

day-004-git-github-assignment

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

You can check whether Git is installed and what version you are using by opening up a terminal window in Linux or Mac, or a command prompt window in Windows, and typing the following command: `git --version`.

2. How to initialize a new Git repository?

To create a new repo, you'll use the `git init` command. `git init` is a one-time command you use during the initial setup of a new repo. Executing this command will create a new `.git` subdirectory in your current working directory.

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

The Username :- `git config --global user.name "<your_username>"`

The Email :- `git config --global user.email "<your_email>"`

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

Add files to the staging area by using the "`git add`" command and passing necessary options.

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

If unwanted files were added to the staging area but not yet committed, then a simple reset will do the job: `$ git reset HEAD file #` Or everything `$ git reset HEAD .`

6. How to make a commit?

To add a Git commit message to your commit, you will use the `git commit` command followed by the `-m` flag and then your message in quotes. Adding a Git commit message should look something like this: `git commit -m "Add an anchor for the trial end sectionnn."`

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

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?

`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.