**EXAMINATION OF CONDUCT VERSION CONTROL**

### ****Exam on Learning Outcome 2: Manipulate Files****

**Total Marks: 100**  
**Duration: 2 Hours**

#### ****Section A: Definition of General Key Terms (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)** (1 mark each)

What does the git status command do?

* + 1. A) Shows the commit history
    2. B) Displays the state of the working directory and staging area
    3. C) Creates a new branch
    4. D) Deletes files from the repository  
       **(Answer: B)**

What is a branch in Git?

* + 1. A) A way to store files in the local machine
    2. B) A separate line of development in Git
    3. C) A backup of previous commits
    4. D) A command for merging files  
       **(Answer: B)**

What does a commit in Git represent?

* + 1. A) A file deletion
    2. B) A saved change in the local repository
    3. C) A file modification without saving
    4. D) A push to the remote repository  
       **(Answer: B)**

What is the purpose of git add?

* + 1. A) To stage changes for the next commit
    2. B) To create a new branch
    3. C) To delete files from the repository
    4. D) To revert to a previous commit  
       **(Answer: A)**

What does git log display?

* + 1. A) A list of all branches
    2. B) The commit history of the repository
    3. C) The status of untracked files
    4. D) The files currently in the staging area  
       **(Answer: B)**

**Open Question** (5 Marks)

* 1. Explain the importance of Git branches in software development.

**Solution:**

* 1. Branching in Git allows developers to work on different features or fixes separately without affecting the main codebase.
  2. It helps in parallel development, collaboration, and code isolation.
  3. After development is completed, branches can be merged into the main branch.
  4. Using branches prevents conflicts in shared repositories.

#### ****Section B: Add File Changes to Git Staging Area (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

What is the purpose of git add .?

* + 1. A) Stages all modified and new files
    2. B) Deletes all files from the repository
    3. C) Commits changes to the remote repository
    4. D) Creates a new branch  
       **(Answer: A)**

How can you view a newly untracked file in Git?

* + 1. A) Using git log
    2. B) Using git status
    3. C) Using git branch
    4. D) Using git merge  
       **(Answer: B)**

**Open Question**

* 1. Explain the difference between git status and git add.  
     **Solution:**
  2. git status displays the state of the working directory and staging area. It shows untracked files, modified files, and files ready for commit.
  3. git add stages changes to be committed. It moves files from the working directory to the staging area.

#### ****Section C: Staging and Resetting Files (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

What command is used to unstage a file after adding it?

* + 1. A) git add
    2. B) git status
    3. C) git reset
    4. D) git log  
       **(Answer: C)**

What command stages all modified files in the working directory?

* + 1. A) git commit -m "message"
    2. B) git add -A
    3. C) git reset
    4. D) git log  
       **(Answer: B)**

**Open Question**

* 1. Explain the difference between git reset and git rm.  
     **Solution:**
  2. git reset unstages files but does not delete them.
  3. git rm removes files from both the working directory and the staging area.

#### ****Section D: Committing Changes (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

What is the best practice for commit messages?

* + 1. A) Writing a detailed essay
    2. B) Keeping it short and descriptive
    3. C) Using only emojis
    4. D) Leaving it blank  
       **(Answer: B)**

How do you edit the last commit message?

* + 1. A) git add .
    2. B) git commit --amend
    3. C) git reset
    4. D) git log  
       **(Answer: B)**

**Open Question**

* 1. Why is it important to commit changes frequently?  
     **Solution:**
  2. Frequent commits ensure progress tracking, prevent data loss, and facilitate collaboration.

#### ****Section E: Viewing Commit History (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

What command shows a list of previous commits?

* + 1. A) git branch
    2. B) git log
    3. C) git status
    4. D) git commit -m  
       **(Answer: B)**

How do you see a simplified commit history?

* + 1. A) git log --oneline
    2. B) git commit -m
    3. C) git reset
    4. D) git status  
       **(Answer: A)**

**Open Question**

* 1. What are the benefits of using git log?  
     **Solution:**
  2. It helps in tracking changes, debugging, and understanding project history.

#### ****Section F: Managing Branches (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

What command creates a new branch?

* + 1. A) git checkout
    2. B) git branch new-feature
    3. C) git log
    4. D) git status  
       **(Answer: B)**

How do you switch to another branch?

* + 1. A) git merge
    2. B) git checkout
    3. C) git branch
    4. D) git reset  
       **(Answer: B)**

**Open Question**

* 1. Explain why branches are important in Git.  
     **Solution:**
  2. They allow developers to work on multiple features without affecting the main code.

