# **Github copilot Questions by Github Copilot**

#### Domain 1: Responsible AI (7%)

#### 1. What is Responsible AI?

- a) AI that is always correct
- b) AI that adheres to ethical guidelines and fairness
- c) Al that operates without human intervention
- d) Al that is focused only on profitability

# 2. Which principle is critical for Responsible AI?

- a) Bias elimination
- b) High profitability
- c) Market dominance
- d) Speed of computation

#### 3. Responsible AI ensures AI models are:

- a) Biased towards a particular group
- b) Transparent and explainable
- c) Hidden from users
- d) Only used in entertainment

# 4. Which of the following is not a component of Responsible AI?

- a) Fairness
- b) Accountability
- c) Transparency
- d) Exclusivity

# 5. Responsible AI practices require:

- a) Ignoring privacy concerns
- b) Continuous monitoring and updating
- c) Keeping the models static
- d) Reducing model accuracy for speed

#### 6. Why is fairness important in AI?

- a) To ensure AI is profitable
- b) To avoid bias and discrimination
- c) To make AI faster
- d) To limit AI usage

### 7. What role does transparency play in Responsible AI?

- a) It hides the AI's decision-making process
- b) It ensures decisions are understandable
- c) It increases complexity
- d) It decreases trust

#### Domain 2: GitHub Copilot Plans and Features (31%)

### 1. What is GitHub Copilot primarily used for?

- a) Project management
- b) Al-powered code completion
- c) Bug tracking
- d) Version control

#### 2. Which IDEs support GitHub Copilot?

- a) Only Visual Studio Code
- b) Visual Studio Code, Visual Studio, and JetBrains IDEs
- c) Only IntelliJ IDEA
- d) Only Eclipse

# 3. How does GitHub Copilot suggest code?

- a) By using predefined templates
- b) By analyzing the context of your code and using machine learning models
- c) By searching through Stack Overflow posts
- d) By randomly generating code snippets

# 4. Which programming languages are supported by GitHub Copilot?

- a) Only Python and JavaScript
- b) Multiple languages including Python, JavaScript, and TypeScript
- c) Only Java and C++
- d) Only Ruby and PHP

# 5. What feature allows GitHub Copilot to offer context-aware code suggestions?

- a) Static analysis
- b) Machine learning models
- c) Manual coding
- d) Hardcoding suggestions

#### 6. GitHub Copilot can be used in:

- a) Only personal projects
- b) Both personal and professional projects
- c) Only open-source projects
- d) Only closed-source projects

# 7. How can users provide feedback on GitHub Copilot's suggestions?

- a) By modifying the source code
- b) By accepting or rejecting suggestions and providing feedback
- c) By emailing support
- d) By ignoring the suggestions

#### 8. Which subscription plans include GitHub Copilot?

- a) Free plan only
- b) Pro, Team, and Enterprise plans
- c) Only Enterprise plan
- d) Only Pro plan

# 9. What is the primary benefit of using GitHub Copilot?

- a) Reducing code quality
- b) Accelerating coding by generating code snippets
- c) Making coding harder
- d) Increasing debugging time

#### 10. GitHub Copilot helps developers by:

- a) Writing entire projects automatically
- b) Providing context-based code suggestions and completions
- c) Debugging code
- d) Managing version control

# 11. Which of the following is not a feature of GitHub Copilot?

- a) Code completion
- b) Code review
- c) Contextual suggestions
- d) Documentation generation

#### 12. GitHub Copilot can generate:

- a) Only comments
- b) Code snippets, comments, and documentation
- c) Only function names
- d) Only variable names

## 13. GitHub Copilot's suggestions are based on:

- a) A fixed set of rules
- b) Machine learning models trained on public code
- c) Random guesses
- d) User's previous projects

#### 14. Can GitHub Copilot be used for pair programming?

- a) Yes, it can assist in pair programming sessions
- b) No, it is only for solo developers
- c) Yes, but only in specific IDEs
- d) No, it does not support collaborative coding

#### 15. What is not required to use GitHub Copilot?

- a) An active GitHub account
- b) A supported editor or IDE
- c) A Copilot subscription
- d) A specific operating system

