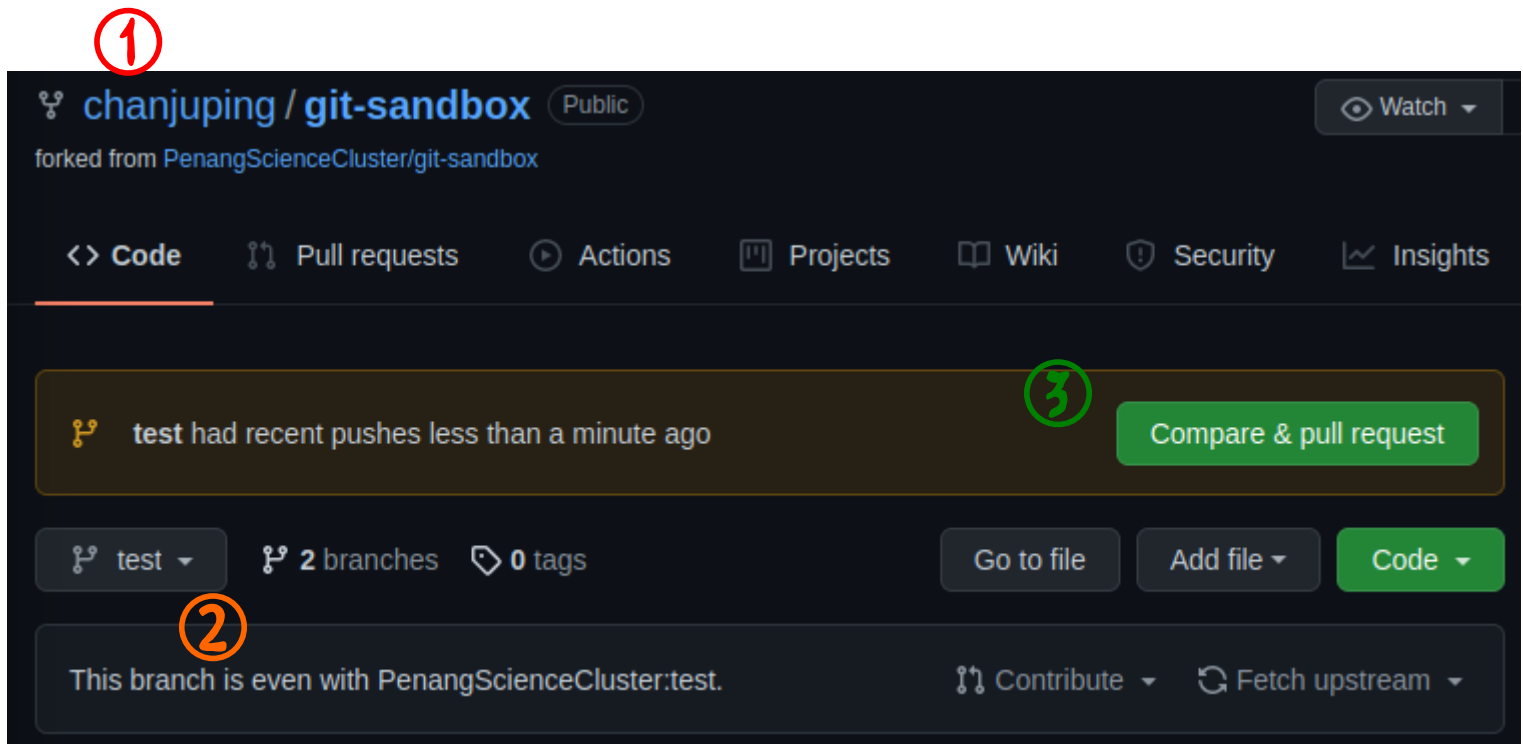
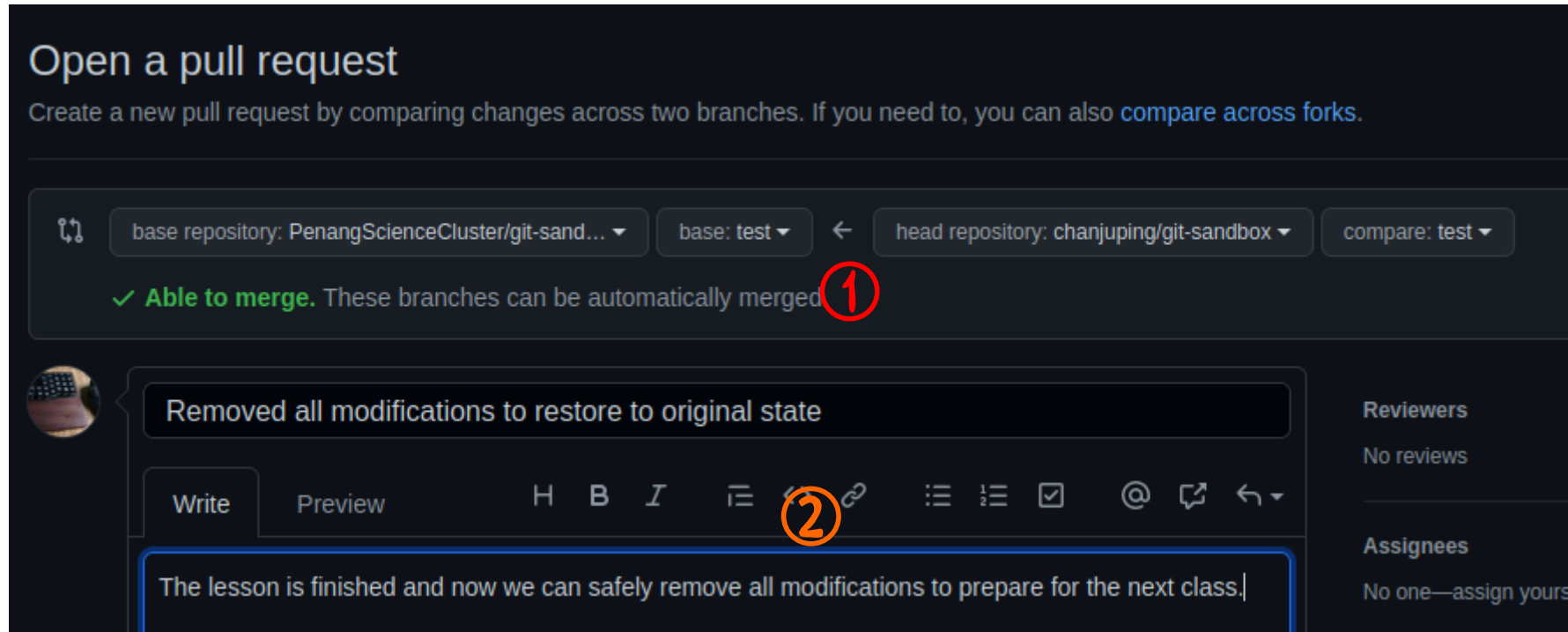


