

Gradle Concepts And Best Practices

Contact Info

Ken Kousen
Kousen IT, Inc.

ken.kousen@kousenit.com

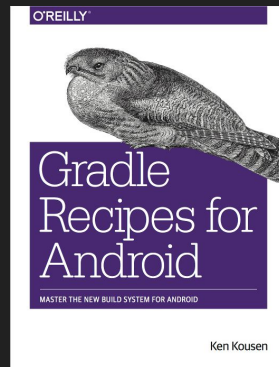
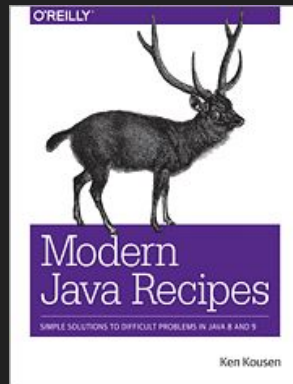
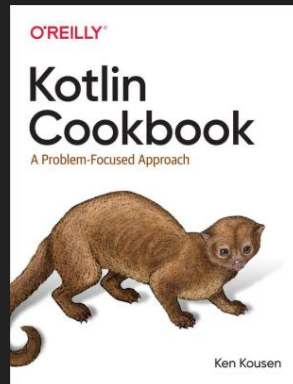
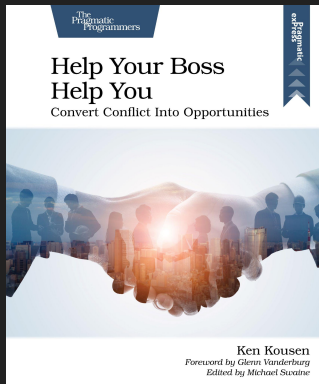
<http://www.kousenit.com>

<http://kousenit.org> (blog)

[@kenkousen](#) (twitter)

Tales from the jar side (free newsletter)

<https://kenkousen.substack.com>



Gradle

- Build tool
- Defines DSL (domain specific language) for builds
- DSL in either **Groovy** or **Kotlin**
 - `build.gradle` → Groovy
 - `build.gradle.kts` → Kotlin

Know the Gradle Lifecycle

Phases

Initialization time

Configuration time

Execution time

Initialization

- Determines which build files to process
- Reads `gradle.properties` file
- Runs any "init" tasks

Configuration

- Gradle processes build files
- Instantiates and configures all tasks

Remember: **ALL** tasks are configured before **ANY** are executed

Anything outside **doFirst** or **doLast** happens at configuration time

Execution

- Runs `@TaskAction` method in requested tasks
- All tasks (other than `DefaultTask`) have a task action
- `doFirst` is pre-processing before task action
- `doLast` is post-processing after task action

From Eager to Lazy

- Instead of `task myTask` use `tasks.register("myTask")`
- Instead of `myTask { ... }` use `tasks.named("myTask") { ... }`

Arrange Tasks In The DAG

DAG

Gradle builds **Directed Acyclic Graph**

Graph based on task dependencies

- `dependsOn`
- `mustRunAfter`
- `shouldRunAfter`
- `finalizedBy`

See execution path with `--dry-run` (or `-m` for short)

Each task executed only once

Start with settings.gradle

Multi-project builds

`settings.gradle` → uses `include`

Specifies which subdirectories are also Gradle projects

Can also modify project dir, build dir, other properties

Extra properties

`ext.myprop` → avoid conflicting with existing project properties

myprop now available

- throughout project
- in any subproject

Use the Gradle API

Gradle API

- Gradle is written in (primarily) Java
- Each task in the DSL backed by Java class
- Those classes are heavily tested and maintained
- Use these **typed** tasks whenever possible

Ad-Hoc vs Typed tasks

Ad-hoc:

```
task hello {  
    doLast { println 'What up?' }  
}
```

Typed:

```
task copy(type: Copy) {  
    from 'mydir'  
    into 'otherDir'  
}
```

