Basics of Java

Done: View To do: Go through the activity to the end

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 let application developers Write Once, Run Anywhere (WORA), meaning that compiled Java code can run on all platforms that support Java without the need for recompilation. Java applications are typically compiled to bytecode that can run on any Java Virtual Machine (IVM) regardless of the underlying computer architecture. The syntax of Java is similar to C and C++ programming languages, but it has fewer low-level facilities

From https://lms.clarusway.com/mod/lesson/view.php?id=5232

TURKISH Java, sınıf tabanlı, nesne yönelimli ve mümkün olduğunca az bağımlılığa sahip olacak şekilde tasarlanmış genel amaçlı bir programlama dilidir. Uygulama geliştiricilerinin Bir Kez Yaz. Her Yerde Çalşıtır (WORA) sağlaması amaqlanmıştır, bu, derlemiş Java kodunun yeniden derlemeye gerek kalmadan. Java'yı destekleyen tüm platformlarda çalşısıbileceği anlanma gelir. Java uygulamaları tipik olarak, temeldeki bilgisyarı mimarisinden bağlımsız olarak herhangi bir. Java Sanal Makinesinde (JVM) çalşabilen bayt koduna derlenir. Java'nın sözdizimi, C ve C++ programalman dillerine benzer, ancak her ikisinden de daha az düşük seviyeli olanaklara sahiplir.



Sun Microsystems released the first public implementation as Java 1.0 in 1996. It promised to Write Once, Run Anywhere (WORA), providing no-cost run-times on popular platforms. Fairly secure and featuring configurable security, it allowed network- and file-access restrictions. Major web browsers soon incorporated the ability to run Java applets within web pages, and Java quickly became popular. With eadwent of Java 2 (released initially as JSE 1.2 [Java 2 Standart Edition] in December 1998.—I 1999), new versions had multiple configurations built for different types of platforms. J2EE [Java 2 Enterprise Edition) included technologies and APIs (Application Programming interfaces) for enterprise applications typically run in server environments, while J2ME [Java 2 Micro Edition) featured APIs optimized for mobile applications. The desktop version was renamed 125E. In 2006, for marketing purposes, Sun renamed new J2 versions as Java EE, Java ME, and Java SE, respectively

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Sun Microsystems, 1996'da Java 1.0 olarak ilk genel uygulamay yayınladı. Bir Kez Yaz, Her Yerde Çalıştır (WORA) sözü vererek popüler platformlarda ücrelsiz çalşma süreleri sağladı. Olduka güvenli ve yapılandırılabilir güvenlik özelliğiyle ağ ve dosya erişimi kısıtlamalarına izin verdi. Büreleri sağladı olduk sağladı olduk sağladı sa

(haşlangıçta Aralık 1998 – 1999'da J2SE 1.2 [Java 2 Standart Sürüm) olarak piyasaya sürüldü) ortaya çikmasıyla birlikke, yeni sürümler farklı platform türleri için oluşturulmuş çoklu konfigürasyonlara sahipli. J2EE (Java 2 Enterprise Edillön), tipik olarak sürücü ortamlarında çalışan kurumsal uygulamalar için teknolojileri ve API'leri (Üygulama Programlama Arayüzeri) içinleriken, JZME (Java 2 Micro Edillon), mobil uygulamalar için optimize edilmiş API'leri içeriyordu. Masaüstü sürümü JZSE olarak yeniden adlandrıldı. 2006'da Sun, pazarlama amanayla yeni J2 sürümlerini sırasıyla Java EE, Java ME ve Java SE olarak yeniden adlandırdı.

As of 2006, Sun released much of its Java Virtual Machine (JVM) as free and open-source software (FOSS), under the terms of the GNU General Public License (GPL). In 2007, Sun finished the process, making all of its JVMs core code available under free software/open-source distribution terms, aside from a small portion of code to which Sun did not hold the convicibit.

Following Oracle Corporation's acquisition of Sun Microsystems in 2009-10, Oracle has described itself as the steward of Java technology with a relentless commitment to fost a community of participation and transparency. This did not prevent Oracle from filing a lawsuit against Google shortly after that for using Java inside the Android SDK. Java software runs on everything from laptops to data centers, game consoles to scientific supercomputers.

From https://lms.clarusway.com/mod/lesson/view.php?id=5232 TURKISH

TURKISH

200 ilborrive Sim. Java Sanal Makinesi'nin (JVM) çoğunu GNU Genel Kamu Lisansı
(GPL) koşulları altında bratist ve evi kanaklı yazılım (FCSS) olarak yazınlard. 2007'de
Sun, Sun'ın telif hakkına sahip olmadığı küçük bir kod kısmı dışında, JVM'nin tüm çekirdek
kodunu ücrelsiz yazılım/açık kaynak dağıtım koşulları altında kullarıma sunarak süreci
tamamladı.

Oracle Corporation'in 2009-10'da Sun Microsystems'i satın almasının ardından Oracle, kendisini bir katılım ve şeffaflik topluluğunu geliştirmeye amansız bir bağlılıkla Java teknolojisinin koruyucusu olarak tanımladı. Bu, Oracle'in bundan kısa bir süre sonra Java'yı Android SDK içinde kullandığı için Google'a dava açmasını engellemedi. Java yazılımı, düzətti bilgisayarlardan veri merkezlerine, oyun konsollarından bilimsel süper bilgisayarlardakadar her şeyde çalışır

Java Specification Java language specification

From https://lms.clarusway.com/mod/lesson/view.php?id=5232&pageid=5967

Computer languages have strict rules of usage. If you do not follow the rules when writing a program, he computer with other ability and the strict of the s

TURKISH
Java Spesifikasyonu Java dili belirtimi Bilgisayar dillerinir kati kullanım kuralları vardır. Bir program yazarken turalları vardır. Bir yazar bir yaza

What is JVM?

