Technological foundations of software development²

Automate build production

ICM – Computer Science Major – Course unit on Technological foundations of computer science M1 Cyber Physical and Social Systems - Course unit on CPS2 engineering and development, Part 2: Technological foundations of software development Maxime Lefrançois https://maxime-lefrancois.info online: https://ci.mines-stetienne.fr/cps2/course/tfsd/

Technological foundations of software development

Automate build production

Part 1: « Automate »: What? Why? How?









Objectives of the session

This session aims to familiarize you with the methods and tools for automating code production: compilation, testing, packaging, deployment, etc. In particular, we will see:

- make
- Apache Maven

Build Production





Technological foundations of software development

Automate build production Part 1: « Automate »: What? Why? How?

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Maxime Lefrançois https://maxime-lefrançois.info









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« Automate »: What ?

- Check the licenses of the files, check that the remote repository has no new commit, ...
- · Potentially generate source code
- · Download or update dependencies
- · Manage additional resources
- · Compile sources, optimize code
- · Run unit tests
- · Generate documentation
- · Package executable code
- · Deploy in a test environment and execute integration tests
- Verify the integrity of the archive, check the quality of the code, ...
- · Deploy in a production environment, publish the code version
- · Create and push a git tag

• ...

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Build_automation

« Automate »: How?

- Build automation utilities
 - examples: make, rake, msbuild, ant, maven, gradle, webpack, ...
 - automate simple and repeatable tasks
 - · order tasks to achieve goals
 - · execute only the necessary tasks
 - Two paradigms:
 - · task-oriented: breaks down goals into tasks
 - product-oriented: breaks down into sub-products to be generated

« Automate »: Why?

- Accelerate software production
- Improve software quality
- Avoid redundant tasks
- Limit bad software versions
- History: traceability, non-repudiation
- Save time and money
- As a **building block** for continuous integration and deployment

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Build_automation

« Automate »: How?

Build automation servers

- run build automation utilities
- Three paradigms:
 - On-demand automation: the user requests the execution of the production
 - Scheduled automation: execution is scheduled (e.g. nightly build)
 - Triggered automation: execution is triggered by an event (e.g., commit on master)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Build_automation https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Build_automation

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Automate build production
Part 2: Build automation utilities

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Technological foundations of software development

Automate build production

Part 2: Build automation utilities

Part 2.1: Make-like

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Make-like build automation utilities

- macros, declarative programming
- first implementation by Stuart Feldman (Bell Labs, released in 1976)
- many variants of the tool
 - make, GNU gmake, Microsoft nmake (in Visual Studio), google Kati (for Android OS) ...
- still widely used today

file makefile (or Makefile, or GNUmakefile, ...)

```
srcfiles := $(shell echo src/{00..99}.txt)
                                                                       Macros: reusable pieces of text or values that
destfiles := $(patsubst src/%.txt,dest/%.txt,$(srcfiles))
                                                                       can be substituted throughout the build
    @echo "10 questions about Isaac's Makefile in the MCQ"
                                                                         Declarative programming rules
                                                                         target [target ...]: [component ...]
src/% txt.
    @[ -d src ] || mkdir src
                                                                         [Tab $] [command 1]
    echo $* > $@
                                                                        [Tab $] [command n]
dest/%.txt: src/%.txt
    @[ -d dest ] || mkdir dest
    cp $< $@
destination: $(destfiles)
                                                                         "tutorial" and "destination" aren't actual
                                                                         filename, soe we define them as .PHONY
.PHONY: tutorial destination
                   # calls rule "tutorial"
$ make dest/00.txt # calls third rule, which needs second.
                                                                       call with target file names
$ make destination # updates all targets
```

To read for MCQ test

 "Isaac's Makefile" https://gist.github.com/isaacs/62a2d1825d04437c6f08

Technological foundations of software development

Automate build production

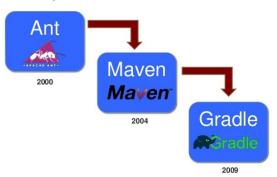
Part 1: Build automation utilities

Part 2.2: for Java

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For Java

Build System Evolution



For Java



Apache Ant ("Another Neat Tool") Apache Software Foundation, v1 2000; written in Java XML project files, complex, verbose