1. Pull Request, with branches!



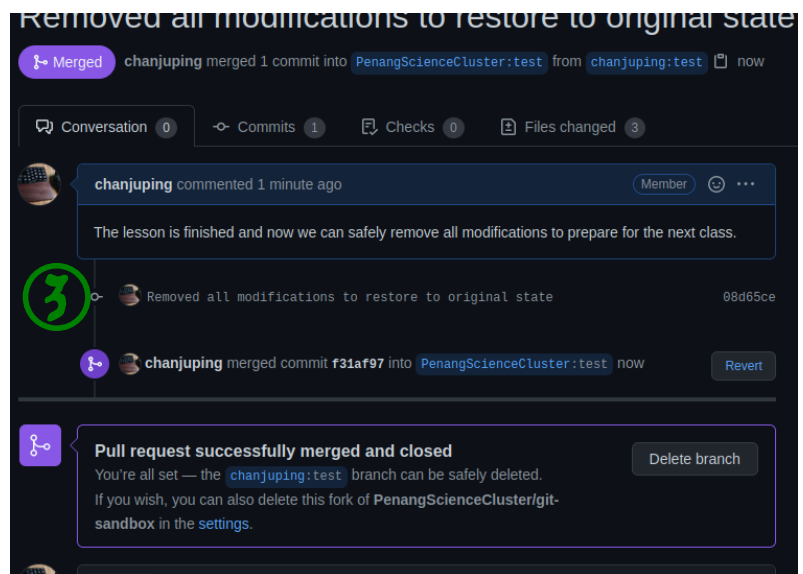
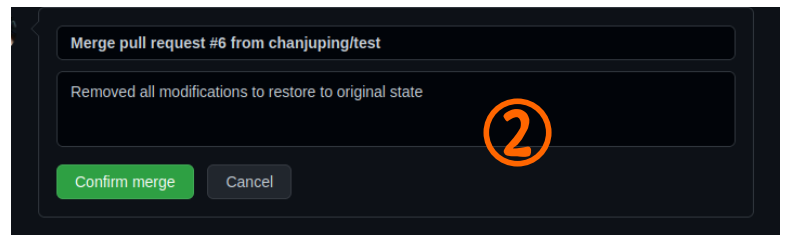
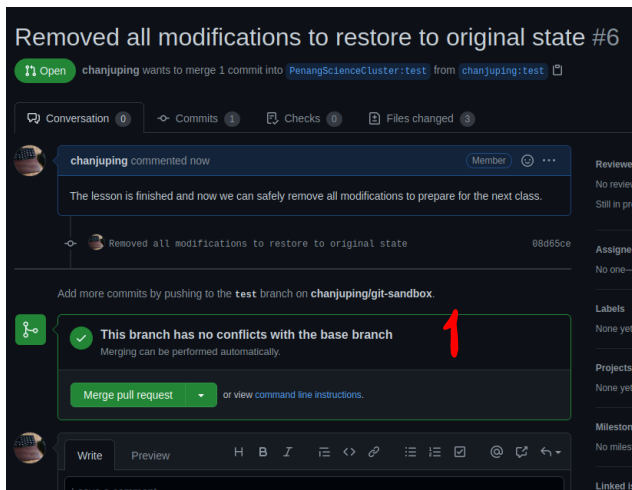
- ① Note we are in a forked repository
- ② We have created a test branch to experiment with stuff
- ③ Changes have been pushed and now we are ready to make a pull request to the upstream project

