Sprint 1

Revision Session

TEST

- Venue: CWB 301
- Time: Tuesday **15:00**, 16 Oct. in Charles Wilson
  - Room 301: aa970-pt180
  - room 304: ren11-zzt1
  - room 303: students going there are notified
- Duration: 45 minutes

- Only enter when told:
  - tell a TA with the attendance list who you are;
  - sit on a desk, find password to access test;
  - sign in on Blackboard;
  - start the test when the chief invigilator advises to do so:
    - you will only have one attempt;
    - you will have 45 minutes to do the test;
    - you will not be allowed to leave the room before 15:30;
    - you will not be allowed to start the test after 15:30

What to revise

- **Sprint 1**
  - **What to focus on during this week?**
  - Exercises
  - Pluralsight tutorials:
    - transcripts
    - examples
    - learning checks
  - Check references at the bottom of the pages

Types of exercises

- As in mock test on Blackboard
- Around 15 questions
  - Including 4-5 statements each
- T/F questions
  - theory
  - programming
- At least one T answer and one F answer
  - If all answers are answered either T or F a mark of zero will be awarded for that question

Sprint 1

Agile Methodologies

- What to focus on?
  - Waterfall
  - V-Model
  - Agile methodologies

Practice question

- The waterfall model is recommended for projects where requirements are not well documented.
  - A. True
  - B. False

Practice question

- In the V-Model, tests are designed and developed once the system has been developed.
  - A. True
  - B. False

Groovy

- What to focus on?
  - Groovy as a programming language
  - Syntax for basic logic
  - Functions
  - Closures and collection operators

Practice question

- In Groovy, we have to declare the types of variables.
  - A. True
  - B. False

Practice question

- The following Groovy program

```
def op(a,b) {
  a=a+b
}
op(1,2)
```

outputs 1

– A. True

– B. False

Practice question

- The following Groovy program

```
def op(a,b) {
  a=a+b
}
print op(1,2)
```

outputs 3

– A. True

– B. False

https://swipe.to/6932jf

Gradle

- What to focus on?
  - Gradle
  - Build automation using
    - Tasks
    - Internal dependencies
  - Dependency management
    - Repositories
    - External dependencies

Practice question

- Gradle uses Groovy to define and configure tasks and their dependencies
  - A. True
  - B. False

Practice question

- A task dependency requires the declaration of a repository (e.g. MavenCentral or JCenter)
  - A. True
  - B. False

Practice question

- When executing the command

  ./gradlew -q tasks --all

  Gradle executes all tasks declared in a Gradle script following the order defined in task dependencies.

  – A. True

  – B. False

Practice question

- Assuming a task doIt has been declared, when executing the command

  ./gradlew -q doIt

  Gradle executes all tasks declared in a Gradle script following the order defined in task dependencies.

  – A. True

  – B. False

Practice question

- Given the following script

  task A
  A << { println ‘A’ }
  task B
  B << { println ‘B’ }
  A.dependsOn B
  when we execute ./gradlew –q B we should get
  B
  A
  on the output console

  – A. True
  – B. False

Practice question

- Given the following script

  task A
  A << { println ‘A’ }
  task B
  B << { println ‘B’ }
  A.dependsOn B
  when we execute ./gradlew –q A we should get
  A
  B
  on the output console

  – A. True
  – B. False

Practice question

- Given the following script

  task A
  A << { println ‘A’ }
  task B
  B << { println ‘B’ }
  A.dependsOn B
  when we execute ./gradlew –q A we should get
  B
  A
  on the output console

  – A. True
  – B. False

Practice question

- Given the following script

  task A
  A << { println ‘A’ }
  task B
  B << { println ‘B’ }
  B.finalizedBy A

  when we execute ./gradlew –q B we should get

  B
  A

  on the output console

  – A. True
  – B. False

Resources available

- Exercises on GitHub
- Resources on Pluralsight
  - Videos and transcripts
  - Exercises
  - Learning checks
- Mock test on Blackboard

Good luck!