



# Lesson 12

01.06.2023

```
public class Ex1 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("abc");  
        String s = "abc";  
        sb.reverse().append("d");  
        s.toUpperCase().concat("d");  
        System.out.println("." + sb + ". ." + s + ".");  
    }  
}
```



```
public class Ex2 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();  
        list.add("apple");  
        list.add("carrot");  
        list.add("banana");  
        list.add(1, "plum");  
        System.out.println(list);  
    }  
}
```



```
public class Ex3 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String s = "JAVA";  
        s = s + "rock";  
        s = s.substring(4, 8);  
        s.toUpperCase();  
        System.out.println(s);  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Ex4 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String[] name = {"Sasha", "Ivan", "Masha"};  
        List<String> names = name.asList();  
        names.set(0, "Kate");  
        System.out.println(name[0]);  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Ex5 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("0123456789");  
        sb.delete(2, 8);  
        sb.append("-").insert(2, "+");  
        System.out.println(sb);  
    }  
}
```

# Lombok



*Spice up your JAVA*

Setting up Lombok with IntelliJ

## @NonNull

or: How I learned to stop worrying and love the NullPointerException.

## @Cleanup

Automatic resource management: Call your `close()` methods safely with no hassle.

## @Getter/@Setter

Never write `public int getFoo() {return foo;}` again.

## @ToString

No need to start a debugger to see your fields: Just let lombok generate a `toString` for you!

## @EqualsAndHashCode

Equality made easy: Generates `hashCode` and `equals` implementations from the fields of your object..

## @NoArgsConstructor, @RequiredArgsConstructor and @AllArgsConstructor

Constructors made to order: Generates constructors that take no arguments, one argument per final / non-nullfield, or one argument for every field.

### @Data

All together now: A shortcut for `@ToString`, `@EqualsAndHashCode`, `@Getter` on all fields, and `@Setter` on all non-final fields, and `@RequiredArgsConstructor`!

### @Value

Immutable classes made very easy.

### @Builder

... and Bob's your uncle: No-hassle fancy-pants APIs for object creation!

### @SneakyThrows

To boldly throw checked exceptions where no one has thrown them before!

### @Synchronized

`synchronized` done right: Don't expose your locks.

### @With

Immutable 'setters' - methods that create a clone but with one changed field.

### @Getter(lazy=true)

Laziness is a virtue!

### @Log

Captain's Log, stardate 24435.7: "What was that line again?"





Lombok Annotations	Converted File
<pre>import lombok.Getter; import lombok.Setter;  @Getter public class Book {      private String id;     private String title;     private double price;     @Setter     private String author;     @Setter     private boolean available; }</pre>	<div><div>Book.java</div><div>Book</div><div><div>author</div><div>available</div><div>id</div><div>price</div><div>title</div></div><div><div>getAuthor() : String</div><div>getId() : String</div><div>getPrice() : double</div><div>getTitle() : String</div><div>isAvailable() : boolean</div><div>setAuthor(String) : void</div><div>setAvailable(boolean) : void</div></div></div>
©javatechonline.com	

```
import lombok.AccessLevel;  
import lombok.Getter;  
import lombok.Setter;
```

Lombok  
Annotated  
class

```
@Getter  
public class Book {  
    private String id;  
    private String title;  
  
    @Setter(AccessLevel.PRIVATE)  
    double price;  
  
    @Setter(AccessLevel.PROTECTED)  
    private String author;  
  
    @Setter(AccessLevel.PUBLIC)  
    private boolean available;  
}
```

