

Chapter 1



介绍GIT

介绍Git, 分布式版本控制系统

介绍Git的分布式版本控制系统

介绍Git的分布式版本控制系统, 2000年

介绍Git的分布式版本控制系统, 90%的分布式版本控制系统, 30年

介绍Git的分布式版本控制系统, 分布式版本控制系统

介绍Git的分布式版本控制系统, Git的分布式版本控制系统, Git的分布式版本控制系统

介绍Git, Git的分布式版本控制系统 Git 的分布式版本控制系统 Git 的分布式版本控制系统

介绍Git的分布式版本控制系统 **low-level documentation** Git hacker 的Git 的分布式版本控制系统

###

介绍Git的分布式版本控制系统, email
schacon@gmail.com, git的分布式版本控制系统
(source) <https://github.com/schacon/gitbook>,
(patch)的pull

介绍Git的分布式版本控制系统, email
liuhui998@gmail.com, git的分布式版本控制系统
(source) <https://github.com/liuhui998/gitbook>,
(patch)的pull

介绍

介绍Git的分布式版本控制系统, url:

- Git User Manual
- The Git Tutorial
- The Git Tutorial pt 2
- “My Git Workflow” blog post

GIT

SHA

每個對象的 SHA-1 值由 40 個十六進位數字組成：

```
6ff87c4664981e4397625791c8ea3bb5f2279a3
```

Git 將每個對象的 SHA-1 值與對象的類型（blob、tree、commit、tag）一起存儲在 Git 數據庫中。

每個對象的 SHA-1 值：

- Git 數據庫中的對象的 SHA-1 值
- 本地 repository 中的對象的 SHA-1 值
- Git 數據庫中的對象的 SHA-1 值

Git

每個對象 (object) 的 SHA-1 值由對象的類型（blob、tree、commit、tag）和對象的內容組成。

- “blob” 對象的 SHA-1 值
- “tree” 對象的 SHA-1 值
- “commit” 對象的 SHA-1 值
- “tag” 對象的 SHA-1 值 (commit)

Git 數據庫中的對象的 SHA-1 值：

SVN

Git 與 Subversion、CVS、Perforce、Mercurial 和 Delta Storage systems 不同，它使用 SHA-1 值來標識對象。

Blob

每個 blob 對象的 SHA-1 值：

□

執行 `git show` 命令顯示 blob 對象的 SHA-1 值：

```
$ git show 6ff87c4664
```

Note that the only valid version of the GPL as far as this project is concerned is `_this_` particular version of the license (ie v2, not v2.2 or v3.x or whatever), unless explicitly otherwise stated.

...

```
tree "blob" (bunch) blob tree
```

```
blob blob Blob
```

Tree

```
tree (bunch) blob tree
```

□

```
git show tree [git ls-tree tree SHA1
```

```
$ git ls-tree fb3a8bdd0ce
100644 blob 63c918c667fa005ff12ad89437f2fdc80926e21c .gitignore
100644 blob 5529b198e8d14decbe4ad99db3f7fb632de0439d .mailmap
100644 blob 6ff87c4664981e4397625791c8ea3bbb5f2279a3 COPYING
040000 tree 2fb783e477100ce076f6bf57e4a6f026013dc745 Documentation
100755 blob 3c0032cec592a765692234f1cba47dfdcc3a9200 GIT-VERSION-GEN
100644 blob 289b046a443c0647624607d471289b2c7dcd470b INSTALL
100644 blob 4eb463797adc693dc168b926b6932ff53f17d0b1 Makefile
100644 blob 548142c327a6790ff8821d67c2ee1eff7a656b52 README
...
```

```
tree (list) mode SHA1 (tree)
```

```
tree (reference): blob, tree. Tree blob SHA1 tree
```

(submodules trees commits. **Submodules**)

```
mode 644 755 Git
```

Commit

```
"commit" "tree",
```

□

```
-pretty=raw git show git log (commit):
```

```
$ git show -s --pretty=raw 2be7fcb476
commit 2be7fcb4764f2dbcee52635b91fedb1b3dcf7ab4
tree fb3a8bdd0ceddd019615af4d57a53f43d8cee2bf
parent 257a84d9d02e90447b149af58b271c19405edb6a
author Dave Watson <dwatson@mimvista.com> 1187576872 -0400
committer Junio C Hamano <gitster@pobox.com> 1187591163 -0700
```

Fix misspelling of 'suppress' in docs

Signed-off-by: Junio C Hamano <gitster@pobox.com>

コミット, コミット(commit)の仕組み:

- ツリー tree: treeはSHA1, 階層構造。
- 親 parent(s): 親(commit)のSHA1, 親(merge commits)の場合。親コミット, 親コミット“root” (root commit), 改訂(revision)。親コミット“root” (root commit)。親コミット“root” (root commit)。
- 作者: 誰がコミットしたか。
- コミッター committer: コミット(commit)の作者, 署名。TA (tree author) (patch)の作者, コミット(commit)。

コミットの種類:

親: コミット(commit)の親(parents)のSHA1。明示的に (explicitly) git diff -M (git diff -M)。

親 git commit コミット(commit), コミット(commit) (current HEAD), インデックス(index)。

オブジェクト

blob, tree, commit, 3つのオブジェクト。

コマンド: tree

```
$>tree
.
|-- README
-- lib
   |-- inc
   |-- tricks.rb
   -- mylib.rb
```

2 directories, 3 files

オブジェクト(commit)はGit, Gitのオブジェクト:

□

親: tree (親), blob。親 commit は tree (root of trees)。

オブジェクト

□

オブジェクト(親: SHA1), 親, 署名 (“tagger”), 署名(signature)。git cat-file

Chapter 2



Git

Git

Git Download Page, Git Download Page, Git Download Page:

```
$ make prefix=/usr all ;# as yourself
$ make prefix=/usr install ;# root
```

Dependencies: expat, curl, zlib, openssl; expat

Linux

Linux (native package management system).

```
$ yum install git-core #redhat yum
$ apt-get install git-core #debian, ubuntu apt-get
```

.deb .rpm

RPM Packages

Stable Debs

Linux: Installing Git on Ubuntu

Mac 10.4

Mac 10.4 10.5, MacPorts, MacPorts Git MacPort.

MacPorts

```
$ sudo port install git-core
```

Article: Installing Git on Tiger

Article: Installing Git and git-svn on Tiger from source

Mac 10.5

Leopard MacPorts, "OSX Installer", Git OSX Installer

Article: Installing Git on OSX Leopard

Article: Installing Git on OS 10.5

Windows

Windows Git msysGit

Git on Windows "screencast" windows Git.

Git

Git email, commit

```
$ git config --global user.name "Scott Chacon"
$ git config --global user.email "schacon@gmail.com"
```

(home directory) `~/.gitconfig`.

```
[user]
  name = Scott Chacon
  email = schacon@gmail.com
```

