Outro

Score: 10/10

1. What does 'git revert' do?

- Reverts the changes made in the working directory
- Reverts the changes in the staging area
- Creates a new commit that undoes the specified commit
- Resets the HEAD to a previous commit

Explanation

'git revert' creates a new commit that undoes a previous commit by applying the inverse of the changes. This allows you to safely undo a commit without altering the repository history.

2. Which Git command is used to discard changes in the working directory and the staging area?

- git checkout
- git reset
- git revert
- git stash

Explanation

'git reset' is used to discard changes in the working directory and the staging area. It allows you to reset the state of the repository to a specific point in the commit history.

3. What does 'git stash' do?

- Deletes the current branch
- Deletes untracked files
- Temporarily shelves changes to working copy
- Applies all stashed changes to the working directory

Explanation

'git stash' temporarily shelves (or stashes) changes you've made to your working copy so you can work on something else, and then come back and re-apply the changes.

4. What is the purpose of 'git reflog'?

- Records changes in the working directory
- Records changes in the staging area
- Records when the tips of branches and other references were updated
- Records commits pushed to the remote repository

Explanation

'git reflog' is a reference log that records when the tips of branches and other references were updated in the local repository.

5. Which Git command is used to check out a specific commit?

- git reset

Explanation

git checkout

git revert

git stash

'git checkout' is used to check out a specific commit or a branch, allowing you to navigate the repository's history and inspect past states.

6. What does the 'soft' option in 'git reset' do?

Discards changes in the working directory and staging area

Moves the HEAD to the specified commit and resets the staging area

Moves the HEAD to the specified commit and resets the working directory

Deletes the commit history

Explanation

The 'soft' option in 'git reset' moves the HEAD to the specified commit and resets the staging area to match that commit, but leaves the working directory unchanged.

7. In Git, what does 'HEAD' refer to?

A tag for the initial commit

A reference to the latest commit on the currently checked out branch

Explanation

In Git, 'HEAD' is a reference to the currently checked out commit (i.e., the latest commit on the currently checked out branch). It is essentially a pointer to the currently active branch or commit.

A pointer to the remote repository

A reference to the staging area

8. What is the use of 'git checkout -b new-branch-name' command?

Switches to the specified branch

Creates a new branch with the specified name and switches to it

Deletes the specified branch

Creates a new empty commit

Explanation

The 'git checkout -b new-branch-name' command creates a new branch with the specified name and switches to that branch in a single step.

9. What is the effect of 'git reset --hard HEAD~1'?

Moves the HEAD to the current commit

Resets the HEAD to the initial commit

Resets the HEAD to one commit before the current HEAD and discards changes

Creates a new commit

Explanation

The 'git reset --hard HEAD~1' command resets the HEAD to one commit before the current HEAD, and it discards all changes after that commit.

10. What is the use of the course outro section in the online course?

- Introduces the course content
- Provides a summary and review of the course content
- Offers additional bonus content
- Serves as a troubleshooting section

Explanation

The course outro section provides a summary of the key concepts and topics covered in the course, along with a review of the learning outcomes and potential next steps for further learning or application.