Simplified Build Management with Maven

Trasys Greece











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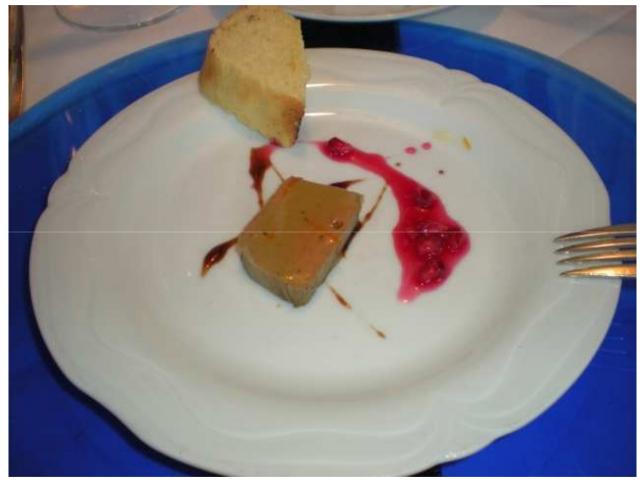


Menu

- Kitchen says hi !(Motivation)
- Starters (Maven sample pom)
- Soup (Maven philosophy)
- Main dish (Library management)
- Side dish (Repositories)
- Dessert (Lifecycle integration and reports)
- Coffee (Discussion)



Kitchen says Hi







Build management Now

- Trasys uses Ant exclusively
- Trees of hand-made Ant scripts
- Manual management of libraries
- Libraries in subversion (bloat!)
- Different projects use different scripts
- Custom scripts for reports/jar packaging/configurations
- No historical reports
- Minimal integration with build system



Maven Motivation

- Maven is a superset of Ant.
- Ant is just a build tool
- Maven is a build system
- With Ant you describe <u>how</u> it needs to be done
- With Maven you describe what needs to be done
- You can use Ant from Maven (Maven plugin)
- You can use Maven from Ant (Ant task)





Maven goals

- Unify build practices
- No ad-hoc build systems (different in each project)
- No more custom Ant scripts
- New developer should be up and running in minutes
- Dependencies (no JAR library Hell)
- Artifact management (jars, wars, ears)
- Centralized Company repository
- Only source code goes in SVN (the Right Thing)
- IDE integration
- Archetypes (template projects)





Starters







Maven installation

- Download and uncompress Maven
- You get mvn executable (similar to Ant)
- ~/.m2 directory (autocreated on first run)
 - Settings.xml (optional)
 - Personal repository (holds Java Libraries)
- You use Maven by editing a single pom.xml in a project





Custom Ant scripts

- You define EVERYTHING
- You write the goals
- You write all the steps
- Ant properties for file locations
- File grows quickly
- Copy/Paste from other scripts
- No defined standard
- 40 lines in XML

Example Buildfile

```
simple example build file
   </description>
 <!-- set global properties for this build -->
 cproperty name="src" location="src"/>
 cproperty name="build" location="build"/>
 cproperty name="dist" location="dist"/>
 <target name="init">
  <!-- Create the time stamp -->
   <!-- Create the build directory structure used by compile -->
   <mkdir dir="${build}"/>
 </target>
 <target name="compile" depends="init"
       description="compile the source " >
   <!-- Compile the java code from ${src} into ${build} -->
   <javac srcdir="${src}" destdir="${build}"/>
 <target name="dist" depends="compile"
       description="generate the distribution" >
   <!-- Create the distribution directory -->
   <mkdir dir="${dist}/lib"/>
   <!-- Put everything in ${build} into the MyProject-${DSTAMP}.jar file -->
   <iar jarfile="${dist}/lib/MvProject-${DSTAMP}.jar" basedir="${build}"/>
 </target>
 <target name="clean"
       description="clean up" >
   <!-- Delete the ${build} and ${dist} directory trees -->
   <delete dir="${build}"/>
   <delete dir="${dist}"/>
 </target>
</project>
```





Maven sample pom.xml

- 7 lines
- mvn clean compile package creates a jar
- Notice lack of file paths (src, build et.c.)





