1. What is Git?

a) A version control system

b) An integrated development environment

c) A programming language

d) A web browser

Answer: a) A version control system

Explanation: Git is a widely used version control system that helps developers track changes in their codebase, collaborate with others, and manage different versions of their projects.

2. What is a repository in Git?

a) A file storage directory

b) A user's personal profile

c) A programming language

d) A collection of commits, branches, and tags

Answer: d) A collection of commits, branches, and tags

Explanation: A Git repository is a central place where all the code, commits, branches, and tags related to a project are stored.

3. What is the command to clone a remote Git repository to your local machine?

a) git push

b) git pull

c) git clone

d) git commit

Answer: c) git clone

Explanation: The git clone command is used to copy an existing Git repository from a remote source (such as GitHub or GitLab) to your local machine.

4. How do you create a new branch in Git?

a) git commit

b) git push

c) git branch

d) git pull

Answer: c) git branch

Explanation: The git branch command is used to list, create, or delete branches in Git. To create a new branch, you can use the command "git branch branch\_name".

5. What is a commit in Git?

a) A saved snapshot of changes in the code

b) A command to retrieve the latest changes from a remote repository

c) A way to merge two branches in Git

d) A command to undo the previous changes in the code

Answer: a) A saved snapshot of changes in the code

Explanation: In Git, a commit represents a saved snapshot of changes made to the code. Each commit has a unique identifier and includes information about who made the changes and when they were made.

6. What is the command to initialize a new Git repository?

a) git clone

b) git pull

c) git init

d) git add

Answer: c) git init

7. Which command is used to clone a remote Git repository to your local machine?

a) git clone

b) git pull

c) git push

d) git commit

Answer: a) git clone

8. What is the purpose of the command "git add"?

a) To create a new branch

b) To stage changes for commit

c) To discard changes

d) To merge branches

Answer: b) To stage changes for commit

9. Which command is used to commit changes to the Git repository?

a) git clone

b) git pull

c) git push

d) git commit

Answer: d) git commit

10. What is the command to check the status of your Git repository?

a) git status

b) git log

c) git diff

d) git branch

Answer: a) git status

11. How do you create a new branch in Git?

a) git clone

b) git pull

c) git branch

d) git commit

Answer: c) git branch

12. What is the command to merge a branch into the current branch?

a) git clone

b) git pull

c) git merge

d) git commit

Answer: c) git merge

13. How do you discard all changes in your working directory and revert to the last commit?

a) git clone

b) git pull

c) git reset

d) git commit

Answer: c) git reset

14. What is the command to push your local commits to a remote repository?

a) git clone

b) git pull

c) git push

d) git commit

Answer: c) git push

15. What is the purpose of version control?

a) To manage different versions of software

b) To collaborate and track changes in code

c) To revert back to previous working states

d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

16. What is a repository in Git?

a) A place to store code and its version history

b) A graphical user interface for interacting with Git

c) A command used to create a new branch

d) A file that contains commit messages

Answer: a) A place to store code and its version history

17. What is a branch in Git?

a) A new feature added to the code

b) A separate line of development

c) A user interface for interacting with Git

d) A command used to delete a file

Answer: b) A separate line of development

18. What is a commit in Git?

a) A command used to add changes to a repository

b) A snapshot of the code at a specific point in time

c) A process of merging branches in Git

d) A file that contains code changes

Answer: b) A snapshot of the code at a specific point in time

19. What is a merge conflict in Git?

a) A situation where Git cannot automatically merge code changes

b) A process of creating a new branch from an existing branch

c) A command used to discard all changes in a repository

d) A file that contains conflicts in code changes

Answer: a) A situation where Git cannot automatically merge code changes

20. What is true about GIT?

A. Git is open-source  
B. Git is an example of distributed version control system  
C. Used for handling the development of small and large projects  
D. All of the above

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: Git is the most popular, open-source, widely used, and an example of distributed version control system (DVCS) used for handling the development of small and large projects in a more efficient and neat manner.

21. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keeps track of the contributions of the developers working as a team on the projects.

A. CVS  
B. DVF  
C. VCS  
D. LFS

View Answer

Ans : C

22. A repository is a file structure where git stores all the project-based files.

A. TRUE  
B. FALSE  
C. Can be true or false  
D. Can not say

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: True, A repository is a file structure where git stores all the project-based files. Git can either stores the files on the local or the remote repository.