(`git config --global` `git/config` [user]).


```
Git repository "experimental"
```

```
$ git branch experimental
```

```
git branch
```

```
$ git branch
```

```
git branch
```

```
experimental  
* master
```

```
"experimental" Git repository ("*")
```

```
$ git checkout experimental
```

```
"experimental" (commit) "master"
```

```
(edit file)  
$ git commit -a  
$ git checkout master
```

```
"experimental" (commit) "master"
```

```
"master" (commit):
```

```
(edit file)  
$ git commit -a
```

```
(diverged) "experimental" "master":
```

```
$ git merge experimental
```

```
(conflict), (commit):
```

```
$ git diff
```

```
git diff
```

```
$ git commit -a
```

```
(commit):
```

```
$ gitk
```

```
gitk
```

```
"experimental" (commit)
```

```
$ git branch -d experimental
```

```
git branch -d git branch -D "crazy-idea"
```

```
$ git branch -D crazy-idea

$ git merge branchname

$ git merge next
100% (4/4) done
Auto-merged file.txt
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in file.txt
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.

$ git commit
$ git commit
$ git commit

$ git status
HEAD detached at 77976da
nothing to commit, working tree clean

$ git add file.txt
$ git commit
```



```
commit 7950659dc9ef7f2b50b18010622299c508bfdc3
Author: Eric Raible <raible@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Aug 14 10:12:54 2008 -0700
```

```
bash completion: 'git apply' should use 'fix' not 'strip'
Bring completion up to date with the man page.
```

git log (patches):

```
$ git log -p
```

```
commit da9973c6f9600d90e64aac647f3ed22dfd692f70
Author: Robert Schiele <rschiele@gmail.com>
Date: Mon Aug 18 16:17:04 2008 +0200
```

```
adapt git-cvsserver manpage to dash-free syntax
```

```
diff --git a/Documentation/git-cvsserver.txt b/Documentation/git-cvsserver.txt
index c2d3c90..785779e 100644
--- a/Documentation/git-cvsserver.txt
+++ b/Documentation/git-cvsserver.txt
@@ -11,7 +11,7 @@ SYNOPSIS
SSH:
```

```
[verse]
-export CVS_SERVER=git-cvsserver
+export CVS_SERVER="git cvsserver"
'cvs' -d :ext:user@server/path/repo.git co <HEAD_name>
```

```
pserv (/etc/inetd.conf):
```

git

git log (commit),

```
$ git log --stat
```

```
commit dba9194a49452b5f093b96872e19c91b50e526aa
Author: Junio C Hamano <gitster@pobox.com>
Date: Sun Aug 17 15:44:11 2008 -0700
```

```
Start 1.6.0.X maintenance series
```

```
Documentation/RelNotes-1.6.0.1.txt | 15 ++++++
RelNotes | 2 +-
2 files changed, 16 insertions(+), 1 deletions(-)
```

git

git log (pretty=oneline):

```
$ git log --pretty=oneline
a6b444f570558a5f31ab508dc2a24dc34773825f dammit, this is the second time this has reverted
```



```
|*| | 44dda6c : more cleanly accept separate options for initializin
|*| | 839ba9f : needed to be able to ask Repo.new to work with a bar
||*| | d065e76 : empty commit to push project to runcoderun
*| | | 791ec6b : updated grit gemspec
*| | | 756a947 : including code from github updates
||*| | 3fa3284 : whitespace
||*| | d01cffd : whitespace
|*| | a0e4a3d : updated grit gemspec
|*| | 7569d0d : including code from github updates
```

```
git log --reverse
```

```
gitcast:c4-git-log
```

DIFF - GIT DIFF

```
git diff
```

```
$ git diff master..test
```

```
diff --git a/master b/test
index 3...: .
```

```
$ git diff master...test
```

```
git diff
diff --git a/ b/
```

COMMIT (commit)

```
git diff
```

```
$ git diff
```

```
git diff --cached
diff --git a/ b/
```

```
git diff (staged, HEAD), HEAD
```

```
$ git diff --cached
```

```
git diff HEAD
"git commit" message
```

```
$ git diff HEAD
```

```
git diff --cached
"git commit -a" message
```

```
git diff
```



```
$ git pull /home/bob/myrepo master
```

```
Bob(master)Alice
Bob
(master"master"
)
```

```
git pull(remote branch)

```

```
(remote branch),:
```

```
$ git remote add bob /home/bob/myrepo
```

```
Alic"git fetch"git pull"

```

```
$ git fetch bob
```

```
git remoteBob()
Bob
bob/master.
```

```
$ git log -p master..bob/master
```

```
BobAlice(master)
,Alice
```

```
$ git merge bob/master
```

```
(merge)pull
```

```
$ git pull . remotes/bob/master
```

```
git pull

```

```
Bob-Alice(pull):
```

```
$ git pull
```

```
BobAlice(clone)Alice
GitAliceBob
git pull
```

```
$ git config --get remote.origin.url
/home/alice/project
```

```
(git clone"git config -l",
git config )
```

Git (pristine) Alice (master)
"origin/master"

```
$ git branch -r  
origin/master
```

Bob (ssh) "clone"
"pull"

```
$ git clone alice.org/home/alice/project myrepo
```

git (native protocol), sync http; git pull

Git CVS (push)
git push gitcvs-migration.

Git

(maintainer) git pull
"pull"

(maintainer) git pull
"pull" git

```
$ git clone /path/to/repository  
$ git pull /path/to/other/repository
```

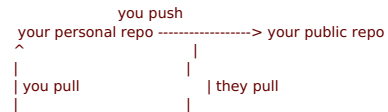
ssh

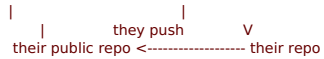
```
$ git clone ssh://yourhost/~you/repository
```

public repository).

(public repository).

(push)
(pull)





git push

git http://git:git@yourserver.com:2222 (fetch) git push

git: git http://WebDav:git@yourserver.com:2222 git over http.

git push ssh://yourserver.com:~you/proj.git master:master

```
$ git push ssh://yourserver.com/~you/proj.git master:master
```

or just

git:

```
$ git push ssh://yourserver.com/~you/proj.git master
```

git fetch git push (fast forward)

(push) (bare repository). (checked-out working tree)

git fetch

git:

```
$ cat >>.git/config <<EOF
[remote "public-repo"]
  url = ssh://yourserver.com/~you/proj.git
EOF
```

git:

```
$ git push public-repo master
```

git config remote..url, branch..remote, remote..push

git:

(push) (fast forward)

```
error: remote 'refs/heads/master' is not an ancestor of
```


commit comment) 选项

Git 选项
commit). 选项
sign), 选项
commit).

选项:

```
$ git tag -a stable-1 1b2e1d63ff
```

commit). (Linux
tree), 选项
commit)).

选项

GPG key, 选项
_~/.gitconfig 选项
key.

选项:

```
[user]  
signingkey = <gpg-key-id>
```

选项:

```
$ git config (--global) user.signingkey <gpg-key-id>
```

选项 "-s" 选项

```
$ git tag -s stable-1 1b2e1d63ff
```

GPG key, 选项 "-u" 选项

```
$ git tag -u <gpg-key-id> stable-1 1b2e1d63ff
```

Chapter 4



Git

Git의 `track` 옵션은 Git이 추적하는 파일을 지정하는 데 사용됩니다. `git add` 명령을 사용하여 파일을 추적하는 경우, `git add .` 명령을 사용하여 모든 파일을 추적하는 경우, `git status` 명령을 사용하여 현재 상태를 확인할 수 있습니다.

Git이 추적하지 않는 파일을 지정하는 데 사용되는 `.gitignore` 파일을 사용하여 Git이 추적하지 않는 파일을 지정할 수 있습니다.

```
# #'  
# foo.txt  
foo.txt  
# html  
*.html  
# foo.html  
!foo.html  
# .a  
*.a
```

`gitignore` 파일을 사용하여 Git이 추적하지 않는 파일을 지정할 수 있습니다. `gitignore` 파일을 사용하여 Git이 추적하지 않는 파일을 지정할 수 있습니다. `git add .gitignore` 명령을 사용하여 `.gitignore` 파일을 추적할 수 있습니다.

`.git/info/exclude` 파일을 사용하여 Git이 추적하지 않는 파일을 지정할 수 있습니다. `.git/info/exclude` 파일을 사용하여 Git이 추적하지 않는 파일을 지정할 수 있습니다.

