

5.– 8. September 2011  
in Nürnberg



# Herbstcampus

Wissenstransfer  
par excellence

## Am Ziel angekommen?

Über Ant und Maven zu SBT und Gradle

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Dr. Halil-Cem Gürsoy

adesso AG

# Über Ant und Maven zu SBT und Gradle

**Persönliche Build-Höllen für Jedermann**

**Andreas Hartmann & Dr. Halil-Cem Gürsoy**





## **Andreas Hartmann [hartmann@adesso.de]**

*Principal Software Engineer*

Tätigkeitsschwerpunkte:

- ▶ Leichtgewichtige Softwarearchitekturen und Frameworks auf Basis der JEE Plattform
- ▶ Serviceorientierte Architekturen und Portaltechnologien im Kontext der Versicherungs- und Banken-Branche



## **Dr. Halil-Cem Gürsoy**

*Senior Software Engineer*

Tätigkeitsschwerpunkte:

- ▶ SOA und Integrationsprojekte auf Basis von JEE / Spring
- ▶ Build- & Konfigurationsmanagement

Buildmanagement Use Cases

Ant

Maven

Gradle

SBT

Conclusion

## **Buildmanagement Use Cases**

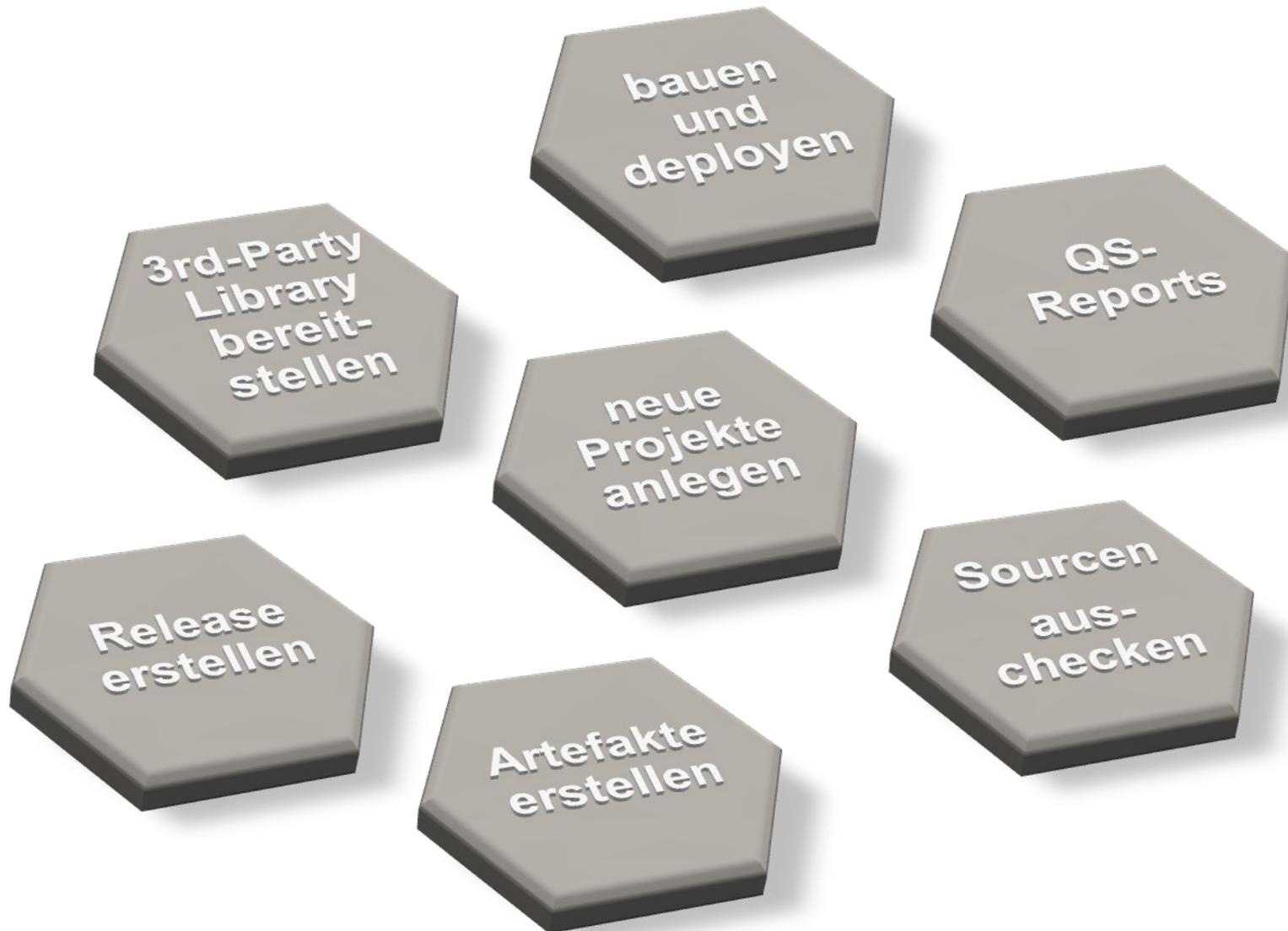
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## Imperative Ansatz