JVM (Java Virtual Machine) is a **witual machine**, It is called a virtual machine because it doesn't physically exist. It is a specification that provides a runtime environment in which Java bytecode can be executed. It can also run those programs which are written in other languages and compiled to Java bytecode.

JVM nedir? JVM (Java Virtual Machine) sanal bir makinedir. Fiziksel olarak var olmadığı için sanal makine olarak adlandırılır. Java bayt kodunun yürütülebileceği bir çalışma zamanı ortamı sağlayan bir belirtimdir. Diğer dillerde yazılmış ve Java bayt koduna derlenmiş programları da çalıştırabilir.

JVMs are **available** for **many hardware and software platforms**. JVM, JRE, and JDK are platform dependent because the configuration of each OS is different from each other

History of Java



- 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)

Istedigimiz her platformda avayi calistirabilmis olmamiz en buyuk avantajidir

History of Java

- Sun Microsystems released the first public implementation as Java 1.0 in 1996
- Major web browsers incorporated Java applets and Java became popular
- As of 2006, Sun released much of its Java Virtual Machine (JVM) as free and open-source software (FOSS), under the terms of the GNU General Public License (GPL).

Java Specification

22

>>

- Computer languages have strict rules of usage
- Java language specification defines standards
- Application programming interface (API), contains predefined classes and interfaces
- · Specification is a technical definition of the language's syntax and semantics

Java daha kati bir dil yapisina sahip

Java Specification



- What is JVM?:
 - ► JVM is a virtual machine
 - It provides a runtime environment for Java bytecode
 - * It also runs programs in other languages compiled to Java
- > JVM, JRE, and JDK are platform dependent because the configuration of each OS is different.

Java Specification

What is JRE?:

- Java Runtime Environment is a software package
- It bundles the libraries (jars), the Java Virtual Machine and other components
- . To execute any Java application, you need JRE installed
- » JREs can be downloaded as part of JDKs or separately

Java Specification

What is JDK?:

- Java Development Kit is a superset of JRE
- It contains everything that JRE has along with development tools for developing, debugging, and monitoring
- You need JDK when you need to develop Java applications

A Simple Java Program

Welcome Message from Java :



Java buyuk kucuk harf duyarkikigi var

Her java uygulamasinda bir main methodu olmal zorunda

// command tek satirli comment

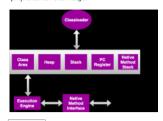
/* birden fazla satirli comment

Main programin giris satiri giris uygulamasi,

many naroware and software platforms. JVM, JRE, and JUK ause the configuration of each OS is different from each oth

- Provides runtime environment TURKISH

JUMNer birçok donanım ve yazılım platformu için mevcuttur. JVM, JRE ve JDK, her işletim sisteminin yapılandırması birbininden farklı olduğu için platforma bağlıdır. Ancak, Java platformadı beğilmiz der. JVM inin üç kavramı vardır: belirtin, uygulama ve örnek. JVM aşağlıdaki ana görevleri gerçekleştirir. Bodu yüker Kodu süğlüri Kodu yükutla Çılışma zamanı oltamı sağlar.



The Java Runtime Environment (JRE) is a software package which bundles the libraries (jars) and the Java Virtual Machine, and other components to run applications written in the Java. JVM is just a part of JRE distributions. To execute any Java application, you need JRE installed in the machine. It's the minimum requirement to execute Java applications on any machine.

JREs can be downloaded as part of JDKs or you can download them separately. JREs are

platform dependent. It means that based on the type of machine (OS and architecture), you will have to select the JRE bundle to import and install.

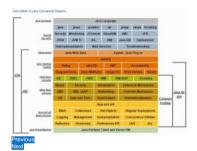
URKISH
Java Runtime Environment (JRE), kitaplıkları (kavanozları) ve Java Sanal Makinesini ve
Java'da yazılmış uygulamaları çalıştırmak için diğer bileşenleri bir araya getiren bir yazılım
paketidir. JVM, JRE dağlıtımlarınını sadece bir parçasadır. Herhangi bir Java uygulamasını
çalıştırmak için makinded JRE'nin kurulu olmas gerekir. Java uygulamalarını herhangi bir
makinded yürütmek için minimum gereksinimdir.
TURKISH
JRE'ler, JDK'larını bir parçası olarak indirilebilir veya ayrı olarak indirebilirsiniz. JRE'ler
platforma bağlıdır. Bu, makinenin türüne (şletim sistemi ve mimari) bağlı olarak, içe
aktarmak ve yüklemek için JRE paketini seçmeniz gerekeceği anlamına gelir.

For example, you cannot install a 64-bit JRE distribution on a 32-bit machine. Similarly, JRE distribution for Windows will not work in Linux; and vice-versa.

The Java Development Kit (JDK) is a superset of JRE. JDK contains everything that JRE has along with development tools for developing, debugging, and monitoring Java applications. You need JDK when you need to develop Java applications. Same as JREs, JDKs are also platform dependent. So take care when you download the JDK package for your machine.

