

**DATE : 09.05.2025**

**DT/NT : NT**

**LESSON : DEVOPS**

**SUBJECT: MAVEN**

**BATCH : B 303**

**AWS-DEVOPS**



**TECHPRO**  
EDUCATION



techproeducation.com



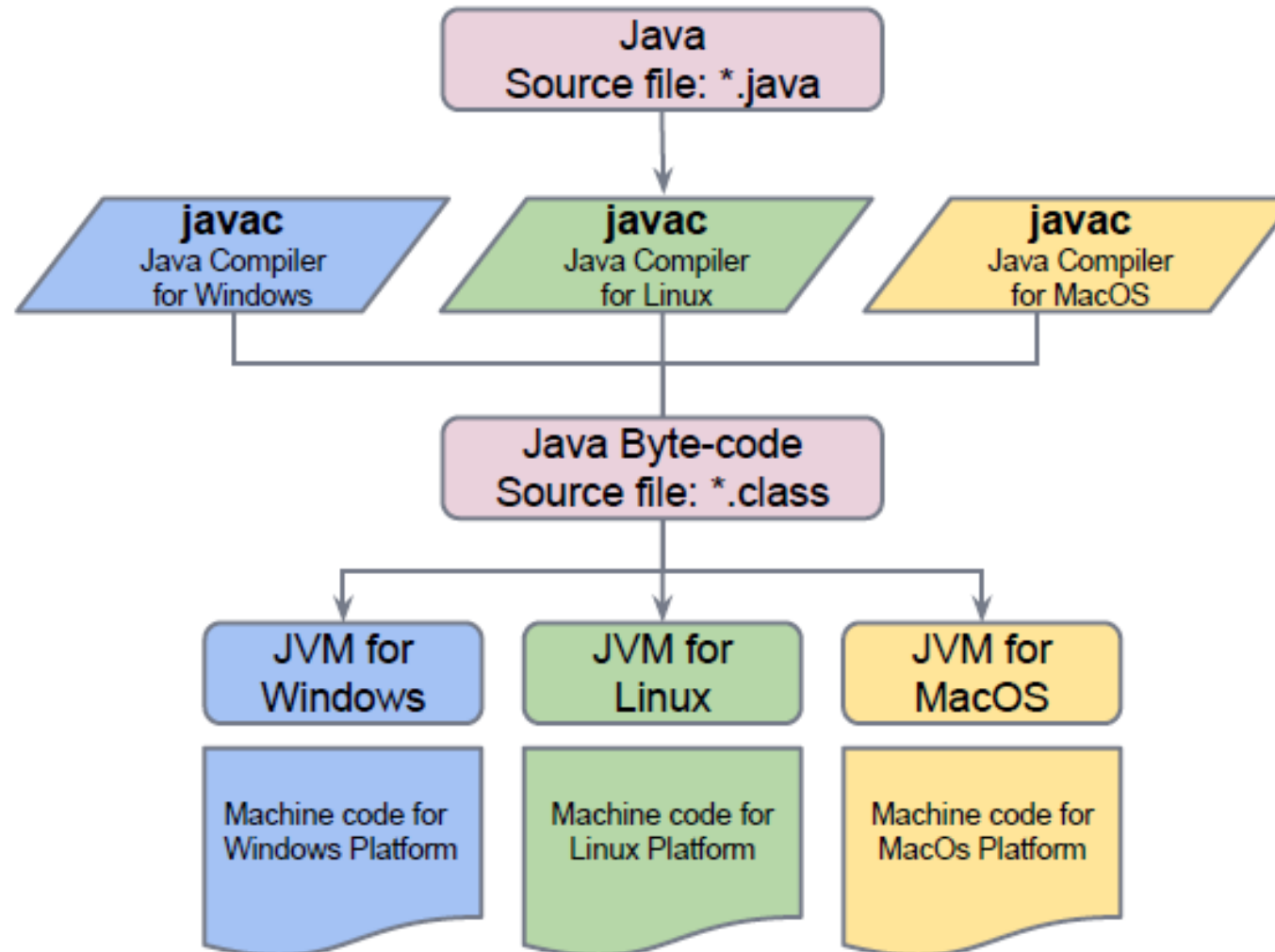
+1 (585) 304 29 59



# Introduction to Java

- ❖ Java is a **general-purpose programming language**
- ❖ That is **class-based, object-oriented**, and designed to have **as few dependencies as possible**
- ❖ It is intended to **Write Once, Run Anywhere (WORA)**
- ❖ Applications are **compiled** to **bytecode** that can run on any **Java Virtual Machine (JVM)**
- ❖ **Sun Microsystems** released the first public implementation as **Java 1.0 in 1996**
- ❖ Java software runs on everything **from laptops to data centers, game consoles to scientific supercomputers.**

