





BUILD LIFE CYCLE, PLUGINS, RUN MAVEN BUILDS, COMPILING AND EXECUTING

Contents



- What is Maven and Why Maven?
- Key Features
- Maven life cycle Plugin, Goals and Repositories
- Maven architecture
- How to download and install Maven
- Create and build a project from the command line
- Create and build maven projects from eclipse
- Understand the Project Object Model



What is Maven?

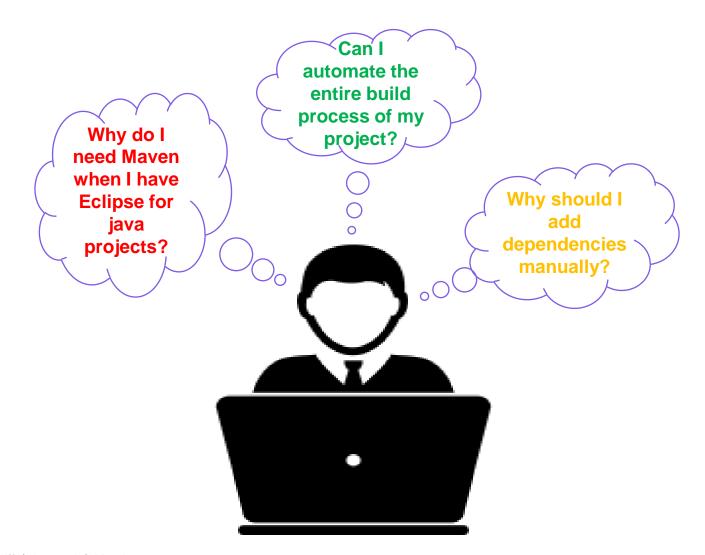
- Maven is an open-source build automation tool and project management framework primarily used for Java-based projects. Mayen
- It was developed by the Apache Software Foundation.



- Compiling source code
- Running tests
- Packaging code into distributable formats like JAR or WAR
- Managing project dependencies



Why do we need Maven?





Key Features of Maven

Project Object Model (POM):

Centralized XML file (pom.xml) that contains project configuration, dependencies, plugins, and build instructions.

2. Dependency Management:

Automatically downloads and manages external libraries and dependencies from remote repositories like Maven Central.

Build Lifecycle:

Provides a standard set of build phases (e.g., compile, test, package, deploy).

Plugin System:

Extensible through a wide range of plugins for tasks like code compilation, testing, packaging, and deployment.

Multi-Module Support:

Simplifies management of large projects with **multiple submodules**.



Build Life Cycle

- Core concept that outlines the sequence of phases and goals required to build and manage a Maven project
- The process for **building and distributing a particular artifact (project)** is clearly defined.
- Maven provides three built-in build life cycles
 - Clean Lifecycle: Focuses on cleaning the project (removing previous build files).
 - Default (Build) Lifecycle: Handles the complete build process, from validation to deployment.
 - Site Lifecycle: Manages the creation and deployment of project documentation.



Build Phases

- The **default-lifecycle** executes the following **build phases** in sequential order:
 - 1. Validate: Ensures that the project is correct and all necessary information is available
 - **2. Compile :** Compiles the source code
 - 3. **Test**: Runs **unit tests** using a framework like JUnit
 - 4. Package Packs the compiled code into a distributable format, such as a JAR, WAR
 - 5. **Verify** Runs checks to ensure quality criteria are met
 - **6. Install** Installs the packaged application in the local Maven repository.
 - **7. Deploy** Deploys the application to a remote repository.



Plugin Goals

- A build phase in Maven is responsible for a specific step in the build lifecycle.
- The way a build phase performs its tasks can vary depending on its implementation.
- This variation is achieved by associating plugin goals with the build phases.
- One **plugin goal** can be bound to none, one or more than one phase.
- You can call a goal that is not linked to a build phase by mvn dependency:copy-dependencies.



Plugin Goals

- Another way to **add goals** to phases is to **configure plugins** in your project.
- Plugins are **artifacts** that **provide goals to Maven**.
- A plugin may have **one or more goals** wherein each goal represents a capability of that plugin.
- For example, the Compiler plugin has two goals: **compile and testCompile**. The former compiles the source code of your main code, while the latter compiles the source code of your test code.
- There are basically
 - Build plugins are responsible for the build process (configurable in the <build> element of the POM)
 - Reporting plugins are responsible for the site generation (configurable in the <reporting> element of the POM)

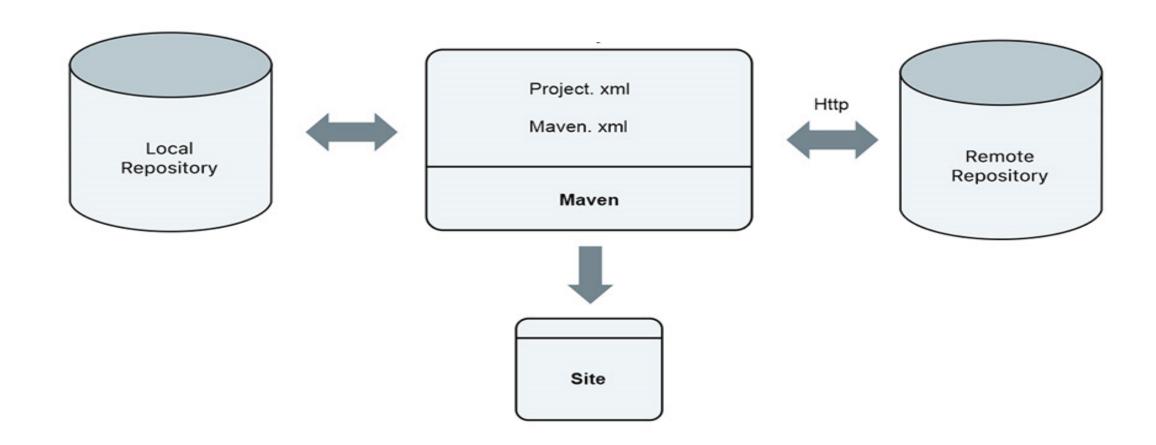


Maven Repositories

- Maven searches the **repositories** for **dependencies in sequence**.
- First in the **local repository**, then in **remote repositories** if specified in the POM.
- The local repository is a directory on the computer where Maven runs. It caches remote downloads and contains temporary build artifacts that you have not yet released.
- The **remote repositories** refer to any other type of repository, accessed by a variety of protocols such as file:// and https://.
- Other "remote" repositories may be internal repositories set up on a file or HTTP server within your company, used to share private artifacts between development teams and for releases.



