

CodeArts Repo

FAQ

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1 Managing Repositories

- [1.1 How Can I Set Multiple SSH Keys on My Computer?](#)
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- [1.3 How Do I Upgrade TLS?](#)
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- [1.5 Can All Users Upload and Download Code with the Same SSH Key?](#)
- [1.6 Will the System Remove Deleted Project Members from Repositories and SSH Keys Created by Them?](#)
- [1.7 How Can I Make a Repository Private or Public?](#)

1.1 How Can I Set Multiple SSH Keys on My Computer?

Scenario

Developers generate only one public SSH key named **id_rsa** and submit it to multiple websites.

However, one public SSH key cannot be shared by two accounts in a website. In this case, you need to generate two SSH keys.

Procedure

- Step 1** Generate two different SSH keys in the local Git repository.

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "email"
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (~/.ssh/id_rsa):< Type two file names before pressing Enter. >
Enter passphrase(empty for no passphrase):<Enter your custom password before pressing Enter.
```

NOTE

To generate two SSH keys, name two different file names **github_1** and **github_2**.

- Step 2** Upload the two keys to the two accounts respectively.

Print the content of the ***.pub** file and paste it to the service website. Take note of the two usernames and their mappings to the keys.

Step 3 Edit the `~/.ssh/config` file.

```
Host dc_1
HostName *****.com
IdentityFile ~/.ssh/dc_1
PreferredAuthentications publickey
User username1
Host dc_2
HostName *****.com
IdentityFile ~/.ssh/dc_2
PreferredAuthentications publickey
User username2
```

Note that **Host** and **HostName** should be set to different values.

- **HostName:** Enter the service address.
- **Host:** Enter an alias for each key. The aliases will be used when you access the service.
- **IdentityFile:** Enter the location of each SSH key file. SSH key files can be stored in any directory you want.

Step 4 Read and write code.

In cases where only one SSH key is set, the SSH URL obtained from the service web page can be directly used to communicate with the service.

```
git@****.com:name/repo.git
```

However, with two SSH keys on your computer, you need to replace the service address in the URL with a corresponding alias configured previously based on which account you are using.

```
git@dc_1:name/repo.git or git@dc_2:name/repo.git
```

----End

1.2 How Can I Prevent Unauthorized Code Replication?

Symptom

- Many development activities take place in the cloud.
- Cloud can be accessed anytime, anywhere.

Analysis

- The common process of using CodeArts is as follows:
 - a. Create a repository in CodeArts and maintain it as the latest version.
 - b. All developers involved can download the code for local development, and push the code to the server after development and testing is completed.
 - c. Pushed code is merged to the main branch after passing code reviews.
- Potential risks:

A version of code is stored on the local computer of each developer involved. Code leak is possible if the code is copied to other devices or uploaded to web disks without permissions.

It is difficult to control operations on local computers.

Solution

- Block USB ports and disable Bluetooth usage.
- Install monitoring software to restrict uploads.
 - Monitor and prevent uploads of specific files, especially code files that are renamed, compressed, or mixed with other files.
 - Monitor and prevent uploads to specific websites, such as unknown network services, emails, and self-built servers.
 - Monitor and record all computer operations as evidences for lawsuits if code leaks happen.

1.3 How Do I Upgrade TLS?

Symptom

CodeArts Repo aims to provide secure, reliable, stable, and fast code hosting services, and always puts the code security first.

In 2018, CodeArts Repo announced the drop of TLSv1.0. Since January 11, 2019, TLSv1.0 is no longer supported in the following aspects:

- TLSv1: All HTTPS web, API, and Git connections to CodeArts Repo.

Analysis

- Many clients can automatically switch to use new algorithms.
- The few clients affected are legacy systems that are no longer maintained and continue to connect to Git or CodeArts Repo APIs using TLSv1.0.

Solution

- If the Git Bash installed on your computer is earlier than 2.6.0, upgrade it to the [latest version](#). The latest Git supports TLSv1.2 by default.
- You can run the following command to check the TLS version of the local Git Bash:

```
git config http.sslVersion
```

If the version is TLSv1.0, run the following command to upgrade it to TLSv1.2:

