**Important Concepts**

* **Repository**: A repository holds all files related to a single project. (This can include folders, documentation, codes, pictures… Basically anything!) Generally initialized with a README.
  + Cover: What a repository looks like, how to make one
  + Also maybe cover how to add stuff to the repository
  + And how to commit stuff
* **Branching**: The main branch is referred to as the “master” branch. It’s still part of the original repository. You can make your own branch, mess with the code, and merge it back into the master branch once you’re done.
* **Forking**: Forking basically allows you to branch off of someone else’s repository. You clone the repository— so the fork isn’t a branch off of the original, which allows you to mess with it even if you’re not a collaborator. You can change it, and then make a pull request.
* **Cloning**: This is useful if you’re working from the command line. This makes a directory on the local machine that’s a “clone” of the repository.
  + $ git clone [URL from GitHub]
* **Commit**: “Record changes to the repository”… Done after making changes.
* If you’re doing this on a branch, it won’t commit those changes to the master branch.
* So, how to merge it back into the master branch? -> PULL REQUEST
* **Pull Request**: This is how you “pull” your branch back into the master branch. It’s only used for branches, not commits; commits are pushed. Each pull request contains information about what will be changed, and people can discuss the changes before committing to them. (The moderator has to approve. If you make a pull request, you’re the mod.) You must do a pull request if you’re on the website, but you don’t need to do it first if you’re on the command line.
* After you make a pull request, you have to merge it…
* **Merging**: Accept the proposed changes and pull the branch back into the master branch.