**1. What build tools do you know?**

   maven, jdk

**2.What Java-specific tools do you know?**

Jenkins

This is a Java-based open-source build automation server.

Apache Ant

This is another Java-based, open source build tool.

Gradle

One of the main differences between the two is that instead of XML, Gradle uses Apache Groove, domain-specific language (DSL). Gradle is useful for every step in the app development process. It can do everything that Ant can do, and much more, and it also supports incremental builds.

TeamCity

This Java-based build automation software was released by JetBrains . This is a powerful tool, and it produces sleek, modern apps.

Maven

This app from the Apache Software Foundation has been around since 2004. It supports projects built written in other programming languages. It uses conventions for building, and you only need to write exceptions.

Travis CI

This is an open source continuous integration service. It is used to build and test projects hosted on GitHub.

**3.Maven scope 'system'. When do we use it?**

   It is used during build and test the project. They are also required to run, but should not exported, because the dependency will be provided by the runtime, for instance, by servlet container or application server.

**4. What is the difference between remote and local repositories? What is maven .m2 repository? How to install artifact into local repo? How to deploy ation information to connect to the repository in the settings .xml.**

   Local repositories reside on the computers of team members. In contrast, remote repositories are hosted on a server that is accessible for all team members - most likely on the internet or on a local network.

   m2 folder is the default folder used by maven to store its: settings. xml file which specifies properties, like the central repository to download your dependencies, the location of the so-called localRepository. by default, the localRepository in which maven stores all the dependencies your project might need to run.

   It could install an artifact on a specific local repository by setting the localRepositoryPath parameter when installing.

   The build system will use this URL to connect to a repository rather than the original repository URL.

## 5. Maven goals and phases. What phases do you know?

A Maven phase represents a stage in the Maven build lifecycle. Each phase is responsible for a specific task.

- validate: check if all information necessary for the build is available
- compile: compile the source code
- test-compile: compile the test source code
- test: run unit tests
- package: package compiled source code into the distributable format (jar, war, …)
- integration-test: process and deploy the package if needed to run integration tests
- install: install the package to a local repository
- deploy: copy the package to the remote repository