Git 进阶

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:

   ```
   --- 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`?

2. (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, **<u>but it will still be in your working directory</u>**.

3. (True or False) The commands `git reset` and `git revert` can only be used 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).

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).

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

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

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.