TURKISH

Ornegin, 32 bit bir makineye 64 bit JRE dağıtımı yükleyemezsiniz. Benzer şekilde, Windows için JRE dağıtımı Linux'la çalışmayacaktır, ve tam tersi. JDK nedir/ Java Geliştirme Kiti (JDK), JRE'nin bir ülst klimesidir. JDK, Java uygulamalanın geliştirme, kıla ayıklamak ve izlemek için geliştirme araqlanyla birlikte JRE'nin sahip olduğu her şeyi içerir. Java uygulamalanın geliştirmen iz gerektiğinde JDK'ya ihtiyacnız var. JRE'ler gibi, JDK'lar da platforma bağlıdır. Bu nedenle, makineniz için JDK paketini indirirken dikkatlı olun.



om <https://lms.clarusway.com/mod/lesson/view.php?id=5232&pageid=5967

A Simple Java Program Done: View To do: Go through the activity to the end

A Simple Java Program Let's begin with a simple Java program that displays the message Welcome to Java! on the

From <https://lms.clarusway.com/mod/lesson/view.php?id=5238&forceview=1>

A Simple Java Program

Welcome Message from Java :

Apache Maven çıkış noktası bulld işlemlerini sadeleştirmek olan bir build otomasyon aracıdır isplay message "Nelcome to Javal" on the console n.com/kpclgehri6i/javada-bir-build-blomasyonu-maven-56e56932b6f3>



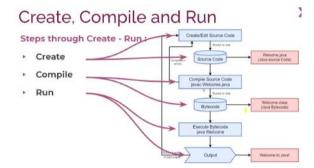
Main programin giris satiri giris uygulamasi



Welcome Message from Java: Line 4 is a statement "System out println" It displays the string Welcome to Java!

Every Java statement ends with a semicolon (;)

Welcome Message from Java: Line 5 and 6 terminates two code blocks that group the program's components In Java each block begins with an opening brace '{ 'and ends with a closing brace '}



What is Building and Compiling?

Compiling:

- Compiling is the process of converting source code files into standalone software artifact(s)
- These artifacts are executable files

Tek bir source codun tek bir coda dönusturulmesine source kodda önce oindir dependanc var ise onu da indir sonra calisir Artifac indirdigim anda calismaya hazir demek al kullan

What is Building and Compiling?

Building:

- Building is a broader concept
- It consists of:
 - Generating sources (sometimes)
 - Compiling sources
 - Compiling test sources
 - Executing tests (unit tests, integration tests, etc)
 - Packaging (into jar, war, ejb-jar, ear)
 - Generating reports

Building JAR Files

JAR stands for Java Archive

It is a kind of zip file

It is a platform-independent file (As long as the platform has least JVM)

It holds:

- All application content like:
 - ► Class files



Public ile bir sinif tanımlama var ersisim iznini veriyo

Minimum gereklilik bir public clastir. Public Erisim in olu olmayacagini ifade eder

What is Maven

Done: View To do: Go through the activity to the end

om <https://lms.clarusway.com/mod/lesson/view.php?id=5236>

Maven began its life in Apache's Jakarta Alexandria Project in 2001. After 5 months of development, it was implemented in the project, Jakarta Turbine. Maven's contribution to the project was to simplify the building processes.

Maven, 2001 yılında Apache'nin Jakarta Alexandria Projesi'nde hayatına başladı. 5 aylık geliştirmeden sonra Jakarta Türbine projesinde uygulandı. Maven'in projeye katkısı, inşaat süreçlerini basilteştirmekti.

https://lms.clarusway.com/mod/lesson/view.php?id=5236

As a project management tool, Apache Maven helps to build multiple projects easily, publish documentation for the projects, accomplish an easy deployment, share JARs across several other projects and help in collaboration with development

Maven can manage a software project's builds with various versions, compile source code into binary, download dependencies, put additional JAR (Java Archive) files on a classpath, add documentation, run tests, pandage compiled code into deployable artifacts such as JAR, WAR, EAR and ZIP files, and deploy these artifacts to an application server or a repository

From https://lms.clarusway.com/mod/lesson/view.php?id=5236

Also, Maven can automate these tasks and eliminate the risks of manual compiling. If we made all these tasks mentioned manually, we could have ended up with many problems. Consider a project that grows of yods. Some of your struggles might include the followings: Dependency management and addings on MAR files into your project within is maybe the biggest problem and cumbersome task. For example, if we need some of the big and commonly used dependencies of trainworks, we should add sets of or hundre of JAR files in each project. Building the right structure for your project is also an issue. You must put the new to the project would need much more time to get used to the project structure. On the way to releasin the project, building and deploying would cause you a lot of trouble.

Ayrıca Maven bu görevleri otomatikleştirebilir ve manuel derleme risklerini ortadan kaldırabilir. Bahsedilen tüm bu görevleri manuel olarak yapsaydık, birçok sorunla karşılaşabilirdik. Her geçen gün büyüyen bir proje düşlinün. Mücadelelerinizden bazılar aşağıdakleri İrepelbil: Bağımlıklı, yonelimi ve projenzize bu kadar çok JAR dosyası eklemek, beki (de en büyük sorun ve hantal bir görevdir. Örneğin, bazı büyük ve yayını olarak kullanlan bağımlıklara veya qerçevelere hitiyacımız varsa, her projeve bir düz veya yüzüce JAR dosyası eklemeliliy. Projeniz için doğru yapıyı inşa etmek de bir sorundur. Doğru dosyaları doğru klasörlere koymalisınız. Aksı takirdip erpolerinə sorunsuz çalşımsanıs sağlayamazısınız. Ayrıca, projeve yeni başlayan geliştiricilerin proje yapısına alışmaları için çok daha faziz zemana hitiyacı olacaktır. Projey yayınlarına yolunda, inşa etmek ve döğilmek size çok fazia sorun çıkarı.

