

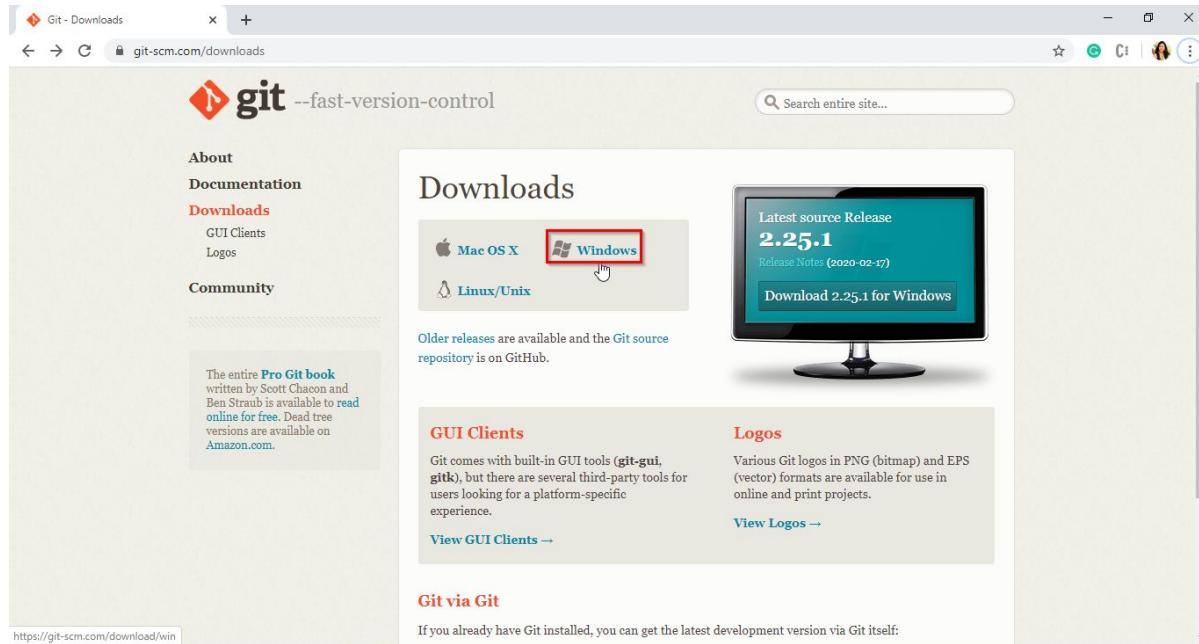
Git - Installation Document

Instructions for Windows:

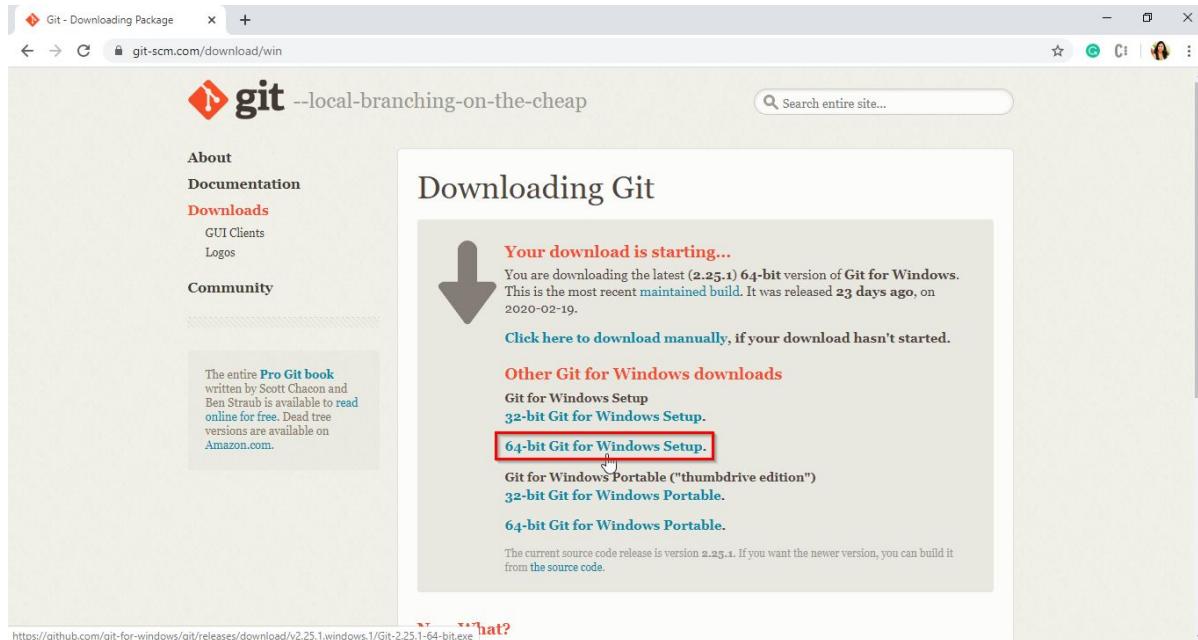
Step 1: Go to the following URL:

<https://git-scm.com/downloads>

Step 2: Click on 'Windows' operating system, as shown in the screenshot given below:



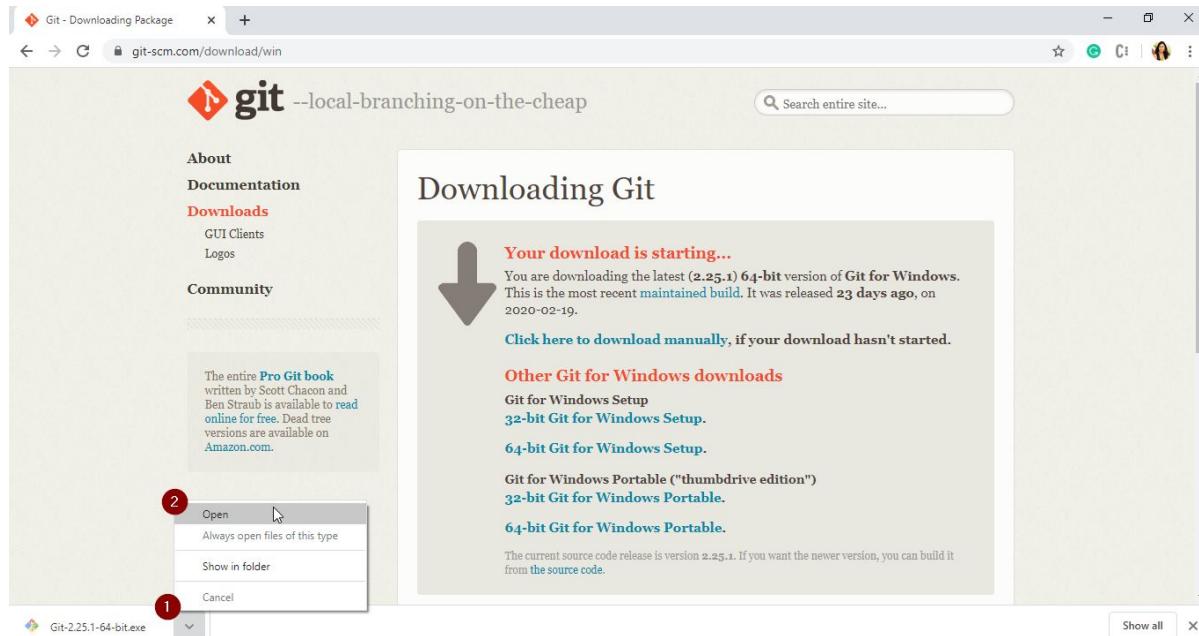
Step 3: Your download will start automatically. If it doesn't, you can click on '32-bit' or '64-bit', depending upon your processor, as shown in the screenshot given below:



The latest version of Git will start getting downloaded on your system.

Step 4: After the file has been downloaded successfully, go to your ‘Downloads’ folder and double-click on the file just downloaded to open it.

Alternatively, look at the footer of your browser and click on the arrow pointing downwards beside the file downloaded. Then, click on the ‘Open’ menu item in the dialog box that pops up. This step has been illustrated via the screenshot that follows next.

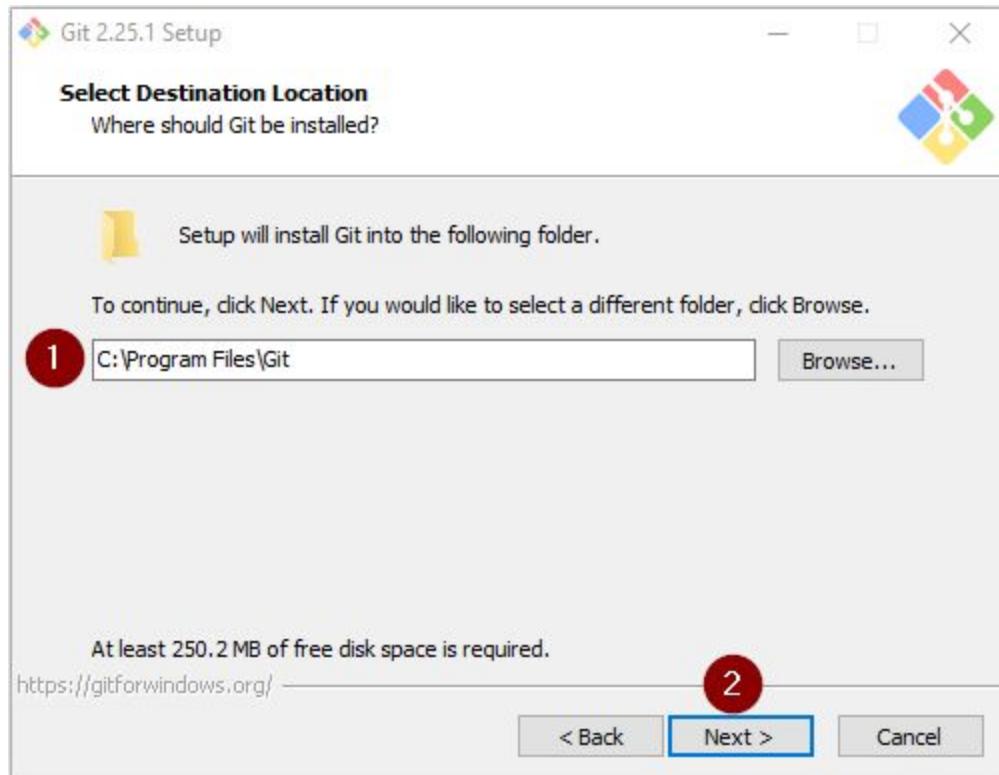


This will open the ‘Git Setup’ dialog box.

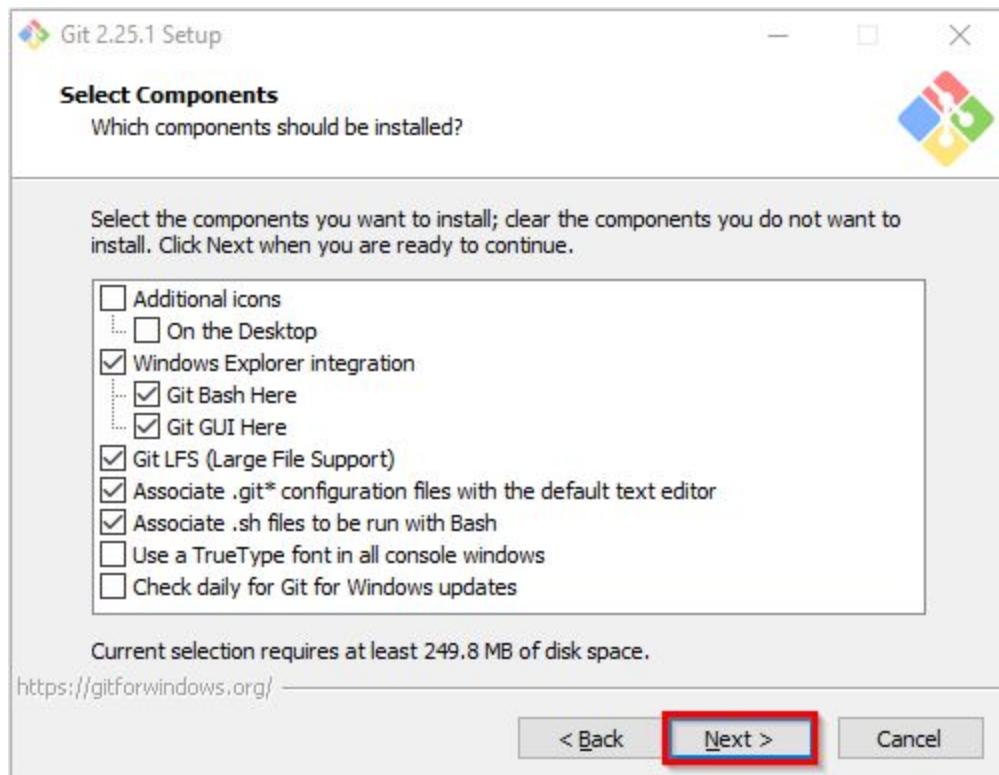
Step 5: In the Git Setup dialog box that opens, a screen for ‘Information’ will be displayed. Click on ‘Next’ after reading the licence information to accept it, as shown in the screenshot given below:



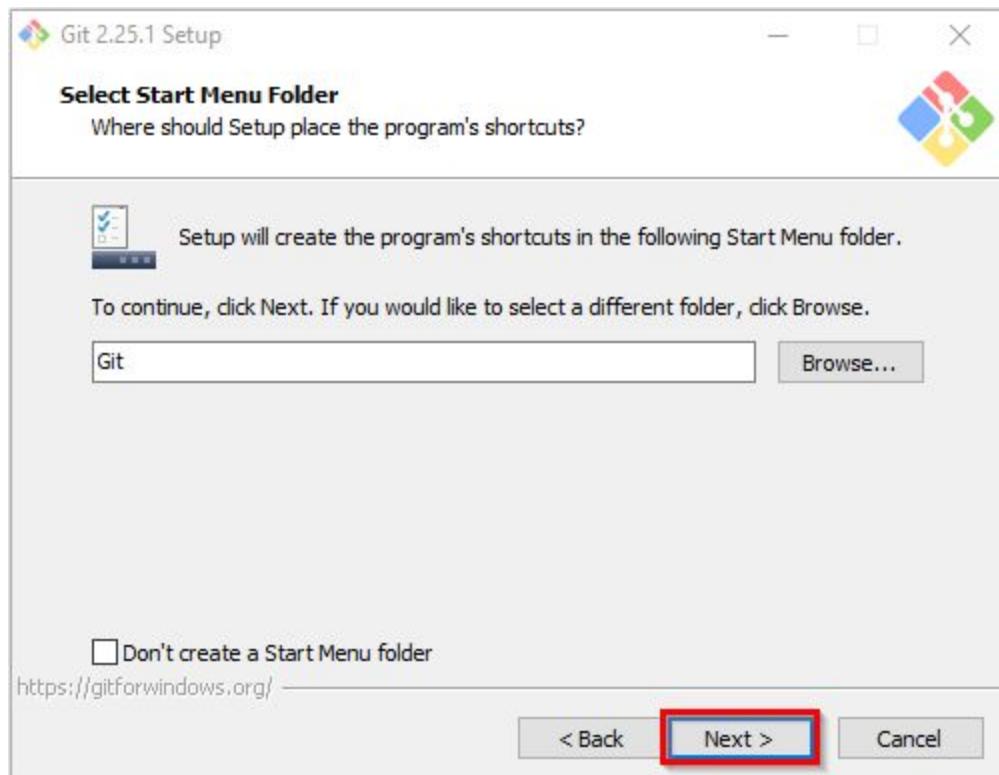
Step 6: In the ‘Select Destination Location’ screen inside the Git Setup dialog box, select the location where you want Git to be installed on your machine. The default location is ‘C:\Program Files\Git’. You can change this location if you want. After adding the location details, click on ‘Next’, as shown in the screenshot given below:



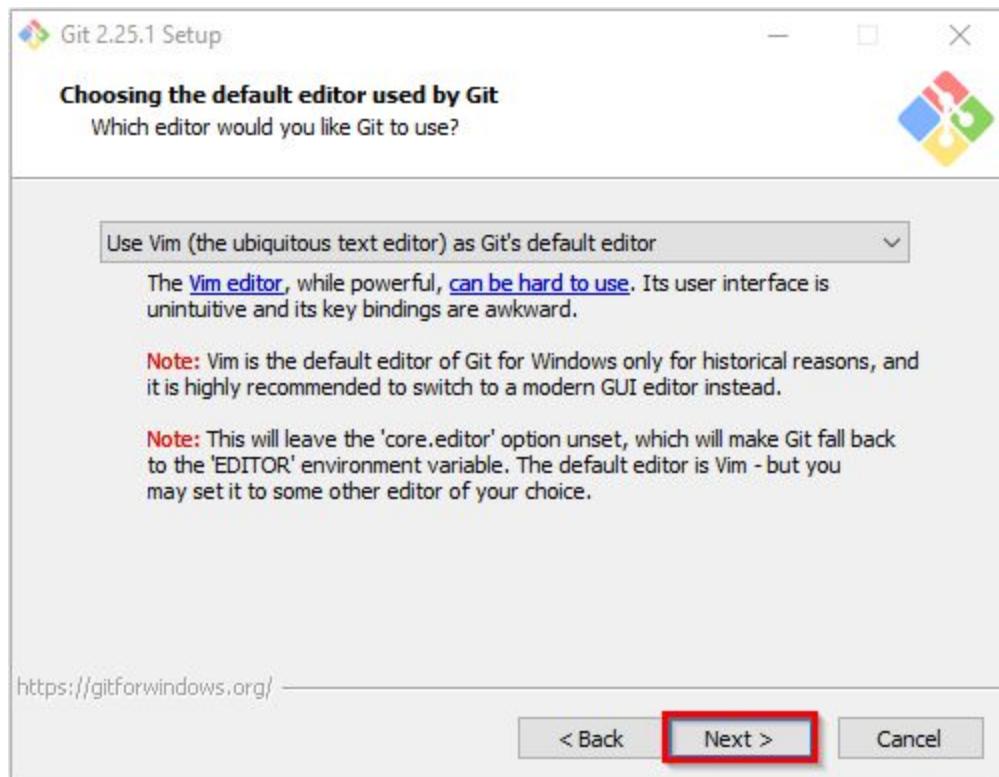
Step 7: In the ‘Select Components’ screen inside the Git Setup dialog box, select all the components which you need to install along with Git. You can choose the default options already selected and then click on ‘Next’, as shown in the screenshot given below.



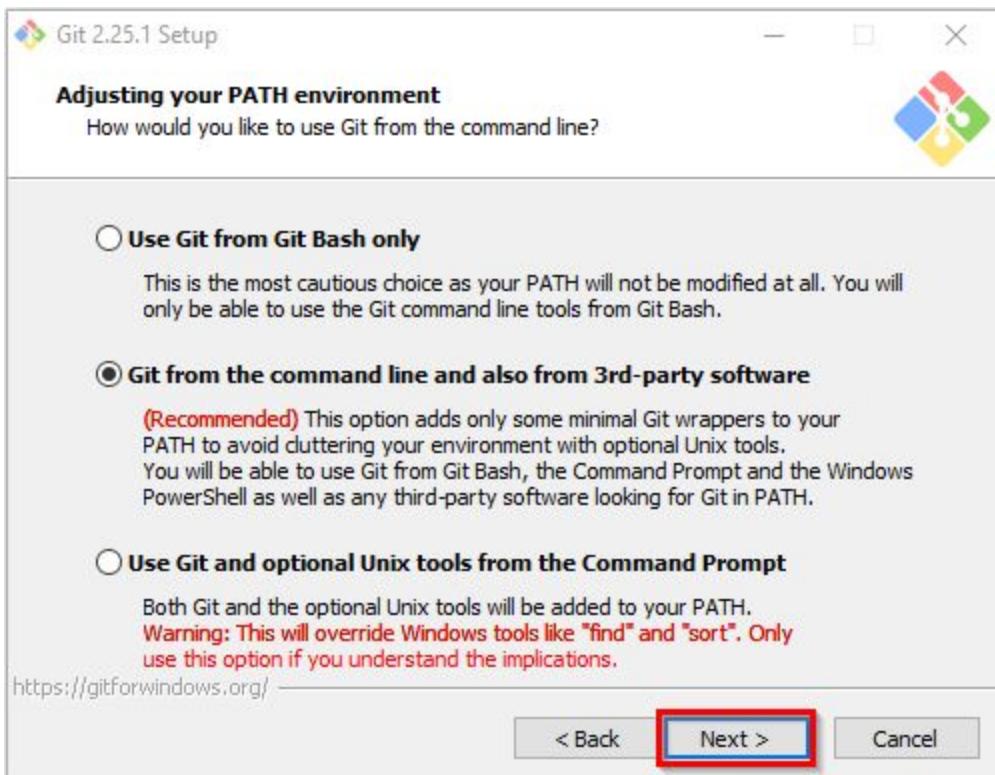
Step 8: In the ‘Select Start Menu Folder’ screen inside the Git Setup dialog box, you can add Git to the Start Menu’s folder. For this to happen, click on ‘Next’, as shown in the screenshot given below:



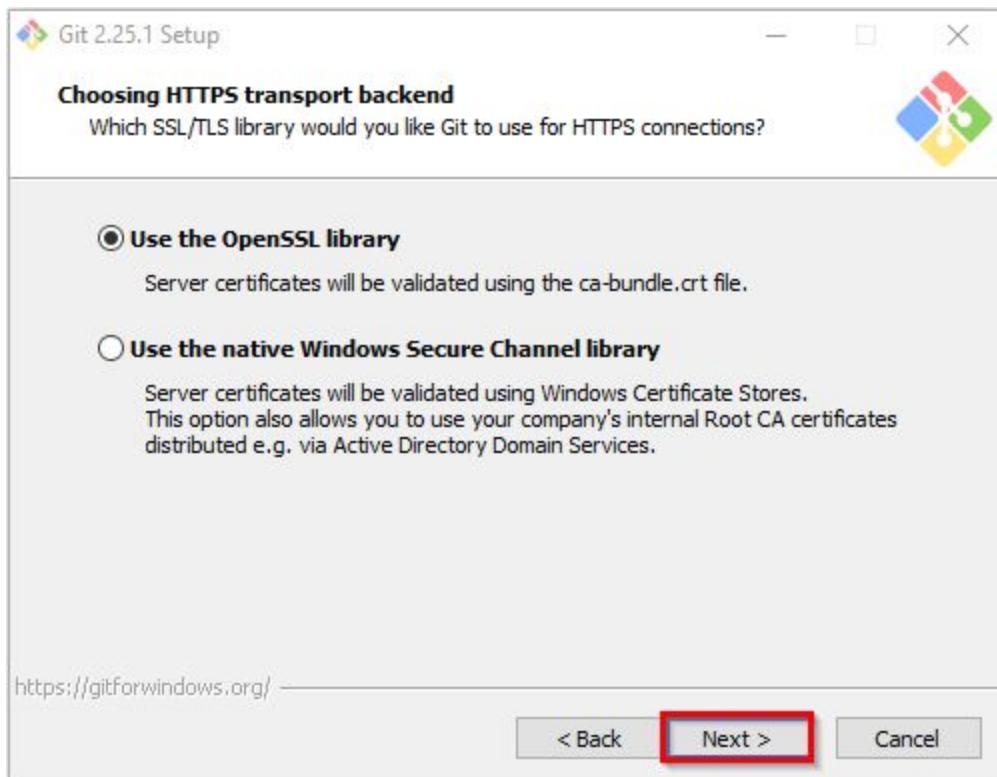
Step 9: In the ‘Choosing the default editor used by Git’ screen inside the Git Setup dialog box, choose Vim as the default editor to be used by Git. For this, click ‘Next’, as shown in the screenshot given below:



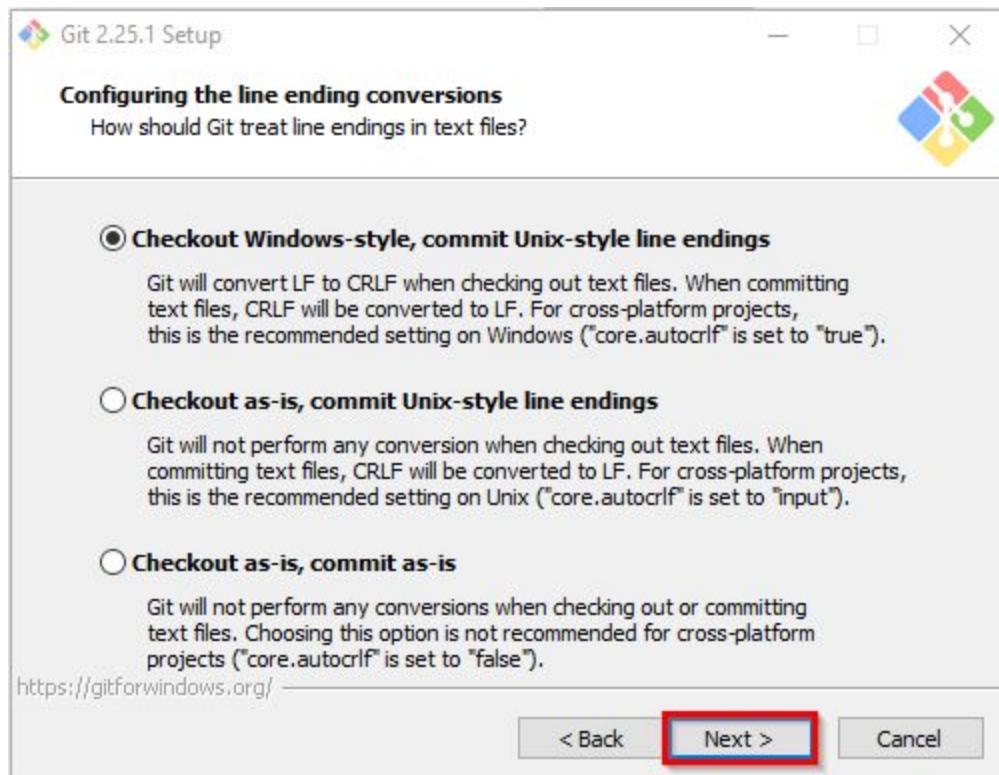
Step 10: In the ‘Adjusting your PATH environment’ screen inside the Git Setup dialog box, choose the second option (chosen by default) which allows you to use Git using your command line as well as third-party softwares. Click ‘Next’, as shown in the screenshot given below:



