

Git Version Control

(cPanel >> Home >> Files >> Git™ Version Control)

Overview

The *Git™ Version Control* feature allows you to easily host Git repositories on your cPanel account. You can use Git to maintain any set of files (for example, a website's files and assets, a software development project, or simple text files). For more information, read our [Guide to Git](#) documentation and [Git's documentation](#).



Notes:

- If your cPanel account includes shell access, you can also use Git from the command line.
 - **Without** shell access, you can **only** create, clone, delete, and view repositories.
 - You can use cPanel's *Terminal* interface (cPanel >> Home >> Advanced >> Terminal) to access the command line from within the cPanel interface.
 - For more information, read our [Guide to Git - Host Git Repositories on a cPanel Account](#) documentation.
- The following tasks **require** that you use the command line:
 - SSH configuration in order to clone private repositories. For more information, read our [Guide to Git - Set Up Access to Private Repositories](#) documentation.
 - The use of multiple remote repositories. We recommend this method for advanced Git users **only**.

If you add or remove Git repositories via the command line, you may see an incorrect list of repositories in this interface.

In This Document

Overview

- [In This Document](#)
- [Related Documentation For Hosting Providers](#)

Repositories

- [Create a repository](#)
- [Edit a repository](#)
- [Repository path restrictions](#)
- [The .git directory](#)
- [Character restrictions](#)
- [cPanel-controlled directories](#)

Related Documentation

- [Gitweb](#)
- [Git Version Control](#)

For Hosting Providers

- [Guide to Git](#)
- [Guide to Git - For System Administrators](#)

Repositories



Note:

When you clone a repository, the system may require a large amount of time to complete. While the system clones the repository, the list of repositories will disable the options for the repository and will **only** display the repository name and path.

The *Repositories* table lists the following information for all of your cPanel account's Git repositories:

Column	Description
<i>Repository</i>	The repository's display name.
<i>Repository Path</i>	The repository's directory.
	You can also perform the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Manage</i> — Click to update the repository's cPanel-managed settings.• <i>History</i> — Click to open the Gitweb interface in a new browser tab. Gitweb allows you to browse the repository and view its history and contents. For more information, read our Gitweb documentation.• <i>Delete</i> — Click to delete the repository. A confirmation message will appear. Click <i>Delete</i> again to delete the repository.

Warning:

When you delete a repository, the system **permanently deletes** the entire contents of the repository's directory. You **cannot** recover this data after deletion.



Remember:

When you clone a repository, the system may require a large amount of time to complete. While the system clones the repository, the list of repositories will disable the options for the repository and will **only** display the repository name and path.

Click the expand icon () for a repository to view the following additional information and actions:

Item	Description
<i>Active Branch</i>	<p>This section of the interface displays the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The currently checked-out branch for the repository.• The following information about the active branch's HEAD commit (the most recent commit to the branch):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>SHA-1 Identifier</i>— The SHA-1 value for the HEAD commit.• <i>Commit Date</i>— The date of the HEAD commit.• <i>Commit Message</i>— The commit message for the HEAD commit. <div style="border: 1px solid #f0e68c; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"><p> Note:</p><p>If the repository does not include any commits for the current branch, the system displays a <i>Not available</i> message.</p></div>
<i>Repository Path</i>	The repository's directory. Click <i>File Manager</i> to open the directory for the repository in cPanel's <i>File Manager</i> interface (<i>cPanel >> Home >> Files >> File Manager</i>) in a new browser tab.
<i>Clone URL</i>	The URL to use to clone the repository to another location (for example, your local computer, another cPanel account, or a GitHub account). Click <i>Copy</i> to copy this URL to your clipboard.

Create a repository

To create a new repository, perform the following steps:

1. Click *Create* in the top-right corner of the interface. A new interface will appear.
2. In the *Repository Name* text box, enter the desired display name for the repository.
3. In the *Repository Path* text box, enter the path to the directory that will contain the repository.



Notes:

- If the specified directory does not currently exist, the system will create it.
- If the specified directory already contains a repository, the system will automatically add it to the list of cPanel-managed repositories.
- You **cannot** use the `.` or `..` directory references when you enter this path.
- This feature enforces several restrictions on repository paths. For more information, read the [Repository path restrictions](#) section below.

4. Select whether you wish to clone an existing repository or create a new one:
 - To clone an existing repository, ensure that the *Clone a Repository* toggle is enabled. Then, enter the clone URL for the repository that you wish to clone in the *Clone URL* text box.
 - To create a new repository or add an existing repository to the list of cPanel-managed repositories, set the *Clone a Repository* toggle to disabled.
5. To immediately create another repository, select the *Create another* checkbox.
6. Click *Create*, or click *Return to Repository List* to return to the list of repositories.
 - If you selected the *Create Another* checkbox, a success message will appear. Repeat these steps to create or clone additional repositories.
 - If you did **not** select the *Create Another* checkbox, a new interface will display a confirmation message and a list of helpful Git commands.

Edit a repository



Important:

- You **cannot** modify the repository path for existing repositories.
- Whenever you modify repository settings, the system also pulls changes from the remote repository.

To modify an existing repository, perform the following steps:

1. Click *Manage* for the desired repository. A new interface will appear.
2. To update the currently checked-out branch, select the desired branch from the *Current Branch* menu.

**Note:**

This menu **only** lists remote branches. This menu will **not** list branches that only exist locally on your cPanel account.

3. To update the repository name, enter the new name in the *Repository Name* text box.
4. Click *Update*, or click *Return to Repository List* to return to the list of repositories.

Repository path restrictions

This feature enforces several restrictions for repository paths.

The `.git` directory

**Warning:**

Do **not** modify or delete a repository's `.git` directory or its contents. Modifications to this data can irreparably break the repository.

The system globally denies public access to repositories' `.git` directories.

Character restrictions

You **cannot** create, delete, or view repositories with paths that include whitespace or any of the following characters:

```
\ * | " ' < > & @ ` $ { } [ ] ( ) ; ? : = % #
```

cPanel-controlled directories

You **cannot** create, delete, or view repositories in the following directories:

- `.cpanel`
- `.trash`
- `etc`
- `mail`
- `ssl`
- `tmp`
- `logs`
- `.cphorde`
- `spamassassin`
- `.htpasswd`
- `var`
- `cgi-bin`
- `.ssh`
- `perl5`
- `access-logs`