Target ⇔ Funktionen

Tasks ⇔ Aktionen

- ▶ javac
- ▶ delete
- ▶ mkdir
- ▶ junit
- ▶ ...



- ▶ Programmieren in XML
- ▶ keine Vorgaben, wie die Ressourcen eines Ant-Scripts strukturiert sein sollen (src, dist, lib - Ordner)
- ▶ keine Standard für Target-Namen (Build, Run, Compile, usw.)
- ▶ kein Dependency-Management
- ▶ ....



- ▶ Welche Bibliotheken werden in welcher Version wofür benötigt:
- ▶ Welche Abhängigkeiten habe ich zur Compile, Runtime und Test
- ▶ Wie kann ich meine Abhängigkeiten effizient Verwalten
- ▶ Wie kann ich Versionskonflikte zwischen den Bibliotheken einfacher identifizieren
- ▶ Wie kann ich leichter Reproduzierbarkeit von Builds sicherstellen
- ▶ Wie gestalte ich meine Buildskripte übersichtlich und wartungsfreundlich



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## Angry Bill

tech talk radio

HOME PUBLISHINGS WHY ANGRY BILL?

### Bill Burke

JBoss old timer, Red Hatter, and successful open source entrepreneur. Co-wrote two books as well as a few other in print and online publications. Husband, father of two, and New England Patriots season ticket holder.

### Blogs I read

JBoss Blog  
Marc and Nathaniel  
Mark Little  
Sacha Labourey  
Steve Vinoski  
Russo and Telrod  
Savio Rodrigues  
Andy Oliver  
Bob Lee  
Fake Steve  
Ryan McDonough  
Mark Baker

« [Scannotation fix for /WEB-INF/classes](#)  
----- [Resteasy-Project: JAX-RS Restful Web Services implementation](#) »

### Maven would be cool if...

Posted by [billburke](#) on February 22, 2008

Maven would be cool if the plugins weren't so god awful! I mean, are these plugin developers idiots? Do they even use their crap? I just spent a good day trying to get the maven-ear-plugin to work. I tried to use the maven-ear-plugin:1.0.1:generate goal, but it didn't work. I tried to use the maven-ear-plugin:1.0.1:generate goal, but it didn't work. I tried to use the maven-ear-plugin:1.0.1:generate goal, but it didn't work.

I just can't believe people haven't cleaned up this shit. Are people really using Maven? I WANT to like Maven, I WANT to use Maven. Its too bad its so freakin painful.

I just can't believe people haven't cleaned up this shit. Are people really using Maven? I WANT to like Maven, I WANT to use Maven. Its too bad its so freakin painful.

This entry was posted on February 22, 2008 at 4:12 pm and is filed under [java](#), [maven](#). You can follow any responses to this entry through the [RSS 2.0](#) feed. You can [leave a response](#), or [trackback](#) from your own site.

