

✔ Congratulations! You passed!

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

1 / 1 point

- ☒ The deployable version of the project code
- ☐ The original, unchanged version of the code
- ☐ All the project files, including files from forks
- ☐ Files which contain documentation only

✔ 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-remote
- ☒ git-push
- ☐ git-fetch

✔ 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 create a backup of the master branch of the project
- ☐ To give a new user permissions to 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-request-pull
- ☐ git-send-email
- ☒ git-format-patch

✔ 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-remote
- ☒ git-daemon
- ☐ git-am
- ☐ git-shell

✓ **Correct**

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