Appendix 3: Setting up your Java Project

Creating a Project from Maven Template

Using Terminal Commands

In a terminal (linux or Mac) or command prompt (Windows), navigate to the folder you want to create the Java project. Type this command:

```
mvn archetype:generate
```

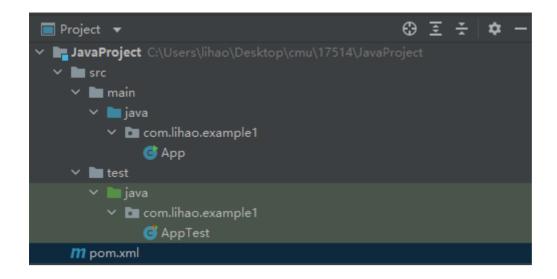
Then in the terminal, specify a maven template. For example: maven-archetype-quickstart

```
**Windows PowerShell**

3014: remote -> top. sarsdev:eightroes-plugin-archetype (eightroes-webapp-archetype)
3015: remote -> top. sarsdev:eightroes-webapp-archetype (eightroes-webapp-archetype)
3016: remote -> tr. com Lucidodes(int-archetype) (A Maven Archetype that allows users to create a Fresh Kite project)
3017: remote -> tr. com obes. sdlc. archetype:obes-archetype-java (This archetype provides a skelton for the Java Packages.)
3018: remote -> tr. com obes. sdlc. archetype:obes-archetype-java (This archetype provides a skelton for the Java Veh Application packages.)
3019: remote -> tu. com obes. sdlc. archetype:obes-archetype-revelape (This archetype provides a skelton for the Java Veh Application packages.)
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3021: remote -> tu. com obes. sdlc. archetype:obes-archetype (This archetype provides a skelton for the Java Veh Application packages.)
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3034: remote -> tu. co. naetkg. archetype:sjavall-junit5 (An archetype which contains a sample Argo (UIMA) Analysis Engine)
3036: remote -> tu. co. naetkg. archetype:sjavall-junit5 (An archetype provides a sklon for the Java Et Tava Et Tava archetype)
3037: remote -> tu. co. naetkg. archetype:sjavall-junit5 (An archetype provides a sklon for the Java Et Tava archetype)
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```

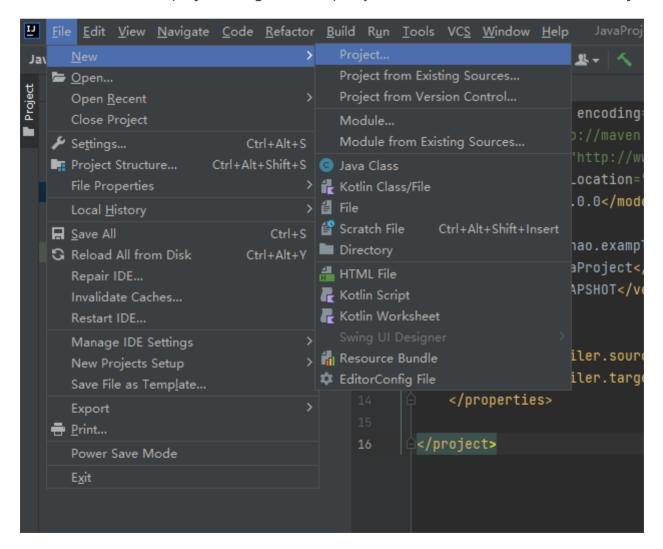
Specify project packaging and project name.

Above command will generate a Java project from maven-archetype-quickstart template. It looks like below:

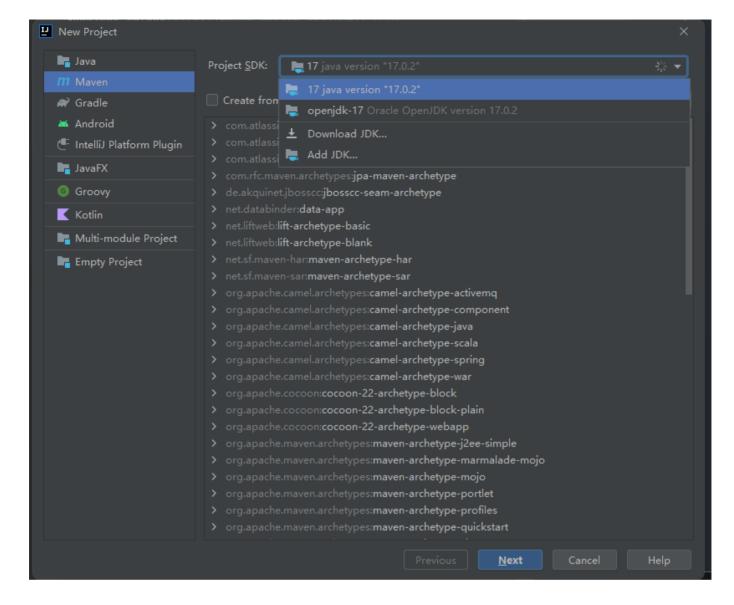


Using IntelliJ

You can also create a project using IntelliJ. Open your IntelliJ, select File -> New -> Project...

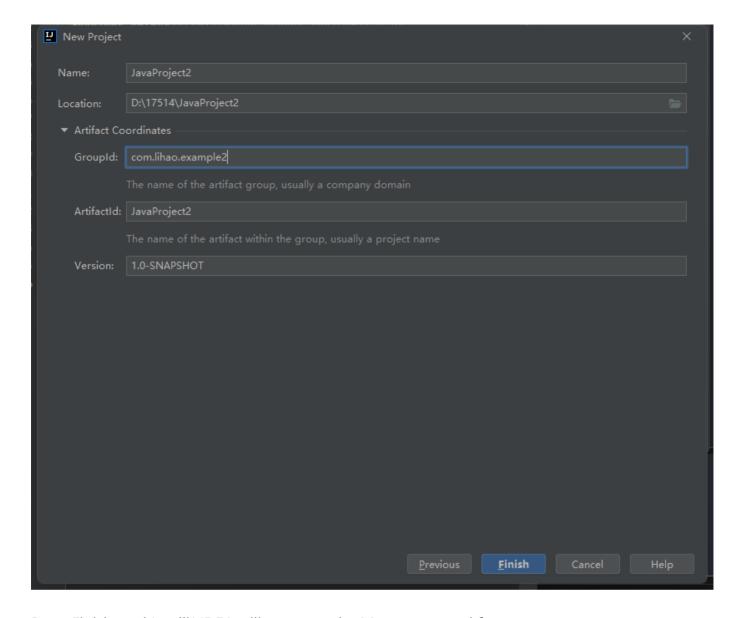


