

Managing Local and Remote Repositories

| TOTAL POINTS 5 | | | |
|----------------|--|------------|---------|
| 1. | When you clone a remote repository, you receive: | | 1 point |
| | A read-only version of the repository | | |
| | A complete copy, including only the most recent commits of each branch | | |
| | A complete copy, including all branches and their detailed history | | |
| 2. | To make a compressed tarball of the most current version of your repository, do: | | 1 point |
| | o git archive HEAD gzip > myproject.tar.gz | | |
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| 3. | Someone's remote branch could be merged into a certain branch on a repository by using (select all th | at apply): | 1 point |
| | Having the person issue a pull request and then having the maintainer take care of it | | |
| | ☑ Having the person doing a push if and only if that person has commit privileges for the remote rep | ository | |
| 4. | A bare repository: | | 1 point |
| | Is naked and thus hidden from public view | | |
| | Is used only for integrity comparison purposes | | |
| | Has no working files and is used only for cloning, fetching and pushing | | |
| 5. | To make a repository on your machine visible to others across the internet using the git protocol you must: 1 point | | 1 point |
| | Configure and enable the git daemon service | | |
| | Configure and enable the httpd service (web server) | | |
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