



链滴

学习Gradle 2 基本的构建脚本介绍

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<h2>1、项目和任务</h2>

<p>Gradle 构建脚本包括两个最基本的概念，就是项目（projects）和任务（tasks）。</p>

<p>项目是指我们的构建产物（比如jar包）或实施产物（比如web application等）。Gradl构建脚本包含一个或多个项目。</p>

<p>任务是指不可分的最小工作单元，执行构建工作（比如编译一些类文件、创建jar文件、生成java oc以及发布架构文档到仓库等）。一个项目包含一个或多个任务。</p>

<h2>2、Hello World!! </h2>

<p>下面我们学习一个简单的hello world例子来简单认识一下Gradle构建脚本。</p>

<p>新建文件：build.gradle</p>

<p>添加内容：</p>

<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">

```
<pre>task hello {
  doLast {
    println <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span>Hello world!<span class="pl-pds">'</span></span></pre>
  }
}</pre>
```

</div>

<p>使用命令行进入build.gradle所在目录，执行：gradle hello，输出：</p>

<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">

```
<pre>:hello
Hello world<span class="pl-k">!</span></pre>
```

BUILD SUCCESSFUL</pre>

</div>

<p>在这个例子中build.gradle 文件就是一个构建脚本（严格的说，这是一个构建配置脚本），这个本定义了一个项目以及项目包含的任务。</p>

<p>Gradle是领域驱动设计的构建工具，在它的实现当中，Project接口对应上面的project概念，Task接口对应上面的task概念，实际上除此之外还有一个重要的领域对象，即Action，对应的是task里面体的某一个操作。一个project由多个task组成，一个task也是由多个action组成。</p>

<p>当执行gradle hello的时候，Gradle就会去调用这个hello task来执行给定操作(Action)。这个操作其实就是一个用Groovy代码写的闭包，代码中的task是Project类里的一个方法，通过调用这里的task方法创建了一个Task对象，并在对象的doLast方法中传入 println 'Hello world!' 这个闭包。这个闭包就是一个Action。</p>

<p>Task是Gradle里定义的一个接口，表示上述概念中的task。它定义了一系列的诸如doLast, doFirst等抽象方法，具体可以看gradle api里org.gradle.api.Task的文档。</p>

<h2>3、使用快捷键定义任务</h2>

<p>doLast还有另外一种简单的写法：</p>

<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">

```
<pre>task hello <span class="pl-k">&lt;&lt;</span> {
  println <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span>Hello world!<span class="pl-pds">'</span></span></pre>
}</pre>
```

</div>

<p>执行gradle hello 命令，输出结果与之前的相同。也就是我们把像doLast这样的代码，直接简化<<这个符号了。这其实是Gradle利用了Groovy的操作符重载的特性，把左位移操作符实现为将action加到task的最后，相当于调用doLast方法。看Gradle的api文档里对doLast()和leftShift()这两个法的介绍，可知它们的作用是一样的，所以在这里，<<左移操作符即doLast的简写方式。</p>

[4、脚本即代码](https://github.com/HassanChia/Blog/blob/master/source/_posts/gradle/learn-gradle-ch2-basic-scripts.md#4脚本即代码)

在Gradle的构建脚本中，可以使用Groovy代码以实现更强大的功能。

例1:

```
task upper {
    String someString = 'mY_nAmE'
    println "Original: " + someString
    println "Upper case: " + someString.toUpperCase()
}
```

执行gradle upper, 输出:

```
:upper
Original: mY_nAmE
Upper case: MY_NAME
```

BUILD SUCCESSFUL

例2:

```
task count {
    4.times { print "$it" }
}
```

执行gradle count, 输出:

```
:count
0 1 2 3
BUILD SUCCESSFUL
```

[5、任务依赖](https://github.com/HassanChian/Blog/blob/master/source/_posts/gradle/learn-gradle-ch2-basic-scripts.md#5任务依赖)

1、在脚本中定义任务依赖:

```
task hello {
    println "Hello world!"
}
task intro(dependsOn: hello) {
    println "I'm Gradle"
}
```

执行gradle intro, 输出:

```
:hello
```

```
Hello world<span class="pl-k">!</span>
:intro
l<span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span>m Gradle</span>
```

```
<span class="pl-s">BUILD SUCCESSFUL</span></pre>
```

```
</div>
<p>2、任务可以依赖尚未出现的任务: </p>
<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">
<pre>task taskX(dependsOn: <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span>taskY<span class="pl-pds">'</span></span>) <span class="pl-k">&lt;&lt;</span> {
    println <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span>taskX<span class="pl-pds">'</span></span>
}
task taskY <span class="pl-k">&lt;&lt;</span> {
    println <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span>taskY<span class="pl-pds">'</span></span>
}</pre>
</div>
```

