Version Control with Git – Solutions

By Atlassian

Module Assessment Week 2

1. In Git, what is modeled as a directed acyclic graph?  
   A. The staging area.  
   B. The working tree.  
   C. The commit history.  
   Ans: C
2. How are Git commits connected?  
   A. A commit object contains the SHA-1 of its child or children.   
   B. A commit references its parent(s).  
   C. The staging area lists the connections.  
   Ans: B
3. What is a Git ID?  
   A. The name of a Git object.  
   B. The ID of the local repository.  
   C. The user's name and email address.  
   Ans: A
4. If a large file changes by one character, what would you expect to happen to its corresponding SHA-1 value?  
   A. It would slightly change.   
   B. It would not change.  
   C. It would change drastically.  
   Ans: C
5. What do branch labels point to?  
   A. The most recent commit of a branch.  
   B. The initial commit of a branch.   
   C. Every commit of a branch.  
   Ans: A
6. How many HEAD references are in a local repository?  
   A. One for each branch label.  
   B. One for each commit.  
   C. One.   
   Ans: C
7. Which one of these statements is correct?  
   A. A tag always points to a specific commit.  
   B. A tag is another name for a branch label.  
   C. The HEAD reference always points to a tag.   
   Ans: A
8. What happens when a branch is created?  
   A. The HEAD reference changes.  
   B. A branch label is created.  
   C. Commits are copied.  
   Ans: B
9. Which one of these statements is correct?  
   A. Checkout updates the working tree and HEAD reference.  
   B. Checkout prevents others from changing a branch.   
   C. Checkout retrieves content from the remote repository.  
   Ans: A
10. What does a detached HEAD mean?  
    A. The HEAD reference does not point to anything.  
    B. The HEAD reference points to a branch label.  
    C. The HEAD reference points directly to a commit SHA-1.  
    Ans: C
11. What does "deleting a branch" immediately do?  
    A. Deletes all the commits of the branch.  
    B. Deletes a branch label.  
    C. Deletes only the commits that are unique to the branch.  
    Ans: B
12. Which one of the following statements is true?  
    A. A commit can only belong to one branch at a time.  
    B. A merge always creates a new commit.  
    C. Merging combines the work of branches.  
    Ans: C
13. Which one of the following statements about fast-forward merges is true?  
    A. The merge moves a branch label.  
    B. The merge may change some commits.  
    C. The merge may result in a merge conflict.  
    Ans: A
14. If Git informs you that a fast-forward merge is not possible, which one of these statements is probably true?  
    A. The merge has merge conflicts.  
    B. The checked commit has multiple parents.  
    C. A commit was made on the base branch after the topic branch wascreated.  
    Ans: C
15. Which one of these statements is true?  
    A. The files in the working tree change after a fast-forward merge.  
    B. A fast-forward merge results in a non-linear commit history.  
    C. To perform a fast-forward merge, checkout the topic branch.  
    Ans: A
16. Which one of these statements about a merge involving a merge commit is true?  
    A. A merge commit results in a linear commit history.  
    B. The merge is aborted if there are merge conflicts.  
    C. Git places the result of the merge into a new commit

Ans: C