CSSE 376 – Lab 2 Questions:

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1. I have previously worked with SVN and Mercurial (Hg).
2. I have previously worked with the Windows command prompt and Linux terminal.
3. "git add" will add the given files to the next commit queue. This means that the given change will be included with the next commit, since by default no changes are included in commits.
4. "git commit" actually commits the specified changes to the local history (but not to the public remote server).
5. "git push" shares the local commit to the remote server so that the changes are publicly visible to everyone else.
6. There are two people on our team. Including the remote copy, there are therefore three copies of our Git repo in all.
7. There are three commits in our repo's history.
8. rockwotj (team member).
9. Changed the contents of the README.md file (added "First Change").
10. There are two people on our team. Including the master branch, there are three branches total.
11. No files with a username exist on the master branch. There is one file with a username on each other branch.
12. "git branch" creates a new branch from the current branch of the repo. This allows a user to make changes and commit to the branch without affecting users on another branch. Then when they are finished with their feature, they can merge their branch with another (or the master).
13. "git checkout" creates a clone of the given repo on your local computer so that you can commit to it. This also allows you to switch between branches of a repo, updating your local directory with the selected branch.
14. There are two people on our team. There are a total of three versions of the README file.
15. There are two people. We performed two merges. The first was fast-forwarded; the second was done manually because there was a conflict.
16. Now there are two branches in the repo, although they are merged into one.
17. Yes, all the branches are at the same point as the master branch because we merged them all into one.