Creating a pull request

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Create a pull request to propose and collaborate on changes to a repository. These changes are proposed in a *branch*, which ensures that the default branch only contains finished and approved work.

> **Who can use this feature**
> Anyone with read access to a repository can create a pull request. Members of an enterprise with managed users can only propose changes in repositories that are part of their enterprise.

Mac   Windows

GitHub CLI   Codespaces   Desktop   Web browser

If you want to create a new branch for your pull request and do not have write permissions to the repository, you can fork the repository first. For more information, see "Creating a pull request from a fork" and "About forks."

You can specify which branch you'd like to merge your changes into when you create your pull request. Pull requests can only be opened between two branches that are different.

> **Note**: To open a pull request in a public repository, you must have write access to the head or the source branch or, for organization-owned repositories, you must be a member of the organization that owns the repository to open a pull request.

You can link a pull request to an issue to show that a fix is in progress and to automatically close the issue when someone merges the pull request. For more information, see "Linking a pull request to an issue."

Changing the branch range and destination repository 🔗

By default, pull requests are based on the parent repository's default branch. For more information, see "About branches."

If the default parent repository isn't correct, you can change both the parent repository and the branch with the drop-down lists. You can also swap your head and base branches with the drop-down lists to establish diffs between reference points. References here must be branch names in your GitHub repository.

Open a pull request

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also compare across forks.

When thinking about branches, remember that the *base branch* is **where** changes should be applied, the *head branch* contains **what** you would like to be applied.

When you change the base repository, you also change notifications for the pull request. Everyone that can push to the base repository will receive an email notification and see the new pull request in their dashboard the next time they sign in.

When you change any of the information in the branch range, the Commit and Files changed preview areas will update to show your new range.

> **Tips**:
>
> - Using the compare view, you can set up comparisons across any timeframe. For more information, see "Comparing commits."
> - Project maintainers can add a pull request template for a repository. Templates include prompts for information in the body of a pull request. For more information, see "About issue and pull request templates."

Creating the pull request 🔗

1. On GitHub.com, navigate to the main page of the repository.

2. In the "Branch" menu, choose the branch that contains your commits.

3 Above the list of files, in the yellow banner, click **Compare & pull request** to create a pull request for the associated branch.

> 🔀 **octo-repo** had recent pushes less than a minute ago   `Compare & pull request`

4 Use the *base* branch dropdown menu to select the branch you'd like to merge your changes into, then use the *compare* branch drop-down menu to choose the topic branch you made your changes in.

5 Type a title and description for your pull request.

6 To create a pull request that is ready for review, click **Create Pull Request**. To create a draft pull request, use the drop-down and select **Create Draft Pull Request**, then click **Draft Pull Request**. For more information about draft pull requests, see "About pull requests."

> **Tip:** After you create a pull request, you can ask a specific person to review your proposed changes. For more information, see "Requesting a pull request review."

After your pull request has been reviewed, it can be merged into the repository.

> To learn more about GitHub CLI, see "About GitHub CLI."

To create a pull request, use the `gh pr create` subcommand.

```
gh pr create
```

To assign a pull request to an individual, use the `--assignee` or `-a` flags. You can use `@me` to self-assign the pull request.

```
gh pr create --assignee "@octocat"
```

To specify the branch into which you want the pull request merged, use the `--base` or `-B` flags. To specify the branch that contains commits for your pull request, use the `--head` or `-H` flags.

```
gh pr create --base my-base-branch --head my-changed-branch
```

To include a title and body for the new pull request, use the `--title` and `--body` flags.

```
gh pr create --title "The bug is fixed" --body "Everything works again"
```

To mark a pull request as a draft, use the `--draft` flag.

```
gh pr create --draft
```

To add a labels or milestones to the new pull request, use the `--label` and `--milestone` flags.

```
gh pr create --label "bug,help wanted" --milestone octocat-milestone
```

To add the new pull request to a specific project, use the `--project` flag.

```
gh pr create --project octocat-project
```

To assign an individual or team as reviewers, use the `--reviewer` flag.

```
gh pr create --reviewer monalisa,hubot  --reviewer myorg/team-name
```

To create the pull request in your default web browser, use the `--web` flag.

```
gh pr create --web
```

1. Click **Preview Pull Request**. GitHub Desktop will open a preview dialog showing the diff of the changes between your current branch and the base branch.

No local changes

There are no uncommitted changes in this repository. Here are some friendly suggestions for what to do next.

Preview the Pull Request from your current branch
The current branch (`fancy-text-styles`) is already published to GitHub. Preview the changes this pull request will have before proposing your changes.

Branch menu or ⌘ ⌥ P

[Preview Pull Request ▾]

No local changes

There are no uncommitted changes in this repository. Here are some friendly suggestions for what to do next.

Preview the Pull Request from your current branch
The current branch (`Show-errored-log`) is already published to GitHub. Preview the changes this pull request will have before proposing your changes.

Branch menu or Ctrl Alt P

[Preview Pull Request ▾]

Alternatively, to go straight to GitHub to create your pull request, select the dropdown icon and click **Create Pull Request**.

