



Rocking the Gradle!

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What you will learn

- ▶ Declarativeness
- ▶ Extensibility
- ▶ Performance Features
- ▶ Build Integration
- ▶ Build Migration
- ▶ Testing
- ▶ Discoverability
- ▶ Multiproject Builds
- ▶ Eclipse Integration
- ▶ Gradle Bootstrap Install

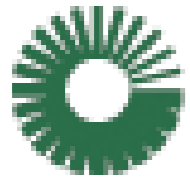
Intro

What is Gradle?

- ▶ A general purpose build system
- ▶ Groovy DSL with a Java core.
- ▶ Provides build-in support for Java, Groovy, Scala, Web, OSGi, EAR, C/C++ and many more types.
- ▶ Exciting solutions for many of the big pain points you often have with current build systems.
 - Maintainability
 - Performance
 - Usability
 - Extendability
 - Standardization

Gradle Project Background

- ▶ Very active community (forum, patches, issues)
- ▶ Apache v2 license.
- ▶ Excellent user's guide (300 pages) + many samples
- ▶ Excellent DSL reference
- ▶ Frequent releases, multiple commits per day
- ▶ Quality is king:
 - ▶ 6000 unit tests, 1000 integration test
 - ▶ Healthy codebase
 - ▶ low defect rate
- ▶ Some Committers and Gradleware Employees:
 - ▶ Szczepan Faber (Mr. Mockito)
 - ▶ Peter Niederwieser (Mr. Spock)
 - ▶ Luke Daley (Grails committer and Geb Founder)
 - ▶ Daz DeBoer (Original contributor to Selenium and Ant)



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Community Portal

- ▶ Forum: forums.gradle.org
- ▶ Keep up to date: [This Week in Gradle](#)
- ▶ Roadmap: gradle.org/roadmap

Training



25. – 27. Sep. 2012 Frankfurt

23. – 25. Okt. 2012 London

Sie erhalten einen **Rabatt von 20%** auf die Teilnehmergebühr, wenn Sie sich mit dem JFS-Code innerhalb der nächsten 30-Tage online auf www.gradleware.com/training registrieren.

Fragen Sie uns nach dem JFS-Rabattcode!





Free Webinars

A gentle introduction to Gradle – with Tim Berglund

11. Juli 2012 um 19:00 Uhr (MESZ)

In-depth Gradle 1.0 Power Features – with Szczepan Faber

12. Juli 2012 um 11:00 Uhr (MESZ)

Administering Gradle in the Enterprise – with Luke Daley

31. Juli 2012 um 11:00 Uhr (MESZ)

Migrating and Upgrading with Gradle – with Szczepan Faber

9. August 2012 um 11:00 Uhr (MESZ)

PDT = Pacific Daylight Time / EDT = Eastern Daylight Time / CEST = Central European Summer Time /



