Points: 25/30 Time: 29:14

Git Assessment BC-100

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points 1. You have done some changes, staged it and committed it. Now, you realized that you forgot a small change that was required in the same commit. How command will you use to get the last commit changes back into working directory? git reset --hard git restore git reset --mixed git revert ✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points 2. You have a local branch and want to update it with the latest changes from the remote repository. Which GIT command should you use? git pull git push

	git fetch
	git merge
	✓ Correct 1/1 Points
3.	You want to keep a copy of your codebase seperately with nobody able to update it. What GIT command should you use?
	igit tag
	git create-tag
	git committag
	git push tag
	✓ Correct 1/1 Points
4.	You want to see the commit history in a graph format. What GIT command should you use?
	git show-graph
	git loggraph
	git branchgraph
	git historygraph

5. You have done some changes, staged it and pushed the changes to remote repository. after pushing you realized that you have made a mistake in one of the commits that has been pushed. How will you address this?

git reset

git restore

git revert

git checkout

6. You want to remove a file from version control but keep it on your local disk. What GIT command should you use?

git delete

git remove

git rm --cached

git clean

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

7. You have reset the codebase to an older commit. Now, you realize that rest was the mistake. How would you get the commit-hash of the commits that were deleted?

git log

git status

git diff

gt reflog

	✓ Correct 1/1 Points
8.	You want to apply a specific commit from one branch to another without merging the entire branch. What GIT command should you use?
	git cherry-pick
	git merge
	git apply-commit
	git branch
	✓ Correct 1/1 Points
9.	You want to rename a branch in your repository. What GIT command should you use?
	git rename-branch
	git branch -m
	git branchrename
	git new-branch-name
	X Incorrect 0/1 Points
10.	You want to update your working directory with the latest changes from the remote repository. What GIT command should you use?
	git fetch
	git pull

git push

	git sync
	✓ Correct 1/1 Points
11.	You want to see a history of commits in a particular branch. Which GIT command should you use?
	git history
	igit log
	git show
	git status
	✓ Correct 1/1 Points
12.	You want to see the differences between two commits. What GIT command should you use?
	git diff
	git compare
	git status
	git log

13. You are working on a feature and you got an instruction from the team lead to provide a bug-fix(hotfix) for an issue that is there on the production env.

What command would you use to store the current working changes temporarily in a seperate storage.

14. You want to merge changes from one branch into another. What GIT command should you use?

git merge

git rebase

git diff

git branch

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

15. You application is linked to a remote repository naed `origin`. Now, you need to change the URL of the remote named `origin`. What command would you use?

git remote add origin

git remote set-url origin

git remote -v origin

git remote origin

	✓ Correct 1/1 Points
16.	You need to create a new branch to work on a feature. Which GIT command should you use?
	git init
	git branch
	git clone
	git checkout
	✓ Correct 1/1 Points
17.	You accidentally deleted a file from your working directory, and you want to recover it from the last commit. What GIT command should you use?
	git restore
	git undo
	git reflog
	git revert
	X Incorrect 0/1 Points
18.	You need to list all the remote repositories associated with your local repository. What GIT command should you use?
	git remote
	git list-remotes
	git show-remote

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	git remote-list
	✓ Correct 1/1 Points
19.	After creating a new branch, you want to switch to that branch. What GIT command should you use?
	git commit
	git branch
	git switch
	git merge
	✓ Correct 1/1 Points
20.	You want to create a new remote branch based on your local branch. What GIT command should you use?
	git branch -d
	git push origin branch-name
	git checkout -b new-branch

X Incorrect 0/1 Points

git create-remote-branch

21. You want to create a new branch and switch to it in one step. What GIT command should you use?

git branch new-branch

git checkout -b new-branch
git create-branch
git switch new-branch
✓ Correct 1/1 Points
22. You've made changes to a file and want to stage it for a commit. What GIT command will help you achieve this?
git push
git stage
git commit
git add
✓ Correct 1/1 Points
23. You want to discard all changes in your working directory and reset it to match the last commit. What GIT command should you use?
git checkout
git restore
git clean
git undo
X Incorrect 0/1 Points

should you use?
git change
git diff
git log
git status
✓ Correct 1/1 Points
25. You accidentally staged a file and want to unstage it. What GIT command will help you with this?
git restore
git checkout
git unstage
git revert
✓ Correct 1/1 Points
26. What command is used to commit your staged changes with a commit message?
git push
git commit
git merge
git pull

	✓ Correct 1/1 Points
27.	You want to delete a local branch. What GIT command should you use?
	git remove
	git branch -d
	git delete-branch
	git merge
	X Incorrect 0/1 Points
28.	You want to create a copy of a remote repository on your local machine. What GIT command should you use?
	git fork
	igit clone
	git pull
	git copy
	✓ Correct 1/1 Points
29.	You want to see the status of your repository, including modified, staged, and untracked files. What GIT command will provide this information?
	git log
	igit status
	git diff

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30.	You made a mistake in the previous commit message and need to update the
	commit message. What GIT command should you use?

	git	fix-comr	nit
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ıe	am	commit	git	

- git revert
- git reset

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