

Inspecting a Remote

If you want to see more information about a particular remote, you can use the `git remote show <remote>` command. If you run this command with a particular shortname, such as `origin`, you get something like this:

```
git remote show origin
remote origin
Fetch URL: https://github.com/schacon/ticgit
Push URL: https://github.com/schacon/ticgit
HEAD branch: master
Remote branches:
  master                tracked
  dev-branch            tracked
Local branch configured for 'git pull':
  master merges with remote master
Local ref configured for 'git push':
  master pushes to master (up to date)
```

It lists the URL for the remote repository as well as the tracking branch information. The command helpfully tells you that if you're on the master branch and you run `git pull`, it will automatically merge in the master branch on the remote after it fetches all the remote references. It also lists all the remote references it has pulled down.

That is a simple example you're likely to encounter. When you're using Git more heavily, however, you may see much more information from `git remote show`:

```
git remote show origin
remote origin
URL: https://github.com/my-org/complex-project
Fetch URL: https://github.com/my-org/complex-project
Push URL: https://github.com/my-org/complex-project
HEAD branch: master
Remote branches:
  master                tracked
  dev-branch            tracked
  markdown-strip        tracked
  issue-43              new (next fetch will store in remotes/origin)
  issue-45              new (next fetch will store in remotes/origin)
```

```
refs/remotes/origin/issue-11    stale (use 'git remote prune' to remove)
Local branches configured for 'git pull':
dev-branch merges with remote dev-branch
master    merges with remote master
Local refs configured for 'git push':
dev-branch          pushes to dev-branch          (up to date)
markdown-strip     pushes to markdown-strip      (up to date)
master             pushes to master             (up to date)
```

This command shows which branch is automatically pushed to when you run `git push` while on certain branches. It also shows you which remote branches on the server you don't yet have, which remote branches you have that have been removed from the server, and multiple local branches that are able to merge automatically with their remote-tracking branch when you run `git pull`.

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