Module 2 Assessment

Quiz, 15 questions

15/15 points (100%)

Congratulations! You passed!

Next Item

1 / 1 point

1.
In Git, what is modeled as a directed acyclic graph?

- The staging area.
- The working tree.
- The commit history.

Correct
This is covered in 'Git's Graph Model'.

1 / 1 point

2.
How are Git commits connected?

- The staging area lists the connections.
- A commit object contains the SHA-1 of its child or children.
- A commit references its parent(s).

Correct
This is covered in 'Git's Graph Model'.

Module 2 Assessment

Quiz, 15 questions

15/15 points (100%)

1 / 1 point

3.

What is a Git ID?

- The ID of the local repository.
- The name of a Git object.

Correct

This is covered in 'Git IDs'.

- The user's name and email address.

---

1 / 1 point

4.

If a large file changes by one character, what would you expect to happen to its corresponding SHA-1 value?

- It would slightly change.
- It would not change.
- It would change drastically.

Correct

This is covered in 'Git IDs'.

---

1 / 1 point

5.

What do branch labels point to?

- The initial commit of a branch.
- Every commit of a branch.
- The most recent commit of a branch.

Module 2 Assessment

Quiz, 15 questions

15/15 points (100%)

Correct
This is covered in 'References'.

1 / 1 point

6.
How many HEAD references are in a local repository?

- One for each commit.
- One for each branch label.
- One.

Correct
This is covered in 'References'.

1 / 1 point

7.
Which one of these statements is correct?

- A tag always points to a specific commit.

Correct
This is covered in 'References'.

- A tag is another name for a branch label.
- The HEAD reference always points to a tag.

1 / 1 point

8.
What happens when a branch is created?

A branch label is created.

Module 2 Assessment

Quiz, 15 questions

15/15 points (100%)

Correct
This is covered in 'Branches'.

- The HEAD reference changes.
- Commits are copied.

---

1 / 1 point

9.
Which one of these statements is correct?

- Checkout prevents others from changing a branch.
- Checkout updates the working tree and HEAD reference.

Correct
This is covered in 'Branches'.

- Checkout retrieves content from the remote repository.

---

1 / 1 point

10.
What does a detached HEAD mean?

- The HEAD reference does not point to anything.
- The HEAD reference points directly to a commit SHA-1.

Correct
This is covered in 'Branches'.

- The HEAD reference points to a branch label.

Module 2 Assessment

Quiz, 15 questions

15/15 points (100%)

1 / 1 point

11.

What does "deleting a branch" immediately do?

- Deletes all of the commits of the branch.
- Deletes a branch label.

Correct

This is covered in 'Branches'.

- Deletes only the commits that are unique to the branch.

---

1 / 1 point

12.

Which one of the following statements is true?

- A commit can only belong to one branch at a time.
- A merge always creates a new commit.
- Merging combines the work of branches.

Correct

This is covered in 'Merging'.

---

1 / 1 point

13.

Which one of the following statements about fast-forward merges is true?

- The merge may result in a merge conflict.
- The merge may change some commits.
- The merge moves a branch label.

Module 2 Assessment

Quiz, 15 questions

15/15 points (100%)

Correct
This is covered in 'Merging'.

1 / 1 point

14.
If Git informs you that a fast-forward merge is not possible, which one of these statements is probably true?

- [x] A commit was made on the base branch after the topic branch was created.

Correct
This is covered in 'Merging'.

- [ ] The merge has merge conflicts.
- [ ] The checked out commit has multiple parents.

1 / 1 point

15.
Which one of these statements about a merge involving a merge commit is true?

- [ ] A merge commit results in a linear commit history.
- [x] Git places the result of the merge into a new commit.

Correct
This is covered in 'Merging'.

- [ ] The merge is aborted if there are merge conflicts.

Module 2 Assessment

Quiz, 15 questions

15/15 points (100%)