多人协作

阅读: 175290

当你从远程仓库克隆时,实际上Git自动把本地的master分支和远程的master分支对应起来了,并且,远程仓库的默认名称是origin。

要查看远程库的信息,用git remote:

\$ git remote
origin

或者,用git remote -v显示更详细的信息:

\$ git remote -v
origin git@github.com:michaelliao/learngit.git (fetch)
origin git@github.com:michaelliao/learngit.git (push)

上面显示了可以抓取和推送的origin的地址。如果没有推送权限,就看不到push的地址。

推送分支

推送分支,就是把该分支上的所有本地提交推送到远程库。推送时,要指定本地分支,这样,Git就会把该分支推送到远程库对应的远程分支上:

\$ git push origin master

如果要推送其他分支,比如dev,就改成:

\$ git push origin dev

但是,并不是一定要把本地分支往远程推送,那么,哪些分支需要推送,哪些不需要呢?

- master分支是主分支,因此要时刻与远程同步;
- dev 分支是开发分支, 团队所有成员都需要在上面工作, 所以也需要与远程同步;
- bug分支只用于在本地修复bug, 就没必要推到远程了, 除非老板要看看你每周到底修复了几个bug;
- feature分支是否推到远程,取决于你是否和你的小伙伴合作在上面开发。

总之,就是在Git中,分支完全可以在本地自己藏着玩,是否推送,视你的心情而定!





多人协作时,大家都会往master和dev分支上推送各自的修改。

现在,模拟一个你的小伙伴,可以在另一台电脑(注意要把SSH Key添加到GitHub)或者同一台电脑的另 一个目录下克隆:

\$ git clone git@github.com:michaelliao/learngit.git

Cloning into 'learngit'...

remote: Counting objects: 46, done.

remote: Compressing objects: 100% (26/26), done. remote: Total 46 (delta 16), reused 45 (delta 15)

Receiving objects: 100% (46/46), 15.69 KiB | 6 KiB/s, done.

Resolving deltas: 100% (16/16), done.

当你的小伙伴从远程库clone时,默认情况下,你的小伙伴只能看到本地的master分支。不信可以用git branch 命令看看:

\$ git branch

* master

现在,你的小伙伴要在dev分支上开发,就必须创建远程origin的dev分支到本地,于是他用这个命令创 建本地dev分支:

\$ git checkout -b dev origin/dev

现在,他就可以在dev上继续修改,然后,时不时地把dev分支push到远程:

\$ git commit -m "add /usr/bin/env"
[dev 291bea8] add /usr/bin/env
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
\$ git push origin dev
Counting objects: 5, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.

Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 349 bytes, done.

Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)

To git@github.com:michaelliao/learngit.git

fc38031..291bea8 dev -> dev



你的小伙伴已经向origin/dev分支推送了他的提交,而碰巧你也对同样的文件作了修改,并试图推送:

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\$ git add hello.py
\$ git commit -m "add coding: utf-8"
[dev bd6ae48] add coding: utf-8
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
\$ git push origin dev

To git@github.com:michaelliao/learngit.git

! [rejected] dev -> dev (non-fast-forward)

error: failed to push some refs to 'git@github.com:michaelliao/learngit.git' hint: Updates were rejected because the tip of your current branch is behind

hint: its remote counterpart. Merge the remote changes (e.g. 'git pull')

hint: before pushing again.

hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.

推送失败,因为你的小伙伴的最新提交和你试图推送的提交有冲突,解决办法也很简单,Git已经提示我们,先用git pull把最新的提交从origin/dev抓下来,然后,在本地合并,解决冲突,再推送:

\$ git pull

remote: Counting objects: 5, done.

remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done. remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 3 (delta 0)

Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done. From github.com:michaelliao/learngit

fc38031..291bea8 dev -> origin/dev

There is no tracking information for the current branch.

Please specify which branch you want to merge with.

See git-pull(1) for details

git pull <remote> <branch>

If you wish to set tracking information for this branch you can do so with:

git branch --set-upstream dev origin/<branch>

git pull 也失败了,原因是没有指定本地dev分支与远程origin/dev分支的链接,根据提示,设置dev和origin/dev的链接:

\$ git branch --set-upstream dev origin/dev

Branch dev set up to track remote branch dev from origin.

再pull:

\$ git pull

Auto-merging hello.py

CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in hello.py

Automatic merge failed: fix conflicts and then commit the result.

这回git pull成功,但是合并有冲突,需要手动解决,解决的方法和分支管理中的解决冲突完全一样。解决后,提交,再push:

\$ git commit -m "merge & fix hello.py"
[dev adca45d] merge & fix hello.py

\$ git push origin dev

Counting objects: 10, done.

Delta compression using up to 4 threads. Compressing objects: 100% (5/5), done.

Writing objects: 100% (6/6), 747 bytes, done.

Total 6 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)

To git@github.com:michaelliao/learngit.git

291bea8..adca45d dev -> dev



因此,多人协作的工作模式通常是这样:

- 1. 首先,可以试图用git push origin branch-name 推送自己的修改;
- 2. 如果推送失败,则因为远程分支比你的本地更新,需要先用git pull试图合并;
- 3. 如果合并有冲突,则解决冲突,并在本地提交;
- 4. 没有冲突或者解决掉冲突后,再用git push origin branch-name推送就能成功!

如果git pull提示"no tracking information",则说明本地分支和远程分支的链接关系没有创建,用命令git branch—set-upstream branch—name origin/branch—name。

这就是多人协作的工作模式,一旦熟悉了,就非常简单。

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小结

- 查看远程库信息,使用git remote -v;
- 本地新建的分支如果不推送到远程,对其他人就是不可见的;
- 从本地推送分支,使用git push origin branch-name,如果推送失败,先用git pull 抓取远程的新提交;
- 在本地创建和远程分支对应的分支,使用git checkout -b branch-name origin/branch-name, 本地和远程分支的名称最好一致;
- 建立本地分支和远程分支的关联,使用git branch --set-upstream branch-name origin/branch-name;
- 从远程抓取分支,使用git pull,如果有冲突,要先处理冲突。

