

Git

How to

Install

by [Rob Krul](#) | Published: October 29, 2013 | Last Updated: January 7, 2015

Ads by Google

[Git Server](#)

[Git Pull](#)

[Git It](#)

[Git Hi](#)

Download Your Free eBooks NOW - [10 Free Linux eBooks for Administrators](#) | [4 Free Shell Scripting eBooks](#)

If you have spent any amount of time recently in the **Linux** world, then chances are that you have heard of **GIT**. **GIT** is a distributed version control system that was created by **Linus Torvalds**, the mastermind of **Linux** itself. It was designed to be a superior version control system to those that were




SHARE

+



189

 **BEGINNER'S GUIDE FOR LINUX** 
Start learning Linux in minutes →

 **Vi/Vim Editor BEGINNER'S GUIDE** 
Learn vi/vim as a Full Text Editor 

readily available, the two most common of these being **CVS** and [Subversion \(SVN\)](#).

Whereas **CVS** and **SVN** use the **Client/Server** model for their systems, **GIT** operates a little differently. Instead of downloading a project, making changes, and uploading it back to the server, **GIT** makes the local machine act as a server.



Install GitHub Repository

In other words, you download the project with everything, the source files, version changes, and individual file changes right to the local machine, when you check-in, check-out, and perform all of the other version control activities. Once you are finished, you then merge the project back to the repository.

This model provides many advantages, the most obvious being that if you are disconnected from your central server for whatever reason, you still have access to your project.

Ads by Google

- [▶ Download and Install Now](#)
- [▶ Install Flash Player](#)
- [▶ Install Software](#)

In this tutorial, we are going to install **GIT**, create a **repository**, and **upload** that repository to **GitHub**. You will need to go to <http://www.github.com> and **create an account** and **repository** if you wish to upload your project there.

How to Install GIT in Linux

On **Debian/Ubuntu/Linux Mint**, if it is not already installed, you can install it using **apt-get** command.



30



9



COMMENTS

[Advertise Here](#)

RHCSA/RHCE Certification Guide
Hands-on Study Guide to RedHat Exam



How to Add Linux Host to Nagios Monitoring Server Using NRPE Plugin

Nagios 4.0.1 Released – Install on RHEL/CentOS 6.x/5.x and Fedora 19/18/17

Google Chrome 46 Released – Install on RHEL/CentOS 7/6 and Fedora 23-15

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

On Red Hat/CentOS/Fedora/ systems, you can install it using **yum** command.

```
$ yum install git
```

If you prefer to install and compile it from source, you can follow below commands.

```
$ wget http://kernel.org/pub/software/sc
m/git/git-1.8.4.tar.bz2
$ tar xvjf git-1.8.4.tar/bz2
$ cd git-*
$ ./configure
$ make
$ make install
```

How to Create Git Project

Now that **GIT** is installed, let's set it up. In your **home** directory, there will be a file called "**~/.gitconfig**". This holds all of your repository info. Let's give it **your name** and **your email**:

```
$ git config --global user.name "Your Na
me"
$ git config --global user.email yourema
il@mailsite.com
```

Now we are going to **create our first repository**. You can make any directory a **GIT repository**. **cd** to one that has some source files and do the following:

```
$ cd /home/rk/python-web-scraper
$ git init
```

In that directory, a new hidden directory has been created called **".git"**. This directory is where **GIT** stores all of its information about your project, and any changes that you make to it. If at any time you no longer wish for any directory to be a part of a **GIT** repository, you just delete this directory in the typical fashion:

```
$ rm -rf .git
```

Install Cacti (Network Monitoring) on RHEL/CentOS 7.x/6.x/5.x and Fedora 21-12

Install Wine 1.6.2 Stable in RHEL/CentOS 7.0/6.x/5.x and Fedora 20-12

CentOS 6.4 Step by Step Installation Guide with Screenshots



DOWNLOAD FREE LINUX EBOOKS

- Complete Linux Command Line Cheat Sheet
- The GNU/Linux Advanced Administration Guide
- Securing & Optimizing Linux Servers
- Linux Patch Management: Keeping Linux Up To Date
- Introduction to Linux – A Hands on Guide
- Understanding the Linux® Virtual Memory Manager
- Linux Bible – Packed with Updates and Exercises
- A Newbie's Getting Started Guide to Linux
- Linux from Scratch – Create Your Own Linux OS
- Linux Shell Scripting Cookbook, Second Edition
- Securing & Optimizing Linux: The Hacking Solution
- User Mode Linux – Understanding and Administration

Now that we have a repository created, we need to **add some files to the project**. You can add any type of file to your **GIT** project, but for now, let's generate a **"README.md"** file that gives a little info about your project (also shows up in the **README** block at **GitHub**) and add some source files.

```
$ vi README.md
```

Enter in info about your project, save and exit.

```
$ git add README.md  
$ git add *.py
```

With the two above commands, we have added the **"README.md"** file to your **GIT** project, and then we added all **Python** source (***.py**) files in the current directory. Worth noting is that **99** times out of **100** when you are working on a **GIT** project, you are going to be adding all of the files in the directory. You can do so like this:

```
$ git add .
```

Now we are ready to commit the project to a stage, meaning that this is a marker point in the project. You do this with the git commit **"-m"** command where the **"-m"** option specifies a message you want to give it. Since this is our first commit of our project, we will enter in **"first commit"** as our **"-m"** string.

```
$ git commit -m 'first commit'
```

How to Upload Project to GitHub Repository

We are now ready to push your project up to **GitHub**. You will need the **login information** that you made when you created your account. We are going to take this information and pass it to **GIT** so it knows where to go. Obviously, you'll want to

replace 'user' and 'repo.git' with the proper values.

```
$ git remote set-url origin git@github.com:user/repo.git
```

Now, it is time to push, ie copy from your repository to the remote repository. The git push command takes two arguments: the "remotename" and the "branchname". These two names are usually origin and master, respectively:

```
$ git push origin master
```

That's it! Now you can go the <https://github.com/username/repo> link to see your own git project.