### ****Final Notes****

This exam tests your knowledge of Git operations such as adding, committing, resetting, and managing branches. Be sure to practice these commands in a real Git repository to reinforce your understanding. Good luck! 🚀

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##### You said:

PLEASE TRY TO EXPLAIN SOLUTIONS

###### ChatGPT said:

### ****Exam on Learning Outcome 2: Manipulate Files****

**Total Marks: 100**  
**Duration: 2 Hours**

## ****Section A: Definition of General Key Terms (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**** (1 mark each)

#### ****Question 1:****

What does the git status command do?

* **A)** Shows the commit history
* **B)** Displays the state of the working directory and staging area ✅
* **C)** Creates a new branch
* **D)** Deletes files from the repository

✅ **Solution:**  
The git status command is used to check the status of the working directory and the staging area. It tells you which files are modified, untracked, or staged for commit.

#### ****Question 2:****

What is a branch in Git?

* **A)** A way to store files in the local machine
* **B)** A separate line of development in Git ✅
* **C)** A backup of previous commits
* **D)** A command for merging files

✅ **Solution:**  
A branch in Git allows developers to work on different versions of a project simultaneously. It helps in isolating new features or bug fixes before merging them into the main codebase.

#### ****Question 3:****

What does a commit in Git represent?

* **A)** A file deletion
* **B)** A saved change in the local repository ✅
* **C)** A file modification without saving
* **D)** A push to the remote repository

✅ **Solution:**  
A commit in Git acts like a snapshot of the project at a specific point in time. It saves all staged changes into the local repository with a message describing what was changed.

#### ****Question 4:****

What is the purpose of git add?

* **A)** To stage changes for the next commit ✅
* **B)** To create a new branch
* **C)** To delete files from the repository
* **D)** To revert to a previous commit

✅ **Solution:**  
The git add command moves files from the working directory to the staging area, preparing them for a commit.

#### ****Question 5:****

What does git log display?

* **A)** A list of all branches
* **B)** The commit history of the repository ✅
* **C)** The status of untracked files
* **D)** The files currently in the staging area

✅ **Solution:**  
The git log command shows the history of commits, including commit messages, authors, timestamps, and commit hashes.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

Explain the importance of Git branches in software development.

✅ **Solution:**  
Git branches are essential for organizing development work. They allow developers to:

* Work on new features or bug fixes without affecting the main codebase.
* Collaborate without overwriting each other’s work.
* Test changes safely before merging them into the main branch.
* Maintain different versions of the project.

## ****Section B: Add File Changes to Git Staging Area (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

#### ****Question 1:****

What is the purpose of git add .?

* **A)** Stages all modified and new files ✅
* **B)** Deletes all files from the repository
* **C)** Commits changes to the remote repository
* **D)** Creates a new branch

✅ **Solution:**  
The git add . command stages all modified and newly created files, making them ready for commit.

#### ****Question 2:****

How can you view a newly untracked file in Git?

* **A)** Using git log
* **B)** Using git status ✅
* **C)** Using git branch
* **D)** Using git merge

✅ **Solution:**  
The git status command lists untracked files that are newly created but not yet staged for commit.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

Explain the difference between git status and git add.

✅ **Solution:**

* git status shows the state of the working directory and staging area, including untracked, modified, and staged files.
* git add moves files from the working directory to the staging area so they can be committed.

## ****Section C: Staging and Resetting Files (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

#### ****Question 1:****

What command is used to unstage a file after adding it?

* **A)** git add
* **B)** git status
* **C)** git reset ✅
* **D)** git log

✅ **Solution:**  
The git reset <file> command removes a file from the staging area but keeps it in the working directory.

#### ****Question 2:****

What command stages all modified files in the working directory?

* **A)** git commit -m "message"
* **B)** git add -A ✅
* **C)** git reset
* **D)** git log

✅ **Solution:**  
The git add -A command stages all changes, including modifications, deletions, and new files.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

Explain the difference between git reset and git rm.

✅ **Solution:**

* git reset <file> removes a file from the staging area but keeps it in the working directory.
* git rm <file> deletes the file from both the working directory and staging area.

## ****Section D: Committing Changes (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

#### ****Question 1:****

What is the best practice for commit messages?

