Assignment

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

Ans -> 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** However, if Git is not installed, you will receive an error similar to the following: -bash: git: command not found

Q2. How to initialize a new git repository ?

Ans -> To initialize a git repository, you need to use the **git init command** in the command line. This command will create a new .git subdirectory in your current working directory. You can run this command in a new empty folder or in an existing project folder. You need to move to the project folder using the cd command before running git init. This is a one-time command for the initial setup of a new repo. After initializing a git repository, you can start tracking and committing files.

Q3. how to tell git about your email id and name ?

Ans -> The global git username and email address are associated with commits on all repositories on your system that don’t have repository-specific values.

To set your global commit name and email address run the git config command with the --global option:

git config --global user.name "Your Name"

git config --global user.email "[youremail@yourdomain.com](mailto:youremail@yourdomain.com)"

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

Ans -> In case you want *all* current modifications in your project to be added to the Staging Area (including deletions and new files), you can simply use "--all" or "-A".

Q5. How to remove a file from staging area ?

Ans -> using the git rm <file> --cached method

This command will not remove files from the working directory, but only remove modifications and new files from the staging index.

Q.6 .How to make a commit ?

Ans -> we use command commit -m “message” for committing a file in git .

Example :- commit -m "First release of Hello World!".

The commit command performs a commit, and the -m "*message*" adds a message.

The Staging Environment has been committed to our repo, with the message:  
"First release of Hello World!"

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

Ans -> Use **git push** to push commits made on your local branch to a remote repository.

As an example, you usually run **git push origin main** to push your local changes to your online repository.

Q8 . Difference between clone and pull in git ?

Ans -> 1. Clone -> if we want to get project from the remote app .use clone then complete branch list and source code will come .

2. Pull -> It is used to get latest source code and branch details and merge source code into working directory .