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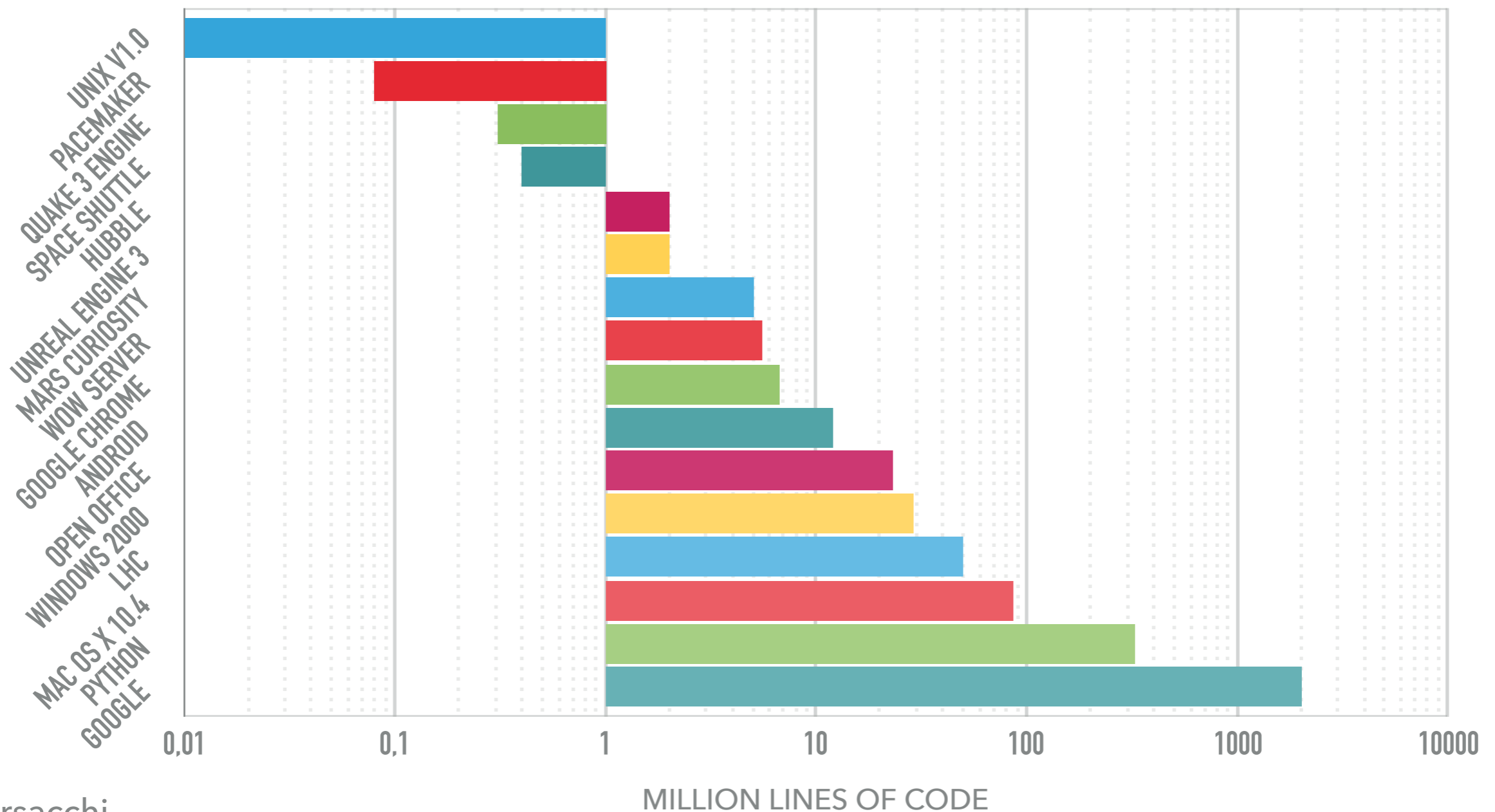
**MAVEN**

# AGENDA

- ▶ WHAT IS MAVEN
- ▶ THE POM
- ▶ LIFECYCLES
- ▶ ARCHETYPES
- ▶ ... AN EXAMPLE ...