* **A)** Writing a detailed essay
* **B)** Keeping it short and descriptive ✅
* **C)** Using only emojis
* **D)** Leaving it blank

✅ **Solution:**  
A good commit message should be concise but descriptive, explaining the purpose of the commit.

#### ****Question 2:****

How do you edit the last commit message?

* **A)** git add .
* **B)** git commit --amend ✅
* **C)** git reset
* **D)** git log

✅ **Solution:**  
The git commit --amend command allows you to modify the last commit message.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

Why is it important to commit changes frequently?

✅ **Solution:**  
Frequent commits allow:

* Better tracking of changes.
* Easier debugging and rollback if needed.
* Improved collaboration among team members.

### ****Final Notes****

This exam covers essential Git operations, including staging, committing, resetting, and managing branches. Practicing these commands in a Git repository will help reinforce your understanding. 🚀

##### You said:

Learning outcome 1: Setup repository Learning hours: 20hours Indicative content ● Definition of general key terms ✔ Version control ✔ Git ✔ GitHub ✔ Terminal ● Introduction to version control ✔ Types of version control ● Local version control ● Centralized version control system ● Distributed version control ✔ Well Known version control system ● Git ● CVS (Concurrent Version System) ● mercurial ● SVN(subversion) ✔ Benefits of Version control ✔ Application of version control ● Description of git ✔ Git Basic concept ✔ Git architecture ✔ Git workflow ✔ Initialisation of Git ● Terminal Basic commands ● Installation of Git Setup ✔ Configure Git ● Git init command ● Git config command ● Git – version command 3 | Page Employable Skills for Sustainable Job Creation ✔ Configure .git ignore file ● Use of GitHub repository ✔ Description of GitHub ✔ Create account on GitHub ✔ Create new remote repository ✔ Apply git commands related to repository ● Git clone ● Git remote

###### ChatGPT said:

# ****Exam on Learning Outcome 1: Setup Repository****

**Total Marks: 100**  
**Duration: 2 Hours**

## ****Section A: Definition of General Key Terms (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**** (1 mark each)

#### ****Question 1:****

What is version control?

* **A)** A system that records changes to a file or set of files ✅
* **B)** A tool to edit files
* **C)** A type of programming language
* **D)** A backup storage system

✅ **Solution:**  
Version control is a system that tracks changes to files over time, allowing developers to revert to previous versions when needed.

#### ****Question 2:****

Which of the following is a distributed version control system?

* **A)** Git ✅
* **B)** CVS
* **C)** SVN
* **D)** Both B and C

✅ **Solution:**  
Git is a distributed version control system, meaning each user has a complete copy of the repository, unlike CVS and SVN, which are centralized.

#### ****Question 3:****

Which command is used to check the installed version of Git?

* **A)** git --check
* **B)** git version
* **C)** git --version ✅
* **D)** git install

✅ **Solution:**  
The git --version command displays the currently installed Git version.

#### ****Question 4:****

What is GitHub primarily used for?

* **A)** Hosting remote Git repositories ✅
* **B)** Running Git commands locally
* **C)** Replacing Git
* **D)** Managing databases

✅ **Solution:**  
GitHub is a web-based hosting service for Git repositories, allowing collaboration and version control for software projects.

#### ****Question 5:****

Which file is used to exclude certain files from being tracked in Git?

* **A)** .gitignore ✅
* **B)** gitconfig
* **C)** gitlog
* **D)** config.txt

✅ **Solution:**  
A .gitignore file specifies which files and directories Git should ignore, preventing unnecessary files from being tracked.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

Explain the difference between Git and GitHub.

✅ **Solution:**

* **Git** is a distributed version control system that tracks changes to files and allows multiple developers to collaborate.
* **GitHub** is a cloud-based platform that hosts Git repositories, making it easier to share and collaborate on code remotely.

## ****Section B: Introduction to Version Control (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

#### ****Question 1:****

Which of the following is NOT a type of version control system?

* **A)** Local version control
* **B)** Centralized version control
* **C)** Hierarchical version control ✅
* **D)** Distributed version control

✅ **Solution:**  
There is no "Hierarchical version control"; the correct types are Local, Centralized, and Distributed.

#### ****Question 2:****

What is the main advantage of using a distributed version control system (DVCS)?

* **A)** Only the central server has a copy of the repository
* **B)** Every user has a complete copy of the repository ✅
* **C)** Users cannot work offline
* **D)** It does not support branches

✅ **Solution:**  
In a DVCS like Git, every developer has a full copy of the repository, allowing them to work offline and commit changes locally before syncing with a remote repository.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

List three benefits of using version control.

