# Fails to make some commits and want to push back out to the GitHub server. The error message is: [Pushing to Git returning Error Code 403 fatal: HTTP request failed](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/7438313/pushing-to-git-returning-error-code-403-fatal-http-request-failed).

Change your repo config on your PC to ssh way: (1) Edit *.git/config* file under your repo directory. (2) Find *url=entry* under section [remote "origin"]. (3) Change it from *url=https://MichaelDrogalis@github.com/derekerdmann/lunch\_call.git* to *url=ssh://git@github.com/derekerdmann/lunch\_call.git*. That is, change all the texts before @ symbol to *ssh://git*. Save config file and quit. Now you could use *git push origin master* to sync your repo on GitHub. In order to send through SSH protocol, SSH keys should be generated. See <https://help.github.com/articles/generating-ssh-keys>.

## Git is composed of several simple, unique and run independently commands. The types of command: *git commit* and *git-commit* are totally the same. The types of parameter setting: *-m* (short) or *–-message* (long).

## *git init* initialize a Git container on local site. Git creates a hidden folder called *.git* to manage this project and this hidden folder is distributed on the top folder of this project. In the beginning, the *.git/objects* folder is empty. To copy from the remote repository, use *git clone*.

## The key of SHA1 algorithm is 160 bits which is equal to 20 bytes and expressed by 40 hex numbers. The object is stored in *.git/objects/3b/18e512dba79e4c8300dd08aeb37f8e728b8dad*. The first two digits are used to divide into 256 classes to improve the searching efficiency. Exploit the command to search for the complete SHA1 key through short key:

## *$ git rev-parse 3b18*

## *3b18e512dba79e4c8300dd08aeb37f8e728b8dad*

## When you use *git add*, *git rm* and *git mv*, the relative data are created in *.git/index*.

## Before submitting the files to repository, you should setup some environment variables – at least let Git know your name and email address. When you run *git config*, the configuration file is stored in ~/.gitconfig. Exploit *git config --global* to modify the value of *user.name* and *user.email* in *.gitconfig*:

## *$ git config --global user.name “Price Tseng”*

## *$ git config --global user.email “*[*Everett6802@hotmail.com*](mailto:Everett6802@hotmail.com)*”*

## If you only hope to apply to a specified repository, ignore *--global* parameter.

## *$ git config user.name “Price Tseng”*

## *$ git config user.email “*[*Everett6802@hotmail.com*](mailto:Everett6802@hotmail.com)*”*

## Use *git config -l* to show the detailed configuration and *–-unset* to remove certain a setting:

## *$ git config --unset --global user.email*

## Git exploit SHA1 algorithm to manage each file in the repository. The key of SHA1 algorithm is generated due to the content of the file rather than the file name. So if the contents of two files are the same, the SHA1 keys are also identical. In order to efficiently store each file in each commit, Git only keeps track of the difference between two consecutive commits.

## *git log* can show the information for each commit. If you need more detailed info, use *git show*:

## *$ git show HEAD*

## If you don’t add the SHA key, the last commit is used as default.

## Git divides files into three categories:

## Tracked: Already exists in the repository or index. To make the file be tracked, execute *git add somefile*.

## Ignored: The files ignored by Git. List the file in *.gitignore* .

## Untracked: The file that doesn’t belong to the first two categories.

## The format of .gitignore is: 1. *#* symbol. Git doesn’t do anything when the current line is marked as *#*. 2. File name, Git searches for all files of the same filename in every folder. 3. Folder name is marked as */*: Git searches for all folders/sub-folders of the same folder name, but ignore the file and link. 4. Wild word *\**: Like Unix, can be part of file or folder path like *debug/32bit/\*.o*. 5. Exclamation symbol (*!*): The file/folder can’t be ignored, *.gitignore* in local folder has higher priority than the one in parent folder.