Select Maven from the options on the left, and choose the JDK for the project.

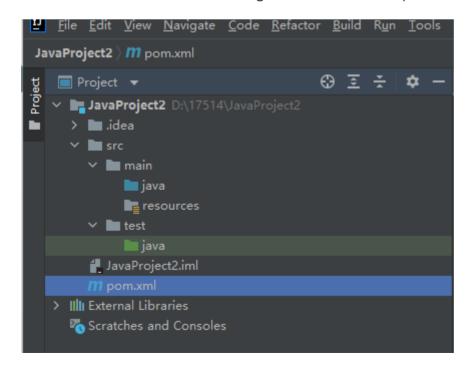


Press Next.

You need to give the project a name, groupld, artifactld, and you can optionally set the location.



Press Finish, and IntelliJ IDEA will generate the Maven pom.xml for you.



Maven Command Cheat Sheet

- validate: validate the project is correct and all necessary information is available
- compile: compile the source code of the project
- **test**: test the compiled source code using a suitable unit testing framework. These tests should not require the code be packaged or deployed
- package: take the compiled code and package it in its distributable format, such as a JAR.
- **integration-test**: process and deploy the package if necessary into an environment where integration tests can be run
- verify: run any checks to verify the package is valid and meets quality criteria
- install: install the package into the local repository, for use as a dependency in other projects locally
- **deploy**: done in an integration or release environment, copies the final package to the remote repository for sharing with other developers and projects.
- clean: cleans up artifacts created by prior builds
- site: generates site documentation for this project

pom.xml

A Project Object Model or POM is the fundamental unit of work in Maven. It is an XML file that contains information about the project and configuration details used by Maven to build the project.

When executing a task or goal, Maven looks for the POM in the current directory. It reads the POM, gets the needed configuration information, then executes the goal.

Some of the configuration that can be specified in the POM are the project dependencies, the plugins or goals that can be executed, the build profiles, and so on. Other information such as the project version, description, developers, mailing lists and such can also be specified.

The minimum requirement for a POM are the following:

- project root
- modelVersion should be set to 4.0.0

- groupId the id of the project's group.
- artifactId the id of the project
- version the version of the artifact under the specified group

