1. **What is the difference between build and deploy?**

**Build** means to **Compile the project**.

**Deploy** means to **Compile the project & Publish the output**

1. **What is the purpose of continuous integration for a development team?**
   * At integration stage, build failures are cached
   * For each code commit changes an automatic build report notification generates
   * To notify developers about build report success or failure, it is integrated with LDAP mail server
   * Achieves continuous integration agile development and test driven development
   * With simple steps, maven release project is automated
   * Easy tracking of bugs at early stage in development environment than production
2. **What is a version control system? What are the advantages and features of a typical version control system?**

Version control systems are a category of software tool for helping a software team manage changes to source code over time.

Advantages of Version Control Systems are:

* + Automatic backups: If you accidentally delete some file (or part of a file) you can undelete it. If you change something and want to undo it, the VCS can do so.
  + Sharing on multiple computers: VCSes are designed to help multiple people collaboratively edit text files. This makes sharing between multiple computers (say your desktop and laptop) particularly easy. You do not need to bother if you always copied the newest version; the VCS will do that for you. Even if you are offline and change files on both computers, the VCS will merge the changes intelligently once you are online.
  + Version control and branching: Say you published some class notes as a pdf and want to fix some typos in them while simultaneously working on the notes for next year. No problem. And you only need to fix the typos once, the VCS will merge them to the other versions.

1. **How PXE accomplishes its objective? What are the key advantages of PXE?**

The Preboot Execution Environment (PXE) is an industry standard client/server interface that allows networked computers that are not yet loaded with an operating system to be configured and [boot](http://searchwinit.techtarget.com/definition/boot)ed remotely by an administrator. The PXE code is typically delivered with a new computer on a [read-only memory](http://searchcio-midmarket.techtarget.com/definition/read-only-memory) chip or boot disk that allows the computer (a [client](http://searchenterprisedesktop.techtarget.com/definition/client)) to communicate with the network [server](http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/server) so that the client machine can be remotely configured and its operating system can be remotely booted.

Advantages of PXE are:

* The client machine or workstation does not require a storage device or operating system.
* Network extension and the addition of new client computers is made easier because PXE is vendor-independent.
* Maintenance is simplified because most tasks are performed remotely.
* Centralized data storage provides information security.

1. **What are the benefits and drawbacks of centralized and distributed version control system?**

The main difference between the two classes is that Centralized VCSs keep the history of changes on a central server from which everyone requests the latest version of the work and pushes the latest changes to. This means that everyone sharing the server also shares everyone’s work. Sourceforge.net uses this type of versioning in their projects.

On the other hand, on a Distributed VCS, everyone has a local copy of the entire work’s history. This means that it is not necessary to be online to change revisions or add changes to the work. “Distributed” comes from the fact that there isn’t a central entity in charge of the work’s history, so that anyone can sync with any other team member. This helps avoid failure due to a crash of the central versioning server. Open source projects, such as Mozilla Firefox, tend to use this type of versioning.