

git - Command Line Guide

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 What is git?

git is a repository (or store) which is used to store files. git "versions" the files in the repository, so every time a commit (or save) operation is made, the state of the files in that repository is saved (with a unique ID). This means that you can see the history of the changes in the repository. You can also delete the changes in the repository by going back to a specific commit. Git is mostly used by Software Engineers to store and version code for software releases. It's a powerful tool for collaboration on large projects. This guide will demonstrate how the git command line tool is used to manage a repository.

1.2 Installing git

1.2.1 MacOS

1. Install Homebrew (<https://brew.sh/>) if you don't have it (Check by opening a terminal and running "brew -h")
2. Install git by running "brew install git"
3. Open a terminal and run "git --version" (if git is installed, the version number should be printed to console)

1.2.2 Windows

1. Install git by downloading the Windows binary from git-scm (<https://git-scm.com/>)
2. Open a MS-DOS terminal and run "git --version" (if git is installed, the version number should be printed to console)

1.2.3 Linux (Ubuntu)

1. Install git by opening a terminal and running "sudo apt-get install git"
2. Run "git --version" (if git is installed, the version number should be printed to console)

1.2.4 Linux (Red Hat)

1. Install git by opening a terminal and running "sudo yum install git"
2. Run "git --version" (if git is installed, the version number should be printed to console)