2. Pull Request, with branches!



- ① Note the source and destination branches. Here we are choosing to target the 'test' branch from upstream with our own 'test' branch
- ② Pull request may need more detail beyond a simple messages, as they usually involve major modifications

3. Merging the pull request!



1

This is what the upstream maintainer sees in the pull request page

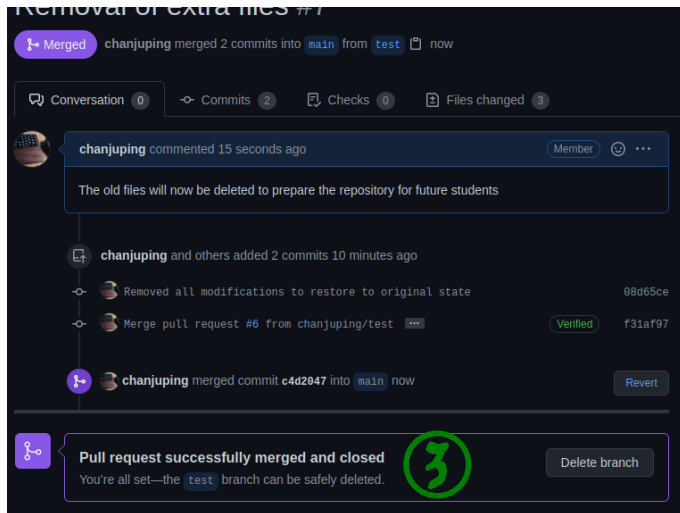
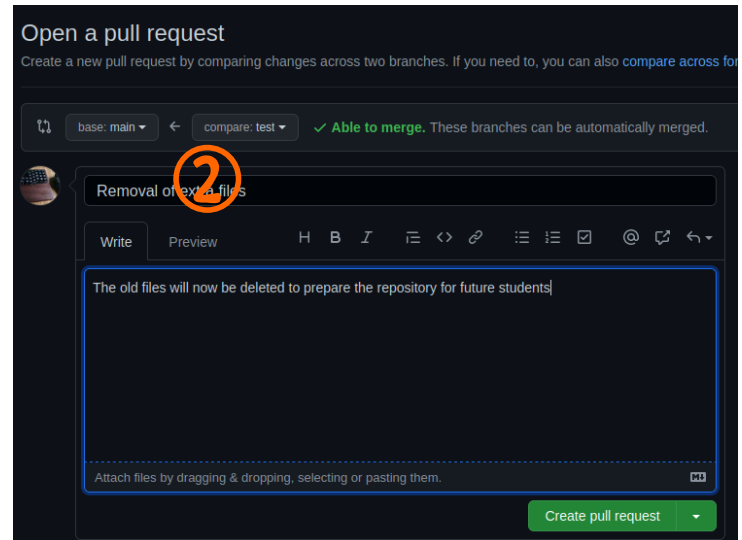
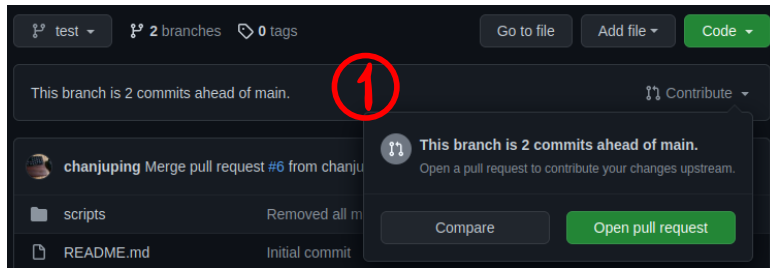
2

