

Git Setup

Git is a free Version Control System for Windows, Mac and Linux. Below are instructions for installing and configuring Git on your operating system of choice.

Installation

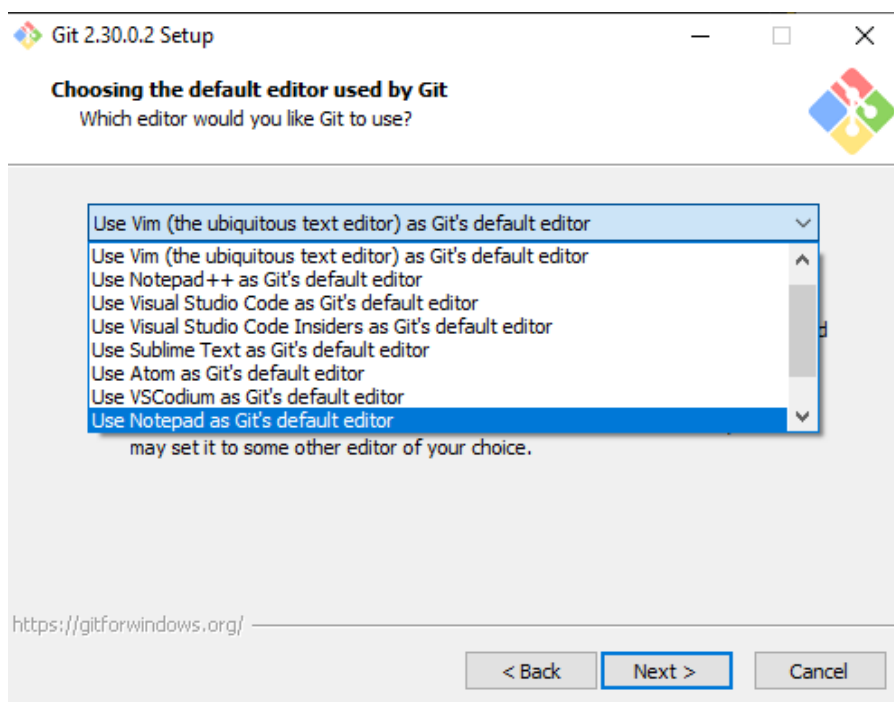
Windows

Note that whilst there are GUI based tools available for Windows, we will install and use the command line-based "*git-bash*" tool:

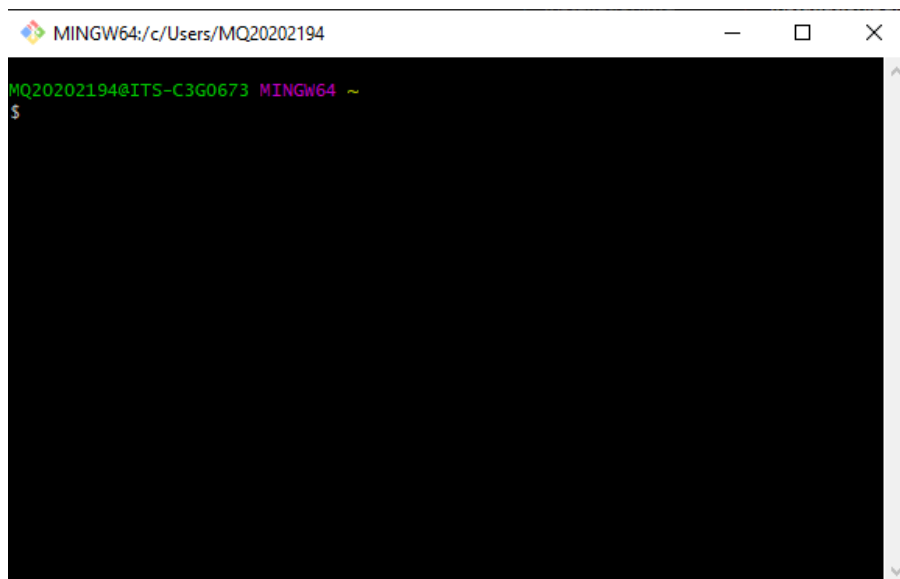
1. Visit the Git download page at <https://git-scm.com/download/>
2. Click on the **Windows** icon in the Downloads box:



3. The Git downloader for Windows file will automatically download to your local computer. Once downloaded, open and proceed through the installation of git. There are a number of options that you will need to step through here. The default options are fine, though you may want to choose a text editor that you are familiar with, e.g. Notepad, for making git comments:



4. When complete, start up the *git-bash* tool from the *Start* menu. You should see a command line window similar to below show on your screen:



5. Type the following into the command line followed by the Enter key (do not include the \$ in your command)

```
$ git --version
```

If you see a version number returned then congratulations, you have successfully installed Git on your computer. Now configure your Git installation by following the **Configuring Git** section below.

Mac OS

There are two main ways in which to install Git onto your Mac OS computer, using an installer file or via the command line.

To use an installer file:

1. Visit the Git macOS download page at <https://git-scm.com/download/mac>
2. Click on the **installer** link under the **Binary installer** section:

Download for macOS

There are several options for installing Git on macOS. Note that any non-source distributions are provided by third parties, and may not be up to date with the latest source release.

Homebrew

Install [homebrew](#) if you don't already have it, then:

```
$ brew install git
```

Xcode

Apple ships a binary package of Git with [Xcode](#).

Binary installer

Tim Harper provides an [installer](#) for Git. The latest version is [2.27.0](#), which was released 7 months ago, on 2020-07-22.

Building from Source

If you prefer to build from source, you can find tarballs [on kernel.org](#). The latest version is [2.30.1](#).

3. On the resulting page, click on the large green 'Download' button:



Once the .dmg installer file has downloaded to your system, open it and step through the installation.

Alternatively, you can choose to install Git onto your Mac using the command line. From a terminal window (typically found in your *Utilities* folder), type (omitting the \$)

```
$ brew install git
```

(To use the brew command you will need to have *homebrew* (<https://brew.sh/>) installed on your system).

Once successfully installed, continue to configure your Git installation by following the **Configuring Git** section below.

Linux

Git comes pre-installed with a number of Linux distributions. To check if you already have Git installed, open a terminal/shell and type

```
$ git --version
```

If a version number is shown, you already have Git installed on your system. Alternatively, if you receive a message stating *command not found*, then install Git using your Linux package manager, e.g.

(Ubuntu/Debian-type systems)

```
$ sudo apt-get install git
```

OR (Centos/Redhat-type systems)

```
$ sudo yum install git
```

Once installed, continue to configure your Git installation by following the **Configuring Git** section below.

Configuring Git

Having installed Git on your system you should now configure it with a user name and email address. This is required so that Git can associate every commit to an identity. From the git-bash command line (or terminal/shell if using MacOS or Linux), type the following (omitting the \$):

```
$ git config --global user.name "<Your Name>"  
$ git config --global user.email <Your email address>
```

So, for example:

```
$ git config --global user.name "James Smith"  
$ git config --global user.email james.smith@mq.edu.au
```

To check that your configuration changes have worked, type:

```
$ git config --global user.name
```

If everything is working properly you should see your name returned.