Git Actions Quiz

Updates branch refs.

- [x] Pushing to a remote
- [ ] Adding to staging
- [x] Committing

EXPLANATION

Using `git add` doesn't affect branch refs, but any sort of commit will. Committing locally will move your local HEAD ref to your new commit, and `git push` will update the remote repository's branch ref to the new commit you've added.

Only affects your local repository.

- [x] Adding to staging
- [ ] Pushing to a remote
- [x] Committing

EXPLANATION

The key word here is "local". Your staging area and commit history are limited to the repository on your machine. Only after using `git push` does your commit history & code get shared with the remote.

Makes code available for a pull request.

- ( ) Committing

- [x] Pushing to a remote
- [ ] Adding to staging

EXPLANATION

You must use `git push` to make code accessible to others. There's no way to open a pull request on your local repo!

Can be easily rolled back without affecting your repository's history.

- [x] Adding to staging
- [ ] Pushing to a remote
- [ ] Committing

EXPLANATION

Until you've used `git commit`, your commit history does not reflect your changes. `git add` can be easily rolled back with `git reset` or `git checkout`.

Creates a new commit in your local commit history.

- [ ] Pushing to a remote
- [x] Committing
- [ ] Adding to staging

EXPLANATION

Using `git commit` will add your changes as a new commit in your local repo. `git add` moves your changes to the staging area, but doesn't commit them, and pushing to a remote only adds a

commit to a remote repository.