23. Which command creates a copy of an existing git repository.

A. git copy  
B. git clone  
C. git replace  
D. git move

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: git clone : The command creates a copy (or clone) of an existing git repository. Generally, it is used to get a copy of the remote repository to the local repository.

24. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command is a convenient way to set configuration options for defining the behavior of the repository, user information and preferences, git installation-based configurations, and many such things

A. git head  
B. git conflict  
C. git status  
D. git config

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: The git config command is a convenient way to set configuration options for defining the behavior of the repository, user information and preferences, git installation-based configurations, and many such things.

25. git fetch + git merge equal to?

A. git push  
B. git branch  
C. git pull  
D. None of the above

View Answer

Ans : C

Explanation: This command pulls new changes from the currently working branch located in the remote central repository.

26. Which of the following is true about Centralized version control system?

A. It does not rely on the central server  
B. It is victim to single point of failure  
C. It rely on the central server  
D. Both B and C

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: Both B and C is true about Centralized version control system.

27. The files that can be committed are always present in git 

A. working directory  
B. staging area  
C. unstaged area  
D. Anywhere, there is no barrier

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: The files that can be committed are always present in git staging area

28. Git can be used for which project?

A. Java enterprise project  
B. .Net project  
C. File version management  
D. All of the above

View Answer

Ans : D

Explanation: Git can be used for all of the above project

29. A head is nothing but a reference to the last commit object of a branch.

A. Yes  
B. No  
C. Can be yes or no  
D. Can not say

View Answer

Ans : A

Explanation: Yes, A head is nothing but a reference to the last commit object of a branch.

1. What is full form of VCS?

**A.**Version Configuration System

**B.**Version Consolidated Solutions

**C.**Version Configuration Solutions

**D.**Version Control System

Explanation

**Correct Option :D.**

31.Git is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.**Distributed version control system

**B.**Centralized version control system

**C.**Localized version control system

**D.**All of the above

Explanation

**Correct Option :A.**

32.Which of the following is true about Centralized version control system?

**A.**It does not rely on the central server

**B.**It is victim to single point of failure

**C.**It rely on the central server

**D.**Both B & C

Explanation

**Correct Option :D.**

33.Which of the following is true about Git?

1. Git does not rely on the central server.

2. Git require network connection only to publish your changes and take the latest changes.

3. Every git checkout is a full backup of the server repository.

**A.**Only 1 & 2

**B.**Only 1 & 3

**C.**Only 2 & 3

**D.**All of the above

Explanation

**Correct Option :D.**

34.The files that can be committed are always present in git

**A.**working directory

**B.**staging area

**C.**unstaged area

**D.**Anywhere, there is no barrier

Explanation

**Correct Option :B.**

35.Git can be used for which project?

**A.**Java enterprise project

**B.**.Net project

**C.**File version management

**D.**All of the above

Explanation

**Correct Option :D.**

36.Which of the following terminology is not related to git?

**A.**staging area

**B.**fork

**C.**branch

**D.**stem

Explanation

**Correct Option :D.**

37.Which of the following is not true about git?

**A.**By default Git has a master branch

**B.**Git clone operation creates the instance of the repository.

**C.**Pull operation copies the changes from a local repository to remote repository

**D.**All of the above

Explanation

**Correct Option :C.**

**38. What comes first?**  
(A) $ git add  
(B) $ git commit  
Ans: (A)  
Explanation: 'git add' command adds a change in the working directory and then the changes are committed.

**39. Which among the following is a distributed version control system?**  
(A) Git  
(B) Docker  
(C) Perforce  
(D) Svn  
Ans: (A)  
Explanation: Perforce and Svn are centralized version control systems whereas docker is a container.

**40. After you add a file, it becomes**  
(A) Committed  
(B) Modified  
(C) Staged  
(D) Untracked  
Ans: (C)  
Explanation: The staging steps allows you to keep making changes in the working directory.

**41. What is equivalent to fetch and merge?**  
(A) push  
(B) pull  
(C) fetch  
(D) syncronize  
Ans: (B)  
Explanation: Both of them refer to retrieving latest meta-data info from the original.

**42. What command lets you create connection between a local and remort repository?**  
(A) git remote add origin  
(B) git remote add new  
(C) git remote new origin  
(D) git remote orgin  
Ans: (A)  
Explanation: This is useful for developers creating a local copy of a central repository, since it provides an easy way to pull upstream changes or publish local commits.

