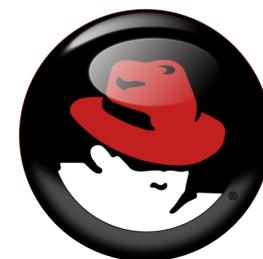


# When Old Meets New: Turning Maven into a High Scalable, Resource Efficient, Cloud Ready Microservice.

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JBCN Conf

BARCELONA JAVA USERS GROUP



# Speaker

Massimiliano Dessì has more than 18 years of experience in programming.

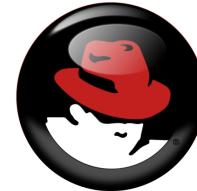
Co-founder of Java User Group Sardegna,

Manager of Google Developer Group Sardegna,

Author of Spring 2.5 AOP (Packt)

He works as a Senior Software Engineer for Red Hat in the Business Systems and Intelligence Group (BSIG), on the

Knowledge Is Everything (KIE) projects,



## Maven's features

Maven produces artifacts on file system using plugins, basically is a producer of static file, from Java (and other languages) projects.

### Feature Summary

The following are the key features of Maven in a nutshell:

- Simple project setup that follows best practices - get a new project or module started in seconds
- Consistent usage across all projects - means no ramp up time for new developers coming onto a project
- Superior dependency management including automatic updating, dependency closures (also known as transitive dependencies)
- Able to easily work with multiple projects at the same time
- A large and growing repository of libraries and metadata to use out of the box, and arrangements in place with the largest Open Source projects for real-time availability of their latest releases
- Extensible, with the ability to easily write plugins in Java or scripting languages
- Instant access to new features with little or no extra configuration
- Ant tasks for dependency management and deployment outside of Maven
- Model based builds: Maven is able to build any number of projects into predefined output types such as a JAR, WAR, or distribution based on metadata about the project, without the need to do any scripting in most cases.
- Coherent site of project information: Using the same metadata as for the build process, Maven is able to generate a web site or PDF including any documentation you care to add, and adds to that standard reports about the state of development of the project. Examples of this information can be seen at the bottom of the left-hand navigation of this site under the "Project Information" and "Project Reports" submenus.
- Release management and distribution publication: Without much additional configuration, Maven will integrate with your source control system (such as Subversion or Git) and manage the release of a project based on a certain tag. It can also publish this to a distribution location for use by other projects. Maven is able to publish individual outputs such as a JAR, an archive including other dependencies and documentation, or as a source distribution.
- Dependency management: Maven encourages the use of a central repository of JARs and other dependencies. Maven comes with a mechanism that your project's clients can use to download any JARs required for building your project from a central JAR repository much like Perl's CPAN. This allows users of Maven to reuse JARs across projects and encourages communication between projects to ensure that backward compatibility issues are dealt with.

# Out goals, Maven like never seen before

- From static file producer to in memory producer and exporter
- Incremental builds
- Reusable internal components to optimize memory footprint and time of execution
- Maven like a builder Daemon
- Configurable behaviour using a pipeline of decorators
- Stateless (when possible)
- Concurrent builds
- Cloud enabled
- Local and remote executions
- Plugins turned from FileSystem based to in memory based
- Async API to consume build result



# Current requirements

In our Red Hat group we are using a Maven plugin and a build pipeline to process rules and other projects managed by Drools/Optaplanner/JBPM/Workbench to produce files, but are “dead” files on FS, not actual in memory runtime objects.

# New Requirements

Reads runtime objects inside Maven Plugins  
and make they available to the “client” code

Maven API compatibility for easy upgrades of Maven

Maven Output in memory  
even with concurrent builds

Memory efficient  
(reuse the Plexus/Sisu container between build invocations  
on the same project)

Fast as possible between builds  
“Live” objects

# New Requirements

Use different maven repos

Global/User repo

Override of files compile and

then rollback to test changes

without affects the codebase

Cloud/OpenShift/Kubernetes/Containers

# Maven compatibility

Our first goal is to use Maven like a normal API without braking changes to enable easy updated of Maven.

