

Apache Ant: Another Neat Tool

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Outline

- history and current status
- (dis)advantages
- basic build-configuration structure
- some examples
- task overview
- implementing your own tasks
- Ant tasks for XT
- features of Ant 2.0

History

- created as part of Tomcat
- donated to the Apache Software Foundation
- separated in January 2000
- official 1.1 release 19 July 2000
- current version: 1.4.1
- major re-design: Ant 2.0

Current status

- tremendously popular in Java community
- active user-group developing tasks
- used together with XP, unit-testing (Java Tools for Extreme Programming)
- integration with many IDE's: NetBeans, Forte, JBuilder, Jext, jEdit, IntelliJ IDEA, Codeguide
- often mentioned in discussions on XML pipeline languages

Main advantages

- platform-independent
- clear syntax (yet verbose)
- model independent of syntax
- Tasks create attractive and consistent view on tools.
- somewhat declarative
- easy to develop new tasks
- (Java only) tools can be executed in one JVM

Some disadvantages

- poor integration, loss of great platform-specific features
- no knowledge of other tasks, Ant makes no assumptions about for example 'results'
- task hides the features of the wrapped tool
- some tasks are simply not platform-independent

Build configuration: structure

Project has targets with possibly dependencies between them

- project: list(target) → project
target: list(task-invocation) → target
- Tasks of the specified target(s) are *always* executed.
- Dependencies specify the order in which targets are executed.
- Targets are only executed *one* time.

Basic Java example: structure

```
<project name="basic-example" default="compile" basedir=".">
  <target name="clearbuild">
  <target name="compile">
  <target name="collect-jarcontent" depends="compile">
  <target name="jar" depends="collect-jarcontent">
  <target name="api-doc">
</project>
```


Basic Java example: properties

```
<project name="basic-example" default="compile" basedir="..">  
  
  <property name="app.name" value="basic-example" />  
  <property name="build" value="build" />  
  <property name="src" value="src" />  
  
  <path id="project.class.path">  
    <pathelement path="{classpath}" />  
    <fileset dir="src/lib/">  
      <include name="**/*.jar" />  
    </fileset>  
  </path>  
  
  ...  
</project>
```

Basic Java example: clearbuild

```
<target name="clearbuild">
  <delete>
    <fileset dir="${build}"
      includes="**" />
  </delete>
</target>
```

Basic Java example: compile

```
<target name="compile">
  <mkdir dir="{build.root}/classes" />

  <javac srcdir="{src.root}/java"
        destdir="{build.root}/classes"
        deprecation="on"
        includes="**/*.java"
        classpathref="project.class.path" />
</target>
```

Basic Java example: collect-jarcontent

```
<target name="collect-jarcontent"
  depends="compile">
  <mkdir dir="${build}/jar-content"/>
  <copy todir="${build}/jar-content">
    <fileset dir="${build}/classes"/>
  </copy>
  <copy todir="${build}/jar-content">
    <fileset dir="${src}/jar-content"/>
  </copy>
</target>
```

Basic Java example: jar

```
<target name="jar" depends="collect-jarcontent">
  <mkdir dir="${build.root}/lib"/>

  <jar jarfile="${build}/lib/${app.name}.jar"
    basedir="${build}/jar-content"
    includes="**"
    manifest="${src.root}/Manifest.mf"/>
</target>
```

Basic Java example: api-doc

```
<target name="api-doc">
  <javadoc
    packagenames="org.pandoramix.*"
    sourcepath="${src.root}/java"
    destdir="${build.root}/api-docs"
    windowtitle="Ant Example API documentation"
    doctitle="Ant Example API documentation"
    classpathref="project.class.path"/>
</target>
```

Available tasks

- Java: standard tools, unit-testing, parser-generators, AspectJ, Javadoc, rmic
- file operations: copy, delete, zip, cab, tar, gzip, touch, chmod
- FTP, Get, Mail, Telnet, CVS, Microsoft Visual SourceSafe, Continuous Source Manager
- XML validating, XSL Transformations
- .NET: csharp compiler, IL assembler etc

Website management: problem

Website:

- XML, XHTML, Software
- XSL Transformations with shell scripts
- FTP by-hand

Problem:

- not platform-independent
- obscure and verbose shell-scripts
- what's new?

Website management: solution

```
<project name="website-example" default="build" basedir="..">  
  
  <property name="build" value="build"/>  
  <property name="src" value="src"/>  
  <property name="distr" value="distr/version_${version}"/>  
  
  <target name="clearbuild">  
  <target name="build">  
  <target name="validate-build" depends="build">  
  <target name="distribute" depends="build">  
  <target name="deploy" depends="distribute">  
</project>
```

Website management: solution

```
<target name="clearbuild">
  <delete>
    <fileset dir="${build}" includes="**" />
  </delete>
</target>
```

Website management: solution

```
<target name="build">
  <mkdir dir="${build}/content" />
  <mkdir dir="${build}/wwwroot" />

  <copy todir="${build}/content/">
    <fileset dir="${src}/content" />
  </copy>

  <style basedir="${build}/content/"
    includes="**/*.xhtml"
    destdir="${build}/wwwroot/"
    style="${src}/transform/table-navigation.xsl"
    extension=".xhtml" />
</target>
```

