



Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE
100%

Module 2 Assessment

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

1. In Git, what is modeled as a directed acyclic graph?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ The staging area.
- ☐ The working tree.
- ☒ The commit history.



Correct

This is covered in 'Git's Graph Model'.

2. How are Git commits connected?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ The staging area lists the connections.
- ☐ A commit object contains the SHA-1 of its child or children.
- ☒ A commit references its parent(s).



Correct

This is covered in 'Git's Graph Model'.

3. What is a Git ID?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ The user's name and email address.
- ☒ The name of a Git object.
- ☐ The ID of the local repository.



Correct

This is covered in 'Git IDs'.

4. If a large file changes by one character, what would you expect to happen to its corresponding SHA-1 value?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ It would change drastically.
- ☐ It would not change.
- ☐ It would slightly change.



Correct

This is covered in 'Git IDs'.

5. What do branch labels point to?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Every commit of a branch.
- ☐ The initial commit of a branch.
- ☒ The most recent commit of a branch.



Correct

This is covered in 'References'.

6. How many HEAD references are in a local repository?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ One for each branch label.
- ☐ One for each commit.
- ☒ One.

✓ **Correct**

This is covered in 'References'.

7. Which one of these statements is correct?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ A tag always points to a specific commit.
- ☐ A tag is another name for a branch label.
- ☐ The HEAD reference always points to a tag.

✓ **Correct**

This is covered in 'References'.

8. What happens when a branch is created?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ The HEAD reference changes.
- ☐ Commits are copied.
- ☒ A branch label is created.

✓ **Correct**

This is covered in 'Branches'.

9. Which one of these statements is correct?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Checkout retrieves content from the remote repository.
- ☒ Checkout updates the working tree and HEAD reference.
- ☐ Checkout prevents others from changing a branch.

✓ **Correct**

This is covered in 'Branches'.

10. What does a detached HEAD mean?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ The HEAD reference points to a branch label.
- ☒ The HEAD reference points directly to a commit SHA-1.
- ☐ The HEAD reference does not point to anything.

✓ **Correct**

This is covered in 'Branches'.

11. What does "deleting a branch" immediately do?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Deletes a branch label.
- ☐ Deletes only the commits that are unique to the branch.
- ☐ Deletes all of the commits of the branch.

✓ **Correct**

This is covered in 'Branches'.

12. Which one of the following statements is true?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ A merge always creates a new commit.
- ☒ Merging combines the work of branches.
- ☐ A commit can only belong to one branch at a time.

✓ **Correct**

This is covered in 'Merging'.

13. Which one of the following statements about fast-forward merges is true?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ The merge may change some commits.
- ☐ The merge may result in a merge conflict.
- ☒ The merge moves a branch label.

✓ **Correct**

This is covered in 'Merging'.

14. If Git informs you that a fast-forward merge is not possible, which one of these statements is most likely to be true?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ A commit was made on the base branch after the topic branch was created.
- ☐ The merge has merge conflicts that must be resolved first.
- ☐ The checked out commit has multiple parents.

✓ **Correct**

This is covered in 'Merging'.

15. Which one of these statements about a merge involving a merge commit is true?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ A merge commit results in a linear commit history.
- ☒ Git places the result of the merge into a new commit.
- ☐ The merge is aborted if there are merge conflicts.

✓ **Correct**

This is covered in 'Merging'.