





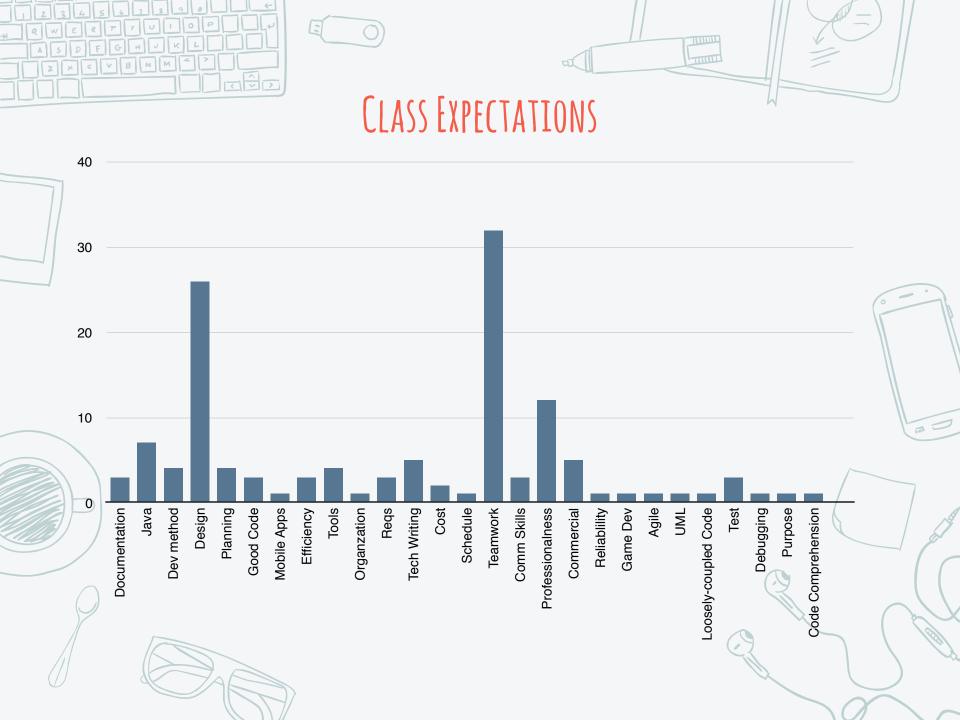
ASSIGNMENT 0

- http://web.engr.oregonstate.edu/~hiltonm/classes/cs361/assignmento.html
- **★** Individual, Creating the pull request gets credit















1. Fork Project









- 1. Fork Project
- 2. Clone Repo











- 1. Fork Project
- 2. Clone Repo
- 3. Make Changes











- 1. Fork Project
- 2. Clone Repo
- 3. Make Changes
- 4. Commit Locally











- 1. Fork Project
- 2. Clone Repo
- 3. Make Changes
- 4. Commit Locally
- 5. Push to Repo











- 1. Fork Project
- 2. Clone Repo
- 3. Make Changes
- 4. Commit Locally
- 5. Push to Repo
- 6. Pull Request to Fork (optional)











- 1. Where is the "truth"?
 - What do I grade?
 - What gets deployed?
 - Who do I pull from?
- 2. Who has to merge?
- 3. What do I grade?





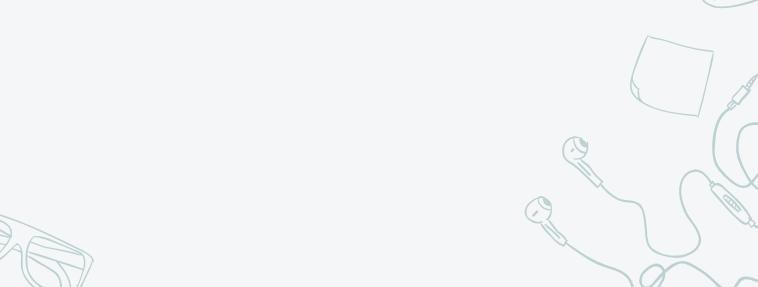






1. Team Repository Contains the Truth









- 1. Team Repository Contains the Truth
- 2. Each Team member forks from the Team Repo











- 1. Team Repository Contains the Truth
- 2. Each Team member forks from the Team Repo
- 3. Each Team Member does commit to main, instead used feature branch(es)











- 4. Feature is developed locally in feature branch
- 5. Once feature is developed, pull from Team master, merge any changes
- 6. Submit Pull Request to Team Master









