Module-1 MCQs

1. **Git falls under which VCS category?**
    a. Centralized VCS
    b. Distributed VCS
    c. Both
    d. None of the above

Ans: b

Explanation:

Git enables the developers to manage the changes offline. Also, it allows them to branch and merge whenever required, giving them complete control over the local codebase. Due to these reasons, it falls under Distributed VCS category.

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2. **What are the characteristics of a Version Control System?**
    a. Recording changes to a file or a set of files over time
    b. Identifying who made the changes and when
    c. Comparing and reverting to a previous state
    d. All the above

Ans: d

Explanation:

VCS allows you to record changes to a file, identifying when changes in the code are made, what changes are made and by whom. Apart from that, it also enables us to compare the code and revert to a previous state.

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3. **Which of the following are advantages of using GIT?**
    a. Collaboration friendly
    b. Branching capabilities
    c. It can handle larger projects efficiently
    d. All the above

Ans: d

Explanation:

Git is collaboration friendly as multiple developers can work seamlessly together. It can handle larger projects efficiently, and it has rich branching and merging capabilities.

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4. **Which command do you use to initialize a new Git repository?**
    a. git init
    b. git install
    c. git start
    d. git bash
    e.

Ans: a

Explanation:

Git init command is used to initialize a new, empty repository and used to convert an existing, un-versioned project to a Git repository.

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5. **How can you save the current state of your code into the Git VCS?**
    a. Using git push
    b. Using git commit
    c. Using git stage
    d. Using git add

Ans: b

Explanation:

The current state of your code can be saved by committing the staged changes with 'git commit'.

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6. **What is the purpose of 'git push' in Git?**
    a. 'git push' is used to upload local repository content to a remote repository
    b. 'git push' is used to import commits to local branches
    c. 'git push' is used to configure remote branches
    d. None of these

Ans: a

Explanation:

'git push' is used to upload local repository content to a remote repository.
'git fetch' is used to import commits to local branches.
'git remote' is used to configure remote branches.

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7. **What are the three levels of configurations available in Git?**
    a. System, Global and Project
    b. System, Global and User
    c. Global, User and Repository
    d. User, System and Global

Ans: a

Explanation:
Project: Configs that are only available for the current project and stored in .git/config in the project's directory.
For example: git config user.name "Tom Sparta"

Global: Configs which are available for all projects for the current user and stored in ~/.gitconfig.
For example, git config --global user.name "Tom Sparta"

System: Configs which are available for all the users/projects and stored in /etc/gitconfig.
For example, git config --system user.name "Tom Sparta"

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8. **Which of the following commands is used to stage all the changes you have?**
    a. git add -A
    b. git push
    c. git commit -am "commit Message"
    d. git commit add -A

Ans: a

Explanation:

To stage all the changes "git add -A " command is used.
'git push' transfer commits from your local repository to a remote repo git commit.
'git commit' is used for saving changes locally.
'git commit add -A' is not a valid command.
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9. **Which of the following git commands downloads your repository from GitHub VCS to your computer?**
    a. git fork
    b. git clone
    c. git push
    d. git commit
    e.

Ans: b

Explanation:

The git clone command is used to download the existing repository from GitHub to your local computer.

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10. **Which of the following commands will display the status of the repository in Git?**
    a. git status
    b. git log
    c. git init
    d. git branch

Ans: a

Explanation:

'git status' displays the state of the working directory and the staging area.
'git log' is a utility tool to review and read a history of everything that happens to a repository.
'git init' is used for creating a new repository.
'git branch' is used to list or create a branch.