Detailed Explanation of Java App Deployment & Nexus Integration

This document explains each command used during the deployment of a Java application and the

integration with Nexus Repository Manager. This covers server preparation, application build, and

artifact deployment.

1. Nexus Server Setup

Command: sudo apt update

Explanation: Updates the local package index to retrieve the latest list of available packages.

Command: sudo apt install openjdk-11-jdk -y

Explanation: Installs OpenJDK 11, which is required to run Nexus.

Command: wget https://download.sonatype.com/nexus/3/nexus-unix-x86-64-3.79.0-09.tar.gz

Explanation: Downloads the Nexus 3.79.0-09 tar.gz archive.

Command: tar -xvzf nexus-unix-x86-64-3.79.0-09.tar.gz

Explanation: Extracts the downloaded Nexus archive.

Command: sudo mv nexus-3.79.0-09 /opt/nexus

Explanation: Moves the extracted Nexus directory to /opt for standard software storage.

Command: sudo adduser nexus

Explanation: Creates a dedicated system user named 'nexus' for running the Nexus service.

Command: sudo chown -R nexus:nexus /opt/nexus

Explanation: Gives ownership of the Nexus files to the nexus user.

Command: sudo chown -R nexus:nexus /opt/sonatype-work

Explanation: Ensures the Nexus working directory is owned by the nexus user.

Command: sudo vi /etc/systemd/system/nexus.service

Explanation: Creates a systemd service unit file for managing Nexus as a service. **Command:** sudo systemctl enable nexus

Explanation: Enables the Nexus service to start on system boot.

Command: sudo systemctl start nexus

Explanation: Starts the Nexus service.

Command: sudo systemctl status nexus

Explanation: Displays the current status of the Nexus service.

Command: http://54.160.252.15:8081/

Explanation: Access the Nexus web interface via a browser. 2. Build Server Setup

Command: git clone https://github.com/daniyel7devops/docker-Java-kubernetes-

project.git

Explanation: Clones the Java project from GitHub.

Command: cd docker-Java-kubernetes-project/

Explanation: Navigates into the cloned project directory.

Command: cd productcatalogue/

Explanation: Navigates into the product catalogue module.

Command: mvn clean

Explanation: Cleans the Maven target directory to prepare for a fresh build.

Command: sudo apt install maven

Explanation: Installs Maven, the build tool required to compile the project.

Command: mvn

Explanation: Checks if Maven is installed correctly by displaying help info.

Command: vi pom.xml

Explanation: Opens the Maven build file for editing.

Command: <distributionManagement>...</distributionManagement>

Explanation: Specifies where Maven should deploy built artifacts (Nexus repository URL).

Command: vim /etc/maven/settings.xml

Explanation: Opens Maven settings file to configure authentication details.

Command: <server>...</server>

Explanation: Adds Nexus credentials for repository authentication.

Command: mvn package

Explanation: Packages the Java project into a JAR/WAR file.

Command: mvn clean install -DskipTestsExplanation: Builds the project without running tests and installs it into the local Maven repo.

Command: mvn clean deploy -DskipTests

Explanation: Builds and deploys the artifact to the remote Nexus repository. **3. Artifact Storage in Nexus**

The command 'mvn clean deploy' uploads the built JAR file to the Nexus repository. If the version is

a `-SNAPSHOT`, it's pushed to the `maven-snapshots` repository.

Otherwise, it should go to `maven-releases`. Ensure that the version in your pom.xml matches the

configured repository policy in Nexus.

Example:

http://54.160.252.15:8081/repository/maven-snapshots/uk/co/danielbryant/djshopping/productcatalo

gue/0.0.1-SNAPSHOT/

4. Conclusion

This deployment pipeline ensures proper artifact management through Nexus. Each command plays

a key role in preparing the environment,

building the Java application, and deploying artifacts for versioned storage and future CI/CD processes.

