

<https://www.jianshu.com/p/55b6720264ee>

git pull origin <remote_branch> : <local_branch>	将远程分支拉取到指定本地分支
git pull origin <remote_branch>	将指定远程分支同步到当前本地分支
git pull	拉取所有远程分支的新版本"坐标", 并同步当前分支的本地代码(具体根据关联分支而定)

工作中, 我们会用到**git pull**来从远程仓库"同步"代码, 通常有三种方式;

```
git pull origin <remote_branch> : <local_branch>
git pull origin <remote_branch>
git pull
```

这三种用法充分诠释了什么是**简即繁, 繁即简**; 看上去简单的, 往往背后蕴藏玄机;

测试环境:

本地分支: master和dev

远程分支: master和dev

```
$ git branch -a
* dev
  master
remotes/origin/HEAD -> origin/master
remotes/origin/dev
remotes/origin/master
```

1.git pull origin <remote_branch> : <local_branch>

这种用法写起来最为繁琐, 但最好理解:

场景: 当本地的当前分支不是local_branch;

作用: 将远程分支拉取到指定本地分支;

例如: 当前分支是dev, 但是你想把远程master"同步"到本地master, 但又不想使checkout切换到master分支;

这时你就可以使用git pull origin master: master

```
zhangchangzhi@ZBXXXX /e/02.Workspace-test/gitTest (dev)
```

```
$ git pull origin master:master
```

```
From https://github.com/jinxintang/gitTest
```

```
a09fdc4..941758f master -> master
```

```
Already up-to-date.
```

从上述代码可以看到, 我当前分支为**dev**,但执行"同步" 操作的却是在**master**分支;

2.git pull origin <remote_branch>

有了上面的例子, 这种使用方法的场景和作用就好理解了:

场景: 在当前分支上进行同步操作;

作用: 将指定远程分支同步到当前本地分支;

废话不说, 上代码:

```
zhangchangzhi@ZBXXXX /e/02.Workspace-test/gitTest (dev)
```

```
$ git pull origin master
```

```
From https://github.com/jinxintang/gitTest
```

```
* branch master -> FETCH_HEAD
```

```
Already up-to-date.
```

把远程**master**分支同步到**HEAD**分支 (HEAD分支指向当前位置) ;

3.git pull

这种写法最简单, 也最常用, 但是隐含的知识也是最多的;

场景: 本地分支已经和想要拉取的分支建立了 "关联" 关系;

作用: 拉取所有远程分支的新版本"坐标", 并同步当前分支的本地代码(具体根据关联分支而定)

什么是"关联"分支?

首先我们先使用git branch -vv 查看一下目前分支的 "关联" 情况;

```
$ git branch -vv
```

```
* dev 1a1b215 [origin/dev] Merge branch 'master' of
```

```
https://github.com/jinxintang/gitTest into dev
```

```
master a09fdc4 [origin/master] create pull
```

可以看到我们的本地的dev关联的是远程(origin)的dev，本地的master关联的是远程(origin)的master;

那么这种关联是如何建立、是否可以修改呢;

配置本地分支与远程分支的三种方法:

1.检出时建立关联关系: `git checkout -b dev origin/dev`

当我们检查时, `git`会自动为我们检出的分支和远程分支建立关联关系;

2.提交时配置关联关系: `git push -u origin <remote_branch>`或`git push --set-upstream origin <remote_branch>`

```
zhangchangzhi@ZB-PF0SB6DQ MINGW64 /e/02.Workspace-test/gitTest (dev_zcz)
```

```
$ git branch -vv
```

```
* dev_zcz 3b7001a [origin/dev] cm
  master a09fdc4 [origin/master] create pull
```

```
zhangchangzhi@ZB-PF0SB6DQ MINGW64 /e/02.Workspace-test/gitTest (dev_zcz)
```

```
$ git push -u origin dev_zcz
```

```
Everything up-to-date
```

```
Branch dev_zcz set up to track remote branch dev_zcz from origin.
```

```
zhangchangzhi@ZB-PF0SB6DQ MINGW64 /e/02.Workspace-test/gitTest (dev_zcz)
```

```
$ git branch -vv
```

```
* dev_zcz 3b7001a [origin/dev_zcz] cm
  master a09fdc4 [origin/master] create pull
```

通过上面的例子可以看到push前dev_zcz关联的是origin/dev,执行push -u 后管理分支改为origin/dev_zcz

注: 默认配置下, 提交时本地分支需和远程分支同名;

3.更改git/config文件: `git branch --set-upstream-to=<remote_branch>`

```
zhangchangzhi@ZB-PF0SB6DQ MINGW64 /e/02.Workspace-test/gitTest (dev_zcz)
```

```
$ git branch --set-upstream-to=origin/zcz
```

```
Branch dev_zcz set up to track local branch origin/zcz.
```

```
zhangchangzhi@ZB-PF0SB6DQ MINGW64 /e/02.Workspace-test/gitTest (dev_zcz)
```

```
$ git branch -vv
```

```
* dev_zcz      3b7001a [origin/zcz] cm
master        a09fdc4 [origin/master] create pull
origin/zcz 3b7001a [dev_zcz] cm
```

无论使用上述那种方法，本地分支和远程分支的“关联”最终都会写到config文件；

```
zhangchangzhi@ZB-PF0SB6DQ MINGW64 /e/02.Workspace-test/gitTest/.git (GIT_DIR!)
```

```
$ cat config
```

```
[core]

    repositoryformatversion = 0
    filemode = false
    bare = false
    logallrefupdates = true
    symlinks = false
    ignorecase = true

[remote "origin"]
    url = https://github.com/jinxintang/gitTest.git
    fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*

[branch "master"]
    remote = origin
    merge = refs/heads/master

[branch "dev_zcz"]
    remote = .
    merge = refs/heads/origin/zcz

[branch "origin/zcz"]
    remote = .
    merge = refs/heads/dev_zcz
```

注：本项目的配置信息存放目录：项目所在目录/.git/config

看完这三种配置关联分支的方法，想必大家已经对“关联分支”有了一定了解；

关联分支：在git中表现为upstream,无论是使用push -u 或是 git branch --set-upstream-to方法，均会将这种对应关系写入.git/config配置文件，如果一个本地分支没有关联分支，则无法执行 git push 或 git pull指令；

没有"关联"分支的情况下，使用push会先让你设置一个upstream branch.

```
zhangchangzhi@ZB-PF0SB6DQ MINGW64 /e/02.Workspace-test/gitTest (dev_no_upstream)
$ git branch -vv
* dev_no_upstream 3b7001a cm
  dev_zcz          3b7001a [origin/zcz] cm
  master          a09fdc4 [origin/master] create pull
  origin/zcz       3b7001a [dev_zcz] cm
```

```
zhangchangzhi@ZB-PF0SB6DQ MINGW64 /e/02.Workspace-test/gitTest (dev_no_upstream)
$ git push
fatal: The current branch dev_no_upstream has no upstream branch.
To push the current branch and set the remote as upstream, use
```

```
git push --set-upstream origin dev_no_upstream
```

那么建立了一个关联分支，是否就一定能使用git push呢？请阅读<git 实践(二)push的使用>