**SVN interview Questions**

1. Difference between Clearcase and SVN?
2. How to add files in SVN?
3. Difference between export and check out in svn?
4. Difference between update and checkout in svn?
5. Why we need a branch and advantages of it?
6. Release notes?
7. Have u created any repositories in SVN?
8. Why to create branches?
9. Tell me the scenario I have “SVNRepo”,”portnumber”,”userid” and “passwd”.write build.xml for getting the code from svn to ant?
10. Trying to do a merge from branches to trunk but it is giving me an error "tortise.exe" is not responding and some kind of jvm error?what is the reason and how is it resolved?
11. Developer has access to create(write,read permissions),modify and checkin the tags, but he is not able to merge the tags?
12. SVN installation on server
13. How to download a file from svn to unix?
14. How to merge the two developers branches?

**JENKINS interview Questions**

1. How do you configure job in Hudson?
2. What is a cron job?
3. How do you run a job in Hudson?
4. How to create build jobs using Hudson?
5. How do u configure E-mail notification?
6. How to build a new project in Jenkins?
7. Major problem you have faced in Jenkins?
8. What is the default port used by jenkins and how can we change it?(CLI)
9. How do you configure email notification in jenkins?
10. What is the default format of your email in jenkins?
11. My senior manager dont want to click the link but he wants to see the console result in the body of the email?How do you do it?How to format email subject or body in Jenkins
12. What is the default port used by Jenkins and how can we change it?(CLI)
13. How do you configure email notification in Jenkins?
14. What is the default format of your email in Jenkins?
15. Difference between Hudson and Jenkins? One plugin will not work in Jenkins?
16. I want to fire buid in Jenkins after 5minutes checked in not using PollSCM and Scheduled?
17. What is the use of Jenkins?

**ANT interview Questions**

1. How do you configure job in Hudson?
2. How to run particular targets in ant? (a,b,c targets should run in order c,a,b)?
3. I have a property to define in property file and build.xml and manually given in command line, which one will load?
4. How do you write a coustem task in ant?
5. BuildProcess
6. How do you know whose error in build developers are yours?
7. How do you raise a build request?

**Ques: 1 Give Example How we can deploy file on server using ant?**

**Ans:**  
<?xml version="1.0" ?>

<project name="ProjectName" default="deploy">

..................

................

<target name="deploy" depends="compile,doc" >

<jar destfile="dist/project.jar"

basedir="build/classes"/>

<ftp server="${server.name}"

userid="${ftp.username}"

password="${ftp.password}">

<fileset dir="dist"/>

</ftp>

</target>

............

........

</project>

**Ques: 2 What is Core Concepts of Ant?**

**Ans:**  
The core concepts of Ant as

XML format:Ant uses XML files called build files to describe how to build, test, and deploy an

application

Declarative syntax:Ant is declarative. Rather than spelling out the details of every stage in the build process

A build file contains one project:Each XML build file includes how to build, test, and deploy one project. Very large

projects may be composed of multiple smaller projects, each with its own build file.

A higher-level build file can coordinate the builds of the subprojects.

Each project contains multiple targets:Within the single project of a build file, you declare the different targets for the build

process. These targets may represent actual outputs of the build, such as a redistributable

file, or stages in the build process, such as compiling source or deploying the

redistributable file to a remote server.

Targets can have dependencies on other targets:When declaring a target, you can declare which targets have to be built first. This

ensures that the source gets compiled before the redistributables are built, and that

the redistributable is built before the remote deployment.

Targets contain tasks:Inside targets you declare what actual work is needed to complete that stage of the

build process. You do this by listing the tasks that constitute each stage. Each task is

actually a reference to a Java class, built into Ant or an extension library, that understands

the parameters in the build file and can execute the task based upon the

parameters. These tasks are expected to be smart—to handle much of their own argument

validation, dependency checking, and error reporting.

New tasks can easily be added in Java:The fact that it is easy to extend Ant with new classes is one of its core strengths

**Ques: 3 Why Ant is a great build tool?**

**Ans:**  
Ant is great build tool due to following reason:

1.Ant is a Java-based build tool designed to be cross-platform, easy to use, extensible,and scalable.

2.Ant can be used in a small personal project as well as ant can be used in a large,multi-team software project.

3.Ant syntax is very easy to learn.

4.Ant syntax used XML format .We need only specifies our task only on build.xml file.

5.Ant is easy to use .eliminating the full-time make file engineer common on large Make-based software projects.

