

Branching in Git



Much more lightweight

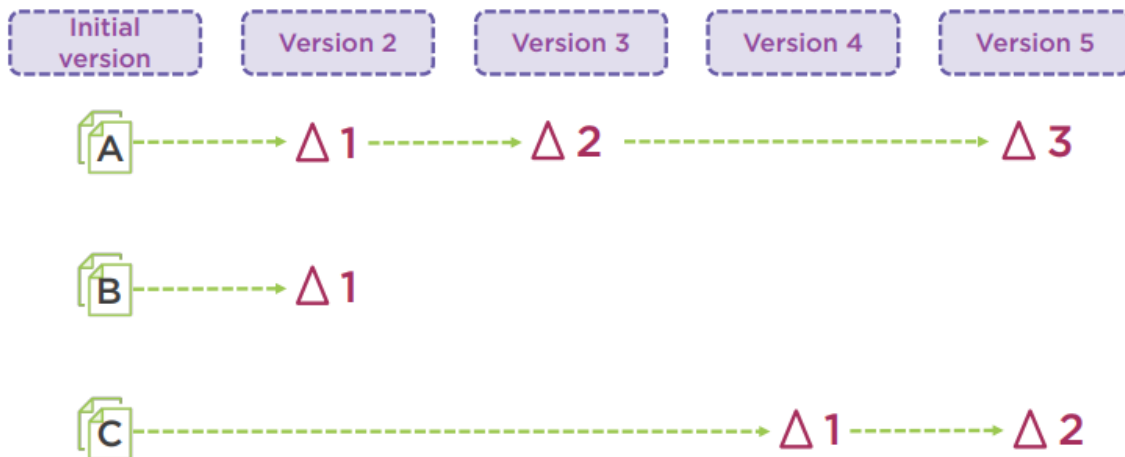
Branching is very fast

Encouraged to be used

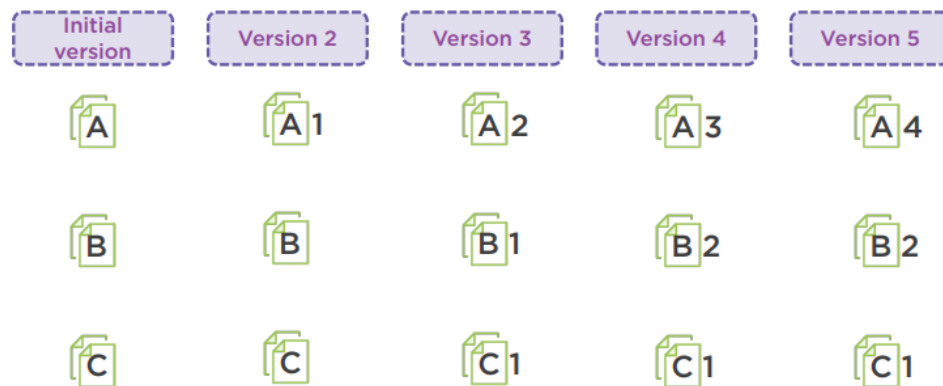
Works because of the way Git works

- Snapshots

Traditional Source Management



The Concept of Snapshots in Git (and GitHub)