## BUILD TOOL

Build tools automate creation of executable application from sources. Building incorporate compiling, linking, packaging the code into a usable or executable form.



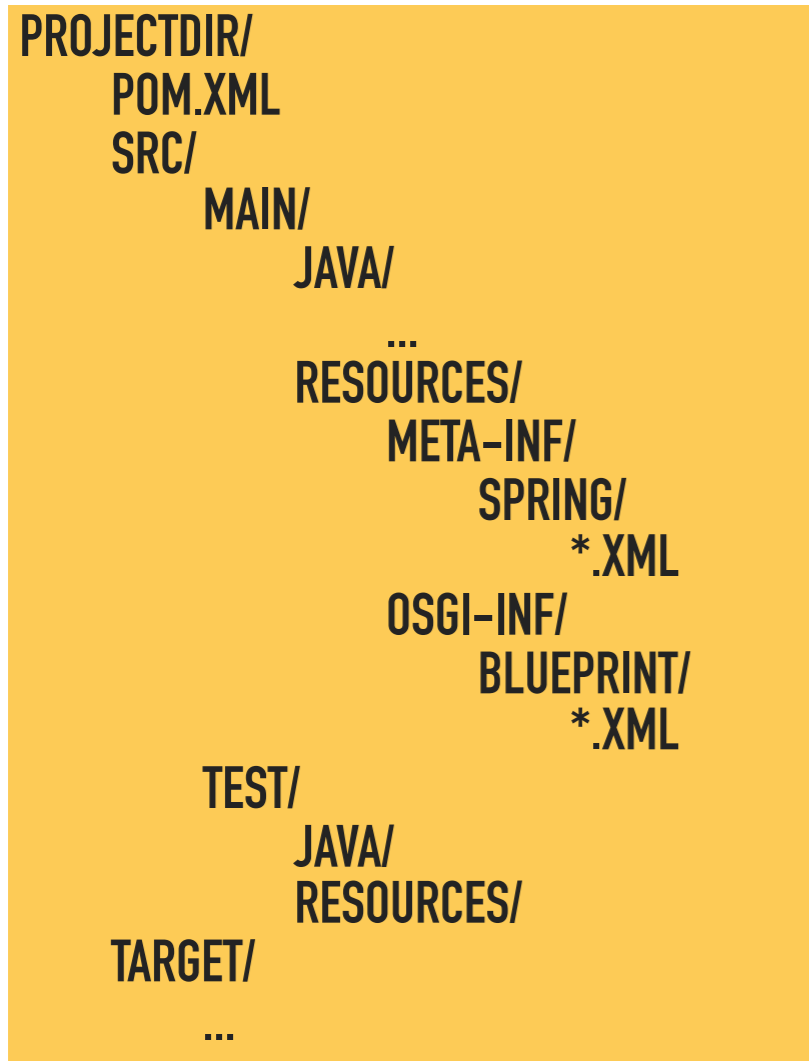
# WHAT IS MAVEN?

- ▶ Maven comes from a Yiddish word, meaning *accumulator of knowledge*
- ▶ *Maven is a*  
**BUILD TOOL**  
**DEPENDENCY MANAGEMENT TOOL**  
**DOCUMENTATION TOOL**
- ▶ *Formally is a **project management tool**, which encompasses a project object model, a set of standards, a project lifecycle, a dependency management system and logic for executing plugin goals at defined phases in a lifecycle.*

# WHY MAVEN?

- ▶ Project Oriented
- ▶ Maven tracks and downloads all the dependencies avoiding *“dependency hell”*
- ▶ *“Convention over Configuration”*  
(standardised project layout)
- ▶ Common interface for building software
- ▶ Tons of nice plug-ins

## STANDARDISED DIRECTORY LAYOUT



- ▶ POM contains a complete description of how to build the project
- ▶ **src** directory contains all of the source material for building the project, its site and so on.
- ▶ **target** directory contains the results of the build (typically a JAR), as well as all the intermediate files.