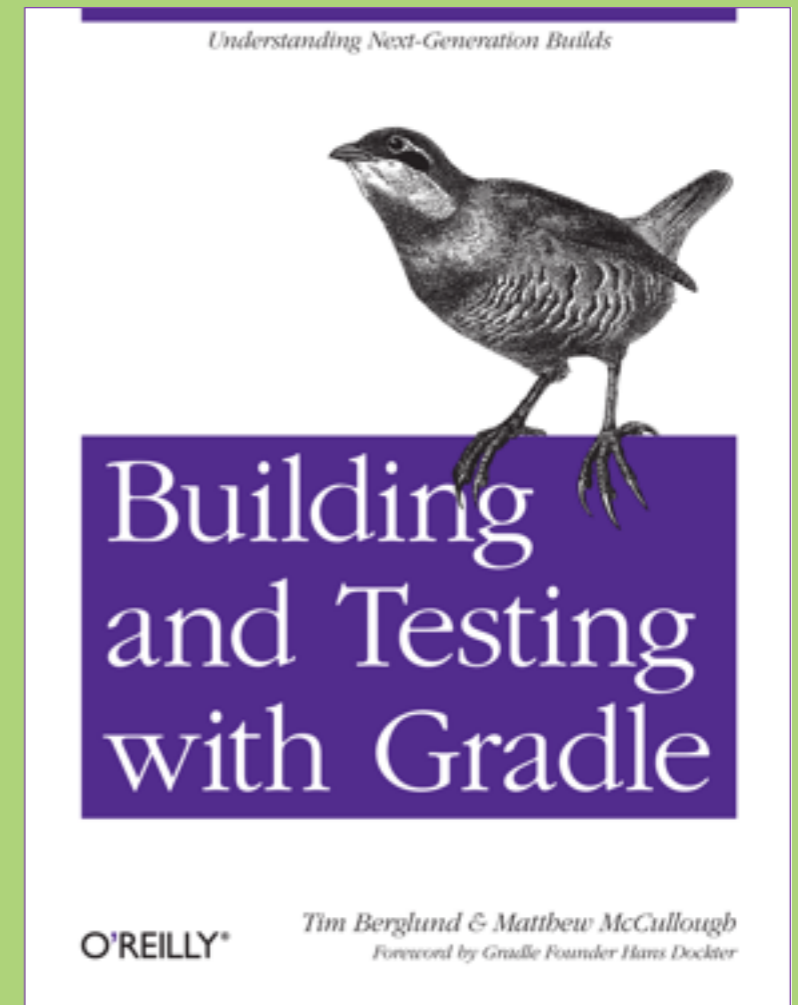
O'Reilly-Buch

Das erste O'Reilly-Buch bietet anschauliche Beschreibungen und Beispiele zur intensiven Beschäftigung mit Gradle

So finden Sie das Buch:

1. Als **E-Book** auf shop.oreilly.com
2. Als **Hardcover** im (Online-)Buchhandel
3. Zum **kostenlosen Lesen** auf unserer

Website



**Gradle is
Declarative**

Declarative

You specify the **WHAT**

Gradle figures out the **HOW**

Labs

• Demo - Source Sets

An Ant Example

```
<project name="Foo" basedir=".">
  <property name="classesDir" value="build/classes/test"/>

  <target name="compileTests">
    <javac ... destdir="{classesDir}"
      ...
    </javac>
  </target>
  <target name="test" depends="compileTests">
    <junit ...>
      <classpath>
        <pathelement path="{classesDir}"/>
      </classpath>
    </junit>
  </target>
  <target name="testJar" depends="compileTests">
    <jar basedir="{classesDir}" .../>
  </target>
</project>
```

Gradle
is
declarative
without
being **rigid**

Extensible Build Language

vs.

Build Framework

Custom Language Elements

```
usePlugin 'editions'  
  
productEditions {  
    enterprise core, plugins, powerAddons  
    public core, plugins, openApi  
}
```

```
>gradle enterpriseEditionZip
```

```
>gradle publicEditionTar
```



```
products 'webserver', 'permissionskeybuilder', 'sitebuilder', 'logicbuilder', 'viewbuilder', 'virtualbacview', 'wapbuilder', 'testnbalance'
```

```
dependencies
{
    compile project(':common')
    compile project(':comm')
}

doc
{
    summary '''TBD.'''
}
```