Converted  
java  
class

Book.java

Book

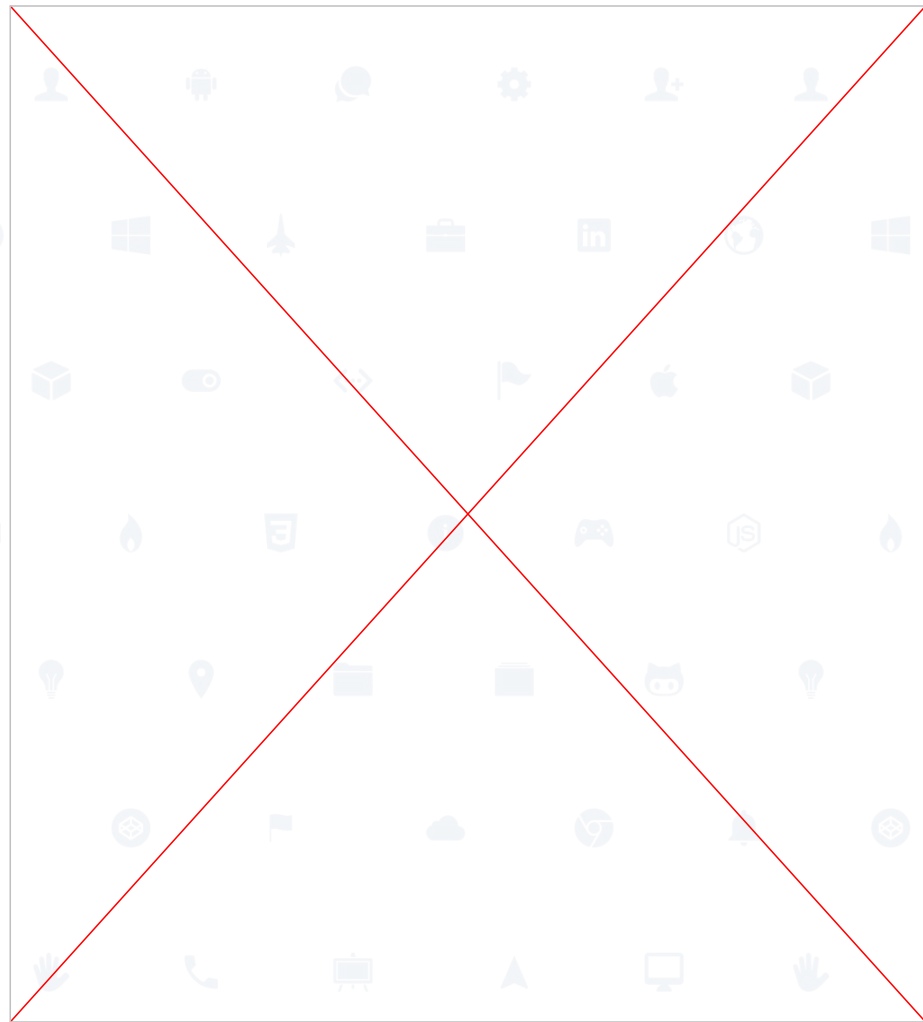
- author
- available
- id
- price
- title

- getAuthor() : String
- getId() : String
- getPrice() : double
- getTitle() : String
- isAvailable() : boolean

- setAuthor(String) : void
- setAvailable(boolean) : void
- setPrice(double) : void

