KENT BECK AM

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What is Kent Beck famous for? Kent Beck (born 1961) is an American software engineer and the creator of extreme programming, a software development methodology that eschews rigid formal specification for a collaborative and iterative design process.

Who invented extreme programming? What's the History of eXtreme Programming? Software engineer Kent Beck developed XP in 1996 as a lightweight agile framework, and he built the approach around 12 practices (possibly modeled on the Agile Manifesto's 12 principles), including: The planning game.

What is test driven development Kent Beck? Test-Driven Development (TDD) is a technique for building software that guides software development by writing tests. It was developed by Kent Beck in the late 1990's as part of Extreme Programming. In essence we follow three simple steps repeatedly: Write a test for the next bit of functionality you want to add.

What is XP methodology? Summary. Extreme programming (XP) is an Agile project management methodology that targets speed and simplicity with short development cycles. XP uses five guiding values, five rules, and 12 practices for programming.

What was Harry Beck famous for? Harry Beck was the designer of the iconic London Underground map. First published in 1933, the map has since influenced the design of many Metro maps across the globe.

Why is extreme programming controversial? Other potentially controversial aspects of extreme programming include: Requirements are expressed as automated acceptance tests rather than specification documents. Requirements are

defined incrementally, rather than trying to get them all in advance. Software developers are usually required to work in pairs.

Who is the world oldest coder? Masako Wakamiya shows that age doesn't have to stop you from going after what you love. Her creativity, determination, and lifelong learning spirit in taking up coding in her later years continue to motivate and inspire.

Why is extreme programming not widely used? XP put more emphasis on software engineering pratices than project management. XP put more emphasis on the engineers than the project managers. This will bring up a question for management: "What do we do with all of the Project Managers?" To be an XP coach is too far off for many Project Managers.

What are the two basic rules that Kent Beck defined for TDD? At the very beginning of the book, Kent mentions that the roots of TDD can be described as: Don't write a line of new code unless you first have a failing automated test. Eliminate duplication.

Is TDD realistic? It is a practice that is driven by tests made first by developers. This practice is good because using it will create cleaner and more maintainable code for your project. But, TDD can be hard to pull off correctly, especially if you're just learning the programming language or the framework you're using.

Is test-driven development still used? Clearly TDD is far from dead, but it has evolved dramatically to fit the requirements of contemporary organizations.

What is the 10 minute build in Agile? The 10-Minute Build is the gold standard for getting what, in Agile/Scrum, we call Fast Feedback. With the click of a button, you should be able to build your software, run comprehensive automated tests, and deploy to a testing environment. This matters.

What is the difference between Agile and XP? All of the Agile methodologies include practices and values that aim to improve software quality, release products quickly to market, and to be flexible and responsive to customer demands. But XP takes these practices and ramps them up to "extreme" levels.

What is a real life example of extreme programming? One of the most famous extreme programming real life examples is Google's search engine. Amazon

developed Amazon Web Services (AWS) in the wake of extreme programming. They used this methodology to build the infrastructure for their cloud computing services, making it possible to scale up quickly.

What happened to Harry Beck? Beck tried to regain control of the map through threatening legal action, but in 1965 he abandoned the attempt, "bitter and betrayed by the very organisation he had helped, so admirably, to promote." In 1997, Beck's importance was posthumously recognised, and currently (2022) the statement 'This diagram is an evolution ...

What type of diagram is a Tube map? As a schematic diagram, it shows not the geographic locations but the relative positions of the stations, lines, the stations' connective relations and fare zones.

Who designed the Underground map? Now recognised across the world, the Tube map was originally the brainchild of Underground electrical draughtsman, Harry Beck, who produced this imaginative and beautifully simple design back in 1933.

What is the difference between scrum and XP? XP is the most specific of the agile frameworks regarding appropriate engineering practices for software development. Scrum is a framework within which people can address complex adaptive problems, while productively and creatively delivering products of the highest possible value.

Why is coding becoming obsolete? Automated debugging and testing. AI and machine learning algorithms are increasingly capable of identifying, diagnosing, and rectifying errors in software. This automation of debugging and testing processes not only speeds up development cycles but also reduces the need for in-depth coding knowledge among developers.

What are the drawbacks of XP?

