Git revie	
Quiz, Form:	Α

Section 1. Basic concepts

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