REBASE

git checkout -b mywork origin

```
$ git checkout -b mywork origin
```

□

git commit

```
$ vi file.txt
$ git commit
$ vi otherfile.txt
$ git commit
...
```

git checkout origin
git checkout mywork

□

git pull origin
git pull (merge commit):

□

git checkout mywork
git rebase:

```
$ git checkout mywork
$ git rebase origin
```

git checkout mywork
git rebase (patch) (git rebase mywork)
git checkout origin
git checkout mywork

□

git checkout mywork
git rebase (pruning garbage collection)
git gc

□

git merge
git rebase

□

git rebase (conflict). git rebase
git add (index), git commit:

```
$ git rebase --continue
```

git apply

```
git rebase --abort
git rebase
```

```
$ git rebase --abort
```

gitcast:c7-rebase

REBASE

```
git rebase
git rebase
```

```
git rebase --git rebase -i --interactive
```

```
$ git rebase -i origin/master
```

```
git rebase origin origin
```

```
git rebase log
```

```
$ git log github/master..
```

```
git rebase -i
```

```
pick fc62e55 added file_size
pick 9824bf4 fixed little thing
pick 21d80a5 added number to log
pick 76b9da6 added the apply command
pick c264051 Revert "added file_size" - not implemented correctly
```

```
# Rebase f408319..b04dc3d onto f408319
#
# Commands:
# p, pick = use commit
# e, edit = use commit, but stop for amending
# s, squash = use commit, but meld into previous commit
#
# If you remove a line here THAT COMMIT WILL BE LOST.
# However, if you remove everything, the rebase will be aborted.
#
```

```
git rebase 5
```

```
(action) (partial-sha) (short commit message)
```

```
git rebase action edit squash pick git
git rebase action
```

```
git rebase pick git commit message
```

```
git rebase squash git
```

```
pick fc62e55 added file_size
```



```
# modified: layout/chapter_template.html
# modified: script/pdf.rb
#
# Changed but not updated:
# (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
#
# modified: text/14_Interactive_Rebasing/0_Interactive_Rebasing.markdown
#
```

```
3: revert 4: add untracked 6: diff staging patches 5:
patch
```

```
5'p'git
git add -i
```

```
book_index_template.html
```

```
staged  unstaged path
1:  +4/-0  nothing assets/stylesheets/style.css
2:  +20/-7 +3/-4 layout/book_index_template.html
3:  +7/-7  nothing layout/chapter_template.html
4:  +3/-3  nothing script/pdf.rb
5:  unchanged +121/-0 text/14_Interactive_Rebasing/0_Interactive_Rebasing.markdown
6:  unchanged +85/-0 text/15_Interactive_Adding/0_Interactive_Adding.markdown
```

```
git add -i 7: quit git commit git commit -a
```

```
gitcast:c3_add_interactive
```

```
bug. git stash bug, (unstash)
```

```
$ git stash "work in progress for foo feature"
```

```
(stash),
```

```
,
```

```
... edit and test ...
$ git commit -a -m "blorpl: typofix"
```

```
bug, git stash apply
```

```
$ git stash apply
```

```
git stash (stash) git stash list (stashes):
```

```
$>git stash list
```

```
stash@{0}: WIP on book: 51bea1d... fixed images
stash@{1}: WIP on master: 9705ae6... changed the browse code to the official repo
```

git stash apply stash@{1} (stashes). 'git stash clear'.

GIT

40-character SHA (commit) git, Git, (treeish).

: 'treeish'.

Sha

(commit) sha 980e3ccdaac54a0d4de358f3fe5d718027d96aae', git:

```
980e3ccdaac54a0d4de358f3fe5d718027d96aae
980e3ccdaac54a0d4
980e3cc
```

'sha' (Partial Sha) (unique) (5) git 'sha' (Partial Sha).

, Remote

, remote SHA, master (commit): '980e3', (push) origin 'v1.0', git:

```
980e3ccdaac54a0d4de358f3fe5d718027d96aae
origin/master
refs/remotes/origin/master
master
refs/heads/master
v1.0
refs/tags/v1.0
```

:

```
$ git log master
```

```
$ git log refs/tags/v1.0
```


The Ref Log that git keeps will allow you to do some relative stuff locally, such as:

Git (Ref Log) '':

```
master@{yesterday}
```

```
master@{1 month ago}
```

00000000:'master'000000(head)000'. 00: 00000000master000000000000, 0000000000000000,0000000000000000.
000:000000000000000000000000.

000000

0000000000000000N000(ref).

master@{5}

0000000000master00005000(ref).

000000

0000000000N000000(parent). 000000000(merge commits)000000, 000000000(commit object)000000000(direct parent).

000:00master00a00b0000000,00master^1 0000a, master^2 00000b.

master^2

000

0000000000000(commit object)00N00(0)000(Nth grandparent). 00:

master~2

000master0000000000000000000000(00:000000000000:)). 0000000000000000:

master^^

00000000'000'(spec)0000, 00003000000000000000(commit):

master^^^^^^
master~3^~2
master~6

000000

00000000Git0000000000, 00000000(commit object)00000000(tree object)0. 000000000000(commit object)00000000(tree object)0sha00, 000000'0
0'000000'^{tree}'00000:

master^{tree}

000000

00000000000(blob)0sha00,00000'00'(treeish)00000000(blob)000000000000.

master:/path/to/file


```
dangling commit 2706a059f258c6b245f298dc4ff2ccd30ec21a63
dangling commit 13472b7c4b80851a1bc551779171dcb03655e9b5
dangling blob 218761f9d90712d37a9c5e36f406f92202db07eb
dangling commit bf093535a34a4d35731aa2bd90fe6b176302f14f
dangling commit 8e4bec7f2ddaa268bef999853c25755452100f8e
dangling tree d50bb86186bf27b681d25af89d3b5b68382e4085
dangling tree b24c2473f1fd3d91352a624795be026d64c8841f
...
```

“dangling”(dangling objects)의 존재, 리포지토리의 무질서함을 나타낸다.

리포지토리

리포지토리를 ~/proj. 리포지토리를 “프로젝트”. 리포지토리를 git-daemon으로 관리한다.

```
$ git clone --bare ~/proj proj.git
$ touch proj.git/git-daemon-export-ok
```

리포지토리를 proj.git으로, 리포지토리를 “git” - 프로젝트.git’으로 리포지토리(checked out)한다.

리포지토리를 proj.git으로 리포지토리를 리포지토리한다. scp, rsync으로 리포지토리한다.

git 리포지토리

git 리포지토리, 리포지토리.

리포지토리를 TAs 리포지토리를 리포지토리, git:// URL 리포지토리.

리포지토리를 git daemon; 리포지토리 9418. 리포지토리를 리포지토리 git(리포지토리 git-daemon-export-ok). 리포지토리 git-daemon 리포지토리, 리포지토리 git-daemon 리포지토리 git 리포지토리.

리포지토리 inetd service 리포지토리 git-daemon; 리포지토리 git daemon 리포지토리.

http 리포지토리

git 리포지토리 리포지토리, 리포지토리 리포지토리 web 리포지토리, 리포지토리 http(git over http) 리포지토리.

리포지토리 “리포지토리” 리포지토리 Web 리포지토리 리포지토리, 리포지토리 리포지토리 web 리포지토리 리포지토리.

```
$ mv proj.git /home/you/public_html/proj.git
$ cd proj.git
$ git --bare update-server-info
$ chmod a+x hooks/post-update
```

(리포지토리 리포지토리 리포지토리: git update-server-info & githooks.)

