**Git**

1. Suppose you had a file, called first.md, and you made a copy of this file, named it second.md and made some changes to it. Next, suppose you ran diff -u first.md second.md.

Here is the content of the original first.md

A

B

C

D

E

F

Here is the output of the diff command:

Text

Description automatically generated with low confidenceWhat is the content of second.md?

AB$C#%EF

1. (True or False) If you accidentally add a file to the staging area, you can remove it using git reset. For example, if you accidentally add thrid.md, but don’t want it to be committed yet, run git reset thrid.md and the file will be removed from the staging area, **but it will still be in your working directory**. T
2. (True or False) The commands git reset and git revert can only be used to undo commits in the git repository. F

git reset 可以撤销提交，也可以撤销暂存的更改（staged changes）

git revert 是通过创建一个新的提交来撤销指定提交的更改。其用途主要是撤销提交，而不会改变分支的历史顺序。

1. (True or False) The commands git checkout can be used to roll back to a certain commit hash (check the documentation if you are unsure).

T 通常用于查看或暂时回退，而不是永久修改分支状态

1. (True or False) We cannot commit changes in the working directory directly to the repo without adding it to the staging index first (read the documentation if you are unsure).F git commit -a
2. (True or False) git log -p and git log will give you the same output.

F -p提交历史 + 每个提交的更改内容

1. (True or False) git log --oneline and git log --stat will give you the same output.F
2. (True or False) It is recommended that in most cases we should use git revert rather than git reset to undo commits because git revert is safer.

T git revert 撤销提交比 git reset 更安全，因为它不会更改提交历史