# 6 Phases of the Software Development Life Cycle







Gradle

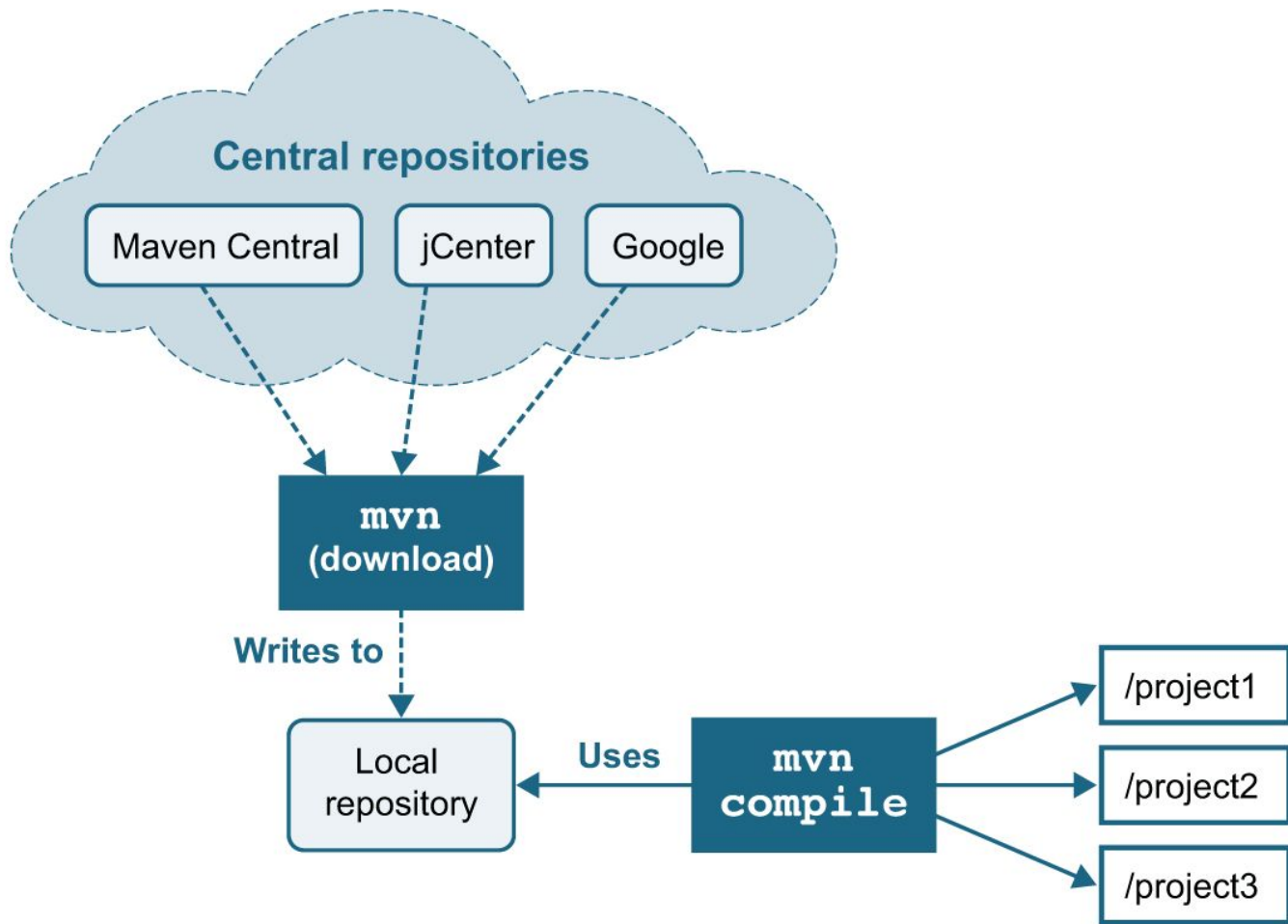


*Maven*<sup>TM</sup>





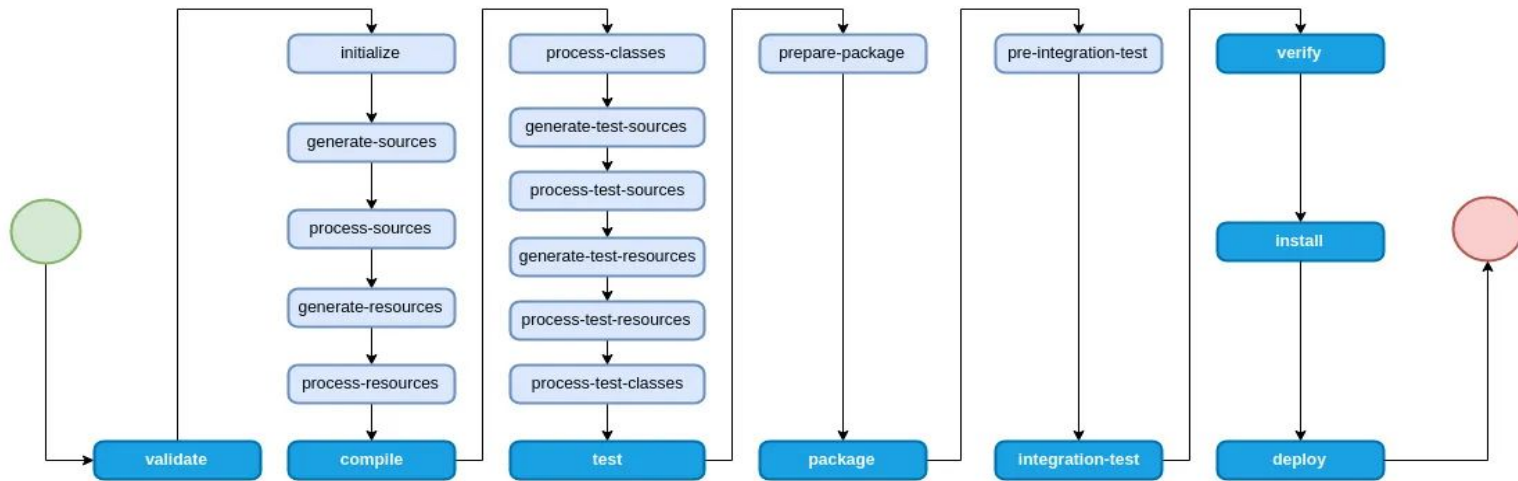
- Apache Ant <http://ant.apache.org/>
- Apache Maven <https://maven.apache.org/>
- Gradle <https://gradle.org/>