Who is the godfather of coding? Alan Mathison Turing, English mathematician, computer scientist, logician, cryptanalyst, philosopher and theoretical biologist, is considered the father of computer science by many. I would say he is also the father of software engineering, because software engineering is the application of computer science.

Who is the richest coder?

What age did Bill Gates start coding? Bill Gates started writing computer programs at age 13 He and his classmate-turned-business partner Paul Allen designed an automated class scheduling system for their prep school.

What companies are using extreme programming? As a result, in March 1996, Kent started a project at DaimlerChrysler using new concepts in software development which was namely the Extreme Programming methodology and XP has been proven at cost conscious companies like Bayerische Landesbank, Credit Swiss Life, DaimlerChrysler, First Union National Bank, Ford Motor ...

What are the 5 values of extreme programming? The five values of XP are communication, simplicity, feedback, courage, and respect which are described in more detail below.

Why is extreme programming named so? Extreme Programming (XP) is a Software Development Methodology, known for its flexibility, collaboration and rapid feedback using techniques like continuous testing, frequent releases, and pair programming, in which two programmers collaborate on the same code.

Who is the product owner in extreme programming? The Product Owner is like the Project Manager plus the user in XP who is responsible to communicate the project to the stakeholders and also select which Product Backlog Item will the development team work on first. XP has a role called Product Manager who is responsible to fine tune the user story.

Who was the first person to master programming? If you use a computer every day, you have someone special to thank—Ada Lovelace. Who was Ada Lovelace? Only the world's first computer programmer! However, she lived more than 100 years before computers became common.

Who is the biggest programmer in the world?

What is a real life example of extreme programming? One of the most famous extreme programming real life examples is Google's search engine. Amazon developed Amazon Web Services (AWS) in the wake of extreme programming. They

used this methodology to build the infrastructure for their cloud computing services, making it possible to scale up quickly.

Structural Elements for Architects and Builders: Design of Columns, Beams, and Tension Elements in Wood, Steel, and Reinforced Concrete, 2nd Edition

This comprehensive guide provides architects and builders with essential knowledge on the design and analysis of structural elements in three common building materials: wood, steel, and reinforced concrete. Written by renowned experts in structural engineering, the second edition has been updated to reflect the latest advancements in design codes and practices.

Q: What are the key structural elements in a building? A: The primary structural elements include columns, beams, and tension elements. Columns support vertical loads, beams span horizontal distances and support loads, and tension elements resist tensile forces.

Q: What factors influence the design of structural elements? A: The design of structural elements is influenced by the loads they carry, the material properties, and the architectural requirements. Loads include gravity loads, wind loads, and seismic forces. Material properties such as strength, stiffness, and ductility affect the element's capacity.

Q: How are columns designed to resist axial loads? A: Columns can be designed as axially loaded members, where the load is applied along the axis of the column. The strength of a column depends on its cross-sectional area, shape, and material properties.

Q: What are the different types of beam designs? A: Beams can be designed as simply supported, where they are supported at their ends, or as continuous beams, where they span over multiple supports. The design considerations include bending moment, shear force, and deflection.

Q: How are tension elements used in structural design? A: Tension elements, such as cables and rods, resist tensile forces. They are used in suspension bridges, cable-stayed structures, and prestressed concrete. The design of tension elements involves determining the cross-sectional area and material strength required to

withstand the tensile forces.

What is the measurement of geometrical tolerance? In effect, a geometrical tolerance limits the permissible variation of form, attitude or location of a feature (Kempster, 1984). It does so by defining a tolerance zone within which the feature must be contained. Although a full listing of geometrical tolerances is provided in BS EN ISO 1101: Technical drawings.

What is Geometric Dimensioning and Tolerancing in engineering? Geometric Dimensioning and Tolerancing (GD&T or GD and T) is a language of symbols and standards designed and used by engineers and manufacturers to describe the shape (geometry) and size (dimensions) of a product and facilitate communication between entities working together to manufacture products.

What is GD&T used for? What is GD&T? GD&T, short for Geometric Dimensioning and Tolerancing, is a system for defining and communicating design intent and engineering tolerances that helps engineers and manufacturers optimally control variations in manufacturing processes.

