Git can be installed on Windows, Linux, or Mac. Instructions for installation on each of the operating systems can be found on the Git website. The key to a successful installation is installing the Git Bash command line tools. In all exercises and labs, we will use the Git Bash command line to accomplish our goals.

Once you have installed Git, you can set your e-mail address and username so that this information is used with each of the repositories you create locally. This will be saved in the Git configuration at the machine level and used for all repositories on that machine.

Each operating system has its own process for installation, so use the "Getting Started - Installing Git" article in Git's documentation to select and follow the steps for your operating system.

Configuring Your Username and Email

Because Git is intended to store code on a server where multiple developers can work on it at the same time, it is important to let Git know who you are so that when you make changes to existing code, it can track the changes to you. To do this, do the following:

1. Open Git Bash, the terminal, or the shell. This varies by operating system, and it is assumed that you know how to do this since you did it above when installing Git.
2. Run the command to set your username: **git config --global user.name "<USERNAME>"**
3. Run the command to set your e-mail address:
   git config --global user.email "<EMAIL>"

An example of this is:

```
git config --global user.name "Eric Wise" git
config --global user.email "ewise@test.com"
```

Pay close attention to the spacing and extra characters like periods. Git is a developer tool, and developer tools require precision. If you put an extra space in or omit a period or quote, the commands will not work!