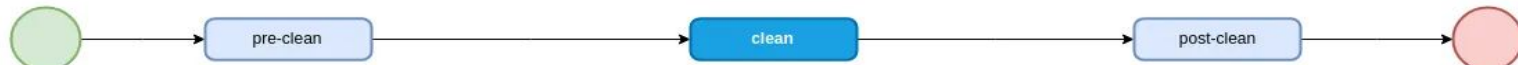


# Maven Lifecycles

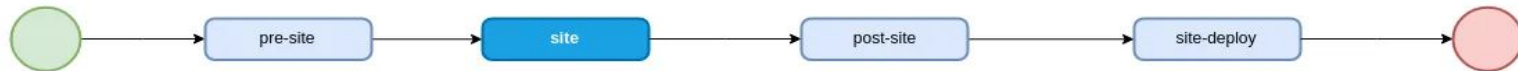
Default



Clean



Site





## Default Lifecycle

Phases	Description
process-resources	copy and process the resources into the destination directory, ready for packaging
compile	compile the source code of the project
process-test-resources	copy and process the resources into the destination directory
test-compile	compile the test code into the test destination directory
test	run tests using a suitable unit testing framework.
package	package the build into distributable format, such as a JAR, WAR, or EAR
install	install the package into the local repository, for use as a dependency in other projects locally
deploy	copies the final package to the remote repository for sharing with other developers and projects



## PHASES

compile
test
package
verify
install
deploy

## PLUGINS GOALS

compiler
compile
surefire
test
jar
jar
install
install
deploy
deploy



Maven Command	Description
mvn --version	Prints out the version of Maven you are running.
mvn clean	Clears the <code>target</code> directory into which Maven normally builds your project.
mvn package	Builds the project and packages the resulting JAR file into the <code>target</code> directory.
mvn package -Dmaven.test.skip=true	Builds the project and packages the resulting JAR file into the <code>target</code> directory - without running the unit tests during the build.
mvn clean package	Clears the <code>target</code> directory and Builds the project and packages the resulting JAR file into the <code>target</code> directory.
mvn clean package -Dmaven.test.skip=true	Clears the <code>target</code> directory and builds the project and packages the resulting JAR file into the <code>target</code> directory - without running the unit tests during the build.
mvn verify	Runs all integration tests found in the project.
mvn clean verify	Cleans the target directory, and runs all integration tests found in the project.
mvn install	Builds the project described by your Maven POM file and installs the resulting artifact (JAR) into your local Maven repository
mvn install -Dmaven.test.skip=true	Builds the project described by your Maven POM file without running unit tests, and installs the resulting artifact (JAR) into your local Maven repository
mvn clean install	Clears the <code>target</code> directory and builds the project described by your Maven POM file and installs the resulting artifact (JAR) into your local Maven repository
mvn clean install -Dmaven.test.skip=true	Clears the <code>target</code> directory and builds the project described by your Maven POM file without running unit tests, and installs the resulting artifact (JAR) into your local Maven repository
mvn dependency:copy-dependencies	Copies dependencies from remote Maven repositories to your local Maven repository.
mvn clean dependency:copy-dependencies	Cleans project and copies dependencies from remote Maven repositories to your local Maven repository.

