# Lesson 10 - Git and GitHub II

Recall the basic `git` commands,

> ## Git Commands
>
> **clone** – Copy remote repository from GitHub etc into a folder on your local machine.
> **add** – track your files and changes in git.
> **commit** – save your files in git.
> **push** – upload git commits to a remote repo, like GitHub.
> **pull** – Download changes from remote repo to your local machine, the opposite of push.
> **init** – initialize a git repository

Today we will learn a some new techniques, and shift away from the GitHub CLI and start using **GitHub Desktop**, an application that provides a user interface to create, clone, commit, push, pull and do most Git and GitHub tasks without touching a terminal interface.

## Install GitHub Desktop

## Branching

Branches are used to isolate development of independent modules or features. They are a core part of collaboration on GitHub.

## Issues

Issues can be opened up in a repository that can point out a bug or problem with the project. You can close an issue when it gets resolved or dropped.

## Pull Requests

Pull requests are requests to merge a branch into another branch. They are used when development of the feature in a certain branch is complete and you want to merge those changes back into the main branch. Pull requests are also used to close linked issues automatically.

## Forking

Forking is like branching but from someone else's repository. So you can copy someone's public repository, and create a respository in your own GitHub account and put the contents there. You can then work on it like a normal repository, but with the added functionality of being able to merge it back into the parent repository, the original repository from where you forked your own.