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.

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.