Commits in Git



Branching in Git



Branch is a pointer to a commit

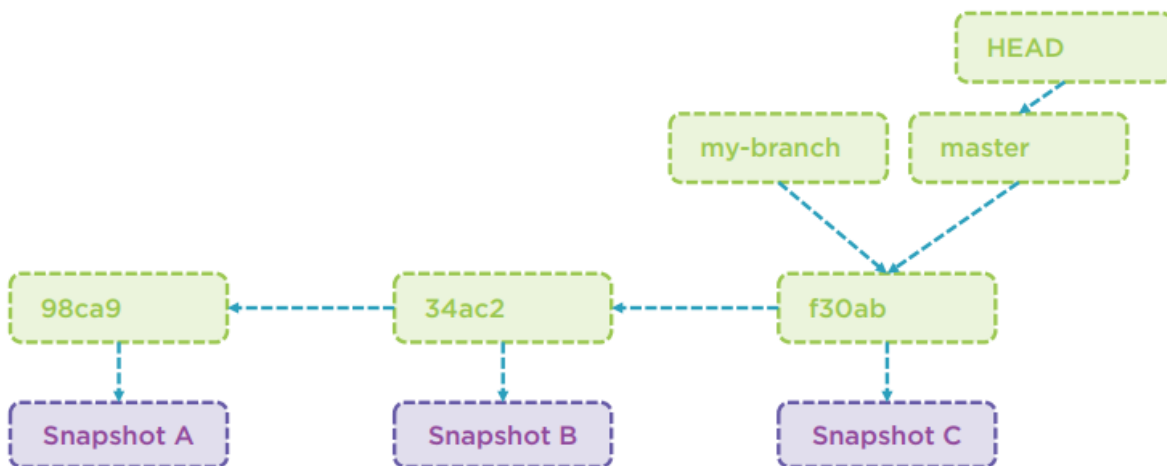
Default branch is master

- Points to latest commit
- Moves forward with every commit

Use branches for

- Features
- Bugs
- Experiments

Branching in Git Continued



The Commands for Branching

```
$ git branch [branch-name]
```

```
$ git checkout [branch-name]
```

```
$ git push -u [origin] [branch]
```

Ex: `$ git ls -la`

`$ git branch`

`$ git checkout -b add-intallation`

`$ git push -u origin add-intallation`

GitHub Support for Pull Requests

Open a pull request

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).

base: master ↕ compare: title-change ✓ Able to merge. These branches can be automatically merged.

change instructions

Write

Preview

AA B i “ < > ↻

⋮ ≡ ≡

@ 📎 ↶

Leave a comment

Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting them, or pasting from the clipboard.

📄 Styling with Markdown is supported

Create pull request

Reviewers

No reviews

Assignees

No one—assign yourself

Labels

None yet

Projects

None yet

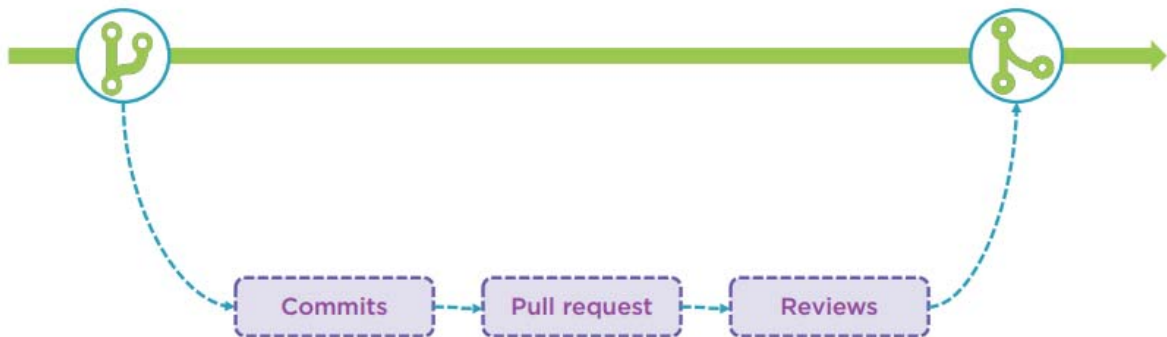
Milestone

No milestone

Helpful resources

Contributing

GitHub Flow



Creating a pull request for our branch

Adding more commits

Adding comments

Exploring the files in the PR

Merging the PR into the branch

Deleting a branch

Executive Summary

```
$ git push --delete <remote_name> <branch_name>  
$ git branch -d <branch_name>
```

Note that in most cases the remote name is `origin`.

```
$ git push origin --delete <branch-name>
```

Delete Local Branch

To delete the *local* branch use one of the following:

```
$ git branch -d branch_name
```

```
$ git branch -D branch_name
```