Create a Custom Task

Custom Task

- Extend `DefaultTask` or other from API
- Annotate exactly one method with `@TaskAction`
- Can create class in `build.gradle`
- Eventually move it to `buildSrc` directory
- Eventually make a plugin

Creating Custom Tasks

Extend `DefaultTask`

Use `@org.gradle.api.tasks.TaskAction`

Ad hoc tasks have no defined action

Ad hoc task

- Basis of most Gradle tutorials (unfortunately)
- Have no **type:** parameter
- Are instances of **DefaultTask**
- Need **doFirst** or **doLast**, or they don't do anything

Useful command line flags

Command line flags

Exclude task with `-x`

Continuous build `-t`

Keep going `--continue`

Dry run `-m` or `--dry-run`

Parallel `--parallel` (for multi-project builds)

Manage project dependencies

Dependency Resolution

`jcenter()` or `mavenCentral()`

Any Ivy or Maven url

Local file system

*Note: `jcenter()` is now **deprecated** and is going away*

Configuration

A configuration is a collection of dependencies

Constraints DSL

- **version** block
- Specify:
 - **strictly**
 - **prefer**
 - **require**
 - **reject**

https://docs.gradle.org/current/userguide/rich_versions.html

Checking dependencies

```
> gradle dependencies [--configuration <name>]
```

```
> gradle dependencyInsight --dependency <name>  
    --configuration <name>
```

Incremental builds (Inputs and Outputs)

Inputs and Outputs

files, directories, properties

In task class, annotate:

- `@InputFile`, `@InputFiles`
- `@InputDirectory`
- `@Input` (for a `String` property)
- `@OutputFile`
- `@OutputDirectory`

Inputs and Outputs

In the build file,

```
task mytask {  
    inputs.file file('myfile.txt')  
    outputs.file file('output.txt')  
    doLast {  
        // ... whatever ...  
    }  
}
```


Inputs and Outputs

Task is **up to date** when:

- Inputs haven't changed
- Outputs still present and unchanged

Input/Output files are hashed

Contents of directories are hashed

Values of properties are serialized

Miscellaneous

Build Scans

Add plugin

Add license agreement

Run with `--scan` (3.4) or `-Dscan`

Check out results

Self-hosted version part of Gradle Enterprise

Logger

In build.gradle, use logger

```
logger.info "An info message"  
logger.warn 'A warning'
```

```
> gradle -i hello
```

Ant integration

Gradle includes "ant" object → AntBuilder

Import Ant build files → Ant tasks become Gradle tasks

```
ant.importBuild 'build.xml'
```

IDE Support

Eclipse → Buildship

IntelliJ → Gradle support built-in

```
apply plugin: 'eclipse' or apply plugin: 'eclipse-wtp'
```

```
apply plugin: 'idea'
```

Script Plugins

Like an import

```
apply from: 'other.gradle'
```

"from" value can be a full URL

Not cached -- if unavailable, build will fail

Binary Plugins

Class that implements `Plugin<Project>`

```
void apply(Project project) {  
    // ...  
}
```

```
apply plugin: 'org.foo.my-plugin'
```

```
apply plugin: org.foo.plugins.MyPlugin
```


Plugin ID

```
apply plugin: 'org.foo.my-plugin'
```

```
META-INF/gradle-plugins/org.foo.my-plugin.properties:  
implementation-class=org.foo.plugins.MyPlugin
```

Plugin Repository

Gradle Plugins Repository

<http://plugins.gradle.org>

Key Concepts

- Know the Gradle lifecycle
- Start with settings.gradle
- Use the DSL where possible
- Then use Gradle API
- Try to create a custom task
- Only use ad hoc tasks when necessary
- Incremental builds
- Useful keyboard shortcuts
- Miscellaneous

Inside Joke

This is an inside joke, but if you know, you know...

Best Practice



Remember, kids! Andres says:

> mvn clean install

(Who cares about performance, anyway?)

Bestest Practice



Remember, kids! Andres says:

> **mvn verify**

(Who cares about performance, anyway?)