## Although *.gitignore* has the special meaning to Git, but the container just seems it as a regular file. Without adding it into index, Git doesn’t track this file. A special case is you want to ignore all the *\*.o* except one file in a specified folder:

## *$ cd my\_package*

## *$ cat .gitignore*

## *\*.o*

## *$ cd my\_package/vendor\_files*

## *cat .gitignore*

## *!driver.o*

## *git commit -a (--all)* command makes the untracked file been tracked. Before committing, the *-a* attribute make Git move all the “tracked” files which are not in *Index* to *Index*. For example:

## *$ touch ready // Create file “ready” and “git add” it to the Index*

## *$ git add ready*

## *$ echo “Test” >> notyet // Modify file “notyet”, leaving it unstaged*

## *$ mkdir subdir // Add a new file in a subdirectory, but don’t add it*

## *$ echo Nope >> subdir/new*

## *$ git status*

## *# Changes to be commited:*

## *# modified: ready*

## *# Chnaged but not updated:*

## *# modified: notyet*

## *# Untracked files:*

## *# subdir/*

## *git commit -a* makes Git travel the container recursively and submits all the files which are in *Index.*

## # Changes to be commited:

## # modified: notyet

## # modified: ready

## # Untracked files:

## # subdir/

## Since *subdir/* is in untracked state, *git commit –a* can’t commit it to Repository.

## When running *git add*, Git exploits SHA1 algorithm to generate a key to the index.

## *git rm* removes the files from working directory and index, and it’s required to run *git commit* to update the change to Repository. *git rm --cached* removes files from the Index but leaves in Working Directory. If you accidentally delete a file you don’t want to, use *git checkout HEAD - WSCGAgent.py* (filename), this file appears again. To rename the file, exploit *git mv*.

## *git log mydata* can show the history of file “mydata”, but if its filename is changed, this command fails to track its history. To see all the relative historic commits, use *git log --follow mydata*.

## *.git/config* keeps track of the configuration in a specific repository, with higher priority than *~/.gitconfig*.

## For each commit, Git doesn’t record all the files and folders, but record the difference of commit between this and last time.

## *ref* is a hash key referring to certain a Git object. The local branch name, remote branch name and tag name are all reference. All the references are stored in *.git/refs/*, and begin with refs/. *refs/heads/ref* is for local branch, *refs/remotes/ref* is for remote branch and *refs/tags/ref* is for tag. For example, *refs/heads/dev* is a local branch and *dev* for short. If *origin/master* is a remote branch, its full name should be *refs/remotes/origin/master*. If these exists a tag called *v2.6.33*, its full branch should be *refs/tags/v2.6.33*. There are some special branch names below:

## *HEAD*: Always pointed to the latest commit. When you modify the commit, *HEAD* is changed.

## *ORIGIN\_HEAD*: Before merging, this reference keeps track of the last commit so that can be used to return to the old commit.

## *FETCH\_HEAD*: When you use *git fetch*, *.git/FETCH\_HEAD* records the heads of all branches in the remote repository. Only valid when the fetch command is just executed.

## *MERGE\_HEAD:* When starting to merge, the HEAD of another branch is recorded temporarily in this reference.

## *^* represents the different parent objects in the same generation. For example, a commit *C*, and *C^1* and *C^2* is the first and second parent commit.

## *~* represents the ancestor commits. For example, a commit *C*, and *C~1* is the father commit and *C~2* is the grandfather commit.

## *C^* and *C~* is *C^1* and *C~1* for short. *C^^* and *C^1^1* means the first father commit of the first father commit, which is equal to *C~2*.

## Without adding any parameter, *git log* is equal to *git log HEAD*. *git log -1* means only show one commit. Use *git show* command can show more detailed commit information.

## One repository may contain several branches, but only one is active at the moment. Exploit “/” to nominate the branch is a good way to distinguish different branches hierarchically. To create a new branch:

## *$ git branch prs/pr-1138*

## The regular form is *git branch Branch\_Name [The\_Commit\_Where\_The\_Branch\_Start]*. For example:

## $ *git branch prs/pr-1138 db7de5f…*

## Use *–r* attribute to show the remote branches and *–a* represent the branches including local and remote. To switch to another branch, use *git checkout*. When you change to another branch, the distribution of files and folders may be changed. Before switching to another branch, mind that all files changed in the current branch should be commit first. If you don’t care about the changes in the original branch, exploit *git checkout –f*. *git checkout -m new\_branch* is used when you modified some files in old branch, but you would like to switch to new branch and merge the changes into new branch.

