CS 240: Install and Configure Git Transcript

[00:00:00] In its simplest form, GITt is a command line tool.

Start visual description. The professor demonstrates how to install Git. They open a terminal and run the command git --version to check if Git is already installed. If not, they suggest Googling "install Git" for instructions. End visual description.[00:00:03]So to use it, you would normally open a terminal or a command line or a shell.

[00:00:07] And um the name of the command that you would type in is GIT.

[00:00:12] And so one thing you can do is you can open a terminal and run the command, GIT space dash dash version and then just hit enter and see if GIT is already installed on your computer because it might be, um especially if you have Linux or Mac. Um you might already have GIT installed on your, on your system. If you don't already have GIT installed on your computer, then you're going to, to need and want to do that first.

[00:00:38] So that's the first thing I would do is I would just go to Google, and I would Google the, the terms install GIT and just look at the results that come up. And um there's, there's lots of pages that give really good instructions on how to install git on the, on the various operating systems that you might have.

[00:00:57] Um I could go through those steps with you, but they might, they might change overtime.

[00:01:01] It's probably just easier for you to, to just Google it and, and, and read it and do it yourself.

[00:01:07] Um And then once you've got GIT installed, then go back to your terminal and try to run that G dash dash version command again.

[00:01:17] And, and at this time, it should, it should work if it didn't work the first time, and it should simply print out the version of G that you have installed on your computer.

[00:01:25] And so once that command is working, then you know, you've got it installed like you want.

[00:01:31] Now, once you've installed GIT, the next thing you need to do is do some configuration on it.

[00:01:37] And so GIT has a lot of configuration settings that you can set.

[00:01:42] And a couple of examples that you can see here on this slide are your email address.

[00:01:48] So you want to tell uh GIT what your email address is, you want to tell, tell it what your name is and lots of other settings that you can set.

[00:01:58] So using the GIT command, you can also set up your configuration settings.

[00:02:02] So if you run the GIT config command, this is how you can set uh those settings to the values that you want.

[00:02:10] So in this uh example here it's GIT config dash global.

[00:02:15] So you can, you can create these settings either at the global level so that they apply to all your GIT repositories and projects, or you can set them on a per project or per repository basis.

[00:02:27] So um usually people set these settings on a global basis.

[00:02:31] So that's what I'm going to show you how to do here.

[00:02:33] So in this case on this command, you have GIT config dash dash global, that obviously means that these are global settings.

[00:02:41] And in this case, we are running the dash L option, which means just show me all the current configuration settings that I've got. And so that's what it printed out when I ran this command.

[00:02:52] Um So that's one thing you might want to do is just look at your current configuration settings.

[00:02:57] But the other thing you can do is you can change the configuration settings. So if you run GIT config dash dash global, then after that, you can give it the name of the setting that you want to, to change.

[00:03:09] In this case, it's uh alias.co and then check out. So, the name of the option we're setting here is alias.co.

[00:03:17] And the value that we're giving the setting is check out.

[00:03:21] Now what is an alias in, in G? Uh There's lots of different commands you can run with GIT, we've already seen a couple of those.

[00:03:28] Um We ha we saw GIT version and now we're seeing GIT config there's, there's dozens of other commands you can run with G and sometimes if you run commands repetitively, it GITs a little tiresome to type them out in their full form all the time.

[00:03:43] And so what you can do and GIT is you can create what, what are called aliases, which are just abbreviations that you want to use when you're typing in GIT commands.

[00:03:50] So in this example, um we're configuring, GIT, so that if we type in GS, then that runs the GIT status command or if we run, GIT L, it's going to um run the log, the GIT log command.

[00:04:08] So you can set up all kinds of aliases and, and dozens of other settings that you want, but they're all set through this git config dash dash global uh command.

[00:04:21] Now, all these settings that you create, forget at least the global settings, they're stored in a file named dot git config.

[00:04:30] So if you go to your home directory, you'll find a file named dot git config. And you can, if you look at the contents of that file, you can see that um git is simply taking the configuration settings that you're giving it through the GIT config command and it's just storing them in this, this GIT config text file.

[00:04:49] So another thing you can do if you really want to is you can just edit the dot GIT config file directly and uh put in your settings that way if it's easier for you.

[00:05:00] So download, install, GIT configure your email address and your name at least and, and any other settings that you want.

[00:05:08] And then you'll be good to go.