Convention over Configuration

Konfigürasyon Üzerinden Konvansiyon

From https://lms.cl
Maven adopts Convention over Configuration. This means that the developers should not deal with a building environment and should not do the build processes manually. They must not struggle with the smallest configuration item.

Maven handles the cumbersome and detailed processes for developers. It starts with a clean and well-defined project structure. It helps to define life-cycle goals within plugins (will be discussed later) and dependencies. Plugins, as part of the POM (Project Object Model) file, control the stages like compiling, building, testing, or packaging.

However, it's not necessary for a developer to fully understand how the <u>plugins</u> work because you can start a correctly structured and configured project with just a few clicks. There is only one critical thing that a developer should do. That is to use the directory structure and files in a proper way. Especially the <u>POM file</u> is the most important file for the overall health of the project.

From <https://lms.clarusway.com/mod/lesson/view.php?id=5236&pageid=5994>

arusway.com/mod/lesson/view.php?id=5236&pageid=5994>

TURKISH Maven, Konfigürasyon Üzerinden Sözleşmeyi benimser. Bu, geliştiricilerin bir bira ortamıyla ilgilenmemeleri ve inşa işlemlerini manuel olarak yapmamaları gerektiği anlamına gelir. En küçük yapılandırma öğesiyle mücadele etmemeldirler. Maven, geliştiricileri çin hantal ve ayrıntılı süreçleri yönetir. Temiz ve iyi tanımlanmış bir proje yapısı ile başlar. Eklentiler (daha sonra tartışılacaktır) ve bağımlılıklar içindeki yaşam döngüsü hedeflerini tanımlamaya yardırıcı olur. Eklentiler, POM (Proje Nesne Modeli) dosyasının bir parçası olarak derleme, oluşturma, test etme veya paketleme gibi aşamaları kontrol eder. Ancak, bir geliştiricinin kelentilerin nasıl çalıştığırı tam olarak anlaması gerekli değildir, çünkü döğru yapılandırılmış ve yapılandırılmış bir projeyi yalnızca birkaç tıklamayla başlatabilirisini. Bir geliştiricinin yapması gereken tek bir kirtiki şey vardır. Yani dizin yapısını ve dosyalarını uygun şekilde kullanmaktır. Özellikle POM dosyası, projenin genel sağlığı için en önemli dosyadır.

- It's easy to start with Maven

- It is easy to start with warety of options according to your needs.
 It has the same structure across a variety of different projects.
 It is easy to integrate into a developing team when they are working on Maven.
 It has a powerful dependency management tool.
 There is a large repository of libraries. You can find what you want among
- them.
 You have the chance to reach **extra features with <u>plugins</u>** in Java or scripting
- languages. You can also write <u>plugins</u>.

 Maven can give different outputs like a jar, ear, war, or metadata for the same
- project.

 Maven can generate a website and a PDF with the documentation in the
- Project.

 Maven can integrate with your source control system such as CVS and manages the release of a project.

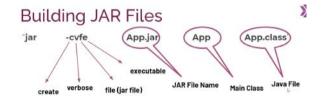
 Maven can support the older versions.

**Libertina de Septima le Soloyat. Hillyagiarrinza göre septili seçenekerin beşleyabilinini. Ceştili farki pro kayın yapışın selliylir. Makem izerinde ceştileyinen gilişinen kile testile da bir takının entiger etmek koloyat beşleyini. Gestili serin yapışın selliylir. Makem izerinde ceştileyinen gilişini sellişini s

It holds:

- All application content like:
 - Class files
- Resources (images, sound files, Manifest file (optional))





Java ile ilgili yazilmis dosyalari deployedtme bizim acimizdan önemli

jar ==> kavanoz demek ayni zamanda konservelemek gibi ihtiyac aninda cikartip yemek icin

From https://app.slack.com/client/T0227UVRJU8/C021BG84YJJ/thread/C021BG84YJJ-1631209491.390800

Jazva Run Time enviroment bilgisavarda java kullanmak icin gerekli paket





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



Introduction to Mayen

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

- 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

From <https://lms.clarusway.com/mod/lesson/view.php?id=5236&pageid=5995>

Directory Structure Having a common project directory layout would bring the developers to *Oh, I'm at home.* feeling in separate Maven projects. The directory layout expected by Maven and the directory layout created by Maven is as in the picture below. So a maven project of directory structure should conform to this structure. But it's also possible to modify the structure.

| Directory | Explanation |
|--------------------|--|
| src/main/java | Application/Library source code |
| src/main/resources | Application/Library resources |
| src/main/filters | Resource filter files |
| src/main/webapp | Web application sources |
| src/test/java | Test source code |
| src/test/resources | Test resources |
| src/test/filters | Test resource filter files |
| src/it | Integration Tests (primarily for <u>plugins</u>) |
| src/assembly | Assembly descriptors |
| src/site | Site |
| LICENSE.txt | Project's license |
| NOTICE.txt | Notices and attributions required by libraries that the project depends on |
| README.txt | Project's readme |

- nd change the ket name in the maven-ja
- After that got terminal in this file and

After that connection ec2 with ssh

- dece build ettikten sonra unit Testleri yapacak bunun surekli aktif olmasina g

User data ile önce javakit i yukluyoruz daha sonra Maven i yukluyoruz ve bunu path in

Hands-on Maven-01 : Using Maven As a Build Tool Purpose of the this hands-

on training is to teach the students how to use Maven with Java as a buil

- 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



Introduction to POM File

Introduction to POM File

- ▶ It is an XML file
- Project Object Model 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

ve icin en önemli dosyalardan biridir

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
- groupld tag
- artifactId tag
- version (Last three called as gav in short)

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

Hands-on Maven-01: Using Maven As a Build Tool
Purpose of the this handson training is to teach the students how to use Maven with Java as a buil d tool.