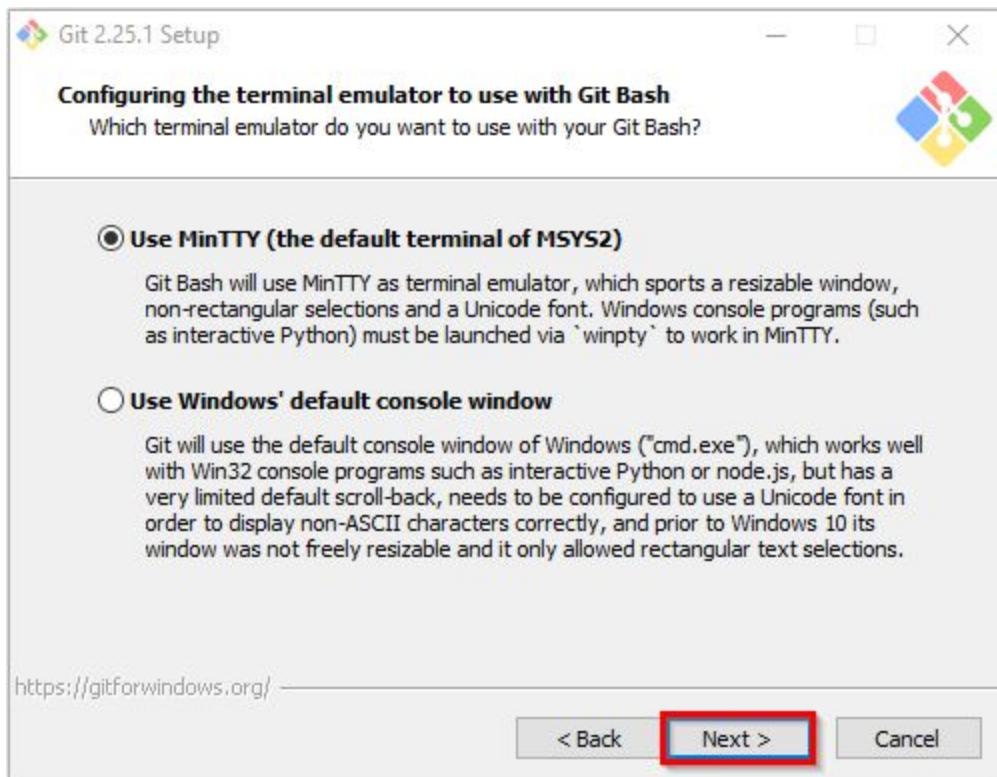
Step 11: In the ‘Choosing HTTPS transport backend’ screen inside the Git Setup dialog box, choose the first option (chosen by default) which uses the OpenSSL library. Click on ‘Next’, as shown in the screenshot given below:



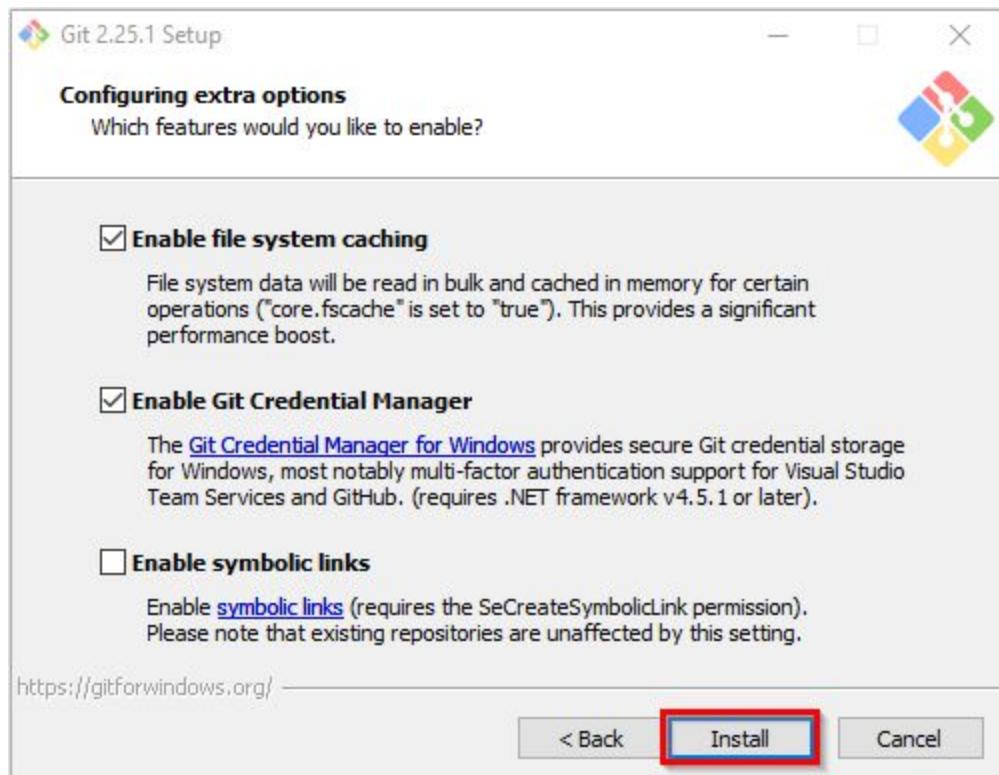
Step 12: In ‘Configuring the line ending conversions’ screen inside the Git Setup dialog box, choose the first option (chosen by default) which checks out in Windows-style and commits Unix-style line endings. Click on ‘Next’, as shown in the screenshot given below:



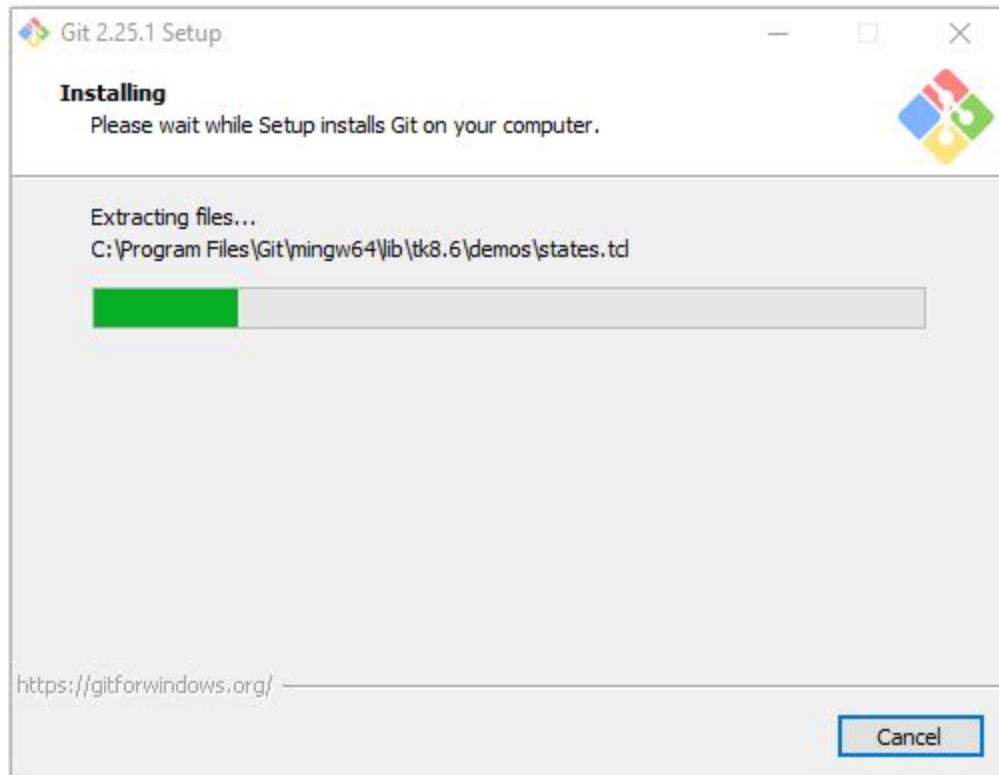
Step 13: In ‘Configuring the terminal emulator to use with Git Bash’ screen inside the Git Setup dialog box, choose the first option (chosen by default) which uses MinTTY terminal. Click on ‘Next’, as shown in the screenshot given below:



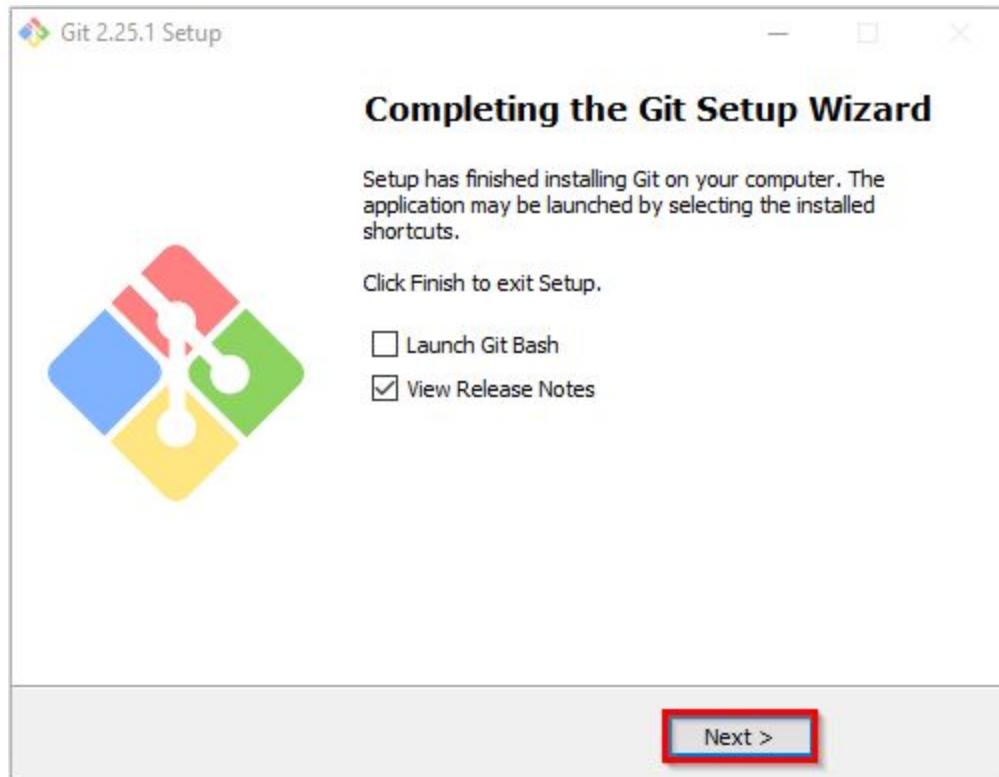
Step 14: In ‘Configuring extra options’ screen inside the Git Setup dialog box, choose the first as well as the second checkboxes (chosen by default) which enable file system caching and Git Credential Manager. Click on ‘Install’, as shown in the screenshot given below:



Once you click on the 'Install' button, the installation process will start as shown in the screenshot given below. All the options that you chose until now will be considered during the installation process.

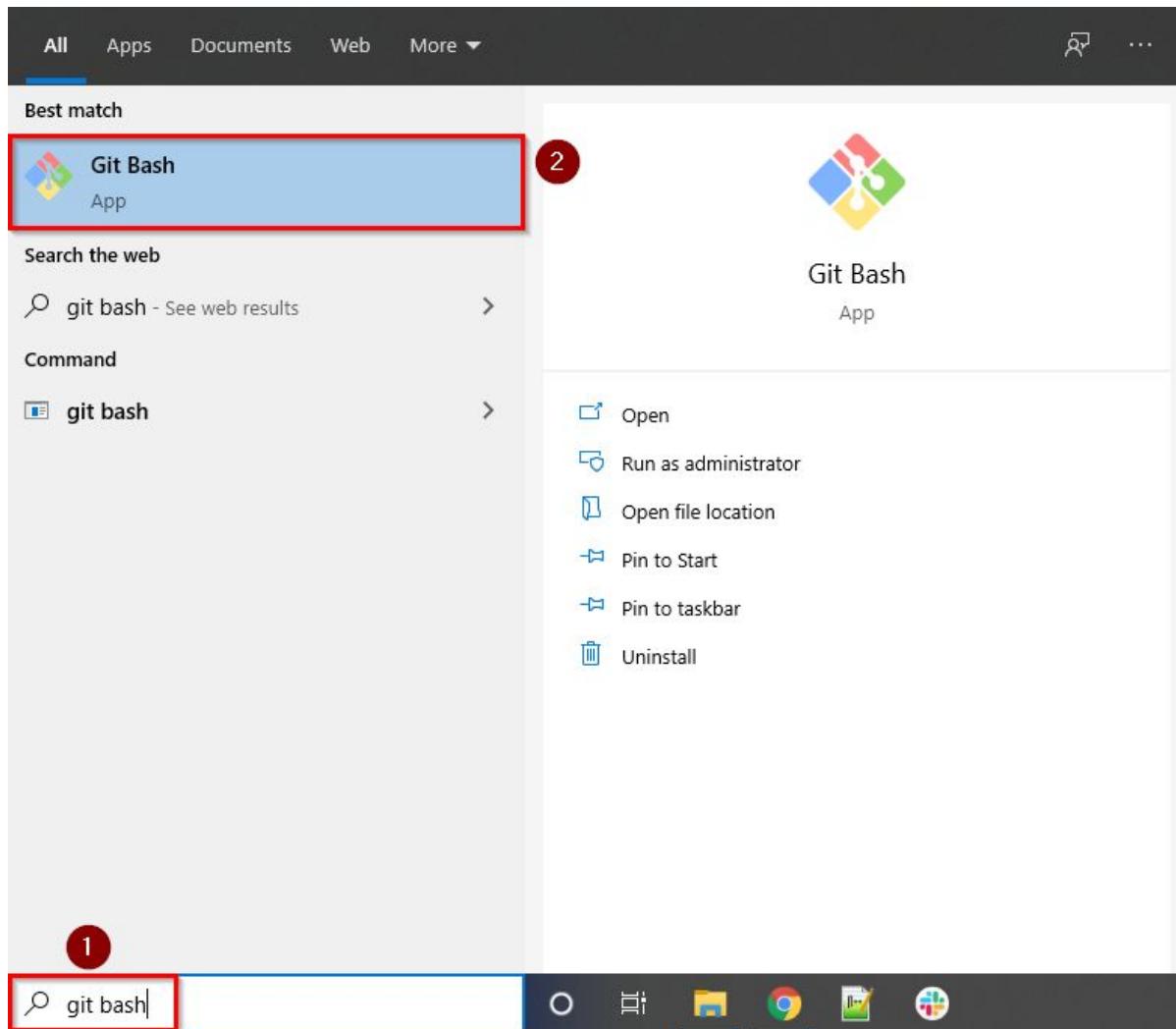


Step 15: In ‘Completing the Git Setup Wizard’ screen inside the Git Setup dialog box, click on ‘Next’ to finish the setup, as shown in the screenshot given below:

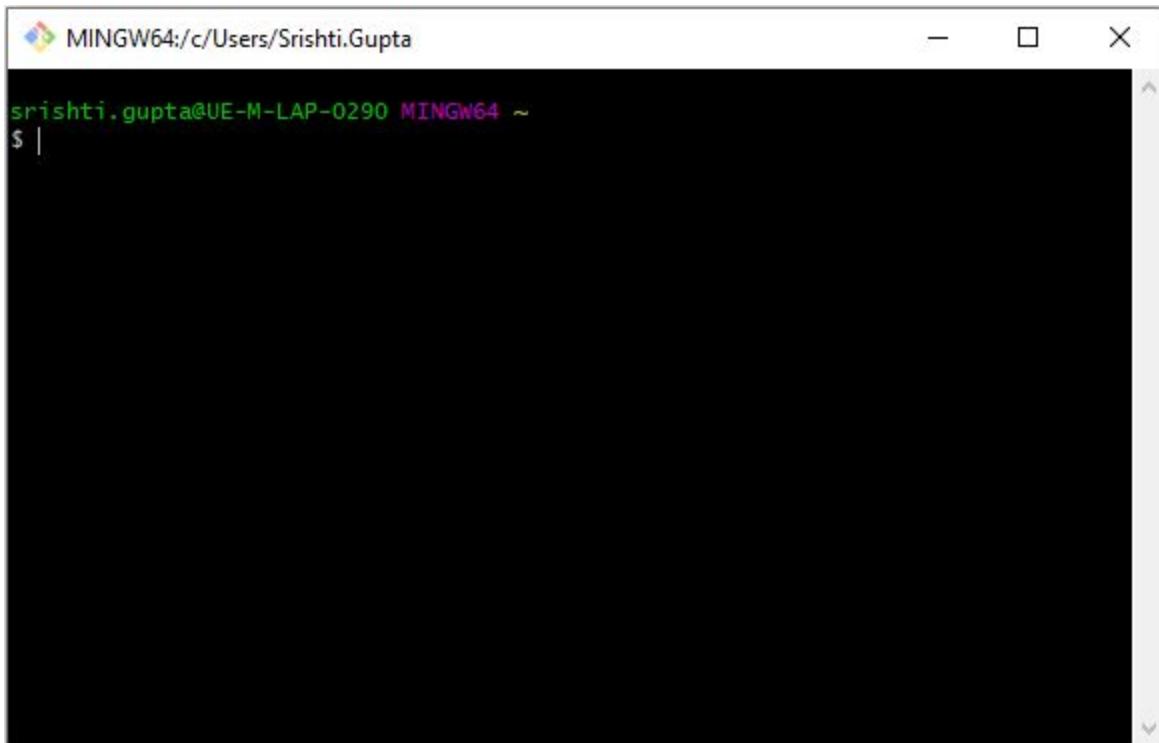


Clicking on the ‘Next’ button will open a webpage, in your default browser, consisting of the information related to the release version of Git that you installed just now on your machine.

Step 16: To launch Git Bash, you should go to the Start button and type 'Git Bash' in the search box and then click on the App shown at the top of the search result to open it. This is illustrated as steps in the screenshot given below:



You will get the following Terminal window opened:



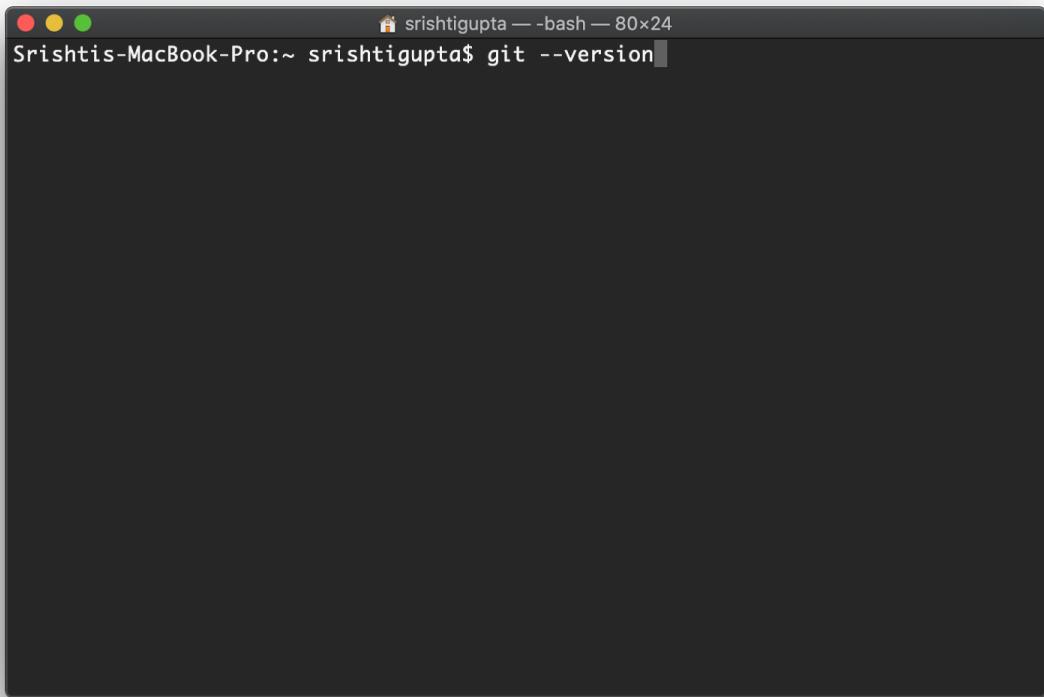
Voila!

You have successfully installed Git on your machine and you can start using it now.

Instructions for macOS:

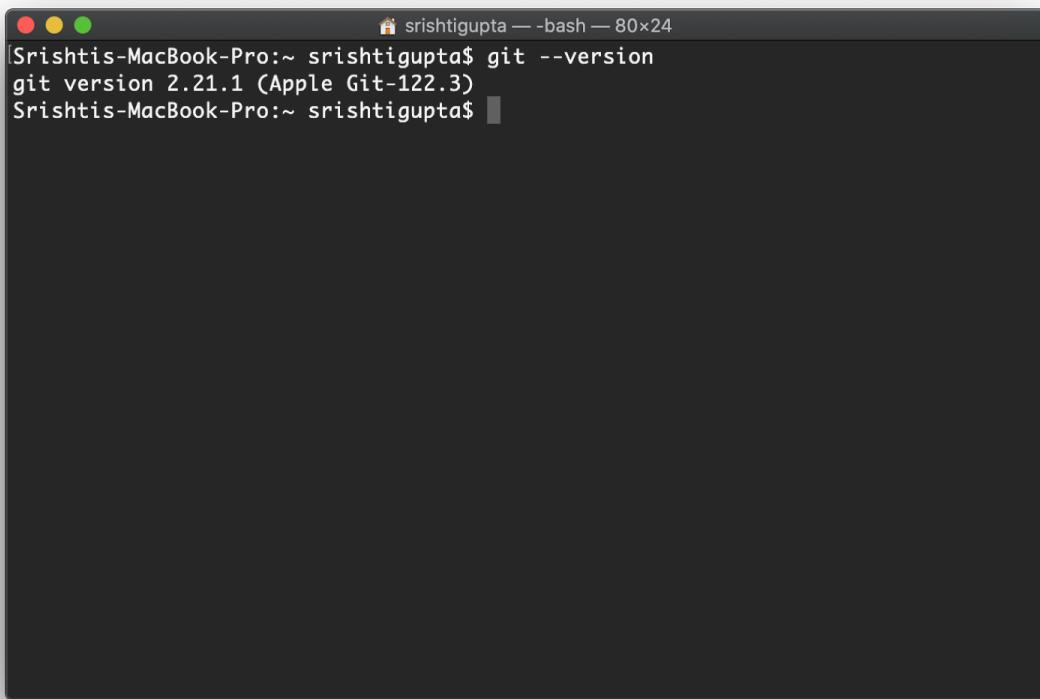
Usually, Git comes installed with the macOS operating system. You can check it by opening the Terminal and executing the following command inside it:

```
git --version
```



Press Enter key.

If you get some version of Git returned back to you, it means that Git is already installed on your machine, as shown in the screenshot given below:



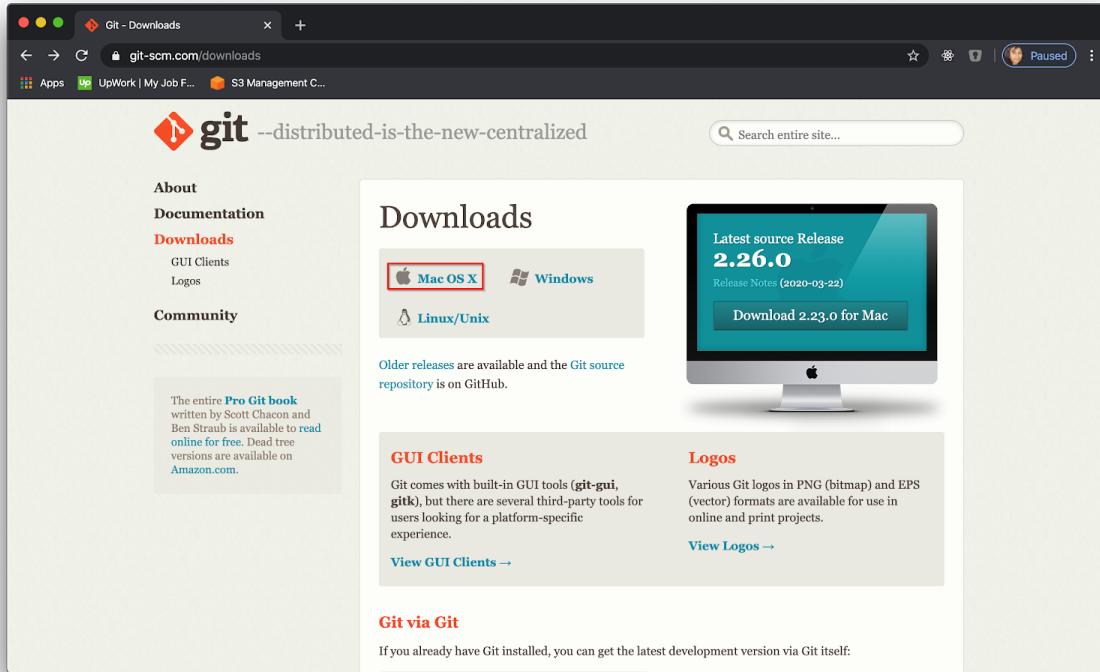
```
srishtigupta — bash — 80x24
Srishtis-MacBook-Pro:~ srishtigupta$ git --version
git version 2.21.1 (Apple Git-122.3)
Srishtis-MacBook-Pro:~ srishtigupta$
```

However, if you do not have Git installed on your machine, you can follow the steps given below:

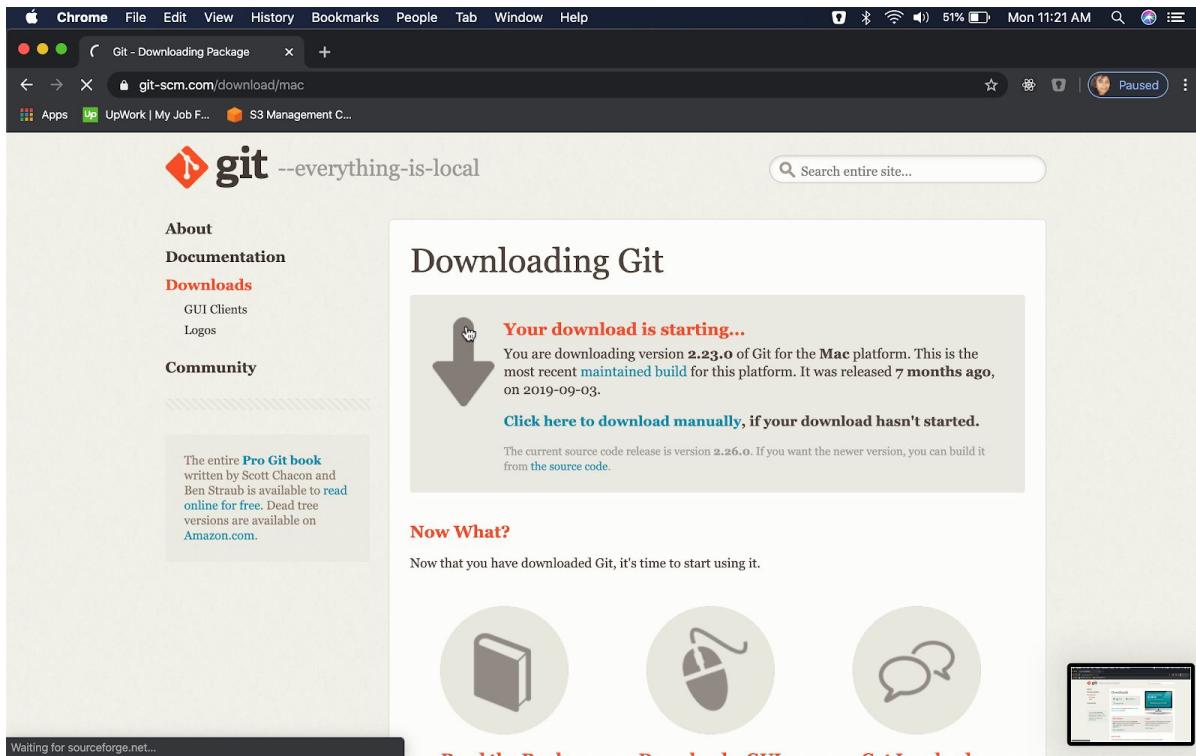
Step 1: Go to the following URL:

<https://git-scm.com/downloads>

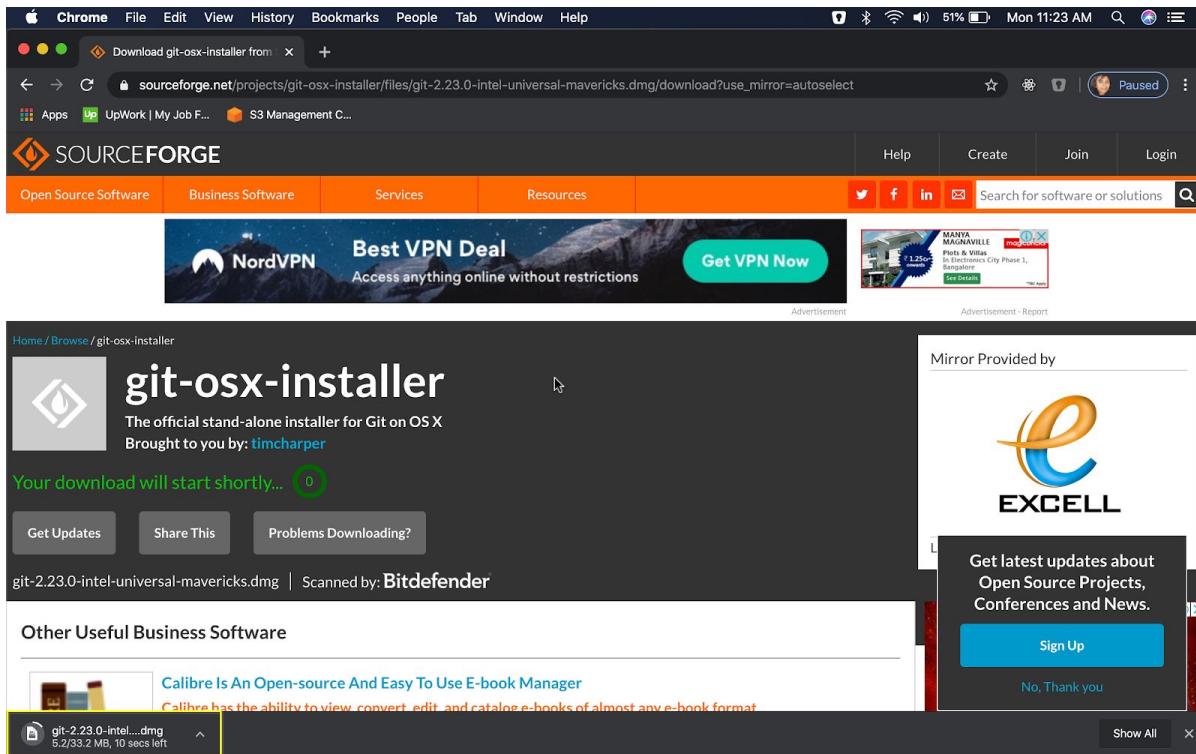
Step 2: Click on 'Mac OS X' to download the disc image (.dmg) file, as shown in the screenshot given below:



You will then be redirected to the Downloads page, as shown in the screenshot given below:

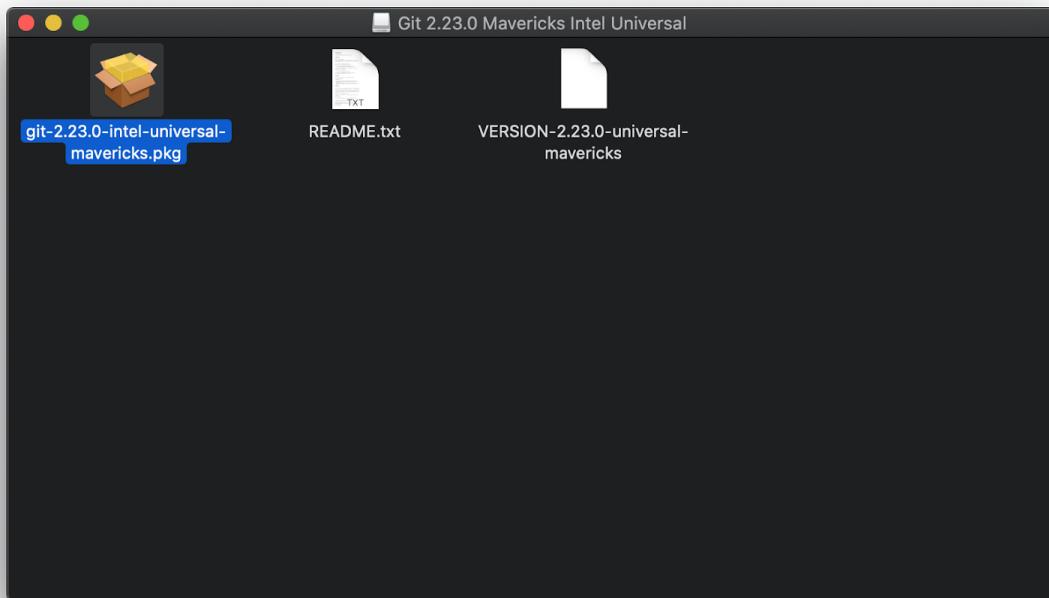


And finally, you will be redirected to the website 'www.sourceforge.net' where your download will actually start, as shown in the bottom-left corner in the screenshot given below:

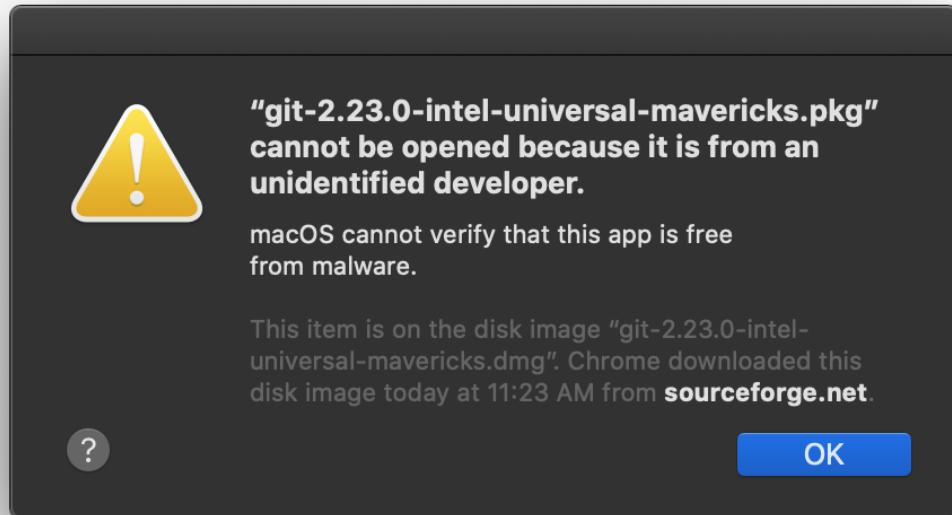


Step 3: Once the download is complete, double-click on the downloaded disc image (.dmg) file.

Step 4: In the dialog box that pops up, double-click on the packaged file (.pkg) as shown in the screenshot given below:



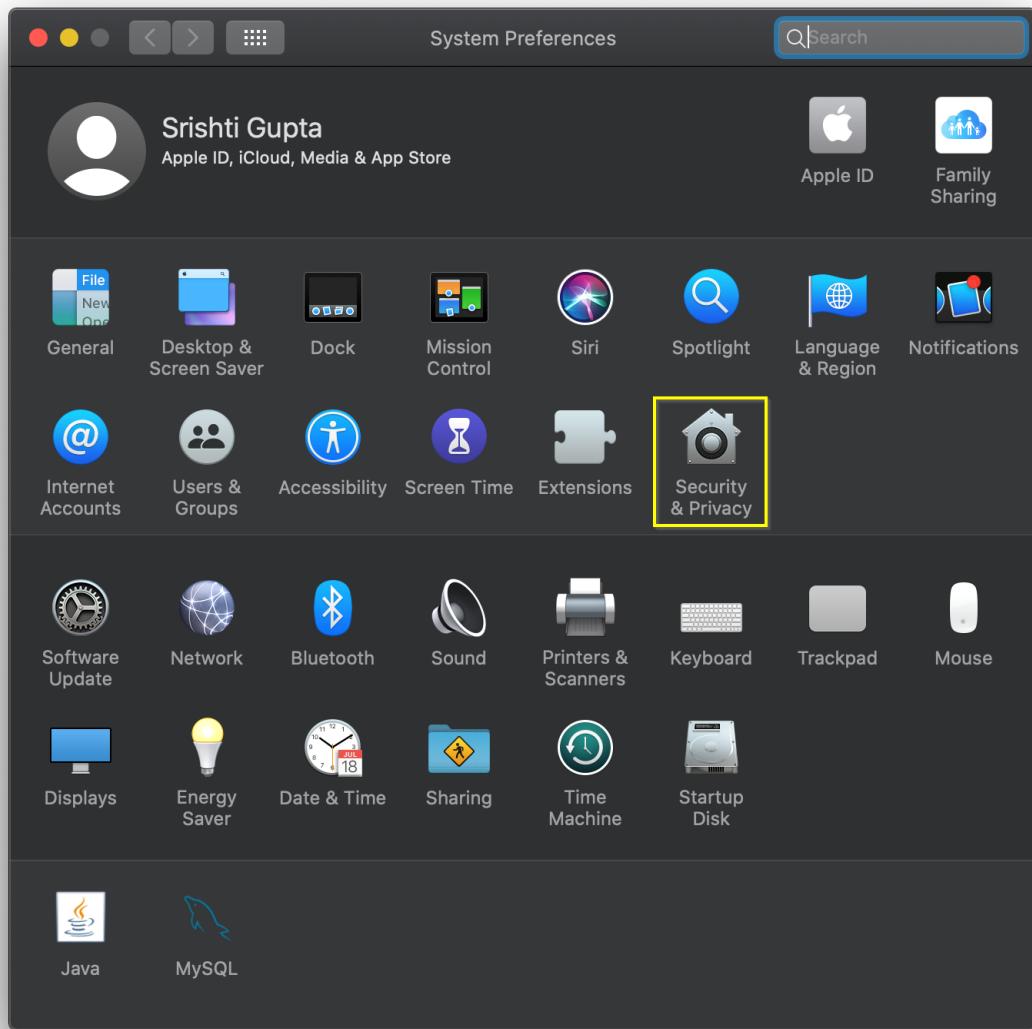
Sometimes, the files you download are from unidentified developers and you may have the settings in your system to disallow opening such files. In such a case, you may get to see the following dialog box:



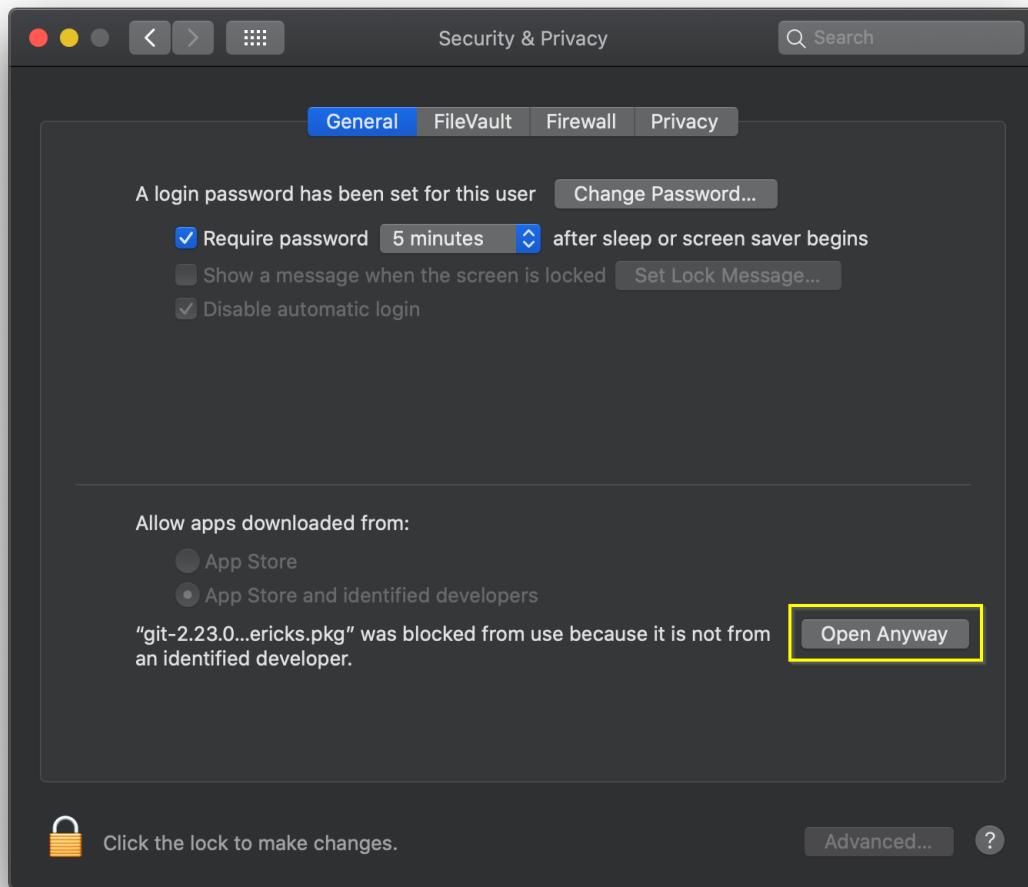
Click on 'OK'.