Maven could be embedded/invoken as API using two libraries:  
Maven Invoker open a new process separated from the caller  
Maven Embedder works in the same process of the caller  
the latter was our starting point

# Our idea

Provide a “enhanced compiler”  
with request-response  
behaviour  
simple as possible  
in its use and configuration  
and rich in terms of  
objects in the response  
compared to “plain” Maven

# Request-Response

Maven repo per request

Project Path

Maven cli args

Settings file

Unique compilation ID

```
package org.kie.workbench.common.services.backend.compiler;

import ...

/**
 * Wrap a compilation request
 */
public interface CompilationRequest {

    AFCliRequest getKieCliRequest();

    WorkspaceCompilationInfo getInfo();

    String getMavenRepo();

    String[] getOriginalArgs();

    Map<String, Object> getMap();

    String getRequestUUID();

    Boolean skipAutoSourceUpdate();

    Boolean skipPrjDependenciesCreationList();

    Boolean getRestoreOverride();
}
```

# Request-Response

Response:

Result of the build

In memory log messages

Dependencies list

Target folder elements

```
package org.kie.workbench.common.services.backend.compiler;

import ...

/**
 * Wrapper of the result of a compilation
 */
public interface CompilationResponse {

    Boolean isSuccessful();

    /**
     * Provides Maven output
     */
    List<String> getMavenOutput();

    /**
     * Provides the Path of the working directory
     */
    Optional<Path> getWorkingDir();

    /**
     * Provides the List of project dependencies from target folders as List of String
     * @return
     */
    List<String> getDependencies();

    /**
     * Provides the list of all dependencies used by the project, included transitive
     */
    List<URI> getDependenciesAsURI();

    /**
     * Provides the list of all dependencies used by the project, included transitive
     */
    List<URL> getDependenciesAsURL();

    /**
     * Provides the List of project dependencies from target folders as List of String
     * @return
     */
    List<String> getTargetContent();

    /**
     * Provides the list of all dependencies used by the project, included transitive
     */
    List<URI> getTargetContentAsURI();

    /**
     * Provides the list of all dependencies used by the project, included transitive
     */
    List<URL> getTargetContentAsURL();
}
```

# Request-Response behaviour

KieResponse:

Drools live objects extracted from the Maven plugin

Drools live objects generated on the fly (no .class file)

Classloaders contents

```
package org.kie.workbench.common.services.backend.compiler.impl.kie;

import ...

/**
 * Compilation response with benefits of Kie objects
 */
public interface KieCompilationResponse extends CompilationResponse {

    /**
     * Provides a KieModuleMetaInfo if a kie maven plugin is used in the project
     */
    Optional<KieModuleMetaInfo> getKieModuleMetaInfo();

    /**
     * Provides a KieModule if a kie maven plugin is used in the project
     */
    Optional<KieModule> getKieModule();

    /**
     * Provides a Map with all the classes loaded and generated by Drools
     * @return
     */
    Map<String, byte[]> getProjectClassLoaderStore();

    /**
     * Provides the List of classes annotated in the drl files with Event
     */
    Set<String> getEventTypeClasses();
}
```

# AFCompiler

## The base of our compiler

```
package org.kie.workbench.common.services.backend.compiler;

import ...

/**
 * Define the behaviour of a Compiler
 */
public interface AFCompiler<T extends CompilationResponse> {

    /**
     * Compile a project starting from the main POM
     */
    T compile(final CompilationRequest req);

    /**
     * Compile a project overriding or creating the elements in the Map and then revert this changes
     */
    T compile(final CompilationRequest req,
              final Map<Path, InputStream> override);

    Boolean cleanInternalCache();
}
```

# Request-Response

We add objects to the  
Maven result (a simple int)  
and we use a pipeline of decorators  
to add behaviours before and after compilation