Maven Architecture





Environment Setup

Prerequisites

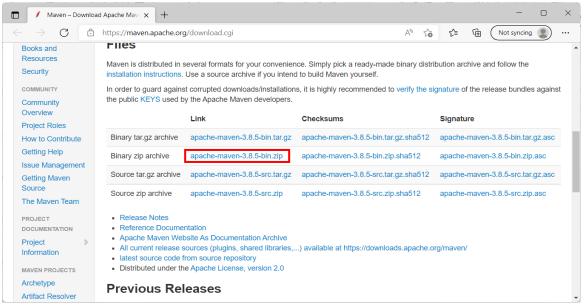
- Maven is written in Java. So, to run Maven, we need a system that has Java installed and configured properly.
- To check, we will run the command below in CMD to get the currently installed version

```
Select C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\SHEEBA>java -version
java version "17.0.2" 2022-01-18 LTS
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 17.0.2+8-LTS-86)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 17.0.2+8-LTS-86, mixed mode, sharing)
C:\Users\SHEEBA>_
```



Environment Setup

Download the Maven binary Archive from the link https://maven.apache.org/download.cgi



Unzip the downloaded archive into the folder C:\Program Files\Maven. Copy the path to the clipboard.

You can move the folder to any location of your choice, but it would be more convenient to keep it in the mentioned folder.



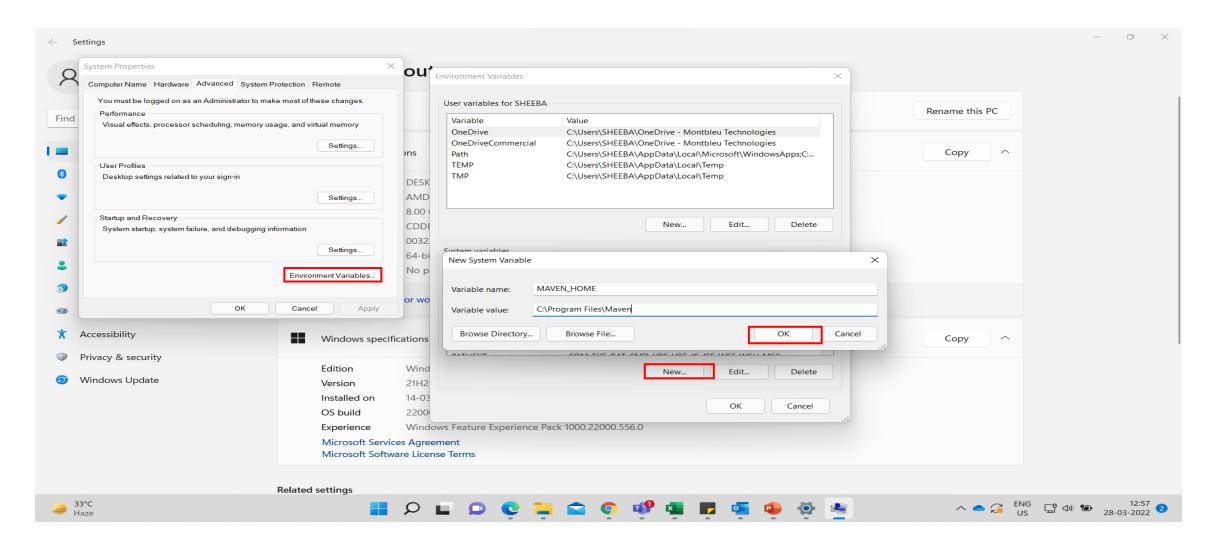
Environment Setup

Environment variable setting:

- Right-click on the Windows Start button and select System in the menu.
- In the new window, click on the 'Advanced System Settings'.
- Click on the 'Environment Variables' in the pop-up window.
- Click on 'New' in the new pop-up window in the System variables.
- Enter MAVEN_HOME (all characters in capital case) in the Variable name field.
- Paste the copied earlier path to the Maven folder in the Variable value. Click on the OK button.



