

## Git Tutorial

A teal banner with the Backlog logo (by nulab) and the Git logo. The text reads: "Backlog lets you manage projects with Git integration". On the right, there is a "Learn more" link with a right-pointing arrow icon. The background features a faint, stylized diagram of a network or project flow with circles and lines.

**backlog** by nulab + **git**

Backlog lets you manage projects with Git integration

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## Troubleshooting

### SSH

- Error "Permission denied (publickey)" when connecting to a remote repository using SSH

### HTTPS

- Unable to clone a remote repository via its HTTPS URL
- I am asked for my password every time I push to/pull from the remote repository

### SSH/HTTPS

- Changes pushed to the remote repository are not being reflected there

**Error "Permission denied (publickey)" when connecting to a remote repository using SSH**

First of all, you will want to ensure the following:

- Is the URL correct?
- Is the secret key correctly configured in the local machine?
- Is the public key correctly configured in the remote?

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Replace <space> with a Backlog space that you own (eg. for the space 'demo.backlogtool.com', it will be 'demo@demo.git.backlogtool.com')

If the setting is correct, you will see the following output. If you see an error message, repeat the steps above and ensure you are doing it right.

```
Hi yourname! You've successfully authenticated,  
but Backlog does not provide  
shell access.  
Connection to git.backlogtool.com closed.
```

### Unable to clone a remote repository via its HTTPS URL

On older versions of Git, you may occasionally face problems when executing a push or pull. It is recommended that you use Git version 1.7.10 or later. If you are using a Git client such as Source Tree or TortoiseGit, use the Git version that comes along with the corresponding client.

### I am asked for my password every time I push to/pull from the remote repository

On Git version 1.7.10 or later, you can avoid entering password multiple times by configuring as follows.

### Windows

You can use git-credential-winstore, which will only ask for your password the first time you push/pull.

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### Console

On a Mac, you can use the Git's credentials API to link a username/password with Git operations. If you use Homebrew, the Git credential API is installed automatically. Otherwise, you will have to install it manually.

You can check if the credential API is installed with the command below.

```
$ git credential-osxkeychain
Usage: git credential-osxkeychain
<get|store|erase>
```

If the credential API is not installed, you will see the output below.

```
$ git credential-osxkeychain
git: 'credential-osxkeychain' is not a git
command. See 'git --help'.
```

In that case, you can download it and move the files to /usr/local/bin

```
$ curl -s -O http://github-media-
downloads.s3.amazonaws.com/osx/git-credential-
osxkeychain
$ chmod u+x git-credential-osxkeychain
$ mv git-credential-osxkeychain /usr/local/bin
```

Upon completing installation, run the following command below to activate the credential API.

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### Changes pushed to the remote repository are not being reflected there

You may come across the following message below when executing a push. That would normally happen when you are pushing from a new local repository.

```
$ git push
No refs in common and none specified; doing
nothing.
Perhaps you should specify a branch such as
'master'.
Everything up-to-date
```

By omitting the branch name when executing a push, Git will by default assume that you are trying to push the current change to a remote branch with the same name as the local branch. This happens if the master branch has not been created in the remote repository yet (we are pushing from the local master branch). In this case, we will have to explicitly assign the branch name when executing a push.

```
$ git push -u origin master
```

By doing that, the master branch will be created in the remote repository automatically. The next time you run push, you can omit the branch name.

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