# 校招必须掌握的git-视频课程

大家在开发项目的过程中,如果直接在本地系统上维护源码目录,经常会碰见下面的问题:

- 1. 不小心把源代码的目录或文件删了, 写了好久的代码没了!
- 2. 按需求添加新功能,写了好多代码,但净是编译错误,改都改不完,想回到之前的版本,开始大面积删除或者屏蔽代码,很崩溃,如果此时有个代码版本管理工具,该多好!
- 3. 新功能添加完了,编译运行一切很顺利,功能也正常,但有时候运行会出现以前没见过的运行错误,非必现的,想查看和之前代码的差异,看看都在哪些源文件中修改了代码,该怎么办?
- 4. 团队开发项目,但是项目成员都不在一起,各自写的代码该如何添加到一块,还能避免错误,不会出现谁把谁的代码给覆盖了?

# git介绍

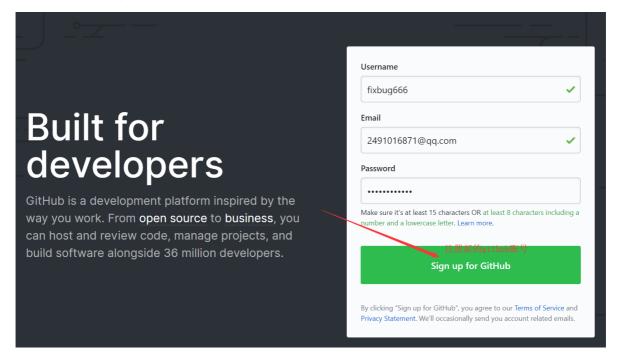
git是目前世界上最先进的分布式版本控制系统(对比集中式版本控制系统SVN),没有之一!

# github介绍

一个免费的代码远程托管仓库

GitHub注册新账号

【step 1】: 进入github主页 https://github.com/



【step 2】: 网站为了安全考虑,注册新账号以后,需要验证一下是否是人为操作,你可以跟着页面的提示操作一下。

【step 3】:设置账户,免费的源码托管是GitHub的基石,因此我们使用默认的free账号就行,直接点击页面下方的Continue。

【step 4】:填写你的编程level,你打算用GitHub做什么,然后填写你感兴趣的技术(好好填写完整,会有很多相关项目资料给你推荐!),页面下方点击继续。

【step 5】: 然后提示你去刚注册的邮箱里面,验证一下你的邮箱地址,打开邮件,点击验证就可以了,如下:

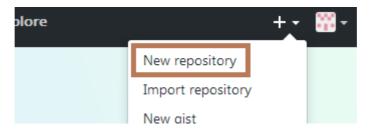
Almost done, **@fixbug666**! To complete your GitHub sign up, we just need to verify your email address:



Once verified, you can start using all of GitHub's features to explore, build, and share

# GitHub上创建初始项目

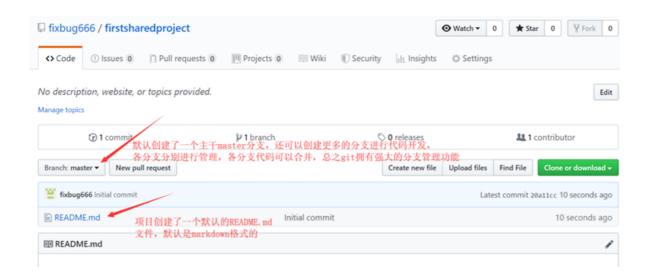
如何在GitHub上创建仓库,创建分支,添加代码,推送修改,拉取代码 登录GitHub成功以后,在页面的右上角有个+号,点开,选择创建新的代码仓库



填写仓库信息,给仓库命名,写一个简短的介绍,会自动创建一个ReadMe文件!

# Create a new repository A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? Import a repository. Cowner Repository name firstsharedproject Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about ideal-succotash? Description (optional) Public Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit. Private You choose who can see and commit to this repository. Skip this seep if you're importing an existing repository. Initialize this repository with a README This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer. Add a license: None Add a license: None Create repository

如下,仓库创建成功!



