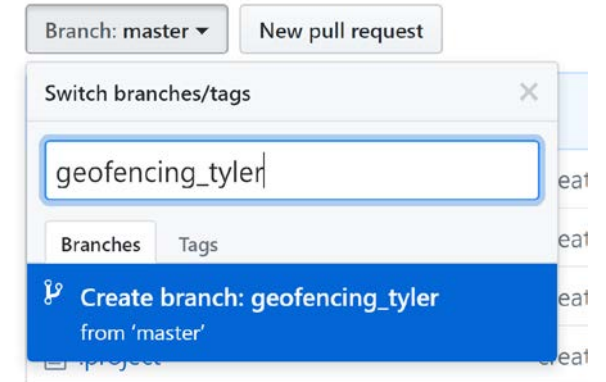
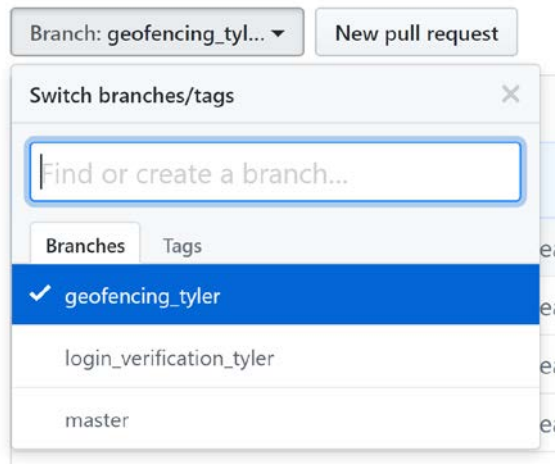
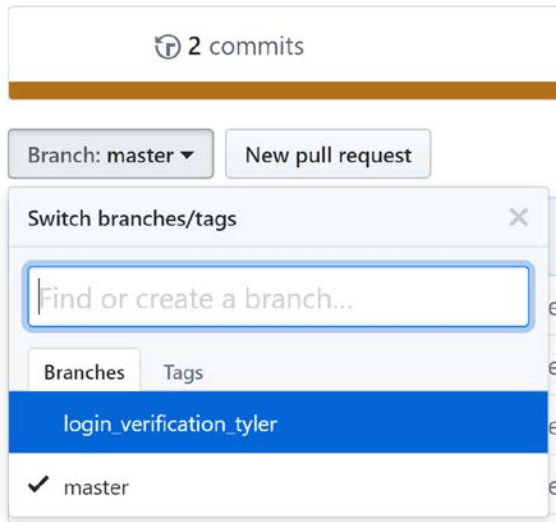


A decorative graphic on the left side of the cover, consisting of white lines and circles on a blue background, resembling a circuit board or a network diagram.