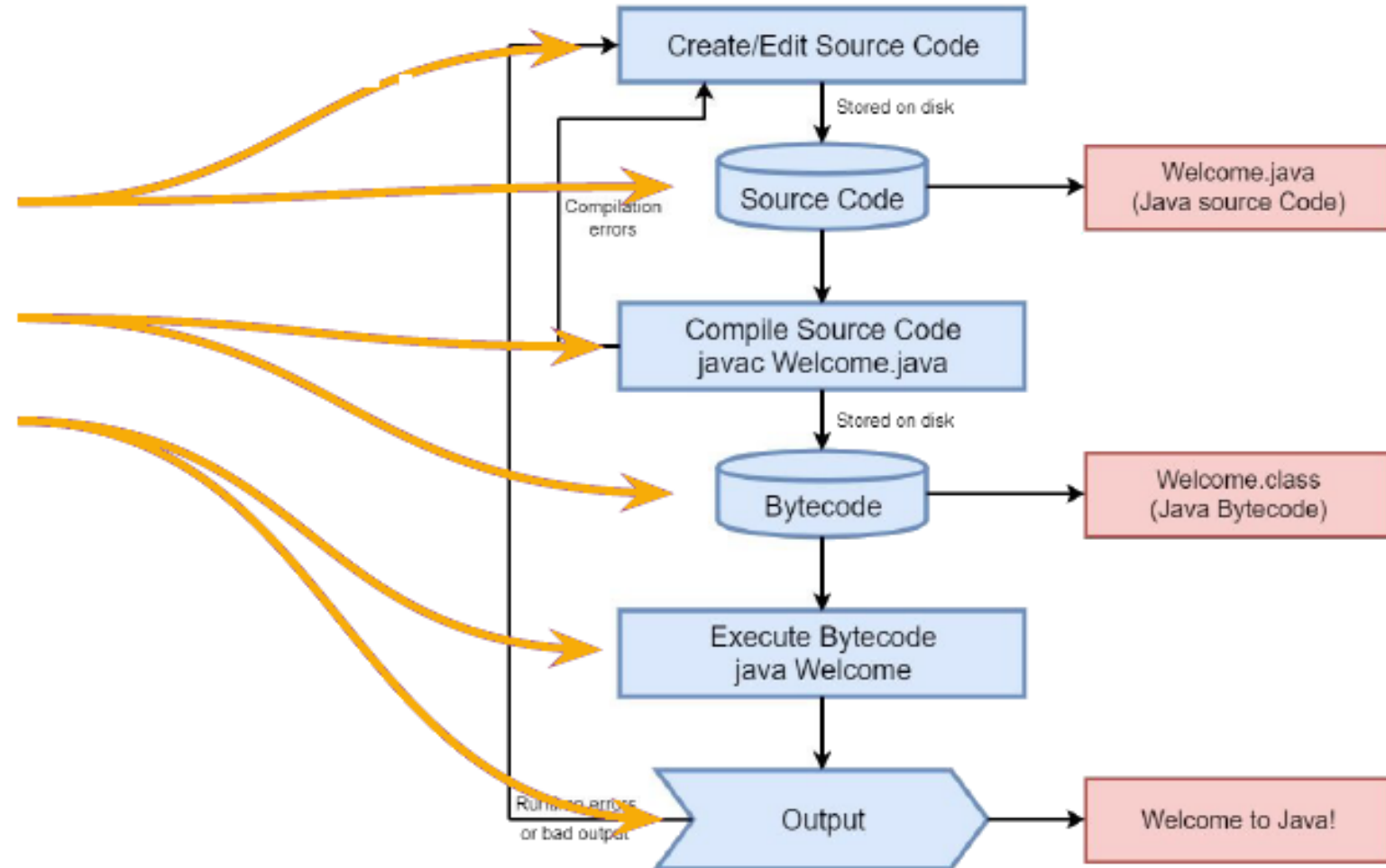
# Java Specification



# Java Specification

## Create, Compile and Run

- ▷ Create
- ▷ Compile
- ▷ Run



**What is *maven***





# Table of Contents

- ❖ **Introduction to Maven**
- ❖ **Features of Maven**
- ❖ **Directory Structure**

# Introduction to Maven

- ❖ First, it was used at Apache's Jakarta Alexandria Project in 2001
- ❖ What Maven did was to simplify the build processes

# Introduction to Maven

As a project management tool, Maven :

- ❖ builds **multiple projects** easily,
- ❖ **publishes documentation** for the projects,
- ❖ accomplishes an **easy deployment**,
- ❖ **helps in collaboration** with development teams.



# Introduction to Maven

Maven can :

- ❖ **manage the versions** of consecutive builds,
- ❖ **compile** source code into binary,
- ❖ **download dependencies**,
- ❖ **run tests**,
- ❖ **package** compiled code
- ❖ **deploy** artifacts

# Features of Maven

- ❖ **Easy to start** with Maven
- ❖ Variety of **options**
- ❖ **Same structure** across different projects