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_Ant

```
project name="HelloWorldBuildTest" basedir="." default="main">
project name="HelloWorldwildrest" basedir="." default="main">
cproperty name="src.dir"
<property name="build.dir"
<property name="lasses.dir"
<property name="lasses.dir"
<property name="ja-dir"
<property name="ja-dir"
<property name="lib-dir"
<property name="main-class"
<pre>value="fbuild.dir"/jar"/>
cproperty name="main-class"

value="lib-dir"
value="lib-dir"
value="lib-dir"
value="lib-dir"
value="lib-dir"

value="lib-dir"

<path id="classpath">
  <fileset dir="${lib.dir}" includes="**/*.jar"/>
<target name="clean">
  <delete dir="$(build.dir)"/>
</target>
<target name="compile">
  <mkdir dir="${classes.dir}"/>
   <javac srcdir="${src.dir}" destdir="${classes.dir}" classpathref="classpath"/>
<target name="jar" depends="compile">
  <attribute name="Main-Class" value="${main-class}"/>
</manifest>
</target>
<target name="run" depends="jar";
```

+ Apache Ivy

Transitive dependency manager example:

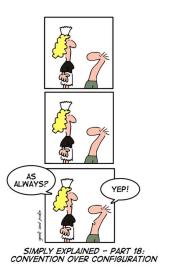
http://ant.apache.org/ivy/

http://www.jaya.free.fr/ivy/doc/print.html

Maven^{*} Apache Maven Apache Software Foundation, v1 2004; v2 2005; v3 2013 written in Java

Convention over configuration

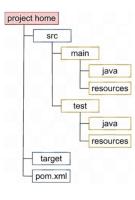
objective: limit the number of decisions a developer has to make.



For Java

Maven[®] Apache Maven Apache Software Foundation, v1 2004; v2 2005; v3 2013 Convention over configuration

Conventions for the project structure



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_Maven

https://devopedia.org/convention-over-configuration

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_Maven

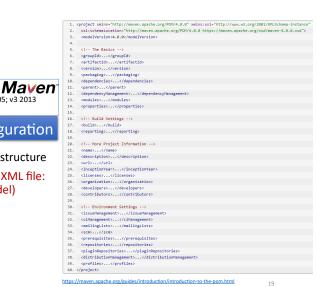
For Java

Apache Maven

Apache Software Foundation, v1 2004; v2 2005; v3 2013 written in Java

Convention over configuration

- Conventions for the project structure
- A project is described by an XML file: le POM (Project Object Model)



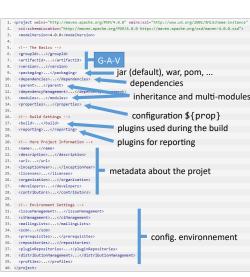
For Java

Apache Maven

Apache Software Foundation, v1 2004; v2 2005; v3 2013 written in Java

Convention over configuration

- Conventions for the project structure
- A project is described by an XML file: le POM (Project Object Model)



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_Maven

https://maven.apache.org/guides/introduction/introduction-to-the-pom.html

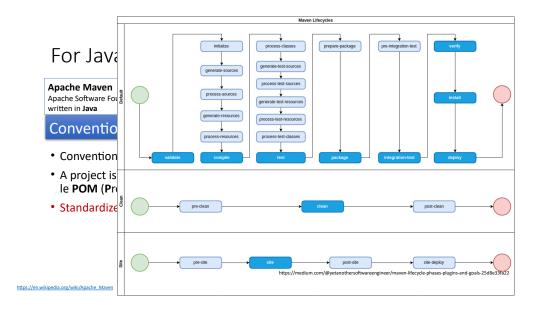
Maven[®]

Maven^{*} Apache Maven Apache Software Foundation, v1 2004; v2 2005; v3 2013 written in Java

Convention over configuration

- Conventions for the project structure
- A project is described by an XML file: le POM (Project Object Model)
- Standardized life cycle (phases)

https://medium.com/@yetanothersoftwareengineer/maven-lifecycle-phases-plugins-and-goals-25d8e33fa22



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_Maven

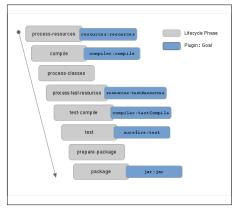
For Java

Apache Maven Maven^{*} Apache Software Foundation, v1 2004; v2 2005; v3 2013

written in Java

Convention over configuration

- Conventions for the project structure
- A project is described by an XML file: le POM (Project Object Model)
- Standardized life cycle (phases)
- · Convention for plugin goals executed at each phase of the lifecycle



