

Git and Github Part-2

1.How to check if Git is available on your system?

Git version is the command to check the git availability

Syntax : git version or git --version

2.How to initialize a new Git repository?

The git init command is used to initialize a new Git repository in the project root directory of your codebase. If you are starting a brand new project, this might be a new empty folder, or it might contain a simple README. To create a new folder for your project you can use the mkdir command on the command-line:

```
$ mkdir <project-root>
```

Next browse into it and run the git init command:

```
$ cd <project-root>
```

```
$ git init
```

Initialized empty Git repository in /path/to/project/root/.git/

The message Initialized empty Git repository in /path/to/project/root/.git/ indicates that you successfully initialized a new Git repo!

3.How to tell Git about your name and email?

Syntax is:

```
git config --global user.name "ABC"
```

```
git config --global user.email "ABC@gmail.com"
```

4.How to add the file to the staging area?

Syntax is:

```
git add <file-name>
```

5.How to remove the file to the staging area?

Syntax is:

```
git rm --cached <file-name>
```

6.How to make a commit?

Syntax is:

```
git commit -m <msg>
```

7.How to send your changes to a remote repository?

The git push command is used to upload local repository content to a remote repository.

8.What is the difference between clone and pull?

We use these two commands to get changes from central repository. For the first time if you want whole central repository in your local server, we use git clone. It brings entire repository to your local server. Next time onwards you might want only changes instead of whole repository. In this case, we use Git pull.

Git clone is to get whole copy of central repository

Git pull is to get only new changes from central repository (Incremental data)