Environment Setup





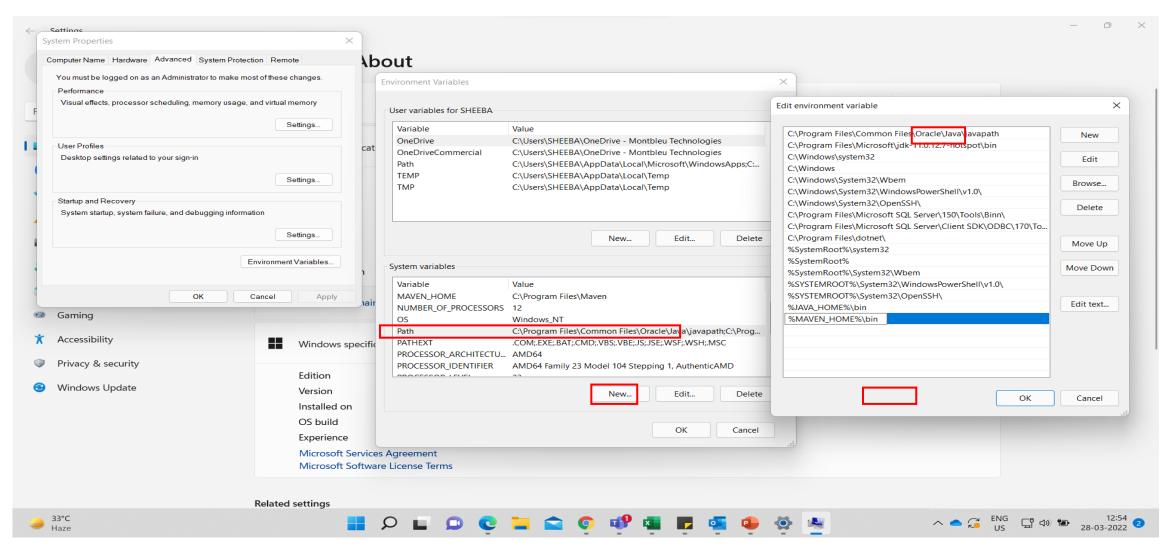
Environment Setup

Environment variable setting:

- Select the Path variable and click on Edit.
- In the new window, click on New.
- In the new field, enter %MAVEN_HOME%\bin.
- After that, click OK in all the previously opened windows.



Environment Setup





Environment Setup

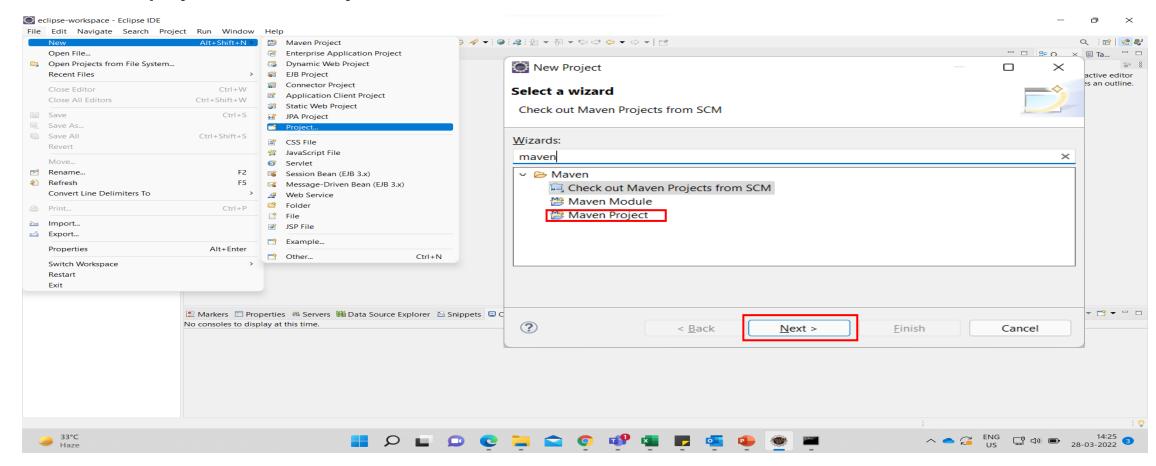
To verify the proper installation of Maven, we will run the command below in CMD to get the currently installed version

```
Select C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22000.556]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\SHEEBA>mvn -version
Apache Maven 3.8.5 (3599d3414f046de2324203b78ddcf9b5e4388aa0)
Maven home: C:\Program Files\Maven
Java version: 17.0.2, vendor: Oracle Corporation, runtime: C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17.0.2
Default locale: en IN, platform encoding: Cp1252
OS name: "windows 11", version: "10.0", arch: "amd64", family: "windows"
C:\Users\SHEEBA>
```