## For a specific commit, use the SHA1 hash instead of the branch name as: *git checkout SHA1*.

branches are mutable references and tags are immutable references. For example, we can create a simple tag, based on the current repository’s version, with:

*$ git tag example*

This creates a lightweight tag as a reference in *.git/refs/tags/example*, which points to the current commit. If we want to make it as an annotated tag, we need to supply *-a*, and a message with *-m*:

*$ git tag -a v1 -m "Version 1 release"*

This will create an annotated tag object, containing that message and a pointer to the commit object. Now the reference in *.git/refs/tags/v1* will point to the tag object, which then points to the commit.

To list the local repository’s tags, run *git tag* without any arguments; or, for a pattern, use -l with \* as a wildcard:

*$ git tag*

*v1*

*v1s*

*$ git tag -l \*s*

*v1s*

Finally, to get rid of tags, you can delete them with -d:

*$ git tag -d v1*

*$ git tag*

*v1s*

In order to see what the tag contains, you can use *git show*, as you can with other Git objects:

*$ git show v1s*

*git tag* finds the relative object that the tag points to (*git rev-parse* reverses any kind of reference including tag, branch to SHA1 key):

*$ git rev-parse v1*

*6b698c……*

*$ git cat-file –p 6b69*

*object 6b69…*

*type commit*

*…*

Since a tag is just a reference on your local repository, it’s not sent up by default to the remote repository during pushes. Instead, you can *git push* the tag individually, or run *git push --tags* which will push all tags. To fetch them all, you can do *git fetch --tags* to pull them all in, or *git fetch* *tag* to pull a single one.

## In your current working folder, the files and folders which are not tracked are not been modified. However, if you change some files and then try to switch to another branch without commit, Git issues the warning not to allow this switch.

## To delete a branch, exploit *git branch –d branch*. Git doesn’t allow you to delete the currently active branch. If there are some changes in a branch and you switch to another branch before committing, Git show error messages to stop you doing this. Exploit *–D* instead of *–d* to force Git to switch to new branch, the changes in original branch are lost at this stage.

## Git finally deletes the commits and branches which can’t be referred to. In order to preserve these commits, you should create a new branch or tag to point to them. Otherwise, Git exploits *git gc* to remove them after two weeks (default value).

## *git diff*: Show the difference between current working directory and index.

## *git diff commit*: Find the difference between the current working directory and the commit specified in this command.

## *git diff –-cahed commit*: Find the difference between the current index and the commit specified in this command.

## *git diff commit1 commit2*: Find the difference between two specified commits.

## *git diff –-stat*: Get some statistics between commits. *--color*: Mark key word as different color.

## To show the difference in a specified file: *git diff --stat master~5 master Documentation*.

## *git diff CommitA CommitB* and *git diff CommitB CommitA* are different.

## To merge *other\_branch* to *cur\_branch*:

## *$ git checkout cur\_branch*

## *$ git merge other\_branch*

## Your current branch is the target branch and the other is the branch merged into the target branch. While merging branches, and conflict occurs, exploit *git diff* to check the range of conflict. The content between <<<<<<< and ======= is the original content before merging, and ======= and >>>>>>> represents the content after merging. Merge the conflict manually and then use *git commit* to commit the solved conflict. Exploit *git status* to see the files of conflicts.

## Use the following command to detail why conflict occurs:

## *$ git log --merge --left-right –p*

## *--merge*: Show the relative commits about conflict.

## *--left-right*: When commits come from left side (ours) which represent by *<*. When commits come from right side (theirs) which represent by >.

