

Project Beginning

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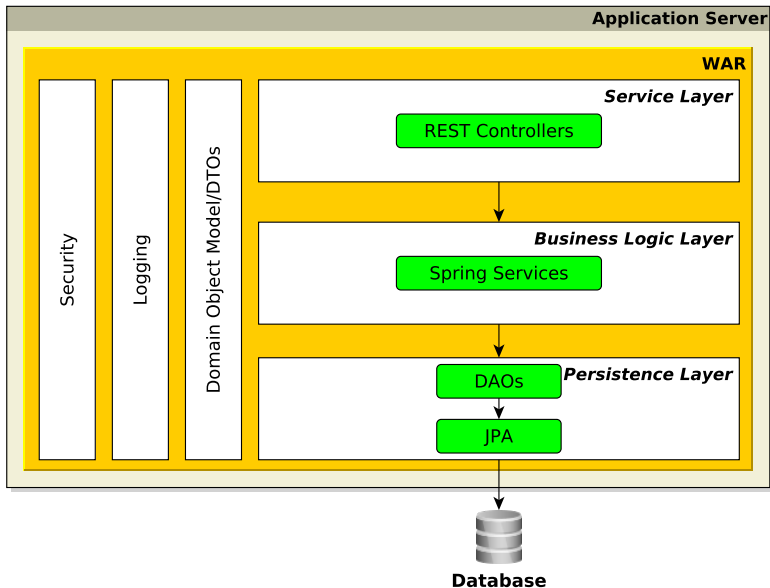
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Architecture



Deploy



WAR

- *Web Archive*
- Format of deployable Java web application artefacts
 - **EAR** for full-blown Java EE artefacts

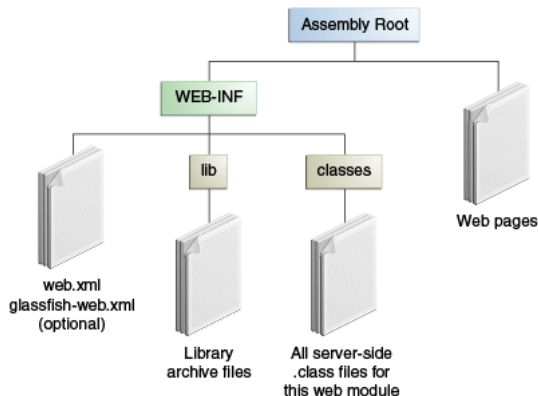


Figure : WAR structure. Source:

<https://docs.oracle.com/javaee/7/tutorial/packaging003.htm>



WAR cont.

- `web.xml` optional since Servlet API 3
 - All configuration can be done in source using Java + annotations
 - We won't be using it in our projects
- `WEB-INF` is not part of the public document tree of the application
 - Not accessible by clients
 - But accessible by servlet code – on classpath
 - Contains application code
- `lib` for required libraries, e.g., Spring, JDBC driver



Deployment

The following applies to Apache Tomcat!

- `webapps` folder for deployed web applications
- Can deploy exploded WAR (unpacked)
 - Tomcat will otherwise unpack WARs automatically
- Tomcat watches for changes in `webapps`
 - Copy into folder – *deploy*
 - Remove WAR from folder – *undeploy*
 - Application context
 - WAR file name
 - `META-INF/context.xml` in deployed WAR
 - `context.xml` in server configuration



Demo

- Demo of servlet application from lecture one to Tomcat
- Demo of servlet application from lecture one deployment in IntelliJ IDEA via a Run configuration



Maven



Apache Maven

- Software project management and comprehension tool
- Manage project dependencies, build, reporting, documentation
- Repository with libraries
 - Maven central at `maven.org` (Web UI at `http://search.maven.org`)
 - Possible to have own repository, see e.g. `http://kbss.felk.cvut.cz/m2repo`
 - Local repository – cache, in `${USER_HOME}/.m2`



POM

- *Project Object Model*
- `pom.xml` file
 - Central XML-based configuration of Maven projects
 - Hierarchical project identification
 - `groupId`
 - `artifactId`
 - `version`
 - Manage dependencies – `dependencies` section
 - Manage build process – `build` section – using plugins – `plugins` section