Example for <packaging>jar</packaging>

For Java

Maven^{*} Apache Maven Apache Software Foundation, v1 2004; v2 2005; v3 2013 written in Java

Dependency management

- Use G-A-V coordinates
- · concepts:
 - repositories: where dependencies are downloaded to
 - scope: context of use of the dependency
 - · transitivity: dependencies of dependencies
 - inheritance: inheritance of dependencies from parent project



https://maven.apache.org/pom.html#dependencies

Apache Maven
Apache Software Foundation, v1 2004; v2 2005; v3 2013
written in Java

Dependency management

- Use G-A-V coordinates
- \triangle dependence on multiple versions of the same artifact?



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_Maven

For Java

Apache Maven
Apache Software Foundation, v1 2004; v2 2005; v3 2013
written in Java

Everything is plugin

- A plugin is a jar that contains a class annotated @Mojo
- <G>:<A>:<V>:<goal>
 - example: org.apache.maven.plugins:maven-compiler-plugin:3.8.1:compile
- Convention for plugin goals executed at each phase of the lifecycle
- · Configuration of other plugins, ...
 - Many plugins already published by Maven https://maven.apache.org/plugins/
 - Example: https://maven.apache.org/plugins/maven-deploy-plugin/examples/deploy-ftp.html
 - · Convention for the phases to which a goal is attached

For Java

Apache Maven

Mayen^{*}

Apache Software Foundation, v1 2004; v2 2005; v3 2013 written in **Java**

Dependency management

- Use G-A-V coordinates
- \triangle dependence on multiple versions of the same artifact?
- > Flexibility in version numbers :
 - [1.0,): version 1.0 or greater
 - (,1.0]: version lower or equal to 1.0
 - [1.0,1.2]: between versions 1.0 and 1.2, inclusive
 - (,1.2),(1.2,) : all versions except 1.2
 - [1.0,2.0): version greater or equal to 1.0 and lower than 2.0

Other solutions: https://www.baeldung.com/maven-version-collision

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For Java

Apache Maven



Apache Software Foundation, v1 2004; v2 2005; v3 2013 written in Java

- Execution of a life cycle goal
 - ➤ Executes all goals associated with all phases ≤ package
 - \$ mvn package
- Execution of a specific goal of a specific plugin
 - > Executes goal effective-pom from plugin help
 - \$ mvn help:effective-pom
 - \$ mvn org.apache.maven.plugins:maven-help-plugin:3.2.0:effective-pom
- Passing parameters (same as in POM <parameters>...</parameters>)
 - > Executes goal describe from plugin help
 - \$ mvn help:describe -Dplugin=help -Dminimal

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache Maven

Apache Maven

Maven*

Apache Software Foundation, v1 2004; v2 2005; v3 2013 written in **Java**

• pointers:

- @fr http://www.jmdoudoux.fr/java/dej/indexavecframes.htm chapter 93. Maven (except: 93.2, 93.3.6, 93.3.7, 93.3.9
- https://maven.apache.org/guides/getting-started/maven-in-five-minutes.html
- https://maven.apache.org/guides/getting-started/index.html

For Java

Apache GradleOpen Source, 2007
written in Java, Groovy, Kotlin



Convention over configuration

- Domain specific language (DSL) rather than XML
 - · DSL based on Groovy, or on Kotlin
 - · More expressive, concise, flexible, than Ant and Maven
- Acyclic oriented graph of tasks
 - · execution of tasks in parallel or in sequence
 - dependencies between tasks
 - · incremental production

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_Maven

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache Maven

cyroupId>junit/groupId>
<artifactId>junit</artifactId>
<version>4.12</version>
<scope>test</scope>

| Crant version=1.0" emcoding="UIE.a">
| cpoject mains=http://manum.pubm.org/PON/4.0.0"
| cpoject mains=http://manum.pubm.org/PON/4.0.0"
| cpoject mains=http://manum.pubm.org/PON/4.0.0"|
| cpoject mains=http://manum.pubm.org/PON/4.0.0"|
| cmoins=xis=http://manum.apache.org/PON/4.0.0"|
| cmanum.org.ntms=xis=http://manum.cinis=xis=http://manum.cinis=xis=http://manum.cinis=xis=http://manum.compiler.targetol.org.ntms=xis=http://manu