## *-p*: Represent every relationship between every commit and modified file.

## If you are only interested in certain a file: *$ git log --merge --left-right –p hello*.

## *.git/MERGE\_HEAD* contains the SHA1 hash value which you are going to commit.

## You can’t commit the files when the conflict doesn’t be solved.

## To give up merging, exploit: *$ git reset --hard HEAD* before executing the last commit. However, to give up merging after this merge is already complete, use: *$ git reset --hard ORIG\_HEAD*.

## *git reset* adjusts *HEAD* to a specified commit. There are three different cases;

## *git reset --soft commit*: Index and working directory remain un-changed.

## *git reset commit*: Working directory remain un-changed.

## *git reset --hard commit*: All data in working directory and index are changed.

## *git cherry-pick commit* creates a new commit by copying a specified commit from one branch to another. It can be used for re-build a series commits from one branch to another and sometimes you have to solve the conflicts. For example:

## A – B – C – D master

## |

## V – W – X – Y – Z my\_dev

## *$ git checkout master*

## *$ git cherry-pick my\_dev^ #Y*

## *$ git cherry-pick my\_dev~3 #W*

## *$ git cherry-pick my\_dev~2 #X*

## *$ git cherry-pick my\_dev #Z*

## A – B – C – D – Y’ – W’ – X’ – Z’ master

## |

## V – W – X – Y – Z my\_dev

## *git rebase* modify the basic position of a series of commits.

## A – B – C – D – E master

## |

## W – X – Y – Z topic

## All the commits in branch *master* are reserved, only the base of branch *topic* is moved from commit B to E.

## *$ git checkout topic*

## *$ git rebase master*

## Or

## *$ git rebase master topic*

## A – B – C – D – E master

## |

## W’ – X’ – Y’ – Z’ topic

## When you duplicate others’ repository and exploit *git rebase* to move your branch to branch master.

## *git rebase* can exploit *--onto* to move a complete branch from one branch to another totally different branch.

## A – B – C – D - E master

## |

## W – X – Y – Z maint

## |

## P – Q feature

## *$ git rebase --onto master maint^ feature*

## P – Q feature

## |

## A – B – C – D - E master

## |

## W – X – Y – Z maint

## When you solve all the conflicts, use *git rebase --continue* to continue the re-base procedure. If you want to give up this re-base, use *git rebase --abort*.

## Exploit *git rebase -i* to re-order, edit, remove or squash several commits.

## $ *git rebase -i master~3*

## pick 3d0f83b Use color instead of colour

## pick 799dba3 Finish my colour haiku

## pick b61b041 Use American spellings

## The first three rows show the range of commits and then change the verb for the commit

## pick 3d0f83b Use color instead of colour

## pick 799dba3 Finish my colour haiku

## squash b61b041 Use American spellings

## The *git clone* command makes the local branches in *refs/heads/* become remote branches in *refs/remotes/*, and the remote branches in *refs/remotes/* aren’t copied. To clone the remote repository:

## *$ git clone git://git.kernel.org/pub/acm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux-2.6.git*

## The *master* branch in original repository becomes the *origin/master* one in the cloned repository.

## Each new cloned repository maintains a new link to the remote (generally called *origin*) to its parent’s repository. This is only one way relation, which means the original repository never knows the information about the one linked to it. Exploit “*--origin name*” to nominate the name of remote repository. Git exploits default *fetch refspec* to set remote repository:

## *fetch = +refs/heaeds/\*:refs/remotes/origin/\**

## This means Git expects you can update the local repository by fetching the remote repository.

## *git remote* can create, remove, manage and view the content of remote repositories. All the info about remote repository is recorded in *.git/config*. When you clone the remote repository to local, Git create a branch locally to track the remote one.

## The full name of local branch *dev* is *refs/heads/dev* and remote tracking branch *master* is *refs/remote/origin/master*.