```
git config --global http.sslVersion tlsv1.2
```

Table 1-1 Known incompatible clients

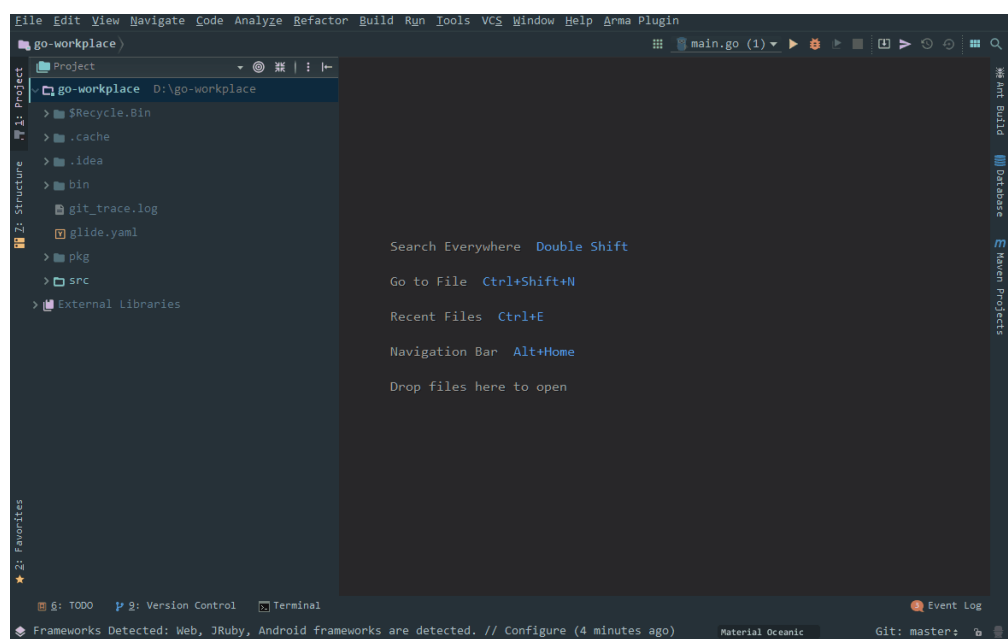
Client	Description
Git Credential Manager for Windows < v1.14.0	TLSv1.2 is not supported. Upgrade the Git client to the latest version . Select to install the Git Credential Manager during the upgrade.
Git on Red Hat 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TLSv1.2 is not supported.• Upgrade to a later version.
Git on Red Hat 6	Upgrade to 6.8 or a later version.

Client	Description
Git on Red Hat 7	Upgrade to 7.2 or a later version.
JDK 7	TLSv1.0 is used in JDK 7 by default. Any client, such as Eclipse JGit, running on an earlier version of JDK is affected. This can be resolved by enabling TLSv1.2 in JDK 7.
JDK 6 and earlier versions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TLSv1.2 is not supported.• Upgrade to a later version.
Visual Studio	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visual Studio comes with specific versions of Git for Windows and Git Credential Manager for Windows (GCM).• Microsoft has updated the latest version of Visual Studio 2017 to work with the TLSv1.2 Git server.• We recommend that Visual Studio users upgrade to the latest version by clicking the in-product notification flag or checking for updates directly from the IDE.• Microsoft has provided additional guidance on the Visual Studio developer community support forum.

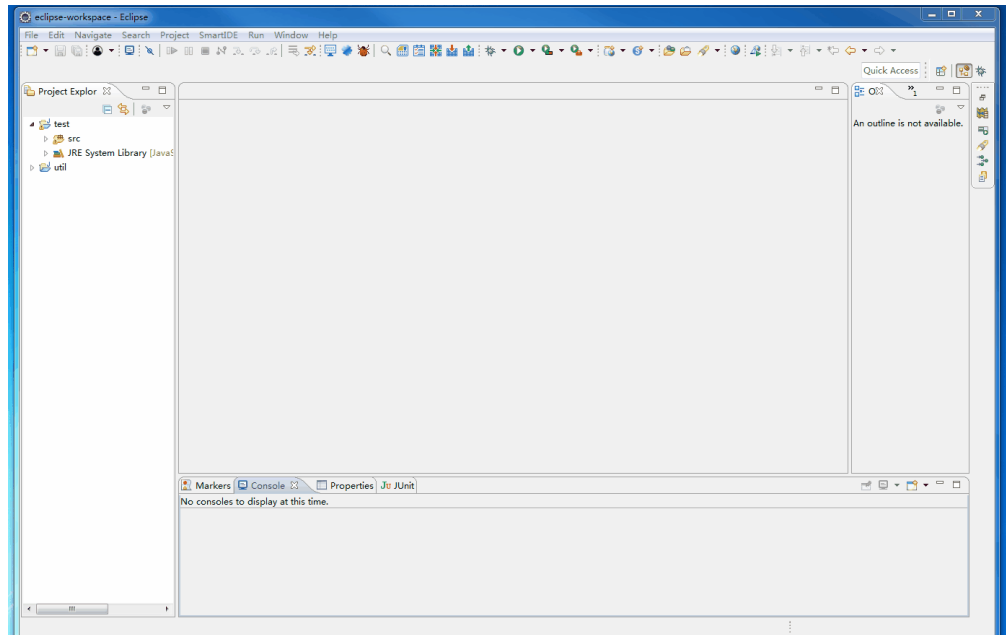
Third-party Git GUIs

If you use a third-party Git client, such as Eclipse, JetBrains, SourceTree, VSCode, Tower, or TortoiseGit, you are advised to download the latest Git Bash and use the native Git instead of the built-in type in the tool.

- Settings in IDEA



- Settings in Eclipse



1.4 Should I Set a Public SSH Key for Each Repository?

No.

An SSH key is used to establish a secure connection between a computer and CodeArts Repo. After you create an SSH key pair on your computer and add the public SSH key to your account in CodeArts Repo, you can use the key to access all repositories under the account on your computer.

1.5 Can All Users Upload and Download Code with the Same SSH Key?

No.

An SSH key is used to establish a secure connection between a computer and CodeArts Repo. Different users should configure an SSH key on their own computers before connecting to CodeArts Repo via SSH.

1.6 Will the System Remove Deleted Project Members from Repositories and SSH Keys Created by Them?

No.

Deleted project members are removed from repositories, but the SSH keys created by them are not. Nonetheless, the removed members can no longer access the project and repositories.

1.7 How Can I Make a Repository Private or Public?

Yes. On the repository details page, choose **Settings** > **General Settings** > **Repository Information** and set **Visibility**.

2 Using Repositories

[2.1 Do I Need to Set Both an SSH Public Key and HTTPS Password Before Uploading or Downloading Code?](#)

[2.2 How Can I Secure the SSH Keys?](#)

[2.3 Can I Set an SSH Key for Each Branch?](#)

2.1 Do I Need to Set Both an SSH Public Key and HTTPS Password Before Uploading or Downloading Code?

No.

You can use either SSH or HTTPS to communicate with CodeArts Repo for code upload or download.

- If you select SSH, [generate a key add it to the system](#).
- If you select HTTPS, generate a password using CodeArts Repo. [Directly obtain the HTTPS password](#).

2.2 How Can I Secure the SSH Keys?

1. You can set a passphrase for SSH keys during the key generation.
2. In CodeArts Repo, an SSH key corresponds to only one username and is visible only to that user.

2.3 Can I Set an SSH Key for Each Branch?

No. This export is not supported in CodeArts Repo.

You cannot add an SSH key for each branch in CodeArts Repo.

SSH keys are global credentials for accessing code repositories. Therefore, you cannot restrict access to a specific project or branch by setting SSH keys.

For example, if each of project members pulls a branch for development, it is impossible to set an SSH key for each branch to control the operation permissions on it.

3 Migrating Repositories

[3.1 Can I Download Repositories in Batches in CodeArts?](#)

3.1 Can I Download Repositories in Batches in CodeArts?

No.

CodeArts Repo does not support batch download or upload of multiple code repositories. You need to perform operations on each code repository one by one. To back up local repositories, an administrator can use Shell or batch processing commands to download multiple repositories.

4 FAQs

- [4.1 Why Can't I View Repositories Created by Other Project Members?](#)
- [4.2 Is There Any File Size Limit in Repositories?](#)
- [4.3 Can I Export the Statistics on Code Lines Committed by Members?](#)
- [4.4 How Do I Prevent Files Containing Secrets from Being Pushed to a Repository?](#)
- [4.5 Why Can't I See the Repository Synchronization Tab?](#)
- [4.6 Will Related Git Code Branches Be Automatically Deleted When the Creator of a Git Branch Is Deleted?](#)
- [4.7 What Do I Do If a Binary File Fails to Be Pushed to CodeArts Repo?](#)

4.1 Why Can't I View Repositories Created by Other Project Members?

To enhance code security, project members must be set as repository members before they can access to the project repositories.

To add members to a repository, access the repository details page, click the **Members** tab page and click **Add Member**.

4.2 Is There Any File Size Limit in Repositories?

Yes. Pay attention to the limits when you upload and edit code.

- When uploading code on the console, ensure that the size of a single file does not exceed 10 MB. Otherwise, the upload fails. (The client supports upload of files larger than 10 MB.)
- A maximum of 5,000 lines can be edited at a time when you modify files online. Otherwise, the modification fails. (This limit does not apply to files uploaded from the client.)
- The storage space available of each repository is 2 GB.
- The maximum size of a single local file to be pushed is 200 MB. If the size exceeds 200 MB, you are advised to use the SSH protocol.

4.3 Can I Export the Statistics on Code Lines Committed by Members?

No. This export is not supported in CodeArts Repo.

However, you can check the number of committed lines on the **Repository Statistics** tab page of a repository.

4.4 How Do I Prevent Files Containing Secrets from Being Pushed to a Repository?

Background

- You can go to the repository details page, choose **Settings > Commit Rules**, and select **Files containing secrets cannot be committed**.
- CodeArts Repo will refuse push attempts when the name of file to be pushed matches the regular expressions listed below.

NOTICE

This rule does not apply to files that have been pushed.

The following table lists the regular expressions for restricting pushes of files containing secrets and provides some file name examples.

Regular Expression	File Name Example
(ssh config)\\(personal server)_(rsa dsa ed\d+ ecdsa)	ssh_server_rsa
_rsa\$	id_rsa
_dsa\$	id_dsa
_ed25519\$	id_ed25519
_ecdsa\$	id_ecdsa
\\.(pem key)\$	secret.key privatekey.pem
"[. _]history\$"	.bash_history

4.5 Why Can't I See the Repository Synchronization Tab?

Symptom: There is no **Repository Synchronization** tab under **Repository Management** in a repository.

Repository Synchronization

Source Repository: <https://github.com/CodeArts/CodeArts-Repo> .git

Source Branch: All branches

Sync Branch: Default branch

Synchronize Repository

Click to manually sync the code repository. Warning: The committed code may be replaced and lost after sync.

Scheduled Synchronization of Image Repository

Closed

Enabled: The repository is read-only and code cannot be committed or uploaded. Disabled: The repository is writable, but the scheduled sync cannot be enabled again.

Analysis: This tab is displayed only in imported repositories.

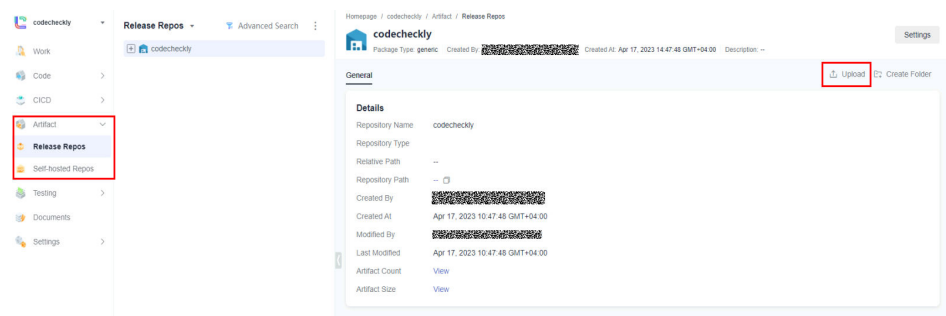
4.6 Will Related Git Code Branches Be Automatically Deleted When the Creator of a Git Branch Is Deleted?

No. After the creator of the git branch is deleted, the branch is handed over to other repository members, such as the repository manager. To view the records of deleted branches in a repository, choose **Settings** > **Security Management** > **Operation Logs**. To view history of a branch, click the **Branches** tab page, click a branch name, and click the **History** tab page.

4.7 What Do I Do If a Binary File Fails to Be Pushed to CodeArts Repo?

CodeArts Repo supports the binary file submission control function. Check whether the repository forbids binary file submission. For details about the configuration function, see [Submission Rules](#).

You are not advised to store binary files in the CodeArts Repo repository. Otherwise, the performance and stability will be affected. You are advised to upload the binary file to CodeArts Artifact for storage.



5 Git Issues

[5.1 How Does Git Identify Repository Administrators?](#)

[5.2 How Do I Obtain the Path Where Downloaded Code Is Stored?](#)

[5.3 How Do I Obtain the Code Repository Address?](#)

[5.4 What Are Repository URLs Used for?](#)

[5.5 Does CodeArts Repo Support SVN?](#)

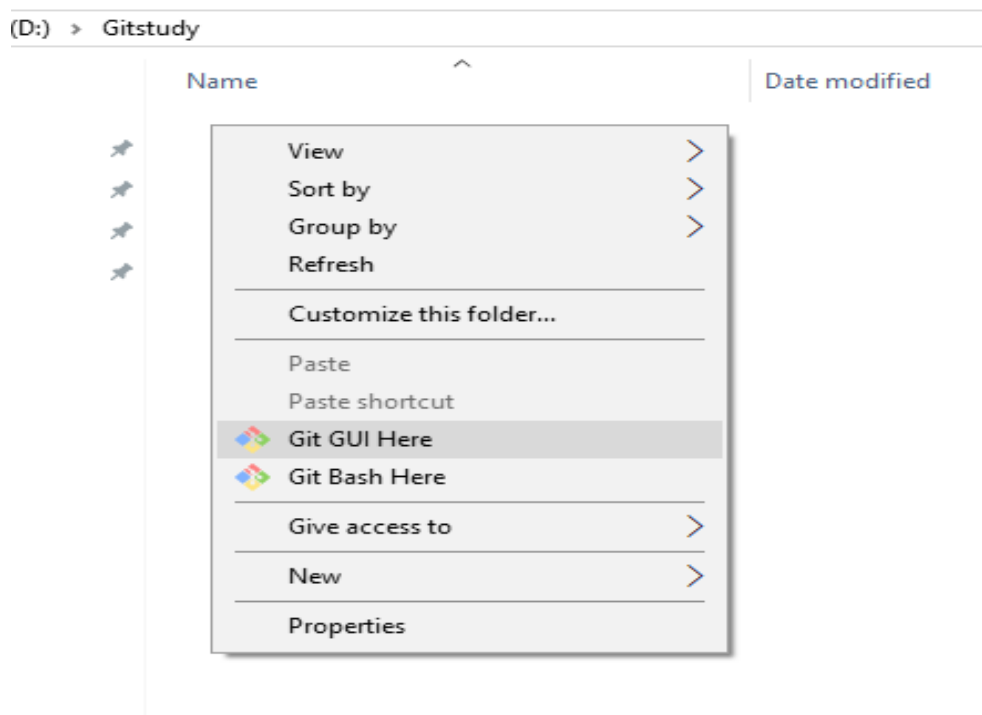
[5.6 Can I Decompress a Compressed Package Uploaded to a Cloud Repository?](#)

5.1 How Does Git Identify Repository Administrators?

- A user needs to enter the username and password when connecting to a cloud repository via HTTPS.
A username is in the format of account name/IAM username, or account name/account name (for Huawei Cloud). Git can judge the role of the user in a repository based on the username. For example, a username in the latter format indicates that the user is a repository administrator.
- A user needs to set an SSH key before connecting to a cloud repository via SSH.
In CodeArts Repo, one SSH key maps to only one username. Git records the mapping between a key and username when a user accesses the cloud repository, and uses the mapping to judge the repository role of the user.

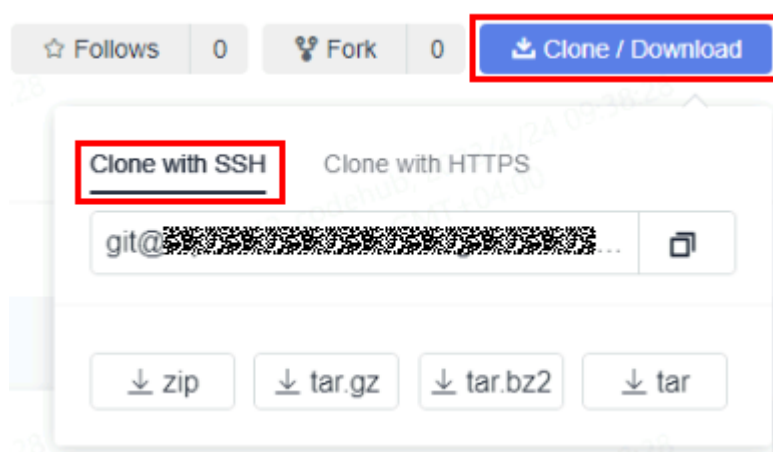
5.2 How Do I Obtain the Path Where Downloaded Code Is Stored?

- If Git is installed in the default path and you open Git Bash from the start menu, downloaded code is stored in the default path **C:/User/XX user**.
- If you open Git Bash by right-clicking in a directory and choosing **Git bash Here**, downloaded code is stored in this directory.

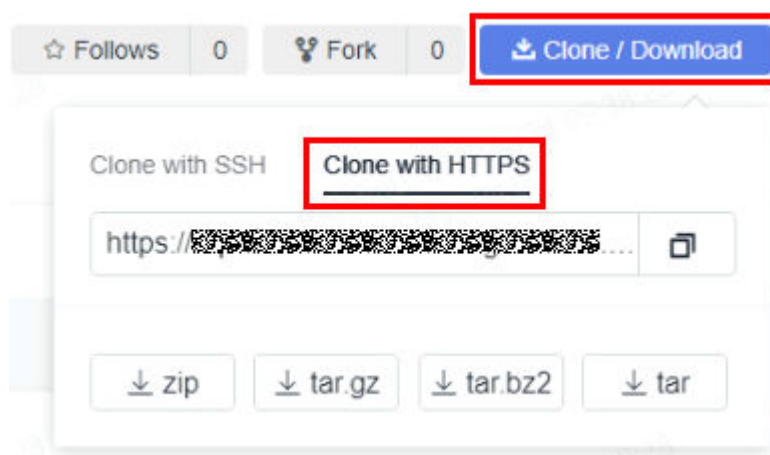


5.3 How Do I Obtain the Code Repository Address?

- Step 1** On the CodeArts Repo homepage, click the name of a repository in the repository list. The repository details page is displayed.
- Step 2** Click **Clone/Download** in the navigation pane. Click **Clone with SSH** to obtain the SSH protocol address.



- Step 3** Click **Clone with HTTPS** to obtain the HTTPS protocol address.



----End

NOTICE

- The clone address is used only for cloning and cannot be directly accessed on the page.
- You can use the URL of the repository page to access the page.

5.4 What Are Repository URLs Used for?

Repository URLs are used for access to cloud repositories.

- You need to enter the URL of a cloud repository when running **\$git clone repository URL** to clone the cloud repository to your local computer.
- Before you connect a local repository that is just initialized to a cloud repository, you also need to obtain the URL of the cloud repository to run **git remote add origin repository URL**.

5.5 Does CodeArts Repo Support SVN?

No. SVN is not supported in CodeArts Repo.

CodeArts Repo is a Git-based service to enable easier remote collaboration.

However, you can import an SVN repository to CodeArts Repo. For details, see [Migrating an SVN Repository to CodeArts Repo](#).

5.6 Can I Decompress a Compressed Package Uploaded to a Cloud Repository?

No.

Online decompression is not supported now. You are advised to decompress the file package locally and run the git command to upload the files.

6 Troubleshooting

[6.1 Private Key Is Lost](#)

[6.2 SSH Key Already Exists](#)

[6.3 Git Keeps Asking for Passphrase During Code Clone via SSH](#)

[6.4 Password Incorrect During Code Clone via HTTPS](#)

[6.5 Committed Files Cannot Be Found in the Cloud Repository](#)

[6.6 Message "pathspec XXX did not match any files" Is Displayed](#)

[6.7 Message "Transport Error: cannot get remote repository refs. XXX.git: cannot open git-upload-pack" Is Displayed](#)

[6.8 Message "syntax error near unexpected token `newline'" Is Displayed](#)

[6.9 Message "unable to auto-detect email address" Is Displayed](#)

[6.10 Message "fatal:Authentication failed" Is Displayed](#)

[6.11 Message "'origin' does not appear to be a git repository" Is Displayed](#)

[6.12 Message "You are not allowed to push code to protected branches on this project" is Displayed](#)

[6.13 Message "Not a git repository" Is Displayed](#)

[6.14 Message "src refspec master does not match any" Is Displayed](#)

[6.15 Message "destination path 'XXX' already exists and is not an empty directory" Is Displayed](#)

[6.16 Message "The requested URL returned error: 401" Is Displayed](#)

[6.17 Code Push Fails](#)

[6.18 Code Pull Fails](#)

[6.19 Message "fatal: refusing to merge unrelated histories" Is Displayed](#)

[6.20 Message "SSL certificate problem" Is Displayed](#)

6.1 Private Key Is Lost

Symptom

git clone fails because the private key is incorrect or is lost. When the key authentication fails, the system switches to password-based authentication. Since no password is configured previously, the password authentication fails, either, as shown in **Figure 6-1**.

Figure 6-1 Authentication failure due to private key loss

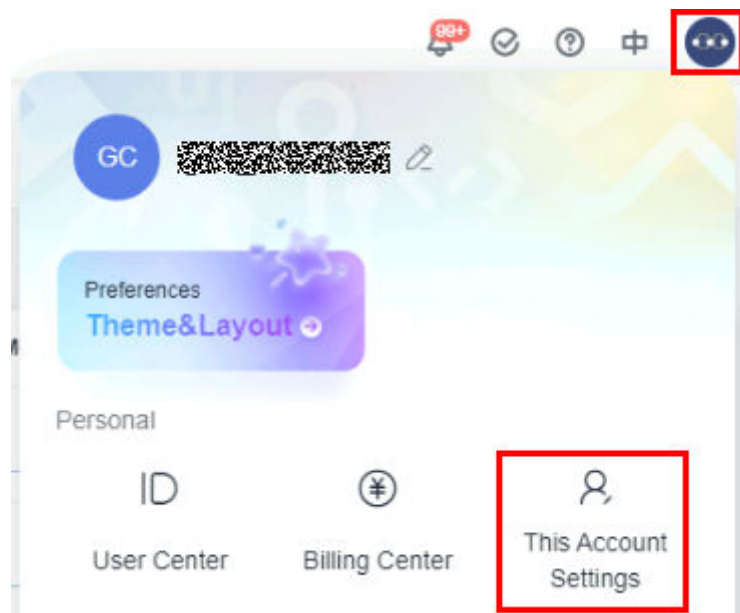
```