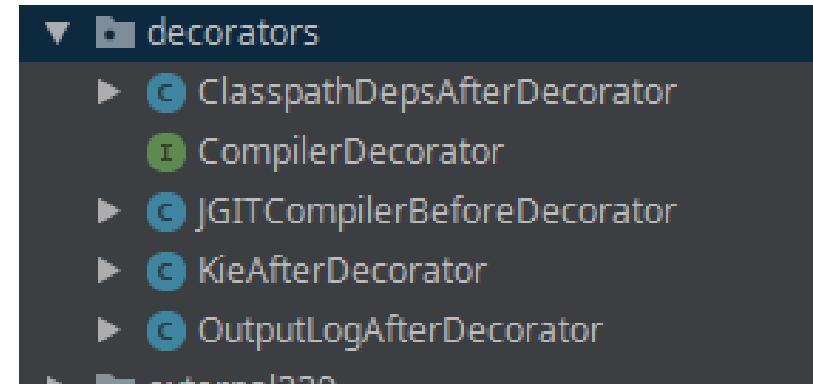


# Even Better, extensible

Chain of decorators

A decorator use the same contract of the AFCompiler

- Static factory
- Configurable per project

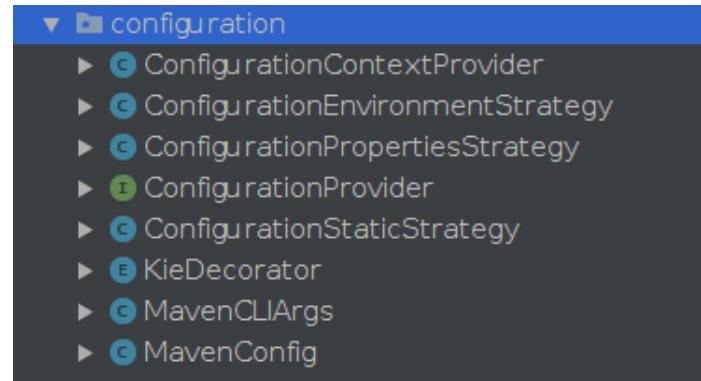


You could write your own before or after decorator and add to the pipeline

# Configurable

## Configuration strategies

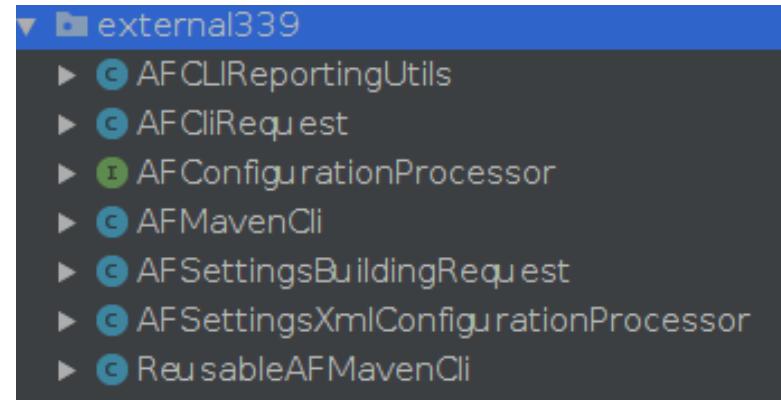
- From environment (containers/pods)
- From files
- From classes



# How to change the Maven internals ?

The first problem is how to open  
the “sealed” Maven API,  
we change the use of Plexus/Sisu

we can reuse the same IoC container  
per project saving a huge amount of time,  
because the major part of the time in a Maven startup is the  
creation of this container



# Classloaders

Maven uses classworlds to manage the various classloaders used for its tasks

- System Classloader
- Core Classloader
- Plugin Classloaders
- Custom Classloaders

<https://maven.apache.org/guides/mini/guide-maven-classloading.html>

# Classloaders



[makeameme.org](http://makeameme.org)

# Classloaders

If we want read an object inside the plugin and export it  
to the client code

we have to cross the barriers of those classworlds classloaders

Let's see the trick  
in our codebase

<code>

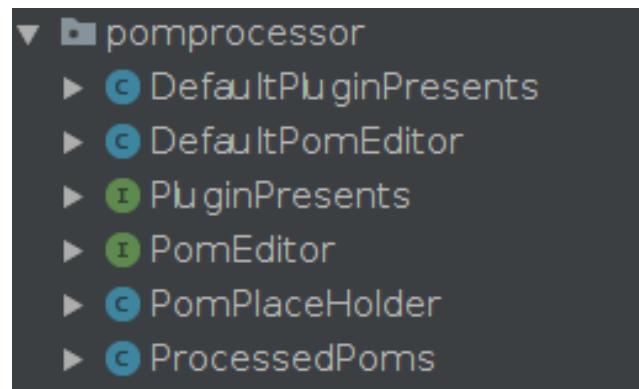
# In memory Plugins

A cool side effects  
when you cross the barriers  
of the classloaders  
is the option  
to turn the plugins impl  
from FS to in memory.



# Incremental compiler

To spent less time in front of a Maven build we change on the fly the pom to add the Takari Compiler (\*) in every module of the project tied with the compiler



\* Our changes are already contributed in the Takari prjs since the 1.13.5

# Pom Processor

The Compiler is aware  
of the plugins in the POM  
It changes on the fly  
the Pom turning off the Default Compiler  
and adds Takari and the Kie Plugin



# Compiler service async

A lot of times  
we could prefer  
ask an async execution of a build  
to avoid a blocking call,  
especially if a build is long



# Let's go ahead : compiler service

We could use the compiler core  
to enable a compiler service  
enabling local Maven executors  
or remote Maven executors  
on other nodes/pods/containers/VMs



# Local and remote Remote executors

We could demand a build to a remote

node/pod/container/vm

and reads a remote File System

because

the core compiler

can use use a

JGITCompilerBeforeDecorator

to sync different “nodes”



# Local and remote Remote executors

The compiler service need to know if the current “machine” owns enough resources to run a local executors or if is better to ask to a remote executor to satisfy the build.