N.B. While it is possible to override the standard directory layout, this is not a recommended practice in Maven.

# THE POM

- ▶ Maven is based on the concept of project object model (POM)
- ▶ XML file, always residing in the base directory of the project as pom.xml. Users defined POMs extend the Super POM.
- ▶ The POM contains information about the project and various configuration detail used by Maven to build the project.
- ▶ The Maven POM is **declarative**, no procedural details are needed.

# POM STRUCTURE

The POM contains four categories of description and configuration:

- \* General project information  
human readable informations
- \* Build Settings  
add plugins, attach plugin goal to lifecycle
- \* Build Environment  
describe the "family" environment in which Maven lives
- \* POM Relationships  
coordinates, inheritance, aggregations, dependencies



## AN EXAMPLE OF POM

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<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>org.sparkexamples</groupId>
  <artifactId>first-example</artifactId>
  <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>

  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
      <artifactId>spark-core_2.10</artifactId>
      <version>1.2.0</version>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>

  <build>
    <plugins>
      <plugin>
        <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
        <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
        <version>3.1</version>
      </plugin>
    </plugins>
  </build>
</project>
```

## TWO WORDS ABOUT VERSION

- ▶ Coordinates define the unique place of the project in the Maven universe. They are made up of `<groupId>`, `<artifactId>` and `<version>` (*The Maven trinity!*)
- ▶ Project versions are used to group and order releases:  
`<major version>.<minor version>.<incremental version>-<qualifier>`  
es: 1.2.3-alpha-2
- ▶ If the qualifier contains the keyword -SNAPSHOT, Maven will expand this token to a date and time value converted to UTC.

