✅ **Congratulations! You passed!**

Grade received 100% **To pass** 80% or higher

[Go to next item]

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1. What is stored on the master or main branch?   `1 / 1 point`

○ Files which contain documentation only

○ All the project files, including files from forks

○ The original, unchanged version of the code

◉ The deployable version of the project code

✓ **Correct**
The master branch is definitive by default and stores the deployable version of your code.

---

2. Which Git command transfers changes from your local repository to the remote repository?   `1 / 1 point`

○ git-pull

◉ git-push

○ git-fetch

○ git-remote

✓ **Correct**
The git-push command transfers changes from your local repository to the remote repository.

---

3. When would you fork a project?   `1 / 1 point`

◉ To use an existing repository as the base for a new project

○ To add a branch to an existing tree in the project

○ To give a new user permissions to the project

○ To create a backup of the master branch of the project

✓ **Correct**
Forking allows you to modify or extend a repository without affecting the original repository. Frequently, developers use forking to take an existing repository and make it the starting point for your new project.

---

4. Which GitHub developer command prepares an email submission in a form appropriate for a Linux kernel-style public workflow?   `1 / 1 point`

○ git-request-email

○ git-send-email

◉ git-format-patch

○ git-request-pull

✓ **Correct**
You use git-format-patch to prepare email submissions if you adopt Linux kernel-style public forum workflow.

---

5. Which Git command can a repository administrator use to allow anonymous downloads from the repository?   `1 / 1 point`

◉ git-daemon

○ git-am

○ git-shell

○ git-remote

✓ **Correct**
A repository administrator can use the git-daemon command to allow anonymous downloads from the repository.