SQA Lab #2

1) Yes, I’ve worked with both SVN and Git in prior classes.

2) Yes, I’ve had experience with Windows cmd prompt and powershell as well as bash and sh.

3) git add [file(s)] adds the current file(s) to the version control tracking.

4) git commit creates a ‘snapshot’ of your current work (changed files) and saves it.

5) git push moves the ‘snapshot’ to the remote repository so it is accessible by everyone who can access the remote repository.

6) There are 2 people on my team - Austin and me. There are 3 copies of the repo - my local copy, Austin’s local copy, and the remote repo.

7) There are 3.

8) Austin

9) Changed README.md

10) Two. Three.

11) Zero. One.

12) git branch creates a new branch of the master repository, making a copy of the current contents of the master branch.

13) git checkout allows you select the branch to get the contents from and switches to that branch.

14) Two. Three.

15) Two. Two. One was fast forward, one was manual.

16) Still three.

17) Yes – both the branches that were created earlier are at the same point as master now. This is because they were both merged.