Ans 1: To check whether or not you have git installed, simply open a terminal window and type "git --version".

Ans 2: Using init command we can initialize a new Git repository.

Ans 3: using config command we can tell about our name and email to git
for example :

```
git config --global user.name "username"
git config --global user.email "username@gmail.com"
```

Ans4 : Using git add <file name> command we can add file to staging area

Ans5 : We can remove file from staging area using git rm - -cached<file name>

Ans6 : We can make a commit using git commit -m“customize message”

Ans 7:we can use following syntax to send our work to remote repository

```
git branch -M main
git remote add origin https://github.com/NitinTechnolgoy/SampleProject.git
git push -u origin main
```

Ans8 : 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.
The git pull command is used to fetch and download content from a remote repository and immediately update the local repository to match that content. Merging remote upstream changes into your local repository is a common task in Git-based collaboration workflows.