Demo - Using Maven with Eclipse IDE

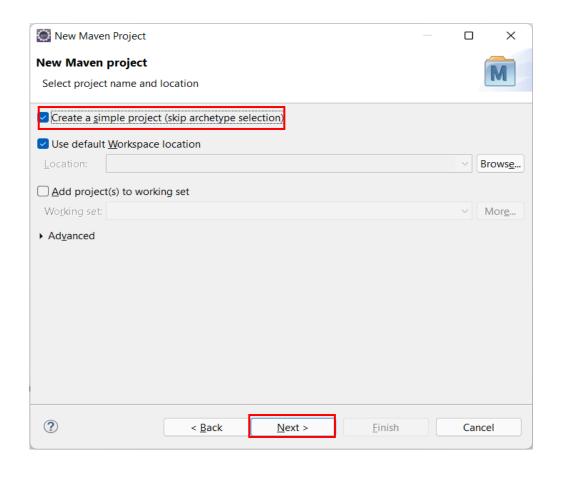
Create the new project -> Maven Project

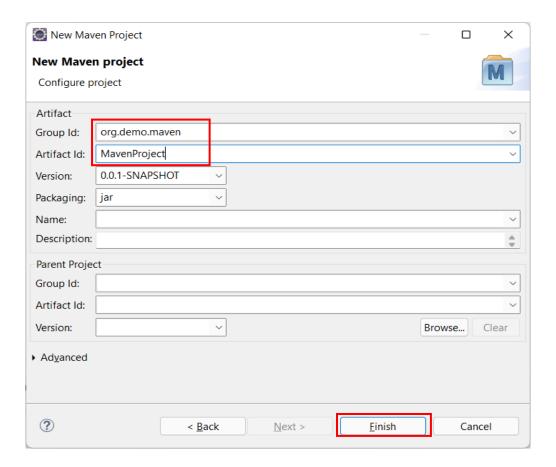




Demo - Using Maven with Eclipse IDE

Change/Provide the required configuration details





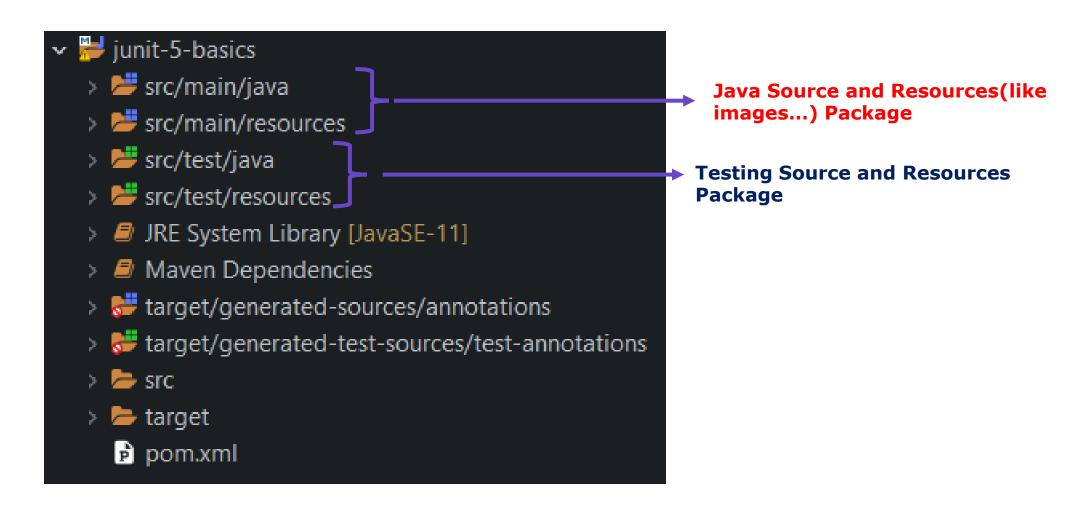


Guide to naming conventions on groupld, artifactld, and version

- groupld uniquely identifies your project across all projects. A group ID should follow Java's package name rules. This means it starts with a reversed domain name you control.
 - For **example**, org.apache.maven, org.apache.commons
- artifactId is the name of the jar without version. If you created it, then you can choose whatever name you want with lowercase letters and no strange symbols. If it's a third party jar, you must take the name of the jar as it's distributed.
 - Example: maven, commons-math
- version if you distribute it, then you can choose any typical version with numbers and dots (1.0, 1.1, 1.0.1, ...). Don't use dates .
- For more details look: https://maven.apache.org/guides/mini/guide-naming-conventions.html



Demo – Understand the Project Structure





Project Object Model(POM)

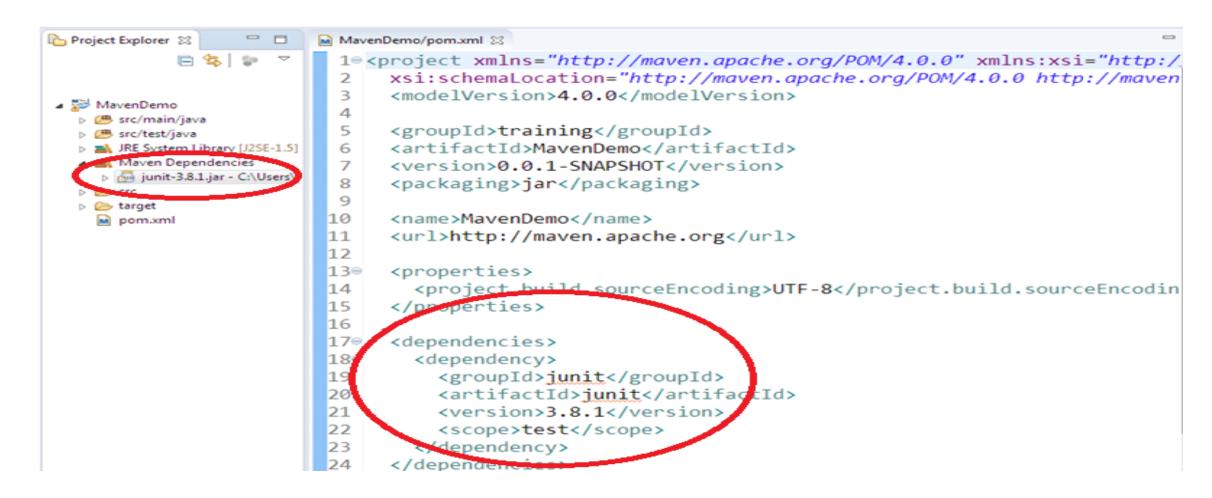
Configuration of a Maven project is done via pom.xml configuration file.

The POM file defines:

- identifiers for the project to be build
- properties relevant for build configuration
- plugins which provide functionality for the build via a build section.
- library and project dependencies via the dependencies section



