**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.