GITHUB FLOW

7. Pull Request reviewed by other team members.











- 7. Pull Request reviewed by other team members.
- 8. Feature branch can be checked out to evaluate changes if needed











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- 8. Feature branch can be checked out to evaluate changes if needed
- 9. Accepted by third party











- 7. Pull Request reviewed by other team members.
- 8. Feature branch can be checked out to evaluate changes if needed
- 9. Accepted by third party
- 10. Team master contains "truth"
 - 1. Run CI
 - 2. Deploy
 - 3. Tag Milestone











X Create Issues on Github









- **X** Create Issues on Github
- ***** Clearly describe issue











- **X** Create Issues on Github
- **★** Clearly describe issue
- **★** Tag issue with "Label" [bug, duplicate, enhancement, help wanted, invalid, question, wontfix]





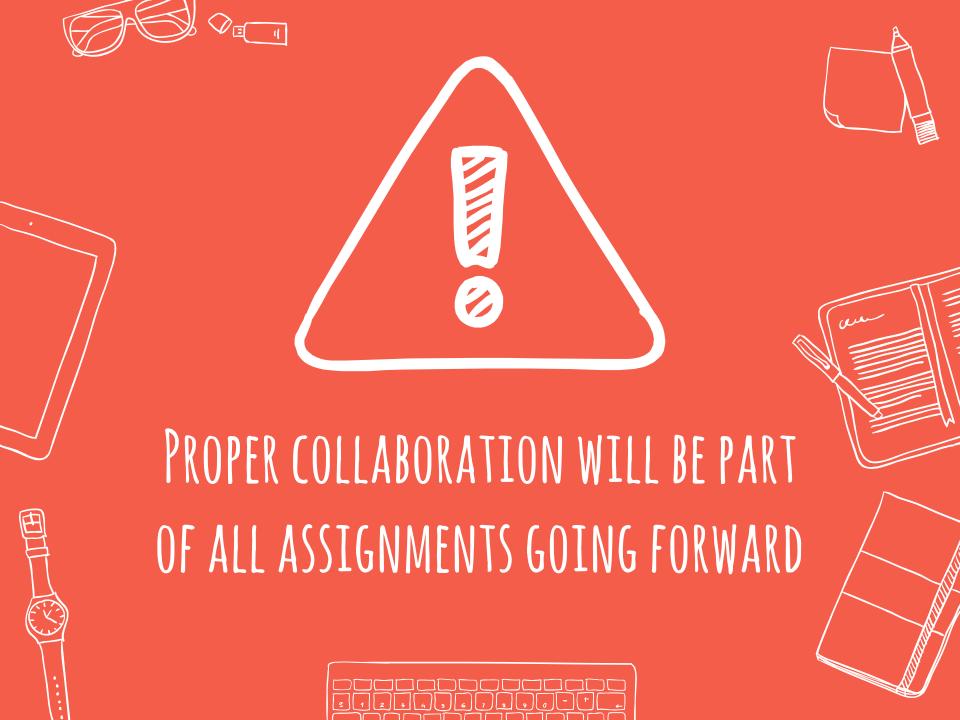


- **X** Create Issues on Github
- **X** Clearly describe issue
- **★** Tag issue with "Label" [bug, duplicate, enhancement, help wanted, invalid, question, wontfix]
- * Assign Issue to team member





- **X** Create Issues on Github
- **★** Clearly describe issue
- **★** Tag issue with "Label" [bug, duplicate, enhancement, help wanted, invalid, question, wontfix]
- * Assign Issue to team member
- **★** Close Issue by referencing the #number in Pull Request.









WHAT IS TEST DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT (TDD)

Test-driven development (TDD) is a software development process based on three simple rules











TDD RULES (FROM UNCLE BOB MARTIN)

1. You are not allowed to write any production code unless it is to make a failing unit test pass











TDD RULES (FROM UNCLE BOB MARTIN)

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- 2. You are not allowed to write any more of a unit test then is sufficient to fail; and any compilation failures are failures