# git本地客户端安装配置

# windows

windows平台git客户端

【step 1】双击安装Git-2.18.0-64-bit.exe,可以一路默认安装到底。安装完成后,可以通过git bash启动git客户端命令行

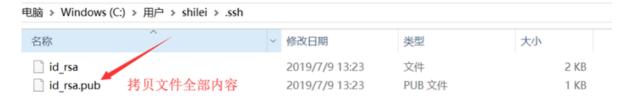


git bash的目录管理实际上都是linux命令, cd,ls,mkdir等都是支持的,你可以自己测试一下。

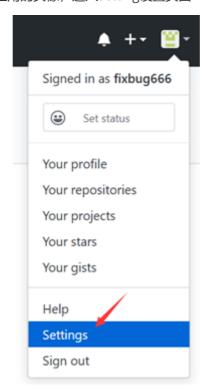
【step 2】git bash和git hub之间是通过ssh加密传输的,因此需要配置公钥。打开git bash,生成公私密钥,在git hub上进行公钥配置

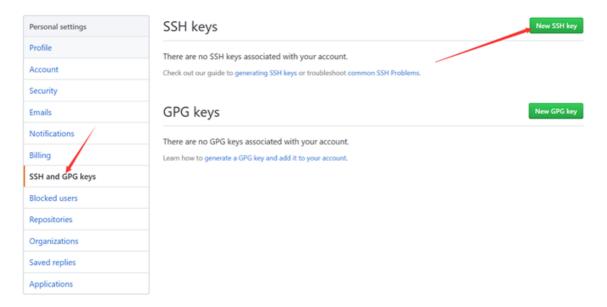
ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "注册账号的邮箱名字" 生成SSH通信用的公私钥

【step 3】在上面图片上标注的路径下,找到id\_rsa.pub公钥文件,拷贝文件内容

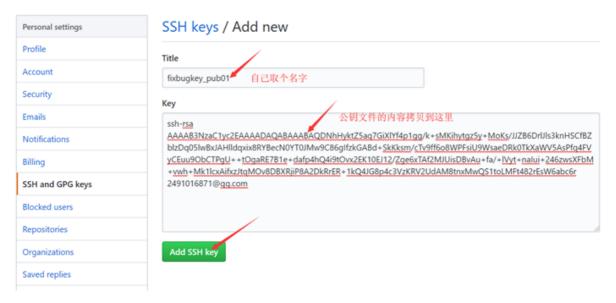


【step 4】登录git hub,点击右上角的头像,进入setting设置页面





点击New SSH key,把之前在id\_rsa.pub文件中拷贝的内容,粘贴到输入框中,如下图



添加完成后,需要再次输入密码确认,添加完成!

【step 5】打开git bash,输入以下命令,测试和git hub是否能够通信成功,如下:

```
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github
$ ssh -T git@github.com
Hi fixbug666! You've successfully authenticated, but GitHub does not provide sh
ell access.
```

上面显示连接git hub成功, 如果你出现如下的提示:

The authenticity of host 'github.com (52.74.223.119)' can't be established. RSA key fingerprint is SHA256:nThbg6kXUpJWGl7E1IGOCspRomTxdCARLviKw6E5SY8. Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes 直接輸入yes就可以!

在上面的提问那里直接输入ves回车就可以了!

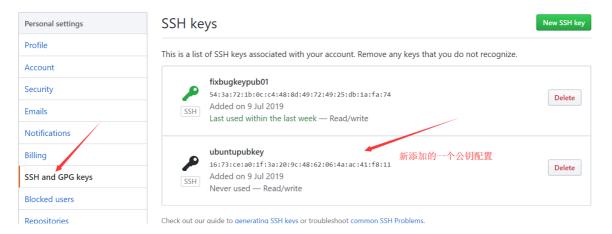
【step 6】配置邮箱和用户名,以后你在git hub上提交的任何代码文件,都会附带你的邮箱用户名信息,如下

```
shilei@DESKTOP-G21s8HU MINGW64 /d/代码
$ git config --global user.name "fixbug"
shilei@DESKTOP-G21s8HU MINGW64 /d/代码
$ git config --global user.email "2491016871@qq.com"
```

# ubuntu

在linux环境下配置git bash和上面的一样,首先在ubuntu上安装git和ssh服务,然后生成公私钥,ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "注册账号的邮箱名字",生成SSH通信用的公私钥把公钥配置到github上面,如下:

# 在github上添加了一个公钥配置,如下:



### 在ubuntu shell下测试能否连接到git hub上面,如下:

```
tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/github$ ssh -T git@github.com
The authenticity of host 'github.com (13.250.177.223)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is SHA256:nThbg6kXUpJWG17E1IGOCspRomTxdCARLviKw6E5SY8.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'github.com, 13.250.177.223' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
Hi fixbug666! You've successfully authenticated, but GitHub does not provide shell access.
```

