Git review Quiz, Form: A

Section 1. Basic concepts

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Match the following concepts with their definition	s.
commit	(a) joins two or more development histories to-
push and pull	gether
merge	(b) used to synchronize repositories(c) another repository whose branches your repository tracks(d) directory containing the files you are currently working on
staging area	
branch	
remote	
repository	(e) a full snapshot of a working tree
tag	(f) a pointer to a particular commit
working tree	(g) a pointer to a particular commit, which moves forward as you commit
	(h) where snapshots of changes are placed before they are committed
	(i) a DAG of commits with additional information (e.g., branches, tags, remotes)
Section 2. Short Answer	
Please explain what each of the following terms mean	ns.
1. HEAD	
2. master	
3. origin	
Please answer the following questions.	
4. Which of the above terms are fixed and which a	are used by convention?
5. What git command would you use to see what r	master specifically refers to in one of your repositories?
6. What git command would you use to see what of	origin specifically refers to in one of your repositories?

You are working on a team project. You have forked the main project repository, and cloned your fork. This automatically gave you a remote called **origin** that points to your forked repository. You added a remote called **upstream** that points to the main project repository.

Overnight, your eager team members have merged some work to the main repository, therefore updating the master branch of the main repository. Today you want to do some work on a new branch that starts off at the new position of master on the main repository.

7. What command(s) would you type to start working in a new branch named more-work that starts at the new position of master in the main repository?

8. You have done some commits on your new branch more-work. What command(s) would you type to replicate this your new branch to your own fork on Github?