6.It Hadlee's Java class-paths and file directory structure in a portable manner.It hand's it as cross-platform.

7.Ant is very fast.Java routines such as compiler or code make a jar file can start inside the Ant JVM.This reduce process of start up delay .Ant tasks are also designed to do dependency checking to avoid doing any more work than necassery.

8.Ant integrate tightly with the JUnit test frameworks for XP-style using tseting.

9.An Ant is easily extensible using Java.

10. Ant Ant has built-in support for J2EE development, Such as EJB compilation and packaging.

11.Ant addresses the deployment problems of Java project such as FTP,Telnet,application servers,SQL commands; all can used for automated deployment.

12.Ant is the de facto standard (is a standard formal or informal) for most open source Java projects,Such as Apache Tomcat and Apache Xerces. Many application servers even ship with embedded version of Ant for deployment.

13.As Ant understands testing and deployment,I can be used for a unified build-test-deploy process, by a single command or by use of Ant-aware Java IDE, such as NetBeans,Eclipse IDEA, and jEdit.

14.Ant can be used to control team works together to build and deploy Java project easily.

**Ques: 4 What is IVY?**

**Ans:**  
Ivy is a popular dependency manager .IVY is basically focused on flexibility and simplicity.

The latest version of Ivy is 2.1.0.

Key features of the 2.1.0 release are

•The Key features of Ivy is enhanced Maven2 compatibility, with several bug fixes and more pom features covered.

•new options for the Ivy Ant tasks and commandline

•configuration intersections and configuration groups

•numerous bug fixes & improvements as documented in Jira and in the release notes

**Ques: 5 What is advantage of Ant 1.7.1 ?**

**Ans:**  
Ant 1.7.1 is mainly a bugfix release.

Ant 1.7.1 has extended support for Java6 features.

Ant 1.7.1 <script> now has support for JavaFX.

**Ques: 6 How we can set path PATH and CLASSPATH into an ant build file?**

**Ans:**  
Ant does not need to set classpath.

**Ques: 7 What is Built-in Properties? And how many Built-in Properties?Explain main.**

**Ans:**  
Ant provides access to all system properties .This system properties build –in property is used as they had been defined using a <property> task. E.g, ${os.name} is used to get the os name.

Ant has some main built-in properties:

basedir This gives the absolute path of the project's basedir

ant.file The absolute path of the build file.

ant.version The version of Ant

ant.project.name The name of the project executing;

ant.java.version The JVM version Ant detected

ant.home This is used to get home directory of Ant.

Example Buildfile

<project name="R4RAnt" default="dist" basedir=".">

<description>

Simple build-in file

</description>

<echo>$${ant.home}=${ant.home}</echo>

<echo>$${basedir}=${basedir}</echo>

.............

.............

</project>

**Ques: 8 How many ways we can set properties into build ant file?**

**Ans:**  
There are six ways to set properties:

1.Supplying both the name and value attribute.

<property name="src.dir" value="src"/>

2.Supplying both the name and refid attribute.

3.Setting the file attribute with the filename of the property file to load.

4. Setting the url attribute with the url from which to load the properties.

5.Setting the resource attribute with the resource name of the property file to load.

6.Setting the environment attribute with a prefix to use.

We can use the combinations of all above in our build files .But only one should be used at a time.

**Ques: 9 How we can echo message in Ant?**

**Ans:**  
We need to use <echo> tag to print message on ant consol. We can use following syntax to print message on ant command prompts.

<project>

………

………

<property name="classes.dir" value="classes"/>

<echo>$${builddir}=${classes.dir}</echo>

……………

……………

</project>

The output will be :${builddir}=classes

Note: To echo $$ use $$$$.

**Ques: 10 How you can explain ant property?**

**Ans:**  
A project can have a set of properties .A property has name and value .The name is case sensitive and Properties are immutable this mean once set property its will not change. Properties may be used in the value of task attributes. We can use it by placing name of properties within ${ } in the attribute values.e.g.

<project>

.....

.....

<property name="classes.dir" value="classes"/>

<target name="clean" description="Delete all generated files">

<delete dir="${classes.dir}" />

</target>

....

....

</project>

**Ques: 11 What is dependency? How it is used into ant? What is its use?**

**Ans:**  
Dependencies are do something when complete it. In ant we are using dependencies by using an attribute “depends” .In this attribute we have pass values for which the target depends .This mean we first need to execute the target which is passed into this attribute.

e.g. In this example we are passing depends=” clean, compile”. This instruct ant first clean and compile target will executed then clean-build target will executed.

