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## Using Git (An Example)

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1. How can you get a brief list of all git subcommands?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ man git-help
- ☒ git

✓ **Correct**  
Just typing **git** will do it

2. Which command initializes a new Git repository:

1 / 1 point

- ☒ git init
- ☐ git log
- ☐ git new

✓ **Correct**  
This populates the **.git** directory

3. How would you store in the repository the user's name and email address?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ git setinfo user.name "myname"; git setinfo user.email "me@linux"
- ☒ git config user.name "myname"; git config user.email "me@linux"
- ☐ git set user.name "myname"; git set user.email "me@linux"

✓ **Correct**  
This will store this information in **.git/config**. You can also put such information in **\$HOME/.gitconfig** so you don't have to put it in all repositories

4. Which command places new files in the repository?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ git add
- ☐ git commit
- ☐ git log

✓ **Correct**  
This adds new (and/or updated files) to the repository

5. Which command puts changes in the repository?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ git log
- ☒ git commit
- ☐ git add

✓ **Correct**  
This puts all changes in the repository. It is often combined with the **-a** option to make sure all modified files are properly updated.