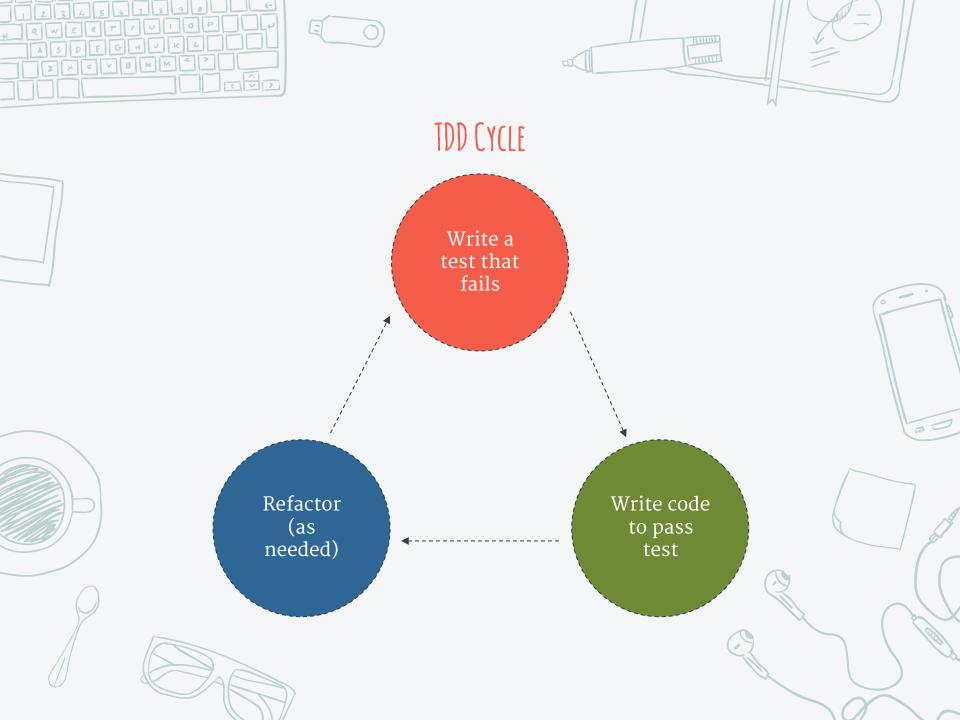








- 1. You are not allowed to write any production code unless it is to make a failing unit test pass
- 2. You are not allowed to write any more of a unit test then is sufficient to fail; and any compilation failures are failures
- 3. You are not allowed to write any more production code than is sufficient to pass the one failing unit test







WHY TDD?

"The act of writing a unit test is more an act of design than of verification.









WHY TDD?

"The act of writing a unit test is more an act of design than of verification.

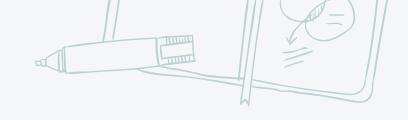
It is also more an act of documentation than of verification.











WHY TDD?

"The act of writing a unit test is more an act of design than of verification.

It is also more an act of documentation than of verification.



The act of writing a unit test closes a remarkable number of feedback loops, the least of which is the one pertaining to verification of function"



Agile Software Development, Principles, Patterns, and Practices





PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

≭Clear place to start









PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

- **≭**Clear place to start
- ★Much less code thrown away, less wasted effort













★Much less code thrown away, less wasted effort

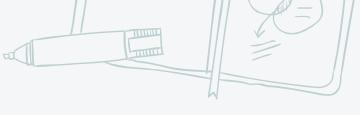


★Less hassle with I/O









PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

- **≭**Clear place to start
- **★**Much less code thrown away, less wasted effort



- **≭**Less hassle with I/O
- *****Less Fear









DOWNSIDES TO TDD

- **★** Reliant on quickly running automated tests
- **★** No overarching design













SCORING BOWLING

The game consists of 10 frames as shown above. In each frame the player has two opportunities to knock down 10 pins. The score for the frame is the total number of pins knocked down, plus bonuses for strikes and spares.

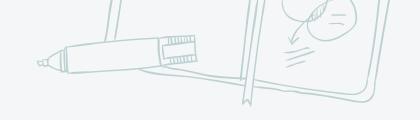
A spare is when the player knocks down all 10 pins in two tries. The bonus for that frame is the number of pins knocked down by the next roll. So in frame 3 above, the score is 10 (the total number knocked down) plus a bonus of 5 (the number of pins knocked down on the next roll.)

A strike is when the player knocks down all 10 pins on his first try. The bonus for that frame is the value of the next two balls rolled.

In the tenth frame a player who rolls a spare or strike is allowed to roll the extra balls to complete the frame. However no more than three balls can be rolled in tenth frame.







CREDITS

Special thanks to all the people who made and released these awesome resources for free:

- * Presentation template by <a>SlidesCarnival
- **★** Photographs by <u>Unsplash</u>