[root@lsw-centos65 ~]# git clone git@codehub:31/master.git
Cloning into 'master'...
The authenticity of host 'codehub-100-100-100-100.com (42.202.149.38)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is 82:ed:e8:ee:5c:08:d3:d2:d0:89:71:88:ab:eb:eb:78.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'codehub-100-100-100-100.com,42.202.149.38' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
git@codehub-100-100-100-100.com's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
git@codehub-100-100-100-100.com's password:

```

Solution

1. Log in to the CodeArts Repo service repository list page, click the alias in the upper right corner, and choose **This Account Settings** > **SSH Keys**. The page is displayed.




- On the **SSH Keys** page displayed, click  to delete the existing key.
- Generate a new key pair.
Run `ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "abc123@***.com"` to generate a key pair.
- Copy the generated public key and run `cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`.

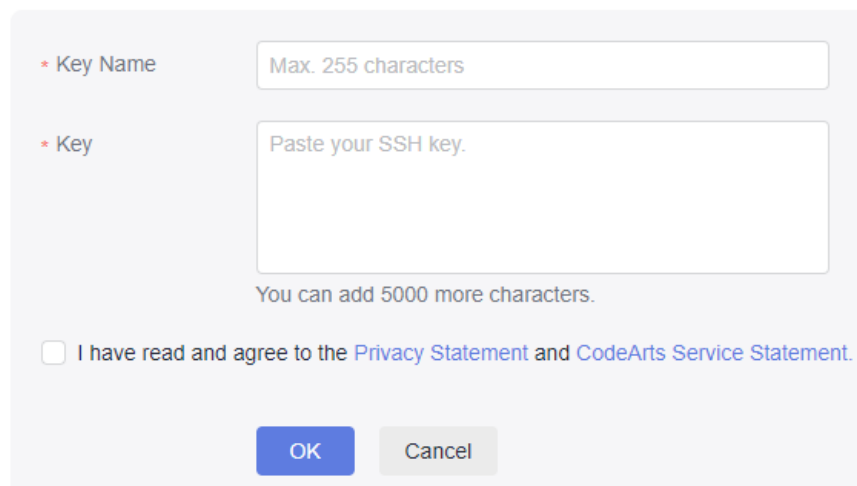
Figure 6-2 Copying a public key

