

# Git-Pull

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The **git pull** command is used to fetch and merge changes from a remote repository into your current branch. It combines two actions: git fetch, which retrieves the latest commits from the remote repository, and git merge, which incorporates those changes into your branch.

Here's how you can use git pull:

- **Pulling from the Default Remote Repository:** If you've already set up a default remote repository, you can pull the latest changes from the remote repository into your current branch using:  
`git pull`
- **Pulling from a Specific Remote and Branch:** If you want to pull changes from a specific remote repository or branch, you can specify them in the git pull command:  
`git pull origin main` This command fetches the latest commits from the "main" branch of the remote repository and merges them into your current branch.
- **Handling Merge Conflicts:** If there are conflicting changes between your local branch and the remote branch you're pulling from, Git will notify you about merge conflicts. You'll need to manually resolve these conflicts by editing the affected files. Once conflicts are resolved, you can add the changes and commit the merge.
- **Updating Remote Tracking Branches:** After pulling changes, your local branch's tracking branch (e.g., origin/main) is automatically updated to reflect the latest state of the remote branch. This allows Git to remember the last fetched state and track new changes during future operations.