Assume we want JUnit

```
<dependencies>
<dependency>
<groupId>junit</groupId>
<artifactId>junit</artifactId>
<version>4.3.1</version>
<scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
</dependencies>
```

- mvn test is now enabled
- With Ant you download junit and add more tasks





Assume we want Hibernate

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.hibernate
    <artifactId>hibernate</artifactId>
    <version>3.2.6.ga</version>
</dependency>
```

- Hibernate is now enabled
- No hibernate download
- No extra ant stuff (shared.jars, included.jars e.t.c.)
- No commons, antlr, dom4j, asm e.t.c





Soup





11/6/2010



Convention over configuration

- src/main/
- src/main/java/
- src/main/resources/
- src/test/
- src/test/java
- src/test/resources
- Directories can be changed (in pom.xml)
- These affect all maven plugins





Maven goals (vs Ant tasks)

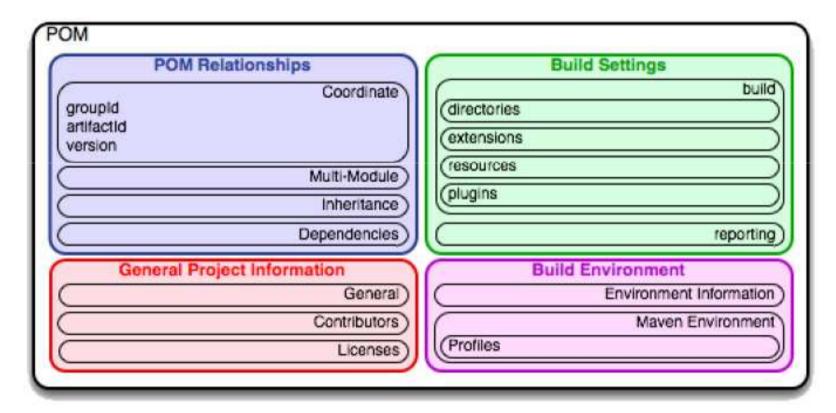
- validate
- generate-sources
- process-resources
- compile
- test-compile
- test
- package
- install
- verify
- deploy

- Maven has 25+ predefined phases
- Phases are grouped in goals
- More goals/phases from plugins
- Findbugs/PMD/checkstyle
- Site goals





Maven pom file







Maven execution

- 1. Run Mayen from command line
- 2. Parses pom.xml
- 3. Downloads all needed plugins if not present
- 4. Downloads all needed libraries if not present
- 5. Executes tasks
- 6. Reports a final result (success/fail)
- Netbeans has native Maven support
- Eclipse has a maven plugin
- Hudson supports Maven by default





Main dish







Maven Libraries

- Uses groupId, artifactId, version
- Supports transitive dependencies
- Library scopes (instead of shared.jars and included.jars)
 - compile
 - test
 - provided
 - runtime
 - system
- Retrieved from public or internal (company) repository
- Stored on local repository (~/.m2/repository)
- Therefore SCM contains NO libraries





Ant libraries (1/2)

- With Ant things are complicated
- Manual download is needed for all libraries.
- Locate dependencies by hand (spring, hibernate e.t.c)
- Copy all jars in a huge "lib" folder
- Hacks with shared.jars and included.jars
- Several libraries are included more than once
- It is not clear what project uses what
- Upgrading a single library might break everything





Ant libraries (2/2)

- Libraries are essentially in 3 places
 - 1. In the lib directory
 - 2. In shared.jars (text file for ANT)
 - 3. In a user library in Eclipse
- Each new library needs 3 updates
- Several broken builds caused by libraries





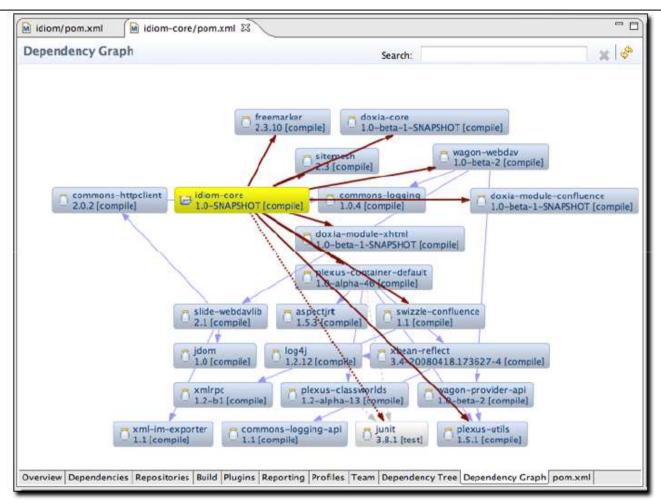
Maven - Single point of truth

