Git Tutorial

Push branch to remote

All of your commits are available to you until you push your local branch to the remote repository. That is, you can work on your own local branch at your own pace without affecting other members of the team.

When you push your local branch to remote, Git will do a fast-forward merge to the destination repository.

However, if the push results in a non-fast-forward merge, Git will decline your push to prevent you from overwriting previous commits. In that case, you have to pull the latest remote changes and push again.

Use git push to add your local changes to the remote repository.

NOTE

You must not overwrite or change commits that have already been committed to the remote repository. Doing so will cause other team members' local repositories to desynchronize with the remote repository.

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