Git Lab:

Install git on linux

If you want to install the basic Git tools on Linux via a binary installer, you can generally do so through the package management tool that comes with your distribution. If you’re on Fedora (or any closely-related RPM-based distribution, such as RHEL or CentOS), you can use dnf:

$ sudo dnf install git-all

If you’re on a Debian-based distribution, such as Ubuntu, try apt:

$ sudo apt install git-all

Git config command:

Git comes with a tool called “git config” that lets you get and set configuration variable that control all the aspects of How git looks and operates. These variable can be stored at three places

1. [Path]/etc/gitconfig file: Contains values applied to every user.

If you pass –system to git config, it reads and writes from this file

1. ~/.gitconfig or ~/.config/git/config file: Values specific personally to use, the user. You can make Git read and write to this file specifically by passing –global option
2. Config file in the git directory (.git/config) of whatever repository you are currently using: specific to that single repo

Cmds to try

You can view all of your settings and where they are coming from using:

$ git config --list --show-origin

The first thing you should do when you install Git is to set your user name and email address. This is important because every Git commit uses this information, and it’s immutably baked into the commits you start creating:

$ git config --global user.name "John Doe"

$ git config --global user.email [johndoe@example.com](mailto:johndoe@example.com)

If you ever need help while using Git, there are three equivalent ways to get the comprehensive manual page (manpage) help for any of the Git commands:

$ git help <verb>

$ git <verb> --help

$ man git-<verb>

For example, you can get the manpage help for the git config command by running this:

$ git help config