You would need to change the preferences of your system to allow opening files from unidentified developers.

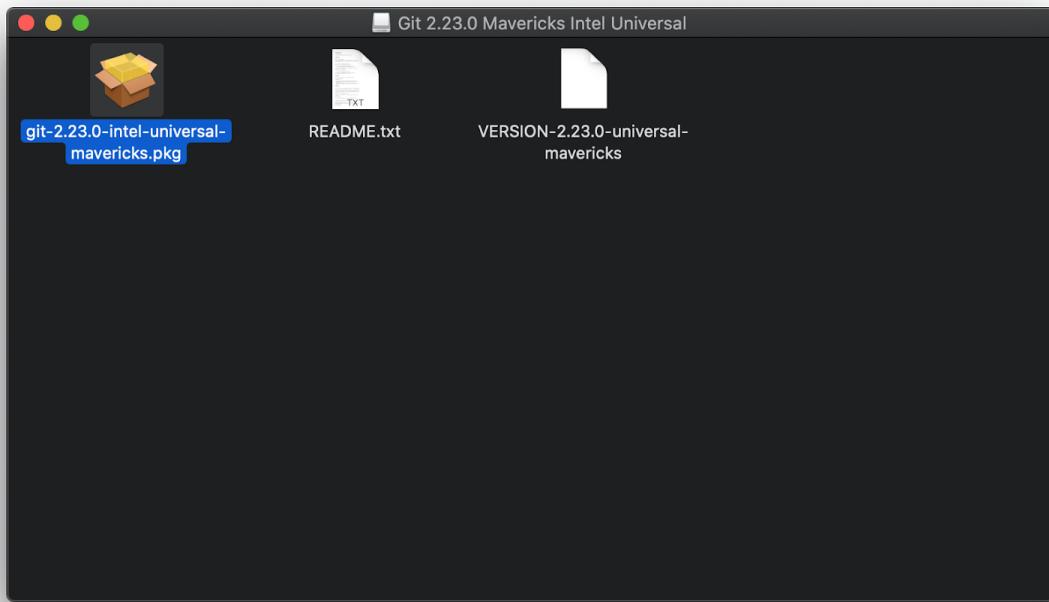
Step 5: Open ‘System Preferences’ and click on ‘Security & Privacy’.



Step 6: Inside the ‘General’ tab, click on the button ‘Open Anyway’, as shown in the screenshot given below:



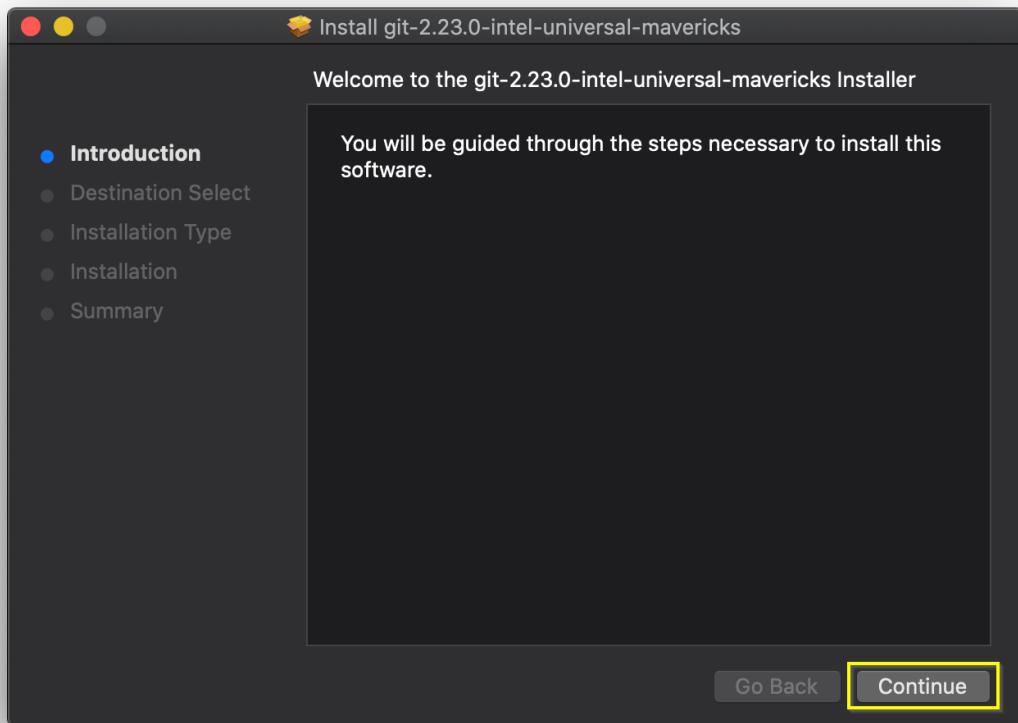
Step 7: Go back to your packaged file (.pkg), that you clicked on in Step 4.



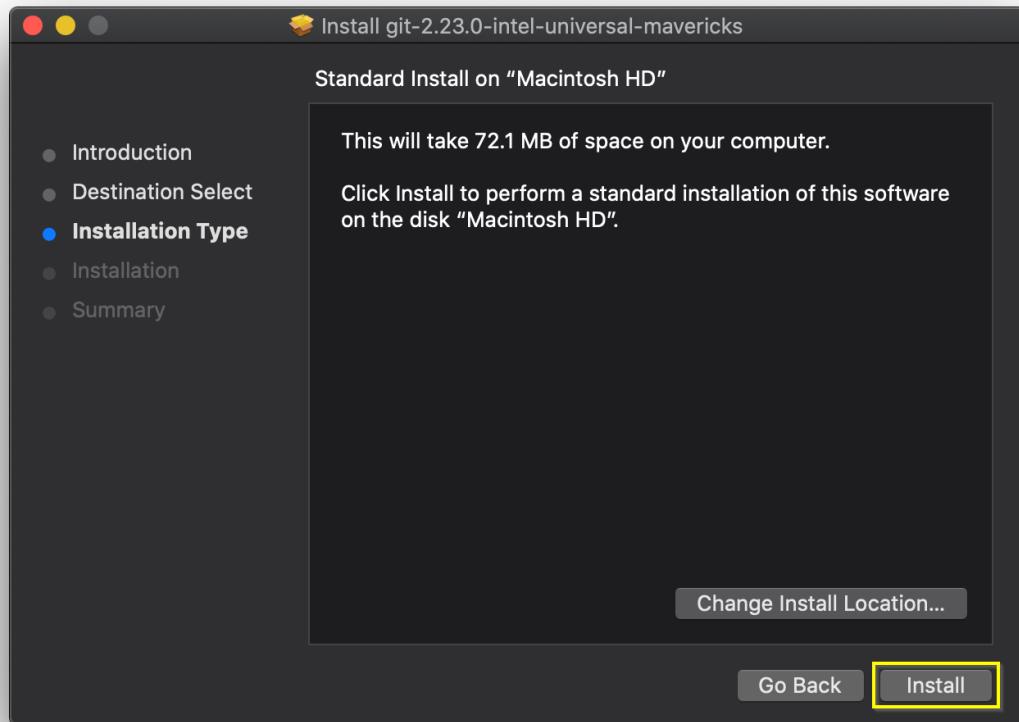
This time around, you will get another dialog box, which although warns you about the file from an unidentified developer but also lets you open it because you have changed your settings that way. A dialog box, as shown below, will pop up and you need to click on 'Open' button:



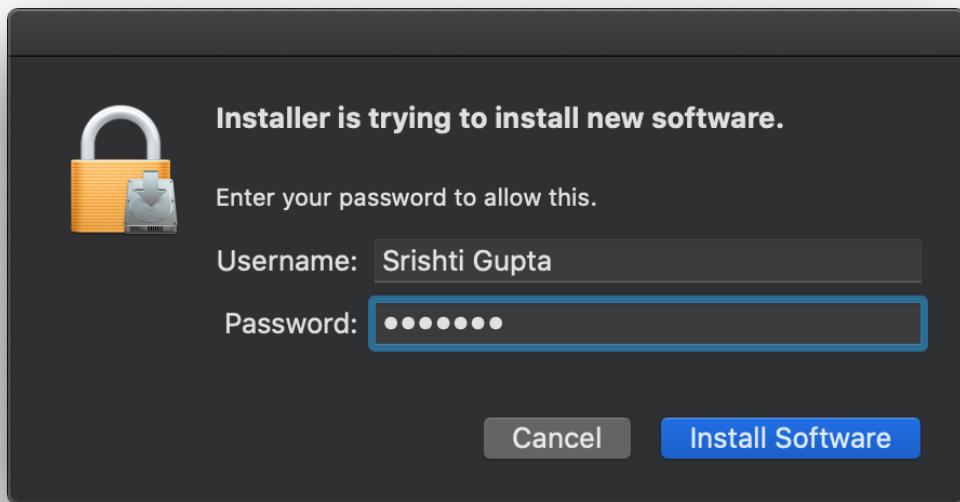
Step 8: Now, your installation will start. Click on ‘Continue’ button inside the ‘Introduction’ window, as shown in the screenshot given below:



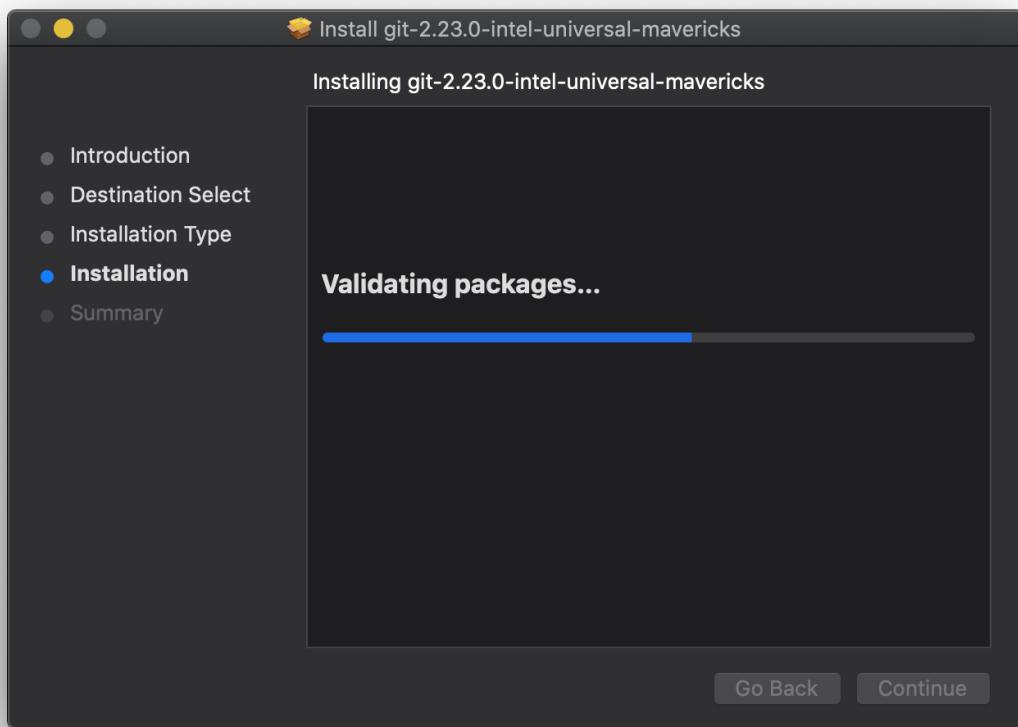
Step 9: The ‘Destination Select’ window will be skipped because the default destination for installation will be picked, which is Macintosh HD. Thus, you will directly land at the ‘Installation Type’ window. You should click on the ‘Install’ button to proceed. Refer to the screenshot given below:



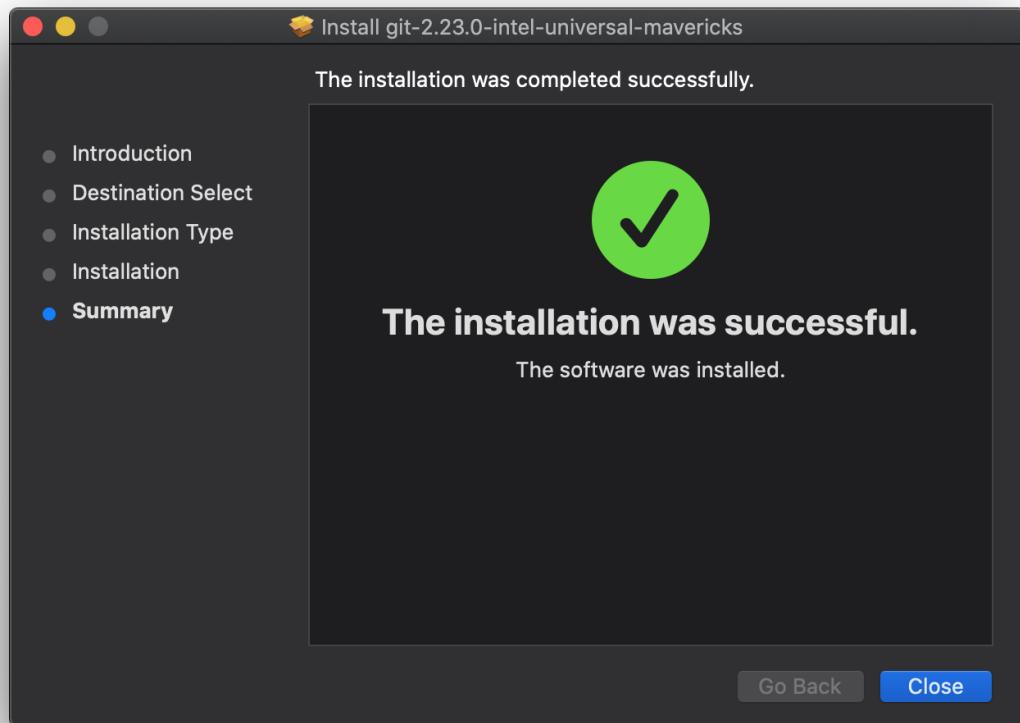
Step 10: You may not be allowed to directly install a file from an unidentified developer on your system. You would be required to provide permission for installation. The following dialog box will pop up, where you should provide your system password and then click on the 'Install' button.