# DEPENDANCY SCOPE

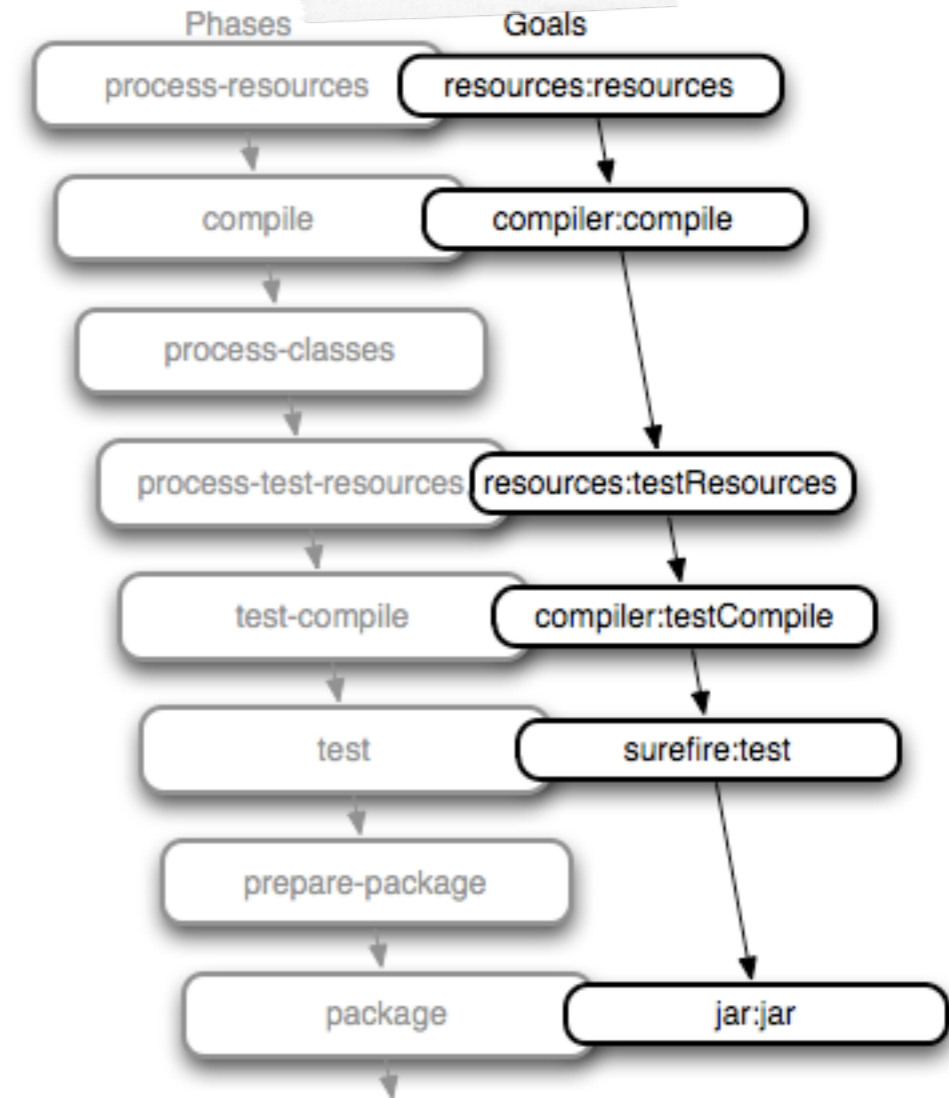
- ▶ **compile**, is the default scope; available in all classpath, they are packaged.
- ▶ **provided**, are available on the compilation classpath, but not at runtime. They are not transitive nor they are packaged.
- ▶ **runtime**, dependencies required for execute and test but not for compilation.
- ▶ **test**, test-scoped dependencies only.
- ▶ **system**, like provided, but you have to explicitly provide a path to the JAR on the local file system.

# MAVEN LIFECYCLE

- ▶ A lifecycle is a organised sequence of phases that give order to a sequence of goals.
- ▶ Goals are packaged in plugins that are tied to phases.
- ▶ Three Standard Lifecycles:
  - ❖ Clean
  - ❖ default (or build)
  - ❖ Site

## LIFECYCLES

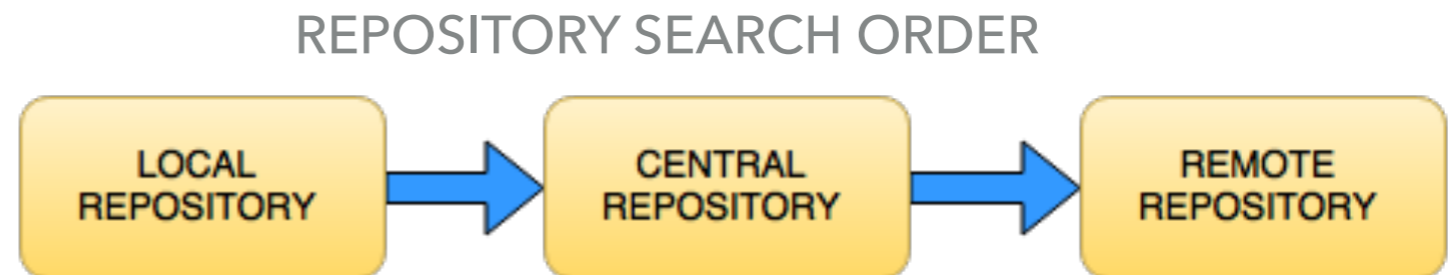
- ▶ Lifecycles are made up of Phases
- ▶ and Phases are made up of Plugin Goals, which are specific tasks.
- ▶ Lifecycles phases are sequentially executed to complete a cycle.
- ▶ Calling a specific phase in a build cycle will trigger every prior build phase.



Note: There are more phases than shown above, this is a partial list

# MAVEN REPOSITORY

- ▶ Directory of packaged JAR files with pom.xml. Maven searches for dependencies in the repositories. Three types of maven repository exists:
  - ◆ Local Repository
  - ◆ Central Repository
  - ◆ Remote Repository



# PLUGINS

- ▶ Plugins are the core feature of Maven; most of the action in Maven happens in plugin goals.
- ▶ Plugins affect Maven Lifecycle and offer access to goals.
- ▶ Plugins provide goals, and can be executed by following:

`mvn [plugin-name]:[goal-name]`

- ▶ Plugins take care of
  - ▶ Compiling sources
  - ▶ Packaging bytecode
  - ▶ Publishing sites
  - ▶ .....

# ARCHETYPES

*... an original pattern or model from which all other things of the same kind are made ...*

- ▶ An archetype is a template which is used by Maven Archetype plugin to create new projects.
- ▶ Artifacts in the repository can be used, creating a project based on an Archetype  

