Account Details (0.5pts each)

1. What is your full name?
   1. Nigaba Olivier
2. What is your GitHub handle?
   1. Nigaba
3. What is your Concordia email address?
   1. Nolivier@cord.edu
4. What is the URL to your GitHub profile?
   1. https://github.com/Nigaba

Chapter 1: Getting Started (3pts each)

1. What does VCS stand for?
   1. Version Control System
2. What is the purpose of a VCS?
   1. It’s a system that records changes to a file or set of files over so that you can recall specific version later.
3. What is the analogy used to describe how Git "thinks" about project data?
   1. Git thinks of its data more like a series of snapshots of a miniature filesystem.
4. What are the three main STATES of Git?
   1. Modified, Staged, Committed
5. Briefly describe each of the main states of Git.
   1. Modified means that you have changed the files but have not committed it to your data base yet.
   2. Staged means that you have marked a modified file in its current version to go into your next commit snapshot
   3. Committed means that your data is safely stored in your local database
6. What are the three main SECTIONS of a Git project?
   1. Working tree, the Staging Area and Git directory
7. Briefly describe each of the main sections of a Git project.
   1. The working tree is a single checkout of one version of the project. These files are pulled out of the compressed database in git directory and placed on disk for you to use or modify.
   2. The Stage Area is a file, generally contained in your Got Directory, that stores information about what will go into your next commit.
   3. The Git Directory is where Git stores the metadata and object database for your project. It is what is copied when you clone a repository from another computer
8. What are the three basic steps of the Git workflow?
   1. You modify files in your working tree
   2. You selectively stage just those changes you want to be part of your next commit, which adds only those changes to the staging area
   3. You do a commit, which takes the files as they are in the staging area and stores that snapshot permanently to your Git directory

Chapter 2: Git Basics (3pts each)

1. What are the two main ways to obtain a Git repository (in general terms)?
   1. You can take a local directory that is currently not under version control, and turn it into Git repository or you can clone an existing Git repository from elsewhere
2. What would you type in the command line to initialize the current directory as a Git repository?
   1. $ git init
3. What is the git syntax for copying an existing repository?
   1. Git clone
4. What is the git command for finding out general information about your repository (e.g. if a branch is up-to-date or which files are untracked)?
5. What is the git command for not tracking specified files?

Chapter 3: Git Branching (3pts each)

1. What is the main purpose of a Git branch?
   1. commands primary functions are to create, list, rename, and delete branches. To operate further on the resulting branches the command is commonly used with other commands like git checkout
2. Does Git automatically switch you to a newly created branch?
   1. no
3. What is the Git command to switch to that new branch?
   1. Git checkout command to switch branches