Learning Outcomes
At the end of the this hands-on training, students will be able to;

- install Maven and Java-11 on Amazon Linux 2 EC2 instance
- explain various build phases of a Java Application use Maven's clean, compile, package, install and site commands

Part 1 - Launch Amazon Linux 2 EC2 Instance with Cloudformation Temp

iate - Part 2 - Generate a Java application using Maven's Archetype Plugin - Part 3 - Run Maven Commands

Part 1 - Launch Amazon Linux 2 EC2 Instance and Connect with SSH

1 - Launch Amazon Linux 2 EC2 Instance and Connect with SSH
- Launch an EC2 instance using "maven-javatemplate.yml" file located in this folder.
- This template will greate an EC2 Instance
Connect to your instance with SSH
- Check if you can see the Maven's binary directory under ""home/ec2-

Run the command below to check if Java is available.

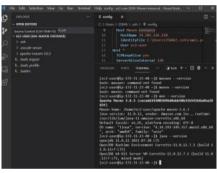
- Cat ```~/.bash_profile``` file to check if Maven's path is correctly transferr ed. If not paste the necessary lines manually.

Append the lines below into ~/.bash_profile file by making necessary ch

MI2_HOME=/home/ec2-user/<apache-maven-directory-with-its-version> PATH=\$PATH:\$M2_HOME/bin

Run the command below to check if mvn commands are available.

- If not, run the command below and wait for the EC2 machine to get read



Part 2 - Generate a Java application using Maven's Archetype Plugir



chitect Maven de bir template bir iskelet template kuruyor

Run the command below to produce an outline of a Java project with Ma

Biz burda quick starti kullanacagiz bu artichetype altir





It snows the name of the project like pet-clinic-server

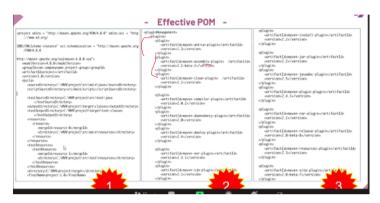
Version defines the version number of the project

Maven ile birlik te gepen dosyayay sSuper Pom diyoruz Bizim kendi dosyamiz ile bir ararya gelince effective pom u oluturuyo r

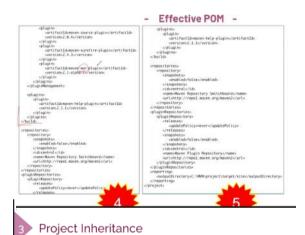
Super POM

- 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"



Bizim asil ekleme yapacagimiz yere pluging kismi ortada ki kisim



Project Inheritance



>>

- · Child POM can either inherit or override
- Parent POM is a general template
- · Not every item in the parent is inherited
- · Some elements should be declared specifically
- · Like artifactId, name, and prerequisites

POM ile Bir projeyi inherite ederek getirebilirsiniz

Bi Maven Dosyasi inherit ederek baska dosyada kullanilabiliniyor

Inherit : miras etmek

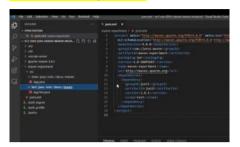
Project Inheritance

Parent POM's packaging tag should have the value "pom"

Parent project xmlns-"http://meven.opache.org/POK/4.8.8" xmlns:xst-"http://mex.el.org/2001/XM.Schemo-inst xst:schemoLocation-"http://meven.opache.org/POK https://meven.opache.org/xss -modelVersion-4.8.8./modelVersion-- NOTICE THE PACKAGING TYPE



Maven kullanmak icin bir template kuracagiz



Run the command below to be able to use tree command.

"bash

Run the command below to show the directory structure of the project.

- Go into the folder where App.java resides and ``cat`` the auto generated
 'hello world`` application in Java.
- Replace the content of the App.java file with the content of the App.java
- Replace the Common of the Fig. 1. Replace the project's root folder.

 Replace the content of the "pom.xml" file with the content of the pom. xml file in this repo.
- Since we've install Java-11 on the EC2 machine, uncomment the "properties" tag of the new pom.xml file.

 Explain that the "maven.compiler.source" property specifies the version of source code accepted and the "maven.compiler.target" generates c lass files compatible with the specified version of JVM.

 Explain that "dependencyManagement" section in the pom file will import multiple dependencies with compatible versions.

Pom dosvamizi ve main App,lava dosvamizi kendi repor

Java uygulamasinin ne yaptigina bakacak olursak öncelikler aws hesabimiza bagianiyor bir adet s3 bucket olusturuyor ve bunu buc keta atiyor mevcut bucketlarin listesini bize gösteriyor cikarken hem bucketi or hem de dosyayl sillyor

Part 3 - Run Maven Con

>### mvn compile

- Go into the folder ```project-root>/target/classes/
- and show the class file.
- Run the command below to show how to test a Maven project.

mvn clean test

- Show that there is a new folder named "'target" in the project root.
 inspect the target folder with tree command.
 Show the content of the file "'tproject-root'starget/surefirereport/com.clarus.maven.AppTest.txt" as the output of the test.