The installation will begin, as shown in the screenshot given below:



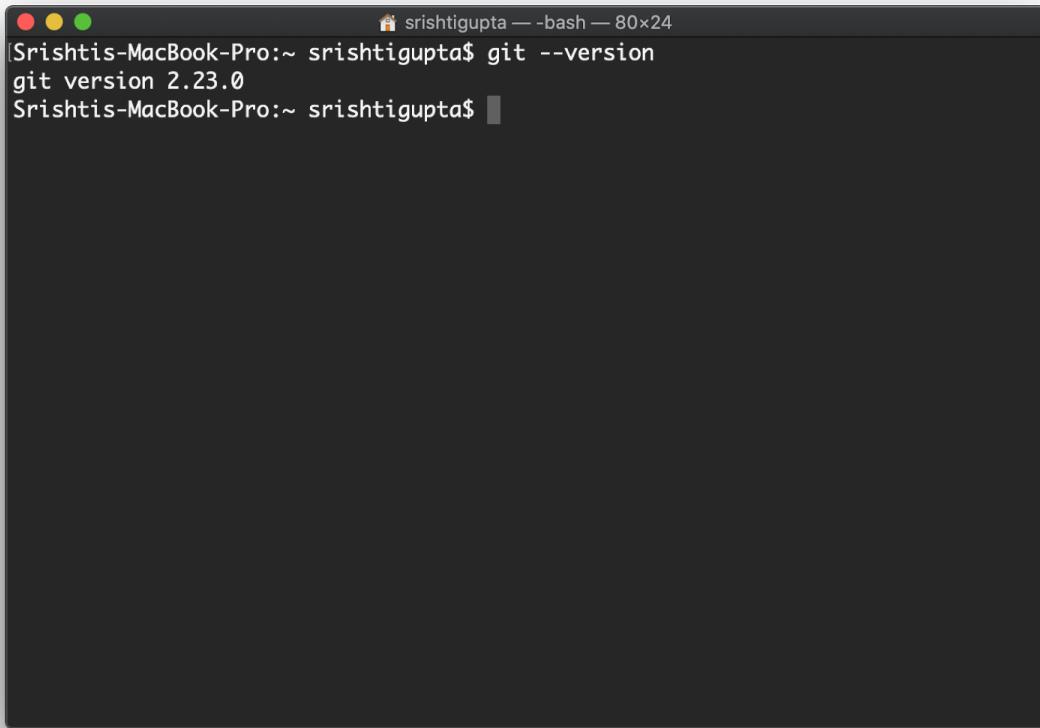
Step 11: Once the installation is complete, you will get to see the ‘Summary’ window. Click on the ‘Close’ button. You may refer to the screenshot given below:



Step 12: Git is now successfully installed on your system. You can check the same by opening Terminal again and executing the following command:

```
git --version
```

You will see that the latest version of Git, which is now successfully installed on your machine, is returned to you on the Terminal. If that does not happen, repeat steps numbered from 3 to 12.



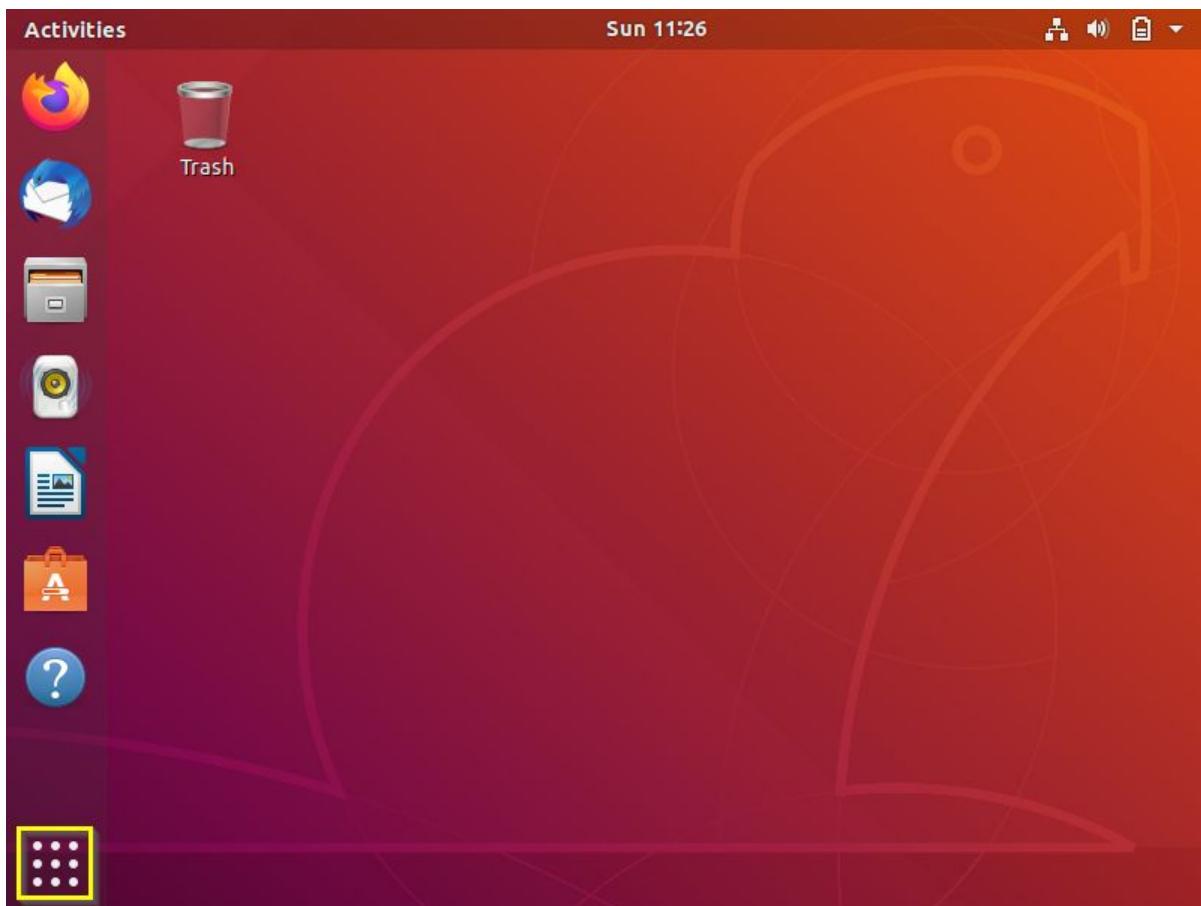
```
srishtigupta — bash — 80x24
Srishtis-MacBook-Pro:~ srishtigupta$ git --version
git version 2.23.0
Srishtis-MacBook-Pro:~ srishtigupta$ ]
```

Voila!

You have successfully installed Git on your machine and you can start using it now.

Instructions for Ubuntu (Linux):

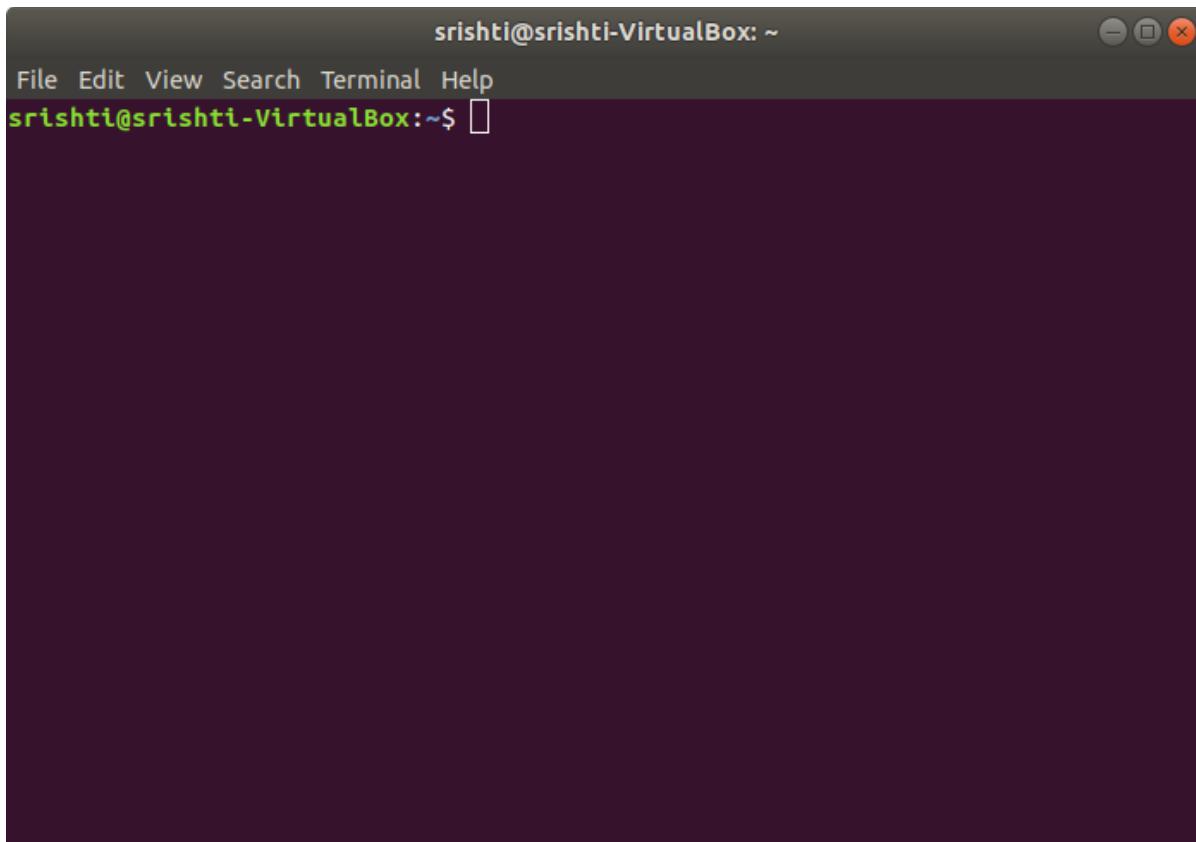
Step 1: Click on the Grid menu icon to search for apps.



Step 2: In the Search bar that pops up, write ‘Terminal’ to search for the Terminal app. Once the app appears as the search result, click on it to open.



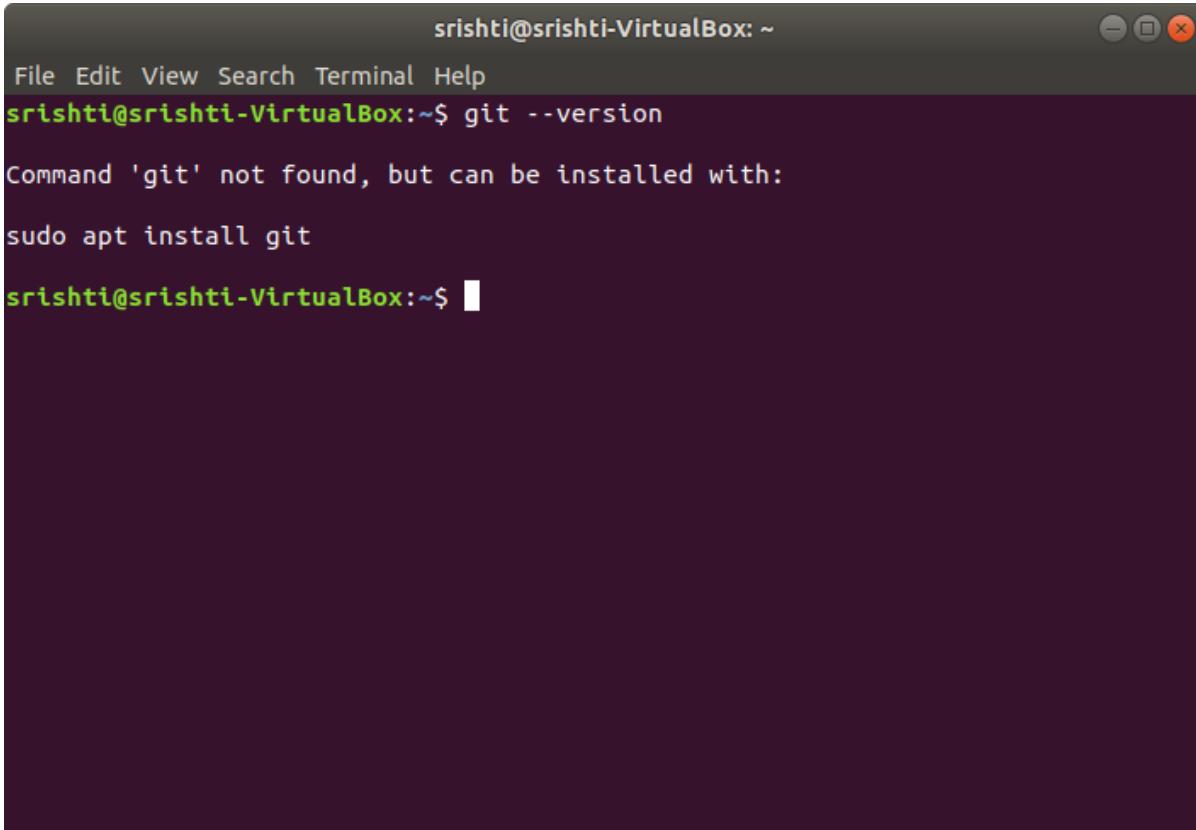
The Terminal window will look like the one given in the screenshot below:



Step 3: Check if Git is already installed on your machine by checking its version. To check the installed version of Git, write the following command on your Terminal:

```
git --version
```

If you do not get any version of Git returned back to you and instead find an error message on the Terminal saying something like - “Command ‘git’ not found, but can be installed with: sudo apt install git” (as shown in the screenshot given below), then it means that Git is not installed on your machine and you would need to install it.



```
srishti@srishti-VirtualBox: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
srishti@srishti-VirtualBox:~$ git --version
Command 'git' not found, but can be installed with:
sudo apt install git
srishti@srishti-VirtualBox:~$
```

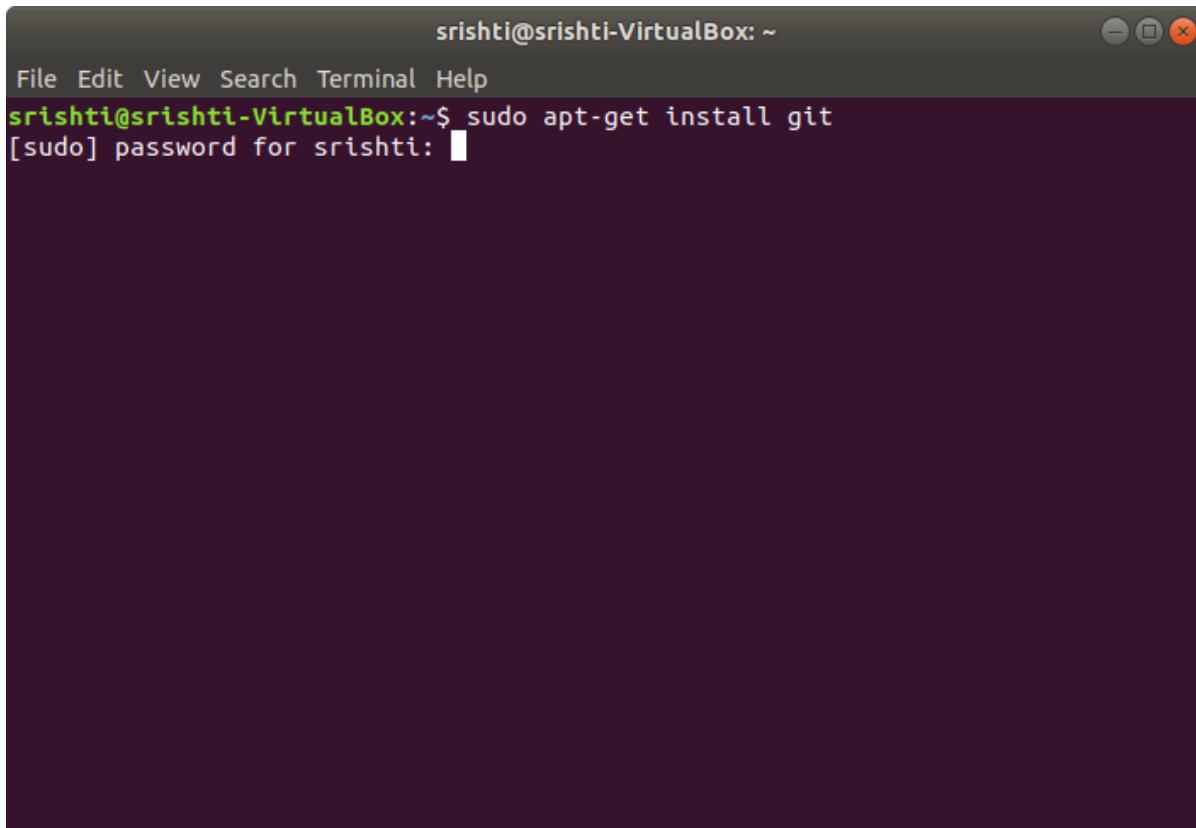
Step 4: Write the following command on your Terminal to install Git:

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

'apt' stands for Advanced Packaging Tool that comes installed with Ubuntu by default. It is used to manage software packages on Ubuntu. The keyword 'sudo' is used to run a command with superuser privileges.

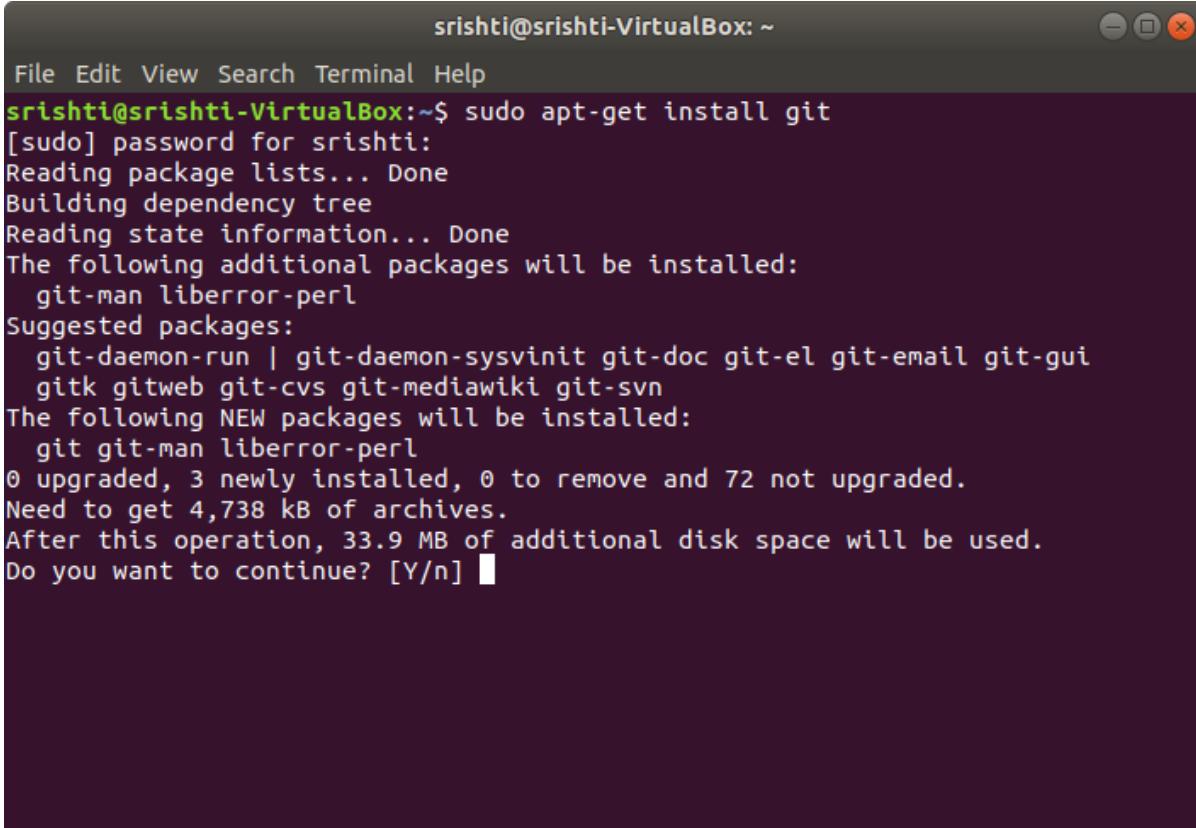
You will be prompted to enter your password. Once entered, press the Enter key.

Note: If you are not using Ubuntu but some other Linux-based operating system, you can visit [this](#) link to check for the command to install Git using the preferred package manager on your Linux distribution.



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. At the top, it displays the user's name 'srishti@srishti-VirtualBox: ~'. Below the title bar is a menu bar with options: File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help. The main area of the terminal contains the command 'sudo apt-get install git' followed by '[sudo] password for srishti:'. The cursor is positioned at the end of the password prompt, ready for input.

Step 5: The software package for Git will be identified and you will be asked to give permission to continue with the installation. Type the letter 'Y' to continue.



```
srishti@srishti-VirtualBox:~$ sudo apt-get install git
[sudo] password for srishti:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  git-man liberror-perl
Suggested packages:
  git-daemon-run | git-daemon-sysvinit git-doc git-el git-email git-gui
  gitk gitweb git-cvs git-mediawiki git-svn
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  git git-man liberror-perl
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 72 not upgraded.
Need to get 4,738 kB of archives.
After this operation, 33.9 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] █
```

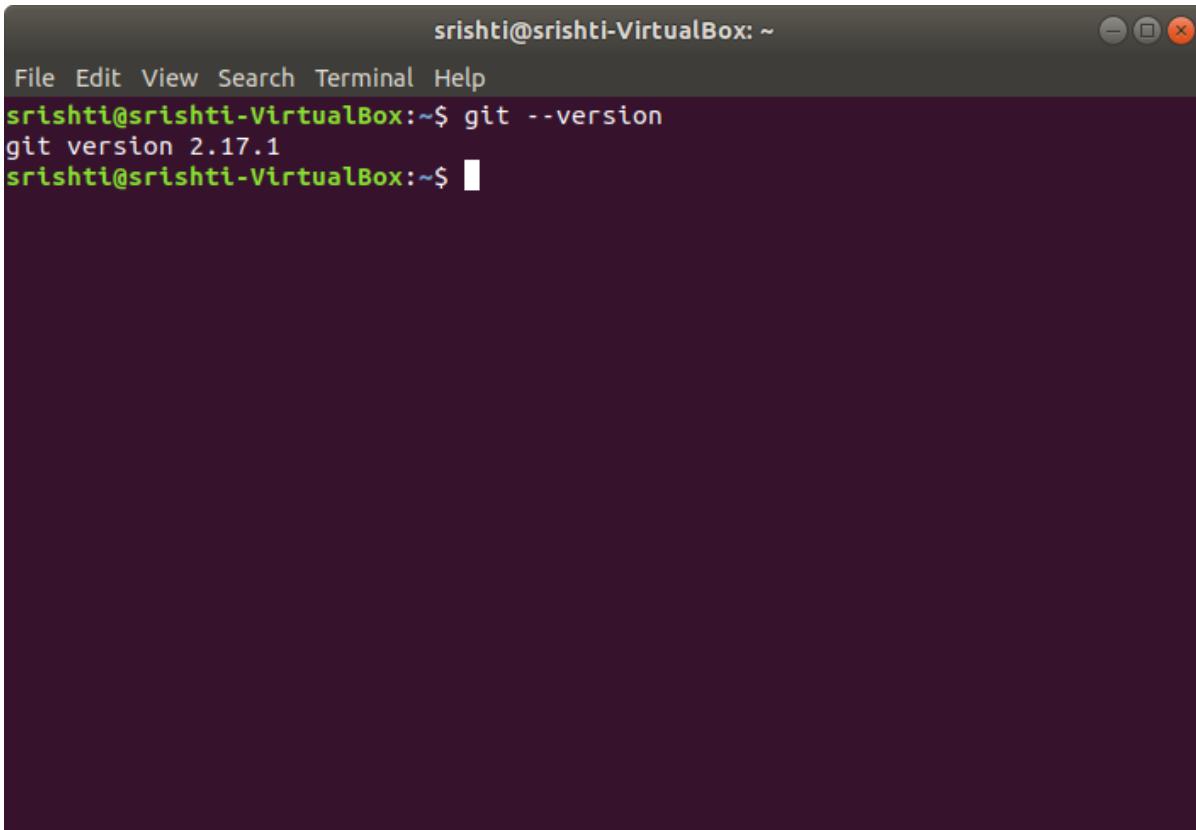
After you press 'Y', Git will start getting installed on your system.

```
srishti@srishti-VirtualBox: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
After this operation, 33.9 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
Get:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/main amd64 liberror-perl all
 0.17025-1 [22.8 kB]
Get:2 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main amd64 git-man a
ll 1:2.17.1-1ubuntu0.5 [803 kB]
Get:3 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main amd64 git amd64
 1:2.17.1-1ubuntu0.5 [3,912 kB]
Fetched 4,738 kB in 1s (3,416 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package liberror-perl.
(Reading database ... 127058 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../liberror-perl_0.17025-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking liberror-perl (0.17025-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package git-man.
Preparing to unpack .../git-man_1%3a2.17.1-1ubuntu0.5_all.deb ...
Unpacking git-man (1:2.17.1-1ubuntu0.5) ...
Selecting previously unselected package git.
Preparing to unpack .../git_1%3a2.17.1-1ubuntu0.5_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking git (1:2.17.1-1ubuntu0.5) ...
Setting up git-man (1:2.17.1-1ubuntu0.5) ...
Setting up liberror-perl (0.17025-1) ...
Setting up git (1:2.17.1-1ubuntu0.5) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.8.3-2ubuntu0.1) ...
srishti@srishti-VirtualBox:~$
```

Step 6: Once the Terminal gives the cursor back to you, you can check the version of Git installed on your machine to see if Git is successfully installed on your machine. To check this, you again need to type the following command in your Terminal:

```
git --version
```

You will see that the latest version of Git, which is now successfully installed on your machine, is returned to you on the Terminal. If that does not happen, repeat steps 4 and 5.



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "srishhti@srishti-VirtualBox: ~". The window has a dark background and light-colored text. At the top, there is a menu bar with options: File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, and Help. Below the menu, the command "git --version" is typed in green, followed by its output: "git version 2.17.1". The prompt "srishhti@srishti-VirtualBox:~\$" is shown at the bottom, followed by a cursor icon.

Voila!

You have successfully installed Git on your machine and you can start using it now.