1. To check if Git is available on your system, open a terminal or command prompt and run the following command:

git --version

This command will display the installed Git version if Git is available. If Git is not installed, you'll receive an error message.

2. To initialize a new Git repository, navigate to the project's directory using the terminal or command prompt and run:

git init

This command sets up a new Git repository in the current directory.

3. To tell Git about your name and email, you can configure your global settings using the following commands:

git config --global user.name "Your Name"

git config --global user.email "youremail@example.com"

Replace "Your Name" with your name and "your email@example.com" with your email address.

4. To add a file to the staging area, use the following command:

git add filename

Replace "filename" with the name of the file you want to stage.

5. To remove a file from the staging area, you can use:

git reset filename

This command un-stages the specified file.

6. To make a commit, use the following command:

git commit -m "Your commit message"

Replace "Your commit message" with a concise description of the changes you're committing.

7. To send your changes to a remote repository, you typically use the git push command. If your remote repository is named "origin" and you're on the main branch, you can use:

git push origin main

This pushes your changes from your local repository to the remote repository.

8. The difference between "clone" and "pull" in Git:

- Clone Cloning is used to create a copy of a remote Git repository on your local machine. It downloads the entire repository, including all branches and history. You typically use "git clone" when you want to start working on a new project or obtain a fresh copy of an existing repository.

- Pull: Pulling is used to update your local repository with the changes from a remote repository. It fetches the latest changes from the remote repository and integrates them into your local branch. You use "git pull" when you want to update your local branch with the latest changes made by others in the same remote repository.