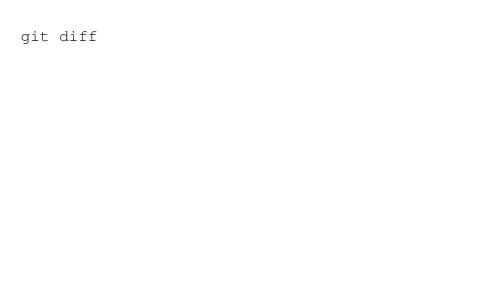
git commit -a -m "comment"





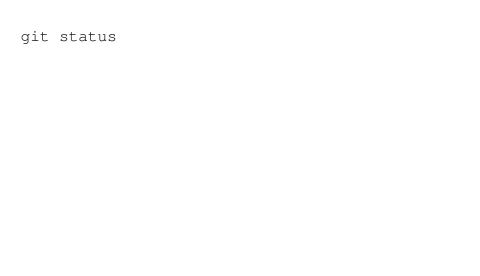


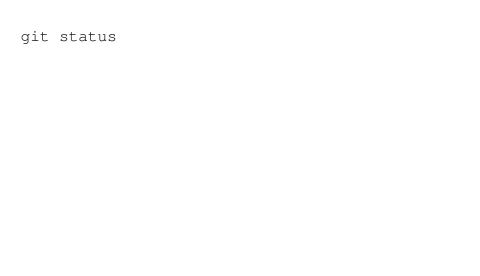
List them in .gitignore. The syntax accepts glob patterns, leading & trailing slashes, and !.

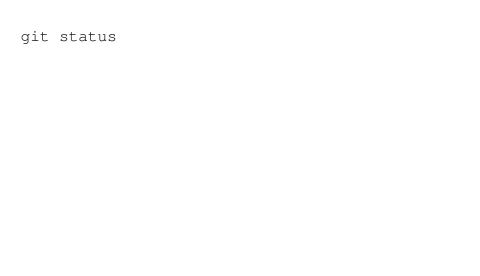
Modified

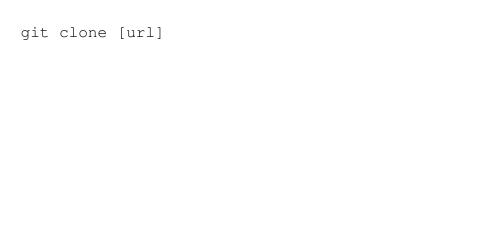
Staged

git add [filename ...]









git add [filename ...]



A repository with no working directory.

ssh.

git clone ssh://user@server:project.git
is the same as
git clone user@server:project.git

Clone a normal one, then:

git clone --bare my_project my_project.git

The OS's read/write permissions on the .git bare repodirectory.

Go into the .git repo on the server and run: git init --shared

Create a single "git" user and add all the devs' keys to

~/.ssh/authorized_keys.

cd /opt/git
mkdir project.git
cd project.git

git --bare init

#on John's computer
cd myproject
git init
git add .
git commit -m 'initial commit'
git remote add origin git@gitserver:/opt/git/myproject.git
git push origin master

Change its shell to git-shell in etc/passwd.

:/usr/bin/qit-shell

git:x:1000:1000::/home/git:/bin/sh

Create a webserver with the repo as webroot. Then add a post-update hook from the samples. People can then clone over http.

Use GitWeb, a CGI script that comes with Git.

Gitosis.





On Windows clients:

git config --global core.autocrlf true Converts LF to CRLF at checkout.

On Unix clients & on server:

git config --global core.autocrlf input Converts CRLF to LF on commit.

On server:

git config --system receive.fsckObjects true