#### 16. How often does GitHub update Copilot's models?

- a) Weekly
- b) Periodically, based on improvements and feedback
- c) Monthly
- d) Never

#### 17. GitHub Copilot can help with:

- a) Writing tests
- b) Code refactoring
- c) Both writing tests and code refactoring
- d) Only documentation

#### 18. Which organization developed GitHub Copilot?

- a) Microsoft
- b) OpenAI in collaboration with GitHub
- c) Google
- d) Facebook

# 19. What is the primary goal of GitHub Copilot?

- a) To replace developers
- b) To assist developers by providing code suggestions
- c) To manage projects
- d) To debug code

#### 20. How can a developer disable GitHub Copilot for a specific project?

- a) By uninstalling the plugin
- b) By disabling it in the project settings
- c) By not writing any code
- d) By deleting their GitHub account

#### 21. What should a developer do if they encounter a bug in GitHub Copilot?

- a) Ignore it
- b) Report it through the feedback option in the editor
- c) Fix it themselves
- d) Stop using Copilot

#### 22. GitHub Copilot can be customized by:

- a) Modifying its source code
- b) Adjusting settings in the editor
- c) Changing the machine learning model
- d) Requesting changes from GitHub

#### 23. How does GitHub Copilot handle deprecated functions?

- a) It suggests using deprecated functions
- b) It avoids suggesting deprecated functions and offers alternatives
- c) It ignores deprecated functions
- d) It marks them as errors

#### 24. GitHub Copilot's code suggestions are based on:

- a) Publicly available code and user data
- b) Private user data only
- c) Random algorithms
- d) Code snippets from paid services

# 25. Which command can be used to accept GitHub Copilot's suggestion in Visual Studio Code?

- a) Tab
- b) Ctrl+Enter
- c) Shift+Tab
- d) Ctrl+Shift+S

#### **Domain 3: How GitHub Copilot Works and Handles Data (15%)**

#### 1. What type of model does GitHub Copilot use?

- a) Decision trees
- b) Neural networks
- c) Support vector machines
- d) K-nearest neighbors

#### 2. GitHub Copilot's model was trained using:

- a) GitHub's entire private repository data
- b) Public code repositories and other open-source projects
- c) Data from social media
- d) Proprietary algorithms only

# 3. How does GitHub Copilot ensure the privacy of user's code?

- a) By anonymizing and aggregating data
- b) By sharing it with third parties
- c) By storing it in unprotected servers
- d) By ignoring privacy concerns

# 4. What action can users take if they do not want their code to be used for training GitHub Copilot models?

- a) They can opt out of data sharing
- b) They cannot take any action
- c) They can delete their repositories
- d) They can stop using GitHub

#### 5. How frequently is the data used by GitHub Copilot updated?

- a) Daily
- b) Periodically, based on new public code contributions
- c) Never
- d) Every hour

# 6. What is the primary source of data for training GitHub Copilot?

- a) Proprietary datasets
- b) Publicly available code repositories
- c) User's private code
- d) Encrypted data from various sources

# 7. GitHub Copilot handles user data by:

- a) Storing it indefinitely
- b) Using it to improve suggestions and then deleting it
- c) Sharing it with other users
- d) Ignoring user data

#### 8. Can users review how their data is used by GitHub Copilot?

- a) Yes, through GitHub's privacy policy and settings
- b) No, it is not transparent
- c) Only by contacting support
- d) Only by reading code

#### 9. GitHub Copilot's suggestions are generated by:

- a) Manually curated code snippets
- b) Machine learning models analyzing the context of the code
- c) Random text generation
- d) Predefined templates

## 10. How does GitHub Copilot handle sensitive information in code?

- a) It anonymizes and encrypts all sensitive data
- b) It does not identify sensitive information
- c) It automatically removes sensitive data
- d) It stores sensitive data for future use

#### **Domain 4: Prompt Crafting and Prompt Engineering (9%)**

# 1. What is prompt engineering in the context of GitHub Copilot?

- a) Writing prompts for user surveys
- b) Crafting inputs to get desired code suggestions from Copilot
- c) Designing UI prompts
- d) Debugging code

