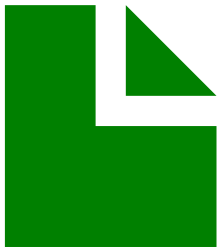
1. Branching

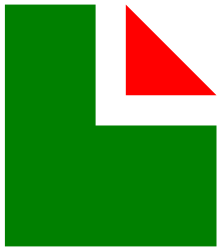


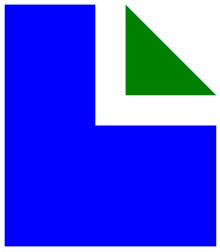
example.py

Branching allows you to experiment!

branch 1

branch 2



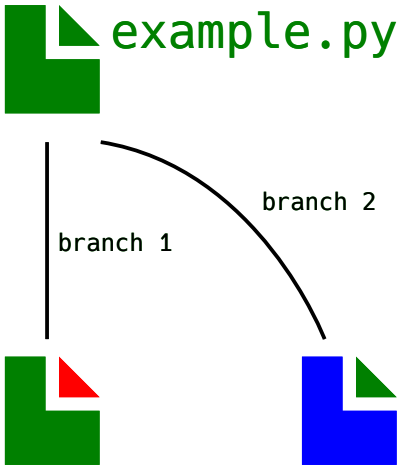


Make mistakes!

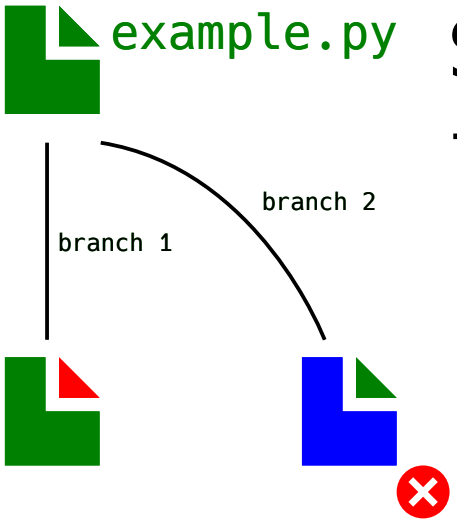
Maybe improvements?

In git, every branch is it's own self-contained project folder. Your original file will always remain in its committed state in the original branch, so nothing is ever lost unless you delete the whole repository.

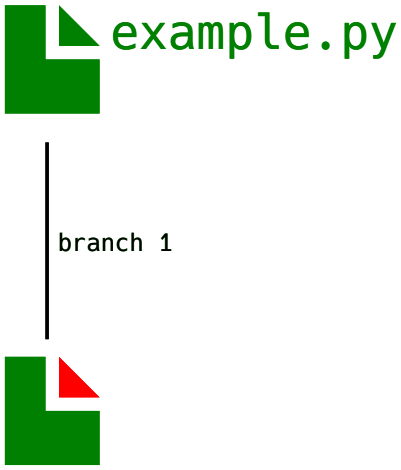
2. Deleting



I don't like the change in branch 2

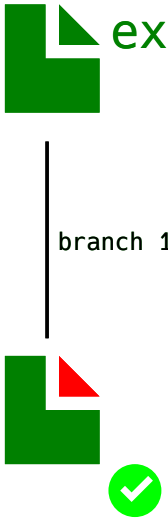


So I am marking it for deletion

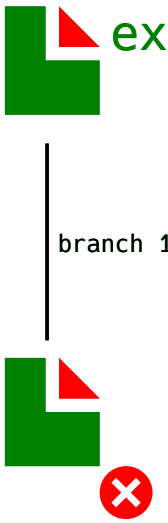


Deleted!