리포지토리 proj.git 리포지토리 web URL, 리포지토리 리포지토리 리포지토리(clone) 리포지토리(pull) git 리포지토리. 리포지토리 리포지토리:

```
$ git clone https://yourserver.com/~you/proj.git
```



```
++=====
+ Goodbye
++>>>>>>> 77976da35a11db4580b80ae27e8d65caf5208086:file.txt
```

git, git commit, git checkout: HEAD, tip; tip, MERGE_HEAD.

git, git commit (file stage) git

```
$ git show :1:file.txt #
$ git show :2:file.txt # HEAD
$ git show :3:file.txt # MERGE_HEAD
```

git diff (work tree), 2(stage 2)3(stage 3)diff, (git, 2, 3; 3)

diff file.txt, 23. git '+-' , diff: (git diff-files "COMBINED DIFF FORMAT")

diff (diff), diff:

```
$ git diff
diff --cc file.txt
index 802992c,2b60207..0000000
--- a/file.txt
+++ b/file.txt
@@@ -1,1 -1,1 +1,1 @@@
- Hello world
-Goodbye
++Goodbye world
```

"Hello world" "Goodbye", "Goodbye world".

diff:

```
$ git diff -1 file.txt # 1
$ git diff --base file.txt #
$ git diff -2 file.txt # 2
$ git diff --ours file.txt #
$ git diff -3 file.txt # 3
$ git diff --theirs file.txt #
```

git log gitk:

```
$ git log --merge
$ gitk --merge
```

HEAD MERGE_HEAD, (touch)

git mergetool, emacs kdiff3

:

```
$ git add file.txt
```



```
$ git bisect bad master
Bisecting: 3537 revisions left to test after this
[65934a9a028b88e83e2b0f8b36618fe503349f8e] BLOCK: Make USB storage depend on SCSI rather than selecting it [try #6]
```

git bisect 是一个交互式二分法工具，用于快速定位导致错误的提交。它通过反复检查提交来缩小范围，直到找到导致错误的提交。使用 `git bisect` 时，需要指定一个已知良好的提交（通常是 `master`）和一个已知导致错误的提交（通常是 `crash`）。工具会自动创建临时的分支，并允许用户检查提交并报告其是否导致问题。

```
$ git bisect bad
Bisecting: 1769 revisions left to test after this
[7eff82c8b1511017ae605f0c99ac275a7e21b867] i2c-core: Drop useless bitmaskings
```

git bisect 支持多种交互方式。用户可以通过 `git bisect good` 或 `git bisect bad` 来报告当前提交的状态。此外，还可以使用 `git bisect checkout` 来查看提交，或者 `git bisect search` 来指定要检查的提交。工具会自动创建临时的分支，并允许用户检查提交并报告其是否导致问题。

git bisect 还可以与 `git show` 结合使用，以便查看提交的详细信息。此外，还可以使用 `git bisect reset` 来重置 bisect 过程。

```
$ git bisect reset
```

```
git bisect start
```

```
git bisect
```

```
git
```

```
$ git bisect visualize
```

```
gitk, git bisect
```

```
$ git reset --hard fb47ddb2b...
```

```
git bisect good
```

```
git bisect start
```

git blame

```
git blame
```

```
Git SHA1 hash
```

```
$ git blame sha1_file.c
```

```
...
0fcfd160 (Linus Torvalds 2005-04-18 13:04:43 -0700 8) */
0fcfd160 (Linus Torvalds 2005-04-18 13:04:43 -0700 9) #include "cache.h"
1f688557 (Junio C Hamano 2005-06-27 03:35:33 -0700 10) #include "delta.h"
a733cb60 (Linus Torvalds 2005-06-28 14:21:02 -0700 11) #include "pack.h"
8e440259 (Peter Eriksen 2006-04-02 14:44:09 +0200 12) #include "blob.h"
8e440259 (Peter Eriksen 2006-04-02 14:44:09 +0200 13) #include "commit.h"
8e440259 (Peter Eriksen 2006-04-02 14:44:09 +0200 14) #include "tag.h"
8e440259 (Peter Eriksen 2006-04-02 14:44:09 +0200 15) #include "tree.h"
f35a6d3b (Linus Torvalds 2007-04-09 21:20:29 -0700 16) #include "refs.h"
70f5d5d3 (Nicolas Pitre 2008-02-28 00:25:19 -0500 17) #include "pack-revindex.h"628522ec (Junio C Hamano 2007-12-29 02:05:47 -0800 18) #include "sha1-looki
...
```

reverted), build) ;

blame) :

```
$>git blame -L 160,+10 sha1_file.c
ace1534d (Junio C Hamano 2005-05-07 00:38:04 -0700 160)}
ace1534d (Junio C Hamano 2005-05-07 00:38:04 -0700 161)
0fcfd160 (Linus Torvalds 2005-04-18 13:04:43 -0700 162)*
0fcfd160 (Linus Torvalds 2005-04-18 13:04:43 -0700 163) * NOTE! This returns a statically allocate
790296fd (Jim Meyering 2008-01-03 15:18:07 +0100 164) * careful about using it. Do an "xstrdup()
0fcfd160 (Linus Torvalds 2005-04-18 13:04:43 -0700 165) * filename.
ace1534d (Junio C Hamano 2005-05-07 00:38:04 -0700 166) *
ace1534d (Junio C Hamano 2005-05-07 00:38:04 -0700 167) * Also note that this returns the location
ace1534d (Junio C Hamano 2005-05-07 00:38:04 -0700 168) * SHA1 file can happen from any alternate
d19938ab (Junio C Hamano 2005-05-09 17:57:56 -0700 169) * DB_ENVIRONMENT environment variable if i
```

GIT EMAIL

patch) :

git format-patch; :

```
$ git format-patch origin
```

origin/HEAD

Email. git send-email.

Git git am(am apply mailbox)Email mailbox patches.mbox,

```
$ git am -3 patches.mbox
```

Git git (-3 git); (-3)

```
$ git am --resolved
```

git mailbox

git mailbox

GIT

git config

□□□□□□

```
$ git config --global core.editor emacs
```

□□□□

```
$ git config --global alias.last 'cat-file commit HEAD'
```

```
$ git last
tree c85fbd1996b8e7e5eda1288b56042c0cdb91836b
parent cdc9a0a28173b6ba4aca00eb34f5aabb39980735
author Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com> 1220473867 -0700
committer Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com> 1220473867 -0700
```

fixed a weird formatting problem

```
$ git cat-file commit HEAD
tree c85fbd1996b8e7e5eda1288b56042c0cdb91836b
parent cdc9a0a28173b6ba4aca00eb34f5aabb39980735
author Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com> 1220473867 -0700
committer Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com> 1220473867 -0700
```

fixed a weird formatting problem

□□□□

```
□□□color.*□□□□git config□□□□
```

```
$ git config color.branch auto
$ git config color.diff auto
$ git config color.interactive auto
$ git config color.status auto
```

```
□□□□□□color.ui□□□□□□□□□□:
```

```
$ git config color.ui true
```

□□□□

```
$ git config commit.template '/etc/git-commit-template'
```

□□□□

```
$ git config format.pretty oneline
```

□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□, □□, □□, http□□□, diff, □□, □□□□□□□□□□. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□git, git config□□.

GIT HOOKS

hooks) 在 \$GIT_DIR/hooks 目录下, 在某些点(certain points) 运行 git init 命令, 运行钩子 hooks; 钩子文件通常命名为 "sample" 文件。

applypatch-msg

`GIT_DIR/hooks/applypatch-msg`

在 `git am` 应用补丁(patch) 并记录(commit log message) 之前, `git am` 应用补丁(apply the patch)。

钩子可以: `git am` (commit) 消息(message file) (commit) 钩子 (inspect) (commit)。

钩子 `applypatch-msg.sample` 钩子 `commit-msg`。

pre-applypatch

`GIT_DIR/hooks/pre-applypatch`

在 `git am` 应用补丁(patch) 并记录(commit) 之前, 应用补丁(patch)。

钩子可以: (commit)。

钩子 `pre-applypatch.sample` 钩子 `pre-commit`。

post-applypatch

`GIT_DIR/hooks/post-applypatch`

在 `git am` 应用补丁(patch) 并记录(commit) 之后。

钩子可以: (notification) `git-am`。

pre-commit

`GIT_DIR/hooks/pre-commit`

在 `git commit` 之前, `-no-verify` 钩子 (commit) 钩子 `git commit`。

钩子可以: `lint`。

钩子 `pre-commit`。

钩子。

钩子 `git commit` (commit message) 钩子 `git-commit` `GIT_EDITOR=:`

钩子 `Rspec` 钩子 `Ruby` (commit)。

```
html_path = "spec_results.html"
`spec -f h:#{html_path} -f p spec` # run the spec. send progress to screen. save html results to html_path
```

```

# find out how many errors were found
html = open(html_path).read
examples = html.match(/(\d+) examples/)[0].to_i rescue 0
failures = html.match(/(\d+) failures/)[0].to_i rescue 0
pending = html.match(/(\d+) pending/)[0].to_i rescue 0

if failures.zero?
  puts "0 failures! #{examples} run, #{pending} pending"
else
  puts "\aDID NOT COMMIT YOUR FILES!"
  puts "View spec results at #{File.expand_path(html_path)}"
  puts
  puts "#{failures} failures! #{examples} run, #{pending} pending"
  exit 1
end