```
came:::component::1:3=5NAP5HU1
                                               <packaging>bundle</packaging>
camel-core 1.3-SNAPSHOT
                                            <name>Camel :: Core</name>
  src/main/java
                                            <description>The Core Camel POJO based router
   # src/test/java
   src/main/resources
                                            coroperties>
                                              <comel.osgi.export.pkg>org.apache.camel.*</
  src/test/resources
                                            </properties>
  JRE System Library [JVM 1.5.0 (MacOS X
  Mayen Dependencies
                                            -denendencies>
      a commons-lang-2.3.jar - /Users/b
                                              <dependency>
      commons-logging-api-1.0.4.jar -
                                                <groupId>commons-lang</groupId>
    jaxh-ani-2 1 jar - /Users/hsnyder
                                                <artifactId>commons-lang</artifactId>
                                                <version>2.3</version>
    stax-api-1.0-2.jar - /Users/bsnyc 🕏
                                              </dependency>
    activation-1.1.jar - /Users/bsnyde
    laxb-impl-2.1.3.jar - /Users/bsnv
```





Graphical Dependencies







Side dish







Common Maven Pitfalls

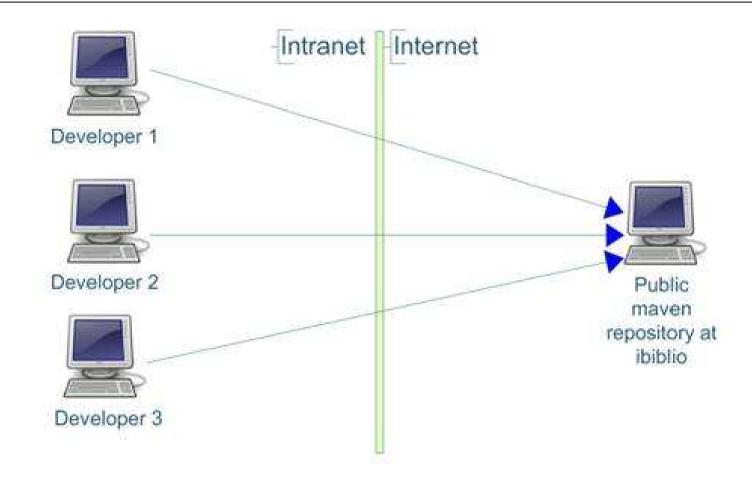
- "Maven downloads the whole internet"
- "The central repository is down"
- "The central repository does not have the latest version"
- "Closed-source library X is not in the central repository"
- "I cannot publish my library in the central repository"
- "I still need to mail my colleague with my jar"

These are not problems. These are symptoms and they show that you use Maven wrong.





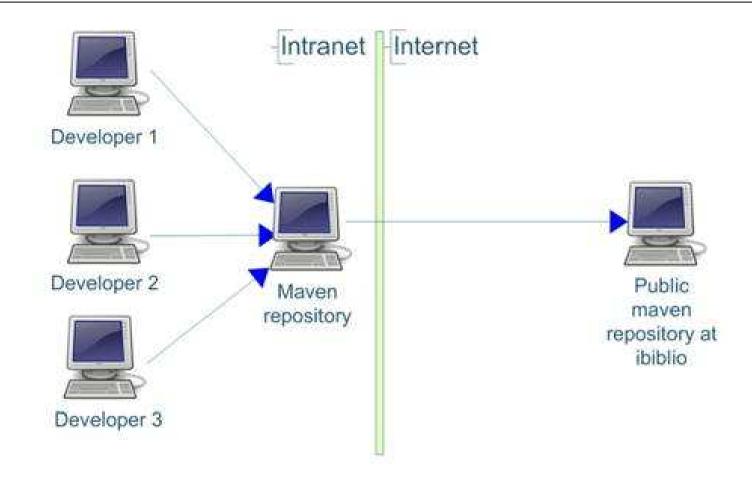
Using Maven the wrong way







Internal Company Repository





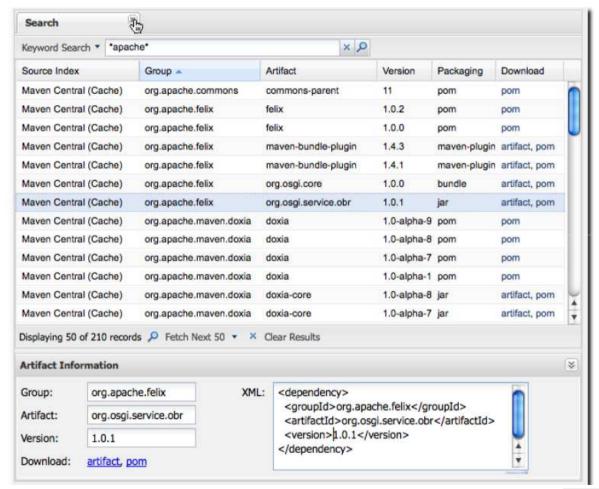


Internal Maven repository benefits

- Caching artifacts
- Manually add 3rd party artifacts
- Publish company artifacts (e.g Trasys commons)
- Get an overview of all libraries used in all projects
- Executives can verify Trasys policies (Legal, licences)
- Developers can even publish snapshots
- Graphical GUI for artifact management
- Interactive search for artifacts



Artifact browser (Nexus)







Dessert





Maven site

- Out of the box site building
- Contains general information (Company, developers)
