Maven Fundamentals

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Course Overview

- Introduction to Maven
 - New to Maven
 - □ Ant Veteran
- Key concepts of Maven
 - Convention over configuration
- Day-to-day coding
- Integration
- Maven can be very complex

Course Overview

Topics Covered

- Introduction to Maven
- Structure
- Dependencies
- Repositories
- Plugins
- IDE Integration

Introduction to Maven



Outline









□ Summary

Maven High Level Overview



What is Maven

- At its simplest, Maven is a build tool
 - It always produces one artifact (component)
 - It helps us manage dependencies
- It can also be used as a project management tool
 - It handles versioning and releases
 - Describes what your project is doing or what it produces
 - Can easily produce Javadocs as well as other site information

Who owns it

- Maven is managed by the Apache Software Foundation
- Maven sites are built with Maven
- Open Source

Why do you want to use it

- Repeatable builds
 - We can recreate our build for any environment
- Transitive dependencies
 - Downloading a dependency with also pull other items it needs
- Contains everything it needs for your environment
- Works with a local repo
- Works with your IDE, but also standalone
- The preferred choice for working with build tools like Jenkins or Cruise Control

Ant VS Maven



Ant

- Ant was developed to be a replacement for a build tool called Make
- Designed to be cross platform
- Built on top of Java and XML
- Very procedural

Ant

- Ant really isn't a build tool as much as it is a scripting tool
- You have to explicitly do everything in Ant

```
<target name="clean" description="clean up">
    <!-- Delete the ${build} and ${dist} directory trees -->
    <delete dir="${build}" />
</target>
```

- We have to define everything that we want to do
 - □ clean, clear, cleanup, etc...
- A lot of tribal knowledge, nothing carries over

Maven

- Maven is a full fledged build tool
- A lot of implicit functionality
- Consistency across projects
- Also capable to achieve inheritance in projects
- Transitive dependencies (can be achieved using Ivy with Ant though)
- Built around versioning

Pros and Cons

- Maven can be a black box
- Steeper learning curve
- Convention over configuration
- Better IDE integration
- Let overheard through use of repos
- Different mindset, steepest learning curve is not making Maven act like Ant

- You can trace through Ant files fairly easily
- Quicker to learn, but very copy-paste intensive
- Larger project size in SCM, artifacts stored with project

Ant build.xml

```
ct>
    <target name="clean">
        <delete dir="build"/>
   </target>
   <target name="compile">
        <mkdir dir="build/classes"/>
        <javac srcdir="src" destdir="build/classes"/>
   </target>
    <target name="jar">
        <mkdir dir="build/jar"/>
        <jar destfile="build/jar/HelloWorld.jar" basedir="build/classes">
            <manifest>
                <attribute name="Main-Class" value="oata.HelloWorld"/>
            </manifest>
        </jar>
    </target>
   <target name="run">
        <java jar="build/jar/HelloWorld.jar" fork="true"/>
   </target>
</project>
```

Maven pom.xml

Summary

- Ant is very declarative
- Maven follows a convention over configuration model
- Ant is maybe easier to learn, but it really is only beneficial as a scripting tool
- Maven is really centered around managing your entire project's lifecycle

Summary



What we covered

- What is Maven
- How is Maven different from other tools
 - Its not just a scripting tool
- Where to get it and how to install it
- A Hello World application

What is next

- Structure
- Dependencies
- Repositories
- Plugins
- Eclipse Integration