pom.xml



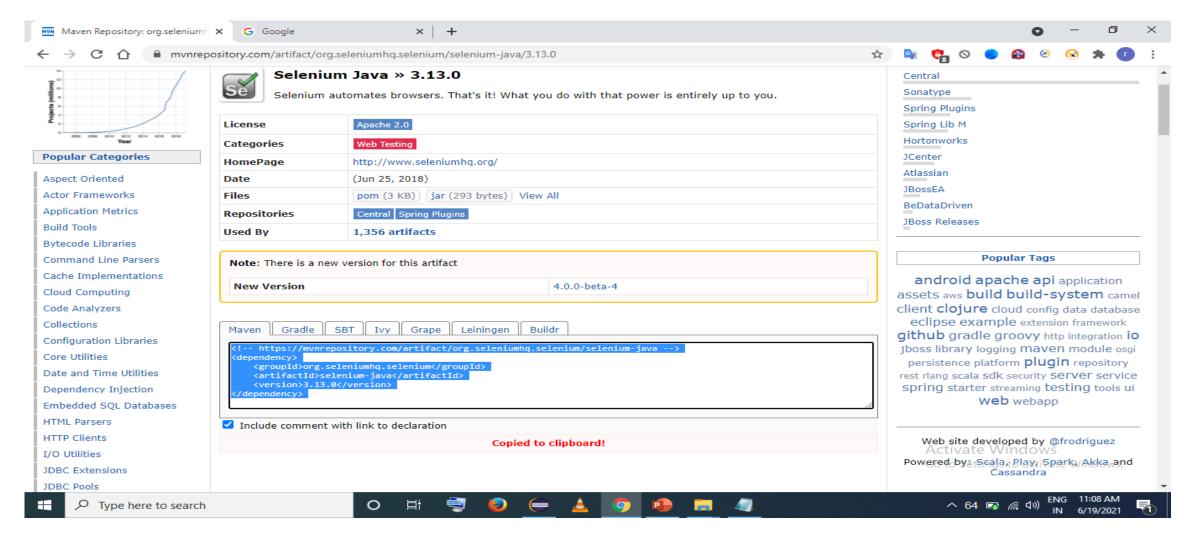


Dependencies

- Get it from: https://mvnrepository.com/
- In search box -----→search selenium---→ under selenium java--→3.13.0(Any stable version)
- In search box ----- \rightarrow search testing-- \rightarrow under testing- \rightarrow 6.14.3(Any stable version)

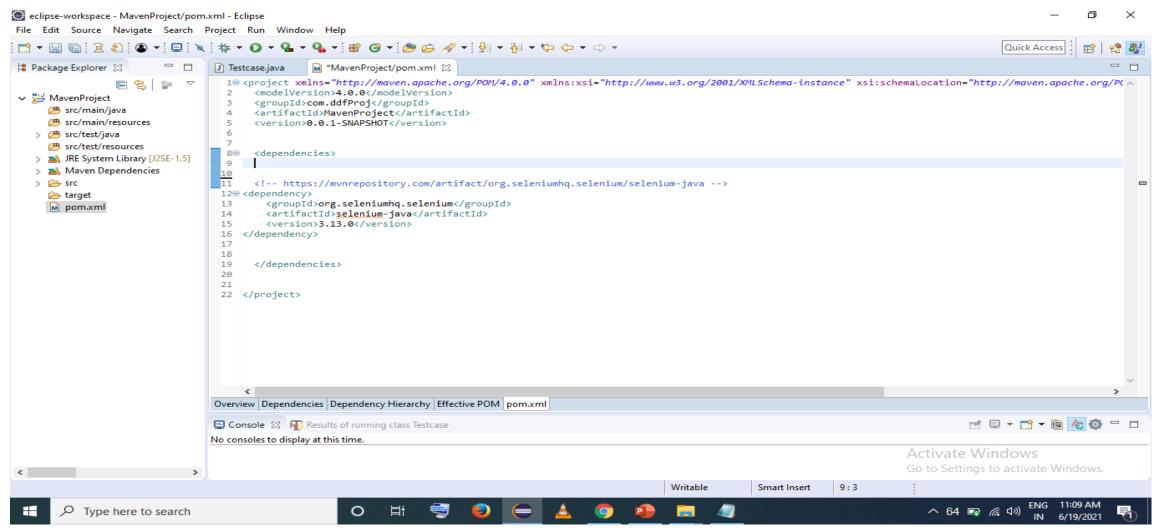


Getting Selenium Java dependency





Paste dependencies in pom.xml





Plugins

- Maven is a **plugin execution framework** where every task is actually done by plugins.
- Maven Plugins are generally used to
 - create jar file
 - create war file
 - compile code files
 - unit testing of code
 - create project documentation
 - create project reports



Plugin

Surefire plugin

https://maven.apache.org/surefire/maven-surefire-plugin/usage.html

Clean plugin

https://maven.apache.org/plugins/maven-clean-plugin/plugin-info.html

Compiler plugin

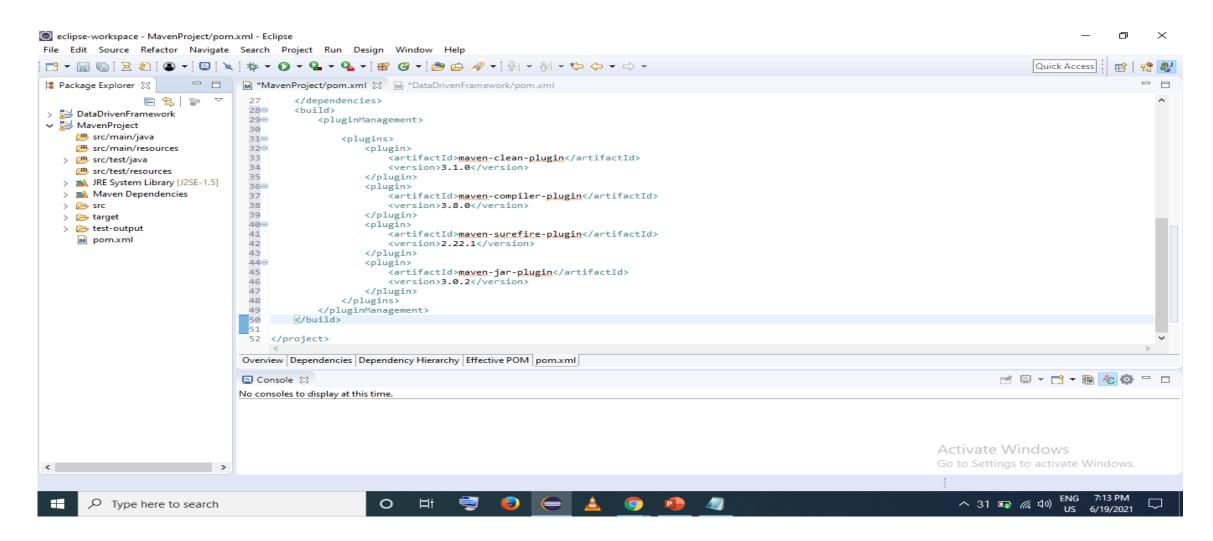
https://maven.apache.org/plugins/maven-compiler-plugin/plugin-info.html