```

prepare-commit-msg

```
GIT_DIR/hooks/prepare-commit-msg
```

```
git commit (editor)
```

It takes one to three parameters. The first is the name of the file

- message -F
- template -t git config --commit.template
- merge (commit) (merge) git/MERGE_MSG
- squash git/SQUASH_MSG
- commit (commit) SHA1 -C --amend

```
git commit
```

```
-no-verify (abort the commit) pre-commit
```

```
git prepare-commit-msg.sample (a merge's commit message) conflicts:
```

Harry-Chen

commit-msg

```
GIT_DIR/hooks/commit-msg
```

```
'git-commit' -no-verify 'git-commit'
```

The hook is allowed to edit the message file in place, and can be used to normalize the message into some project standard format (if the project has one). It can also be used to refuse the commit after inspecting the message file.

```
git commit --no-verify --no-gpg-sign (commit)
```

The default 'commit-msg' hook, when enabled, detects duplicate "Signed-off-by" lines, and aborts the commit if one is found.

```
git commit-msg --no-verify --no-gpg-sign (Signed-off-by lines) (commit)
```

post-commit

`GIT_DIR/hooks/post-commit`

```
git-commit (notification) (commit)
```

```
git-commit (notification) (commit)
```

pre-rebase

`GIT_DIR/hooks/pre-rebase`

```
git-base rebase rebase (rebase)
```

post-checkout

`GIT_DIR/hooks/post-checkout`

```
git-checkout (worktree) HEAD ref HEAD ref (1)
```

```
git-checkout (worktree)
```

post-merge

`GIT_DIR/hooks/post-merge`

This hook is invoked by 'git-merge', which happens when a 'git-pull' is done on a local repository. The hook takes a single parameter, a status flag specifying whether or not the merge being done was a squash merge. This hook cannot affect the outcome of 'git-merge' and is not executed, if the merge failed due to conflicts.

```
git-merge
```

This hook can be used in conjunction with a corresponding pre-commit hook to save and restore any form of metadata associated with the working tree (eg: permissions/ownership, ACLS, etc). See contrib/hooks/setgitperms.perl for an example of how to do this.

pre-receive

```
GIT_DIR/hooks/pre-receive
```

This hook is invoked by 'git-receive-pack' on the remote repository, which happens when a 'git-push' is done on a local repository. Just before starting to update refs on the remote repository, the pre-receive hook is invoked. Its exit status determines the success or failure of the update.

```
git-push 'git-receive-pack' 'git-receive-pack' pre-receive ref
(exit status)
```

This hook executes once for the receive operation. It takes no arguments, but for each ref to be updated it receives on standard input a line of the format:

```
(receive)(standard input)ref
<old-value> SP <new-value> SP <ref-name> LF
```

```
SP LF
```

where <old-value> is the old object name stored in the ref, <new-value> is the new object name to be stored in the ref and <ref-name> is the full name of the ref.

When creating a new ref, <old-value> is 40 0.

```
<old-value> ref <new-value> ref <ref-name> ref old-value> 40 0
```

If the hook exits with non-zero status, none of the refs will be updated. If the hook exits with zero, updating of individual refs can still be prevented by the «update,'update'» hook.

```
(ref) «update,'update'»
```

Both standard output and standard error output are forwarded to 'git-send-pack' on the other end, so you can simply echo messages for the user.

```
(hook)(stdout & stderr) 'git-send-pack' (other end) (echo)
```

If you wrote it in Ruby, you might get the args this way:

```
ruby.
rev_old, rev_new, ref = STDIN.read.split(" ")
```

Or in a bash script, something like this would work:

```
bash
#!/bin/sh
```

```

# <oldrev> <newrev> <refname>
# update a blame tree
while read oldrev newrev ref
do
echo "STARTING [$oldrev $newrev $ref]"
for path in `git diff-tree -r $oldrev..$newrev | awk '{print $6}'`
do
echo "git update-ref refs/blametree/$ref/$path $newrev"
`git update-ref refs/blametree/$ref/$path $newrev`
done
done
done

```

update

`GIT_DIR/hooks/update`

```

#####'git-push'#####'git-receive-pack'#####'git-receive-pack'##### update #####ref#####(exit
status)#####update#####

```

#####(ref)#####:

- the name of the ref being updated, # #####ref####
- the old object name stored in the ref, # ref #####
- and the new objectname to be stored in the ref. # ref #####

update hook #####(ref)#####'git-receive-pack'#####(ref)##

This hook can be used to prevent 'forced' update on certain refs by making sure that the object name is a commit object that is a descendant of the commit object named by the old object name. That is, to enforce a "fast forward only" policy.

```

##### refs#####old object#####new object#####"fast forward only"#####

```

It could also be used to log the old..new status. However, it does not know the entire set of branches, so it would end up firing one e-mail per ref when used naively, though. The <post-receive,'post-receive'> hook is more suited to that.

```

#####(log)#####ref#####ref#####email#####«post-receive,'post-receive'>#####

```

#####(mailing list)##### update hook #####(finer grained)#####

```

##(hook)#####(stdout & stderr)#####'git-send-pack'#####(other end)#####(echo)#####

```

```

##### update hook #####hooks.allowunannotated#####(unannotated)#####

```

post-receive

`GIT_DIR/hooks/post-receive`

This hook is invoked by 'git-receive-pack' on the remote repository, which happens when a 'git-push' is done on a local repository. It executes on the remote repository once after all the refs have been updated.

```
git-receive-pack (ref) git-receive-pack
```

This hook executes once for the receive operation. It takes no arguments, but gets the same information as the «pre-receive, 'pre-receive'» hook does on its standard input.

```
(receive) «pre-receive, 'pre-receive'» (standard input)
```

This hook does not affect the outcome of 'git-receive-pack', as it is called after the real work is done.

```
git-receive-pack
```

This supersedes the «post-update, 'post-update'» hook in that it gets both old and new values of all the refs in addition to their names.

```
«post-update, 'post-update'» ref
```

Both standard output and standard error output are forwarded to 'git-send-pack' on the other end, so you can simply `echo` messages for the user.

```
(hook) (stdout & stderr) git-send-pack (other end) (echo)
```

The default 'post-receive' hook is empty, but there is a sample script `post-receive-email` provided in the `contrib/hooks` directory in git distribution, which implements sending commit emails.

```
'post-receive' git distribution/contrib/hooks post-receive-email commit emails
```

post-update

```
GIT_DIR/hooks/post-update
```

This hook is invoked by 'git-receive-pack' on the remote repository, which happens when a 'git-push' is done on a local repository. It executes on the remote repository once after all the refs have been updated.

```
git-receive-pack (ref) post-update
```

It takes a variable number of parameters, each of which is the

name of ref that was actually updated.

```
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ref
```

This hook is meant primarily for notification, and cannot affect the outcome of 'git-receive-pack'.

```
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX(notification)XXXXXXXXXXXX'git-receive-pack'XXXX
```

The 'post-update' hook can tell what are the heads that were pushed, but it does not know what their original and updated values are, so it is a poor place to do log old..new. The «post-receive,'post-receive'» hook does get both original and updated values of the refs. You might consider it instead if you need them.

```
'post-update'XXXXXXXXXXXX heads XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXheadXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX«post-receive,'post-receive'»XXXXXXXXXXXXref(XXXXhead)XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

When enabled, the default 'post-update' hook runs 'git-update-server-info' to keep the information used by dumb transports (e.g., HTTP) up-to-date. If you are publishing a git repository that is accessible via HTTP, you should probably enable this hook.