- ❖ **Easy to integrate** into a developing team
- ❖ It has a **powerful dependency management tool**
- ❖ **Large repository** of libraries

# Features of Maven

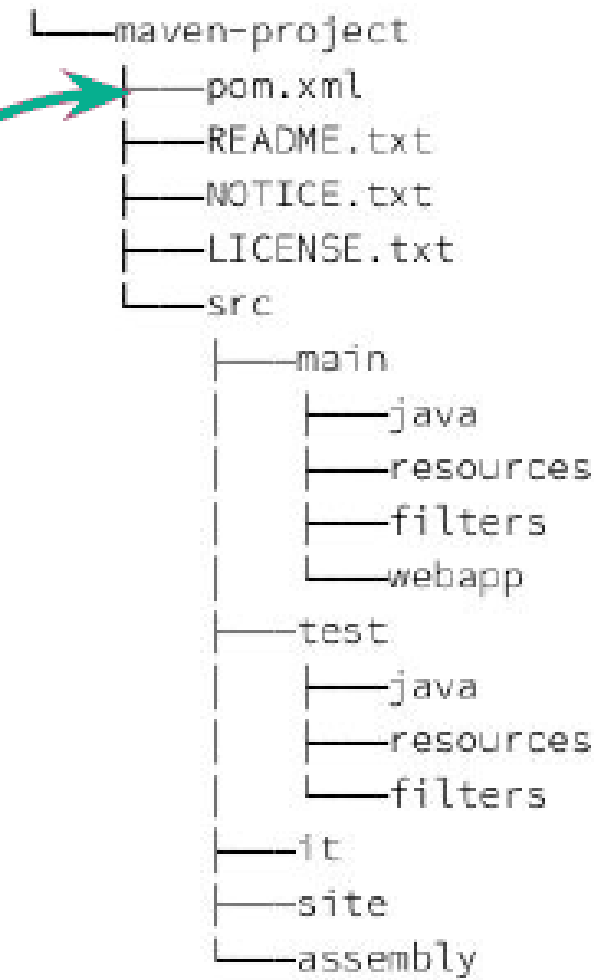
- ❖ **Extra features** with plugins
- ❖ **Different outputs** like a **jar**, **ear** or **war**
- ❖ Maven can **generate a website**
- ❖ Maven can **support the older versions**

# Directory Structure

Project structure **should conform** to →

The most important file is the **pom file** →

- defines project's **config details**



# POM File

# Introduction to POM File

- ❖ It is an XML file
- ❖ **P**roject **O**bject **M**odel is the **starting point** for a Maven project
- ❖ It contains **configurations** about the project
- ❖ When a task or goal is executed, **Maven searches for the POM file**

# Introduction to POM File

POM defines

- ❖ Project **dependencies**
- ❖ Plugins and **goals** to be executed
- ❖ **Build profiles**
- ❖ Other information like the **project version, description, developers, mailing lists**, and more...

