



Laboratory_10: Commit Signing in Git

Git's Default Behavior

In the command line, this requires executing the following commands:

```
git config --global user.email "santi@example.org"
git config --global user.name "Santi Figueroa"
```

What happens when someone else uses your email address, and then pushes changes remotely?

```
git config --global user.email "santi@example.org"
git commit -m "Santi did this."
git push origin main
```

How to Sign Commits in Git

You can get a list of your GPG keys with:

```
gpg --list-keys
```

Generate key pair:

```
gpg --full-gen-key
```

We'll be using the full GPG fingerprint, which we can get with the command:

```
gpg --list-keys
```

You'll get output like the following:





You need to export the public-key so you can upload it to GitHub. We use the --armor argument to indicate that we want to export it in an <u>ASCII armored</u> format instead of binary. This writes the public-key to a file named gpg-key.pub.

```
gpg --export --armor C6656513A0F9B7B7F4E76389EF39187D04795745 > ./gpg-
key.pub
```

How to Back Up Your Keys

You can export your private-key in the same way we exported the public-key, this writes the private-key to a file named gpg-key.asc:

```
gpg --export-secret-keys --armor
C6656513A0F9B7F4E76389EF39187D04795745 > ./gpg-key.asc
```

How to Enable Commit Signing

Then to enable signing all commits, set the commit.gpgsign setting using git config. This will make git commit sign commits by default.

```
git config --global commit.gpgsign true
```

If you have multiple GPG keys, or just for future reference, you may want to set user.signingkey as well. This will indicate specifically which key Git should use for signing to avoid ambiguity.

```
git config --global user.signingkey C6656513A0F9B7B7F4E76389EF39187D04795745
```

How to Use your Key

Finally, you have to upload your public key. You can use the same GPG key for both GitHub and GitLab, or any other Git provider.