Project Inheritance

- · Child is related to parent by specifying the parent element
- · If you want to inherit an element you should remove it

Parent project wiles-"http://moven.agache.org/904/4.6.6" wales:xsi-"http://mov.ed.org/2001/90.5chess-instance" xsi:schessl.coation-"http://moven.agache.org/904/4.6.6 https://moven.agache.org/9sa/moven-waodelVersion-4.8.6./modelVersionproject .edins-"http://maren.apache.org/TOM/4.0.0" emins.sci.-"http://maren.apache.org/TOM/4.0.0" emins.sci.-"http://maren.apache.org/TOM/4.0.0" emins.sci.-"http://maren.apache.org/TOM/4.0.0" emins.sci.-"http://maren.apache.org/ToM/4.0.0" emaren.apache.org/TOM/4.0.0" emaren.ap

Project Aggregation



- · A project with modules (children) is called a multi-module, or aggregator project
- Modules are projects that a parent POM file specifies
- · These modules are built together as a group
- · Aggregator POM should have
 - packaging tag with "pom"
 - · modules tag with relative paths to the directories or the POM files of modules

Pom dosyasina Pluginleri ekleyecehgzi

Project Aggregation

As in the example :

Mcroservice ozelligi yapisi gelistirmek icin daha avantaslidir

En ömemli konu Maven icin

Table of Contents

- ► Introduction to Build Lifecycles
- Clean Lifecycle
- ▶ Default Lifecycle
- ▶ Site Lifecycle

Maven calisirken belli basli asamalardan gecmesu gerekiyor toplam 3 asamasi var

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



- A Build Lifecycle is a track that is comprised of different number of phases
- A phase is a job unit or a specific stage in a lifecycle

Introduction to Build Lifecycles

Each life curle has a different number of phases

Target klasöru olustu bu klasör mvn in compile islemi sonrasi dosvalarini sakladigi klsör

>### mvn package # komutu lie target in altinda . jar dosyasi

Go into the folder ```<project-root>/target/`` and show the ```maven-

experiment-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar'' file as the output of the ''mvn package'' command.

nd below to start the application

Jar bildigimiz bir zip dosyasidir.

- Explain the error in the standard output.

- Maven's jar file is not an executable jar file. The jar file does not have both the ""Main Class" and the necessary packages to run the applicatio

gin below to the pom file and run ```mvn clean package``` com

mand again.
"`xml
<build>

<plugins>

prugms/ <plugin> <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId> <artifactId>maven-assembly-plugin</artifactId>

<executions>

<execution>

<configuration>
 <archive>
 <manifest>

<mainClass>

com.clarus.maven.App

</archive>

<descriptorRefs>

<descriptorRef>
</descriptorRef>
</configuration>

</execution> </executions>

Bu komutu pom dosyamizin da icerisinde oldugu yerde calistiriyoruz

, open up a fresh terminal on your local computer and run the comm

Introduction to Build Lifecycles

Each life cycle has a different number of phases

- ▶ Default build lifecycle has 23
- Clean lifecycle has 3
- Site lifecycle has 4 phases

Introduction to Build Lifecycles

- Using Command-Line :

 - "mvn package" gives you a "jar, war or ear ..."

 - "mwn clean" cleans the artifacts of a prev

Clean Lifecycle



*

7

- · 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

Default Lifecycle

The most important phases are:

- test: runs unit tests
- package: packages compiled source code
 - packaging tag in POM.xml changes the output

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

Default Lifecycle

The most important phases are:

- 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
- JILE LITECYCLE
- 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

Lifecycle komutu calistirdigimizda art arda komutlar



`bash .cp -i <path-to-your-pem-file> -፣ <path-to-your-home-directory>/.aws ec2-

- Check if the the credentials are transferred to EC2 instance.
 Go into your target folder.
 Run the command below to start the application. This time we are runni ng the executable jar file with suffix "'jar-with-dependencies".

- Explain what the application does in the background.
- Note that to be able see the object and the S3 bucket, we should com ment the lines 142 and 150.

Uygulamayi calistirmaya calistik anvcak crediantal dosyamizi olmadigi icin hata verdi bizde .aws klasöru olusturduk ve icerisine crediantel imizi kopyaladik



>### mvn install
- Run the command below to install our own package into .m2 folder.
"bash

mvn install

Go into ```~/.m2/repository``` folder and show where our package is instal

led. Install etemek icin önce;

- compile etmek lazim (mvn compile)
- Test (mvn clean test)
 built etmek lazim built etmeden önce
- Package (mvn clean package) En son install

Instal komutu ile m2 dosyasi tam bir architec reposu olustu ex yani calistuirailabilir ve calsiacak butun dosyalar bir dosyanun









Built etmek farkli source kodlari compaile edip test edip calistirilabilir code haline getirilmesidir.

Örnegibn 6 Developer in hazirladigi projenin toplamda 12



Introduction to Build Profiles A Build profile is a kind of mechanism for triggering a set of build configurations Configurations determine different build environments like production, stage, test, or development environment

Developerlar kodu yazdıktan sonra testerlara gşnderecekler



Bir developer profile olustururken hangi veritabanini kullanacaksa onu belirtir.