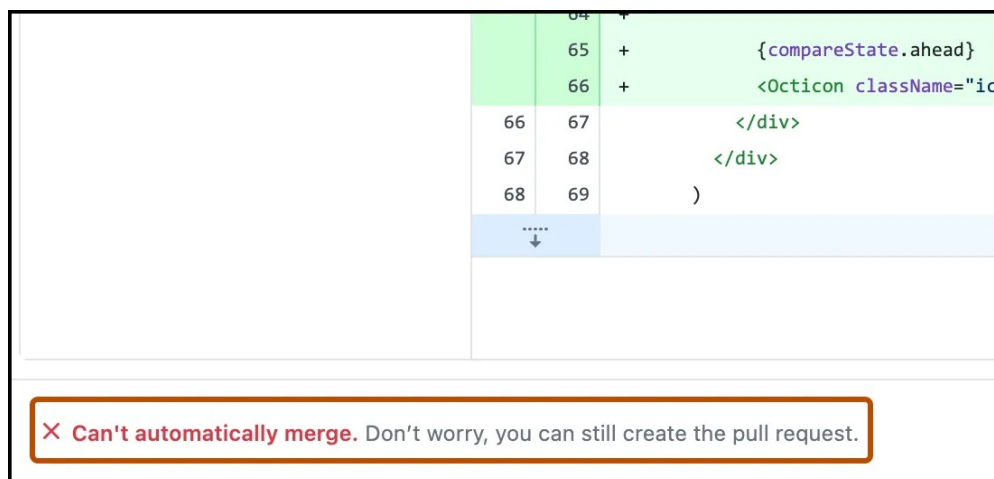2. Confirm that the branch in the **base:** dropdown menu is the branch where you want to merge your changes.

Open a Pull Request

Merge 7 commits into [base: development ▾] from `fancy-text-styles` .

Showing changes from all commits

app/src/ui/history/compare-branch...	⊡
app/src/ui/history/compare.tsx	⊡
app/styles/ui/_fancy-text-box.scss	⊡
app/styles/ui/history/_history.scss	⊡

```
                                    @@ -59,10 +59,11 @@ export cla
59   59              <HighlightText text=
60   60          </div>
61   61          <div className="branch
62    -              {compareState.ahead]
63    -              <Octicon className='
64   62              {compareState.behinc
65   63              <Octicon className='
     64   +          {compareState.ahead]
     65   +          {compareState.ahead]
```

GitHub Desktop will advise you whether the current branch can be automatically merged into the base branch.

```
      ᴼ⁴   +
      65   +          {compareState.ahead}
      66   +          <Octicon className="icc
66    67          </div>
67    68        </div>
68    69      )
      ·····
       ↓
```

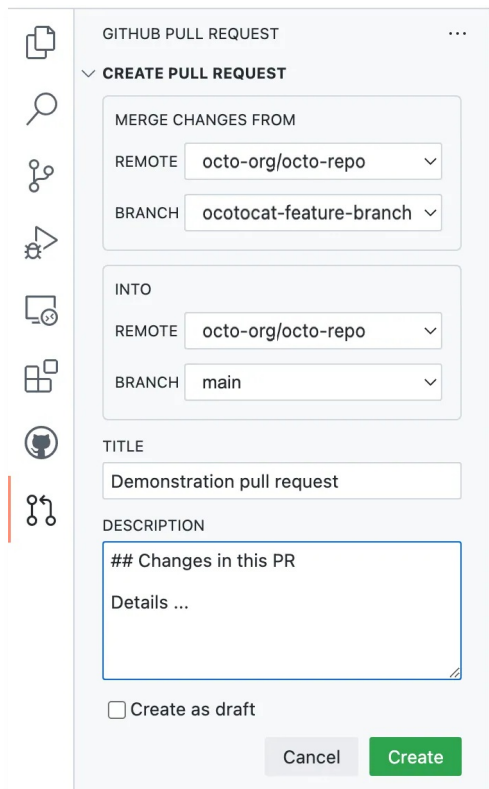✕ **Can't automatically merge.** Don't worry, you can still create the pull request.

③ Click **Create Pull Request**. GitHub Desktop will open your default browser to take you to GitHub.

④ Type a title and description for your pull request.

⑤ To create a pull request that is ready for review, click **Create Pull Request**. To create a draft pull request, use the drop-down and select **Create Draft Pull Request**, then click **Draft Pull Request**. For more information about draft pull requests, see "About pull requests."

① Once you've committed changes to your local copy of the repository, click the **Create Pull Request** icon.

SOURCE CONTROL ≡ ⸦₊ ✓ ↻ ···

Message (Ctrl+Enter to commit and pus...
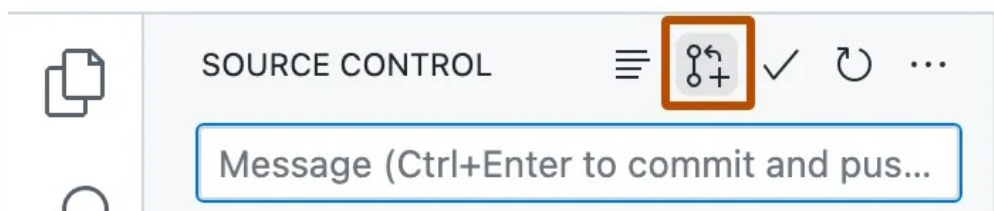
② Check that the local branch and repository you're merging from, and the remote

branch and repository you're merging into, are correct. Then give the pull request a title and a description.

③ Click **Create**.

For more information on creating pull requests in GitHub Codespaces, see "[Using GitHub Codespaces for pull requests](#)."

Further reading ⚭

- "[Creating a pull request from a fork](#)"
- "[Keeping your pull request in sync with the base branch](#)"
- "[Changing the base branch of a pull request](#)"
- "[Adding issues and pull requests to a project (classic)](#)"
- "[Creating an issue](#)"
- "[Assigning issues and pull requests to other GitHub users](#)"
- "[Writing on GitHub](#)"