1. I worked with SVN in my classes, and have been working on a side project with my friends in which we are using Git.
2. I have worked with cmd and bash.
3. Git add adds whatever file you specify to the local version of the branch you are currently working in.
4. Git commit sort of packages the changes you've made to the branch (meaning the things you added) at this point in time
5. Git push is like svn commit, in that it pushes your commit of whatever branch you are on to the github server
6. There are 2 people on my team. There are 4 copies of our repo. The one on my computer, the one on Sarah's computer, the one on Buffalo's computer, and the one up in the server.
7. 3 commits if you include the initial commit
8. Walamoonbeam (Mark)
9. Changed the README
10. There are 2 members on our team. There are 3 branches on GitHub if you include the master branch.
11. 0 files with a student's username exist on the master branch. 1 file with a student's username exists on each of the other branches. So 2 files in total. 1 from each username branch.
12. Git branch creates a copy of the working branch (in our case, the master) and allows us to add files, and create commits that do not affect any other branch.
13. Git checkout ensures that you are working on that specific branch.
14. There are 2 members on our team. There are 3 versions of README assuming you do not count the first change.
15. There are 2 members on our team. We did 2 merges. The first merge, which was vanakema's branch merging, was fast forwarded. The 2nd merge, which was kimb2's branch merging, was manual.
16. There 1 branch, the main branch.
17. The individual student branches on my computer, which is the one that was doing the merging, were merged into the master, so they are at the same point. The ones on Sarah's computer are not, since she has not pulled from the git repo yet.