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

Α

В

C

D

 \mathbf{E}

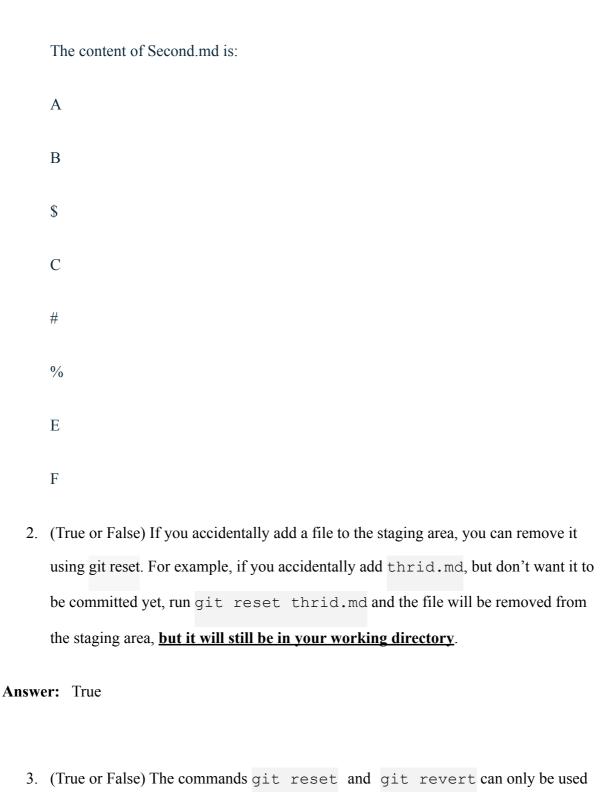
F

Here is the output of the diff command:

```
--- first.md 2021-10-15 13:11:12.737592900 +1100
+++ second.md 2021-10-15 13:14:02.548934200 +1100
@@ -1,6 +1,8 @@
A
B
+$
C
-D
+#
+%
E
F
```

What is the content of second.md?

Answer:



Answer: False. Git reset can be used to remove file from staging area.

to undo commits in the git repository.

4. (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).

Answer: True

5. (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).

Answer: True

6. (True or False) git log -p and git log will give you the same output.

Answer: False

git log display the entire commit history using the default formatting.

git log -p shows the full diff of each commit.

7. (True or False) git log --oneline and git log --stat will give you the same output.

Answer: False

git log --oneline condenses each commit to a single line, showing just the commit hash and the commit message.

git log --stat provides a summary of changes made in each commit, including the number of lines added and removed for each file.

8. (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.

Answer: True