```
mvn archetype:generate
```
- ▶ Develop quickly and consistent with best practices of your project.
- ▶ Tons of Archetype are provided in maven repository  
<https://maven.apache.org/archetypes/index.html>



# GENERATING DOCUMENTATION

- ▶ Software applications are usually produced by team of developers.
- ▶ A well written documentation for a widely-distributed collection of users and developers is necessary.
- ▶ Maven can create project web site, as well as report on test failure or code quality.
- ▶ Site documentation can be easily generated

`mvn site`

# MAVEN INTEGRATION

- ▶ Maven is very well integrated in all popular IDEs for Java platform:
  - ▶ NetBeans 6.7+ - <http://wiki.netbeans.org/Maven>
  - ▶ Eclipse 3.x - <http://www.eclipse.org/m2e/>
  - ▶ IntelliJ IDEA - <https://www.jetbrains.com/idea/help/maven.html>

LET'S PLAY



**NetBeans**

## LINEAR ALGEBRA WITH LA4J



```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.la4j</groupId>
  <artifactId>la4j</artifactId>
  <version>0.5.5</version>
</dependency>
```

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Eigen Decomposition

$$A = PDP^{-1}$$

N.B. A must be diagonalisable, i.e. if A is a nxn matrix it should be eigendecomposable in n eigenvectors.

If X is a real valued non singular matrix, will be positive definite

$$A = X^T X$$

# MAVEN EXPLAINED

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```
import org.la4j.LinearAlgebra;
import org.la4j.Matrix;
import org.la4j.decomposition.MatrixDecompositor;
import java.util.Random;

...
Random random = new Random();
Matrix a = new Matrix.random(n,n,random);

Matrix b = a.multiplyByItsTranspose();

MatrixDecompositor decompositor = b.withDecompositor(LinearAlgebra.EIGEN);
Matrix[] decomp = decompositor.decompose();

...
```

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ▶ OFFICIAL MAVEN DOCUMENTATION - <https://maven.apache.org/guides/>
- ▶ MAVEN: THE COMPLETE REFERENCE - Sonatype - Tim O'Brien Manfred Moser John Casey Brian Fox Jason Van Zyl Eric Redmond Larry Shatzer - <http://books.sonatype.com/mvnref-book/reference/index.html>
- ▶ MAVEN BY EXAMPLE - Sonatype - Tim O'Brien John Casey Brian Fox Jason Van Zyl Juven Xu Thomas Locher Dan Fabulich Eric Redmond Bruce Snyder - <http://books.sonatype.com/mvnex-book/reference/public-book.html>
- ▶ NETBEANS MAVEN TUTORIAL - <https://platform.netbeans.org/tutorials/nbm-maven-quickstart.html>
- ▶ THE POM DEMYSTIFIED - <http://www.javaworld.com/article/2071772/java-app-dev/the-maven-2-pom-demystified.html?page=1>