- ▶ Repositories = Instabil
- ▶ Transitive Dependencies
- ▶ Lizenzen!
- ▶ Interne Plugins
  - > „*The latest and greatest*“
  - > Maven A != Maven B

**Instabile,  
nicht reproduzierbare Builds!**

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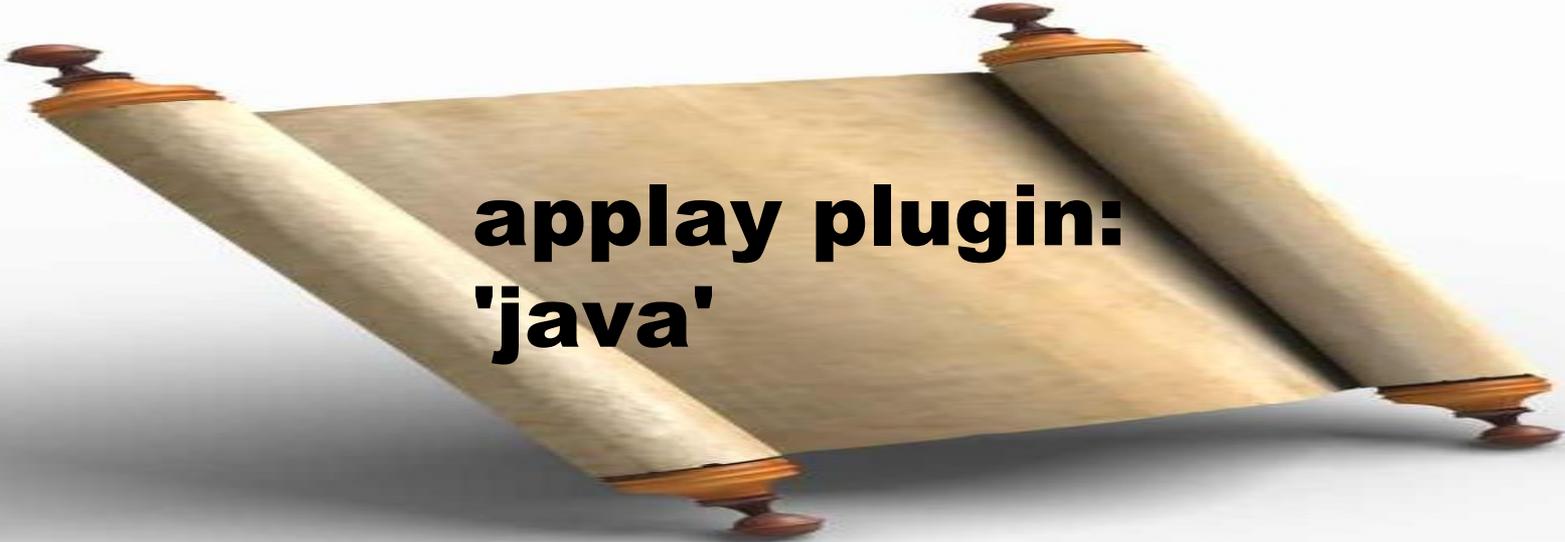
Conclusion

## Buildsprache basiert auf Groovy

- ▶ Initiator: Hans Dockter
- ▶ Projektseite: <http://gradle.org/>

**Gradle**  
a better way to build

niedrige Einstiegshürde



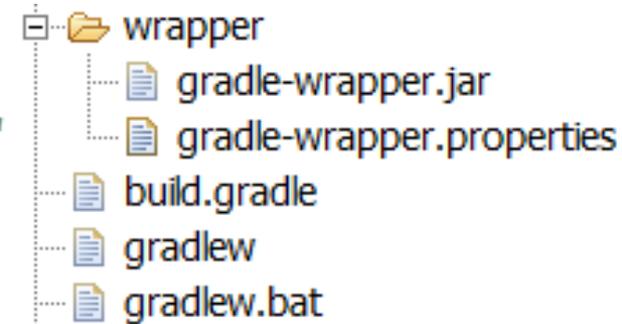
**apply plugin:  
'java'**

- ▶ Convention over Configuration – Standardkonventionen basieren auf Maven
- ▶ Pluginkonzept – geeignet für die diversen Sprachen Java, Groovy, Scala
- ▶ Repository Enabled
  - > filebasiert oder Maven Repository
  - > automatisierte POM Erstellung
- ▶ taskbasiert und leicht erweiterbar – `doFirst/doLast`
- ▶ Konfiguration der Tasks (deklarativ)
- ▶ Tasktypen definieren das wie (imperativ)