### 证明ubuntu下git客户端连接github成功,最后配置git提交内容的用户名和邮箱信息:

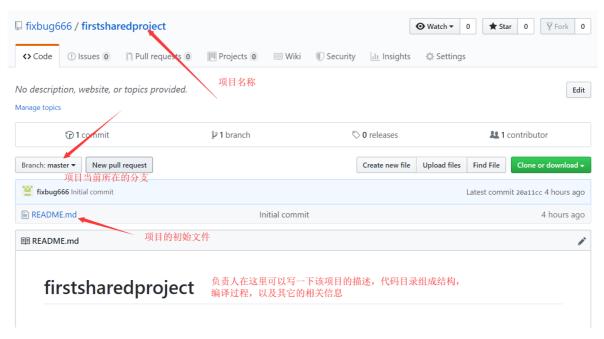
tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/github\$ git config --global user.name "ubuntu-fixbug" tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/github\$ git config --global user.email "2491016871@qq.com"

### 配置完成!

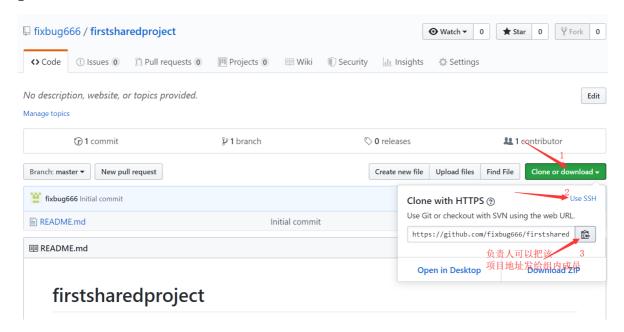
# git常用命令介绍

# git常用基本操作命令

【step 1】在团队开发新项目时,项目负责人王sir(或者是团队专门负责维护代码仓库的人)先在公司 私有的代码仓库上创建了一个项目(我们直接以git hub举例),如下:



【step 2】王sir把上面项目的地址(SSH地址)分享给组内其它成员,大家拿到git地址后,在本地通过git clone把远程仓库上的项目代码拉到本地,如下:



作为项目组成员,可以在本地新建一个目录,专门存放该项目代码,通过git clone拉取远程代码,如下:

【step 3】小张是项目主程,责任重大,现在需要开发一个排序的代码,小张负责写具体算法。小张在firstsharedproject目录下创建了一个sort.c和sort.h文件,分别写了相应代码,如下:



开发完成以后,小张需要把改动的代码提交到远程仓库 (github) 上去。

【step 4】git add命令可以把本地修改的代码或者文件,添加到本地暂存区(后面讲详细原理),如下:

```
shilei@DESKTOP-G21s8HU MINGW64 /<mark>d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)</mark>
$ 1s
README.md sort.c sort.h 可以看到本地目录添加的两个新的代码文件
shilei@DESKTOP-G21s8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git status
On<sup>-</sup>branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
Untracked files:
 (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
shilei@DESKTOP-G21s8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
shilei@DESKTOP-G21s8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git status
On branch master 说明已经
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
Changes to be committed:

(use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
        new file:
        new file:
                    sort.h
hilei@DESKTOP-G21s8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
```

【step 5】通过git commit提交命令,把修改的代码文件,从暂存区提交到本地的master分支上去(实际上当我们第一次用git clone拉取远程master分支的代码时,本地也创建了一个master分支,保存用户修改后需要提交的代码,分布式嘛,每个机器上都可以维护一个代码仓库!)

```
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)

$ git commit -m "添加了排序的代码" 暂存区的代码提交到本地master分支代码仓库中

[master 510156f] 添加了排序的代码

2 files changed, 25 insertions(+)

create mode 100644 sort.c

create mode 100644 sort.h
```

【step 6】代码存到小张自己电脑上的master分支不行啊,别人看不到代码修改,所以小张再通过git push命令,把本地master分支上的所有代码,都推送到远程master分支上去了(俗称"合代码")

```
shilei@DESKTOP-G21s8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git push origin master 本地master分支的代码推送到远程代码仓库的master分支上
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads. 推送进度
Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Writing objects: 100% (4/4), 565 bytes | 282.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 4 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/fixbug666/firstsharedproject.git
20allcc..510156f master -> master 左边是本地的分支名称,右边是远程的分支名称
```

