

✔ Congratulations! You passed!

[Go to next item](#)Grade received **100%** To pass 80% or higher

1. What is the difference between using squash and fixup when rebasing?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Squash deletes previous commits.
- ☒ Squash combines the commit messages into one. Fixup discards the new commit message.
- ☐ Squash only works on Apple operating systems.
- ☐ Fixup combines the commit messages into one. Squash discards the commit message.

✔ **Correct**

Awesome! The fixup operation will keep the original message and discard the message from the fixup commit, while squash combines them.

2. What is a pull request?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ The owner of the target repository requesting you to add your changes.
- ☒ A request sent to the owner and collaborators of the target repository to pull your recent changes.
- ☐ A request to delete previous changes.
- ☐ A request for a specific feature in the next version.

✔ **Correct**

Right on! You send a pull request to the owner of the repository in order for them to incorporate it into their tree.

3. Under what circumstances is a new fork created?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ When you want to experiment with changes without affecting the main repository.
- ☐ When you clone a remote repository to your local machine.
- ☐ During a merge conflict.
- ☐ When there are too many branches.

✔ **Correct**

Nice work! For instance, when you want to propose changes to someone else's project, or base your own project off of theirs.

4. What combination of command and flags will force Git to push the current snapshot to the repo as it is, possibly resulting in permanent data loss?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ git push -f
- ☐ git log --graph --oneline --all
- ☐ git status
- ☐ git rebase -i

✔ **Correct**

Awesome! git push with the -f flag forcibly replaces the old commits with the new one and forces Git to push the current snapshot to the repo as it is. This can be dangerous as it can lead to remote changes being permanently lost and is not recommended unless you're pushing fixes to your own fork (nobody else is using it) such as in the case after doing interactive rebasing to squash multiple commits into one as demonstrated.

5. When using interactive rebase, which option is the default, and takes the commits and rebases them against the branch we selected?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ squash

- ☐ edit
- ☐ reword
- ☒ pick



Correct

Great job! The pick keyword takes the commits and rebases them against the branch we have chosen.