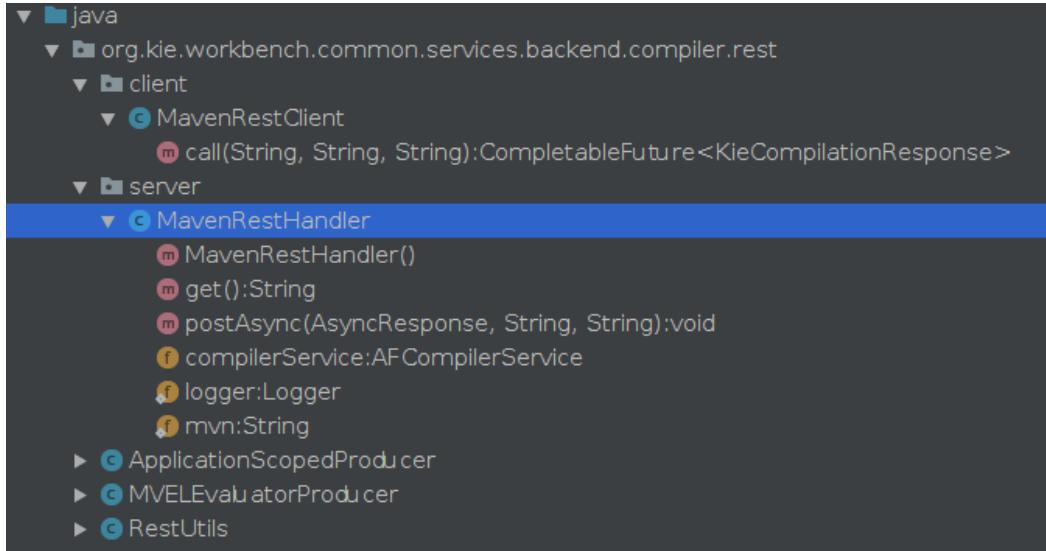
To invoke a remote executors

It needs to know the address to reach the choosed instance



# Rest Endpoint

In some context is more easy  
use an async Rest call  
to execute a build on a remote  
container/pod/machine.



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. A class named `MavenRestHandler` is highlighted with a blue selection bar at the top of its code block. The code block contains several methods and fields:

- Methods:
  - `call(String, String, String):CompletableFuture<KieCompilationResponse>`
  - `get():String`
  - `postAsync(AsyncResponse, String, String):void`
- Fields:
  - `compilerService:AFCompilerService`
  - `logger:Logger`
  - `mvn:String`
- Producers:
  - `ApplicationScopedProducer`
  - `MVELEvaluatorProducer`
  - `RestUtils`

# Q & A



# Resources

Massimiliano Densi (@desmax74) has 14,200 tweets, 931 following, 1,011 followers, and 1,911 Mi place. His bio: RedHatter, GDG Sardegna, JUG Sardigna, Spring AOP Author, father of one girl and two boys, Java & GoLang. My Tweets Are My Own. He is from Sardinia, Europe and has a GitHub profile at <https://github.com/desmax74/>. He joined in March 2009. He has 235 photos and videos. His latest tweet is about Hacking Maven Linux day 2017.

Massimiliano Densi (desmax74) has 122 repositories, 5 stars, 10 followers, and 5 following. His pinned repositories include kie-wb-common (Java), codemotion-2010 (Scala), Spring\_2.5\_Aspect\_Oriented\_Programming\_book (Java), arajd (Go), droolsjbpm-integration (Java), and drools-wb (Java). He has contributed 176 times in the last year. His LinkedIn profile is at <https://www.linkedin.com/in/desmax74>.

Massimiliano Densi has 37 SlideShares, 112 Followers, and 0 Clipboards. His bio: Software Senior Engineer, https://twitter.com/desmax74. He is a Red Hatter, Author of book "Spring 2.5 Aspect Oriented Programming", published by Packt Publishing (2009). He follows Twitter and LinkedIn. He has 112 followers. His latest presentation is "Hacking Maven how to add steroids on Maven" by Massimiliano Densi, presented at GULCh Gruppo Utenti Linux Cagliari h...? on March 18, 2017. It has 507 views. Other presentations include "Microservices in Go" and "Pass with Docker and K8s". There are also infographics and videos.

@desmax74

# Links

<https://twitter.com/desmax74>

<https://github.com/desmax74/>

<https://www.slideshare.net/desmax74>

# Thanks for your attention !

And HAVE FUN !