What is GD&T in manufacturing? GD&T is an acronym that stands for Geometric Dimensioning and Tolerancing. It is a symbolic language used by designers to communicate manufacturing constraints and tolerances clearly. This information is conveyed in the form of annotations included in the design of the part.

What is the rule #1 and #2 in GD&T? To fully verify the Rule #1 effects, a Go gage must be at least as long as the FOS it is verifying. Rule #2 is called "the all applicable geometric tolerances rule." Rule #2: RFS applies, with respect to the individual tolerance, datum reference, or both, where no modifying symbol is specified.

What are the 5 categories of GD&T?

What is the first rule of GD&T? GD&T Rule #1, also known as the Envelope principle, states that the form of a regular feature of size is controlled by its "limits of size." Limits of size, or otherwise known as size tolerances, can be seen in many forms. A few of them are symmetric, unilateral, and bilateral.

What is the ISO standard for geometric tolerancing? ISO 14405: This standard covers the use of GD&T for orientation tolerances. ISO 14660: This standard covers the use of GD&T for location tolerances. ISO 14405-2: This standard covers the use of GD&T for run-out tolerances. ISO 16792: This standard covers the use of GD&T for surface texture.

What is an example of a geometrical tolerance?

How to decide geometric tolerance value? So the Hole when manufactured at LMC which is 15.1 can vary in its position within a tolerance zone of 0.4mm diameter. Total tolerance applicable = 0.05 + 0.2 = 0.25 mm. So the Hole when manufactured at 14.85 mm can vary in its position within a tolerance zone of 0.25 mm diameter.

What are the three types of tolerances?

What is the best way to learn GD&T? GD&T Basics Training is the best way to learn how to properly use Geometric Dimensioning and Tolerancing on engineering drawings. Our simplified framework takes the complexity out of the engineering standards and uses real-world prints to show you the core concepts you will be using every day.

How to find tolerance in engineering?

Is GD&T part of metrology? In manufacturing, the engineering drawing (including Dimensions, Tolerances, and GD&T) is the specification for the metrology process.

What is the difference between general tolerance and GD&T? ISO defines GD&T as "geometrical product specifications (GPS)—Geometrical tolerancing—Tolerancing of form, orientation, location and run-out." In short, "geometrical product specifications" refer to the shape, size, and positional relationship of a product, while "tolerance" means the allowable error.

Which 2 symbols are removed from GD&T? Concentricity and Symmetry Symbols Removed Two of these symbols: concentricity and symmetry, have been withdrawn from the toolset. This change is largely due to the hassles related to using these symbols. To start with, it is always possible to define central features using other,

more commonly used symbols.

What is the 321 rule in GD&T? In 321 principle, the primary (usually a plane) locks 3 degree of freedom, 2 rotations and 1 translation respectively. The secondary locks another 2 degrees of freedom, 1 translation and one rotation. Finally the tertiary datum locks the final translation. In 321 all the datums are mutually perpendicular to each other.

What does 2x mean in GD&T?

What does a circled S mean in GD&T? The circle S is a now discontinued practice that just means that the tolerance or the datum is to be taken at regardless of feature size. This symbol was phased out in the 1994 standard because it was deemed redundant with not putting anything there at all.

What is the P symbol in GD&T? "P" stands for "projected tolerance zone." This symbol indicates the tolerance applied to the protrusion of a feature.

What is the S symbol in GD&T? When the given geometric tolerances are applied at any increment of size of FOS, we indicate this by RFS. The symbol for RFS was the letter "S" enclosed in a circle but it is no longer needed as RFS is considered the default condition now, and does not need a symbol.

Can a flatness tolerance override rule 1? A flatness tolerance may override Rule #1.

Why is GD&T hard? GD&T is notorious for being challenging to learn and remember. The multitude of geometric symbols, control symbols, tolerance zones, and inspection techniques can befuddle even the most seasoned engineers.

What is the Taylor envelope principle? It is sometimes also known as the "Taylor Principle." The actual surface of a regular feature cannot extend beyond the envelope prescribed by the feature in perfect form at MMC. This means that if the feature measures at MMC, the form of the feature must be perfect, which in the real world is impossible to achieve.

What is the ISO for geometric tolerance? ISO 1101:2012 contains basic information and gives requirements for the geometrical tolerancing of workpieces. It

represents the initial basis and defines the fundamentals for geometrical tolerancing.