```
[root@10.10.10.1 ~]# cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQACAkUjV06/XG98lk702C+e+xa1j4kr0cH5TEGk0d980qWgQjXedrlylQU0QzTB9YGRK0rTHYSFLBq8y2xuXIRp3gwKxUdzdKRFtK9Zr
K84xtvngTzNsKfAlCYa1c1rLUiU38yX26JmgjC1dSEW1C5TWfS/LNlNH100ekhn9ke56371Kn+fpdj80a919gXb3+ba2u8aP61PQKzXw0216Q1T55j5p3o3C1CS4kf6wV5CA
E88jg73619zB98Z+PBX2vB9b0+rs/Zwb8EMezesuHUsJ6NgVIOM+VhC9rLS1j8qxKh0UdYUzP0R28+v56AkoBwK8D2w=
[root@10.10.10.1 ~]#
```

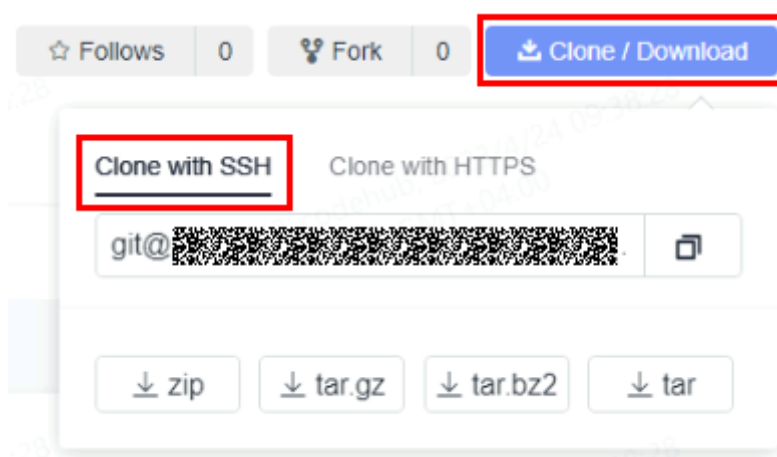
5. On the **SSH Keys** page, click **Add SSH Key**.

Add SSH Key

For details about how to generate an SSH key, see the guidance below.



6. On the CodeArts Repo homepage, click **SSH** in the **Repository URL** column of the repository to be cloned.



7. Clone the code.
Run **git clone SSH URL**.

Figure 6-3 Cloning code