# Introduction to POM File

- There **must** be a POM file in every Maven project
- **All POMs need** at least
  - ❖ Project tag
  - ❖ modelVersion tag
  - ❖ **g**roupId tag
  - ❖ **a**rtifactId tag
  - ❖ **v**ersion (Last three called as **gav** in short)

```
1 <project xmlns = "http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
2   xmlns:xsi = "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
3   xsi:schemaLocation = "http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0
4   http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
5     <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
6
7     <groupId>com.companyname.project-group</groupId>
8     <artifactId>project</artifactId>
9     <version>1.0</version>
10 </project>
11
```



# Introduction to POM File

- **Project tag** is the **root** of the file
- It should reference a basic schema settings such as **apache schema** and **w3.org** specification
- **Model version** describes the **version of Maven**
- **Group Id** is the id of the project's group (Simply it shows the **company** or the **organization** or the **owner of the project**)

```
1- <project xmlns = "http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
2  xmlns:xsi = "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
3  xsi:schemaLocation = "http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0
4  http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
5      <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
6
7      <groupId>com.companyname.project-group</groupId>
8      <artifactId>project</artifactId>
9      <version>1.0</version>
10 </project>
11
```

# Introduction to POM File

- **Group Id** should be long enough to give **uniqueness** to the project
- **Artifact id** is the id for specifying the project under the group
- It shows the **name of the project** like pet-clinic-server
- **Version** defines the version number of the project

```
1- <project xmlns = "http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
2   xmlns:xsi = "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
3   xsi:schemaLocation = "http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0
4   http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
5     <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
6
7     <groupId>com.companyname.project-group</groupId>
8     <artifactId>project</artifactId>
9     <version>1.0</version>
10  </project>
11
```

# Super POM

- ❖ Super POM is Maven's **default POM**
- ❖ **All POMs extend** the Super POM **unless explicitly set**
- ❖ Super POM and project POM creates the **Effective POM**
- ❖ Which is the **overall configuration** file
- ❖ Effective POM can be examined by running  
**“mvn help:effective-pom”**

# Introduction to Build Lifecycles

- ❖ There are **three built-in lifecycles** :
  - ✓ **default, clean, and site**
  - ✓ Default is the **main lifecycle**
  - ✓ Clean is used for **cleaning the project**
  - ✓ Site lifecycle is used for building the **project's website**

# Introduction to Build Lifecycles

- ❖ Each life cycle has a different number of phases
  - ✓ Default build lifecycle has **23 phases**
  - ✓ Clean lifecycle has **3 phases**
  - ✓ Site lifecycle has **4 phases**

# Introduction to Build Lifecycles

## Using Command-Line :

- ❖ Maven CLI commands generates your outputs
- ❖ For example,
  - ✓ “**mvn package**” gives you a “**jar, war or ear ...**”
  - ✓ “**mvn test**” gives your test code’s results
  - ✓ “**mvn clean**” cleans the artifacts of a previous command

# Clean Lifecycle

Clean Lifecycle has **three phases**

- ▶ **pre-clean, clean, and post-clean**
- ▶ These phases are **in sequence**
- ▶ When a phase is called (for example "mvn post-clean"), phases prior to that phase are also run

It cleans the project's target directory

- ▶ **Pre-clean** phase is used for **any task prior to** the cleanup
- ▶ **Post-clean** phase is used for **any task following** the cleanup