<project>

. . . .

. . . .

<target name="clean">

<delete dir="${build.dir}"/>

</target>

<target name="compile">

<mkdir dir="${classes.dir}"/>

<javac srcdir="${src.dir}" destdir="${classes.dir}"/>

</target>

<target name="clean-build" depends="clean,compile"/>

........

</project>

**Ques: 12 How you can compile, jar and run into ant command prompt?**

**Ans:**  
We can compile, package(create jar) and run the application via ant by using following syntax into command prompt

ant compile

ant jar

ant run

Or we can use following as short cut

ant compile jar run

**Ques: 13 How we can run jar using ant?**

**Ans:**  
To run a jar we need to create a target with the name of run. In this target we need to pass <java> which is used to instruct ant to run application. In this tag we have pass two attributes first is name of jar file with exact location and second is fork=”true” or fork=”false”. The fork=”true mean run into different JVM. The Syntax will be as following: <project> ...... .....

<target name="run">

<java jar=”build/jar/Test.jar” fork=”true” /> </target>

....... .......

</project>

**Ques: 14 How we can create a jar using Ant?**

**Ans:**  
To make a jar of classes we need set target as jar. In this target we need to make directory in which jar will stored. Then we need jar tag to make the jar .In this tag we have pass two attributes first is name of destination directory and second one is the name of base directory where our all class files are stored .We need a manifest to create a jar file. In manifest tag we have pass two attributes first is name of manifest file name and second is its value.

The Syntax will be as following:

<project>

......

.....

<target name="jar">

<mkdir dir=”build/jar” />

<jar destfile=”build/jar/Test.jar” basedir=”build/classes”>

<manifest >

<attribute name=”Main-Class” value=”r4r.Test”>

</manifest>

</jar>

</target>

.......

.......

</project>

**Ques: 15 How we can set compile target using Ant? Or How we can compile source using ant?**

**Ans:**  
To compile java application we need to create a target with the name of “compile”. In this target we need to make a directory where we have to store all the .class files after compile .Ant have a <javac> tag to compile the java files .In this tag we need to pass two attributes first is destination where we have to store all .class files and other is source directory where all source files are stored .

The Syntax will be as following:

<project>

......

.....

<target name="compile">

<mkdir dir=”build/classes”>

<javac srcdir=”src” destdir=”build/classes”>

</target>

.......

.......

</project>

**Ques: 16 How you can clean or delete workspace using Ant?**

**Ans:**  
To clear or delete workspace we need to make a target with name clear .Into this target we are using delete tag and set the name of dir=”build” .Here “build” is the name of workspace which we have delete or clear .

The Syntax will be as following:

<project>

......

.....

<target name="clean">

<delete dir="build"/>

</target>

.......

.......

</project>

**Ques: 17 How we can set the PATH environment variable of ant?**

**Ans:**  
Assume Ant is installed in d:\ant\. The following sets up the environment:

Set environment for Windows and OS/2

set ANT\_HOME=d:\ant

set JAVA\_HOME=d:\jdk-1.5.0.05

set PATH=%PATH%;%ANT\_HOME%\bin

Set environment for Linux/Unix (bash)

Assume Ant is installed in /usr/local/ant. The following sets up the environment:

export ANT\_HOME=/usr/local/ant

export JAVA\_HOME=/usr/local/jdk-1.5.0.05

export PATH=${PATH}:${ANT\_HOME}/bin

Set environment for Linux/Unix (csh)

setenv ANT\_HOME /usr/local/ant

setenv JAVA\_HOME /usr/local/jdk/jdk-1.5.0.05

set path=( $path $ANT\_HOME/bin )

**Ques: 18 From where we can download Ant latest version?**

**Ans:**  
We can download the latest version of ant from the website of Apache ant.The link of website is http://ant.apache.org/bindownload.cgiWe need download .zip archive: for window XP/2000/NT etc and .tar.gz archive: for Linux / Ubuntu /Fedora etc

**Ques: 19 How you can Prepare a project in ANT?**

**Ans:**  
We can prepare a project by making a build.xml as a build file and using following tag.Inside this tag we have defined standard targets( such as build,clean etc),etc.

<project name="NameOfProject" basedir="." default="main">

.........

........

</project>

**Ques: 20 Why do you call it Ant?**

**Ans:**  
The ant is acronym of \"Another Neat Tool\" according to James Duncan Davidson. Ants are very small and can carry heavy weight.So as Job of Apache ant. Its name is called ANT.