```
XXXXXXXX'post-update'XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX'git-update-server-info'XXXXXXXXXXXXdumbXX(XXhttp)XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXgitXXXXhttpXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

Both standard output and standard error output are forwarded to 'git-send-pack' on the other end, so you can simply echo messages for the user.

```
XX(hook)XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX(stdout & stderr)XXXX'git-send-pack'XXXXXXXXXXXX(other end)XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX(echo)XXXX
```

pre-auto-gc

```
GIT_DIR/hooks/pre-auto-gc
```

```
XX'git-gc -auto'XXXXXXXXXXXX(hook)XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX'git-gc -auto'XXXXXXXXXXXX
```

```
XX
```

Git Hooks * <https://probablycorey.wordpress.com/2008/03/07/git-hooks-make-me-giddy/>

```
XXXXXXXXXX
```

```
XXXX: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Recovering Lost Commits Blog PostXX
```

Recovering Corrupted Blobs by Linus

```
#####
```

```
git#####  
#####git#####
```

Let's go!

```
### ##
```

```
#####  
BTW#####shell
```

```
mkdir recovery;cd recovery  
git init  
touch file  
git add file  
git commit -m "First commit"  
echo "Hello World" > file  
git add .  
git commit -m "Greetings"  
git branch cool_branch  
git checkout cool_branch  
echo "What up world?" > cool_file  
git add .  
git commit -m "Now that was cool"  
git checkout master  
echo "What does that mean?" >> file
```

```
### ##
```

```
repo branch
```

```
$ git branch  
cool_branch  
* master
```

```
#####
```

```
$ git stash save "temp save"  
Saved working directory and index state On master: temp save  
HEAD is now at e3c9b6b Greetings
```

```
#####
```

```
$ git branch -D cool_branch  
Deleted branch cool_branch (was 2e43cd5).
```

```
$ git branch  
* master
```

```
git fsck --lost-found#####
```

```
$git fsck --lost-found
```

```
dangling commit 2e43cd56ee4fb08664cd843cd32836b54fbf594a
```

```
git show
```

```
git show 2e43cd56ee4fb08664cd843cd32836b54fbf594a
```

```
commit 2e43cd56ee4fb08664cd843cd32836b54fbf594a
Author: liuhui <liuhui998[#]gmail.com>
Date: Sat Oct 23 12:53:50 2010 +0800
```

```
Now that was cool
```

```
diff --git a/cool_file b/cool_file
new file mode 100644
index 0000000..79c2b89
--- /dev/null
+++ b/cool_file
@@ -0,0 +1 @@
+What up world?
```

```
git rebase
```

```
$git rebase 2e43cd56ee4fb08664cd843cd32836b54fbf594a
First, rewinding head to replay your work on top of it...
Fast-forwarded master to 2e43cd56ee4fb08664cd843cd32836b54fbf594a.
```

```
git log
```

```
$ git log
```

```
commit 2e43cd56ee4fb08664cd843cd32836b54fbf594a
Author: liuhui <liuhui998[#]gmail.com>
Date: Sat Oct 23 12:53:50 2010 +0800
```

```
Now that was cool
```

```
commit e3c9b6b967e6e8c762b500202b146f514af2cb05
Author: liuhui <liuhui998[#]gmail.com>
Date: Sat Oct 23 12:53:50 2010 +0800
```

```
Greetings
```

```
commit 5e90516a4a369be01b54323eb8b2660545051764
Author: liuhui <liuhui998[#]gmail.com>
Date: Sat Oct 23 12:53:50 2010 +0800
```

```
First commit
```

```
liuhui@liuhui:~/work/test/git/recovery$ git branch
* master
```

git merge

```
$ git reset --hard HEAD^  
HEAD is now at e3c9b6b Greetings
```

```
git fsck --lost-found  
dangling commit 2e43cd56ee4fb08664cd843cd32836b54fbf594a
```

```
$ git merge 2e43cd56ee4fb08664cd843cd32836b54fbf594a  
Updating e3c9b6b..2e43cd5  
Fast-forward  
 cool_file | 1 +  
1 files changed, 1 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)  
create mode 100644 cool_file
```

git stash

repo

```
$ git stash list  
stash@{0}: On master: temp save
```

```
$git stash clear  
liuhui@liuhui:~/work/test/git/recovery$ git stash list
```

git fsck --lost-found

```
$git fsck --lost-found  
dangling commit 674c0618ca7d0c251902f0953987ff71860cb067
```

git show

```
$git show 674c0618ca7d0c251902f0953987ff71860cb067
```

```
commit 674c0618ca7d0c251902f0953987ff71860cb067  
Merge: e3c9b6b 2b2b41e  
Author: liuhui <liuhui998[#]gmail.com>  
Date: Sat Oct 23 13:44:49 2010 +0800
```

```
On master: temp save
```

```
diff --cc file  
index 557db03,557db03..f2a8bf3  
--- a/file  
+++ b/file  
@@@ -1,1 -1,1 +1,2 @@@
```



```
$ cd ..
$ git add a/
$ git status
# On branch master
# Changes to be committed:
#   (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
#
#   deleted:   a
#   new file:   a/a.txt
#
# Modified submodules:
#
# * a aa5c351...0000000 (1):
#   < Initial commit, submodule a
#
```

□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□(reset)□□□□, □□□add□□□□□□□□□□□□.

```
$ git reset HEAD A
$ git add a
$ git status
# On branch master
# Changes to be committed:
#   (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
#
#   modified:   a
#
# Modified submodules:
#
# * a aa5c351...8d3ba36 (1):
#   > doing it wrong this time
#
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□,  submodule update□□□□□□. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

```
$ cat a.txt
module a
$ echo line added from private2 >> a.txt
$ git commit -a -m "line added inside private2"
$ cd ..
$ git submodule update
Submodule path 'a': checked out 'd266b9873ad50488163457f025db7cdd9683d88b'
$ cd a
$ cat a.txt
module a
```

□□: □□□□□□□□□□reflog□□□□□□.

□□□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□□□□□.

gitcast:c11-git-submodules

Chapter 6

Git

GIT ON WINDOWS

(mSysGit)[<https://code.google.com/p/msysgit/>]
gitcast:c10-windows-git

Git on Windows

Capistrano and Git

GitHub Guide on Deploying with Cap
Git and Capistrano Screencast

Git and SUBVERSION

Git and Subversion

Git and Subversion

Subversion

Git and Subversion (clone), Subversion and Git. GitHub

```
$ git-svn clone https://my-project.googlecode.com/svn/trunk new-project
```

Subversion and Git. Subversion, Git, and Subversion.

Perforce

contrib/fast-import, git-p4, Perforce.

```
$ ~/git/git/contrib/fast-import/git-p4 clone //depot/project/main@all myproject
```

These are other SCMs that listed high on the Git Survey, should find import docs for them. !!TODO!!

- CVS
- Mercurial (hg)
- Bazaar-NG
- Darcs
- ClearCase

GIT

Git

GUI

Git/Tcl/Tk GUI. Git, .

gitk

git gui, add, remove, commit. , .

git gui

Mac
GitX and GitNub

Linux
Qt
QGit

GIT

github
(private)

Chapter 7



GIT

Git
SHA
gzip
Git - loose object packed object.

SHA
GIT_DIR/objects/ab/04d884140f7b0cf8bbf86d6883869f16a46f65
Git SHA
38

```
Ruby:  
  
def put_raw_object(content, type)  
  size = content.length.to_s  
  
  header = "#{type} #{size}\0" # type(space)size(null byte)  
  store = header + content  
  
  sha1 = Digest::SHA1.hexdigest(store)  
  path = @git_dir + '/' + sha1[0...2] + '/' + sha1[2..40]  
  
  if !File.exists?(path)  
    content = Zlib::Deflate.deflate(store)  
  
    FileUtils.mkdir_p(@directory+'/' + sha1[0...2])  
    File.open(path, 'w') do |f|  
      f.write content  
    end  
  end  
end
```

```
end
return sha1
end
```

#####

#####(packfile). Git#####, Git#####, #####.

Git#####(packfile)#####. #####, Git#####, #####(###: #####).

#####, #####. ###, ##### - #####gitgc###. #####, #####. ###
#####(git unpack-objects)#####git repack).

Git#####. #####SHA#####.

#####”(Packfile)#####.

#####GIT#####

#####cat-file#####. #####SHA#####, #####40#####:

```
$ git-cat-file -t 54196cc2
commit
$ git-cat-file commit 54196cc2
tree 92b8b694ffb1675e5975148e1121810081dbdff
author J. Bruce Fields <bfields@puzzle.fieldses.org> 1143414668 -0500
committer J. Bruce Fields <bfields@puzzle.fieldses.org> 1143414668 -0500

initial commit
```

#####(tree)#####(blob)###, #####. #####, #####. #####ls-tree#####:

```
$ git ls-tree 92b8b694
100644 blob 3b18e512dba79e4c8300dd08aeb37f8e728b8dad file.txt
```

#####. SHA#####(###: #####).