## The tracking branches are used for tracking the change of remote branches. It’s incorrect to send a commit to the tracking branch which causes this tracking branch not to synchronize with the remote repository. To track the remote repository, the settings contain two parts:

## URL: Keep track of the name of other container. For example:

## *url = /path/to/repo.git*

## *url = git@github.comn:Everett6802/rat22.git*

## *refspec*: Point out the mapping between local and remote branches. The format is:

## *[+]source:destination*

## Which contains three parts: source reference, semicolon and destination reference. There may be a plus (+) in front of it which means that data transportation doesn’t use security confirmation. Star (\*) is used as wild character.

## *refspecs* is often used by *git fetch* and *git push*. To run *git fetch* or *git push*, you can add multiple *refspecs* so that access the remote repositories simultaneously.

## If you exploit *git init* rather than *git clone* in local folder, there is no *origin* because no remote repository is created. To create remote repository, use *git remote*. This command adds some settings in *.git/config*.

## *$ cat .git/config*

## *[core]*

## *repositoryformatversion = 0*

## *filemode = true*

## *bare = false*

## *logallrefupdates = true*

## *$ git remote add origin /tmp/Depot/public\_html*

## *$ cat .git/config*

## *[core]*

## *repositoryformatversion = 0*

## *filemode = true*

## *bare = false*

## *logallrefupdates = true*

## *[remote “origin”]*

## *url = /tmp/Depot/public\_html*

## *fetch = +refs/heads/\*:refs/remtoes/origin\**

## Generally, the basic repository is nominated by *origin*. To list all branches:

## *$ git branch –a*

## *\* master*

## *$ git remote update*

## *Updating origin*

## *From /tmp/Depot/public\_html*

## *\* [new branch] master -> origin/master*

## *$ git branch –a*

## *\* master*

## *origin/master*

## Git create a new tracking branch called *origin/master* to track the branch *origin* of remote repository. Nobody sends the commit to this branch since its goal is to track the branch *master* of the remote repository *origin*.

## Exploit *git remote show* to show all relative information about remote repository.

## The message “Updating origin” is generated when run *git remote update*, but it means that the branch origin in local repository is changed due to remote repository rather than the remote repository is updated. After that, you complete to create a link between local and remote repositories.

## To remove the specified repository, exploit *git remote rm*.

## To send a commit to remote repository, exploit *git push*. Git create a new node on *origin/master* branch simultaneously. Exploit *git branch -a* to show all the branch details.

## *$ git branch –a*

## *\* master*

## *origin/HEAD*

## *origin/master*

## *master* is the active local branch. *origin/master* is the tracking branch to track the commits in the branch *master* of remote repository *origin*. *origin/HEAD* is the current active branch in the remote repository.

若有一個以上遠端儲存庫，此命令會列出全部。例如：我的Grit儲存庫包含以下遠端儲存庫。

*$ cd grit*

*$ git remote -v*

*bakkdoor git://github.com/bakkdoor/grit.git*

*cho45 git://github.com/cho45/grit.git*

*defunkt git://github.com/defunkt/grit.git*

*koke git://github.com/koke/grit.git*

*origin git@github.com:mojombo/grit.git*

這意謂著可容易從伙伴儲存庫取得最新的更新。要留意的是只有origin遠端的URL是SSH。因此它是唯一我們能上傳的遠端的儲存庫。

Exploit *git pull* to get the codes from the remote repository: *git pull options repository refspecs*.

## *git pull* is the combination of *git fetch* and *git merge*. If *repository* is not specified, Git exploits *origin* as default. If *repository* is specified, *refspecs* is not, *HEAD* in *repository* is exploited.

## If the first step of *git pull*, which is equal to *git fetch*, if the command doesn’t assign the name of remote repository, Git exploits *origin* as default.

## *[remote “origin”]*

## *url = /tmp/Depot/public\_html.git*

## *fetch = +refs/heads/\*:/refs/remotes/origin/\**

## Now Git knows to use the URL: */tmp/Depot/public\_html.git* as the source container.

## It’s not required to use wild character (*refs/heads/\**) to represent all branches. You can only assign specified branches and list them in *.git/config*:

## *[remote “newdev”]*

## *url = /tmp/Depot/public\_html.git*

## *fetch = +refs/heads/dev:refs/remotes/newdev/dev*

## *fetch = +refs/heads/stable:refs/remotes/newdev/stable*

## In the second step of *git pull*, Git merges or rebases the local repository. Generally, Git exploits “fast forward” to merge the tracking branch *origin/master* into your local branch *master*.