Directory Structure

- `src`
 - `/main`
 - `/java`
 - `/resources`
 - `/webapp`
 - `/test`
 - `/java`
 - `/resources`
- `pom.xml`



Project Build Phases

- 1 `validate` - validate the project structure and configuration
- 2 `compile` - compile the source code of the project
- 3 `test` - test the compiled source code using a suitable testing framework
- 4 `package` - take the compiled code and package it in its distributable format, such as a JAR
- 5 `verify` - run any checks on results of integration tests to ensure quality criteria are met
- 6 `install` - install the package into the local repository
- 7 `deploy` - copy the final package to the remote repository



Dependency Scopes

- `compile` – default, dependency available on classpath
- `provided` – expected to be provided at runtime – by JDK, application server etc.
- `runtime` – not required for compilation, but is for execution
- `test` – required for test compilation and execution
- `system` – similar to `provided` except that you have to provide the JAR which contains it explicitly. The artifact is always available and is not looked up in a repository.
- `import` – used when specifying dependencies in parent projects



Gradle

Maven	Gradle
XML	Groovy
Maven repo	Maven repo
Plugins	Plugins, direct code
Recompile everything on build	Incremental build



Tasks



Task – Together

Inception of a Spring Boot project.

- Spring Boot by default packaged as JAR
- Use `spring-boot-starter-parent` Maven project parent to inherit dependencies easily
 - Various `spring-boot-starter-*` Maven projects pulling in groups of related dependencies
 - `spring-boot-starter-data-jpa` for JPA, transaction API
 - `spring-boot-starter-web` for Jackson, Spring Web, MVC and embedded Tomcat
- Build with `spring-boot-maven-plugin` to package dependencies into JAR automatically
- We can use the `SeminarTwoMain.java` class to check that the JAR can be executed



Task – 1 point

- 1 Fork project
`https://gitlab.fel.cvut.cz/ear/b201-eshop`
- 2 Clone your fork of the B201-eshop project
- 3 Checkout branch *b201-seminar-02-task*
- 4 Create a Maven project using the `HelloWorld.java`, `HelloWorldTest.java`, and `logback.xml` files

Acceptance Criteria

- Project has `groupId`, `artifactId`, `name` and `description`
- Project can be packaged as **WAR** using Maven
- Tests are run during build (and they pass)
- When the resulting WAR is deployed to an application server (e.g., Tomcat), the servlet is accessible through a web browser
- Servlet access is logged based on the provided Logback configuration

Syncing Your Fork

- 1 Add upstream remote to the local clone of your fork
 - `git remote add upstream git@gitlab.fel.cvut.cz:ear/b201-eshop.git`
- 2 Fetch branches and commits from the upstream repository (EAR/B201-eshop)
 - `git fetch upstream`
- 3 Check out local branch corresponding to the task branch
 - `git checkout -b b201-seminar-02-task`
- 4 Merge changes from the corresponding upstream branch
 - `git merge upstream/b201-seminar-02-task`
- 5 Do your task
- 6 Push the solution to your fork
 - `git push origin b201-seminar-02-task`



Task – Notes

- You will need an application server for this task
- For example, Apache Tomcat
 - 1 `http://tomcat.apache.org/`
 - 2 Download 9.0.38
 - 3 Unpack
 - 4 Start by calling `bin/startup.sh` (Linux) or `bin/startup.bat` (Windows)
 - 5 Deploy by copying WAR file into `webapps` directory



Task – Hints

- Use Google or Maven central to find exact dependency identifiers
- `logback.xml` should go into `src/main/resources`

Useful dependencies

- SLF4J, Logback-classic
- Servlet API (scope *provided*)
- JUnit, Mockito-core (scope *test*)

Useful Maven plugins

- Maven Compiler Plugin
- Maven WAR Plugin
- Maven Surefire Plugin



The End

Thank You



Resources

- <http://maven.apache.org/guides/>
- <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/tutorial/packaging003.htm>
- <https://spring.io/guides/gs/spring-boot/>

