**Installing Git**

Before you start using Git, you have to make it available on your computer. Even if it’s already installed, you should make sure it’s the latest version.

**Installing on Linux**

If you want to install the basic Git tools on Linux via a binary installer, you can generally do so through the basic package-management tool that comes with your distribution. If you’re on Fedora for example, you can use dnf:

$ sudo dnf install git-all

If you’re on a Debian-based distribution like Ubuntu, try apt-get:

$ sudo apt-get install git-all

For more options, there are instructions for installing on several different Unix flavors on the Git website, at <http://git-scm.com/download/linux>.

**Installing on Mac**

There are several ways to install Git on a Mac. The easiest is probably to install the Xcode Command Line Tools. On Mavericks (10.9) or above you can do this simply by trying to run *git* from the Terminal the very first time. If you don’t have it installed already, it will prompt you to install it.

If you want a more up to date version, you can also install it via a binary installer. An OSX Git installer is maintained and available for download at the Git website, at <http://git-scm.com/download/mac>.

You can also install it as part of the GitHub for Mac install. Their GUI Git tool has an option to install command line tools as well. You can download that tool from the GitHub for Mac website, at [http://mac.github.com](http://mac.github.com/).

**Installing on Windows**

There are also a few ways to install Git on Windows. The most official build is available for download on the Git website. Just go to <http://git-scm.com/download/win> and the download will start automatically.

Another easy way to get Git installed is by installing GitHub for Windows. The installer includes a command line version of Git as well as the GUI. You can download this from the GitHub for Windows website, at [http://windows.github.com](http://windows.github.com/).