# 2. Effective prompt crafting involves:

- a) Writing vague descriptions
- b) Providing clear and specific instructions
- c) Using only generic terms
- d) Ignoring the context

#### 3. What is a common practice to improve GitHub Copilot's suggestions?

- a) Using long and complex prompts
- b) Using clear, concise, and context-rich prompts
- c) Rewriting code manually
- d) Avoiding comments

# 4. Why is context important in prompt crafting for GitHub Copilot?

- a) It helps Copilot generate relevant and accurate suggestions
- b) It makes the code longer
- c) It confuses the Al
- d) It is not important

#### 5. Which of the following is an example of a good prompt for GitHub Copilot?

- a) "Write some code."
- b) "Create a function that sorts an array of integers in ascending order."
- c) "Do something."
- d) "Generate random text."

#### 6. What should be included in a prompt to get the best results from GitHub Copilot?

- a) Specific task description and relevant context
- b) Only the task description
- c) Irrelevant information
- d) Random code snippets

#### 7. How can a developer improve the quality of code suggestions from GitHub Copilot?

- a) By refining the prompt with more details and context
- b) By using Copilot without any prompts
- c) By ignoring Copilot's suggestions
- d) By disabling Copilot

## Domain 5: Developer Use Cases for AI (14%)

#### 1. Which developer task can AI, like GitHub Copilot, assist with?

- a) Writing documentation
- b) Generating code snippets
- c) Debugging code
- d) All of the above

# 2. Al tools like GitHub Copilot are beneficial for:

- a) Reducing time spent on repetitive coding tasks
- b) Replacing developers
- c) Increasing coding errors
- d) Making coding harder

#### 3. How can Al assist in code reviews?

- a) By automatically accepting all code
- b) By identifying potential issues and suggesting improvements
- c) By ignoring the code
- d) By replacing the reviewer

#### 4. Which of the following is a use case for AI in software development?

- a) Code generation
- b) Test case creation
- c) Code refactoring
- d) All of the above

# 5. Al can help developers by:

- a) Writing entire applications without any input
- b) Providing suggestions and automating repetitive tasks
- c) Ignoring user input
- d) Increasing the workload

#### 6. What is an example of Al improving developer productivity?

- a) Writing boilerplate code automatically
- b) Making developers write more code
- c) Removing all comments
- d) Ignoring best practices

#### 7. Al-driven code suggestions are useful for:

- a) Experienced developers only
- b) Both novice and experienced developers
- c) Only for specific languages
- d) Non-developers

# Domain 6: Testing with GitHub Copilot (9%)

# 1. How can GitHub Copilot assist with testing?

- a) By generating test cases based on code
- b) By ignoring tests
- c) By deleting existing tests
- d) By writing incorrect tests

# 2. What is a benefit of using GitHub Copilot for writing tests?

- a) Increased test coverage
- b) Decreased accuracy
- c) Slower development process
- d) Ignoring edge cases

# 3. GitHub Copilot can help in testing by:

- a) Generating boilerplate test code
- b) Ignoring test frameworks
- c) Removing existing tests
- d) Adding bugs to the code

# **Domain 7: Privacy Fundamentals and Context Exclusions (15%)**

# 1. What is a key aspect of privacy when using AI tools like GitHub Copilot?

- a) Sharing all code with third parties
- b) Protecting user data and ensuring it is not misused
- c) Ignoring user privacy
- d) Storing data indefinitely

# Answers

1.	b	4. b	14. a	24. a	9. b	2. a
2.	а	5. b	15. d	25. a	10. a	3. b
3.	b	6. b	16. b	<mark>1. b</mark>	1. b	4. d
4.	d	7. b	17. c	2. b	2. b	5. b
5.	b	8. b	18. b	3. a	3. b	6. a
6.	b	9. b	19. b	4. a	4. a	7. b
7.	b	10. b	20. b	5. b	5. b	1. a
1.	b	11. b	21. b	6. b	6. a	2. a
2.	b	12. b	22. b	7. b	7. a	3. a
3.	b	13. b	23. b	8. a	1. d	1. b