



Review Test Submission: Q1-GIT

User	Jay Patel
Course	COM_S 309 All Sections (Spring 2017)
Test	Q1-GIT
Started	2/10/17 11:07 AM
Submitted	2/10/17 11:22 AM
Due Date	2/12/17 11:59 PM
Status	Completed
Attempt Score	40 out of 40 points
Time Elapsed	14 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



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

Selected Answer: ☒ git log

Answers: ☒ git log

☐ git status

☐ git config

☐ git commit

Question 2

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

☒ List of all the branches in your repository

☐ A forty character string that uniquely identifies the commit object

Question 3

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-files --stage

git log index

git ls-tree --stage

Question 4

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 master
git merge working



git merge master working

git checkout working
git merge master

git checkout master
git merge master

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

Question 5

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

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

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

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

Question 6

1 out of 1 points



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

Selected Answer: ☒ git branch -a

Answers: ☐ git remote -branch

☐ git status

☒ git branch -a

☐ git branches

Question 7

1 out of 1 points



Which of the following is an advantage of using GIT?

Selected Answer: ☒ All of the above

Answers: ☒ All of the above

☐ Collaboration friendly

☐ Data redundancy and replication

☐ High availability

Question 8

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: ☐ Store the selected changes to the repository

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

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

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

Question 9

1 out of 1 points



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

Selected ☒

Answers: ☒ 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.

☒

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

Answers: ☒

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.



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

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

Question 10

1 out of 1 points



what does the command 'git checkout ABC' do?

Selected Answer: ☒ switch to a branch named ABC

Answers: Add the branch ABC to the remote repository

Create a new branch ABC and switches to it

☒ switch to a branch named ABC

create a new branch named ABC

Question 11

1 out of 1 points



what is the command to delete a branch named ABC?

Selected Answer: ☒ git branch -d ABC

Answers: git rm ABC

☒ git branch -d ABC

git remove ABC

git checkout -b ABC

Question 12

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

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

B. git commit -m "commit message"

git commit Main.java -m "commit message"

C.

Response
Feedback:

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

git add . saves every change in stage

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

Question 13

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

Move all your changes to the staging area

Copy everything to the remote repository

Create a new repository

Question 14

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 checkout HEAD main.java

git reset -- Main.java

git reset HEAD Main.java

☒ git checkout 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 15

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 reset HEAD Main.java
git checkout Main.java

☒ git checkout HEAD Main.java
git checkout -- 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 16

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 commit Main.java
git push
git add Main.java
git push
git push Main.java

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

Question 17

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 18

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 19

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

Question 20

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 log

git commits -v

☒ git ls-tree HEAD

git status --commits

Question 21

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 22

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 23

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 24


1 out of 1 points



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

Selected Answer:  git pull

Answers:

- git add
- git push
- git checkout
-  git pull

Friday, February 10, 2017 11:23:34 AM CST

← OK