If you have any questions or problems regarding this article and want help within 24 Hours? → [Ask Now](#) ←

♥ **Support TecMint:** Did you find this tutorial helpful?. Please help to keep it alive by donating. Every cent counts! - [Donate Now](#)

Tags: [github](#) [github projects](#) [install git in linux](#)



Rob Krul

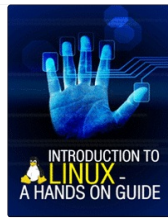
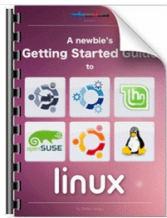
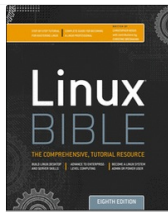
[View all Posts](#)

Rob is an avid user of Linux and Open Source Software, with over 15 years experience in the tech geek universe. Aside from experimenting with the many flavors of Linux, he enjoys working with BSDs, Solaris, and OS X. He currently works as an Independent IT Contractor.

Your name can also be listed here. Got a tip? [Submit it here](#) to become an TecMint author.

Receive Your Free Complimentary eBook NOW! - [Introduction to Linux - A Hands on Guide](#)

Download Free Linux eBooks



PREVIOUS STORY



Nagios 4.0.1 Released –
Install on RHEL/CentOS
6.x/5.x and Fedora 19/18/17

NEXT STORY

10 Lesser Known Linux
Commands – Part 2



👍 YOU MAY ALSO LIKE...



Basic Guide on
IPTables (Linux
Firewall) Tips /
Commands

29 JAN, 2013



How to Create and
Manage Btrfs File
System in Linux

10 FEB, 2015



Nikto – A Web
Application
Vulnerability and
CGI Scanner for
Web Servers

10 JAN, 2014

3 RESPONSES

💬 Comments 3

🔗 Pingbacks 0

Jason ⌚ September 10, 2014 at 10:45 am

You made one small mistake. If the user has never setup git before he/she will need to do this instead of apply the set-url:

```
git remote add origin git@github.com:user/project.git
```

Reply

Rick Copley ⌚ July 9, 2014 at 1:38 am

I followed this and I am unable to see the repo, unless I create it on github.com first.

When I create on github.com first, it provides a list of commands that I can then use for the repo:

```
mkdir my-forth-git-repo  
touch README.md  
git init  
git add README.md  
git commit -m "first commit"  
git remote add origin git@github.com:username/my-forth-git-repo.git  
git push -u origin master
```

Reply

Yoander ⌚ October 27, 2015 at 9:17 pm

If you want to start a clean and fresh project then you don't need to follow this bunch of steps, first create the repo on github.com and after do a git clone [git@github.com:username/my-forth-git-repo.git](https://github.com:username/my-forth-git-repo.git) and from here you're under control.

Reply

LEAVE A REPLY

Name *	Email *
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Website	
<input type="text"/>	
Comment	
<input type="text"/>	
<input type="button" value="Post Comment"/>	

LINUX MONITORING TOOLS

Linux Performance Monitoring with Vmstat and Iostat Commands

5 SEP, 2012

Monitorix 3.4.0 Released – A Lightweight System and Network Monitoring Tool for Linux

21 DEC, 2013

How to Install Zabbix Agent and Add Windows Host to Zabbix Monitoring – Part 4

15 OCT, 2015

Sysstat – All-in-One System Performance and Usage Activity Monitoring Tool for Linux

18 AUG, 2017

LINUX INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Practical Interview Questions and Answers on Linux Shell Scripting

7 JUN, 2014

10 Core Linux Interview Questions and Answers

26 JAN, 2014

10 Basic Interview Questions and Answers on Linux Networking – Part 1

2 AUG, 2014

10 Advance VsFTP Interview Questions and Answers – Part II

10 FEB, 2014

OPEN SOURCE TOOLS

2013: The Golden Year for Linux – 10 Biggest Linux Achievements

31 DEC, 2013

Firefox 42 Released – Install on RedHat and Debian Based Systems

13 MAY, 2015

What if Linus Torvalds Would Have Accepted Job Proposal of Steve Jobs?

12 FEB, 2014

11 'Avconv' Commands to Record, Convert and Extract Videos & Audios from Linux Terminal

26 NOV, 2014

Advertisements

Linux Addons



Tecmint: Linux Howtos, Tutorials & Guides © 2015. All Rights Reserved.

This work is licensed under a [\(cc\)](#) BY-NC

The material in this site cannot be republished either online or offline, without our permission.