Pom dosyasi mave in ana kombinasyon kaynagidir. Efective Pom dosyasi kullanlilyordu Maven ile birlikte dedfault olarak gedlen super pom ve proje pom ile bir lesir effective pom u olusturur Introduction to Build Profiles





Add two more plugins to run the command ```mvn site`

<artifactId>maven-site-plugin</artifactId>

<groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId> <artifactId> naven-project-info-reports-plugin</artifactId> <version>3.0.0</version>

Run the command below.

Show the output "site" directory under target directory.

Run the command below to install Apache Server.

udo systemcti enable httpd

- Run the command below to copy the contents of the site folder under ``'/ var/www/html``` folder.



bir diger vol da calistirmanin Python -mSimpleHTTPServer Komutu ile sayfamizi göruntuledik





lar kendi testini yapar ken debug in kulalnir

Introduction to Build Profiles





Default build development olandır digerlerini secek isek onları action da belirtmemiz gerekiyo

Introduction to Build Profiles



All profiles should have a way of activation

Maven Build Profiles can be activated in five different ways

- Using explicit profile activation
- Maven settings
- System variables
- **Operating System Settings**
- Present/Missing files

Explicit Profile Activation

Explicit activation uses "-P" option in a CLI command

"-P" option requires a comma-delimited list of profile-ids

Example:

mvn groupId:artifactId:goal -P profile-1,profile-2

Explicit Profile Activation





osyasinda ki islemleri yaparke test isimlinprofili calistiracaktir. Calistiriken Test plugungin özellilerini di kkate aliyor

v-Ops icin hazirlana dökumantASYONU IYI OKUYUP ONA GLRE CALISZMA K COK ÖNEMLIDIR.

Bynlar 3 ayri Alanda calismalarini yaparlar farkli alanlar icin farkli profile olusturma sorumlulugu bizimdir. Test

Alfa Test sirketin kenndi bunyesinde apilir

Profile Activation via Maven Settings

When you install Maven, a directory named ".m2" is created

under your Home Directory "settings.xml" (user settings) is located in that directory If it's not there, you can create one

profile id should be declared under <activeProfile> tag

To activate a profile with settings.xml,

Java ile geliştirme yaptığım her projede 3 farklı profilim olur benim. dev , prep ve prod diye.. dev . Development(geliştirme yaptığım) ortamını ifade eder prep : preProduction dan gelir. Test ortamını ifade eder. prod : production ortamını ifade eder.

Prov. production ortainimi Trade GOET.

Peki neden 3 farkhi profil size kosaca anlatayım. Öncelikle genel olarak şirketlerde kodları geliştirdiğiniz bir makine oluyor(Bu size verilen laptop). Geliştirme iştemleri bitince sizden geliştirme işteyenlerin kodlarınsı görebilmesi ve test uzmanlarının sizin geliştirdiğiniz kodu test debilmesi için bu projeye ati bir test sunucusu oluyor. Birde testlerden onay alındıktan sonra amacına hizmet etmek üzere kodları attığınız gerçek(Erişime açılan) sunucuları..

açılan) sunucular... Bir projeni geliştirilip yayına çıkması bu 3 aşamadan geçerek gerçekleşir. Dolayisıyla siz geliştirme yaparken localde kullandığınız veri tabanı bilgileri ayrı, testte kullandıklarınız ayrı ve prodda kullandıklarınız ayrı olacaktır. Bu farklıbıkları sitinaden projenizi deploy ederekn ya her sunucunun bilgilerini elle giüncelleyip, compile edip, deploy edeceksiniz, yada birazdan göstereceğim şekilde maven ile profil oluşturarak bu üç farklı sunucu için üç farklı ayar dosyası oluşturacaksınız. Ve compile ederken profil seçeceksiniz.

Kısacası ; localde çalışırıken maven'a kodlarımı dev profiline göre compile et, teste giderken prep'e göre ve son olarak production a çıkarken prod'a göre compile et diyeceksiniz..

From < http://www.leventyildiz.com.tr/2014/09/maven-profil-olusturma-dev-preprod-prod.html>

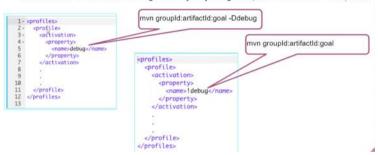
NOT: Bu yazıyı sadece 4 satırtık veri tabam ayar dosyaları üzerinden örneklendiriyorum ancak gerçek ortamlarda kod yazarken bu ayar dösyalarının farklılıkları onlarca satırı bulur ve eğer profil kullanmazsanız her deploy etmede(dev-test-prod) bu onlarca satır kodu ilgili sunucuya göre değiştirmek durumunda

katısınız. şimdi örneklendirmeye geçiyorum.Geliştirme yaptığımız ortamda(development) bir MySQL veri tabanımız olsun erişim bilgileri aşağıdaki gibi olsun

Profile Activation via System Variables



Activation occurs when system property is specified with -D option



Activation occurs when system property is specified with -D option



Profile Activation via Operating System

It is defined under <os> tag

In the example Windows XP will trigger the profile



Profile Activation via Present/Missing File



the example profile is triggered when the



Explicit Profile Activation

Explicit activation uses "-P" option in a CLI command

"-P" option requires a comma-delimited list of profile-ids

Example:

mvn groupId:artifactId:goal -P profile-1,profile-2

Explicit Profile Activation

In the example:

▶ Profile id is "test"

