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Gradle command line cheat sheet

How can you read it before I get a great refactoring in my diabetes project. One of the chosen tools that are useful for my beautiful design is the gradle. It's really a new topic in my coding life, so I... Continue reading Posted in gradle, Tagged build tools, build.gradle, building, cheat sheet, cheatsheet, gradle, gradle cheat sheet, gradle cheatsheet, project, tool, tools The command-line interface is one of the main methods of interaction with Gradle. The following serves as a reference for performing and customizing gradle's use of a command line or when writing scripts or configuring continuous integration. The use of gradle wrapper is highly encouraged. You must override ./gradlew or gradlew.bat to gradle in all of the following examples when using the Wrapper. Running Gradle on the command line is in accordance with the following structure. Options are allowed before and after task names. gradle [taskName...] [option-name...] If multiple tasks are specified, they must be separated with one space. Options that accept values can be specified with or without = between the option and the argument; however, it is recommended to use =. Options that allow behavior have long-form options with inverse specified with --no-. The following are opposite. --build-cache --no-build-cache Many long form options have short-option equivalents. The following are equivalent: Instantly share code, notes, and snippets. You cannot perform this action at this time. You signed up with another tab or window. Recharge to update your session. Instantly share code, notes, and snippets. Cheatsheet of Gradle Commands and Config You cannot perform this action at this time. You signed up with another tab or window. Recharge to update your session. You went out on another account or window. Recharge to update your session. gradle build gradle build --scan # Create code-checking gradle tasks # List gradle tasks goals --all gradle cleanup Generate the gradlew wrapper from within the project directory Use the wrapper ./gradlew <gradle options=> Try to summarize some common command for gradle: Run a specific test case ./gradlew test --tests abc.test.XyzTest Run a specific class Basically you can use JavaExec to accomplish this task, for example, you can add a run task to your build.gradle file: task execute(type:JavaExec) { main = mainClasspath = sourceSets.main.runtimeClasspath } To run a specific class, gradle -PmainClass=Foo Bar run Note: mainClass is the name of the class you want to run and passed the command line. ./gradlew test --tests abc.test.XyzTest Generate folder structure # for Java gradle init -java-library type # The standard java-library project has the following features enabled : # Uses the java plugin # Uses the jcenter dependency repository # Uses JUnit </gradle> </gradle> # Test Has directories in conventional locations for source code # Contains a sample class and unit test, if there are no existing source or test files # more options for java project gradle init -type java-library -test-spock framework: Uses Spock for testing instead of gradle project gradle dependencies gradle htmlDependencyReport ## for sub-projects gradle sub-project-name:dependencies gradle sub-project-name:htmlDependencyReport or if you want to show dependencies for all your sub-projects, add the following to your top-level build subprojects.gradle { task listTodependencies (type : DependencyReportTask) {} } Lock dependencies You can use dynamic dependency versions and still block them in specific versions with the Gradle Dependency Lock Plugin(of the Netflix Nebula Plugins project. gradle gerlock saveLock Use artifact from a local project Sometimes you may want to use an artifact from a local project where you may have some local changes that have not yet been pushed to the artifact. Suppose you have two projects (A, B), and you want to use a local build of project B in project A. For this, you need: In both projects make sure you have the maven plugin added, and also have mavenLocation in the repository configuration. apply plugin: 'maven' buildscript { repositories { mavenLocal() maven { url 'http://your official artifact config' } } } Note, if you have sub-projects for each project, make sure that the above is applied to all sub-projects. In Project B Use gradle publishToMavenLocal to publish the build artifact to your local maven repository. Once done, you should be able to find the build artifact in your local maven repository \$user.home/.m2/repositories. NOTE that this requires that the maven-publish plugin be added to the projects. delete test and/or check gradle clean build -x check -x test Configure jvm args in gradle properties That will configure the jvm args for construction tools. org.gradle.jvmargs=-Xmx2g -XX:MaxMetaspaceSize=1024m -XX:MaxPermSize=1024m -XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError -Dfile.encoding=UTF-8 For Client VMs, you need to use JVM_OPTS For more information, check out: disable gradle daemon enable registry output for gradle test / testLogging { events started, ignored, failed, standardError } Define a gradle task that performs a runAllArtillery command task (type: Exec) { description Run artillery simulation load load group commandLine cmd, /c, artillery, run, -o, report.json, ./src/artillery/artillery-demo.yml } see details here TestLoggingContainer Updated: September 23, 2016 This article aims to function as a gradle in a nutshell. I'll try to keep it as concise as possible while I try to play as many frequently used gradle operations as possible. Task Chain task compile { doLast { println 'compile source' } } task compileTest(dependsOn: compile) { doLast { println 'compiling unit tests' } } gradle compileTest Above command will run the task compile first and then compile the test. Excluding tasks with -x #gradle compile -x compile task names abbreviating camel initials #gradle -p subdir compile Listing all tasks #gradle -q tasks list project dependencies #gradle -q dependencies ListR build gradle build script dependencies Precheck the order of tasks Use the -m flag to simulate the execution (dry run) of the task. It will list all tasks in execution. gradle -m build using gradlew instead of gradle If you feel gradle installation and keep the same version on all users is a burden, you can use the gradle wrapper. The gradle wrapper is the gradle script that can be kept at the root of the project and checkin into your code store so that all users have it. Once done, all gradle commands can be executed as ./gradlew instead of gradle. After the gradle task installs the gradle wrapper. gradle wrapper --gradle-version 2.0 Dependencies can be declared following dependency configuration dependencies { compile 'org.hibernate:hibernate-core:3.6.7.Final' } Syntax is compile 'group:name:version' We need to tell gradle the source from where dependencies can be downloaded. It is done through the following configuration: repositories { mavenCentral(), jcenter() } Variables for script gradle Variables declared in the gradle.properties file is available for use in gradle file. If the variable has prefix systemProps, those are available as the system variable. The system variable is accessed as System.properties['variable_name'] User-specific variables can be set in gradle.properties on-premises <User-Home>/gradle/gradle.properties user-specific variables get precedence over project-specific gradle.properties to be continued... Project Weight Objective Designing Resilient Architectures 34% Defining Performance Architectures 24% Secure Application and 26% Architectures Designing Cost Optimized Architectures 10% Defining Operationally Excellent Architectures 6% Those who have worked with DynamoDB long enough will be aware of DynamoDB's complicated scaling policies. It allows the explicitly set requests per second (units by </User-Home> </User-Home> but to simplify let's just say request per second). The user can do so to read as well as write operations. At any time the user can increase or decrease the provision capacity of the DynamoDB web console and this will reflect immediately. It seems all right..... Or not? What if you set the provisioned capacity to 1000 req per second, but the load on the server is only 100 req per second during the day? You lose your sweaty money for the 900 reqes per second. And if you set it to 1000 req per second and then perform Stack Driver Setup Step 1: Create Project Stackring Navigate to After you log in, you will be redirected to the project creation page. To manage multiple environments of your application it is advisable that you create only two projects. One for production ENV and one for non-prod. Even though you can have multiple non-production environments, but having a project stackable by application env is overkill. So let's start with the production project. For this tutorial, I'll create the CodeHooDoo-Prod project. Once you create the project, StackDriver will ask you to link your AWS account resources to monitor. But because AWS CloudWatch has good monitoring and alert support, you can skip this. Continue clicking continue until you reach the monitoring console. Click the registry. This is where you'll get all the logs from your application server. Step 2: Download the Browse Backt authentication key for .

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