Review Test Submission: Q1-GIT

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Course	COM_S 309 All Sections (Spring 2017)
Test	Q1-GIT
Started	2/12/17 8:26 PM
Submitted	2/12/17 8:38 PM
Due Date	2/12/17 11:59 PM
Status	Completed
Attempt Score	40 out of 40 points
Time Elapsed	12 minutes out of 1 hour
Instructions	You can do these over and over until you get them all correct.
Results Displayed	All Answers, Submitted Answers, Correct Answers, Feedback, Incorrectly Answered Questions

Question 1

1 out of 1 points

what does the command 'git checkout ABC' do?

Selected Answer: ✓ switch to a branch named ABC

Answers:
- create a new branch named ABC
- ✓ switch to a branch named ABC
- Create a new branch ABC and switches to it
- Add the branch ABC to the remote repository

Question 2

1 out of 1 points

What is the command to create a new git repository?

Selected Answer: ✓ git init

Answers:
- git add
- ✓ git init
- git pull
- git clone

Question 3

1 out of 1 points

Which of the following statements is true?

Selected Answer: both 'git fetch' and 'git pull' retrieves all new commits from a remote

Answers:
A git fetch is what you would do to bring a local branch up-to-date with its remote version

both 'git fetch' and 'git pull' retrieves all new commits from a remote

"git fetch' merges content for all branches, 'git pull' merges only the master branch.

'git fetch' gets the items from the local repository and puts them on the working directory.

Question 4

1 out of 1 points

Which of the following is an advantage of using GIT?

Selected Answer: All of the above

Answers:
Data redundancy and replication

All of the above

Collaboration friendly

High availability

Question 5

5 out of 5 points

Alice had made changes to Main.java. She has already saved those changes to the staging area.

Now she wants to undo the changes she made to Main.java back to what it is in the local repository.

Choose one of the following to achieve what Alice wants

Selected Answer: git checkout HEAD Main.java

Answers:
git checkout Main.java

git reset HEAD Main.java

git checkout -- Main.java

git checkout HEAD Main.java

Response Feedback:
git checkout file (will copy from staging area to working directory)

git checkout HEAD file (will copy from HEAD to both staging area and to working directory)

Question 6

1 out of 1 points

John has made changes to Main.java. John needs to push his changes to the remote repository to

show his team members. Choose one of the following to achieve what John wants

Selected Answer:
git add Main.java
git commit -m "Made changes"
✓ git push

Answers:
git add Main.java
git commit -m "Made changes"
✓ git push

git add Main.java
git push

git push Main.java

git commit Main.java
git push

Response Feedback: First, we need to put Main.java in the local repository. Then, we have to push to the remote repository.

Question 7

1 out of 1 points

which command is used to synchronize your branch with upstream(remote repository) changes

Selected Answer: ✓ git pull

Answers:
git push

✓ git pull

git checkout

git add

Question 8

5 out of 5 points

Bob has made changes to Main.java. Meanwhile, John had made changes to Main.java as well and has pushed his changes to the remote repository. Now, Bob want to push his changes without overriding Jon changes. Choose one of the following to achieve what Bob wants

Selected Answer:
git add Main.java
git commit -m "Made changes"
git pull
Resolve Conflicts
✓ git push

Answers:
git add Main.java
git commit -m "Made changes"
git push

git pull
git add Main.java
git commit -m "Made changes"
Resolve Conflicts
git push

git add Main.java
git commit -m "Made changes"
git pull
Resolve Conflicts
git push

git pull
git merge
git commit -m "Made changes"
git push

Response Feedback: First you need to make a commit of the changes you need. And then you need to pull and resolve conflicts and then make a push.

If you try to push (without a pull), git will return with a failure and ask you to pull.

Question 9

1 out of 1 points

git add <FILE-<file-NAMEs> command is used to

Selected Answer: Move all your selected changes since your last commit to the staging area.

Answers: Move all of your changes in your working directory since your last commit to the staging area.

Move all your selected changes since your last commit to the staging area.

Store the selected changes to the repository

Merge the changes that were made in the working branch with the master branch

Question 10

1 out of 1 points

What does the command git push <REMOTE-NAME> <BRANCH-NAME> do

Selected Answer: Push the branch to the remote repository

Answers: Push the branch to the staging area

Push the branch to the remote repository

merge the mentioned branch to the master branch

merges the branch to the remote repositories branch

Question 11

1 out of 1 points

Which of the following option(s) is(are) used to create a branch and checkout. (There may be more than one correct answer).

Selected Answers: git checkout -b "new branch"

git branch "new branch"
git checkout "new branch"

git branch --create "new branch"
git checkout "new branch"

Answers:
- git checkout -b "new branch"
- git branch "new branch"
  git checkout "new branch"
- git branch -c "new branch"
  git checkout "new branch"
- git branch --create "new branch"
  git checkout "new branch"

Response Feedback: You can create a branch and checkout using git checkout -b branch or

create the branch and checkout the branch

Question 12

1 out of 1 points

Mark all true statements (Note there can be more than one correct answer).