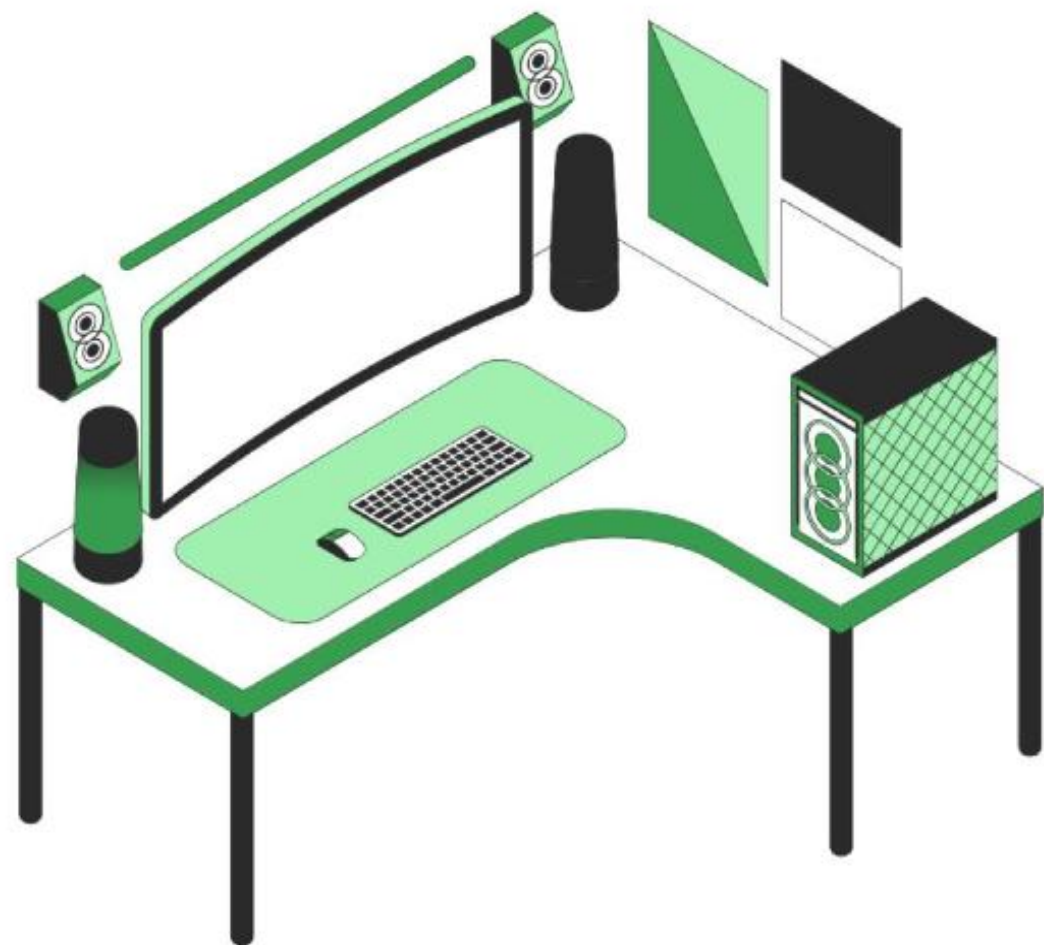
# Default Lifecycle

- ❖ Default lifecycle is used **for application build**
- ❖ There are **23 phases** in Default Lifecycle
- ❖ The most important phases are :
  - ❖ **validate:** validates if the project has necessary information
  - ❖ **compile:** compiles the source code
  - ❖ **test-compile:** compiles the test source code
  - ❖ **test:** runs unit tests
  - ❖ **package:** packages compiled source code
    - ❖ **packaging tag** in POM.xml changes the output
  - ❖ **integration-test:** processes and deploys the package if
  - ❖ needed to run integration test
  - ❖ **install:** installs the package to local repository
  - ❖ **deploy:** copies the package to a remote repository



# Site Lifecycle

- ❖ Site lifecycle has **four phases**
  - ❖ **pre-site, site, post-site, site-deploy**
- ❖ For Site Lifecycle, the **Site Plugin is used**
- ❖ The plugin's **main duty** is to **generate a website**



# Do you have any questions?

Send it to us! We hope you learned something new.