```
$ git cat-file -t 3b18e512
blob
```

#####”(blob)#####, #####cat-file#####:

```
$ git cat-file blob 3b18e512
hello world
```

#####. #####.

#####SHA1#####git#####:

```
$ find .git/objects/
.git/objects/
.git/objects/pack
```

```
.git/objects/info
.git/objects/3b
.git/objects/3b/18e512dba79e4c8300dd08aeb37f8e728b8dad
.git/objects/92
.git/objects/92/b8b694ffb1675e5975148e1121810081dbdffe
.git/objects/54
.git/objects/54/196cc2703dc165cbd373a65a4dcf22d50ae7f7
.git/objects/a0
.git/objects/a0/423896973644771497bdc03eb99d5281615b51
.git/objects/d0
.git/objects/d0/492b368b66bdabf2ac1fd8c92b39d3db916e59
.git/objects/c4
.git/objects/c4/d59f390b9cfd4318117afde11d601c1085f241
```

objects (blob), tree, commit, tag).

HEAD, .git/HEAD:

```
$ cat .git/HEAD
ref: refs/heads/master
```

Git .git/refs/heads/ (refs/heads, SHA1, cat-file (cat:)):

```
$ cat .git/refs/heads/master
c4d59f390b9cfd4318117afde11d601c1085f241
$ git cat-file -t c4d59f39
commit
$ git cat-file commit c4d59f39
tree d0492b368b66bdabf2ac1fd8c92b39d3db916e59
parent 54196cc2703dc165cbd373a65a4dcf22d50ae7f7
author J. Bruce Fields <bfields@puzzle.fieldses.org> 1143418702 -0500
committer J. Bruce Fields <bfields@puzzle.fieldses.org> 1143418702 -0500
```

add emphasis

ls-tree:

```
$ git ls-tree d0492b36
100644 blob a0423896973644771497bdc03eb99d5281615b51 file.txt
$ git cat-file blob a0423896
hello world!
```

cat-file commit:

```
$ git-cat-file commit 54196cc2
tree 92b8b694ffb1675e5975148e1121810081dbdffe
author J. Bruce Fields <bfields@puzzle.fieldses.org> 1143414668 -0500
committer J. Bruce Fields <bfields@puzzle.fieldses.org> 1143414668 -0500
```

GIT

(branch), (remote-tracking branch), (tag), "refs", .

```
- "test" refs/heads/test"
- "v2.6.18" refs/tags/v2.6.18"
- "origin/master" refs/remotes/origin/master"
```

、 、 、

(.git/refs、 、 、git pack-refs).

、 "origin" "origin" HEAD.

git rev-parse "SPECIFYING REVISIONS".

"master" (reachable)

git show-ref:

```
$ git show-ref --heads
bf62196b5e363d73353a9dcf094c59595f3153b7 refs/heads/core-tutorial
db768d5504c1bb46f63ee9d6e1772bd047e05bf9 refs/heads/maint
a07157ac624b2524a059a3414e99f6f44bebc1e7 refs/heads/master
24dbc180ea14dc1aebe09f14c8ecf32010690627 refs/heads/tutorial-2
1e87486ae06626c2f31eaa63d26fc0fd646c8af2 refs/heads/tutorial-fixes
```

cut grep "(branch-head)、 "master":

```
$ git show-ref --heads | cut -d ' ' -f2 | grep -v '^refs/heads/master'
refs/heads/core-tutorial
refs/heads/maint
refs/heads/tutorial-2
refs/heads/tutorial-fixes
```

master:

```
$ gitk master --not $( git show-ref --heads | cut -d ' ' -f2 |
grep -v '^refs/heads/master' )
```

、 :

```
$ gitk $( git show-ref --heads ) --not $( git show-ref --tags )
```

(git rev-parse "not" .)

(!!update-ref!!)

GIT

(index)、 .git/index)、 SHA1 git ls-files:

```
$ git ls-files --stage
100644 63c918c667fa005ff12ad89437f2fdc80926e21c 0 .gitignore
```


header, trailer). 4PACK, Ruby

```
def read_pack_header
  sig = @session.recv(4)
  ver = @session.recv(4).unpack("N")[0]
  entries = @session.recv(4).unpack("N")[0]
  [sig, ver, entries]
end
```

SHA, SHA1(20), SHA1

□

(object header)1, 7, 1, 3

(3, 0(000), 5(101))

(commit), 4, 2, 7, 144

□

delta, zlib, delta, (base object)delta, 20, delta, SHA, 20

ofs-delta, delta, tree, blob

- delta
delta(tree, blob)

GIT

Git, blob(), tree(), commit(), Git

blob

Git, blob, SHA, git hash-object, blob, -w, Git, blob, SHA

```
$ git hash-object -w myfile.txt
6ff87c4664981e4397625791c8ea3bbb5f2279a3
```

```
$ git hash-object -w myfile2.txt
3bb0e8592a41ae3185ee32266c860714980dbed7
```

blob, SHA

tree

git ls-tree, git mktree

```
100644 blob 6ff87c4664981e4397625791c8ea3bbb5f2279a3 file1
100644 blob 3bb0e8592a41ae3185ee32266c860714980dbed7 file2
```

git mktree, Git tree (object database), tree SHA.

```
$ cat /tmp/tree.txt | git mk-tree
f66a66ab6a7bfe86d52a66516ace212efa00fe1f
```

tree tree, . tree (/tmp/newtree.txt), tree SHA:

```
100644 blob 6ff87c4664981e4397625791c8ea3bbb5f2279a3 file1-copy
040000 tree f66a66ab6a7bfe86d52a66516ace212efa00fe1f our_files
```

git mk-tree:

```
$ cat /tmp/newtree.txt | git mk-tree
5bac6559179bd543a024d6d187692343e2d8ae83
```

:

```
|-- file1-copy
-- our_files
  |-- file1
  -- file2
```

1 directory, 3 files

SHA (5bac6559).

5bac6559 (GIT_INDEX_FILE)

git read-tree, git write-tree

```
$ export GIT_INDEX_FILE=/tmp/index
$ git read-tree --prefix=copy1/ 5bac6559
$ git read-tree --prefix=copy2/ 5bac6559
$ git write-tree
bb2fa6de7625322322382215d9ea78cfe76508c1
```

```
$>git ls-tree bb2fa
040000 tree 5bac6559179bd543a024d6d187692343e2d8ae83 copy1
040000 tree 5bac6559179bd543a024d6d187692343e2d8ae83 copy2
```

git read-tree

commit


```
GET /git/myproject.git/objects/32/aae7aef7a412d62192f710f2130302997ec883 - 200
```

tree object:

```
tree aa176fb83a47d00386be237b450fb9dfb5be251a
parent bd71cad2d597d0f1827d4a3f67bb96a646f02889
author Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com> 1220463037 -0700
committer Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com> 1220463037 -0700
```

added chapters on private repo setup, scm migration, raw git

```
(tree)aa176fb8:
32:aae7aef7a412d62192f710f2130302997ec883:(commit object)aa176fb8:
```

```
GET /git/myproject.git/objects/aa/176fb83a47d00386be237b450fb9dfb5be251a - 200
```

tree object:

```
100644 blob 6ff87c4664981e4397625791c8ea3bbb5f2279a3 COPYING
100644 blob 97b51a6d3685b093cfb345c9e79516e5099a13fb README
100644 blob 9d1b23b8660817e4a74006f15fae86e2a508c573 Rakefile
```

tree object (tree) and blob object (blob). tree, blob object:

```
GET /git/myproject.git/objects/6f/f87c4664981e4397625791c8ea3bbb5f2279a3 - 200
GET /git/myproject.git/objects/97/b51a6d3685b093cfb345c9e79516e5099a13fb - 200
GET /git/myproject.git/objects/9d/1b23b8660817e4a74006f15fae86e2a508c573 - 200
```

http curl, git commit, tree, commit (next parent).

