Git and GitHub Part- 2

Assignment Questions-3

1. How to check if git is available on your System ?

Ans: To see if Git is installed on your system, **open your terminal and type git --version** . If your

terminal returns a Git version as an output, that confirms you have Git installed on your system.

2. How to initialize a new git repository ?

Ans: The following Steps are :

- Create a new repository on GitHub.com. ...
- Open TerminalTerminalGit Bash.
- Change the current working directory to your local project.
- Use the init command to initialize the local directory as a Git repository. ...
- Add the files in your new local repository. ...
- Commit the files that you've staged in your local repository.

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

Ans: To tell git to use the correct identity (name and email) for a given project are …

a) git config --global user. email bhuwanchaudhary715@gmail.com

b) git config user. email " bhuwanchaudhary715@gmail.com "

c) git commit --author "Bob < bhuwanchaudhary715@gmail.com >"

d) setting one of the GIT_AUTHOR_EMAIL , GIT_COMMITTER_EMAIL or EMAIL environment variables.

4. How to add a file to the Staging area ?

Ans: git add

a) <file-path> Specifies the files you want to add to the Staging Area. ...

b) --all. Adds all modifications to the Staging Area. ...

c) -u. Adds all changes to existing files to the Staging Area.

5. How to remove a file from the Staging area ?

Ans: $ **git reset HEAD file # Or everything $ git reset HEAD.** To only remove unstaged changes in

the current working directory, use: git checkout -- .

The key function of **git rm** is to remove tracked files from the Git index. Additionally, it can be used

to remove files from both the working directory and staging index. The files being removed must be

ideal for the branch to remove.

6. How to make a commit ?

Ans: **Start a new git repository**

a) Create a directory to contain the project.

b) Go into the new directory.

c) Type git init .

d) Write some code.

e) Type git add to add the files (see the typical use page).

f) Type git commit .

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

Ans: To push the commit from the local repo to your remote repositories, run **git push -u remote-**

name branch-name where remote-name is the nickname the local repo uses for the remote

repositories and branch-name is the name of the branch to push to the repository. You only have

to use the -u option the first time you push.

8. What is the difference between clone and pull ?

Ans: git clone is how you get a local copy of an existing repository to work on. git pull (or git fetch + git

merge) is how you update that local copy with new commits from the remote repository.