在上一节我们看到了,多人在同一个分支上协作时,很容易出现冲突。即使没有冲突,后 push 的童鞋不得不先 pull,在本地合并,然后才能 push 成功。

每次合并再 push 后,分支变成了这样:

```
$ git log --graph --pretty=oneline --abbrev-commit
* d1be385 (HEAD -> master, origin/master) init hello
* e5e69f1 Merge branch 'dev'
| \
| * 57c53ab (origin/dev, dev) fix env conflict
| |\
| | * 7a5e5dd add env
| * | 7bd91f1 add new env
1 1/
* | 12a631b merged bug fix 101
| \ \
| * | 4c805e2 fix bug 101
|///
* | ele9c68 merge with no-ff
| \ \
1 1/
| * f52c633 add merge
1/
  cf810e4 conflict fixed
```

总之看上去很乱,有强迫症的童鞋会问:为什么 **Git** 的提交历史不能是一条干净的直线? 其实是可以做到的!

Git 有一种称为 rebase 的操作,有人把它翻译成"变基"。



先不要随意展开想象。我们还是从实际问题出发,看看怎么把分叉的提交变成直线。

在和远程分支同步后, 我们对 hello.py 这个文件做了两次提交。用 git log 命令看看:

```
$ git log --graph --pretty=oneline --abbrev-commit

* 582d922 (HEAD -> master) add author

* 8875536 add comment

* dlbe385 (origin/master) init hello

* e5e69f1 Merge branch 'dev'

|\
| * 57c53ab (origin/dev, dev) fix env conflict

| |\
| | * 7a5e5dd add env

| * | 7bd91f1 add new env

...
```

注意到 Git 用 (HEAD -> master) 和 (origin/master) 标识出当前分支的 HEAD 和远程 origin 的位置分别 是 582d922 add author 和 d1be385 init hello, 本地分支比远程分支快两个提交。

#### 现在我们尝试推送本地分支:

```
$ git push origin master
To github.com:michaelliao/learngit.git
! [rejected] master -> master (fetch first)
error: failed to push some refs to 'git@github.com:michaelliao/learngit.git'
```

```
hint: Updates were rejected because the remote contains work that you do
hint: not have locally. This is usually caused by another repository pushing
hint: to the same ref. You may want to first integrate the remote changes
hint: (e.g., 'git pull ...') before pushing again.
hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.
```

很不幸,失败了,这说明有人先于我们推送了远程分支。按照经验,先 pull 一下:

```
$ git pull
remote: Counting objects: 3, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (1/1), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 1), reused 3 (delta 1), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.
From github.com:michaelliao/learngit
    dlbe385..f005ed4 master -> origin/master
  * [new tag] v1.0 -> v1.0
Auto-merging hello.py
Merge made by the 'recursive' strategy.
hello.py | 1 +
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
```

# 再用 git status 看看状态:

```
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 3 commits.
(use "git push" to publish your local commits)
```

```
nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

加上刚才合并的提交,现在我们本地分支比远程分支超前3个提交。

用 git log 看看:

```
$ git log --graph --pretty=oneline --abbrev-commit

* e0ea545 (HEAD -> master) Merge branch 'master' of github.com:michaelliao/
learngit

|\
| * f005ed4 (origin/master) set exit=1

* | 582d922 add author

* | 8875536 add comment

|/

* d1be385 init hello
...
```

对强迫症童鞋来说,现在事情有点不对头,提交历史分叉了。如果现在把本地分支 push 到远程,有没有问题?

有!

什么问题?

不好看!

有没有解决方法?

有!

这个时候, rebase 就派上了用场。我们输入命令 git rebase 试试:

```
$ git rebase
First, rewinding head to replay your work on top of it...
Applying: add comment
Using index info to reconstruct a base tree...
```

```
M hello.py

Falling back to patching base and 3-way merge...

Auto-merging hello.py

Applying: add author

Using index info to reconstruct a base tree...

M hello.py

Falling back to patching base and 3-way merge...

Auto-merging hello.py
```

# 输出了一大堆操作,到底是啥效果?再用 git log 看看:

```
$ git log --graph --pretty=oneline --abbrev-commit

* 7e61ed4 (HEAD -> master) add author

* 3611cfe add comment

* f005ed4 (origin/master) set exit=1

* d1be385 init hello
...
```

原本分叉的提交现在变成一条直线了!这种神奇的操作是怎么实现的?其实原理非常简单。我们注意观察,发现 Git 把我们本地的提交"挪动"了位置,放到了 f005ed4 (origin/master) set exit=1 之后,这样,整个提交历史就成了一条直线。rebase 操作前后,最终的提交内容是一致的,但是,我们本地的 commit 修改内容已经变化了,它们的修改不再基于 d1be385 init hello,而是基于 f005ed4 (origin/master) set exit=1,但最后的提交 7e61ed4 内容是一致的。

这就是 rebase 操作的特点:把分叉的提交历史"整理"成一条直线,看上去更直观。缺点是本地的分叉提交已经被修改过了。

最后,通过 push 操作把本地分支推送到远程:

```
Mac:~/learngit michael$ git push origin master

Counting objects: 6, done.

Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
```

```
Compressing objects: 100% (5/5), done.

Writing objects: 100% (6/6), 576 bytes | 576.00 KiB/s, done.

Total 6 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0)

remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (2/2), completed with 1 local object.

To github.com:michaelliao/learngit.git

f005ed4..7e61ed4 master -> master
```

### 再用 git log 看看效果:

```
$ git log --graph --pretty=oneline --abbrev-commit

* 7e61ed4 (HEAD -> master, origin/master) add author

* 3611cfe add comment

* f005ed4 set exit=1

* d1be385 init hello
...
```

远程分支的提交历史也是一条直线。

# 小结

- rebase 操作可以把本地未 push 的分叉提交历史整理成直线;
- rebase 的目的是使得我们在查看历史提交的变化时更容易,因为分叉的提交需要三方对比。