1. **How to check if git is available on your system?**
   Ans. Once you've opened your terminal application, type git version . The output will either tell you which version of Git is installed, or it will alert you that git is an unknown command.

2. **How to initialize a new git Repository?**
   Ans. There are the following steps to initialize the git repository
   In our system and these are s follow :-

1. Create a new repository on GitHub.com. ...
2. Open TerminalTerminalGit Bash.
3. Change the current working directory to your local project.
4. Use the init command to initialize the local directory as a Git repository. ...
5. Add the files in your new local repository. ...
6. Commit the files that you've staged in your local repository.

3. **How to tell git about your name and email?**
   Ans.

```
git config user.name "Your Name"
git config user.email "youremail@yourdomain.com"
```

4. **How to add a file to the staging area?**
   Ans. 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 all the changes we have made to our files. We can also use the git add.

5. **How to remove a file from the staging area?**
   Ans. To remove a file from Git, you have to remove it from your tracked files (more accurately, remove it from your staging area) and then commit. The git rm command does that, and also removes the file from your working directory so you don't see it as an untracked file the next time around.

6. **How to make a commit?**
   Ans. Enter git status to see the changes to be committed. Enter git commit -m '<commit_message>' at the command line to commit new files/changes to the local repository. For the <commit_message>, you can enter anything that describes the changes you are committing.

7. **How to send your changes to Remote Repository?**
   Ans.
   Click Push origin to push your local changes to the remote repository.

If GitHub Desktop prompts you to fetch new commits from the remote, click Fetch.

Optionally, click Create Pull Request to open a pull request and collaborate on your changes.

8. What is the difference between clone and pull?

Ans. **Clone :-** When you clone a repository, you copy the repository from GitHub.com to your local machine. Cloning a repository pulls down a full copy of all the repository data that GitHub.com has at that point in time, including all versions of every file and folder for the project.

Pull :- Pull requests let you tell others about changes you've pushed to a branch in a repository on GitHub. Once a pull request is opened, you can discuss and review the potential changes with collaborators and add follow-up commits before your changes are merged into the base branch.