**Git**

1. Suppose you had a file, called first.md, and you made a copy of this file, named it second.md and made some changes to it. Next, suppose you ran diff -u first.md second.md.

Here is the content of the original first.md

A

B

C

D

E

F

Here is the output of the diff command:

Text

Description automatically generated with low confidenceWhat is the content of second.md?

**diff 命令输出：**

+ 表示在 second.md 中新增的内容。

- 表示在 first.md 中存在但在 second.md 中被删除的内容。

A

B

$

C

#

%

E

F

1. (True or False) If you accidentally add a file to the staging area, you can remove it using git reset. For example, if you accidentally add thrid.md, but don’t want it to be committed yet, run git reset thrid.md and the file will be removed from the staging area, **but it will still be in your working directory**.
2. (True or False) The commands git reset and git revert can only be used to undo commits in the git repository. 还可以取消staging
3. (True or False) The commands git checkout can be used to roll back to a certain commit hash (check the documentation if you are unsure).

* 应该用revert或者reset

1. (True or False) We cannot commit changes in the working directory directly to the repo without adding it to the staging index first (read the documentation if you are unsure).
   * Git 允许跳过staging
2. (True or False) git log -p and git log will give you the same output.
   * -p 选项会显示提交的逐行代码改动
3. (True or False) git log --oneline and git log --stat will give you the same output.
   * stat提供每次提交的更改统计信息，包括修改的文件数量和插入/删除的行数。
4. (True or False) It is recommended that in most cases we should use git revert rather than git reset to undo commits because git revert is safer.
   * git revert 通过创建一个新的提交来撤销先前提交的更改，而不会修改提交历史。
   * git reset 会直接更改分支的历史记录，可能会导致丢失提交。
   * 如果提交已经推送到远程仓库，git reset 可能导致历史与远程仓库不一致，影响协作。