

Quiz

Score: 13/14

1. What does the command 'git init' do?

Creates a new branch

Stages all the files for commit

Creates a new Git repository

Deletes the current repository

Explanation

The 'git init' command is used to create a new Git repository. It initializes a new repository by creating a .git subdirectory in the project's root directory.



2. What is the purpose of the .gitignore file in a Git repository?

Stores the Git repository settings

Specifies which files Git should track

Specifies which files Git should ignore

Stores the commit history

Explanation

The .gitignore file is used to specify intentionally untracked files that Git should ignore. It allows a user to specify files that should be ignored by Git.



3. What is the purpose of the command 'git status'?

Creates a new branch

Displays the state of the working directory and staging area

Commits all staged changes

Resets the working directory to the last commit

Explanation

The 'git status' command displays the state of the working directory and the staging area. It shows which changes have been staged, which haven't, and which files aren't being tracked by Git.



4. What does the command 'git add .' do?

Commits all changes in the working directory

Stages all files for the next commit

Reverts all changes in the working directory

Creates a new branch for the changes

Explanation

The 'git add .' command stages all the changes in the working directory for the next commit. It is used to update the staging area to include changes for the next commit.



5. What is the purpose of the command 'git commit'?

Pushes the changes to a remote repository

Explanation

Records the changes to the repository

Deletes the repository history

Creates a new branch for the changes

The 'git commit' command is used to record the changes to the repository. It creates a new commit containing the changes specified and also prompts for a commit message.

6. What does the command 'git log' do?

Creates a new branch

Displays the commit history

Commits all staged changes

Resets the working directory to the last commit

Explanation

The 'git log' command displays the commit history for the current branch, showing the commit hashes, author, date, and commit messages. It allows users to track changes made to the repository.

7. What is a Git branch?

A merge of multiple commits

A pointer to a specific commit in the repository's history

A backup of the entire repository

A separate copy of the repository

Explanation

A Git branch is a pointer to a specific commit in the repository's history. It allows users to work on different features, bug fixes, or experiments independently without affecting the main codebase.

8. What is the purpose of the command 'git branch'?

Deletes the current branch

Creates a new branch

Lists all the local branches in the repository

Merges the current branch with another branch

Explanation

The 'git branch' command is used to list, create, or delete branches in the repository. When used without options, it lists all the local branches in the repository.

9. What is the purpose of the command 'git checkout'?

Adds changes to the staging area

Switches branches or restores working tree files

Creates a new branch

Explanation

The 'git checkout' command is used to switch branches or restore working tree files. It allows users to navigate between branches and restore files to the state at a specific commit.

Deletes the current branch

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10. What does the command 'git merge' do?

Deletes the specified branch

Integrates changes from one branch into another

Creates a new branch with the specified changes

Stages all files for the next commit

Explanation

The 'git merge' command is used to integrate changes from one branch into another. It combines the changes from the specified branch into the current branch.

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11. What is the purpose of the command 'git push'?

Pulls changes from a remote repository

Commits changes to the local repository

Pushes the committed changes to a remote repository

Rolls back the last commit in the local repository

Explanation

The 'git push' command is used to push the committed changes in the local repository to a remote repository. It updates the remote repository with the changes made locally.

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12. What does the command 'git pull' do?

Pushes changes to a remote repository

Fetches changes from a remote repository

Fetches and integrates changes from a remote repository into the current branch

Creates a new branch based on changes from a remote repository

Explanation

The 'git pull' command is used to fetch and integrate changes from a remote repository into the current branch. It pulls changes from the remote repository and automatically merges them into the current branch.

13. What is a Git remote?

A local repository on the user's computer

A separate copy of the repository

A common repository for exchanging changes

A backup of the entire repository

Explanation

A Git remote is a common repository where team members can exchange their changes. It serves as a common location for all team members to push and pull changes.

14. What is the purpose of the command 'git clone'?

Creates a new local branch

Creates a copy of a remote repository on the local

Explanation

The 'git clone' command is used to create a copy of a remote repository on the local machine. It copies all the files and history

machine

from the remote repository to the local machine.

Pushes changes to a remote repository

Fetches changes from a remote repository