✅ **Solution:**

1. **Tracks Changes:** Maintains a history of modifications, allowing developers to revert to previous versions.
2. **Collaboration:** Enables multiple developers to work on the same project without conflicts.
3. **Backup and Recovery:** Provides a reliable backup of code in case of accidental loss or corruption.

## ****Section C: Git Concepts and Architecture (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

#### ****Question 1:****

Which of the following best describes Git architecture?

* **A)** Linear structure with a single central server
* **B)** Distributed system where every user has a full repository copy ✅
* **C)** A read-only system for tracking file history
* **D)** A version control system that only allows a single developer

✅ **Solution:**  
Git follows a **distributed** architecture where each user has a full copy of the repository, allowing decentralized development.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

What are the three main stages in the Git workflow?

✅ **Solution:**

1. **Working Directory:** Where files are modified.
2. **Staging Area:** Where changes are staged before committing.
3. **Local Repository:** Where commits are stored before pushing to a remote repository.

## ****Section D: Git Installation and Configuration (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

#### ****Question 1:****

Which command initializes a new Git repository?

* **A)** git create
* **B)** git start
* **C)** git init ✅
* **D)** git clone

✅ **Solution:**  
The git init command initializes a new repository in the current directory.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

Describe the purpose of the git config command.

✅ **Solution:**  
The git config command is used to set up user-specific configuration settings such as:

* **User identity:** git config --global user.name "Your Name"
* **Email address:** git config --global user.email "your@email.com"
* **Default text editor:** git config --global core.editor "vim"

## ****Section E: GitHub Repository Usage (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

#### ****Question 1:****

Which command is used to clone a remote repository?

* **A)** git pull
* **B)** git clone ✅
* **C)** git push
* **D)** git fetch

✅ **Solution:**  
The git clone <repository\_url> command is used to copy a remote repository to a local machine.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

Explain the process of creating a new repository on GitHub.

✅ **Solution:**

1. Log in to **GitHub** and click the "+" icon to select **New Repository**.
2. Enter the **repository name**, set visibility (public/private), and add a description.
3. Click **Create Repository** to generate a remote repository.
4. Use git remote add origin <URL> to link a local Git repository to the GitHub repository.

## ****Section F-H: Git Remote Operations (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

#### ****Question 1:****

Which command is used to set a remote repository?

* **A)** git add remote
* **B)** git remote add ✅
* **C)** git push origin
* **D)** git commit remote

✅ **Solution:**  
The git remote add origin <repository\_url> command links a local repository to a remote one.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

Explain the difference between git fetch and git pull.

✅ **Solution:**

* git fetch retrieves updates from a remote repository but does not merge them.
* git pull fetches updates and automatically merges them into the local repository.

### ****Final Notes****

This exam covers fundamental Git operations, repository setup, and version control concepts. Practical experience with Git commands will enhance your understanding. 🚀

##### You said:

Learning outcome 3: Ship codes Learning hours: 30hours Indicative content ● Definition of general key terms ● pull ● fetch ● push ● pull request 6 | Page Employable Skills for Sustainable Job Creation ● merge ● Fetch file from GitHub repository ✔ Operation on git fetch command ● Fetch the remote repository ● Fetch the specific branch ● Fetch all the branch simultaneously ● Synchronize the local repository ✔ Operation on git pull ● Default git pull ● Git pull remote branch ● Git force pull ● Git pull origin master ● Push files to remote branch ✔ Tags used on git push command ✔ operation on git push ● push on origin master ● git push force ● git push verbose ● delete a remote branch ● Merge branches on remote repository ✔ operation on git rebase command ✔ create pull request ✔ operation on git merge ● merge the specified commit to current active branch ● merge commits into the master branch ● git merge branch

###### ChatGPT said:

# ****Exam on Learning Outcome 3: Ship Codes****

**Total Marks: 100**  
**Duration: 2 Hours**

## ****Section A: Definition of General Key Terms (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**** (1 mark each)

#### ****Question 1:****

What is the purpose of the git pull command?

* **A)** It uploads local changes to a remote repository
* **B)** It retrieves and merges changes from a remote repository ✅
* **C)** It deletes a remote repository
* **D)** It creates a new repository

✅ **Solution:**  
The git pull command is used to fetch the latest changes from a remote repository and merge them into the local repository.

#### ****Question 2:****

Which Git command retrieves changes from a remote repository without merging?