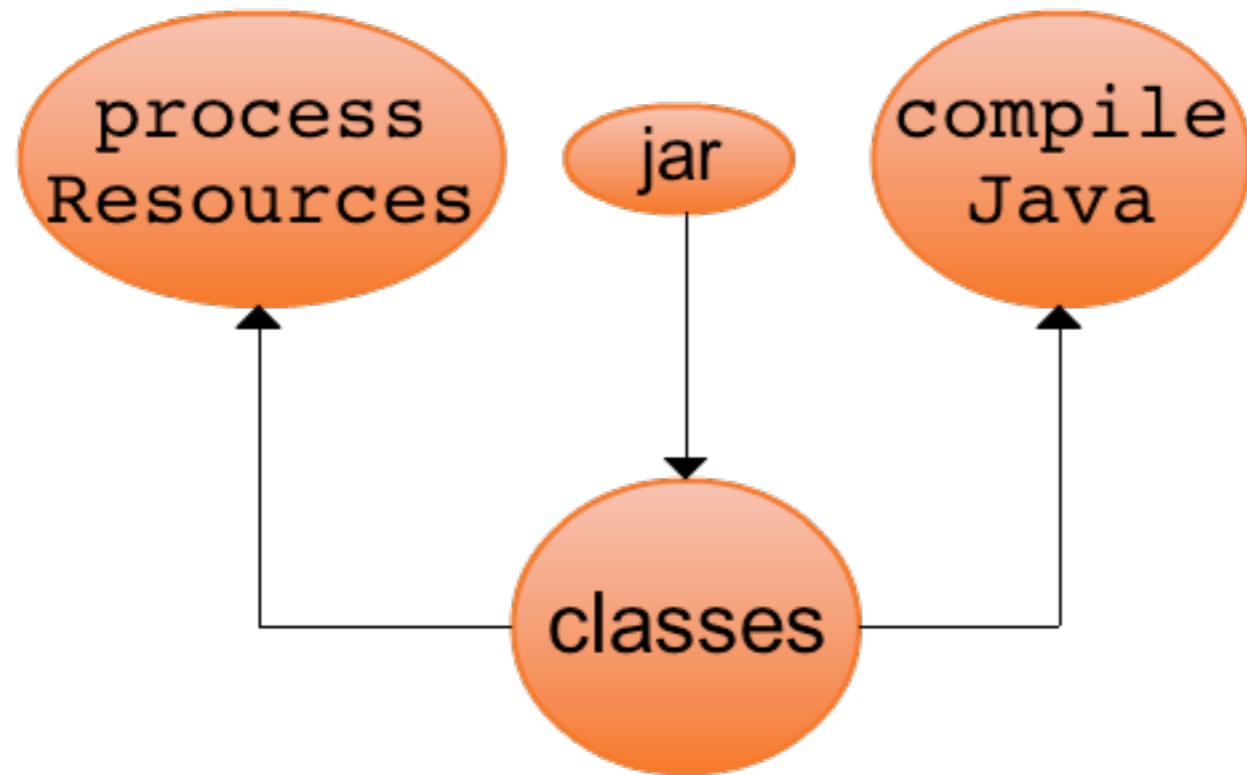
```
modules 'testnbalance'

requiresLicense false

launcher
{
    mainClass = 'com.controlj.green.testnbalance.userinterface.Application'
    useJavawOnWindows = true
    forceClientVM = true
}
```

Extensible

Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)



- ▶ Each task to be executed is a node.
- ▶ The dependsOn relations define directed edges.
- ▶ No cycles are allowed (acyclic)
- ▶ Each task is executed once and only once.
- ▶ Execution order is against the edge directions.

Expect the unexpected

- ▶ Custom Language Elements
- ▶ Deep Configuration API
- ▶ Deep Execution API
- ▶ Rich API
- ▶ Extendable Domain Objects
- ▶ Custom Tasks
- ▶ Custom Plugins

Labs

• Demo - Task Rules

Groovy vs. XML

It's the design, stupid!

