

Maven in the wild

An introduction to Maven



Maven gone wild!!

An introduction to Maven



Presentation Summary

- An overview of Maven
- What Maven provides?
- Maven's principles
- Maven's benefits
- Maven's features
- Related Maven technologies
- Questions?



An overview of Maven

- What is Maven?
 - A project management framework: a set of standards, repository format and software
 - Model and tools which provide inherent utility
 - Bring standards to builds and project management, not a “we know better” framework
 - A lens for quality
 - A way to build relationships between many projects
 - Encourage a culture of reciprocity



What does Maven provide?

- A comprehensive model for software projects
- Tools that interact with Maven's declarative model
 - Coherence
 - Reusability
 - Agility
 - Maintainability



Maven's principles

- Modeled after Christopher Alexander's idea of patterns
- To provide a lingua franca or shared language for project management



Maven's principles

- Convention over configuration
 - Standard directory layout
 - Finding all project content
 - One primary output per project
 - Client/Server/Utility code example
 - Separation of concerns (SoC)
 - Standard naming convention
 - foo-1.0.jar vs foo.jar



Maven's principles

- Declarative execution
 - Maven Project Object Model (POM)
 - Maven's Super POM
 - Maven's build life cycle



A typical POM

- With this you can compile, test, package, install and create a minimal site! How?

```
<project>
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
  <groupId>com.mycompany.myproject</groupId>
  <artifactId>my-app</artifactId>
  <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
  <name>My App</name>
</project>
```



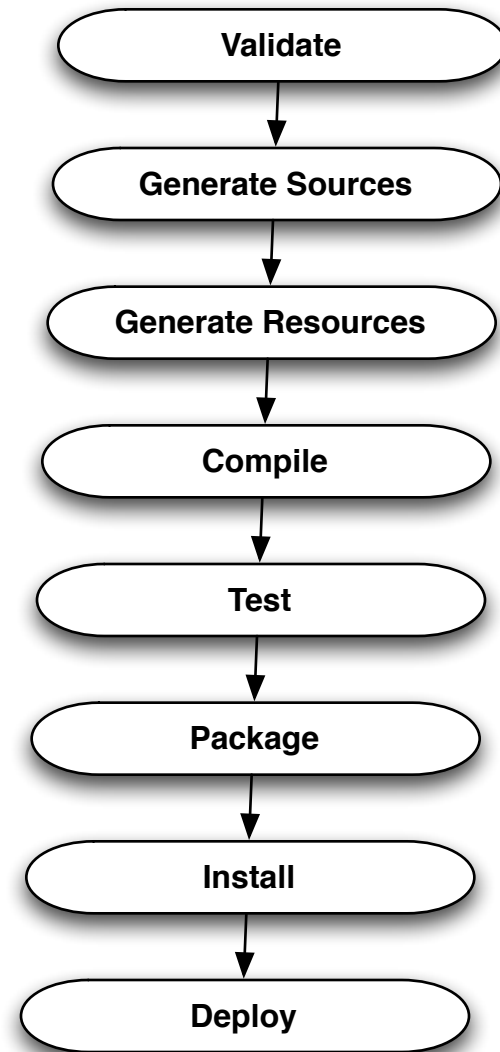
Super POM

```
<project>
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
  ...
  <build>
    <directory>target</directory>
    <outputDirectory>target/classes</outputDirectory>
    <finalName>${artifactId}-${version}</finalName>
    <testOutputDirectory>target/test-classes</testOutputDirectory>
    <sourceDirectory>src/main/java</sourceDirectory>
    <scriptSourceDirectory>src/main/scripts</scriptSourceDirectory>
    <testSourceDirectory>src/test/java</testSourceDirectory>
    <resources>
      <resource>
        <directory>src/main/resources</directory>
      </resource>
    </resources>
    <testResources>
      <testResource>
        <directory>src/test/resources</directory>
      </testResource>
    </testResources>
  </build>
</project>
```



Maven's build life cycle

- Builds in Maven *follow a pattern*
- *Plug-ins slot into the life cycle to add functionality*
- Ensures developers moving between projects *do not need to learn new processes*



Maven's principles

- Reuse of build logic
 - Maven is a plug-in execution framework coordinated by the build life cycle
 - All build logic is encapsulated in plug-ins with a separation of concerns in mind (SoC)
 - Plug-ins can be applied to any Maven Project



Maven's principles

- Coherent organization of dependencies
 - Repositories
 - Artifacts
 - Dependency analysis



Repositories

- Where all the artifacts are stored
 - *Local repository* refers to a cache of artifacts used on local machine
 - *Remote repository* refers to a source of artifacts, available over file:, http:, etc.
- Central repository contains popular *redistributable artifacts* (over 8000 at last count)
 - <http://repo1.maven.org/maven2/>



Artifacts

- The result of a build in Maven is called an *artifact: a JAR, a WAR, an EAR*
- *A single artifact can be referenced by any number of projects*



Dependency analysis

- Declaratively specifying dependencies allows you to perform exacting analysis. This is hard to do with an arbitrary directory full of JARs
- When working with multiple projects that use the same dependency, determining a suitable version is critical