Website management: solution

```
<target name="validate-build" depends="build">
  <xmlvalidate lenient="no"
               warn="yes">
    <fileset dir="{build}/wwwroot"
             includes="**/*.xhtml"/>
  </xmlvalidate>
</target>
```

Website management: solution

```
<target name="distribute" depends="build">
  <mkdir dir="${distr}/wwwroot" />

  <copy todir="${distr}/wwwroot/">
    <fileset dir="${build}/wwwroot" />
    <fileset dir="${src}/wwwroot" />
  </copy>
</target>
```

Website management: solution

```
<target name="deploy" depends="distribute">
  <ftp      server="****"
           remotedir="****"
           userid="****"
           password="****"
           depends="yes"
           verbose="yes">
    <fileset dir="${distr}/wwwroot" />
  </ftp>
</target>
```

Unit-testing

- XP: incremental testing and continuous builds and integration
- requires automated builds
- JUnit tasks for Ant: test in every build
- JUnitReport: attractive report generation

Basic JUnit application

```
<junit haltonfailure="yes">
  <classpath>
    <pathelement location="${build}/classes"/>
    <pathelement location="${build}/tests"/>
  </classpath>

  <formatter type="plain" usefile="no"/>

  <batchtest>
    <fileset dir="${build.root}/tests">
      <include name="**/*Test.class" />
    </fileset>
  </batchtest>
</junit>
```


JUnit application with reporting

```
<junit>
  <formatter type="xml" />
  <batchtest todir="${build}/test-reports">
    <fileset dir="${build}/tests">
      <include name="**/*Test.class" />
    </fileset>
  </batchtest>
</junit>

<junitreport todir="${build}/test-report">
  <fileset dir="${build}/test-reports">
    <include name="TEST-*.xml" />
  </fileset>
  <report format="frames" todir="${build}/test-report/html" />
</junitreport>
```

So what?

Ant is very popular because:

- simple and clear
- platform-independent
- Tasks provide an attractive and consistent view.
- easy to separate results (and buildfiles) from source

conclusion: We (well, at least I) want tasks for XT.

Writing your own tasks

- Ant makes very heavy use of reflection
- attributes:
 - tasks must implement set methods for attributes
 - arguments: String, primitives, Class, File, constructable from String
- character content: addText(String)
- invocation: execute()
- sub-elements: add or create method

Writing your own tasks: example

```
package org.pandoramix.ant.taskdefs;

import org.apache.tools.ant.BuildException;
import org.apache.tools.ant.Task;

public class SetPropertyTask extends Task {
    private String _id;

    public void execute() throws BuildException {
        System.out.println(_id + " " + System.getProperty(_id));
    }

    public void setProperty(String id) {
        _id = id;
    }
}
```

XT Tasks: SDF module to parse-table

- SDF Module to parse-table:

```
<sdf-to-table  
    module="${src}/grammar/Main.sdf"  
    dest="${build}/share/Tiger.tbl"/>
```

- calls pack-sdf, asfix-yield, sdf2table (also available as separate tasks)

XT Tasks: SDF to parse-table

- SDF definition to parse-table:

```
<sdf-to-ptable  
    def="$ {src} /grammar/Tiger.def "  
    dest="$ {build} /share/Tiger.tbl " />
```

- calls asfix-yield, sdf2table

XT Tasks: Module paths

- specifying paths to look for modules:

```
<sdf-to-ptable
  module=" ${src} /grammar/Main.sdf "
  dest=" ${build} /share/Tiger.tbl ">
  <modulepath>
    <path refid="cst-modules" />
  </modulepath>
</sdf-to-table>
```

XT Tasks: Stratego compiler

```
<path id="example.modules">  
  <pathelement location="modules"/>  
</path>
```

```
<target name="compile">  
  <stratego-compile  
    module="OrderCalc"  
    destdir="build">  
    <modulepath refid="example.modules"/>  
  </stratego-compile>  
</target>
```


XT Tasks: Stratego compiler

```
<stratego-compile
  module=" ${src} /cst-to-ast/Tiger-Desugar "
  main="Tiger-Desugar "
  destdir=" ${build} /bin">

  <modulepath>
    <path refid="tiger-cst-modules" />
    <path refid="tiger-ast-modules" />
  </modulepath>
</stratego-compile>
```

XT Tasks: To do

- implement tasks to compile the Tiger compiler
- lazyness in tasks, dependency checking
- implement pipes to make easy pipelining of tools possible
- tasks like JUnit/JUnitReport for SUnit

XT Tasks: Pipe problem

Ant has no core support for pipes

- causes:
 - Intermediate files
 - Tasks should provide many different views (not atomic)
- solution: Ant has a TaskContainer, which could be used to implement a pipe

XT Tasks: Pipe

- Let pipe be a TaskContainer. The sub-task must implement some 'Pipeable' interface.

```
<pipe in="${src}/grammar/Main.sdf "  
      out="${build}/share/Tiger.tbl">  
  <pack-sdf/>  
  <asfix-yield/>  
  <sdf-to-table/>  
</pipe>
```

Some features of Ant 2.0

- better design of tasks: extract functionality for reuse
- extraction of common attributes in AspectHandlers
- better support for container tasks
- lazy-instantiation of tasks
- tasks will provide DTDs/schema's
- compose build files from multiple sources
- better integration of new tasks
- a logo!

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That's it