默认的远程仓库名字就是origin,第一次推送会提示输入git hub账号用户名和密码,输入即可。

【step 7】小张输入git log,可以查看修改日志

【step 8】可以查看git hub上面项目master分支的代码修改,发现sort.c和sort.h都已经推送到git hub 远程代码仓库的master分支上了。

📮 fixbug666 / <b>firstsharedproject</b>			Watch ▼	0 ★ Sta	ar 0	₹ Fork 0
♦ Code ① Issues 0	Projects 0 🗐 Wiki	Security <u>III</u> Insights	Setting	JS		
No description, website, or topics provided.  Manage topics						Edit
© 2 commits	<b>№ 1</b> branch	♡ 0 releases	1 contributor			
Branch: master ▼ New pull request		Create new file	Upload files	Find File	Clone or	download 🕶
fixbug666添加了排序的代码				Latest comn	nit 510156f i	2 hours ago
README.md	Initial commit		7 hours ago			
■ sort.c 小张本地修改的代码已经推送	添加了排序的代码				2	h
	CHO LETACOTAL CHONON				_	hours ago
到这里	添加了排序的代码					hours ago

【step 9】小张已经把排序的代码推送到远程master分支了,现在给小弟啊亮分配任务,需要写一段测试代码,测试排序函数的正确性,步骤是:

- 1. 啊亮需要先在git bash上通过git pull命令拉取firstsharedproject项目的最新代码,然后基于最新代码进行修改(注意:当修改代码前,执行一下git pull命令是一个好习惯!)
- 2. 修改完代码,通过git add、git commit、git push命令把修改推送到git hub远程项目代码仓库中,完成

```
tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/github/firstsharedproject$ git pull
remote: Enumerating objects: 5, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Total 4 (delta 0), reused 4 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
展开对象中: 100% (4/4), 完成.
来自 https://github.com/fixbug666/firstsharedproject
  20a11cc..510156f master -> origin/master
更新 20a11cc..510156f
Fast-forward
sort.c | 18 +++++++++++++
 sort.h | 7 ++++++
 2 files changed, 25 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 sort.c
 create mode 100644 sort.h
tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/github/firstsharedproject$ ls
README.md sort.c sort.h
```

```
tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/github/firstsharedproject$ git status
位于分支 master
您的分支与上游分支 'origin/master' 一致。
未跟踪的文件:
  (使用 "git add <文件>..." 以包含要提交的内容)
   testsort.c
提交为空,但是存在尚未跟踪的文件(使用 "git add" 建立跟踪)
tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/github/firstsharedproject$ git add testsort.c
tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/github/firstsharedproject$ git commit -m "增加排序测试
代码"
[master 01d94a2] 增加排序测试代码
1 file changed, 12 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 testsort.c
tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/github/firstsharedproject$ git push origin master
Username for 'https://github.com': fixbug666
Password for 'https://fixbug666@github.com':
对象计数中: 3, 完成.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads.
压缩对象中: 100% (3/3), 完成.
写入对象中: 100% (3/3), 438 bytes | 438.00 KiB/s, 完成.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/fixbug666/firstsharedproject.git
  23796db..01d94a2 master -> master
```

【step 10】啊亮推送完成以后,可以通过git log查看代码修改日志,会发现所有人对项目的修改信息都记录在列

tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/github/firstsharedproject\$ git log

commit 01d94a26d8cbb0630a57b510fcea5bfea932748d (HEAD -> master, origin/master,

origin/HEAD)