```
[root@ ~]# git clone git@codehub-1:master.git
Initialized empty Git repository in /root/master/.git/
remote: Counting objects: 16, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (11/11), done.
remote: Total 16 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (16/16), done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (2/2), done.
```

6.2 SSH Key Already Exits

Symptom

When a user attempts to add an SSH key to CodeArts, a message is displayed, indicating that the key already exists and asking the user to generate a new key.

Analysis

One key maps to only one username. The error occurs because the SSH key has been added by another user.

Solution

- Ask the user who has added the key to delete the key from CodeArts.
- Alternately, generate an SSH key pair and add the new public key to CodeArts.

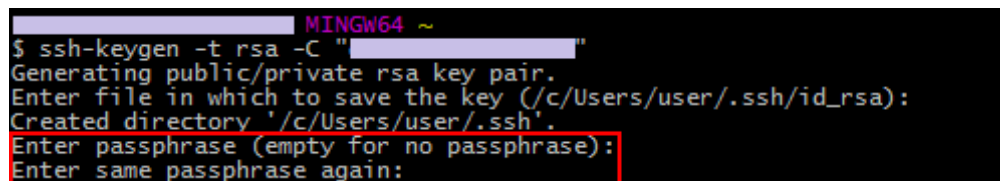
6.3 Git Keeps Asking for Passphrase During Code Clone via SSH

Symptom

When a user attempts to clone code using SSH, Git keeps prompting for the passphrase.

Analysis

A passphrase is set during the generation of the SSH key. Therefore, the passphrase is mandatory during code clone.