If it all appears alright, we can confirm the merge. If not, we can reject the pull request with comments on what needs to be changed

3

The downstream branch can now be safely deleted since upstream has accepted the pull request

4. Merging the branches

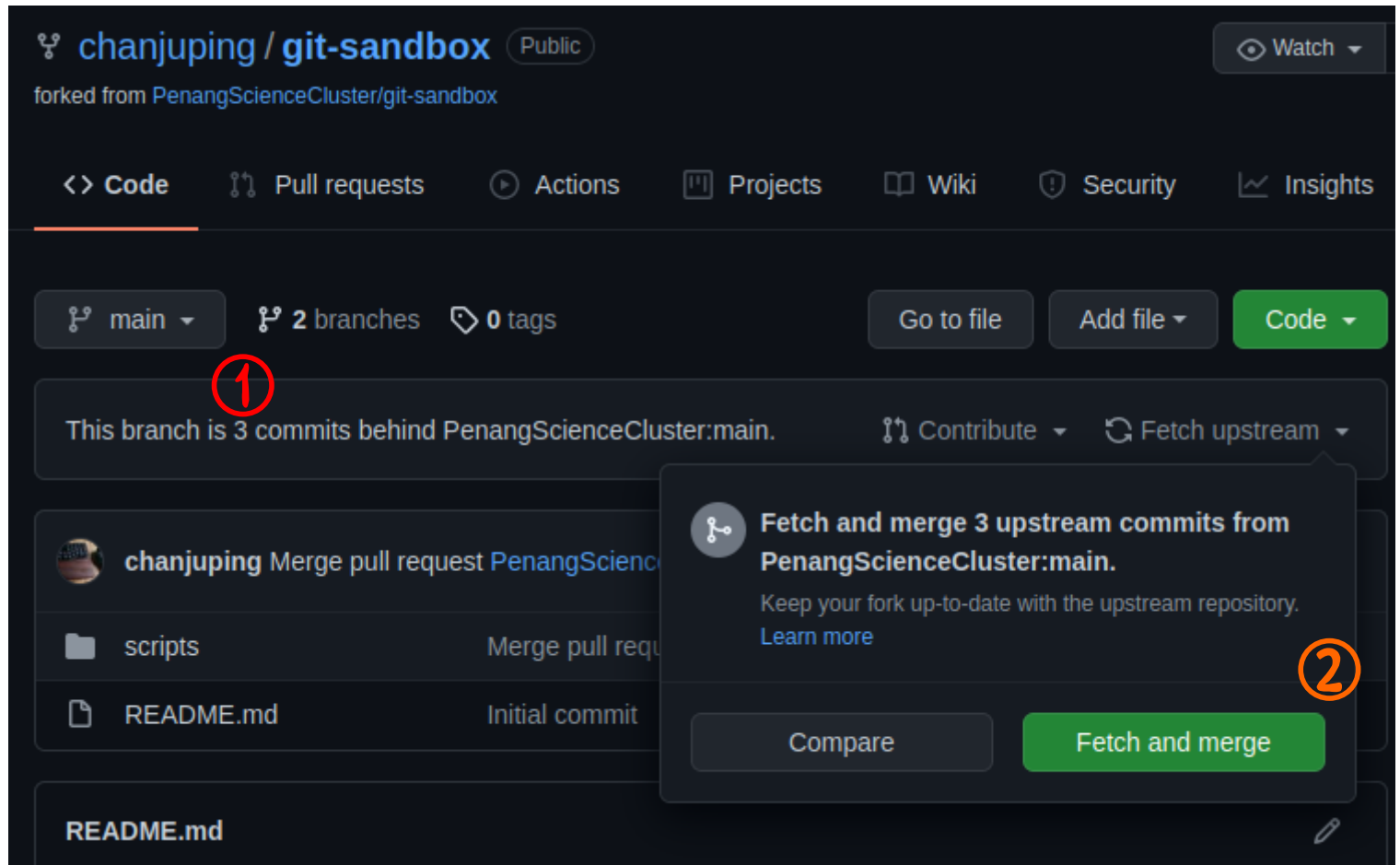


① After testing, we can see no issue merging the latest changes from the test branch into our main branch

② We open an internal pull request, noting the source and destination branches

③ Once the merge is completed, we can clean up by removing the older branch

5. Fetch upstream changes



①

When we revisit our personal repository, we see upstream has incorporated the changes into the main branch

②

We can fetch those changes so we are kept up to date with upstream

③

Once the merge is complete, we can run 'git pull' in the terminal to sync the changes to our local branch