Using git commit, the file is committed to the local repository, but not in your remote repository.

There are four main sections of a git project. The first one is your Working Directory which holds the actual files. The second one is the Index which acts as a staging area and finally the third one is the local repository which has snapshots of your project. In addition, there is usually a remote repository as well.

Answers: git add is used to send the changes in the HEAD to your remote repository.

Using git commit, the file is committed to the local repository, but not in your remote repository.

There are four main sections of a git project. The first one is your Working Directory which holds the actual files. The second one is the Index which acts as a staging area and finally the third one is the local repository which has snapshots of your project. In addition, there is usually a remote repository as well.

git commit is used to synchronize the changes in your local repository with the remote repository.

Question 13

1 out of 1 points

Which of the following option can be used to show a list of all objects in HEAD?

Selected Answer: git ls-tree HEAD

Answers:
- git commits -v
- git log
- git status --commits
- git ls-tree HEAD

Question 14

1 out of 1 points

git clone command is used to:

Selected Answer: Create a copy of an existing Git repository

Answers: Create a copy of an existing Git repository

Copy everything to the remote repository

Create a new repository

Move all your changes to the staging area

Question 15

1 out of 1 points

what is the command to show the list of all the branches?

Selected Answer: git branch -a

Answers: git status

git branch -a

git branches

git remote -branch

Question 16

1 out of 1 points

what is the command to delete a branch named ABC?

Selected Answer: git branch -d ABC

Answers: git checkout -b ABC

git rm ABC

git branch -d ABC

git remove ABC

Question 17

5 out of 5 points

Alice has made changes to Main.java. She has saved the changed Main.java to the staging area.

Then, she worked more on Main.java and made some new changes.

She wants to discard these new changes by copying from the staged area to the working directory.

Help Alice choose the correct command: (There are more than one correct answers)

git checkout -- Main.java

git checkout Main.java

Answers: git reset HEAD Main.java

git reset -- Main.java

git checkout -- Main.java

git checkout HEAD main.java

git checkout Main.java

Response Feedback:

Note that there are at least three versions of checkout.

1) You can checkout a branch.

2) You can copy a file from stage to Working directory

3) You can copy a file from local repo to stage and working directory

Note that the "--" is used for disambiguation. If you want to learn more - ASK ME (or find out).

Question 18

3 out of 3 points

Bob has made changes to many files but wants to commit only one file (Main.java). He doesn't want to discard the changes he made to other files and wants to stage them. Choose one of the following to achieve what Bob wants.

Selected Answer:
B. git add .
git commit Main.java -m "commit message"

Answers:
A. git commit Main.java -m "commit message"

B. git add .
git commit Main.java -m "commit message"

C. git commit -m "commit message"

D. git add .
git commit -m "commit message"

Response Feedback:

git add . saves every change in stage

git commit Main.java copies the Main.java changes from stage to the repository.

Question 19

1 out of 1 points

The commit object does not store which of the following items?

Selected Answer:
List of all the branches in your repository

Answers:
Reference to parent commit objects.

A forty character string that uniquely identifies the commit object

A set of files, representing the state of a project at a given point of time (snapshot).

List of all the branches in your repository

Question 20

1 out of 1 points

Which command shows a list of all the commits that are on the local repository?

Selected Answer: git log

Answers: git config
git commit
git status
git log

Question 21

1 out of 1 points

Which of the below commands is used to view what has been added to the stage or index.

Selected Answer: git ls-files --stage

Answers: git ls-stage -v
git ls-tree --stage
git ls-files --stage
git log index

Question 22

1 out of 1 points

What is the command to create a new branch and switch to it.

Selected Answer: git checkout -b <BRANCH-NAME>

Answers: git checkout <BRANCH-NAME>
git checkout -b <BRANCH-NAME>
git branch -d <BRANCH-NAME>
git branch <BRANCH-NAME>

Question 23

1 out of 1 points

Bob wants to merge the changes that were made in the **working** branch to the **master** branch. Choose one of the following to achieve what Bob wants

Selected Answer: git checkout master
git merge working

Answers: git checkout working
git merge master
git checkout master
git merge working
git checkout master
git merge master

git merge master working

Response Feedback: First you need to checkout master and then merge the branch you want merged!

Question 24

3 out of 3 points

Which of the following options can be used to force delete a branch? (when local branch tracks a remote branch but has not been pushed)

- git branch -D "branch name"
- git branch --delete --force "branch name"

Answers: git branch -d "branch name"

- git branch -D "branch name"

git branch -f "branch name"

- git branch --delete --force "branch name"

Response Feedback: Both git branch -D and git branch --delete --force will force delete the branch

Sunday, February 12, 2017 8:39:01 PM CST

← OK