**43. Arranging given data in descending order is an example of?**  
(A) Information processing  
(B) Processs  
(C) Information  
(D) Data  
Ans: (A)  
Explanation: Data arrangement allows easier processing of data and provides extra security to the data as well.

**44. How do you supply a commit message to a commit?**  
(A) Git message "My first commit"  
(B) Git add "My first commit"  
(C) Git commit "My first commit"  
(D) Git commit -m "I'm coding!"  
Ans: (D)  
Explanation: Just make use of the give format and add your message.  
**45. Git shortcut to stage all the changes made?**  
(A) Git commit add .  
(B) Git commit .  
(C) Git add .  
(D) Git stage -a .  
Ans: (C)  
Explanation: add command stages all the changes made.  
**46. Which two configuration properties does the tool expect to be configured after installing Git and prior to issuing the first commit?**  
(A) email address and password  
(B) username and email address  
(C) username and IP address  
(D) username and password  
Ans: (B)  
Explanation: User authenticaion and authorization is done via username and password.  
**47. What do you call a system the records the project code's changes over time?**  
(A) Repository System  
(B) Code Change System  
(C) Version Control System  
(D) none of the above  
Ans: (C)  
Explanation: Version control system helps software teams manage changes to source code over time.  
**48. Who invented Git?**  
(A) unio C. Hamano  
(B) Linus Torvalds  
(C) James Gosling  
(D) Kohsuke Kawaguchi  
Ans: (B)  
Explanation: Linus Torvalds invented Git in 2005 for development of the Linux kernel.  
**49. Git commit -m < ? >, ? is for?**  
(A) file name to be commited  
(B) comment  
(C) repo url  
(D) None  
Ans: (B)  
Explanation: ? is replaced by the comments that the user wants to add.  
**50. Command to check out a branch from the repository in the working directory?**  
(A) git init  
(B) git checkout  
(C) git add  
(D) git commit  
Ans: (B)  
Explanation: The git checkout command lets you navigate between the branches created by git branch.  
**51. Command to create a new git branch?**  
(A) git checkout branchname  
(B) git create-branch branchName  
(C) git branch branchName  
(D) git -b branchName  
Ans: (C)  
Explanation: replace branchName with the desired name that you want to give to the concerned branch.  
**52. Git command if I want to commit my changes about "Initial commit"**  
(A) git commit -m "Initial commit"  
(B) git commit -msg "Initial commit"  
Ans: (A)  
Explanation: The "commit" command is used to save your changes to the local repository.  
**53. Command to make new git branch**  
(A) git branch  
(B) git -b  
(C) git new branch  
(D) git checkout branch  
Ans: (A)  
Explanation:  
**54. How do you check the state of your local git repository since your last commit?**  
(A) git check  
(B) git diff  
(C) git commit  
(D) git status  
Ans: (D)  
Explanation: status command gives you the changes made in the local git repository since the last commit.  
**55. Command to add particular file changes to staging area from working directory?**  
(A) git pull  
(B) git add .  
(C) git add filename  
(D) git commit -m  
Ans: (C)  
Explanation: Just replace the filename with the file to which the changes needs to be added.  
**56. Which of the following is one of Git's powerful features?**  
(A) Rooting  
(B) Leafing  
(C) Branching  
(D) Planting  
Ans: (C)  
Explanation: Git branches are effectively a pointer to a snapshot of your changes.  
**57. Which of the following will create new branch?**  
(A) git checkout new-branch  
(B) git checkout -b new-branch  
(C) git clone new-branch  
(D) git create-branch new-branch  
Ans: (B)  
\*Explanation: The git branch command can be used to create a new branch.  
**58. What are the different options for git reset?**  
(A) -hard  
(B) --soft  
(C) --mixed  
(D) All of above  
Ans: (D)  
Explanation: git reset is a powerful command that is used to undo local changes to the state of a Git repo.  
**59. How would you commit this with the message "adding new authors to index"?**  
(A) git commit -m "adding new authors to index"  
(B) git commit "adding new authors to index"  
(C) git commit .  
(D) none of the above  
Ans: (A)  
Explanation: For adding new authors one needs to create indexes in the already existing tree.  
**60. Which of the following is the correct way to initialize a new Git repository?**  
(A) git add .  
(B) git init  
(C) git commit  
(D) none of the above  
Ans: (B)  
Explanation: The git init command creates a new Git repository.  
**61. Which one of them is incorrect command?**  
(A) git add Test.txt  
(B) git pull origin master  
(C) git push origin master  
(D) None  