* **A)** git pull
* **B)** git fetch ✅
* **C)** git push
* **D)** git merge

✅ **Solution:**  
The git fetch command downloads changes from a remote repository but does not merge them into the local branch.

#### ****Question 3:****

What does the git push command do?

* **A)** Pulls changes from the remote repository
* **B)** Uploads local commits to a remote repository ✅
* **C)** Deletes a remote repository
* **D)** Lists branches

✅ **Solution:**  
The git push command is used to upload local commits to a remote repository.

#### ****Question 4:****

What is a pull request?

* **A)** A request to fetch changes from a remote repository
* **B)** A request to merge changes from one branch into another ✅
* **C)** A request to delete a repository
* **D)** A command to reset Git history

✅ **Solution:**  
A pull request is a feature used in platforms like GitHub to propose and discuss changes before merging them into the main branch.

#### ****Question 5:****

Which command is used to integrate changes from one branch into another?

* **A)** git push
* **B)** git pull
* **C)** git merge ✅
* **D)** git fetch

✅ **Solution:**  
The git merge command integrates changes from one branch into another, combining different lines of development.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

Explain the difference between git fetch and git pull.

✅ **Solution:**

* git fetch downloads updates from a remote repository but does not merge them into the local branch.
* git pull combines git fetch and git merge to update the local branch with remote changes.

## ****Section B: Fetching Files from GitHub Repository (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

#### ****Question 1:****

Which command fetches all branches from a remote repository?

* **A)** git fetch all
* **B)** git fetch --all ✅
* **C)** git pull all
* **D)** git clone --all

✅ **Solution:**  
The git fetch --all command downloads changes from all branches in a remote repository.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

How can you fetch a specific branch from a remote repository?

✅ **Solution:**  
Use the command:

bash

CopyEdit

git fetch origin <branch-name>

This retrieves updates only for the specified branch without merging them into the local branch.

## ****Section C: Synchronizing Local Repository (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

#### ****Question 1:****

Which of the following commands forcefully synchronizes the local repository with the remote repository?

* **A)** git pull --force ✅
* **B)** git fetch --force
* **C)** git push --force
* **D)** git rebase --force

✅ **Solution:**  
The git pull --force command fetches and overwrites local changes with the remote repository’s content.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

Explain the purpose of git pull origin master.

✅ **Solution:**  
The git pull origin master command fetches and merges the latest changes from the master branch of the remote repository into the local master branch.

## ****Section D: Pushing Files to Remote Branch (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

#### ****Question 1:****

Which command pushes local changes to the remote repository?

* **A)** git commit
* **B)** git push origin <branch> ✅
* **C)** git fetch origin
* **D)** git pull origin <branch>

✅ **Solution:**  
The git push origin <branch> command uploads local commits to the specified branch of a remote repository.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

How do you delete a remote branch using Git?

✅ **Solution:**  
Use the command:

bash

CopyEdit

git push origin --delete <branch-name>

This removes the specified branch from the remote repository.

## ****Section E: Merging Branches on Remote Repository (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

#### ****Question 1:****

What does git merge do?

* **A)** Fetches remote changes
* **B)** Combines changes from two branches ✅
* **C)** Deletes a branch
* **D)** Creates a new branch

✅ **Solution:**  
The git merge command integrates changes from one branch into another, combining multiple lines of development.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

How do you merge a commit into the current active branch?

✅ **Solution:**  
Use the command:

bash

CopyEdit

git merge <branch-name>

This merges the specified branch into the current branch.

## ****Section F: Creating Pull Requests (10 Marks)****

**(MCQs - 5 Marks, Open Questions - 5 Marks)**

### ****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

#### ****Question 1:****

What is the main purpose of a pull request?

* **A)** To pull changes from a remote repository
* **B)** To propose and review code changes before merging ✅
* **C)** To delete a branch
* **D)** To commit changes

✅ **Solution:**  
A pull request allows developers to review, discuss, and approve changes before merging them into the main branch.

### ****2. Open Question (5 Marks)****

#### ****Question:****

Describe the steps to create a pull request on GitHub.

✅ **Solution:**

1. Push changes to a feature branch on GitHub.
2. Navigate to the repository on GitHub.
3. Click "New Pull Request".
4. Compare branches and review changes.
5. Add a title and description.
6. Click "Create Pull Request".

## ****Final Notes****

This exam covers fundamental Git commands related to fetching, pulling, pushing, and merging code. Practical experience with Git operations will enhance your understanding. 🚀