

Module 2 Assessment

TOTAL POINTS 15

1. In Git, what is modeled as a directed acyclic graph?

1 point

- ☐ The working tree.
- ☐ The commit history.
- ☐ The staging area.

2. How are Git commits connected?

1 point

- ☐ The staging area lists the connections.
- ☐ A commit object contains the SHA-1 of its child or children.
- ☐ A commit references its parent(s).

3. What is a Git ID?

1 point

- ☐ The name of a Git object.
- ☐ The user's name and email address.
- ☐ The ID of the local repository.

4. If a large file changes by one character, what would you expect to happen to its corresponding SHA-1 value?

1 point

- ☐ It would not change.
- ☐ It would slightly change.
- ☐ It would change drastically.

5. What do branch labels point to?

1 point

- ☐ Every commit of a branch.
- ☐ The most recent commit of a branch.
- ☐ The initial commit of a branch.

6. How many HEAD references are in a local repository?

1 point

- ☐ One for each commit.
- ☐ One.
- ☐ One for each branch label.

7. Which one of these statements is correct?

1 point

- ☐ The HEAD reference always points to a tag.
- ☐ A tag always points to a specific commit.

☐ A tag is another name for a branch label.

8. What happens when a branch is created?

1 point

☐ Commits are copied.

☐ The HEAD reference changes.

☐ A branch label is created.

9. Which one of these statements is correct?

1 point

☐ Checkout retrieves content from the remote repository.

☐ Checkout updates the working tree and HEAD reference.

☐ Checkout prevents others from changing a branch.

10. What does a detached HEAD mean?

1 point

☐ The HEAD reference does not point to anything.

☐ The HEAD reference points to a branch label.

☐ The HEAD reference points directly to a commit SHA-1.

11. What does "deleting a branch" immediately do?

1 point

- ☐ Deletes only the commits that are unique to the branch.
- ☐ Deletes a branch label.
- ☐ Deletes all of the commits of the branch.

12. Which one of the following statements is true?

1 point

- ☐ A commit can only belong to one branch at a time.
- ☐ Merging combines the work of branches.
- ☐ A merge always creates a new commit.

13. Which one of the following statements about fast-forward merges is true?

1 point

- ☐ The merge may result in a merge conflict.
- ☐ The merge moves a branch label.
- ☐ The merge may change some commits.

14. If Git informs you that a fast-forward merge is not possible, which one of these statements is most likely to be true?

1 point

- ☐ The merge has merge conflicts that must be resolved first.
- ☐ A commit was made on the base branch after the topic branch was created.
- ☐ The checked out commit has multiple parents.

15. Which one of these statements about a merge involving a merge commit is true?

- ☐ The merge is aborted if there are merge conflicts.
- ☐ Git places the result of the merge into a new commit.
- ☒ A merge commit results in a linear commit history.