1. Linux is an open-source operating system modelled on UNIX, a multiuser operating system.
    a. True // This is the definition of Linux from dictionary.com
    b. False
2. What does the “git init” command tell your computer to do?
    a. This command initializes a new empty git repository.
3. If you want to login to your GitHub account through git bash you need to use two git commands. Please choose the two appropriate commands below.
    a. git config --list
    b. git config --github login
    c. git config --global user.name // These are the two commands used to sync your GitHub account to your git bash program.
    d. git config --login
    e. git config --global user.email
4. When you use the command “mkdir” you are doing what?
    a. You are making a new directory on your local device.
5. If you wanted to find where the folder you are working on is located through git bash, what command would you use?
    a. cd
    b. pwd // Print Working Directory; This command is how you find where you are working.
    c. ls
    d. mkdir
6. What are you trying to do when you use the “touch” command in git bash?
    a. Making an empty file // This is the command to use when you want to make a new blank file.
    b. Making your computer a touch screen
    c. Switching folders
    d. Making a new repository
7. When you fork a document on GitHub, you are essentially creating a copy of it to your personal account.
    a. True // Forking a document creates a copy of it to your personal GitHub account, where you can make edits to it.
    b. False
8. What is a repository, in terms of computing?
    a. A repository is a central location where data can be stored and managed.
9. Once you create a file and add it to your repository, what would be your next step to make sure your changes are saved?

a. git add
b. cat (*file name*)*
c. git commit -m // You need to commit the changes you make to a file for them to register with git bash. When you do this you should also leave a message as to why you made this change.
d. git remote add origin

10. To make your changes from one branch show up on your other branch, what command would you use?
    a. git checkout
    b. git branch
    c. git commit --m
    d. git status
    e. git merge // This command will merge all the changes you make from one branch to your master branch.
11. Command line is a user interface navigated by using a mouse rather than typing command prompts.
    a. True
    b. False // With command line, you navigate through typing rather than using a mouse.
12. What is the command you would use to clone a repository from GitHub to your local device?
    a. git clone
13. If you are logged in to your GitHub account on git bash, any changes you make to your repository automatically get sent to GitHub.
    a. True
    b. False // You need need to push any changes you make from git bash to GitHub for them to be saved to GitHub.
14. If you wanted to go back to your original file, get rid of any changes you've made, which of these commands would you use?
    a. git log
    b. git remote -v
    c. git restore // This command will restore your files to what they were when you first opened your git bash window.
    d. git reflog
15. If you are making a new repository, what is the first file you should add to it? Hint: It helps people know what the repository is for.
    a. File1
    b. Readme // A readme file tells people what your repository is for. The readme file is a universally recognized title so anyone can find it.

c. Intro

16. When you create something on GitHub, it is public. You should never put personal/sensitive information on GitHub because other people can see it.
    a. True // Anything on GitHub can be found by other people.
    b. False
17. When you want to send changes you've made on your local device to GitHub, what command would you use?
    a. git clone
    b. git pull origin master
    c. git push origin master // The push command "pushes" any changes you've made in git bash to your GitHub account, as long as they are linked.
    d. git checkout
    e. git push back
18. If you wanted to see a list of all the changes you've made in git bash so far, you would use this command.
    a. git log -al
    b. git log --online --graph // This command will show you all the changes you have made since you opened git bash.
    c. git commit -m
    d. git log --changes
19. You just opened a new directory, but you want to go back one level. What command would you use?
    a. pwd
    b. git init
    c. git status
    d. cd . // This command will bring you back one level (or folder) above where you currently are in git bash.
20. To open a repository that you made on GitHub in git bash on your local device, you would use this command.
    a. git remote add origin // This command allows you to open and work in a repository you created on GitHub in git bash.
    b. git remote -v
    c. git reflog
    d. git pull origin master