3. Merging



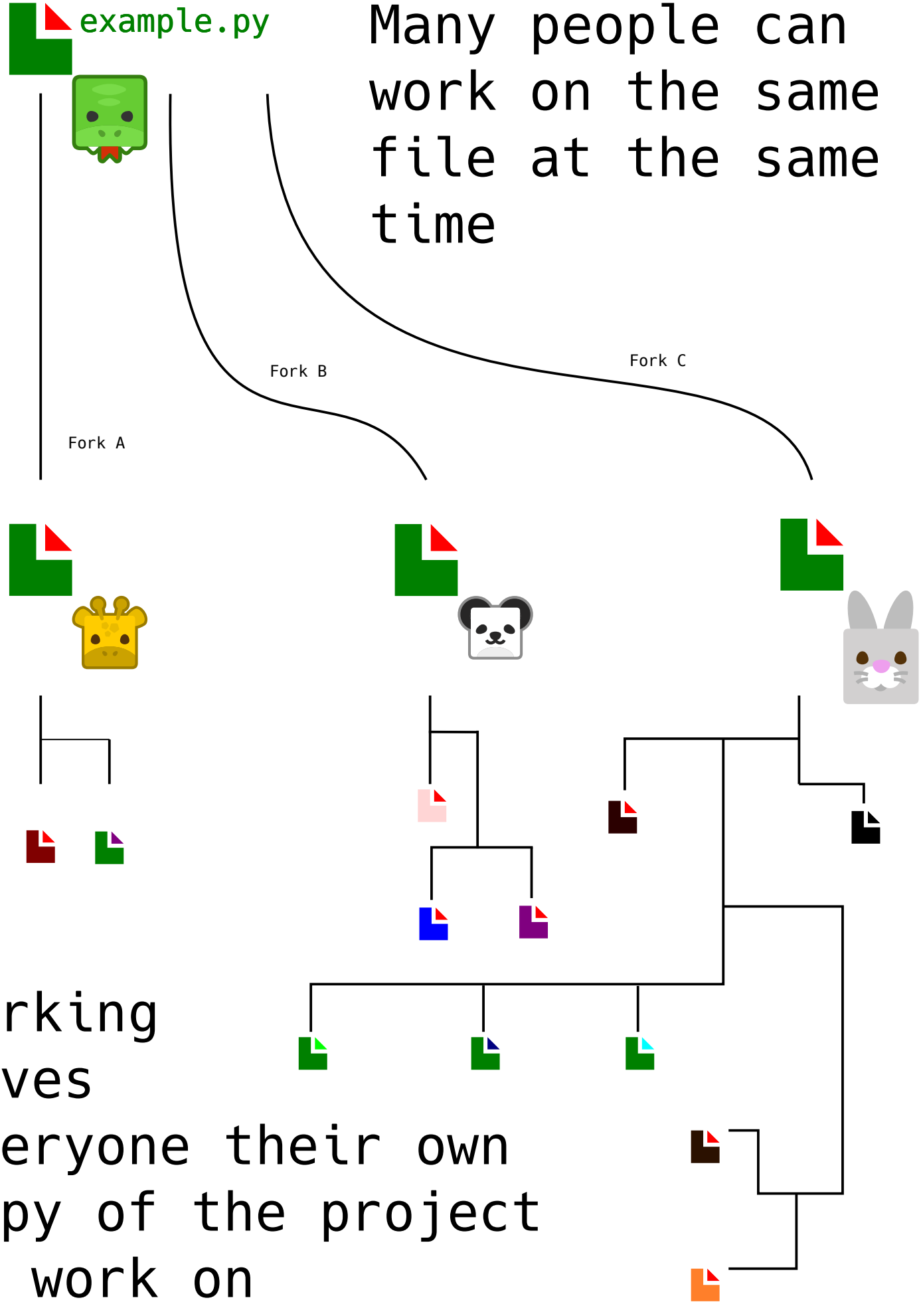
Branch 1 looks good, lets merge it!



Changes now merged! We don't need the branch anymore. Let's clean up.