Jar plugin

https://maven.apache.org/plugins/maven-jar-plugin/plugin-info.html

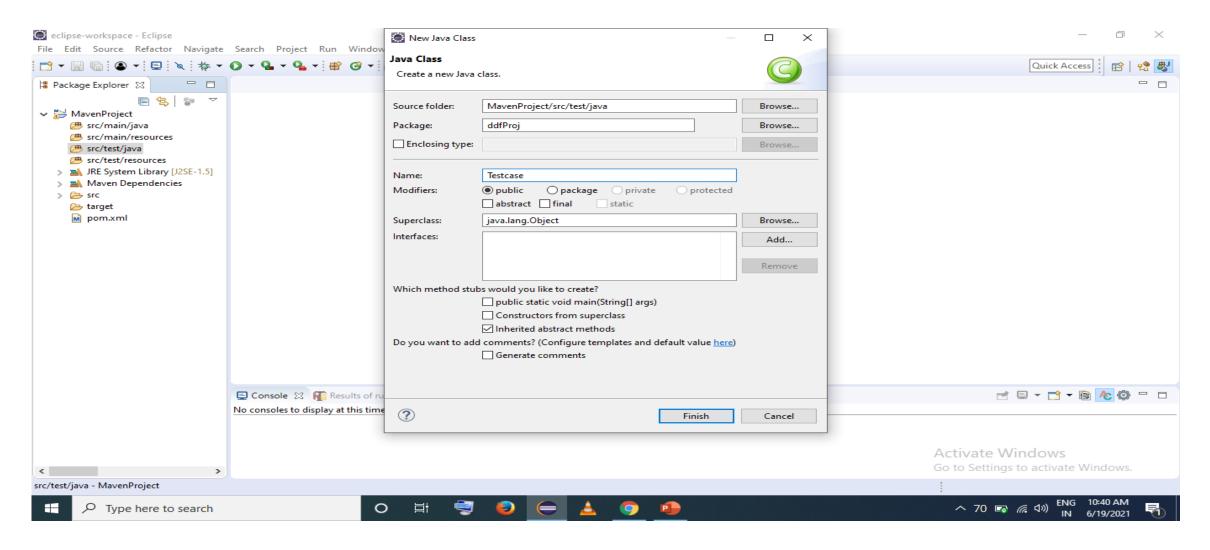


Adding Plugins



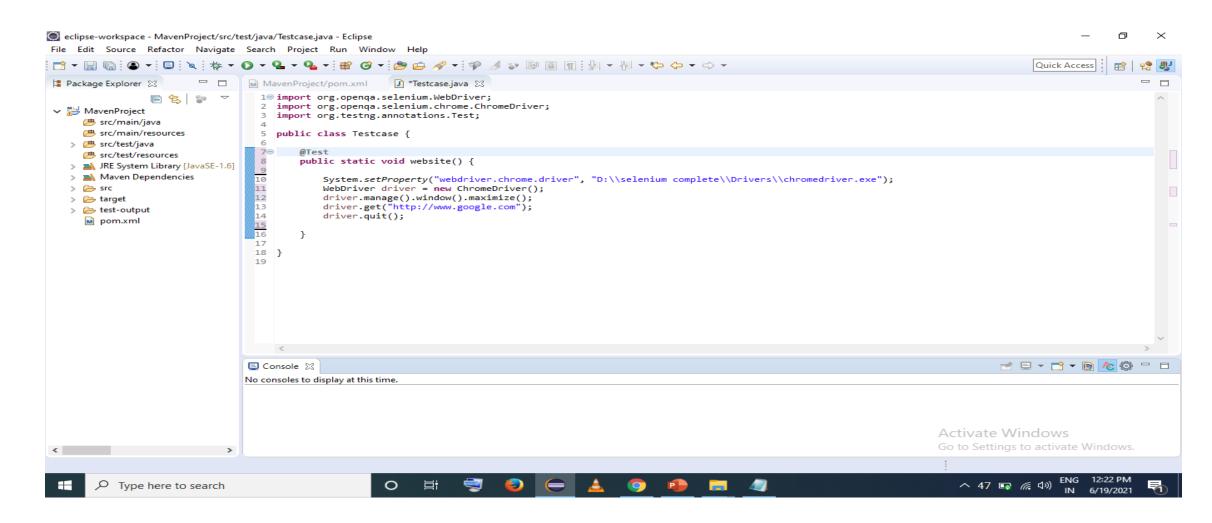


Creating Testcase





Creating Testcase





Maven Build

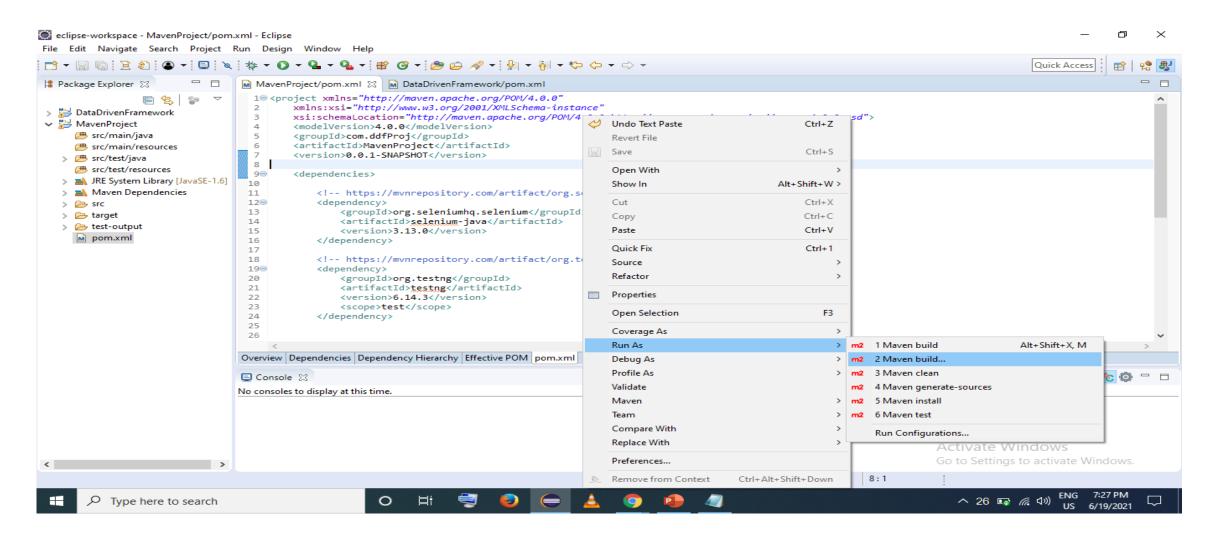
Using Maven Build we can use the following command:

