1. Checking if Git is Available?

Ans - Open your command prompt or terminal.

- Type `git --version` and press Enter. If Git is installed, it will show you the version number.

2. Initializing a New Git Repository?

Ans - Navigate to your project folder using the command prompt or terminal.

- Type `git init` and press Enter. This initializes a new Git repository in your project folder.

3. Setting Your Name and Email?

Ans - Type `git config --global user.name "Your Name"` and press Enter.

- Type `git config --global user.email "your.email@example.com"` and press Enter.

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

4. Adding a File to the Staging Area?

Ans - Type `git add filename` and press Enter. Replace `filename` with the name of the file you want to add to the staging area.

5. Removing a File from the Staging Area?

Ans - Type `git reset filename` and press Enter. Replace `filename` with the name of the file you want to remove from the staging area.

6. Making a Commit?

Ans - After adding files to the staging area, type `git commit -m "Your commit message"` and press Enter. Replace `"Your commit message"` with a short description of your changes.

7. Sending Changes to a Remote Repository?

Ans - First, add a remote repository URL using `git remote add origin remote\_url`. Replace `remote\_url` with the URL of the remote repository.

- Then, type `git push -u origin master` and press Enter to push your changes to the remote repository.

8. Difference Between Clone and Pull?

Ans - Clone It's used to create a copy of a repository from an existing URL. It downloads the entire repository and its history to your local machine.

- Syntax: `git clone repository\_url’

- Pull: It's used to update your current branch with the latest changes from a remote repository. It fetches changes from the remote repository and merges them into your current branch.

- Syntax: `git pull origin branch\_name’