▶ Example: "mvn package -P test"

will execute the profile

Profile uses maven-antrun-plugin

It copies the "env.test.properties" file

So the app will use the test properties

So the app will use the test properties

Profile Activation via Maven Settings

- ▶ When you install Maven, a directory named ".m2" is created under your Home Directory
- "settings.xml" (user settings) is located in that directory
- · If it's not there, you can create one
- To activate a profile with settings.xml, profile id should be declared under <activeProfile> tag
- No need to trigger the profile

Calistirildiktan sonra .m2 dosyasi olusur

Profile Activation via System Variables



Activation occurs when system property is specified with -D option



Ucuncu bir özellik

Profile Activation via System Variables

Activation occurs when system property is specified with -D option



Bir sonraki özellik key valu ile aktive ediliyor

Profile Activation via Operating System

```
It is defined under <os> tag
In the example Windows XP will trigger the profile
```

Profile Activation via Present/Missing File In the example, profile is triggered when the file target/generated-sources/axistools/wsdl2java/org/apache/maven is missing

▶ Introduction to Repositories

- Repository is a source where all library jars, plugins, dependencies, or any other project-specific artifacts are stored
- While your project runs, these resources are used silently
- ► There are two types of repositories
 - Local and remote
- Local repository is your own computer

Internet baglantisi olmadan calisabiliyor. Burda bir architeck reposu gibi dusunebiliriz yani uvgulamanin calismasi icin gere kli olan her seyin oldu repostory diyebiliiriz

Resource lar var ise onlari alip reponiun icerisine ativor



Remote repo 2 ve avrilivor

Local Repository

As mentioned, local repository is in your local computer

Maven creates this directory

It **continuously develops** it whenever you use a resource from a remote repository

.mz KLASÖRUDUR ihtiyaci olan dosyalari internetten indirebiliyor Loakal olan repo silindigi taktirde kendiliginden internet baglantisi ile yeniden olusacaktir Local Repository

Q Tip: In general, you should not need to do anything with the local repository on a regular basis, except clean it out (-/.m2 directory) if you are short on disk space (or erase it completely if you are silling to download everything again).

Maven in kendi reposu

Central Repository

2

- Maven central repository is the default remote repository
- When Maven cannot find a dependency in the local repository, it tries to find it in the central repository
- · Central repo is located in this url https://repo.maven.apache.org/maven2/
- No configuration is needed to use the central repo

Third-Party Repository

Central repository is not the only choice

Any organization or any individual can host a remote repositor

You need to configure it in the POM file

Third-Party Repository



In the example, third-party repositories are specified under <repositories> and <repository> fields



Repo genel olarak; Dependacy leri ndirdigimiz ve dosyalarimizi sakladigimiz yer

Github da sadece source dosyaalari bulunurken ; bu reponun farkli ihtiyac duydugumuz dosyalarinda icerisinde bulundugu archit ectuure depodu

What is a Plugin?

Plugin is the **heart of Maven** framework

A **unit work** in Maven or a **single output** is produced by a specific Maven Plugin

Some of the plugins are **bound to** some of the **phases** of Maven Build Lifecycles

But some are independent

Plugin temel seylerin yanında ileri seviyede islemler yapiyorlar; Temel islemler

Paketleme, Compail etme, test etme, bunun yani sira reporting islemler clean islemi Plugingler araciligiyla yapilir

Project management TOOL

Plugins do the works like **creating jar** files, **war** files, **compiling code**, **compiling unit test** code, creating **project documentation** or **JavaDoc** (Java Documentation), and so on

One of the simplest plugins in Mayen is the clean plugin

Maven Clean Plugin is responsible for **removing the target directory** of a Maven project

When you run **mvn clean**, Maven executes the **clean goal** as defined **in** the **clean plug-in**

Goals in Maven can be executed via the command-line interface within the format specified below:

mvn [plugin-name]:[goal-name]

Her plugin de mutlaka bir group id birde artifactid ve version olmak zorundadir

If you want to run **both the clean phase** and compiler plugin's **compile goal**, you should run the command

mvn clean compiler:compile

All plugins should have the **minimum requirement** of having the **groupId**, **artifactId**, and **version** elements

PROM_CITIES (PROME CONTINUES CONTINU

lki tur var; build plugingler buildingin altinda, reportingler ler reportinglerin altinda yer alir.

Types of Plugins

- There are two types of plugins :
 - ▶ Build Plugins and Reporting Plugins
- · Build plugins are configured under <build> tag
- · They run during the build time

Types of Plugins

W .4

Reporting Plugins are configured under <reporting> tag

They run while you are generating the site for the project

Maven plugins are configured by specifying a **<configuration>**

Maven Plugin Nedir ?

Murat Gülcüß Şubut 2021

- Maven'ın temelinde pluginler vardır. Maven'ı bir plugin çalıştırma framework'u olarak tanımlayabiliriz
 Maven yaptığı bilifin işleri pluginler aracılığıyla yapar. Kaynak kodun derlenmesi test kodlarının calı
- Maven yaptığı bülün işleri pluginler aracılığıyla yapar. Kaynak kodun derlenmesi, test kodlarının çalıştırılması, projenin paketlenip bir jar dosyası haline getirilmesi vb. pluginler aracılığıyla gerçekle Pluginler bir veya daha fazla işin gruplandığı yapılardır. Yapılacak işi belirten yapılara "goal" denir. Plugin goal'lerin bir araya gelmesinden oluşmaktadır.

From http://muratgulcu.com/java/maven-plugin-nedir/