Version Control with Git – Solutions

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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

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. How many HEAD references are in a local repository?

A. One for each branch label.

B. One for each commit.

C. One.

Ans: C

1. 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

1. What happens when a branch is created?

A. The HEAD reference changes.

B. A branch label is created.

C. Commits are copied.

Ans: B

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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 was created.

Ans: C

1. 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

1. 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