- ▶ Abhängigkeitsstruktur der Tasks wird als DAG aufgebaut
  - > Hook Methoden im Buildlifecycle
- ▶ deterministische sequentielle Abarbeitung
- ▶ beliebig viele Artefakte pro Projekt
- ▶ Inkrementelle Builds
- ▶ Zugriff auf das Gradle Objektmodell
- ▶ Multi-Project Builds
- ▶ Ant Integration

## ▶ Gradle Wrapper

```
task wrapper(type: Wrapper) {  
    gradleVersion = '1.0-milestone-1'  
    jarPath = 'wrapper'  
}
```



## ▶ Testing enabled

- > Parallele Unit Tests
- > Seperate JVM für Unit Test
- > Neustart der JVM nach X Test konfigurierbar

```
test {  
    forkEvery = 42  
    maxParallelForks = 8  
    debug = true  
}
```

# Gradle – build.gradle

```
apply plugin: 'java'
apply plugin: 'maven'

// Maven Project configuration
version = '1.0-SNAPSHOT'
group = 'adesso'
artifactId = project.name.toLowerCase()

configurations {
    deployerJars
}

repositories {
    mavenRepo urls: "http://127.0.0.1:8080/nexus/content/repositories/central/"
}

dependencies {
    testCompile group: 'junit', name: 'junit', version: '4.+'
    deployerJars "org.apache.maven.wagon:wagon-webdav-jackrabbit:1.0-beta-6"
}

sourceCompatibility = 1.6
jar {
    baseName=artifactId
    manifest {
        attributes 'Implementation-Title': 'Gradle Demo', 'Implementation-Version': version
    }
}

uploadArchives {
    repositories {
        deployer = mavenDeployer {
            configureAuth = {
                authentication(userName: 'admin', password: 'admin123')
            }
            configuration = configurations.deployerJars
            snapshotRepository(url: "http://127.0.0.1:8080/nexus/content/repositories/snapshots/", configureAuth)
            repository(url: "http://127.0.0.1:8080/nexus/content/repositories/releases/", configureAuth)
        }
    }
}
```

