

Step 1. Create a Repository

A **repository** is usually used to organize a single project. Repositories can contain folders and files, images, videos, spreadsheets, and data sets – anything your project needs. We recommend including a *README*, or a file with information about your project. GitHub makes it easy to add one at the same time you create your new repository. *It also offers other common options such as a license file.*

To create a new repository

1. In the upper right corner, next to your avatar or identicon, click and then select **New repository**.
2. Name your repository `hello-world`.
3. Write a short description.
4. Select **Initialize this repository with a README**

Click **Create repository**.

Step 2. Create a Branch

Branching is the way to work on different versions of a repository at one time.

By default your repository has one branch named `master` which is considered to be the definitive branch. We use branches to experiment and make edits before committing them to `master`.

When you create a branch off the `master` branch, you're making a copy, or snapshot, of `master` as it was at that point in time. If someone else made changes to the `master` branch while you were working on your branch, you could pull in those updates.

Here at GitHub, our developers, writers, and designers use branches for keeping bug fixes and feature work separate from our `master` (production) branch. When a change is ready, they merge their branch into `master`.

To create a new branch

1. Go to your new repository `hello-world`.
2. Click the drop down at the top of the file list that says **branch: master**.
3. Type a branch name, `readme-edits`, into the new branch text box.
4. Select the blue **Create branch** box or hit “Enter” on your keyboard.

Now you have two branches, `master` and `readme-edits`. They look exactly the same, but not for long! Next we'll add our changes to the new branch.

Step 3. Make and commit changes

Bravo! Now, you're on the code view for your `readme-edits` branch, which is a copy of `master`. Let's make some edits.

On GitHub, saved changes are called *commits*. Each commit has an associated *commit message*, which is a description explaining why a particular change was made. Commit messages capture the history of your changes, so other contributors can understand what you've done and why.

Make and commit changes

1. Click the `README.md` file.
2. Click the pencil icon in the upper right corner of the file view to edit.
3. In the editor, write a bit about yourself.
4. Write a commit message that describes your changes.
5. Click **Commit changes** button.

These changes will be made to just the README file on your `readme-edits` branch, so now this branch contains content that's different from `master`.

Step 4. Open a Pull Request

Nice edits! Now that you have changes in a branch off of `master`, you can open a *pull request*.

Pull Requests are the heart of collaboration on GitHub. When you open a *pull request*, you're proposing your changes and requesting that someone review and pull in your contribution and merge them into their branch. Pull requests show *diffs*, or differences, of the content from both branches. The changes, additions, and subtractions are shown in green and red.

As soon as you make a commit, you can open a pull request and start a discussion, even before the code is finished.

By using GitHub's [@mention system](#) in your pull request message, you can ask for feedback from specific people or teams, whether they're down the hall or 10 time zones away.

You can even open pull requests in your own repository and merge them yourself. It's a great way to learn the GitHub flow before working on larger projects.

Open a Pull Request for changes to the README

Click on the image for a larger version

Step

Click the **Pull Request** tab, then from the Pull Request page, click the green **New pull request** button.

In the **Example Comparisons** box, select the branch you made, `readme-edits`, to compare with `master` (the original).

Look over your changes in the diffs on the Compare page, make sure they're what you want to submit.

When you're satisfied that these are the changes you want to submit, click the big green **Create Pull Request** button.

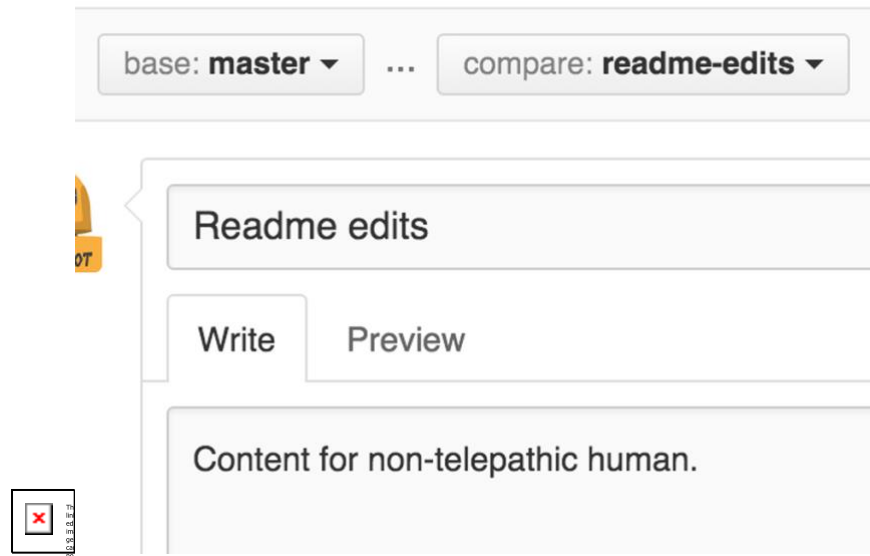
Screenshot

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for a repository named 'orid'. The 'Pull requests' tab is selected, showing a single pull request titled 'hello-world / README.md'. The pull request is created by 'hubot' and is comparing the 'readme-edits' branch against the 'master' branch. The diff shows changes to the 'README.md' file, with a new line added: '+Hubot here, I like Node.js and Coffee them far superior to Earth tacos.' The 'Create pull request' button is prominently displayed in green at the bottom of the page.

Step

Screenshot

Give your pull request a title and write a brief description of your changes.



When you're done with your message, click **Create pull request!**

Tip: You can use [emoji](#) and [drag and drop images and gifs](#) onto comments and Pull Requests.

Step 5. Merge your Pull Request

In this final step, it's time to bring your changes together – merging your `readme-edits` branch into the `master` branch.

1. Click the green **Merge pull request** button to merge the changes into `master`.
2. Click **Confirm merge**.
3. Go ahead and delete the branch, since its changes have been incorporated, with the