Maven

Overview

- Apache Maven is a software project management and comprehension tool. Based on the concept of a project object model (POM), Maven can manage a project's build, reporting and documentation from a central piece of information.
- Simply put, a build tool for Java applications.
- History
 - Maven 1 (2003)
 - Maven 2 (2005)
 - Complete rewrite
 - Not backwards compatible
 - Maven 3 (2010)
 - Same as Maven 2 but more stable
 - Current stable version is 3.5.2 available at https://maven.apache.org

Features

- Dependency system
- Multi-module builds
- Consistent project structure
- Consistent build model
- Plugin-oriented

Maven POM

- Stands for Project Object Model.
- Describes a project:
 - Name and version
 - Artifact type
 - Dependencies
 - Plugins
 - Profiles (alternate build configurations for e.g. test, stage, production)

Project identifier and GAV syntax

- Maven uniquely identifies a project using:
 - groupId: Project grouping identifier (no spaces or colons)
 - Usually loosely based on Java package.
 - artfiactId: Project name (no spaces or colons)
 - version: Project version
 - Format: {major}.{minor}.{maintenance}
 - Add "-SNAPSHOT" to specify that the module is in development
- GAV syntax
 - Stands for groupId:artifactId:version

Example

Packaging

- Build type identified using the "packaging" element.
- Supported packaging types:

```
"pom", "jar", "war", "ear", custom
```

- Default is "jar"
- Example:

```
<project>
     <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
     <artifactId>com.seavus.someproject</artifactId>
     <groupId>some-module</groupId>
     <version>1.0</version>
     <packaging>jar</packaging>
</project>
```

Multi-module projects (project aggregation)

- Maven has 1st class support for multi-module projects.
- Each Maven project creates one primary artifact.
- A parent POM is used to group modules.
- Example:

Inheritance

- POM files can inherit configuration:
 - groupId, version, project configuration, plugin configuration, dependencies, etc.
- Example:

Conventions

Maven is opinionated about project structure (convention over configuration)

- **target**: Default work directory
- src: All project source files go in this directory
- **src/main**: All sources that go into primary artifact
- src/test: All sources contributing to testing project
- src/main/java: All java source files
- src/main/webapp: All web source files
- src/main/resources: All non compiled source files
- src/test/java: All java test source files
- src/test/resources: All non compiled test source files

Build lifecycle

A Maven build follows a lifecycle.

- The "default" lifecycle:
 - generate-sources/generate-resources
 - compile
 - test
 - package
 - integration-test
 - install
 - deploy
- There are also the "clean" and "site" lifecycles.

Maven on the command line

Examples:

- mvn clean Invokes the clean lifecycle that deletes all compiled classes and resources.
- mvn clean compile Executes the clean lifecycle followed by the default lifecycle up until its compile phase.
- mvn test Invokes the default lifecycle up until its test phase.
- mvn install Invokes the default lifecycle up until its install phase.

Maven dependency management

Maven and dependencies

- Maven revolutionized Java dependency management
 - No more checking libraries into version control
- Introduced the Maven Repository concept
 - Established Maven Central (https://repo.maven.apache.org/maven2)
- Introduced concept of transitive dependency
- Often include source and Javadoc artifacts

Declaring a dependency

```
Dependencies consist of:
 - GAV
    Scope: compile, test, provided (default = compile)
 - Type: "jar", "pom", "war", "ear", "zip" (default = "jar")
Example:
    oject>
      <dependencies>
        <dependency>
           <groupId>commons-io
           <artifactId>commons-io</artifactId>
           <version>2.5</version>
        </dependency>
      </dependencies>
    </project>
```

Repositories

- Dependencies are downloaded from repositories via HTTP(S)
- Downloaded dependencies are cached in a local repository
 - Usually found in \${user.home}/.m2/repository
- Repository follows a simple directory structure
 - {groupId}/{artifactId}/{version}/{artifactId}-{version}.jar
- Maven Central is primary community repository
 - https://repo.maven.apache.org/maven2
- Search Maven Central with:
 - http://search.maven.org
 - https://mvnrepository.com

Adding a third-party repository

- Additional repositories can be defined in the POM
- Example:

Dependency transitivity

- If project A depends on project B (A \rightarrow B) and project B depends on project C (B \rightarrow C), then project A depends on project C as well (A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C).
- Only compile and runtime scopes are transitive.
- Transitive dependencies are controlled using:
 - Exclusions
 - Optional declarations

Dependency exclusion

Exclusions exclude transitive dependencies.

```
oject>
 <dependencies>
   <dependency>
     <groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
     <artifactId>spring-core</artifactId>
     <version>3.0.5.RELEASE
     <exclusions>
       <exclusion>
         <groupId>commons-logging
         <artifactId>commons-logging</artifactId>
       </exclusion>
     </exclusions>
   </dependency>
 </dependencies>
</project>
```

Exercises

Exercise: ImprovedWordCounter

- Modify the WordCounter application to ignore the word capitalization using Apache's Commons Lang 3 library.
- Hint: Use https://mvnrepository.com to find the correct GAV for the library in question.

Exercise: MultiModuleWaterHeater

- Modify the project structure of the WaterHeater to use a module for each component and configure the dependencies among the modules.
- Create a separate "application" module to for the "main" application class.

* Alternative: MultiModuleElectricalSystem.Best