Author: 啊亮 <2491016871@qq.com>

Date: Tue Jul 9 19:20:06 2019 +0800

增加排序测试代码

commit 23796db9be8c8ea924f3e75f41aef8d53b55e235

Author: 小张 <2491016871@qq.com>

Date: Tue Jul 9 19:12:49 2019 +0800

修改了sort.h头文件中函数的名字

commit 510156fb98acabc0725ef44842944046027005e0

Author: 小张 <2491016871@qq.com>

Date: Tue Jul 9 16:18:07 2019 +0800

添加了排序的代码

commit 20a11cc6ffccbdd2b97c7001a22879d161ad2448

Author: fixbug666 <52686902+fixbug666@users.noreply.github.com>

Date: Tue Jul 9 11:29:16 2019 +0800

Initial commit

git clone命令的作用是,可以把指定的远程仓库代码拉取到本地

git add 把git工作区的代码改动添加到暂存区

git commit -m "xxx" 把暂存区的代码提交到本地分支

git push 把本地分支的代码推送 (提交) 到远程分支上去

git pull 把远程代码拉取到本地

git status 查看当前操作的状态信息

git log 查看代码修改日志

工作区: 当前存放项目代码的目录

暂存区: git add把工作区修改的内容添加到暂存区当中

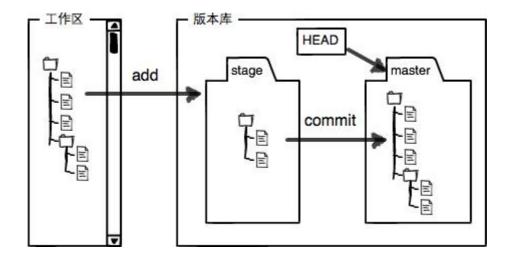
本地仓库: git commit把本地暂存区的修改提交到本地代码仓库分支中(不同分支代表不同的代

码版本)

远程仓库: 通过git push把本地仓库的某一个分支上的代码推送到远程仓库的某个分支上

HEAD指针:本地仓库每一个分支上的代码修改都会生成一个commit id信息,HEAD指针指向最

近一次的commit提交,通过这个commit id可以进行版本回退



# git各阶段版本回退命令

1. 工作区的代码改动不想要了 (git add之前)

```
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
        modified: README.md
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git checkout -- README.md
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

### 2. git add以后放入暂存区的代码修改不想要了

```
shilei@DESKTOP-G21s8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)

$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

modified: README.md
```

```
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git add .
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
        modified: README.md
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git reset HEAD
Unstaged changes after reset:
       README.md
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
        modified: README.md
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

# 3. git commit提交到本地仓库的代码不想要了

```
$ git commit -m "修改readme.md文件,添加222222"
[master Ode4add] 修改readme.md文件,添加2222222
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)

$ shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git log
commit Ode4add575d3c73b03290a6b931ccde87b641629 (HEAD -> master)

Author: 小张 <2491016871@qq.com>
Date: Wed Jul 10 15:17:39 2019 +0800

修改readme.md文件,添加222222

commit 216c246594f9e90c32e98a4ccf6b838b3ca3a7c9 (origin/master, origin/HEAD)

Author: 小张 <2491016871@qq.com>
Date: Wed Jul 10 15:08:23 2019 +0800

修改readme.md文件,添加111111
```

看上面的git log,每一次commit提交日志都生成一个commit id,如果修改刚提交的修改想回退,那么通过上面的commit id就可以(commit id不需要写全,前几位能区分不同的commit id就可以),命令如下:

实际上,上面的git reset --hard commit\_id是把本地仓库分支版本上的HEAD指针进行了移动,实际上没有删除任何内容,如果上面的代码回退你后悔了,可以用git reset --hard继续返回到之前的版本上,但是之前版本的commit id在哪里看呢?可以用git reflog命令,如下:

```
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git reflog
216c246 (HEAD -> master, origin/master, origin/HEAD) HEAD@{0}: reset: moving to
Ode4add HEAD@{1}: reset: moving to Ode4
Ode4add HEAD@{2}: commit: 修改readme.md文件,添加222222
216c246 (HEAD -> master, origin/master, origin/HEAD) HEAD@{3}: reset: moving to
HEAD
216c246 (HEAD -> master, origin/master, origin/HEAD) HEAD@{4}: commit: 修改
readme.md文件
01d94a2 HEAD@{5}: pull: Fast-forward
23796db HEAD@{6}: commit: 修改了sort.h头文件中函数的名字
510156f HEAD@{7}: commit: 添加了排序的代码
20a11cc HEAD@{8}: clone: from
https://github.com/fixbug666/firstsharedproject.git
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git reset --hard 0de4
HEAD is now at Ode4add 修改readme.md文件,添加222222
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git log
commit 0de4add575d3c73b03290a6b931ccde87b641629 (HEAD -> master)
Author: 小张 <2491016871@qq.com>
Date: Wed Jul 10 15:17:39 2019 +0800
    修改readme.md文件,添加222222
```

```
commit 216c246594f9e90c32e98a4ccf6b838b3ca3a7c9 (origin/master, origin/HEAD)
Author: 小张 <2491016871@qq.com>
Date: Wed Jul 10 15:08:23 2019 +0800

修改readme.md文件
```