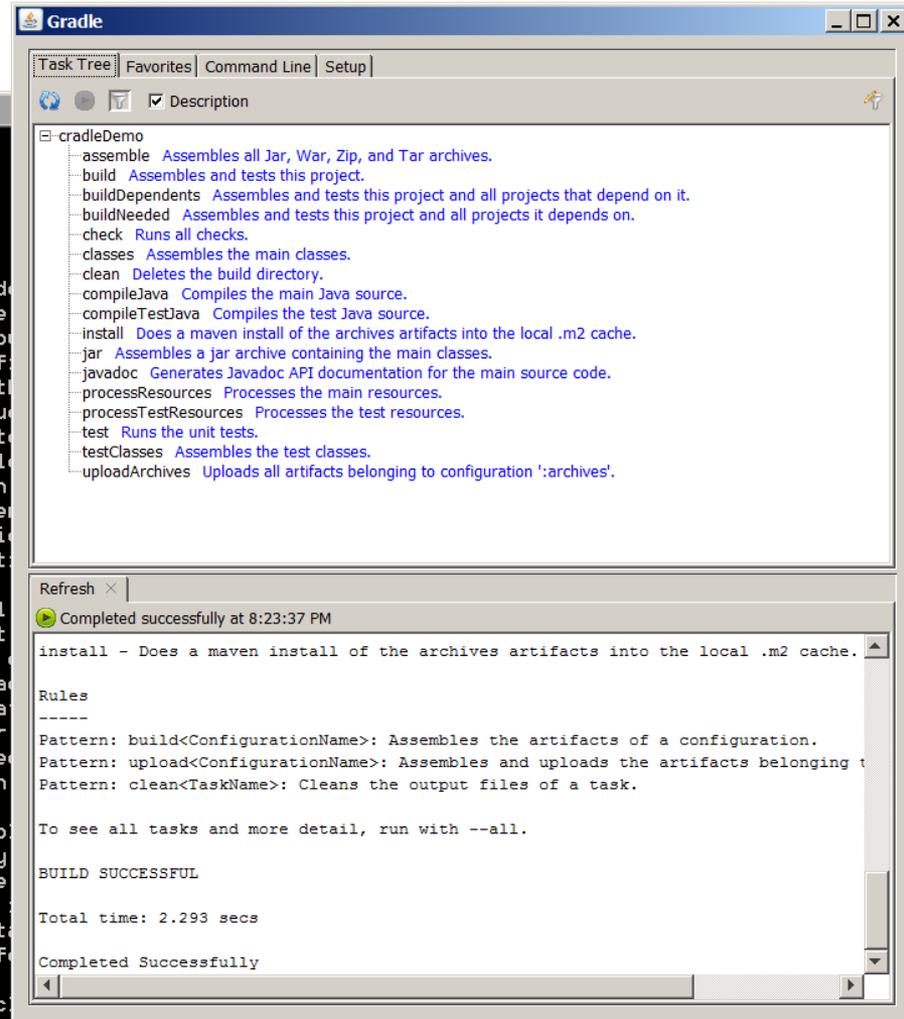


# Gradle – User Interface

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - gradle --gui
D:\Technologie_Evaluierung\cradleDemo>gradle -?
USAGE: gradle [option...] [task...]

-?, -h, --help           Shows this help message
-a, --no-rebuild         Do not rebuild project do
-b, --build-file         Specifies the build file
-C, --cache              Specifies how compiled b
-c, --settings-file     Specifies the settings f
-D, --system-prop       Set system property of th
-d, --debug              Log in debug mode (includ
--daemon                Uses the Gradle daemon to
-e, --embedded           Specify an embedded build
--foreground            Starts the Gradle daemon
-g, --gradle-user-home  Specifies the gradle user
--gui                   Launches a GUI applicati
-I, --init-script        Specifies an initializati
-i, --info               Set log level to info.
-m, --dry-run            Runs the builds with all
-n, --dependencies      Show list of all project
--no-color              Do not use color in the
--no-daemon             Do not use the Gradle da
--no-opt                Ignore any task optimiza
-P, --project-prop      Set project property for
-p, --project-dir       Specifies the start dire
--profile               Profiles build execution
-q, --quiet             Log errors only.
-r, --properties        Show list of all availab
-S, --full-stacktrace   Print out the full (very
-s, --stacktrace        Print out the stacktrace
--stop                  Stops the Gradle daemon
-t, --tasks             Show list of available t
-u, --no-search-upward  Don't search in parent f
-v, --version           Print version info.
-x, --exclude-task     Specify a task to be exc