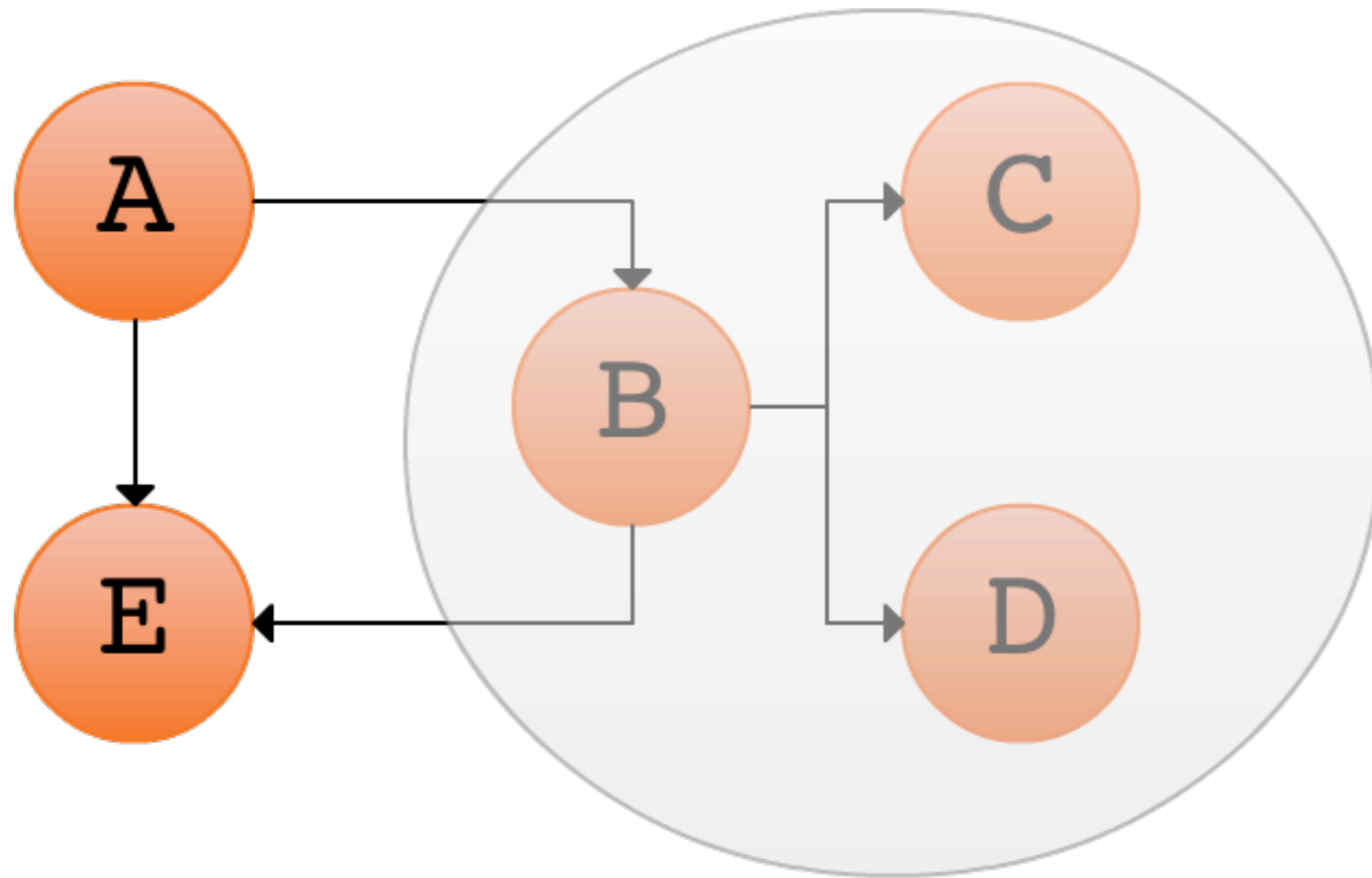
Please
no
messy
build scripts

Performance

Labs

• Demo-Excluding Tasks

Smart Exclusion



```
>gradle A -x B
```


Task

Input/Output

Labs

• Demo-Incremental Build

**Should clean be
required for a
reliable build?**
(Hint: We have the
21st century)

Task Input/Output

- ▶ You can describe:
 - ▶ Input/Output Files
 - ▶ Input/Output Dirs
 - ▶ Input Properties
- ▶ Gradle's build-in tasks all describe their input/output.

