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

A1. Check If Git is Installed command: **git --version**.

Q2. How to initialize a new Git repository?

A2. Initializing a new repository: **git init**
     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.

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

A3. The Username :- git config --global user.name "<your_username>"
     The Email :- git config --global user.email "<your_email>"

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

A4. Add files to the staging area by using the "git add" command and passing necessary options. Commit files to the local repository using the "git commit -m <message>" command.

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

A5. Using the **git rm <file> --cached method**

while rm should be employed when removing files from your working directory, effectively erasing a file from existence, git rm will remove files or file modifications from the Git staging index

Q6. How to make a commit?

A6. The easiest way to create a Git commit with a message is to execute "git commit" with the "-m" option followed by your commit message. When using the Git CLI, note that you should restrict your commit message in order for it not to be wrapped

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

A7. 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.

Q8. What is the difference between clone and pull?

A8. 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