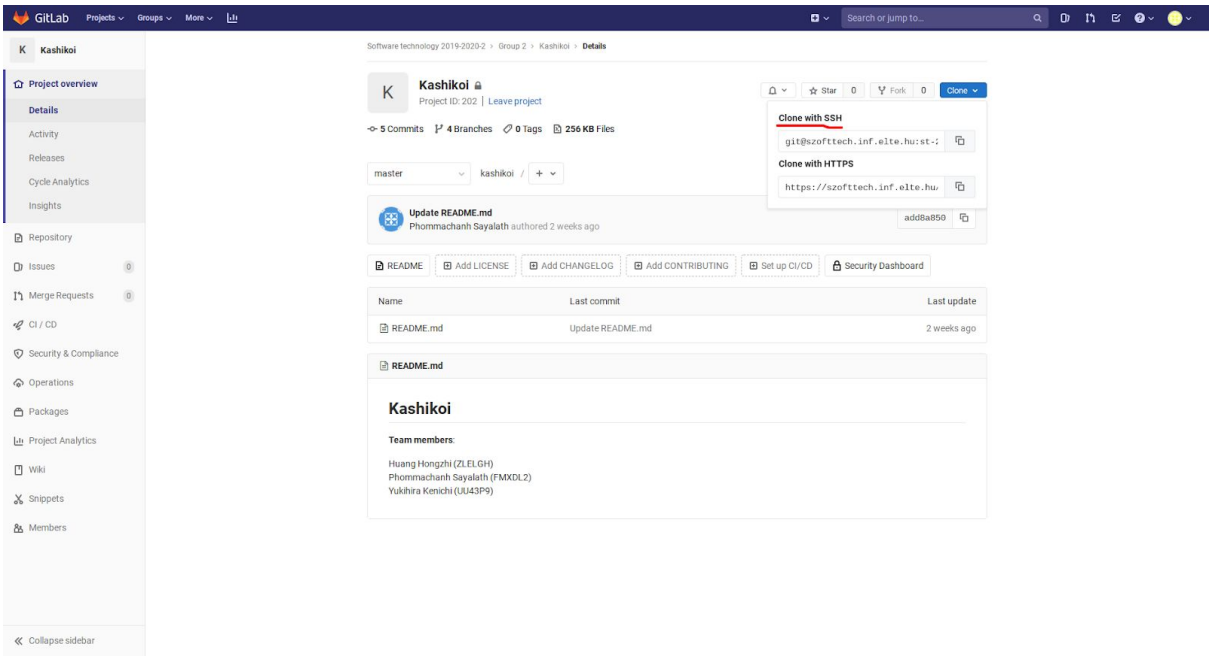
Clone our repository from Gitlab.

Copy the Gitlab repository and create a Gitlab-like repository in Git bash on your machine. We call this Clone. On Gitlab, it was called Fork, but cloned internally within Fork.

1. Copy the SSH link.



Make a working directory at anywhere you want to make it. Change to the directory and clone a repository on Git bash.

- cd ‘your directory name’
- git clone ‘copied address’

Press ‘yes’ and enter, then input your password.

- Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?
- Enter passphrase for key ‘/home/vagrant/.ssh/id_rsa’

If the below appears, the clone was successful.

remote: Counting objects: 19, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (16/16), done.
remote: Total 19 (delta 7), reused 15 (delta 3), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (19/19), 4.98 KiB | 0 bytes/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (7/7), done.
Checking connectivity... done.

Change to your branch

A branch is a branch of the source code at a certain point in time. In software development, the main series of developments is considered the "trunk" of the tree, and what is derived from it is referred to as "branches", or "branches" in English. So

why do we need to branch the source code? For example, suppose you develop several different functions in parallel. In such a case, if you work in one place, each change or modification may affect each other. It also makes it hard to tell which function the edits were made for. To avoid that, it is necessary to develop in different places (branches).

1. To list all branches, type the below
    - git branch

   A branch with * means that you are on the branch.
2. To change branches and make sure it, type the blow. Changing branches is called ‘Checkout’.
    - git checkout ‘your branch name’
    - git branch