Module 4 Assessment

TOTAL POINTS 15

1. Which one of these is the main goal of a pull request?   1 point

    ○ Create a branch.

    ○ Obtain a clone of a repository.

    ⦿ Merge a branch into a project.

2. Which one of these statements is true?   1 point

    ⦿ A pull request can act as a form of review and approval.

    ○ A pull request can be made only when a branch is being merged.

    ○ A pull request must be made from a forked repository.

3. Which one of these statements is true?   1 point

    ⦿ Merging a pull request may result in a merge conflict.

    ○ Merging a pull request always creates a merge commit.

    ○ A pull request merge can not be fast-forwarded.

4. Which one of these statements is true?   1 point

    ○ A pull request must include a forked repository.

    ⦿ Pull requests can facilitate team discussion.

    ○ Pull requests can not be modified.

5. When can you open a pull request?   1 point

    ⦿ When you want feedback on your work.

    ○ Only when the branch is created.

    ○ Only when the branch is ready to be merged.

6. Which one of these is true about squash merges?   1 point

    ○ A squash merge creates a merge commit.

    ⦿ A squash merge can result in deleted commits.

    ○ A squash merge can not be done when merging a pull request.

7. Which one of these statements is true?   1 point

    ⦿ A fork is a remote repository.

    ○ A fork is considered the source of truth.

    ○ A fork is an upstream repository.

8. Which one of statements about forks is true?   1 point

    ⦿ The upstream repository may have access to the fork.

    ○ The upstream repository always has access to the fork.

    ○ The upstream respository never has access to the fork.

9. After forking a repository, which one of these statements is true? 1 point

○ The two repositories can not be synchronized.

◉ The commit histories of the two repositories may begin to differ.

○ The two repositories will automatically remain synchronized.

10. Which one of these statements is true? 1 point

○ There is no reason to clone a forked repository.

◉ Cloning a forked repository creates a local repository.

○ A fork and a clone are the same thing.

11. Assume that you have a forked repository and an upstream repository. Who selects the merge strategy if a pull request is merged? 1 point

○ The requester.

◉ The person merging the pull request.

○ The creator of the topic branch.

12. Which one of these statements about centralized workflows is true? 1 point

○ Pull requests are common in centralized workflows.

◉ There is usually a single branch on the remote repository.

○ Using a centralized workflow is discouraged.

13. Which one of these statements about feature branch workflows is true? 1 point

◉ Most work is done on a feature branch.

○ Using a feature branch workflow is discouraged.

○ Pull requests are not possible in feature branch workflows.

14. Which one of these statements about forking workflows is true? 1 point

○ Using a forking workflow is discouraged.

○ The forked repository must have write access to the upstream repository.

◉ A forking workflow involves multiple remote repositories.

15. Which one of these statements about Gitflow workflows is true? 1 point

◉ Gitflow workflows can accomodate hotfixes.

○ Gitflow workflows contain no long-running branches.

○ Gitflow workflows work best with small projects.

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