```
GET /git/myproject.git/objects/bd/71cad2d597d0f1827d4a3f67bb96a646f02889 - 200
```

(parent commit object) object:

```
tree b4cc00cf8546edd4fcf29defc3aec14de53e6cf8
parent ab04d884140f7b0cf8bbf86d6883869f16a46f65
author Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com> 1220421161 -0700
committer Scott Chacon <schacon@gmail.com> 1220421161 -0700
```

added chapters on the packfile and how git stores objects

b04d88 (commit) master. tree b4cc00c (commit) .
recover, git http-fetch

(loose object), git (packfile indexes), sha (packfile).

git "post-receive" (hook), (hook) 'git update-server-info';

Upload Pack

(fetching objects). ssh git (git:// 9418), socket git fetch-pack
(fork) linkgit:git update-pack


```
...
"0037\002Total 2797 (delta 1799), reused 2360 (delta 1529)\n"
...
"<1276\255\273s\005\001w\0006\001\0000"
```

packfile) (packfile).

git[ssh] (pushing data), .git, "receive-pack", SHA (all ref head shas). packfile) .git (packfile). git push git sendpack, ssh "git" linkgit:git-receive-pack .git.

git push git sendpack, ssh "git" linkgit:git-receive-pack .git.

Git (terms) Git Glossary

alternate object database

Via the alternates mechanism, a repository can inherit part of its object database from another object database, which is called "alternate".

bare repository

A bare repository is normally an appropriately named directory with a .git suffix that does not have a locally checked-out copy of any of the files under revision control. That is, all of the git administrative and control files that would normally be present in the hidden .git sub-directory are directly present in the repository.git directory instead, and no other files are present and checked out. Usually publishers of public repositories make bare repositories available.

A bare repository is normally an appropriately named directory with a ` .git ` suffix that does not have a locally checked-out copy of any of the files under revision control. That is, all of the ` git ` administrative and control files that would normally be present in the hidden ` .git ` sub-directory are directly present in the ` repository.git ` directory instead, and no other files are present and checked out. Usually publishers of public repositories make bare repositories available.

blob object

commit

As a verb: The action of storing a new snapshot of the project's state in the git history, by creating a new commit representing the current state of the index and advancing HEAD to point at the new commit.

commit

git (commit) "revision" "version" (commit object)
(commit) (index) HEAD (snapshot) git

(particular revision) (tree object)

core git

Git

DAG

(commit objects) (direct parent) (chain)

dangling object

(unreachable object) (reference) (object)

detached HEAD

HEAD git (commit) (the tip of any particular branch) HEAD
(detached)
.git/HEAD SHA

dircache

(index)

directory

"ls" :-)

dirty

(dirty)

ent

(tree-ish) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ent_\(Middle-earth\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ent_(Middle-earth))

evil merge

git merge --no-commit --no-ff (parent) (evil merge)

fast forward

A fast-forward is a special type of merge where you have a revision and you are "merging" another branch's changes that happen to be a descendant of what you have. In such these cases, you do not make a new merge commit but instead just update to his revision. This will happen frequently on a tracking branch of a remote repository.

git

```
"fast-forward" merge strategy
git merge --no-commit --no-ff (merge commit)
git merge --no-commit --no-ff (remote repository)
```

fetch

git fetch (remote repository) --no-head ref

file system

Linus Torvalds git (user space) infrastructure

git archive

git archive

grafts

Grafts enables two otherwise different lines of development to be joined together by recording fake ancestry information for commits. This way you can make git pretend the set of parents a commit has is different from what was recorded when the commit was created. Configured via the .git/info/grafts file.

hash

git hash-object (object name)

head

git pack-refs --no-preserve-packfiles --prune --prune-tags --prune-unreachable --prune-empty --prune-walking --prune-unreachable --prune-empty --prune-walking --prune-unreachable --prune-empty --prune-walking

HEAD

working tree) HEAD tree HEAD (detached HEAD)

head ref

head

hook

During the normal execution of several git commands, call-outs are made to optional scripts that allow a developer to add functionality or checking. Typically, the hooks allow for a command to be pre-verified and potentially aborted, and allow for a post-notification after the operation is done. The hook scripts are found in the \$GIT_DIR/hooks/ directory, and are enabled by simply removing the .sample suffix from the filename. In earlier versions of git you had to make them executable.

git (),

Typically pre-verified \$GIT_DIR/hooks/.sample git

index

A collection of files with stat information, whose contents are stored as objects. The index is a stored version of your working tree. Truth be told, it can also contain a second, and even a third version of a working tree, which are used when merging.

()

index entry

The information regarding a particular file, stored in the index. An index entry can be unmerged, if a merge was started, but not yet finished (i.e. if the index contains multiple versions of that file).

(master)

git "master" (active branch)

merge

As a verb: To bring the contents of another branch (possibly from an external repository) into the current branch. In the case where the merged-in branch is from a different repository, this is done by first fetching the remote branch and then merging the result into the current branch. This combination of fetch and merge operations is called a pull. Merging is performed by an automatic process that identifies changes made since the branches diverged, and then applies all those changes together. In cases where changes conflict, manual intervention may be required to complete the merge.

merge

`git merge <branch>`

`git merge --fast-forward <commit> <commit> <commit>`
"merge commit" "merge"

object

Git SHA1

object database

`objects` `objects` `GIT_DIR/objects/`

object identifier

`(object name)`

object name

(unique identifier) SHA1 (Secure Hash Algorithm 1) (hash) 40 16

object type

Git 4 (commit) (tree) (tag) (blob)

octopus

(merge)

origin

(upstream repository) (track) (upstream) origin "git branch -r" (upstream repository) origin/name-of-upstream-branch (fetch)

pack

git pack-objects (options) <objects>

pack index

git pack-index (options) (pack)

parent

A commit object contains a (possibly empty) list of the logical predecessor(s) in the line of development, i.e. its parents.

pickaxe

git diff (options) (commit object) <id>

pickaxe

The term pickaxe refers to an option to the diffcore routines that help select changes that add or delete a given text string. With the `--pickaxe-all` option, it can be used to view the full changeset that introduced or removed, say, a particular line of text. See git diff.

plumbing

core git (cute name)

porcelain

Cute name for programs and program suites depending on core git, presenting a high level access to core git. Porcelains expose more of a SCM interface than the plumbing.

pull

git pull (options) (fetch) (merge) git pull.

push

Pushing a branch means to get the branch's head ref from a remote repository, find out if it is a direct ancestor to the branch's local head ref, and in that case, putting all objects, which are reachable from the local head ref, and which are missing from the remote repository, into the remote

A regular git branch that is used by a developer to identify a conceptual line of development. Since branches are very easy and inexpensive, it is often desirable to have several small branches that each contain very well defined concepts or small incremental yet related changes.

tracking branch

A regular git branch that is used to follow changes from another repository. A tracking branch should not contain direct modifications or have local commits made to it. A tracking branch can usually be identified as the right-hand-side ref in a Pull:

refspec.

git

git(follow)git()

tree

(working tree)(tree object)

tree object

(list)(mode)(blob object)(tree object)(tree)

tree-ish

(commit object)(tree object)(tag object)(ref)

unmerged index

(index entries)

unreachable object

(reference)

working tree

(checkout) HEAD