**Git Interview Questions and Answers for Fresher’s**

**Q1). What do you understand by the term GIT?**

GIT is a distributed version control system DCVCS as well as a source code management (SCM) system that has got a prominence in handling small or the bulky projects with ease, speediness, and competence.

**Q2). Explain a Git repository?**

A repository in Git contains a directory which is termed as. Git where Git framework keeps the entire metadata of its system for this repository. The contented of this. Git directory or repository is confidential to Git only.

**Q3). What is the main difference between Git and SVN**

The major differentiating point between Git and an SVN is that Git is a distributed version control system (DVCS), while SVN is only a centralized version control system (CVCS).

#### ****Q4). What do you mean by Git fork?****

A Git fork is nothing but a copy of a Git repository. In a Git ecosystem forking down a Repository enables you with liberal experimentation with different changes with little or no Effects on your original project.

#### ****Q5). What do you understand by the term cherry-pick in Git?****

Cherry picking term in Git refers to the point of choice of a commit arising from one particular branch and then applying it to some other branch. This procedure is in disparity with the usual ways like merge and rebates which in general applies various different commits to another Git branch.

#### ****Q6). Highlight the function of a clone in Git?****

The clone in Git is a command that generates a copy of an already existing repository in Git.  If you have to obtain the duplicate copy of a vital repository, ‘cloning’ as they call it is the most frequent way which is used by programmers to do that.

#### ****Q7). Shed light on the concept of ‘head’ in Git also state as to the number of heads that can be created in a single repository?****

A ‘head’ in Git is nothing but simply a mention of a commit object in Git. For every repository that is there, there is already a head which is called as the “Master”. A Git repository can normally hold any amount of heads.

#### ****Q8). Name a few Git repository hosting services.****

Github, Bitbucket, Gitlab are a few popular GitRepository hosting services.

#### ****Q9). Elucidate the main function of ‘Git reset’?****

The chief function of ‘Git reset’ is to easily reset your system index along with the operational directory to the position of your latest commit.

#### ****Q10). Describe a ‘conflict’ in Git?****

A ‘conflict’ in a Git system is said to have arisen when the object commit that was required to be amalgamated has got some modification in one place, along with the current object commit also having a modification at the very same place.

**Git Interview questions and answers for Experienced**

**Q11). What do understand by ‘bare repository’ in Git?**

The term “bare” repository in a Git ecosystem is referred to a repository that only comprises the version control data and as such does not contain any working files. Also, it doesn’t hold any of the special. GitHub-directory in its place, it contains all the components of the typical main. Git sub-directory.

**Q12). What is the language used in Git and Why?**

Git uses the programming language ‘C’ language. This is because of the interface of GITis very fast, and ‘C’ language aids in it by sinking the number of overhead runtimes that is usually connected with all the high-level programming languages.

**Q13). Highlight the main difference between a Git pull and Git fetch?**

Git pull is the command that pulls out the new modifications or the commits from an exacting branch of your central repository. Whereas Git fetches is the command that pulls every new commit out from the required branch and then stores it in a fresh branch of your local Git repository.

#### ****Q14). How will you revert a commit that has by now been pushed and has been made public?****

One or more commits in Git can be easily reverted by using the feature called Git revert. This command in Git, in fundamental nature, generates a new object commit with some kind of patches that eventually cancel out the modifications which have been introduced in precise commits.

#### ****Q15). What is a Sub Git?****

Sub Git is an apparatus used for facilitating SVN to Git migration. It generates a writable Git mirror for a local or a remote Subversion Git repository and then utilizes both Subversions as well as Git for as long as you like.

#### ****Q16). What are the objectives of Git Design?****

The objectives of Git Design are-

* Distributed Workflow (Decentralized)
* Easy Merging
* Integrity
* Speed & Scalability

#### ****Q18). Describe Feature branching strategy in Git.****

A feature branch type of Git model keeps the entire set of modifications for any specific characteristic within the branch. Only when this specific characteristic is entirely tested and verified by several automated tests, then this branch is merged into Git’s master branch.

#### ****Q19). Describe Task branching strategy in Git.****

In this type of Git model, each and every task is first executed on its very own branch along with the task key duly contained in the branch name itself. It is quite simple to observe as to which code is going to execute which task.

#### ****Q20). What is Git rebase?****

Git rebase is a command that you give when you wish to merge some of the other Git branches into the branch wherein you are at present working, and shift all of the neighborhood commits that are in front of the rebased branch to the apex of the Git record on that branch.