- Clean
- Compile
- Test

And click ----run

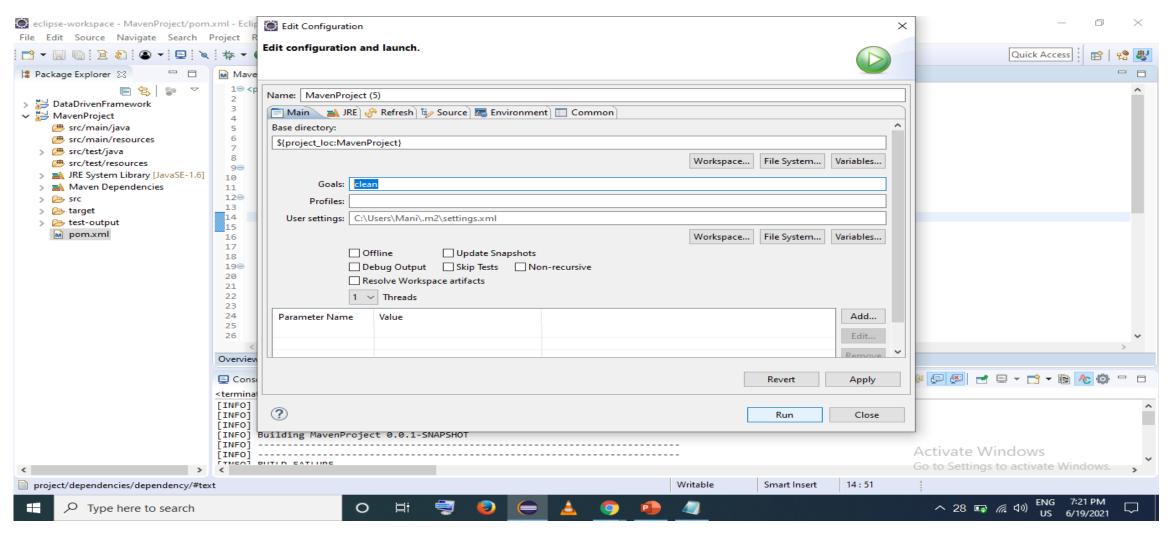


Executing Maven Build



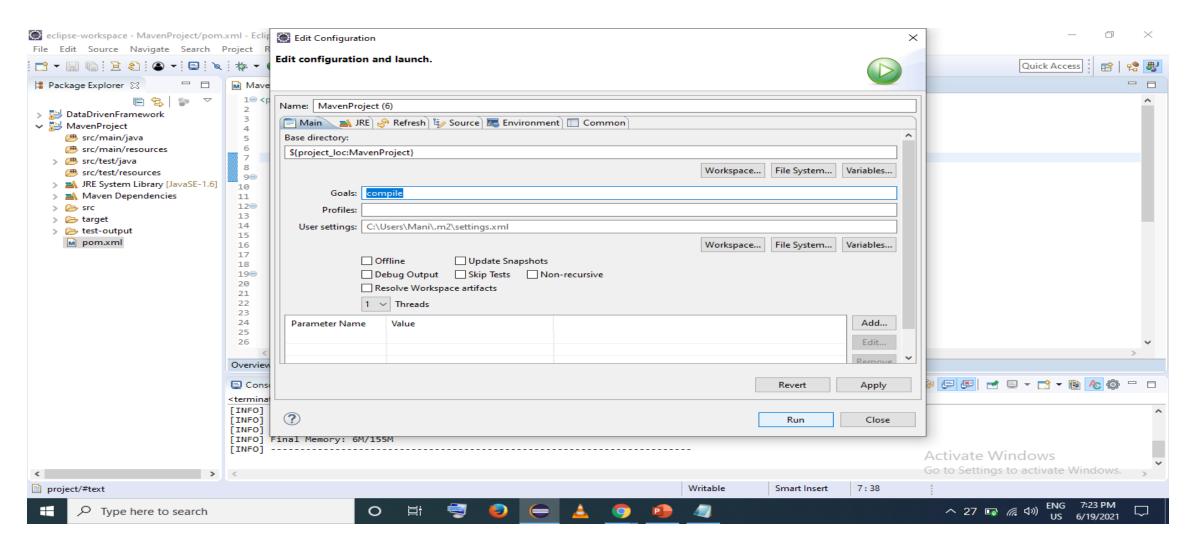


Launch Project



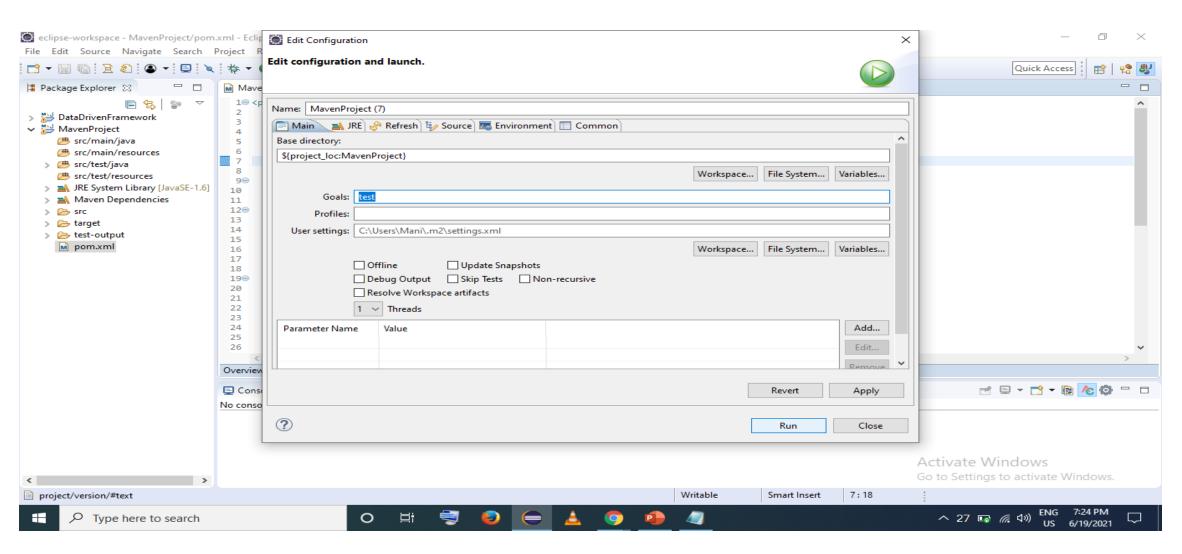


Launch Project





