Q1. Yes, I have worked with SVN in a previous Rose-Hulman class.

Q2. I have worked with a Python Shell, as well as some command line programming also.

Q3. **git add** adds the file to a list of files that should be included in the next commit.

Q4. **git commit** records all changes made to files in the repository and saves it with the next push.

Q5. **git push** overwrites/replaces all of the files currently in the repository.

Q6. There are two people in my team. There are 3 copies of our repository- one on each of our computers and the remote one as well.

Q7. There are 4 commits in our repository history.

Q8. Jonathan created the second commit

Q9. It was a change to the README.md file.

Q10. There are two members on our team. There are three branches, the ones that we created and the master branch.

Q11. None exist on the master branch, one exists each on the student branches.

Q12. The git branch command creates a new branch for the repository so that the master code is not affected but personal commits can be saved.

Q13. The git checkout command allows you checkout specific branches from the repository and have the version of code from that specific branch.

Q14. There are two members in our team, there are three copies of the README.md file- one on the master, one in each of our branches.

Q15. There are still two members in our team. We did two merges, and the first one was a fast-forward merge, the second one was a manual merge.

Q16. There is only one branch now, which is the master branch.

Q17. No the student branches are not at the same point because neither of the branches contain all of the commits that the master branch has- the master branch currently is the most up-to-date revision.