**1)What language is used in Git?**

Instead of just telling the name of the language, you need to tell the reason for using it as well. I will suggest you to answer this by saying:

Git uses ‘C’ language. GIT is fast, and ‘C’ language makes this possible by reducing the overhead of run times associated with high level languages.

**2) In Git how do you revert a commit that has already been pushed and made public?**

There can be two answers to this question and make sure that you include both because any of the below options can be used depending on the situation:

Remove or fix the bad file in a new commit and push it to the remote repository. This is the most natural way to fix an error. Once you have made necessary changes to the file, commit it to the remote repository for that I will use

git commit -m “commit message”

Create a new commit that undoes all changes that were made in the bad commit.to do this I will use a command

git revert <name of bad commit>

**3) What is ‘staging area’ or ‘index’ in Git?**

Review the changes and checkin to the repository is called staging area or index area.

**4)What is the function of ‘git config’?**

The git config command can be used to change your Git configuration, including your username.

Suppose you want to give a username and email id to associate commit with an identity so that you can know who has made a particular commit. For that I will use:

**git config –global user.name** “Your Name”: This command will add username.

**git config –global user.email** “Your E-mail Address”: This command will add email id.

**5)How can you create a repository in Git?**

This is probably the most frequently asked questions and answer to this is really simple.

To create a repository, create a directory for the project if it does not exist, then run command “git init”. By running this command .git directory will be created in the project directory.

**6)How will you know in Git if a branch has already been merged into master?**

The answer is pretty direct.

To know if a branch has been merged into master or not you can use the below commands:

**git branch –merged** It lists the branches that have been merged into the current branch.

**git branch –no-merged** It lists the branches that have not been merged.

**7) What is SubGit?**

Begin this answer by explaining what is SubGit used for.

SubGit is a tool for SVN to Git migration. It creates a writable Git mirror of a local or remote Subversion repository and uses both Subversion and Git as long as you like.

**8) What are the advantages of using GIT?**

a) Data redundancy and replication

b) High availability

c) Only one.git directory per repository

d) Superior disk utilization and network performance

e) Collaboration friendly

f) Any sort of projects can use GIT

**9) Why GIT better than Subversion?**

Multiple developers can checkout, and upload changes and each change can then be attributed to a specific developer.

**10)What is the function of git clone?**

The git clone command creates a copy of an existing Git repository. To get the copy of a central repository, ‘cloning’ is the most common way used by programmers.

**11) What is the purpose of branching in GIT?**

The purpose of branching in GIT is that you can create your own branch and jump between those branches. It will allow you to go to your previous work keeping your recent work intact.

**12)How can you bring a new feature in the main branch?**

To bring a new feature in the main branch, you can use a command “git merge” or “git pull command”.

**13)What is a ‘conflict’ in git?**

A ‘conflict’ arises when the commit that has to be merged has some change in one place, and the current commit also has a change at the same place. Git will not be able to predict which change should take precedence.

**14)To delete a branch what is the command that is used?**

Once your development branch is merged into the main branch, you don’t need

development branch. To delete a branch use, the command “git branch –d [head]”.

**Example : $git branch -d branch\_name**

**15)What is another option for merging in git?**

“Rebasing” is an alternative to merging in git.

**16)What is the syntax for “Rebasing” in Git?**

The syntax used for rebase is “git rebase [new-commit] “

**17)What is the function of ‘git diff ’ in git?**

‘git diff ’ shows the changes between commits, commit and working tree etc.

**18)What is the function of ‘git rm’?**

To remove the files from the staging area and also off your disk ‘git rm’ is used.

**19)Delete a Local GIT branch**

To delete the local GIT branch we can try one of the following commands:

git branch -d branch\_name

git branch -D branch\_name

**20)Delete a remote GIT branch**

To delete a remote branch you can use the following command:

git push <remote\_name> --delete <branch\_name>

git push origin --delete {the\_remote\_branch

**21)How can I rename a local branch which hasn't been pushed to a remote branch?**

If you want to rename a branch while pointed to any branch, do:

git branch -m <oldname> <newname>

If you want to rename the current branch, you can do:

git branch -m <newname>

22.**HOW TO CHECK REMOTE BRANCH :**

**the command is $git branch -r**

**23.HOW TO RENAME BRANCH** ?

the command is , $gir branch -m (old-branchname) (new-branchname)

**24. HOW TO CREATE NEW BRANCH OR FEATURE BRANCH ?**

**git branch branch-name**

**git checkout -b branch-name** -----> if you hit this command new branch will be created and enter into the branch

**25.how to delete remote branch ?**

**git push (remote-name) --delete remote-branch-name**

**git push origin --delete feature/login**

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Suppose i have 3 branches in central repository , now i want to clone three branches into my location how to clone ,

if you use this , $git clone url , only one master branche only cloning

**HOW TO CHECK REMOTE BRANCH :**

**the command is $git branch -r**