Incremental Build

- ▶ The hashes of the input/output files are cached.
- ▶ The hashes for all files of the input dirs are cached.
- ▶ The property values are cached (serialized).
- ▶ Cache == Current -> Skip Task

Annotations

```
class MyTask extends DefaultTask {  
    @InputFile File text  
    @InputFiles FileCollection path  
    @InputDirectory File templates  
    @Input String mode  
    @OutputFile File result  
    @OutputDirectory transformedTemplates  
    File someProp // ignored  
  
    @TaskAction  
    generate() { ... }  
}
```

Input/Output API

```
ant.import 'build.xml'
someAntTarget {
  inputs.files 'template.tm', new File('data.txt')
  inputs.dir 'someDir'
  outputs.files 'output.txt'
  outputs.dir 'generatedFilesDir'
  outputs.upToDateWhen { task ->
    dbDataUpToDate(task.dbUrl)
  }
}
```


Property Processing

- ▶ Exception if input files/dir do not exists
 - ▶ Disable validation with `@Optional`
- ▶ Output dirs are created before execution.

Performance

- ▶ Incremental Build
- ▶ Parallel Testing
- ▶ Soon: Parallel Builds, Distributed testing/builds
- ▶ Rich Model

Integration

Ant

Ant

- ▶ Ant is Gradle's friend not its competitor.
- ▶ Gradle uses Ant task's internally.
- ▶ You can use any Ant task from Gradle.
- ▶ Ant tasks are an integral part of Gradle.
- ▶ Gradle ships with Ant.
- ▶ You can import any Ant build into Gradle

Ant Tasks

- ▶ Gradle provides an instance of the Groovy AntBuilder

```
ant.delete dir: 'someDir'
ant {
    ftp(server: "ftp.comp.org", userid: 'me', ...) {
        fileset(dir: "htdocs/manual") {
            include name: "**/*.html"
        }
        // high end
        myFileTree.addToAntBuilder(ant, 'fileset')
    }
}
mkdir dir: 'someDir'
}
```

Importing Ant Builds

```
<project>  
  <target name="hello" depends="intro">  
    <echo>Hello, from Ant</echo>  
  </target>  
</project>
```

```
ant.importBuild 'build.xml'  
hello.doFirst { println 'Here comes Ant' }  
task intro << { println 'Hello, from Gradle' }
```

```
>gradle hello  
Hello, from Gradle  
Here comes Ant  
[ant:echo] Hello, from Ant
```

Maven

Labs

• Demo-Maven Import

Maven

- ▶ Retrieve/Deploy to Maven/Ivy repositories
- ▶ Autogeneration of pom.xml/ivy.xml
- ▶ Convert Maven build into build.gradle
- ▶ Import of Maven builds
 - ▶ Soon: Deep Import
 - ▶ Soon: Use Gradle from Maven

Ecosystem

- ▶ Deep Integration with Artifactory
- ▶ Nexus
- ▶ Jenkins/Hudson
- ▶ Teamcity
- ▶ Eclipse (via STS)
- ▶ Idea II
- ▶ Sonar

Migration

Build Migration

- ▶ Mission Critical!
- ▶ Nightmare if the new build system can't adapt to the existing project layout:
 - ▶ Freeze
 - ▶ Project automation not working for a while
 - ▶ Different branches (unreliable, hard to compare, ...)
- ▶ Gradle's suppleness enables baby steps.
 - ▶ Gradle can adapt to any project layout.
 - ▶ No separate branches
 - ▶ Comparable --> Write tests

Enterprise Dependency Cache

New Dependency Cache

- ▶ Metadata cache per resolver (url = id)
- ▶ Global checksum cache for jars
- ▶ Concurrency
- ▶ Dynamic Versions
- ▶ SOON: Reuse existing caches (older Gradle versions, m2, ivy)

Usecases

- ▶ Repository Change:
 - ▶ A new metadata cache is created
 - ▶ Check for Jar
 - ▶ If not there, Exception:
 - ▶ If checksum OK no download
 - ▶ No inconsistencies between cache and repository.
- ▶ Dynamic revisions are retrieved per repository.
- ▶ Changing modules are retrieved per repository.
- ▶ Local installs don't pollute other builds.