- Test reports (JUnit, coverage)
- Quality reports (PMD, Checkstyle, Findbugs)
- Other reports (Javadoc, jdepend, xref e.t.c)
- Hierarchical analysis of dependencies
- Fully customizable using CSS
- Created by "mvn site"
- Can even be deployed automatically via SFTP





Maven site sample (vanilla)

E-Basket

Last Published: 2008-09-22

Project Documentation ▼ Project Information

About Continuous Integration

Dependencies

Issue Tracking
Mailing Lists
Plugin Management
Project License
Project Plugins
Project Summary
Project Team
Source Repository



Project Dependencies

compile

The following is a list of compile dependencies for this project. These dependencies are required to compile and run the application:

GroupId	ArtifactId	Version	Туре
junit	junit 🕏	4.1	jar
org.apache.struts	struts2-core 🕏	2.0.11.2	jar

Project Transitive Dependencies

The following is a list of transitive dependencies for this project. Transitive dependencies are the dependencies of the project dependencies.

compile

The following is a list of compile dependencies for this project. These dependencies are required to compile and run the application:

GroupId	ArtifactId	Version	Туре
com.opensymphony	xwork ₺	2.0.5	jar
commons-logging	commons-logging 🕏	1.0.4	jar

O1---10----





Maven - hudson

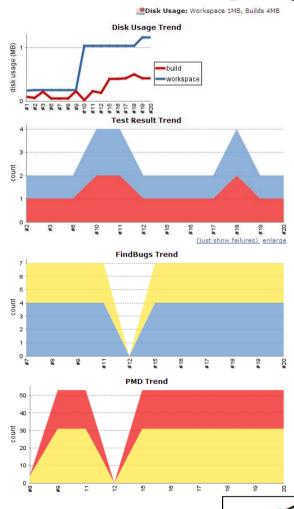
- Hudson has native support for Maven
- It can display graphically all quality reports
- Graphical reports can show progress over time
- With Ant this is simply not done now (in Trasys)
- Hudson can even publish artifacts in a repository
- Developers can get latest version from other projects
- Hudson is also aware for parent and child Maven projects





Hudson – Maven reports







Coffee – Thank you







Backup slides

- Maven archetypes
- Build profiles
- Alternatives to Maven
- Using Ant from Maven
- Using Maven from Ant
- Sonar



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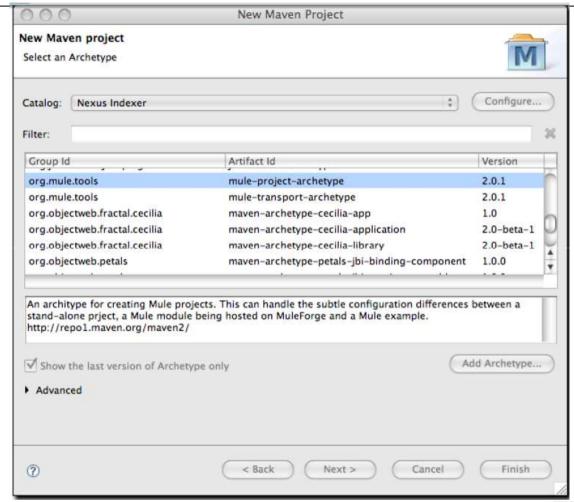
Maven archetypes

- Usually programmers start a project with copy/paste
- Get the base structure from an old project
- Maven has project templates (archetypes)
- Several archetypes (simple, spring-osgi, myfaces)
- Using an archetype
 - 1. Creates the basic directories (Maven format)
 - 2. Adds needed libraries (e.g Wicket libraries)
 - 3. Preconfigures files (e.g. Wicket servlet in web.xml)





Maven Archetype - IDE







Build profiles (1/2)

