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Git and GitHub Assignment Part-2

Q1. How to check if git is avilable on your system?

To check if Git is available on your system, you can use the following steps depending on your operating system:

- **Windows**:

a. Open the Command Prompt: Press the Windows key, type "cmd," and press Enter.

b. Type the following command and press Enter:

```
git --version
```

c. If Git is installed, it will display the installed version. Otherwise, you'll see an error message indicating that the command is not recognized.

- **macOS** and **Linux**:

a. Open the Terminal: You can find it in the Applications > Utilities folder on macOS, or press Ctrl+Alt+T on most Linux distributions.

b. Type the following command and press Enter:

```
git --version
```

c. If Git is installed, it will display the installed version. Otherwise, you'll see an error message indicating that the command is not recognized.

If Git is not installed, you can download and install it from the official Git website (https://git-scm.com/). Make sure to follow the installation instructions specific to your operating system.

Q2. How to initialize a new git rspository?

Initialize a new repository : **git init**

To creat 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 creat a new. Git subdirectory in your current working dictionary.

Q3. How to tell git about your name and email?

Configure the Git username/email

Open the command line

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Set your username : git config - -global user.name “FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME”

Set your email address : git config - - global user.email “MY

_NAME@example.com”

Q4. How to add a file to the staging area?

You can add all the files in a repository to the staging area using the **git add –A command or the git add. Command**. Our staging area now contains aii the changes we have made to our files. We can also use the git add.

Q5. How to remove a file from the staging area?

To **remove** a file from the **staging** area, go to the Git desired directory, creat and stage a new text file. Then, view the repository’s current status. After that, execute the **“$ git rm - -chached<file-name>”** command to remove the particular file. Lastly, ensure the **deleted** file by checking the status.

Q6. How to make a commit?

To add a Git Commit message to your commit, you will use the **git commit command followed by the -flag and then your message in quotes**. Addind a Git commit message should look something like : **git commit –m “Add an anchor for the trial end sectionnn.”**

Q7. What to send your changes to a remote repository?

A **git push** command, when executed, pushes the changes that the user has made on the local machine to the remote repository. Once the user have cloned the remote repository and have made the necessary changes in their local device, these changes need to be pushed to the remote repository.

Q8. What is the different between clone and pull?

Git clone copies all files to to the local machine, while git pull only copies the modified files to the local machine. Git clone creates a connection between both repositories, while git pull requires a connection to be made before it can work.