1. In git, the fundamental content-full object that is stored, is called a: **1 / 1 point**

- directory
- deposit
- (•) blob
- file

Correct
Binary blobs are the fundamental object

2. When a repository is "forked", the new repository **1 / 1 point**

- Is structurally equal to the old one, but does not contain the entire history
- (•) Is structurally equal to the old one and contains the entire history

Correct
There is no structural difference

3. Publishing a repository means: **1 / 1 point**

- (•) Making the results visible and available to other contributors
- Posting a "come and get it" notice on a mailing list
- Doing a **git commit**

Correct
This generally involves a push (or commit) to a repository visible over the network to permitted collaborators

4. Upstream and downstream git repositories are: **1 / 1 point**

- Fundamentally different; it is structurally impossible to bring changes from the downstream repository to the upstream one

- (●) Structurally the same; it is a socio-political decision which repositories are upstream or downstream

Correct
This is the correct answer

5. The long hexadecimal numbers associated with git commits: **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) Are designed to confuse hackers
- ( ) Are computed using this weeks football scores to achieve randomness
- (●) Serve as both identifiers and helpful checksums

Correct
This is correct