```
ofiles>#
   cprofile>
    <id>production</id>#
          <bul><br/><br/>d>#
          <plugins>
                     <plugin>
                     <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins
                     <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
                     <configuration>
                     <debug>false</debug>#
                     <optimize>true</optimize>
                     </configuration>
                     </plugin>
          </plugins>
          </build>
    </profile>
</profiles>
```





Build profiles (2/2)

```
cprofiles>
ofile>
<id>production</id>
properties>
<jdbc.driverClassName>oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver</jdbc.driver</pre>
  ClassName>
<jdbc.url>jdbc.url>jdbc:oracle:thin:@proddb01:1521:PROD</jdbc.url>
<jdbc.username>prod_user</jdbc.username>
<jdbc.password>s00p3rs3cr3t</jdbc.password>
</profile>
</profiles>
```



Alternatives

- There is also Ivy (dependency Management)
- It is Maven versus Ant+ Ivy
- Ivy uses the Maven repository format
- Gradle recently appeared
- Gradle geared towards Groovy
- Gradle is Ivy and Maven compatible





Using Ant from Maven

```
<id>ftp</id>
<phase>deploy</phase>
<configuration>
<tasks>
<ftp action="send" server="myhost" remotedir="/home/test" userid="x"</pre>
   password="y" depends="yes" verbose="yes"> <fileset
   dir="${project.build.directory}">
<include name="*.jar"/>
</fileset>
</ftp>
<taskdef name="myTask" classname="com.acme.MyTask"
   classpathref="maven.plugin.classpath"/>
<myTask a="b"/>
</tasks>
</configuration>
```





Using Maven from Ant

```
<target name="minstall" depends="initmaven,jar"
    description="Install all parts of this project in a local
    Maven repository">
    <artifact:install
    file="${build.lib}/${maven.project.artifactId}.jar">
    <pom refid="maven.project"/>
    </artifact:install>
    </target>
```





Sonar DashBoard