Maven's benefits

- Removes a lot of the burden of build and project maintenance
- Easy for users to embrace best practices
- Draw upon the active Maven open-source community for solutions
- Take your development process to the next level



Related Maven technologies

- Maven Wagon
- Maven SCM
- Continuum
- Maven Repository Manager
- IDE integration
- In the near future:
 - Distributed Continuum (GBuild)
 - Dashboard
 - Project Infrastructure Bootstrapper
 - Maven Issue & Maven Wiki



Maven 2.0 Features

- Fast, small – embeddable
- Enhanced dependency support
- Build life cycle
- Enhanced plug-in support
- Multi-module project support
- Site and documentation enhancements
- Release management
- *Archetypes* - project templates
- Build Profiles



Transitive Dependencies

- Always enabled in Maven 2.0
- Features:
 - Don't need to declare dependencies of dependencies yourself
 - Dependency mediation
 - Intelligent scoping
 - Fine grained control over versioning and exclusions



Snapshot Handling

- Deploying to a shared repository gives a version with a *time stamp and build #*
- Don't need to update dependency version to get updated builds
- Updates daily, on-demand, or at a particular interval



On-demand Features

- Plug-ins can be *requested on-demand* from the command line
- In Maven 1, this required manual installation
- For example, `mvn idea:idea` will generate an IDEA project file without modifications to your project



Plugin Version Discovery

- Can opt not to declare a plugin version in your project
- Will regularly check for a new release, and download it if desired
- Users can opt to get prompted for new releases of plugins
- Release tool will record the active version for reproducible builds



Plugin Languages

- Java, Beanshell
- Java is the most common
- Beanshell is new, useful for *rapid prototyping*
- Can support others with a small amount of work if there is demand
 - For example: Jython, Groovy, JRuby



Multiple Modules

- Maven 2 natively deals with multi-module builds
- A module refers to another project in the build tree
- Goals are performed on all found modules by default
- Modules can in turn have modules

```
<modules>  
  <module>wagon-provider-api</module>  
  <module>wagon-providers</module>  
</modules>
```

Site and Documentation

- Accepts *several input formats*
 - Almost Plain Text (Wiki like)
 - Xdoc (Maven 1.0 compatible)
 - FAQ (Maven 1.0 compatible)
 - Docbook
- Presently outputs XHTML, Xdoc, Docbook, Latex and RTF, and PDF



Example APT Document

```
-----  
Generating a Site  
-----  
Maven Documentation Team  
-----  
13 May 2005  
-----
```

Building a Site

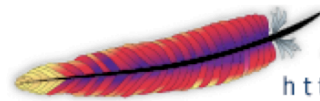
* Creating Content

The first step to creating your site is to create some content. In Maven 2.0, the site content is separated by format, as there are several available.

```
-----  
+- src/  
  +- site/  
    +- apt/  
      | +- index.apt  
      +- site.xml  
-----
```

The Xdoc format is the same as {{{http://maven.apache.org/using/site.html} used in Maven 1.0}}}. However, <<<navigation.xml>>> has been replaced by the site descriptor (see below).

Example APT Document



Apache Maven Project
<http://maven.apache.org/>

Maven

Last Published: Tue May 31 09:32:59 EST 2005

[Apache](#) | [Maven 1.0](#) | [Maven 2](#)

Maven 2.0

- [Introduction](#)
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- [General](#)
- [Information](#)
- [For Maven 1.0](#)
- [Users](#)
- [Road Map](#)

User's Guide

- [Getting Started](#)
- [Configuration](#)
- [Dependency](#)
- [Mechanism](#)
- [Developing Plugins](#)
- [Developing Plugins with Marmalade](#)
- [Creating a Site](#)

Reference

- [Project Descriptor](#)
- [Settings Descriptor](#)
- [Available Plugins](#)
- [Mojo API](#)
- [Ant Tasks](#)

Developers

- [Documentation](#)
- [Needed](#)

Building a Site

Creating Content

The first step to creating your site is to create some content. In Maven 2.0, the site content is separated by format, as there are several available.

```
+-- src/
  +- site/
    +- apt/
      | +- index.apt
      +- site.xml
```

The Xdoc format is the same as [used in Maven 1.0](#). However, navigation.xml has been replaced by the site descriptor (see below).

Release Assistance

- Resolves information in the project *to make the release reproducible*
- Updates the version information, commits and tags a release
- Does a clean checkout and builds the release



Project Archetypes

- Currently archetypes for:
 - JAR/WAR
 - Site
 - Java Plugins
 - Can easily create your own archetypes
- Uses Velocity
- Downloaded from the repository so they are easily shared



Build Profiles

- Change the build depending on the *environment*
 - Dependencies, repositories, plugins and configuration
- *Trigger* by operating system, JDK, existence of software, and so on, as well as command line parameter
- Per user or per project
- Used to *set up standard environments*:
 - Development, Test, QA and Production



Support for Other Languages

- Being implemented as plugins
- Currently we have seen work on a C# compiler, and plan to support C/C++ environments on Unix and Windows



Questions?

- Thanks for listening!