apply plugin: 'java'
apply plugin: 'java'
apply plugin: 'maven'
group = 'fr.mines_stetienne.ci.i2si'
version = "0.8.32'

description = """Calculator"""

sourceCompatibility = 1.5
targetCompatibility = 1.5
repositories {

maven { url "https://repo.maven.apache.org/maven2" }
} dependencies {

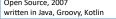
compile group: 'org.slfaj', name: 'slfaj-log4j12', version: '1.7.25'
compile group: 'commons-cli', name: 'inuit', version: '4.12'
}

settings.gradle



For Java

Apache Gradle Open Source, 2007





- Viewed in details in the course "Web Programming"
- pointers:
 - https://docs.gradle.org/current/userguide/what is gradle.html
 - https://spring.io/guides/gs/gradle/
 - https://dev-mind.fr/training/gradle/gradle_en.html

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache. Maven

Technological foundations of software development

Automate build production

Part 1: Build automation utilities

Part 2.3: For node.js / front-end dev

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For node.js / front-end dev

Tasks automation



grunt https://gruntjs.com/

• task automation: minification, linting, testing, ...



gulp https://gulpis.com.

grunt + faster (ram vs i/o) + big ecosystem (plugins)

For node.js / front-end dev

Dependency Managers



https://www.npmjs.com/

- main central repository for js
- package.json example: https://github.com/angular/angular-cli/blob/master/package.json



https://yarnpkg.com/

• npm + caching (limits downloads) + parallelization

https://www.developerdrive.com/best-build-tools-frontend-development/

3/

For node.js / front-end dev

bundling of code and dependencies so that the client downloads only one is file and one css file



browserify http://browserify.org/

- package the code and the dependencies (<u>require()</u> fonction of Node.js)
- only one is



webpack webpack https://webpack.js.org/

The solution to recommend today



webpack was recommended in 2022.

In 2024 there are these alternatives:

For node.js / front-end dev



https://vitejs.dev/

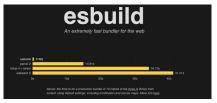


https://parceljs.org/

https://dev.to/strapi/top-5-alternatives-to-webpack-1dll



https://rollupjs.org/



https://esbuild.github.io/

Technological foundations of software development

Automate build production

Part 1: Build automation utilities

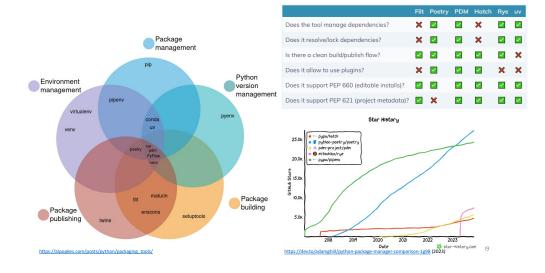
Part 2.4: For python

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Example: Poetry

ootm.

dependency management, linting, autoformatting, testing, and publishing in python https://python-poetry.org/

MIT License - Open source: https://github.com/python-poetry/poetry

- · Managing different environments
- Installing python packages
- Environment reproducibility
- · Packaging and publishing python packages
- \$ poetry init / poetry install
- \$ poetry add "package==version"
- \$ poetry update
- \$ poetry run
- \$ poetry shell exit

See https://medium.com/edge-analytics/python-best-practices-2934de825fd2



Example: Hatch

Hatch

dependency management, linting, autoformatting, testing, and publishing in python https://hatch.pypa.io/latest/

MIT License - Open source: https://github.com/pypa/hatch

- Standardized <u>build system</u> with reproducible builds by default
- Robust environment management with support for custom scripts and UV
- Configurable Python distribution management
- <u>Test execution</u> with known best practices
- Static analysis with sane defaults
- · Built-in Python script runner
- Easy publishing to PyPI or other indices
- <u>Version</u> management
- Best practice project generation
- Responsive CLI, ~2-3x faster than equivalent tools

To read for MCQ test

- To read (necessary for questions in the MCQ)
 - The pyproject.toml guide https://packaging.python.org/en/latest/guides/writing-pyproject-toml/
 - "An unbiased evaluation of environment management and packaging tools" https://alpopkes.com/posts/python/packaging_tools/

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Technological foundations of software development

Automate build production

... Your turn

Complete the TODO section:

https://ci.mines-stetienne.fr/cps2/course/tfsd/course-4.html# todos