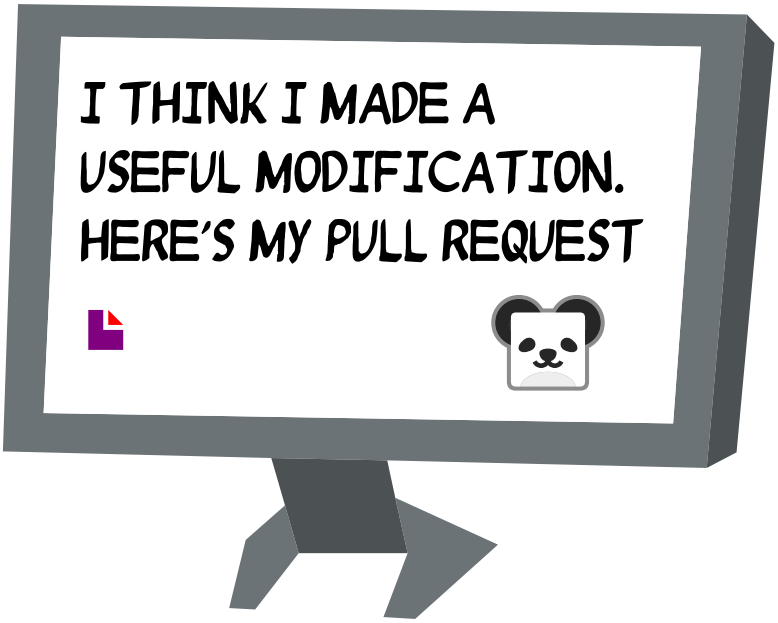
Tada!

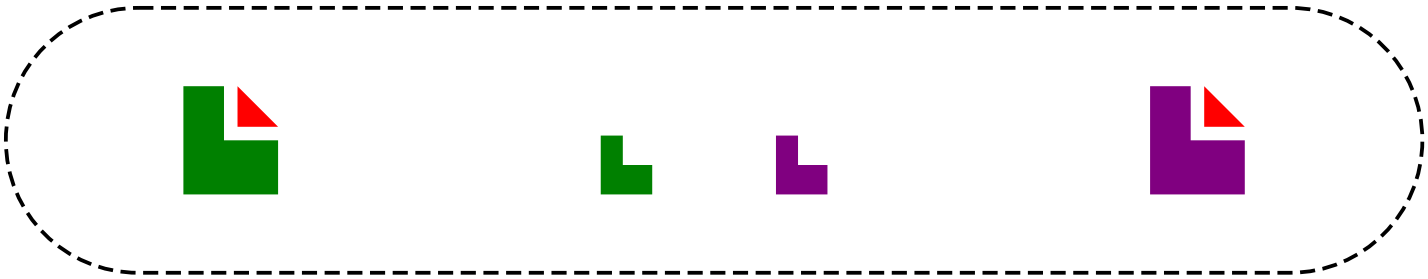
4. Forking

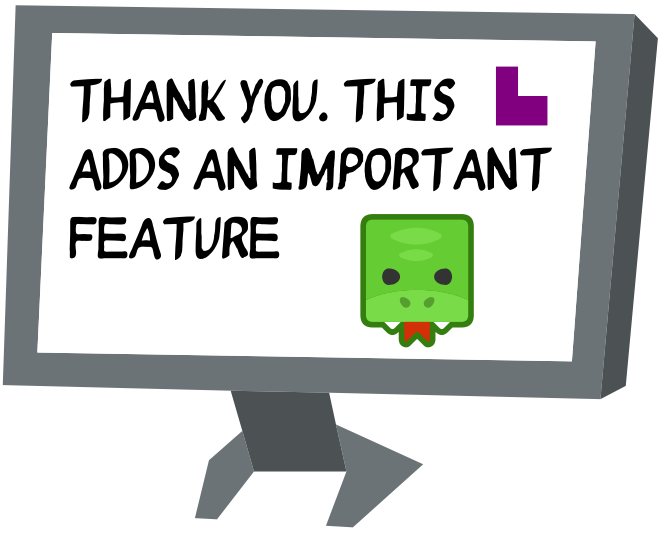

example.py
Many people can work on the same file at the same time
Fork A
Fork B
Fork C
Forking gives everyone their own copy of the project to work on

5. Pull Request

Differences are compared using Git







Pull request accepted

Pull request merged with main branch