Andrew Hopkins
Andrew Michaelis
CSSE376

Lab 2 Answers

1. Yes, I've worked with SVN in the past, but that's about it.
2. Yes, I've worked with the bash and Windows cmd shells.
3. Specifies which files are to be committed
4. Saves the added files to a local repository
5. Submits all the changes on the local repository to the official repository residing on Git's servers.
6. Two people are on my team. There are three copies of my Git repository; one local repository per person, and one official repository on Git.
7. There are 6 commits in our history.
8. I created the second commit.
9. I added a text file to test whether or not the date stuff was still screwed up.
10. Two people are on my team… Eventually there will be only three branches existing on our repository.
11. There are two files with a student's username on the master branch. There is only one file with a student's username on each of the other branches.
12. The git branch command creates a concurrent repository so that multiple users can modify the repository at the same time without merging the content immediately after every single push.
13. The git checkout command switches the user to the specified branch so that they can work on the repository and push stuff onto it without modifying the content on the master branch or other branches.
14. Two people are on my team. There are three versions of the readme file – one on each branch.
15. Two people are on my team. We've performed 8 merges. All of them we fast-forwarded.
16. Three branches should exist on the GitHub copy of my repository, but there are four because I screwed up when creating the first branch.
17. Yes, they are all up-to-date because we all just updated.