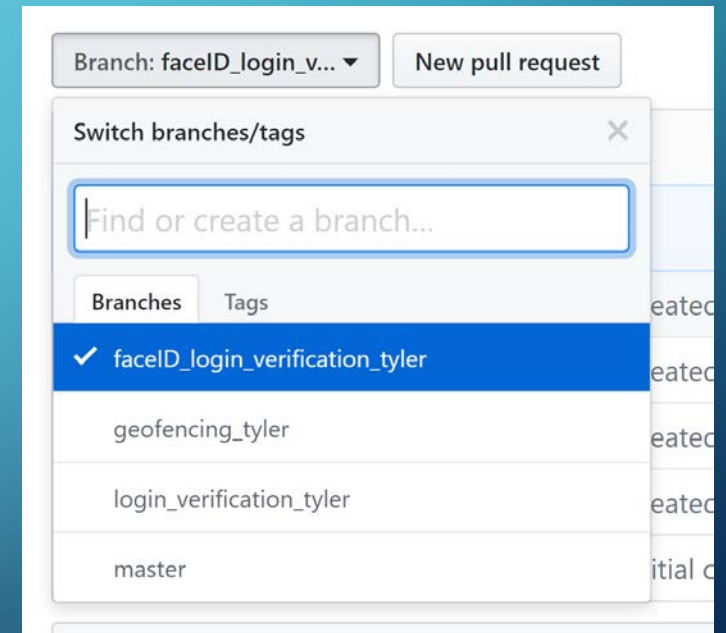
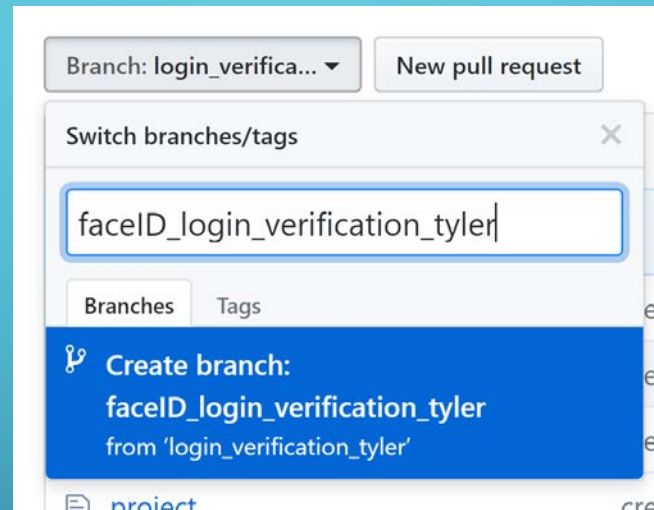
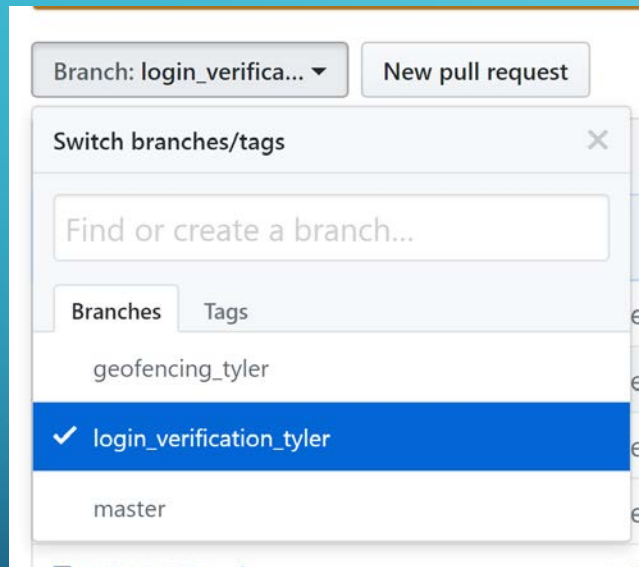
GITHUB GUIDE

TYLER YAM



CREATING A NEW BRANCH

CREATING A NEW BRANCH



ACCESSING THAT BRANCH

```
git pull
```

```
git checkout <branch name>
```

Work on that branch

```
git add sample.swift
```

```
git commit -m "Taught some youngings github"
```

```
git push
```


MERGING CHANGES INTO PARENT BRANCH

- These types of merge is when you feel like this part of the feature is done.
- NEVER push broken code to master.
- Create pull request but do not automatically merge into master.
- Delete your branch when you are certain the changes you want are included in the parent branch.

in_v... ▾

New pull request

en with master.

bstract person class

Comparing changes

Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new |




base: master ▾

←

compare: geofencing_tyler ▾

Comparing changes

Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new pull request. If you need to

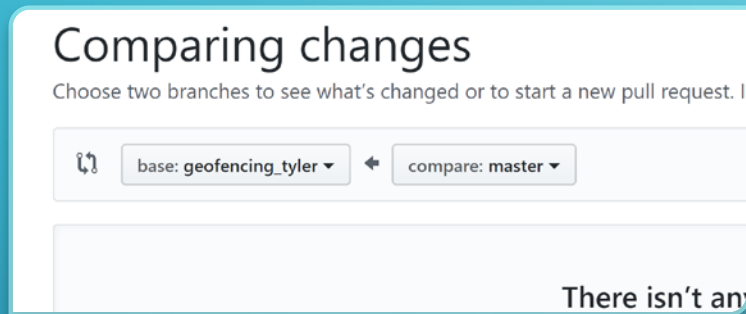


base: login_verification_tyler ▾

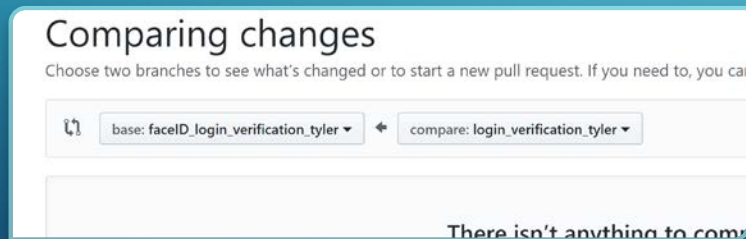
←

compare: faceID_login_verification_tyler ▾

UPDATING YOUR CHILD BRANCH



- These types of merges are if you are working on a feature, but the parent branch made an update.
- Merge the changes from the parent branch into your branch.
- DO NOT DELETE THE PARENT BRANCH





WHEN IN
DOUBT SAVE
EVERYTHING
LOCALLY