```
MINGW64 ~  
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "  
Generating public/private rsa key pair.  
Enter file in which to save the key (/c/Users/user/.ssh/id_rsa):  
Created directory '/c/Users/user/.ssh'.  
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):  
Enter same passphrase again:
```

Solution

- Enter the passphrase set during the generation of the SSH key.
- To avoid entering a passphrase in each clone, delete the original SSH key from CodeArts Repo and generate a new one. Press **Enter** at the position marked in the preceding figure instead of setting a passphrase. Then, add the new key to CodeArts Repo.

6.4 Password Incorrect During Code Clone via HTTPS

Symptom

When a user attempts to clone code using HTTPS, Git prompts incorrect password after the user enters a password.

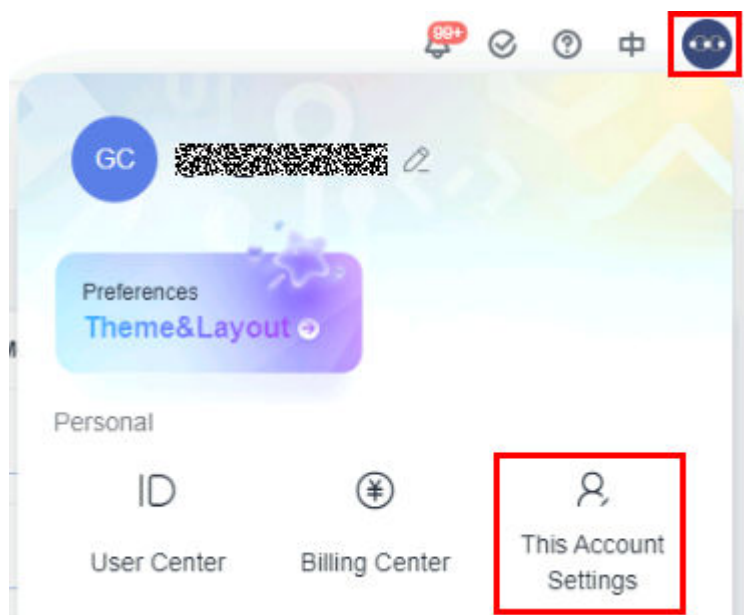
```
ly@DESKTOP-... MINGW64 ~  
$ git clone https://[redacted]/test.git  
Cloning into 'test'...  
fatal: Authentication failed for 'https://[redacted]/test.git/'
```

Analysis

The password is incorrect.

Solution

Log in to the CodeArts Repo repository list page, click the alias in the upper right corner, and choose **This Account Settings** > **HTTPS Password**. On the page that is displayed, reset the HTTPS password.



NOTE

1. Enter a complete user name in the format of **xxx/xxx** during code clone via HTTPS.
2. To obtain the email verification code, click **Send Email**.
3. If you forget the password, set a new HTTPS password.

6.5 Committed Files Cannot Be Found in the Cloud Repository

Symptom

After a user runs **git commit** to commit a modified file, the file cannot be found in the cloud repository.

Solution

The **git commit** command is used to commit the locally modified file to the local repository. To push the file to the cloud repository, run the **git push** command.

6.6 Message "pathspec XXX did not match any files" Is Displayed

Symptom

When a user runs **git add**, the message **pathspec XXX did not match any files** is displayed.

