Fetching, Pulling and Pushing

coursera.org/learn/git-distributed-development/supplement/SWFZq/fetching-pulling-and-pushing

To bring your repository up to date with the original remote repository, you can merge in changes from the original's master branch with:

```
1
2
$ git fetch
$ git merge origin/master
```

It is possible to do this in one step with:

```
1
$ git pull origin master
```

and, if you have the master branch already checked out, you can simply do:

```
1
$ git pull
```

which merges from the **HEAD** branch of the origin repository. If you want to specify a particular branch, you can do either of:

```
1
2
```

```
$ git pull . branch

$ git merge branch
```

The inverse process to pulling is pushing; getting your changes into the remote repository. To publish your revisions, you should first make sure your repository is clean and committed up to date, then you can use any of the accepted protocols, such as:

```
1

$ git push git://remotesite.org/path/to/repo.git master
```

If you have write access, that will be all that is necessary; if you use ssh protocols, you will be prompted with passwords as you might expect, unless you have configured ssh to not require a password each time.

Note that when you push, it should be to a bare repository. Otherwise, the working tree of the remote repository will not be updated by the push. If you are pushing to the currently checked-out branch, the results will not be what you expect.