```
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"

xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0
http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
    <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

    <groupId>com.lihao.example1</groupId>
    <artifactId>JavaProject</artifactId>
    <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
</project>
```

Based on the minimum POM, you can expand your configuration file by adding new elements, such as <build>, <dependencies> and <reporting>.

Check the documentation for their usages: Maven - Introduction to the POM

checkstyle.xml

The Checkstyle Plugin generates a report regarding the code style used by the developers. It needs a xml file containing predefined rulesets. Predefined rulesets available for use are: sun_checks.xml and google_checks.xml. You can also copy the checkstyle.xml file from previous homework.

The plugin can be configured in the project's POM. Example configuration looks like below:

```
<build>
   <plugins>
       <plugin>
           <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins
           <artifactId>maven-site-plugin</artifactId>
           <version>3.7.1
       </plugin>
       <plugin>
           <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins
           <artifactId>maven-project-info-reports-plugin</artifactId>
           <version>3.1.2
       </plugin>
   </plugins>
   <plu><pluginManagement>
       <plugins>
           <plugin>
               <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins
               <artifactId>maven-checkstyle-plugin</artifactId>
               <version>3.1.2
               <configuration>
                  <failsOnError>true</failsOnError>
                  <consoleOutput>true</consoleOutput>
               </configuration>
               <executions>
                  <execution>
                      <id>validate</id>
                      <phase>validate</phase>
                      <goals>
                          <goal>check</goal>
                      </goals>
                  </execution>
               </executions>
               <dependencies>
                  <dependency>
                      <groupId>com.puppycrawl.tools
                      <artifactId>checkstyle</artifactId>
                      <version>8.45</version>
                  </dependency>
               </dependencies>
           </plugin>
       </plugins>
   </pluginManagement>
</build>
<reporting>
   <plugins>
           <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins
           <artifactId>maven-checkstyle-plugin</artifactId>
           <version>3.1.2
```

.gitignore

Git sees every file in your working copy as one of three things:

- tracked a file which has been previously staged or committed;
- untracked a file which has not been staged or committed; or
- ignored a file which Git has been explicitly told to ignore.

Ignored files are usually build artifacts and machine generated files that can be derived from your repository source or should otherwise not be committed. Some common examples are:

- dependency caches, such as the contents of /node_modules or /packages
- compiled code, such as .o , .pyc , and .class files
- build output directories, such as /bin , /out , or /target
- files generated at runtime, such as .log , .lock , or .tmp
- hidden system files, such as .DS_Store or Thumbs.db
- personal IDE config files, such as .idea/workspace.xml

In order to avoid committing unnecessary files, you should create a .gitignore file in the root directory of your repo. Example .gitignore file looks like below:

```
# Compiled class file
*.class
# Log file
*.log
# Package Files #
*.jar
*.war
*.nar
*.ear
*.zip
*.tar.gz
*.rar
# virtual machine crash logs, see
http://www.java.com/en/download/help/error_hotspot.xml
hs_err_pid*
target/
.idea/
*.DS_Store
```

Quickstart for GitHub Actions

Creating Your workflow

- Create a .github/workflows directory in your repository on GitHub if this directory does not already exist.
- In the .github/workflows directory, create a file named demo.yml.
- Copy the following YAML contents into the demo.yml file:

```
name: Demo
on: [push]
jobs:
  Explore-GitHub-Actions:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
   steps:
      - run: echo "♣ The job was automatically triggered by a ${{
github.event name }} event."
      - run: echo " This job is now running on a ${{ runner.os }} server hosted
by GitHub!"
      - run: echo "● The name of your branch is ${{ github.ref }} and your
repository is ${{ github.repository }}."
      - name: Check out repository code
       uses: actions/checkout@v2
      - run: echo "♀ The ${{ github.repository }} repository has been cloned to
the runner."
      - run: echo " The workflow is now ready to test your code on the runner."
      - name: List files in the repository
        run:
         ls ${{ github.workspace }}
      - run: echo "፟ This job's status is ${{ job.status }}."
```

For your project, please follow the documentation to learn and customize your own actions. You can also start with reviewing and modifying the <code>.github/workflows/main.yml</code> file in your previous homework repo.

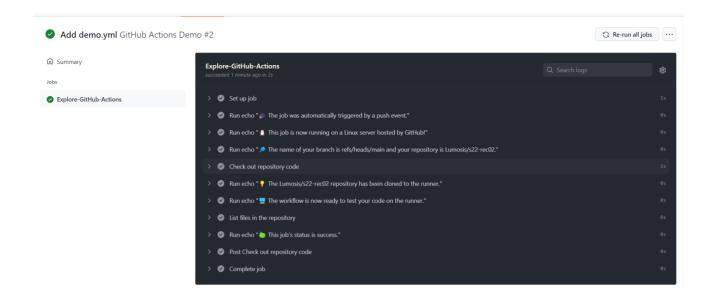
• Commit and push this file.

Viewing Your Workflow Results

- On GitHub.com, navigate to the main page of the repository.
- Under your repository name, click Actions.

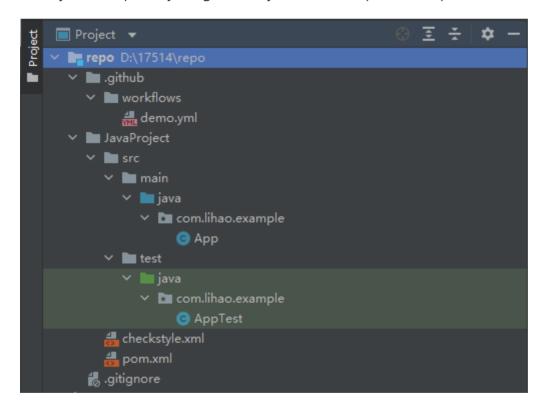


• In the left sidebar, click the workflow you want to see.



Summary

After you set up everything above, you will end up with a repo like this:



You can begin your adventure from here. Good luck, have fun!

Reference

- Maven How to create a Java project Mkyong.com
- Maven Archetype Plugin archetype:generate

- Maven Introduction to the POM
- Maven Maven in 5 Minutes
- .gitignore file ignoring files in Git | Atlassian Git Tutorial
- Quickstart for GitHub Actions GitHub Docs