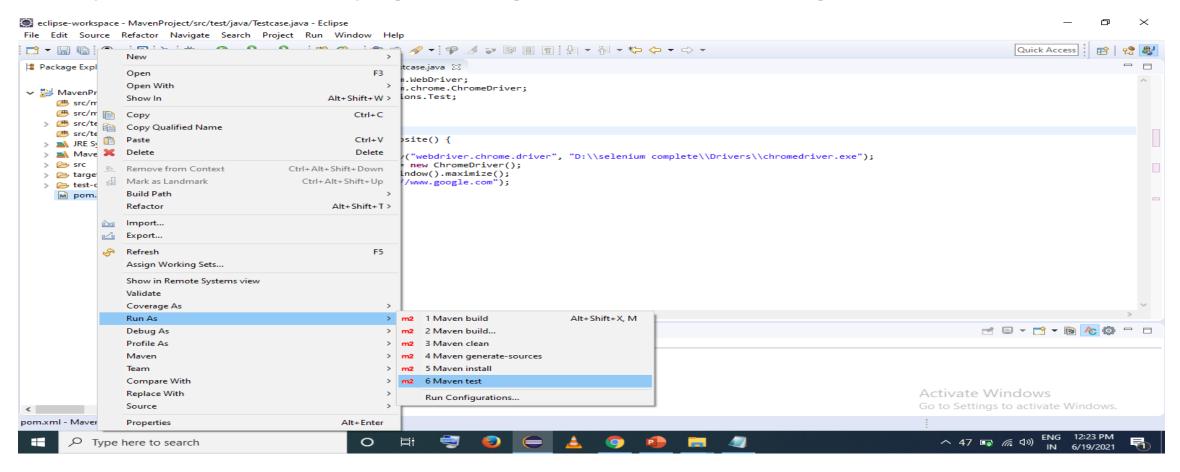
Test





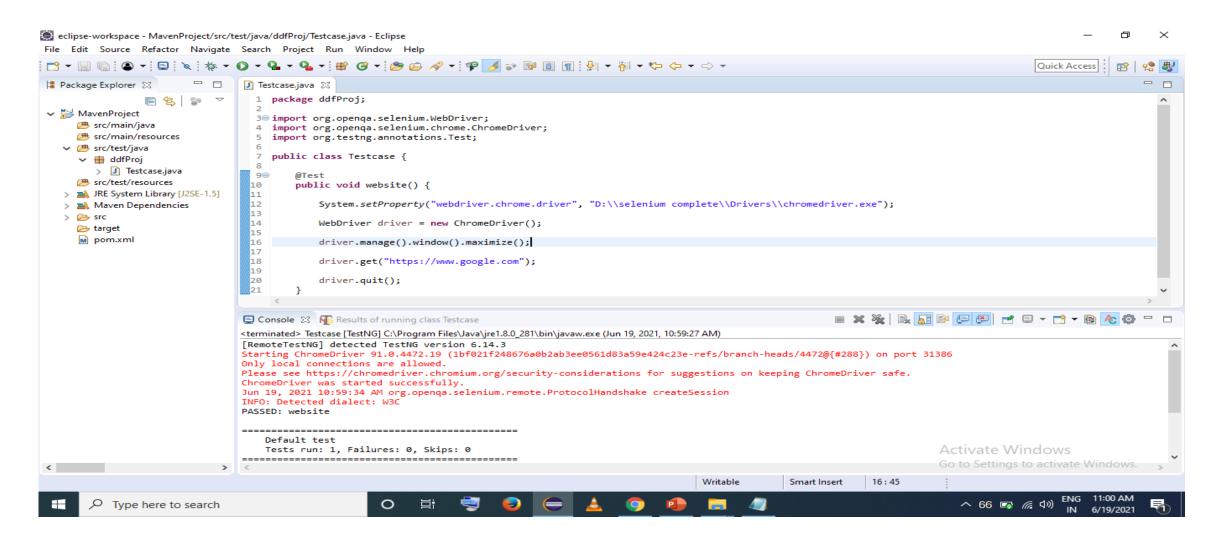
Without build command

Directly click clean and test by right clicking on pom.xml without using build





Without build command





Without build command

