Comprehension Check due May 31, 2021 04:58 +03

# Question 1

1/1 point (graded)

Which statement describes reasons why we recommend using git and Github when working on data analysis projects?

Cit and CitHub facilitate fact, high throughput analysis of large data
<ul><li>Git and GitHub facilitate fast, high-throughput analysis of large data sets.</li></ul>
Oit and GitHub allow easy version control, collaboration, and resource sharing.
Git and GitHub have graphical interfaces that make it easy to learn to code in R.
Git and GitHub is good for long-term storage of private data.
<b>✓</b>
Answer Correct:
Git and Github help you keep track of changes made to your code by you and your collaborators. Github is a good place to store code that you want to share with others in your field.
Submit You have used 1 of 2 attempts
✓ Correct (1/1 point)

# Question 2

1/1 point (graded)

Select the steps necessary to:

1. Create a directory called "project-clone",

- 2. Clone the contents of a git repo at the following URL into that directory (https://github.com/user123/repo123.git), and
- 3. List the contents of the cloned repo.

```
mkdir project-clone
git add https://github.com/user123/repo123.git
ls
```

```
mkdir project-clone
git clone https://github.com/user123/repo123.git
ls
```

```
mkdir project-clone
cd project-clone
git clone https://github.com/user123/repo123.git
ls
```

```
mkdir project-clone
cd project-clone
git clone https://github.com/user123/repo123.git
less
```



Correct:

You need to make the directory, move into the new directory, clone the repo, and use 1s to list the contents of the cloned repo.

### **Explanation**

You need to make the directory, move into the new directory, clone the repo, and use 1s to list the contents of the cloned repo.

**1** Answers are displayed within the problem

## Question 3

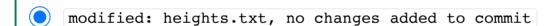
1/1 point (graded)

You have successfully cloned a GitHub repository onto your local system. The cloned repository contains a file called "heights.txt" that lists the heights of students in a class. One student was missing from the dataset, so you add that student's height using the following command:

```
echo "165" >> heights.txt
```

Next you enter the command <code>git status</code> to check the status of the Github repository.

What message is returned and what does it mean?



This message means that the heights.txt file was modified, but the changes have not been staged or committed to the local repository.

modified: heights.txt, no changes added to commit

This message means that the heights.txt file was modified and staged, but not yet committed.

1 file changed

This message means that the heights.txt file was modified, staged, committed, and pushed to the upstream repository.

modified: heights.txt

This message means that the heights.txt file was modified, staged, and committed.



Correct:

The file has been modified in the local directory, but none of the changes have been prepared to be included in the remote repository.

### **Explanation**

The file has been modified in the local directory, but none of the changes have been prepared to be included in the remote repository.

Submit

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

**1** Answers are displayed within the problem

## Question 4

1/1 point (graded)

You cloned your own repository and modified a file within it on your local system. Next, you executed the following series of commands to include the modified file in the upstream repository, but it didn't work. Here is the code you typed:

```
git add modified file.txt
git commit -m "minor changes to file" modified file.txt
git pull
```

What is preventing the modified file from being added to the upstream repository?

$\bigcirc$	The wrong option i commit.	s being used to	o add a descrip	tive message to	the

git push should be used instead of git pull.		git push	should be used instead of	git pull.	
--	--	----------	---------------------------	-----------	--

git	commit	should come befo	re g	it a	add	

$\bigcup$	The	git	pull	command	line needs	to include	the file name	€.



Correct:

To include local changes in the remote repository, you use git push to "push" the changes from your computer to the remote location.

### **Explanation**

To include local changes in the remote repository, you use git push to "push" the changes from your computer to the remote location.

Submit

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

**1** Answers are displayed within the problem

### Question 5

1/1 point (graded)

You have a directory of scripts and data files on your computer that you want to share with collaborators using GitHub. You create a new repository on your GitHub account called "repo123" that has the following URL: https://github.com/user123/repo123.git.

Which of the following sequences of commands will convert the directory on your computer to a GitHub directory and create and add a descriptive "read me" file to the new repository?

```
git init
git add README.txt
git commit -m "First commit. Adding README file."
git remote add origin `https://github.com/user123/repo123.git`
git push
```

```
echo "A new repository with my scripts and data" > README.txt
git init
git add
git commit -m "First commit. Adding README file."
git remote add origin `https://github.com/user123/repo123.git`
git push
```

```
echo "A new repository with my scripts and data" > README.txt
git init
git add README.txt
git commit -m "First commit. Adding README file."
git remote add origin `https://github.com/user123/repo123.git`
git pull
```

```
echo "A new repository with my scripts and data" > README.txt
git init
git add README.txt
git commit -m "First commit. Adding README file."
git remote add origin `https://github.com/user123/repo123.git`
git push
```



### Correct:

You create the README.txt file, initialize the local directory, stage and commit the README.txt file, connect the local directory to the remote directory, then push the files from your computer to your remote Github repository.

## **Explanation**

You create the README.txt file, initialize the local directory, stage and commit the README.txt file, connect the local directory to the remote directory, then push the files from your computer to your remote Github repository.

Submit

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

**1** Answers are displayed within the problem Question 6 1/1 point (graded) You have made a local change to a file in your R project, which is associated with a GitHub repository. You add your changes and push, but you receive a message: Everything up-to-date Which of the following commands did you forget to do? git pull git merge git add git fetch git commit git push git rebase **Explanation** The workflow should be add-commit-push. If you push without committing, you will receive the message Everything up-to-date. You have used 1 of 2 Submit attempts

• Answers are displayed within the problem

# Question 7

1/1 point (graded)

Suppose you previously cloned a repository with <code>git clone</code>. Running <code>git status</code> shows:

```
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

However, you know that there are some changes in the upstream repository.

How will you sync these changes with one command?

git fetch
o git pull
git merge origin/master
git merge upstream/master
git push

## **Explanation**

Git pull allows you to fetch and merge at the same time (fetch is to sync remote with local and merge is to sync local with working directory).

Submit You have used 1 of 2 attempts

• Answers are displayed within the problem