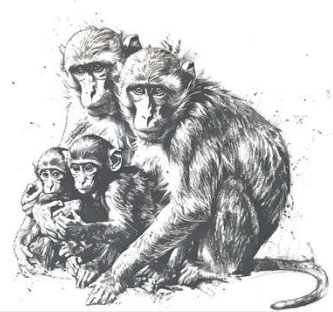You will analyze Python scripts modeling **sexual inheritance**. You'll:

- Understand key features of each script,
- Identify differences between versions,
- Compare sexual and non-sexual inheritance,
- Reflect on applicability in cultural sciences (e.g. textual transmission).

For each script (netgraph1.py to netgraph4.py), answer the following:

Script	What is new here? What changed from the previous version?
netgraph1.py	What is simulated here? Which rules create the next generation?
netgraph2.py	How is **fitness** defined? How are unfit individuals marked?
netgraph3.py	How is **selection** handled more strictly here? What is removed first?
netgraph4.py	What makes this version **easier to read**? How is the code organized differently?

Sexual vs. Asexual Inheritance

You previously worked with **non-sexual inheritance** (mutation only). Think:

- How does **sexual inheritance** differ in terms of:
  - Complexity of relationships?
  - Diversity of offspring?
  - Graph structure (e.g. networks vs. trees)?
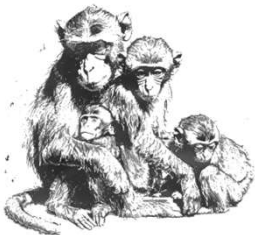
Reflection: Culture & Transmission

In textual scholarship (e.g. manuscript studies), non-sexual models use *stemmata* to track changes. Now think:

- Could **sexual inheritance** also apply in cultural contexts?
- Are there examples where two versions (texts, ideas) mix?
- Would a **network** model make more sense than a tree?

If you run netgraph1.py or others, note:
- What kinds of sequences appear over time?
- How do mutations affect balance?
- Can you predict which individuals survive?