

❖ **1. Git is a ..... Version control system.**

- A. Central
- B. Local
- C. Distributed
- D. None

Answer: C

❖ **2. .... Stores all changes to files on your computer, making it difficult or impossible to recover them if any errors occur or files get lost.**

- A. Local
- B. Central
- C. Distributed
- D. None

Answer: A

❖ **3. .... Involves having a server or repository where all the work is stored. To make changes, you need to send a request, make the changes, and then push them back to the central repository. However, if something goes wrong with the central version, and it crashes or is lost, all the code is gone.**

- A. Local
- B. Central
- C. Distributed
- D. None

Answer: B

❖ **4. .... allows you to have a copy of all the changes that have occurred throughout the project's lifetime and the codes on your computer. If anything happens to the original code, you can send your code and the history of changes that have occurred since the project started, as if nothing had happened.**

- A. Local
- B. Central
- C. Distributed
- D. None

Answer: C

❖ **5. It's the place or folder where Git stores the code and any changes that occur in it.**

- A. Tree
- B. BLOB
- C. Repository
- D. Commit

Answer: C

❖ **6. It's a snapshot of a file at a certain moment in GIT terminology.**

- A. Tree
- B. BLOB
- C. Repository
- D. Commit

Answer: B

❖ **7. It's the current state of the directories and files on your local machine. You can make changes to any file in it.**

- A. Tree
- B. BLOB
- C. Working Tree
- D. Commit

Answer: C

❖ **8. When the file is ....., It means git doesn't know it has changed.**

- A. untracked
- B. tracked
- C. removed
- D. changed

Answer: A

❖ **9. Version control system is a system that is like a database of references that stores all the changes that occurred to the code.**

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

❖ **10. If the central repository is lost or damaged, it can be difficult or impossible to recover the code.**

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

❖ **11. We have just created a new file called “home.html”. Which of the following will add this file so that we can commit it in git?**

- A. git add home.html
- B. git add new
- C. git add -a home.html
- D. git commit home.html

Answer: A

❖ **12. Which of the following is correct git command to set your username during git initial setup?**

- A. git config --global [user.name](http://user.name/) "Rajneesh"
- B. git config --global user "Rajneesh"
- C. git init config --global [user.name](http://user.name/) "Rajneesh"
- D. git --global [user.name](http://user.name/) "Rajneesh"

Answer: A

❖ **13. Git command to list all the settings Git can find at any point of time is.....**

- A. git config
- B. git config --settings
- C. git --list
- D. git config --list

Answer: D

❖ **14. Git command that helps us initialize git repository for the project (folder) that we intend to track using version control system Git is.....**

- A. git config
- B. git init
- C. git add .
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

◆ **15. How can you view the commit history in Git?**

- A. git logs
- B. git history
- C. git commits
- D. git log

Answer: D

◆ **16. What does the .git directory store?**

- A. Configuration files
- B. Source code
- C. Project documentation
- D. Repository metadata and version history

Answer: D

◆ **17. After you install Git and prior to issuing the first commit, which two configuration properties does the tool expect to be configured?**

- A. username and email address
- B. username and password
- C. email address and password
- D. username and IP address

Answer: A

◆ **18. What is the default branch name in Git?**

- A. master
- B. trunk
- C. main
- D. branch

Answer: A

◆ **19. The ..... enables you to view your git log as a graph.**

- A. --oneline
- B. --graph
- C. --patents
- D. --state

Answer: B

❖ **20. The ..... flag causes git log to display one commit per line?**

- A. --oneline
- B. --graph
- C. --patents
- D. --state

Answer: A

❖ **21. What is the different between files and blobs?**

- A. blobs is the same as files but in git's context
- B. files are tracked by the operating system while blobs are not
- C. blobs don't store metadata like files
- D. blobs's name has to be a hash

Answer: C

❖ **22. The contents of files are stored in.....**

- A. blobs
- B. files
- C. tress
- D. bag

Answer: A

❖ **23. What do commit store.....**

- A. diff between the current and previous states
- B. entire snapshot of the repo
- C. metadata about the commit
- D. b and c

Answer: D

❖ **24. What command used to show the content of objects stored in .git?**

- A. git log -cat
- B. git cat-hash
- C. git cat-file
- D. git log

Answer: C

❖ **25. trees in git**

- A. stores the contents of files
- B. trees store only blobs
- C. trees can't contain other trees
- D. trees lists blobs and possibly other trees

Answer: D

❖ **26. How does git internally represents represent branch**

- A. A separate copy of the entire repository
- B. A light-weight pointer to a specific commit
- C. A special file containing all changes made on that branch
- D. D. git doesn't support branching, they are a git hub feature.

Answer: B

❖ **27. All of the following are true about how git stores blobs except**

- A. Git stores the entire content of the file in the blob object.
- B. Git uses a unique SHA-1 hash to identify each blob object.
- C. Git may reuse existing blobs if the content is identical.
- D. Blobs can store additional information like file permissions.

Answer: D

❖ **28. A branch is....**

- A. expensive
- B. just a SHA
- C. the same as a commit
- D. not important in git

Answer: B

❖ **29. To create a new branch you use:**

- A. git merge
- B. git checkout with no options
- C. git pull
- D. git branch

Answer: D

◆ 30. .... Alters history

- A. rebase
- B. merge
- C. push
- D. nothing alters history in git

Answer: A

◆ 31. Merge commits has....

- A. 2 or more parents:
- B. just 2 parents
- C. just 1 parent
- D. no parents

Answer: B

◆ 32. Merge has .... outcome(s)

- A. just 1 outcome
- B. 2 outcomes (Fast forward, divergence) merges
- C. 2 outcomes (rebase, merge)
- D. 3 or more

Answer: B

◆ 33. To checkout a new branch ....