<code>mvn dependency:tree</code>	Prints out the dependency tree for your project - based on the dependencies configured in the pom.xml file.
<code>mvn dependency:tree -Dverbose</code>	Prints out the dependency tree for your project - based on the dependencies configured in the pom.xml file. Includes repeated, transitive dependencies.
<code>mvn dependency:tree -Dincludes=com.fasterxml.jackson.core</code>	Prints out the dependencies from your project which depend on the com.fasterxml.jackson.core artifact.
<code>mvn dependency:tree -Dverbose -Dincludes=com.fasterxml.jackson.core</code>	Prints out the dependencies from your project which depend on the com.fasterxml.jackson.core artifact. Includes repeated, transitive dependencies.
<code>mvn dependency:build-classpath</code>	Prints out the classpath needed to run your project (application) based on the dependencies configured in the pom.xml file.

## Getting started with Maven

### Create Java project

```
mvn archetype:generate
-DgroupId=org.yourcompany.project
-DartifactId=application
```

### Create web project

```
mvn archetype:generate
-DgroupId=org.yourcompany.project
-DartifactId=application
-DarchetypeArtifactId=maven-archetype-webapp
```

### Create archetype from existing project

```
mvn archetype:create-from-project
```

### Main phases

**clean** — delete target directory  
**validate** — validate, if the project is correct  
**compile** — compile source code, classes stored in target/classes  
**test** — run tests  
**package** — take the compiled code and package it in its distributable format, e.g. JAR, WAR  
**verify** — run any checks to verify the package is valid and meets quality criteria  
**install** — install the package into the local repository  
**deploy** — copies the final package to the remote repository

## Useful command line options

**-DskipTests=true** compiles the tests, but skips running them  
**-Dmaven.test.skip=true** skips compiling the tests and does not run them  
**-T** - number of threads:  
    **-T 4** is a decent default  
    **-T 2C** - 2 threads per CPU  
**-rf, --resume-from** resume build from the specified project  
**-pl, --projects** makes Maven build only specified modules and not the whole project  
**-am, --also-make** makes Maven figure out what modules our target depends on and build them too  
**-o, --offline** work offline  
**-X, --debug** enable debug output  
**-P, --activate-profiles** comma-delimited list of profiles to activate  
**-U, --update-snapshots** forces a check for updated dependencies on remote repositories  
**-ff, --fail-fast** stop at first failure

## Essential plugins

**Help plugin** — used to get relative information about a project or the system.

**mvn help:describe** describes the attributes of a plugin  
**mvn help:effective-pom** displays the effective POM as an XML for the current build, with the active profiles factored in.

**Dependency plugin** — provides the capability to manipulate artifacts.

**mvn dependency:analyze** analyzes the dependencies of this project

**mvn dependency:tree** prints a tree of dependencies

**Compiler plugin** — compiles your Java code.

Set language level with the following configuration:

```
<plugin>
  <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
  <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>3.6.1</version>
  <configuration>
    <source>1.8</source>
    <target>1.8</target>
  </configuration>
</plugin>
```

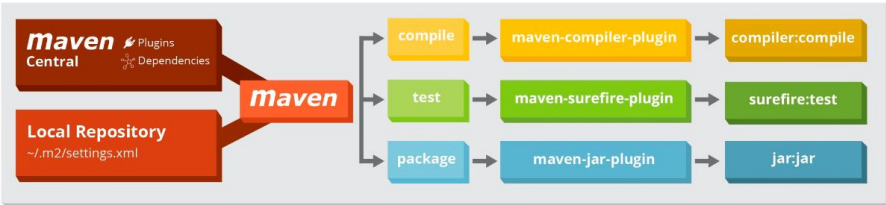
**Version plugin** — used when you want to manage the versions of artifacts in a project's POM.