What is the measurement of tolerance? Measurement FundamentalsTolerance and Measurement Accuracy Tolerance refers to the total allowable error within an item. This is typically represented as a +/- value off of a nominal specification.

What is geometrical measurement? Geometric measurement is the measurement of physical quantities in terms of subunits used in geometry. For example, angles are typically measured in degrees or radians, while line segments are measured in linear units, such as centimeters, feet, and coordinate plane units.

What is the scale to measure tolerance? The Distress Tolerance Scale (previously Distress Tolerance Questionnaire, DTQ) is a 15 item self-report measure of emotional distress tolerance.

What is the rule #1 of geometric tolerance? GD&T Rule #1, also known as the Envelope principle, states that the form of a regular feature of size is controlled by its "limits of size." Limits of size, or otherwise known as size tolerances, can be seen in many forms. A few of them are symmetric, unilateral, and bilateral.

What is the ISO for GD&T? ISO 5459: This standard covers the use of GD&T for size and form tolerances. ISO 14405: This standard covers the use of GD&T for orientation tolerances. ISO 14660: This standard covers the use of GD&T for location tolerances. ISO 14405-2: This standard covers the use of GD&T for run-out tolerances.

What are the principles of geometric tolerance?

What is the formula for calculating tolerance? TOLERANCE – Usually provide as a percentage of the expected value. It can be plus or minus. Tolerance = (Measured Value – Expected Value)/Expected Value. In the above case the Tolerance is (75.1-75.0) / 75 = 0.13%.

What are the 3 types of tolerances?

What is the 10 to 1 rule? The 10 to 1 rule is a fundamental concept in metrology that underscores the relationship between precision and accuracy. This rule stipulates that for a measurement system to be considered trustworthy, the

instrument's precision should be at least ten times better than the desired accuracy.

What are the tools used in geometry measurement? The different tools used in geometry are ruler, compass, divider, protractor, etc. A protractor is a geometric tool that is used to measure the angles. The protractor has the marking of zero degrees to 180 degrees, which helps to measure the angle.

What is geometrical formula? Geometry formulas are used for finding dimensions, perimeter, area, surface area, volume, etc. of the geometric shapes. Geometry is a part of mathematics that deals with the relationships of points, lines, angles, surfaces, solids measurement, and properties.

What are the 7 basic units of measurement?

What is an example of a tolerance measurement? So if an item were to measure 15 mm as a basic size, the tolerance interval would be from 14.5 mm to 15.5 mm. Any products manufactured within those measurements would be acceptable (or tolerated).

How do you calculate tolerance size?

What is the acceptable tolerance? Acceptable Tolerance shall have the meaning given to it in Exhibit A, for any particular Applicable Measuring Device. Acceptable Tolerance means a tolerance of plus or minus 5% of the applicable volume specified.

The Beyond Bigger Leaner Stronger Challenge: A Year of Transformation

What is the Beyond Bigger Leaner Stronger (BBLS) Challenge?

The BBLS Challenge is a year-long fitness and nutrition program designed by celebrity trainer Jim Stoppani. It focuses on building muscle, burning fat, and improving overall health. The program includes a structured training plan, nutrition guidance, and workout videos.

What are the benefits of participating in the BBLS Challenge?

Participants in the BBLS Challenge have reported significant results, including:

- Increased muscle mass

- Reduced body fat percentage

- Improved cardiovascular fitness

- Increased strength and endurance

- Improved mood and energy levels

How does the BBLS Challenge work?

The BBLS Challenge is divided into four 12-week phases. Each phase focuses on a different aspect of fitness, such as muscle building, fat loss, or endurance. The training plan includes a variety of exercises, including weights, cardio, and bodyweight movements. The nutrition guidance emphasizes a balanced diet that supports fitness goals.

What is the time commitment for the BBLS Challenge?

The BBLS Challenge requires a significant time commitment. Participants should expect to workout for 4-6 days per week and follow the nutrition plan consistently. However, the program is flexible enough to accommodate different schedules and fitness levels.

Is the BBLS Challenge right for me?

The BBLS Challenge is suitable for individuals who are serious about achieving their fitness goals. It is not recommended for beginners or individuals with significant health issues. It is important to consult with a healthcare professional before starting any new fitness program.

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