1. git branch (branch name-branch)
2. Fast forward merges happen when the branch being merged do not contain additional commits compared to the branch it is merging into. Recursive merges happen when the branch being merged contains additional commits that are not present in the branch it is merging into, this creates a merge that combines changes from both of the branches.
3. Git-checkout (branch-name)
4. Git branch -D (branch-name)
5. Merge conflicts are caused by merging two branches with different changes to the same part of a file

PART 2

git branch new-branch
git checkout new-branch
Git add git1.txt
Git commit -m "git1 added to new-branch"
Git checkout master
Git add git1.txt
Git commit -m "git1 added to master"
Git merge new-branch