# 看到了吧, 我又回来啦!

- 4. 远程仓库的代码修改不想要了, 有两种方法:
- a、git pull,在本地分支最新的代码版本上删除之前修改的,然后重新push到远程代码仓库上
- b、在本地分支上通过git reset --hard xxx回退到之前的版本,然后通过git push -f推送覆盖远程代码仓库

```
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git reset --hard 216c
HEAD is now at 216c246 修改readme.md文件
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git push origin master
To https://github.com/fixbug666/firstsharedproject.git
! [rejected] master -> master (non-fast-forward)
error: failed to push some refs to
'https://github.com/fixbug666/firstsharedproject.git'
hint: Updates were rejected because the tip of your current branch is behind
hint: its remote counterpart. Integrate the remote changes (e.g.
hint: 'git pull ...') before pushing again.
hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git push -f origin master
Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/fixbug666/firstsharedproject.git
+ Ode4add...216c246 master -> master (forced update)
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git log
commit 216c246594f9e90c32e98a4ccf6b838b3ca3a7c9 (HEAD -> master, origin/master,
origin/HEAD)
Author: 小张 <2491016871@gg.com>
Date: Wed Jul 10 15:08:23 2019 +0800
   修改readme.md文件
```

git checkout -- 在git add之前,把工作区的代码用版本库中的代码覆盖掉,注意命令中的--不能去掉,否则成切换分支的命令了 git reset HEAD 把git add之后,暂存区的内容全部撤销 git reset --hard committid 把提交到本地仓库中的代码改动进行回退 git reflog 查看HEAD指针的改动日志 git push -f 强制推送本地仓库代码到远程仓库 git diff HEAD -- 查看工作区file文件和仓库中该文件最新版本的代码有什么区别

# git分支版本控制命令

# 本地分支管理

【step 1】小张让啊亮给他写的冒泡排序进行一下优化,当一趟排完了,发现没有进行任何数据交换,那么就直接结束排序,啊亮想着最好不要在master分支修改代码,还是重新创建一个本地分支吧,写完代码测试好,我再合并到master主干分支上,然后再推送到远程代码仓库中,最为稳妥,master主干分支代码干干净净,省的我改来改去,把原来好的代码改错了。

git checkout -b sortdev01就是创建一个新的本地分支sortdev01并切换到该分支,从上面的命令可以看到已经切换到sortdev01分支了,git checkout -b相当于是这两个命令(**git branch sortdev01是创建分支**,**git checkout sortdev01是切换分支**)的合并。

【step 2】啊亮在sortdev01分支上进行的代码修改,测试正确以后,可以切换到master分支上,然后通过git merge命令把sortdev01分支上的代码改动合并到master主干分支上,然后推送到远程的代码仓库当中,如下:

```
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (sortdev01)
   git add .
shilei@DESKTOP-G21s8HU MINGW64 /<mark>d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (sortdev01)</mark>
$ git commit -m "修改sort.c文件中的flag为char类型,节省空间"
[sortdev01 9d140ab] 修改sort.c文件中的flag为char类型,节省空间
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
 shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (sortdev01)
Switched to branch 'master'
Your branch 'master'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
 shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git merge sortdev01
Updating 7369f5e..9d140ab
Fast-forward
 sort.c | 2 +
  1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
 shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git push origin master
$ git push origin master 把本地master分支上的代码改动推送到远程origin仓库的master分支上Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 427 bytes | 427.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/fixbug666/firstsharedproject.git
7369f5e 9d140ab master -> master
     7369f5e..9d140ab master -> master
 shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU_MTNGW64_/d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
```

如果啊亮做完该任务后,不想要sortdev01分支了,可以通过git branch -d sortdev01删除该分支,所以git在本地仓库中可以让我们创建很多分支,我们可以在分支上瞎折腾,把功能开发测试好了,然后在合并到其它分支当中,git建议多创建使用分支,使用起来非常灵活。

实际上,啊亮还可以直接在他的sortdev01分支上,把代码推送到远程origin仓库的master分支,命令如下:

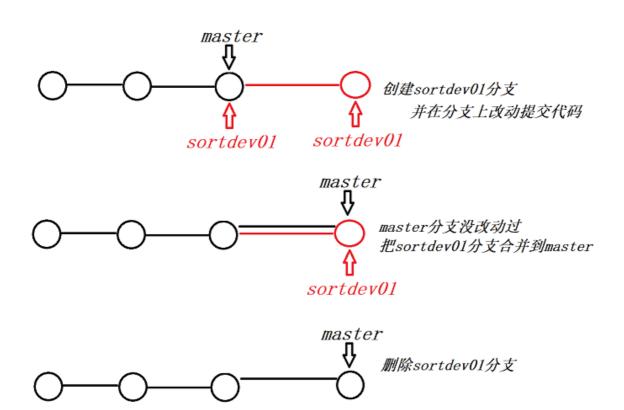
```
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (sortdev01)
  git add .
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (sortdev01)
$ git commit -m "修改sort.c代码"
[sortdev01 ddd6702] 修改sort.c代码
1 file changed, 3 insertions(+), 3 deletions(-)
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (sortdev01)
$ git push origin sortdev01:master 把sortdev01分支上的代码直接推送到
$ git push origin sortdev01:master 把sortdev01分支上的代码直接推送到master主于上Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 404 bytes | 404.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/fixbug666/firstsharedproject.git
    9d140ab..ddd6702
                           sortdev01 -> master
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (sortdev01)
  git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
Your branch is behind 'origin/master' by 1 commit, and can be fast-forwarded.
   (use "git pull" to update your local branch)
shilei@DESKTOP-G2雪$%的<sup>文</sup>性特徵的<sup>P</sup>/d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
  git pull
Updating 9d140ab..ddd6702
Fast-forward
 sort.c | 6 +++---
1 file changed, 3 insertions(+), 3 deletions(-)
 shilei@DESKTOP-G21s8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
  git branch -d sortdev01
Deleted branch sortdev01 (was ddd6702).
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
  git branch
  master
   查看分支: git branch
   创建分支: git branch <name>
   切换分支: git checkout <name>
   创建+切换分支: git checkout -b <name>
   合并某分支到当前分支: git merge <name>
   删除本地分支: git branch -d <name> 如果分支上有更新没有merge, git会提示你merge, 强
```

# 合并分支冲突

制删除用-D

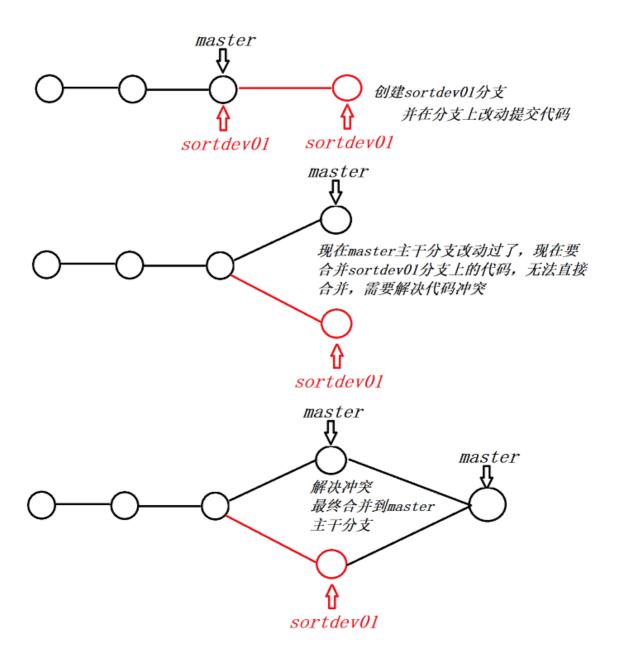
上一小节把sortdev01分支合并到master分支上时一切顺利,是因为sortdev01分支在合并的时候,master分支没有做过任何改动,看图:

