Git & GitHub Assignment Part- 2

ANS 1

Check if Git is available on your system: You can do this by typing git --version in your terminal. This command will return the installed version of Git if it’s available.

ANS 2

Initialize a new Git repository: You can create a new local repository by navigating to your project directory in the terminal and running the command git init.

ANS 3

Tell Git about your name and email: Git uses your name and email to associate commits with an identity. You can set these with the commands git config --global user.name "Your Name" and git config --global user.email "youremail@example.com".

ANS4

Add a file to the staging area: If you have a file that you want to include in your next commit, you can add it to the staging area with git add <filename>.

ANS 5

Remove a file from the staging area: If you changed your mind and don’t want to include a file in your next commit, you can remove it from the staging area with git reset <filename>.

ANS 6

Make a commit: Once you’ve staged your changes, you can commit them to your local repository with the command git commit -m "Your commit message".

ANS7

Send your changes to a remote repository: If you want to share your commits with others or save them to a remote repository, you can push your commits using git push <remote> <branch>.

ANS 8

Difference between clone and pull: git clone is used to create a copy of a remote repository on your local machine. On the other hand, git pull is used to update your current local working branch with all new commits from the corresponding remote branch on GitHub.