Ans: (D)  
Explanation: All the commands given are correct.  
**62. Command to connect to local repo with remote repo?**  
(A) git init  
(B) git remote add  
(C) git connect repo  
(D) git configure  
Ans: (B)  
Explanation: This is helpful in refelecting the changes made in the local repository.  
**63. Which programming language was used initially to create git?**  
(A) Java  
(B) Perl  
(C) C  
(D) C++  
Ans: (C)  
Explanation: Because it provided wrappers around the programs written.  
**64. What command removes untracked files from your working directory?**  
(A) git commit  
(B) git clean -f path  
(C) git clean  
(D) git reset  
Ans: (C)  
Explanation: The git clean command can be used to untracked individual files or a collection of files.  
**65. What is the default text editor for the Bash shell with a Windows-based Git install?**  
(A) Emacs  
(B) Vim  
(C) Notepad++  
(D) Bash  
Ans: (B)  
Explanation: Because Vim text editor has built-in terminal.  
**66. Which file can you configure to ensure that certain files are never committed to the local Git repository?**  
(A) Ignore.git  
(B) .gitignore  
(C) gitignore.txt  
(D) git.ignore  
Ans: (B)  
Explanation: It tells Git which files and directories to ignore when you make a commit.  
**67. Which command should you use to initialize a new git repository?**  
(A) Git install  
(B) Git start  
(C) Git bash  
(D) Git init  
Ans: (D)  
Explanation: The git init command creates a new Git repository. It can be used to convert an existing, unversioned project to a Git repository or initialize a new, empty repository.  
**68. Which of the following commands will merge branch-a into the master branch?**  
(A) git merge master and git checkout branch-a  
(B) git checkout branch-a and git merge master  
(C) git checkout master and git merge branch-a  
(D) git merge branch-a and git checkout master  
Ans: (C)  
Explanation: First we run git checkout master to change the active branch back to the master branch. Then we run the command git merge new-branch to merge the new feature into the master branch.  
**69. Which vendor acquired GitHub for $7.5 billion in June 2018?**  
(A) Oracle  
(B) Microsoft  
(C) IBM  
(D) Google  
Ans: (B)  
Explanation: Microsoft acquired Github for $7.5 billion in June 2018.  
**70. Which of the following is not a Git configuration scope?**  
(A) Local  
(B) User  
(C) System  
(D) Global  
Ans: (B)  
Explanation: Local, System and Global are some of the Git configuration scope.  
**71. Command to check the created, modified, deleted files in gitbash before Commit?**  
(A) git show  
(B) git log  
(C) git status  
(D) all of the above  
Ans: (C)  
Explanation: The git status command displays the state of the working directory and the staging area.  
**72. Which command is useful for getting a high-level overview of the project history?**  
(A) git log --oneline  
(B) git reset --hard  
(C) git log --author="pattern"  
(D) git rebase base  
Ans: (A)  
Explanation: The oneline option is used to display the output as one commit per line. It also shows the output in brief like the first seven characters of the commit SHA and the commit message.  
**73. What will the following command print to the Terminal?git remote -v**  
(A) The current git version you're running  
(B) An inline editor for modifying remote repositories  
(C) A list of remote repositories you are connected to  
(D) The last 5 git versions you've installed  
Ans: (C)  
Explanation: Lists the current remotes associated with the local repository.  
**74. Git reset --hard used to?**  
(A) uncommitted the changes, unstage the changes  
(B) uncommitted the changes  
(C) uncommitted the changes, unstage the changes, delete the changes  
(D) Unstage the changes  
Ans: (C)  
Explanation: git reset --hard option resets the current branch tip, and also deletes any changes in the working directory and staging area.  
**75. Command to show limited number of commits?**  
(A) git fetch remote  
(B) git log -n limit  
(C) git config limit  
(D) git status  
Ans: (B)  
Explanation: git log -n where n represents the number up to which commit you to want to see the logs.  
**76. Which of the following commands will allow you to change branches?**  
(A) git checkout  
(B) git clone  
(C) git add  
(D) git commit  
Ans: (A)  
Explanation: In Git terms, a "checkout" is the act of switching between different versions of a target entity. The git checkout command operates upon three distinct entities: files, commits, and branches.  
**77. Command to switch between branches?**  
(A) Git branch  
(B) Git checkout  
(C) Git switch  
(D) Git merge  
Ans: (B)  
Explanation: Use git checkout new\_branch to switch to that branch.