## *[branch “master”]*

## *remote = origin*

## *merge = refs/heads/master*

## When running *git fetch* or *git pull,* andGit exploits *master* as the active branch, *origin* is viewed as remote repository. In the second steps (merge) of *git pull*, Git merges from *refs/heads/master* into *master* as default.

## If a new branch is created in the remote repository, Git can add a new branch to track this new remote branch:

## *$ git branch mydev origin/master*

## *[branch “mydev”]*

## *remote = origin*

## *merge = refs/heads/master*

## Origin

## master

## |

## -------------A – B

## Yours

## origin/master

## |

## -------------A – B – X – Y

## |

## master

## In this situation, if you want to push the commits, Git submits your commit to *origin*. Then Git exploits fast-forward policy.

## Origin

## master

## |

## -------------A – B – C – D

## Yours

## origin/master

## |

## -------------A – B – X – Y

## |

## master

## In this situation, if you try to push the commits, Git reject you and give you the message about the conflict.

## If you really want to overwrite others’ changes, you can do by *git push –f*. Usually, you merge two commits to solve the conflict before submitting to the remote.

## Running *git fetch* to get commits from the remote repository to local:

## Origin

## master

## |

## -------------A – B – C – D

## Yours

## origin/master

## |

## C – D

## /

## -------------A – B – X – Y

## |

## master

## When getting the commit *C* and *D* from the remote, Git doesn’t change the commit X and Y in the local. The next step is to merge these two branches by calling or the second step of *git pull*.

## Yours

## origin/master

## |

## C – D

## / \

## -------------A – B – X – Y – M

## |

## master

## Exploit *git reset --hard ORIG\_HEAD* to give up merging and go back to the former status. In this case, *master* stays in commit *Y* and *origin/master* in commit *D*.

## Since the remote repository never knows any changes about the local repository, Git has to notify the remote. According to the *refspecs* (*[+]source:destination*) format, to add a new branch in the remote repository, only exploit source reference without destination reference:

## *$ cd ~/public\_html*

## *$ git checkout –b foo*

## *Switched to a new branch “foo”*

## *$ git push origin foo*

## *Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)*

## *To /tmp/Depot/pubic\_html*

## *\* [new branch] foo -> foo*

## When only use the destination reference without source reference and pull to remote, a specified branch in the remote repository is deleted.

## *$ git push origin :foo*

## *To /tmp/Depot/public\_html*

## *- [deleted] foo*

## Git provides three ways to setup and maintain the information of remote repository: *git remote*, *git config* and *.git/config*. They finally modify the *.git/config* file.

## *git config* can modify some parameters of remote repository.

## *$ git config remote.publish.url ‘ssh://git.example.org/pub/repo.git’*

## *$ git config remote.publish.push ‘+refs/heads/\*:refs/heads/\*’*

## *[remote “publish”]*

## *url = ssh://git.example.org/pub/repo.git*

## *push = +refs/heads/\*:refs/heads/\**

*HEAD*好似一個游標，通常指向最新提交，隨最新提交向前移動。一些Git命令讓你來移動它。例如：

*$ git reset HEAD~3*

將立即向回移動*HEAD*三個提交。這樣所有Git命令都表現得好似你沒有做那最後三個提交，然而你的檔案保持在現在的狀態。具體應用參見幫助頁。但如何回到將來呢？過去的提交對將來一無所知。如果你有原先Head的SHA1值，那麼：

*$ git reset 1b6d*

但假設你從來沒有記下呢？像這些命令，Git保存原先的Head為*ORGI\_HEAD*的標記，你可以安全體面的返回：

*$ git reset ORIG\_HEAD*