```
MINGW64 /d/GitStudy (master)
$ git add README.md
fatal: pathspec 'README.md' did not match any files
```

Analysis

There is no **README.md** file on the local computer. The **git add** command is used to add an existing file to the stage. It cannot create a file.

Solution

Method 1: Manually create the **README.md** file in the local repository and run **git add**.

Method 2: Run **touch README.md** to create the **README.md** file, and run **git add**.

```
MINGW64 /d/GitStudy (master)
$ touch README.md

MINGW64 /d/GitStudy (master)
$ git add README.md

MINGW64 /d/GitStudy (master)
$ |
```

6.7 Message "Transport Error: cannot get remote repository refs. XXX.git: cannot open git-upload-pack" Is Displayed

Symptom

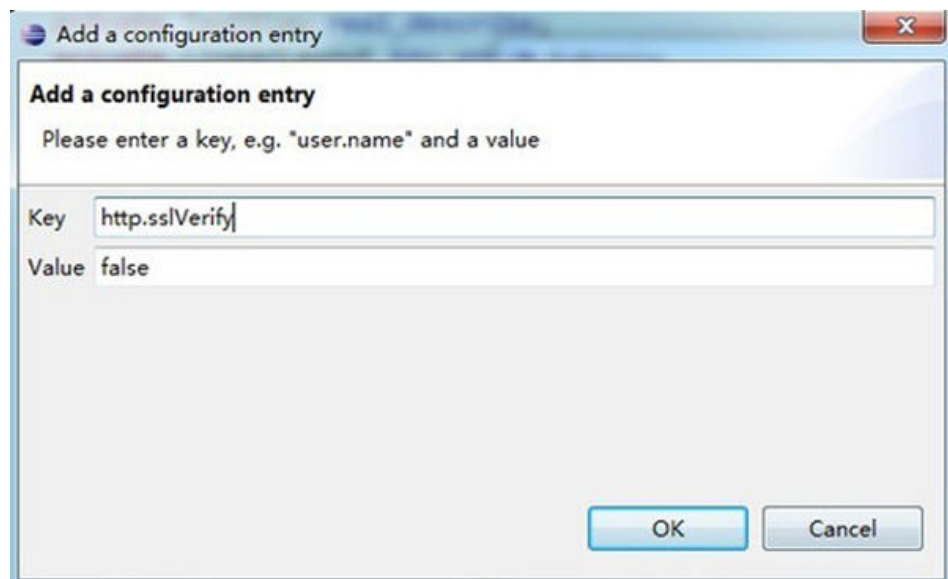
When a user attempts to access a cloud repository via HTTPS on Eclipse, the message **Transport Error: cannot get remote repository refs. XXX.git: cannot open git-upload-pack** is displayed.

Analysis

The configuration of the EGit on Eclipse is incorrect.

Solution

1. In the local development tool Eclipse, choose **Windows > Preferences > Team > Git > Configuration > User Settings**.
2. Click **Add Entry** to add a key-value pair **http.sslVerify=false**.



6.8 Message "syntax error near unexpected token `newline'" Is Displayed

Symptom

The message **syntax error near unexpected token `newline'** is displayed after the **git add** command is executed.

```
MINGW64 /d/GitStudy (master)
$ git add <README.md>
bash: syntax error near unexpected token `newline'
```

Analysis

The command contains a diamond operator (<>).

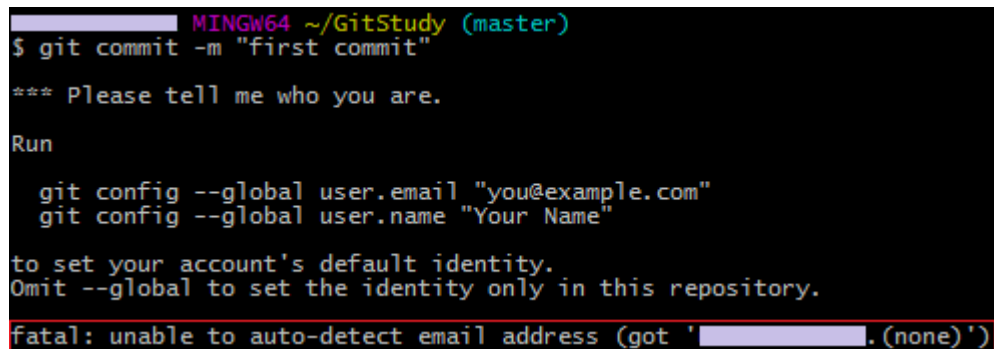
Solution

Delete the diamond operator (<>) in the command, for example, **git add README.md**.

6.9 Message "unable to auto-detect email address" Is Displayed

Symptom

The message **unable to auto-detect email address** is displayed after the **git commit** command is executed.



```
MINGW64 ~/GitStudy (master)
$ git commit -m "first commit"

*** Please tell me who you are.

Run

  git config --global user.email "you@example.com"
  git config --global user.name "Your Name"

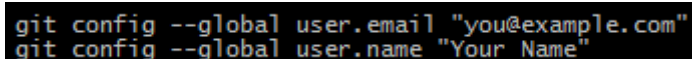
to set your account's default identity.
Omit --global to set the identity only in this repository.
fatal: unable to auto-detect email address (got ' < > .(none) ')
```

Analysis

The user name and email address have not set.

Solution

1. Run the following commands to complete the configurations:



```
git config --global user.email "you@example.com"
git config --global user.name "Your Name"
```

2. Run **git commit** again.

6.10 Message "fatal:Authentication failed" Is Displayed

Symptom

When a user run **git clone** to clone code using HTTPS, the message **fatal:Authentication failed** is displayed.

Analysis

The user has entered an incorrect HTTPS username or password.

Solution

Check whether the entered username and password are correct.

6.11 Message "'origin' does not appear to be a git repository" Is Displayed

Symptom

When a user attempts to push code to a cloud repository, the message **origin' does not appear to be a git repository** is displayed.

Analysis

The cloud repository has failed to be initialized.

Solution

Run **git push -u origin master** to forcibly associate with the cloud repository and push the code.

6.12 Message "You are not allowed to push code to protected branches on this project" is Displayed

Symptom

When a user attempts to push code to a repository, the message **You are not allowed to push code to protected branches on this project** is displayed.


Analysis

The branch to be pushed is a protected, and the user does not have the permissions to push code to the branch.

Solution 1: Unprotect the Branch

On the repository details page, choose **Settings > Policy Settings > Protected Branches** to unprotect the branch.

Solution 2: Change the Role of the User in the Repository

Go to the CodeArts Repo details page, click the **Members** tab page, search for the target user, click the administrator setting icon , and modify the repository member role to set the member as the repository administrator.

6.13 Message "Not a git repository" Is Displayed

Symptom

The message **Not a git repository** is displayed after the **git add** command is executed.

```
MINGW64 ~  
$ git add README.md  
fatal: Not a git repository (or any of the parent directories): .git
```

Analysis

The current directory is not the repository directory.

Solution 1

Obtain the path of the repository directory. Run **cd repository name** to check out the repository and run **add** again.

```
MINGW64 ~  
$ cd Devcloud  
MINGW64 ~/Devcloud (master)  
$ git add README.md  
MINGW64 ~/Devcloud (master)  
$ |
```

Solution 2

Run **git init** to initialize the current directory as a repository, and then run **git add** again.

```
MINGW64 ~  
$ git init  
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/[redacted]/.git/  
MINGW64 ~ (master)  
$ git add README.md  
MINGW64 ~ (master)  
$
```

6.14 Message "src refs spec master does not match any" Is Displayed

Symptom

The message **src refs spec master does not match any** is displayed during code push.

Analysis

No file can be uploaded from the local repository.

Solution

Run **git add** to add modified files to the stage, and **git commit** to commit the files to the local repository. Push the file to the cloud repository by running **git push**.

6.15 Message "destination path 'XXX' already exists and is not an empty directory" Is Displayed

Symptom

The message **destination path'XXX' already exists and is not empty directory** is displayed during code clone from a cloud repository.

Analysis

The repository directory already exists and is not empty.

Solution

Clone the project to a new directory.

1. Enter the directory:
`cd local repository directory`
2. Clone the cloud repository to the **tmp** directory.
`git clone --no-checkout repository URL tmp`
3. Move the **.git** directory from the **tmp** directory to the current directory.
`mv tmp/.git name of the local repository directory`
4. Delete the **tmp** directory.
`rmdir tmp`
5. Roll back to the earlier version.
`git reset --hard HEAD`

6.16 Message "The requested URL returned error: 401" Is Displayed

Symptom

When a user attempts to clone code using HTTPS in CentOS, the message **The requested URL returned error: 401** is displayed.

Analysis

An old Git version is installed in CentOS.

Solution

Run **git --version** to check the Git version. **CentOS 6.5** usually has the Git 1.7.1 in-built.

1. Uninstall the in-built Git 1.7.1.
2. Download the latest version from the [Git website](#) and add Git to the environment variables.

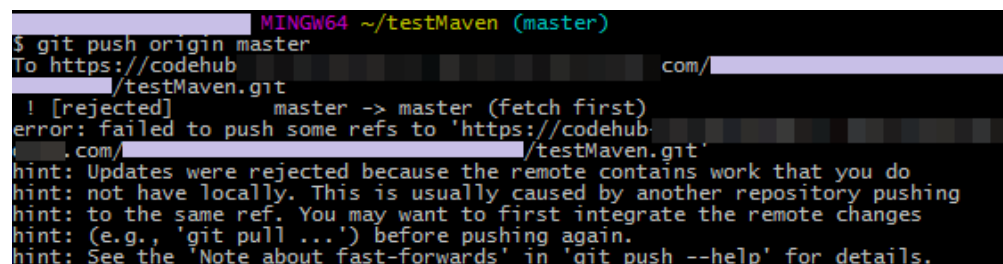
```
# yum remove git
# wget https://github.com/git/git/archive/version.tar.gz
# tar zxvf version.tar.gz
# cd git-version
# make configure
# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/git --with-iconv=/usr/local/libiconv
# make all doc
# make install install-doc install-html
# echo "export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/git/bin" >> /etc/bashrc
# source /etc/bashrc
```

6.17 Code Push Fails

Symptom

The code push fails and the following error message is displayed, as shown in the following figure.

Figure 6-4 Error message



```
MINGW64 ~/testMaven (master)
$ git push origin master
To https://codehub.com/~/testMaven.git
 ! [rejected]        master -> master (fetch first)
error: failed to push some refs to 'https://codehub.com/~/testMaven.git'
hint: Updates were rejected because the remote contains work that you do
hint: not have locally. This is usually caused by another repository pushing
hint: to the same ref. You may want to first integrate the remote changes
hint: (e.g., 'git pull ...') before pushing again.
hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.
```

Analysis

Changes have been pushed to the cloud repository from other developers. Therefore, the code in the cloud repository is different from that in the local repository.

Solution

Run **git pull** to pull code from the cloud repository, merge the code, and then run **push** again.

6.18 Code Pull Fails

Symptom

git pull fails and the following message is displayed, as shown in the following figure.

6.20 Message "SSL certificate problem" Is Displayed

Symptom

During code clone, the message **SSL certificate problem: Invalid certificate chain** or **SSL certificate problem: unable to get local issuer certificate** is displayed.

Figure 6-6 Error message



```
@DGGG6HMX7454841 MINGW64 /d
$ git clone https://codehub-1/phenix-sample.git
Cloning into 'phenix-sample'...
fatal: unable to access 'https://codehub-1/phenix-sample.git/': SSL certificate problem:
unable to get local issuer certificate
```

Analysis

The local issuer certificate fails to be obtained, probably because the computer connects to an intranet using a proxy.

Solution

Run the following command:

```
git config --global http.sslVerify false
```