D:\Technologie_Evaluierung\cradleDemo>gradle --gui
```



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## „Simple Build Tool“

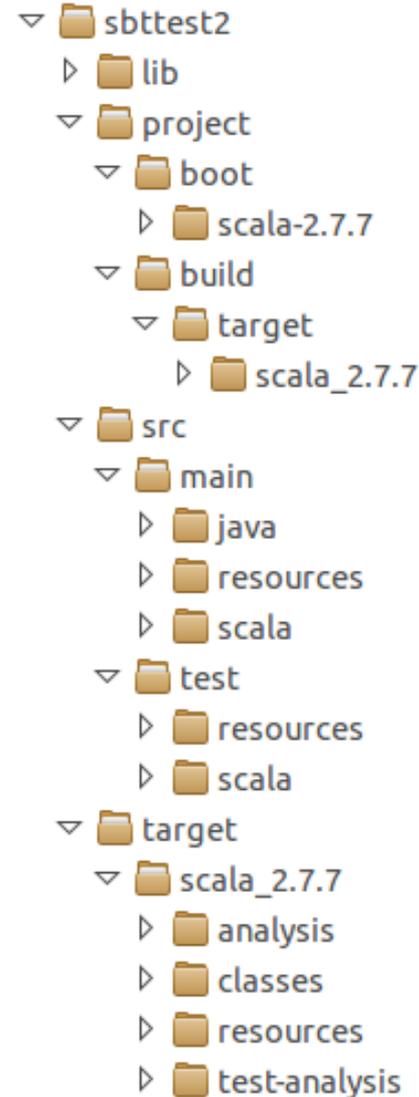
- ▶ In Scala implementiert
- ▶ Für Scala-Projekte ... aber auch Java!
- ▶ Inzwischen Teil des Typesafe-Stacks



- ▶ Projekt sehr einfach zu initialisieren:
  - > JAR herunterladen
    - Home: <https://github.com/harrah/xsbt/wiki>
  - > Starten... warten...



- ▶ Konfiguration
  - > In Scala-Klassen
- ▶ Convention over Configuration
  - > Dokumentation ?
- ▶ Erweiterungen
  - > In Scala
  - > Plugins
  - > Processors
  - > Actions



- ▶ Simple Konfiguration durch Konfigurationsdatei mit eigener DSL
- ▶ Ab 0.10.x, bis 0.7.x nur über Scala-Klassen

```
name := "ScalaTrain",  
version := "0.1",  
organization := "de.adesso.hgu",  
javacOptions ++= Seq("-source", "1.6", "-target", "1.6")  
scalacOptions += "-deprecation",  
scalaVersion := "2.8.1",  
libraryDependencies += "org.mockito" % "mockito-all" % "1.8.5" % "test",  
libraryDependencies += "org.scala-tools.testing" %% "specs" % "1.6.7",  
libraryDependencies += "org.scala-tools.testing" %% "scalacheck" % "1.8"
```

- ▶ Einfache eigene Tasks innerhalb der Projektkonfiguration
  - > Klasse unter project/build/

```
import sbt._

object MyBuild extends Build {
  lazy val root = Project("root", file(".")) aggregate(sub1)

  configuration {
    lazy val sub1: Project = Project("sub1", file("a"))
      dependsOn(sub2 % "test")

  }

  project {
    lazy val sub2 = Project("sub2", file("b"), delegates = root ::
      Nil)
  }
}
```

- ▶ Dependency Management
  - > Manuell möglich (lib-Verzeichnis)
  - > POM, Ivy
  - > Konfigurationen

```
libraryDependencies += groupId % artifactID % revision
```

- ▶ Transitive Dependencys ausklammern

```
libraryDependencies += "org.apache.hadoop" % "hadoop-core"  
                    % "0.20.2" intransitive()
```

- ▶ Repositorys definieren

```
scala resolvers += "Scala-Tools Maven2 Snapshots Repository" at  
"http://scala-tools.org/repo-snapshots"
```

- ▶ Publishing

- > Abhängig von Ivy
- > Viele Randbedingungen zu beachten
  - wann zieht welche Konfiguration?

- ▶ Tiefe Ivy-Kenntnisse nötig!

- ▶ Vorteile
  - > Kein XML, Konfiguration in eigener DSL bzw. Scala
  - > Programmieren
  - > Verzeichnisstrukturen
- ▶ Nachteile (mehr oder weniger)
  - > Konfiguration in Scala / DSL :)
  - > Lernkurve
  - > Dokumentation
  - > Ivy-Wissen
  - > Schwache IDE Integration



<http://www.flickr.com/photos/lrargerich/3095189225/>

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## Pest oder Cholera?

- ▶ Ant und Maven haben ihre Schwächen
- ▶ **SBT** ist aussichtsreich
  - > Dokumentation der Defaults stark verteilt
  - > Erweiterbarkeit gut
  - > Aktuell nur in der Scala-Welt „sichtbar“
  - > Schlechte IDE-Integration
- ▶ **Gradle**, der Anwärter
  - > Erweiterbarkeit recht einfach
  - > Gut lesbare Konfiguration
  - > Gute Unterstützung von Multi-Modul Projekten
  - > **Aussichtsreichster Kandidat**



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