1. To check if Git is available on your system, you can open a command prompt or terminal and type "git --version". This command will display the installed Git version if it is available.

2. To initialize a new Git repository, navigate to the desired directory in the command prompt or terminal and use the command "git init". This command creates a new empty Git repository in that directory.

3. To tell Git about your name and email, use the following commands:

- Set your name: "git config --global user.name 'Your Name'"

- Set your email: "git config --global user.email 'your@email.com'"

4. To add a file to the staging area, use the command "git add filename". This command adds the specified file to the staging area, indicating that you want to include it in the next commit.

5. To remove a file from the staging area, use the command "git reset filename". This command removes the specified file from the staging area, preserving its changes in your working directory.

6. To make a commit, use the command "git commit -m 'Commit message'". This command creates a new commit with the changes currently in the staging area, accompanied by a commit message describing the changes.

7. To send your changes to a remote repository, you need to add the remote repository as a Git remote. Use the command "git remote add origin remote\_repository\_url" to add the remote repository. Then, use the command "git push -u origin branch\_name" to send your changes to the remote repository for the specified branch.

8. The difference between clone and pull is as follows:

- Clone: "git clone" is used to create a copy of a remote repository onto your local machine. It downloads the entire repository, including all its branches and history.

- Pull: "git pull" is used to update your local repository with the latest changes from a remote repository. It fetches the new changes and merges them into your current branch. Essentially, it combines the "git fetch" and "git merge" commands.