git init

git status

git add

# 显示当前的Git配置

$ git config --list

# 编辑Git配置文件

$ git config -e [--global]

# 设置提交代码时的用户信息

$ git config [--global] user.name "[name]"

$ git config [--global] user.email "[email address]"

Ssl problem

git config --global http.sslVerify false

<http://www.ruanyifeng.com/blog/2015/12/git-cheat-sheet.html>

http://blog.csdn.net/wh\_19910525/article/details/8128916

ssh key配置

ssh-keygen -t rsa -C [yourname@gmail.com](mailto:yourname@gmail.com)

先在github页面create a new repository，然后

git remote add origin git@github.com:XXX/XXX.git

git push -u origin master //把本地master分支推送到 服务器的master分支上，如果服务器没有此分支，就新建此分支。这也是在服务器上新建分支的一种方法

<http://blog.csdn.net/yutianzuijin/article/details/9076829>

**…or create a new repository on the command line**

echo "# gcc\_autoinstall" >> README.md

git init

git add README.md

git commit -m "first commit"

git remote add origin https://github.com/zhangjun/gcc\_autoinstall.git

git push -u origin master

**…or push an existing repository from the command line**

git remote add origin https://github.com/zhangjun/gcc\_autoinstall.git

git push -u origin master

git clone/fetch/pull

git push

撤销add

git reset HEAD . 撤销所有已经add的文件

git reset HEAD filename 撤销某个文件或者文件夹

添加待提交文件：git add hello.php

本地提交：git commit -m "add hello.php"

创建分支：git branch dev

删除分支：git branch -d dev

切换分支：git checkout dev

创建并切换分支：git checkout -b dev

列出所有分支：git branch

合并指定分支到当前分支：git merge dev

回滚到某一版本：git reset --hard commit\_id

复制远程仓库：git clone http://git.sc.weibo.com/wangguan/sandbox.git

关联远程库：git remote add origin http://git.sc.weibo.com/wangguan/sandbox.git

push分支到远程分支：git push origin <local\_branch\_name>:<remote\_branch\_name>

push当前分支到远程分支：git push origin <remote\_branch\_name>

pull远程分支到本地分支：git pull origin <local\_branch\_name>:<remote\_branch\_name>

pull远程分支到本地当前分支：git pull origin <remote\_branch\_name>

fatal: refusing to merge unrelated histories 解决方法

git pull origin master --allow-unrelated-histories

git merge origin origin/master

1. gitlab安装
   1. [http://liudong9183.blog.163.com/blog/static/11122970201411335110291/#](http://liudong9183.blog.163.com/blog/static/11122970201411335110291/)
2. ldap配置
   1. ldap:  
      enabled: true  
      servers:   
      main:  
      label: 'LDAP'  
      host: '10.210.97.23'  
      port: 389  
      uid: 'sAMAccountName'  
      method: 'plain' # "tls" or "ssl" or "plain"  
      bind\_dn: 'CN=adgitlab1,OU=ldap,OU=adminaccount,DC=staff,DC=sina,DC=com,DC=cn'  
      password: 'mgM3ssZb!'  
      active\_directory: true  
      allow\_username\_or\_email\_login: false  
      base: 'OU=sina,DC=staff,DC=sina,DC=com,DC=cn'  
      user\_filter: ''  
      # GitLab EE only: add more LDAP servers  
      # Choose an ID made of a-z and 0-9 . This ID will be stored in the database  
      # so that GitLab can remember which LDAP server a user belongs to.  
      # uswest2:  
      # label:  
      # host:  
      # ....
3. 邮箱配置
   1. if Rails.env.production?  
      Gitlab::Application.config.action\_mailer.delivery\_method = :smtp

ActionMailer::Base.smtp\_settings = {  
address: "mail.staff.sina.com.cn",  
port: 587,  
user\_name: "dspmail",  
password: "sina-Dsp",  
domain: "staff.sina.com.cn",  
authentication: :login,  
enable\_starttls\_auto: true  
}  
end

1. ssh协议
   1. ssh://[git@dspgit.cluster.sina.com](mailto:git@dspgit.cluster.sina.com).[cn:26387/liudong2/rediscluster\_research.git](http://cnliudong2/)