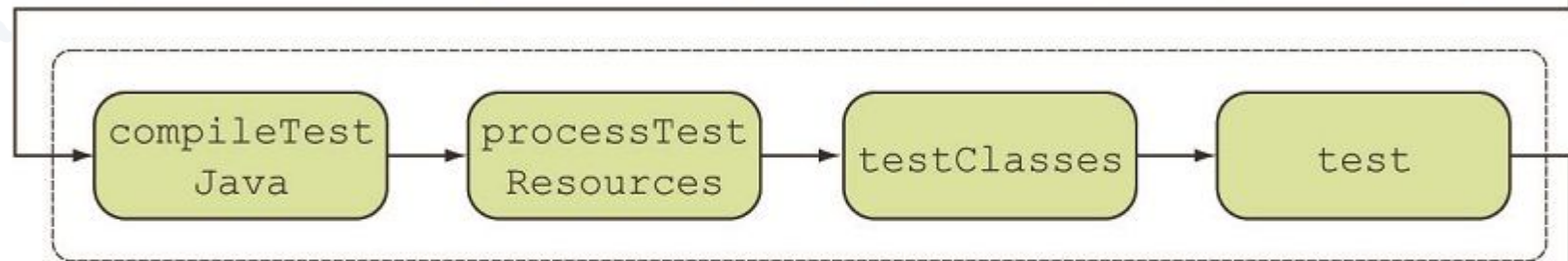
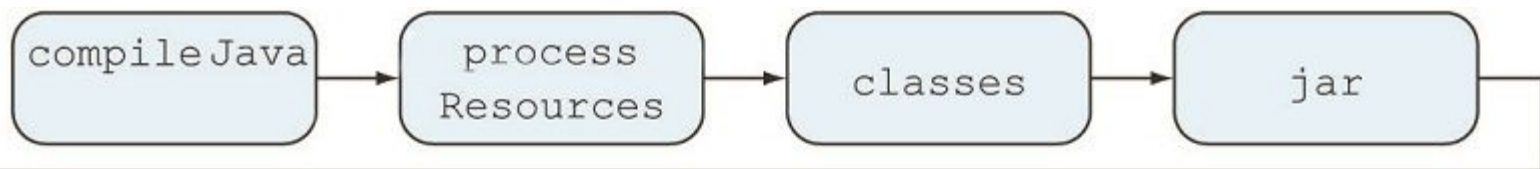
**Wrapper plugin** — an easy way to ensure a user of your Maven build has everything that is necessary.

**Spring Boot plugin** — compiles your Spring Boot app, build an executable fat jar.

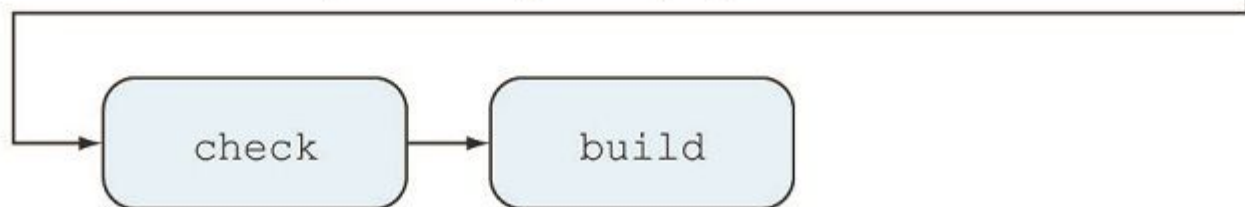
**Exec** — amazing general purpose plugin, can run arbitrary commands :)

The big picture

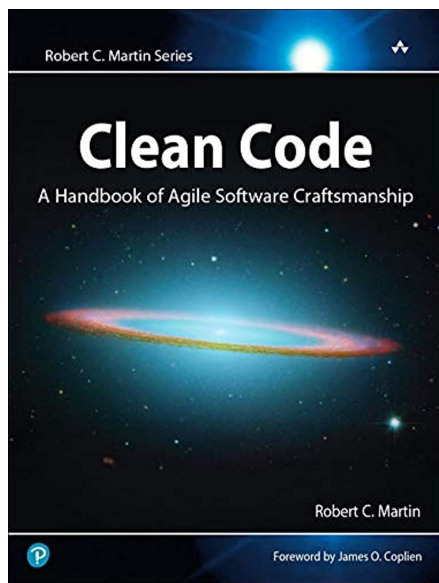




Test tasks provided by Java plugin







Код є чистим, якщо його легко зрозуміти – усім членам команди. Чистий код може бути прочитаний і покращений розробником, відмінним від його оригінального автора. Зі зрозумілістю приходить читабельність, змінність, розширюваність і ремонтпридатність.

## General rules

1. Follow standard conventions.
2. Keep it simple stupid. Simpler is always better. Reduce complexity as much as possible.
3. Boy scout rule. Leave the campground cleaner than you found it.
4. Always find root cause. Always look for the root cause of a problem.