本地分支推送到远程分支: git push <远程仓库名> <本地分支名>:<远程分支名>



### 实际上有可能发生这样的情况:

- 1. 啊亮从master分支创建了一个新的分支sortdev01,进行代码开发测试,提交
- 2. 小张更新了master分支上的代码
- 3. 啊亮切换分支到master, git pull同步远程仓库master主干的最新代码,发现有变化
- 4. 啊亮直接git merge sortdev01就发生冲突了



```
<del>/64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)</del>
  git checkout -b sortdev02
Switched to a new branch 'sortdev02'
 shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (sortdev02)
  vim README.md
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (sortdev02)
  git add .
sortdev02 ca049aa] readme添加222222
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (sortdev02)
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
B为小张在master更新了代码,remote: Enumerating objects: 5, done. 111111
remote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done. 333333 所以啊亮的mast remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done. remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 3 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done. From https://github.com/fixbug666/firstsharedproject ddd6702..deb53e2 master -> origin/master
Updating ddd6702..deb53e2
 ast-forward
 README.md | 1
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git merge sortdev02
Auto-merging README.md
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in README.md
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
```

通过git diff命令查看一下README.MD文件的冲突,在master主干上解决冲突,并提交远程仓

库

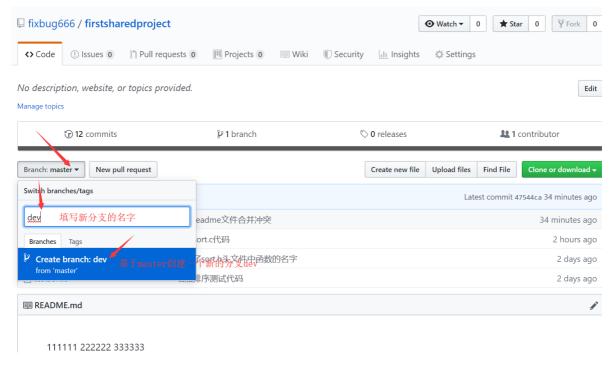
然后再通过git add、git commit、git push把修改推送到远程origin仓库的master主干分支上,冲突就解决完了。

# 远程分支管理

我们在github上创建一个代码仓库,默认就拉了一个master主干分支,我们在master主干分支上开发了一期项目以后,再进行二期开发的时候,可以再拉一个dev分支出来,大家都在dev分支上开发,此时项目管理员可以把master分支的写权限关掉,因为一期功能开发验证完成,很稳定,此时可以拉取master代码,不能再push推送代码到master分支。

一般远程分支的创建都是由项目管理员来创建的,其它员工没有创建远程分支的权限,而且每一个远程分支的读写权限也都是由管理员来控制的。

# 【step 1】由王sir在github上创建一个dev分支,来继续开发新的功能



【step 2】小张在git bash上通过git pull更新仓库内容

【step 3】小张自己的git bash上创建了一个本地的localdev分支,注意在本地创建的分支,需要设置跟踪哪个远程分支(拉远程仓库的主干分支,默认就在本地创建了一个master分支,并追踪了远程的origin/master分支,但其它分支的追踪关系,就需要自己设置了),这样在localdev分支推送代码的时候就简单了

```
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (master)
$ git checkout -b localdev origin/dev 创建并切换到新分支localdev,并让localdev追踪远程仓库
Switched to a new branch 'localdev' origin/dev分支
Branch 'localdev' set up to track remote branch 'dev' from 'origin'.

shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (localdev)
$ git branch -vv 可以通过该命令查看本地分支和远程分支的追踪关系
* localdev 47544ca [origin/dev] 解决readme文件合并冲突
master 47544ca [origin/master] 解决readme文件合并冲突
sortdev02 ca049aa readme添加222222
```

可以看到本地master追踪远程的origin/master,本地localdev分支追踪远程的origin/dev分支,都有对应关系。

【step 4】小张在本地localdev分支修改代码,直接推送到远程origin/dev分支中

```
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (localdev)
$ git add .
shilei@DESKTOP-G21S8HU MINGW64 /d/代码/github/firstsharedproject (localdev)
$ git commit -m "给readme添加444444"
[localdev 010be0a] 给readme添加444444
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
```

创建远程分支和删除远程分支一般员工是没有权限的,所以此处的命令就不罗列了,大家感兴趣可以在网上查阅,这个操作只能由管理员来执行。如果是搭建自己的git私服代码托管,那就可以随便折腾了

查看远程仓库名称: git remote 一般远程仓库默认的名字是origin

查看本地分支: git branch

查看远程分支: git branch -r

查看本地分支和远程分支的追踪关系: git branch -vv

创建本地分支并指定追踪哪个远程分支: git checkout -b <本地分支名> <远程仓库名>/<远程分支

名>

设置已经存在的本地分支追踪哪个远程分支: git branch -u <远程仓库名>/<远程分支名>