

# GitHub Assessment

## Beginner: Check for understanding

1. (multiple answer) Git is:

- ☒ a. A version control system
- ☐ b. Centralized
- ☐ c. Distributed
- ☐ d. The same as GitHub

2. (T/F) Git and GitHub are the same thing.

F

3. (multiple choice) What is GitHub?

- ☒ a. A host for Git repositories
- ☐ b. An integrated development environment (IDE)
- ☐ c. The company that owns Git
- ☐ d. All of the above

4. (fill in the blank) What is the name of the branch where the deployment-ready code is kept? [Master or Main](#)

5. (T/F) Pull requests should be fully functional and not contain any bugs before getting teammates to look through them. [F](#)

6. (T/F) Git stores the history of changes made to the codebase over time, and information about who made those changes. [T](#)

7. (multiple choice) What is Markdown?

- ☒ a. A syntax for easily formatting text on the web.
- ☐ b. A way to grade projects on GitHub.
- ☐ c. A programming language for creating web-based applications.
- ☐ d. A way to deploy code to the cloud.

8. (multiple choice) What is a commit?

- ☐ a. A snapshot of all the files in the repository.

- ☒ b. A snapshot of just the changes from one time to the other.
- ☐ c. A collection of branches.
- ☐ d. Another name for a repository.

9. (multiple choice) What is a branch?

- ☐ a. A pointer to a specific commit.
- ☐ b. A link between the local and remote histories.
- ☐ c. The centralized location where repositories are stored.
- ☒ d. A version of a file at a specific time.

10. (multiple choice) Which of the following commands will create a new branch?

- ☐ a. `git checkout new-branch`
  - ☒ b. `git checkout -b new-branch`
  - ☐ c. `git clone new-branch`
  - ☐ d. `git create-branch new-branch`
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# Intermediate: Check for understanding

1. (T/F) Staging, or `git add`, is required before creating a commit. **T**
2. (multiple choice) Which of the following commands will allow you to change branches?
  - ☒ a. `git checkout`
  - ☐ b. `git clone`
  - ☐ c. `git add`
  - ☐ d. `git commit`
3. (multiple answer) What are the characteristics of a good commit message?
  - ☐ a. Short, less than 50 characters.
  - ☐ b. Describe the change introduced by the commit.
  - ☒ c. Tell the story of how your project has evolved.
  - ☐ d. Commit messages are optional.
4. (T/F) The command `git push` is used to grab changes from the remote repository into your local repository. **F**
5. (multiple choice) Which of the following commands will allow you to grab commits from the remote repository into your local repository?
  - ☒ a. `git pull`
  - ☐ b. `git push`
  - ☐ c. `git checkout`
  - ☐ d. `git add`
6. (T/F) Merging allows you to combine changes made on one branch with the changes on a different branch. **T**
7. (multiple choice) Which of the following commands will merge branch-a *into* the master branch?
  - ☐ a. `git checkout master` and `git merge branch-a`
  - ☒ b. `git checkout branch-a` and `git merge master`
  - ☐ c. `git merge master` and `git checkout branch-a`
  - ☐ d. `git merge branch-a` and `git checkout master`
8. (T/F) Git can be used with most text editors. **T**

9. (T/F) Cloning a repository gets you a local copy of only the master branch. **F**
10. (multiple choice) What does the command `git branch` (without any options) do?
- ☒ a. Shows you a list of your local branches.
  - ☐ b. Creates a new branch
  - ☐ c. Deletes a branch
  - ☐ d. Renames a branch
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# Advanced: Check for understanding

1. (multiple choice) A command to see a repository's history is:
  - ☒ a. `git log`
  - ☐ b. `git commit`
  - ☐ c. `git clone`
  - ☐ d. `git push`
2. (multiple answer) What are some merge strategies you can use with Git?
  - ☒ a. Fast forward
  - ☐ b. Recursive
  - ☐ c. Extrapolated
  - ☐ d. Interdependent
3. (T/F) A rebase can be used to create a fast forward merge. T
4. (multiple answer) What are the different options or `git reset`?
  - ☒ a. Soft
  - ☒ b. Mixed
  - ☒ c. Hard
  - ☐ d. Skip
5. (multiple choice) Which type of reset could you use if you'd like to keep changes in your staging area?
  - ☐ a. `git reset --soft`
  - ☒ b. `git reset --mixed`
  - ☐ c. `git reset --hard`
  - ☐ d. `git reset --skip`
6. (multiple choice) Which type of reset could you use if you'd like to keep changes in your working area?
  - ☐ a. `git reset --soft`
  - ☒ b. `git reset --mixed`
  - ☐ c. `git reset --hard`
  - ☐ d. `git reset --skip`

7. (multiple choice) Which type of reset could you use if you'd like to get rid of all your changes?

- ☐ a. git reset --soft
- ☐ b. git reset --mixed
- ☒ c. git reset --hard
- ☐ d. git reset --skip

8. (T/F) Git commits are dependent on its parent commit. T

9. (T/F) Git revert is a dangerous command that alters the repository's history. T

10. (multiple choice) Which of the following commands could alter a repository's existing history, therefore making it dangerous?

- ☒ a. git rebase
- ☐ b. git commit
- ☐ c. git revert
- ☐ d. git branch