$\begin{array}{c} Git\ review \\ {\rm Quiz,\ Form:\ } \boxed{A} \end{array}$

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