- A. git checkout -d <branch-name>
- B. git checkout -b <branch-name>
- C. git branch <branch-name>
- D. you can't checkout a new branch

Answer: B

◆ 34. Merge commits happen when .....

- A. history has diverged, and you merge
- B. history has diverged, and you rebase
- C. history has not diverged, and you merge
- D. history has not diverged, and you rebase

Answer: A

❖ **35. Rebase is used best with .....**

- A. private branches only.
- B. public branches only.
- C. private and public.
- D. none of the above.

Answer: A

❖ **36. to place feature branch on top of main .....**

- A. git rebase feature-branch
- B. git rebase main
- C. git merge main
- D. git merge feature-branch

Answer: B

❖ **37. You can't use rebase and merge in the same repo .....**

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

❖ **38. In git terminology, ..... is a reference variable that points to the tip of your current branch**

- A. refs
- B. HEAD
- C. checkout
- D. config

Answer: B

❖ **39. The command ..... allows you to view the history of HEAD's movements through different branches and commits.**

- A. git config --get-regexp branches
- B. git revert
- C. git pull --rebase
- D. git reflog

Answer: D



- ❖ **40. Git reflog allows you to view HEAD's past movements through commits, and you are able to identify each commit because git reflog lists its .....**

- A. Timestamp
- B. Parent
- C. SHA
- D. None

Answer: C

- ❖ **41. Knowing a particular commit's SHA allows you to merge it onto a branch, revert it or reset it.**

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

- ❖ **42. Git cherry-pick allows you to merge a commit onto a branch, including all of that commit's history.**

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

- ❖ **43. You can merge a particular commit onto your branch by running this command.**

- A. `git merge <commit-SHA>`
- B. `git merge <branch-name>`
- C. `git merge origin/<branch-name>`
- D. `git merge <branch-SHA>`

Answer: A

- ❖ **44. If you have been working on a feature branch for a long time, and had trouble merging it onto your project's main branch, you can use ..... to select a particular set of changes and additions to merge and ignore the rest (that are causing merge conflicts).**

- A. `git merge <SHA-of-desired-commit>`
- B. `git cherry-pick <SHA-of-desired-commit>`
- C. `git revert <SHA-of-desired-commit>`
- D. `git commit -m "yes"`

Answer: B

❖ **45. You can't use Git without GitHub.**

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

❖ **46. What's the git command that downloads your repository from GitHub to your computer?**

- A. git push
- B. git pull
- C. git fork
- D. git clone

Answer: D

❖ **47. What is the command to push the current repository to the remote origin?**

- A. git push origin
- B. git pull origin
- C. git remote add origin <uri>
- D. git commit

Answer: A

❖ **48. What will the `git remote -v` command print in the terminal**

- A. A list of remote repositories and their Urls
- B. The current git version you're running
- C. The last 5 git versions you've installed
- D. An inline editor for modifying remote repositories

Answer: A

❖ **49. What does the git fetch command do?**

- A. Merges changes from the remote repository into the local repository
- B. Updates remote-tracking branches to reflect changes in the remote repository
- C. Updates the local repository with changes from the remote repository
- D. Change the state of your current working branches.

Answer: B

❖ **50. How can merge conflicts be resolved in Git?**

- A. By accepting only local changes
- B. By accepting only remote changes
- C. By combining both local and remote changes
- D. Any of the above

Answer: D

❖ **51. git pull is a combination of .....**

- A. fetch and merge
- B. add and commit
- C. branch and checkout
- D. clone and push

Answer: A

❖ **52. What is the command to get all the change history of a remote repository?**

- A. git fetch
- B. git add remote
- C. git merge
- D. git push

Answer: A

❖ **53. What is a "conflict" in git?**

- A. A critical bug in the code
- B. An error message produced by Git
- C. A disagreement between team members
- D. A situation where Git cannot automatically merge changes

Answer: D

❖ **54. To edit the last commit without creating a new one, you can use:**

- A. git commit
- B. git amend
- C. git commit --amend
- D. git revert

Answer: C

❖ **55. To reorder commits in an interactive rebase, what option is typed before the commit's SHA**

- A. reorder
- B. pick
- C. edit
- D. choose

Answer: B

❖ **56. What git command can be used to combine multiple commits?**

- A. git rebase -i
- B. git squash
- C. git commit --squash
- D. git combine

Answer: A

❖ **57. The git command that removes all the stashes is**

- A. git drop stash
- B. git clear stash
- C. git stash clear
- D. git stash drop

Answer: C

❖ **58. To completely delete the last commit, use**

- A. git drop HEAD
- B. git revert HEAD
- C. git reset --hard HEAD~1
- D. git commit -d HEAD

Answer: C

❖ **59. what can be a good rule of thumb is to use?**

- A. revert on public branches and reset on private
- B. reset on public branches and reset on public
- C. always merge
- D. always rebase

Answer: A

❖ **60. What is the purpose of creating tags in Git?**

- A. To undo the effects of a commit
- B. To create a new branch from a specific commit
- C. To mark specific points in the Git history for future reference
- D. To temporarily save changes from the working directory

Answer: C

❖ **61. To List all git tags in your local repo, use:**

- A. `git tag`
- B. `git tag --list`
- C. `git tag --show`
- D. `git log --tag`

Answer: A

❖ **62. How do GitHub releases typically relate to tags?**

- A. Tags are always created for every release
- B. There's no direct connection between tags and releases
- C. Releases are always created for every tag
- D. Tags can be created independently of releases

Answer: A

❖ **3. What triggers a GitHub Action workflow to run?**

- A. Manually by a user
- B. Pushing code to a specific branch
- C. Any change to the repository
- D. All of the above

Answer: D