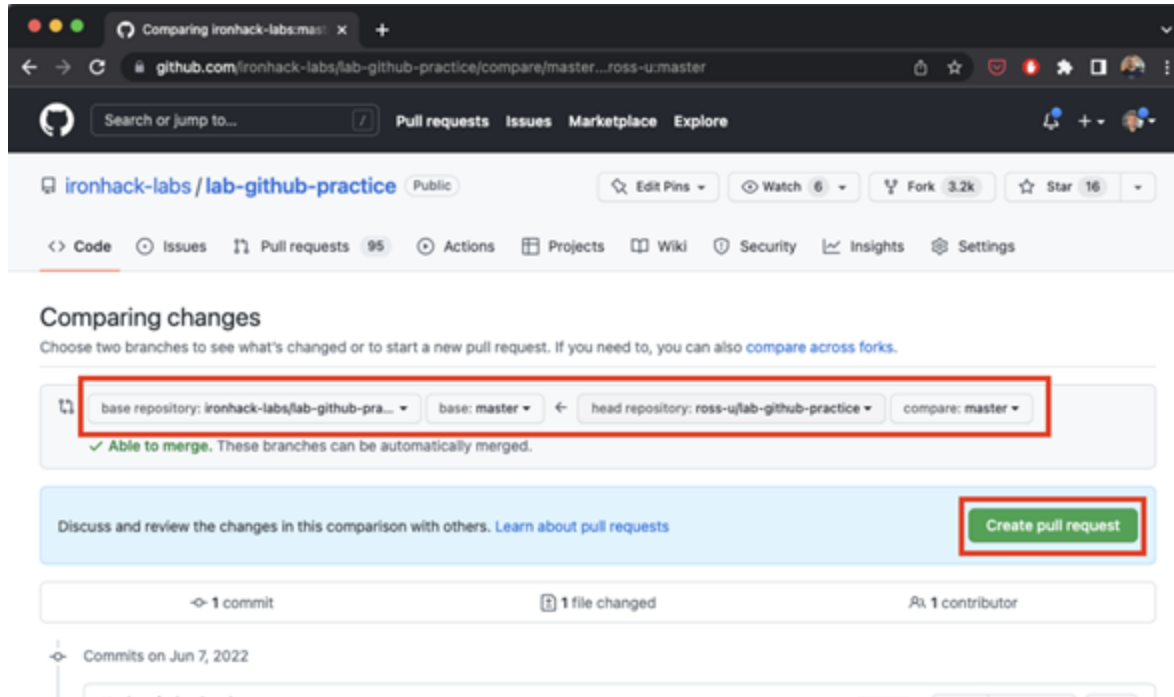
HOW TO DO A PULL REQUEST?

- Click on the “New pull request” icon.



HOW TO DO A PULL REQUEST?

- Set the destination of you pull request.



HOW TO DO A PULL REQUEST?

- Create the pull request

