Section 1: Git & GitHub

1. What command do you use to initialize a new Git repository in a local folder?

   `git init`

2. What is the difference between `git add .` and `git commit -m "message"`?

- **`git add .`: stages changes (puts them in the "ready to commit" area).**
- **`git commit -m "message"`: saves a snapshot of the staged changes to the repo history with a message.**

3. Which command is used to upload your local commits to a remote repository like GitHub?

   `git push` (normally, `git push origin main`)

4. What is the purpose of a `.gitignore` file?

   It tells Git which files/folders to NOT track or commit (like `.env`, `node_modules/`, build files, etc.).

5. How do you check the current status of your files (to see which are modified or staged)?

   `git status`

6. On GitHub, what is a "Pull Request"?

   A request to merge code changes from one branch (or fork) into another repo/branch, usually with review/comments before merging.

Section 2: Bootstrap

7. What is the "Mobile First" philosophy in Bootstrap?
   Design for small screens first, then use breakpoint classes (sm, md, lg, etc.) to scale up for larger screens.

8. How many columns make up the width of a single row in the Bootstrap Grid System?
   12 columns

9. Which class would you use to create a flexible layout container that centers your content?

   `.container` (responsive fixed-width centered container)

   (If you want full-width: `.container-fluid`.)

10. If you want a column to take up half the screen width on medium devices, which class do you use (col-md-?)?

    `col-md-6` (because half of 12 is 6)

11. What is the difference between the class `m-3` and `p-3`?

- **`m-3` = margin (space _outside_ the element)**
- **`p-3` = padding (space _inside_ the element)**

12. How do you make an image responsive so it never exceeds its parent width?

    Add `img-fluid` to the `<img>` (Bootstrap makes it `max-width: 100%; height: auto;`)

Section 3: Supabase

13. Is Supabase built on top of MySQL, PostgreSQL, or MongoDB?
    PostgreSQL
14. What is a "Primary Key" and why is it important for your tables?
    A primary key is a unique identifier for each row (like an `id`).
    It's important because it prevents duplicates, helps relationships between tables, and makes rows easy to update/delete/find.
15. In the Supabase dashboard, what does "RLS" stand for?
    Row Level Security
16. What information do you need to provide in your JS code to connect your project to your specific Supabase project? (List two items).
    Supabase Project URL and Supabase API Key (usually the anon/public key).

Section 4: Fetch API & Promises

17. What does the `fetch()` function return?
    A Promise that resolves to a Response object.
18. Why do we need to use `async` and `await` before we can use the data?
    Because fetch is asynchronous (it takes time to get the response).
    `await` pauses your function until the Promise finishes, so you can safely use the returned response/data afterward.