Benefits

- ▶ Local Cache is not hiding problems
- ▶ Local Cache is not creating special behaviour
- ▶ Better Reproducibility.
- ▶ Transactional

Testing

Test Task

- ▶ Support for JUnit and TestNG
- ▶ Parallel Testing
- ▶ Custom Fork Frequency
- ▶ Remote Listeners
- ▶ Tests auto-detected in `sourceSets.test.classes`

Name	<code>test</code>
Type	<code>Test</code>
Input	<code>sourceSets.test.classes</code> <code>configurations.testRuntime</code>

Test Task Example

```
test {
  jvmArgs: [ "-Xmx512M" ]
  include "**/tests/special/**/*Test.class"
  exclude "**/Old*Test.class"
  forkEvery = 30
  maxParallelForks = guessMaxForks()
}

def guessMaxForks() {
  int processors =
    Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors()
  return Math.max(2, (int) (processors / 2))
}
```

Disables Auto Detection

Test Task Listeners

```
test {
  beforeTest { descr ->
    // do something
  }
  afterTest { descr, result ->
    // do something
  }
  afterSuite { descr, result ->
    // do something
  }
}
```


Labs

• Demo - Testing



Discoverability

Lifecycle Tasks

- ▶ The relevant tasks for a build user.
- ▶ Achieve a certain stage in the build lifecycle for a project.
 - ▶ clean
 - ▶ classes
 - ▶ test
 - ▶ assemble
 - ▶ check
 - ▶ build (depends on assemble and check)
- ▶ Hooks for worker tasks.

Labs

•  Lab 19-Discoverability

Multiproject Builds

Multi-Project Builds

- ▶ Arbitrary Multiproject Layout
- ▶ Configuration Injection
- ▶ Project Dependencies & Partial builds
- ▶ Separate Config/Execution Hierarchy

Configuration Injection

▶ ultimateApp

- ▶ api
- ▶ webservice
- ▶ shared

```
subprojects {
    apply plugin: 'java'
    dependencies {
        compile "commons-lang:commons-lang:3.1"
        testCompile "junit:junit:4.4"
    }
    test {
        jvmArgs: [ 'Xmx512M' ]
    }
}
```

Filtered Injection

▶ ultimateApp

- ▶ api
- ▶ webservice
- ▶ shared

```
configure(nonWebProjects()) {
    jar.manifest.attributes
        Implementor: 'Gradle-Inc'
}

def nonWebProjects() {
    subprojects.findAll {project ->
        !project.name.startsWith('web')
    }
}
```


Project Dependencies

- ▶ ultimateApp
 - ▶ **api**
 - ▶ webservice
 - ▶ shared

```
dependencies {  
    compile "commons-lang:commons-lang:3.1",  
    project( ':shared' )  
}
```

First Class Citizen

Partial Builds

- ▶ ultimateApp
 - ▶ **api**
 - ▶ webservice
 - ▶ shared

```
>gradle build
>gradle buildDependents
>gradle buildNeeded
```

There is
no one-size-fits-all
project structure
for the
enterprise.

The physical
structure of your
projects should
be determined by
your
requirements.

Defining a Multi Project Build

- ▶ `settings.gradle` (location defines root).
- ▶ root project is implicitly included

Defines a virtual hierarchy

By default maps to file path `<root>/project1`

```
include 'project1', 'project2', 'project2:child1'
```

Default to root dir name

```
// Everything is configurable
```

```
rootProject.name = 'main'
```


```
project(':project1').projectDir = '/myLocation'
```

```
project(':project1').buildFileName =
```

```
'project1.gradle'
```

Default to `build.gradle`

Labs

•  Lab 20-Multi-Project Build








Wrapper

Wrapper Task

- ▶ Wrapper task generates:
 - ▶ wrapper scripts
 - ▶ wrapper jar
 - ▶ wrapper properties.

```
task wrapper(type: Wrapper) {  
    gradleVersion = '0.6'  
    jarPath = 'gradle'  
}
```

Wrapper Files

Name	
	build.gradle
	gradle
	gradle-wrapper.jar
	gradle-wrapper.properties
	gradlew
	gradlew.bat
	src

```
> ./gradlew assemble
```

Q & A