Github进行fork后如何与原仓库同步

问题场景:

- 1) 将远程主repo同步到自己本地的机器,
- 2) 然后本地的机器再push到自己的远程的fork库

所有的操作都要在本地命令行完成

我们在进行Github协同开发的时候,往往会去fork一个仓库到自己的Github中,过一段时间以后,原仓库可能会有各种提交以及修改,很可惜,Github本身并没有自动进行同步的机制,这个需要我们手动去执行,现在我来演示一下如何进行自己的仓库和原仓库进行Gith同步的操作。

(1) 我使用终端 命令行的方式在Mac中来操作(其他系统同样的操作)。首先在终端中配置原仓库的位置。进入项目目录,执行如下命令:查看你的远程仓库的路径。

```
$ git remote -v
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (push)
```

(2) 配置原仓库的路径:

下面这步操作即添加主repo为上游代码库

注意一定要cd到你自己fork出来的库目录里面去,然后才能操作

```
$ git remote add upstream https://github.com/ORIGINAL_OWNER
/ORIGINAL_REPOSITORY.git http://blog.csdn.net/
```

(3) 再次查看远程目录的位置:

```
$ git remote -v
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_FORK.git (push)
upstream https://github.com/ORIGINAL_OWNER/ORIGINAL_REPOSITORY.git (fetch)
upstream https://github.com/ORIGINAL_OWNER/ORIGINAL_REPOSITORY.git (push)
```

(4) 抓取原仓库的修改文件:

```
$ git fetch upstream
remote: Counting objects: 75, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (53/53), done.
remote: Total 62 (delta 27), reused 44 (delta 9)
Unpacking objects: 100% (62/62), done.
From https://github.com/ORIGINAL_OWNER/ORIGINAL_REPOSITORY
  * [new branch] master -> upstream/master
```

```
$ git fetch upstream
Warning: Permanently added the RSA host key for IP address '54.255.254.175' to t
he list of known hosts.
remote: Counting objects: 193, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (137/137), done.
remote: Total 193 (delta 72), reused 102 (delta 35)
Receiving objects: 100% (193/193), 36.90 KiB | 169.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (72/72), done.
From git.liebaopay.com:nest/pegasi
                      2018_Branding_index -> upstream/2018_Branding_index
619css -> upstream/619css
Jira-TIANMA-223 -> upstream/Jira-TIANMA-223
Jira-TIANMA-286-FRONT -> upstream/Jira-TIANMA-286-FRONT
TIANMA-619_CSS -> upstream/TIANMA-619_CSS
TIANMA-703_appLock -> upstream/TIANMA-703_appLock
   [new branch]
   [new branch]
   [new branch]
   [new branch]
[new branch]
[new branch]
                           TIANMA-715_AdNetwork -> upstream/TIANMA-715_AdNetwork
   [new branch]
                           TIANMA-748_format -> upstream/TIANMA-748_format
   [new branch]
   [new branch]
                          branch_fe
                                                        -> upstream/branch_fe
   [new branch]
                           dateCon
                                                        -> upstream/dateCon
   [new branch]
                            feature
                                                        -> upstream/feature
                                                        -> upstream/master
   [new branch]
                            master
   [new branch]
                                                        -> upstream/streaming
                            streaming
   [new branch]
                           unit
                                                       -> upstream/unit
```

(5) 切换到master分支。

```
$ git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master' http://blog.csdn.net/
```

(6) 合并本地的master分支:

下面这行代码执行结束之后,本地代码会立刻和主库保持同步,非常神奇

```
$ git merge upstream/master
Updating a422352..5fdff0f
Fast-forward
README | 9 ------
README.md | 7 http://db/qs.csdn.net/
2 files changed, 7 insertions(+), 9 deletions(-)
delete mode 100644 README
create mode 100644 README.md
```

- (7) 此时,你的本地库已经和原仓库已经完全同步了。但是注意,此时只是你电脑上的本地库和你的远程的github原仓库同步了,你自己的github仓库还没有同步,此时需要使用"git push"命令把你本地的仓库提交到github的远程仓库中。
- (8) 用 git push指令就可以把本地更新好的代码推送到自己的远程github仓库中

注: 每天上班就要做一次这样的操作

如何git 同步代码到另外一个分支

例如: 将master分支的代码同步到develop分支 (从同步本地仓库到推送至远程仓库)

(以下指令都是在本地电脑的仓库目录操作)

git checkout develop
git merge master
git push

上面三个指令操作,就完成了masterf分支的代码同步到develop分支并推送到自己的远程develop的仓库