<p>本例中任务taskX依赖taskY, 但是taskY在taskX之后才定义。执行gradle taskX, 输出: </p>

```
<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">
<pre>:taskY
taskY
:taskX
taskX
```

```
BUILD SUCCESSFUL</pre>
```

```
</div>
<h2><a id="user-content-6动态任务" class="anchor" href="https://github.com/HassanChian/Blog/blob/master/source/_posts/gradle/learn-gradle-ch2-basic-scripts.md#6动态任务" aria-hidden="true"></a>6、动态任务</h2>
```

<p>我们可以使用Groovy的语法动态创建任务, 例如: </p>

```
<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">
<pre>4.<span class="pl-c1">times</span> { counter -<span class="pl-k">&gt;</span>
    task <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">"</span>task<span class="pl-smi">$counter</span><span class="pl-pds">"</span></span> <span class="pl-k">&lt;&lt;</span> {
        println <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">"</span>l'm task number <span class="pl-smi">$counter</span><span class="pl-pds">"</span></span>
    }
}</pre>
</div>
```

<p>执行gradle -q task1, 输出: </p>

```
<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">
<pre>:task1
l<span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span>m task number 1</span>
```

```
<span class="pl-s">BUILD SUCCESSFUL</span></pre>
```

```
</div>
<h2><a id="user-content-7操纵任务" class="anchor" href="https://github.com/HassanChian/Blog/blob/master/source/_posts/gradle/learn-gradle-ch2-basic-scripts.md#7操纵任务" aria-hidden="true"></a>7、操纵任务</h2>
```

<p>已经创建的任务可以通过api（例1用到的api是dependsOn）进行访问。</p>

<p>例1：给一个任务添加依赖</p>

```
<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">
```

```
<pre>4.<span class="pl-c1">times</span> { counter -<span class="pl-k">&gt;</span></pre>
    task <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">"</span></span>task<span class="pl-smi">$count
er</span><span class="pl-pds">"</span></span> <span class="pl-k">&lt;&lt;</span> {
    println <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">"</span></span>I'm task number <span clas
="pl-smi">$counter</span><span class="pl-pds">"</span></span> </span>
}
}
task0.dependsOn task2, task3</pre>
```

```
</div>
```

<p>执行gradle task0，输出</p>

```
<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">
```

```
<pre>:task2
```

```
I<span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span></span>m task number 2</span>
```

```
<span class="pl-s">:task3</span>
```

```
<span class="pl-s">I<span class="pl-pds">'</span></span></span>m task number 3
```

```
:task0
```

```
I<span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span></span>m task number 0</span>
```

```
<span class="pl-s">BUILD SUCCESSFUL</span></pre>
```

```
</div>
```

<p>例2：给一个任务添加行为</p>

```
<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">
```

```
<pre>task hello <span class="pl-k">&lt;&lt;</span> {
```

```
    println <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">"</span></span>Hello Earth<span class="pl-pds"
>'</span></span>
```

```
}
```

```
hello.doFirst {
```

```
    println <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span></span>Hello Venus<span class="pl-pd
">'</span></span>
```

```
}
```

```
hello.doLast {
```

```
    println <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span></span>Hello Mars<span class="pl-pds"
>'</span></span>
```

```
}
```

```
hello <span class="pl-k">&lt;&lt;</span> {
```

```
    println <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span></span>Hello Jupiter<span class="pl-p
s">'</span></span>
```

```
</pre>
```

```
</div>
```

<p>执行gradle hello，输出：</p>

```
<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">
```

```
<pre>:hello
```

```
Hello Venus
```

```
Hello Earth
```

```
Hello Mars
```

```
Hello Jupiter
```

```
BUILD SUCCESSFUL</pre>
```

```
</div>
```

任务先执行了doFirst, 再按顺序执行了doLast ("<<"可以理解为doLast的别名, 所以相同api方法将按照配置文件顺序执行) </p>

<h2>8、自定义属性</h2>

<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">

```
task myTask {
    ext.myProperty = <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">"</span>myValue<span clas
="pl-pds">"</span></span>
}
task printTaskProperties <span class="pl-k">&lt;&lt;</span> {
    println myTask.myProperty
}</pre>
```

</div>

<p>执行gradle printTaskProperties, 输出: </p>

<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">

```
<pre>:printTaskProperties
myValue
```

BUILD SUCCESSFUL</pre>

</div>

<h2>9、默认任务</h2>

<p>gradle允许在构建过程中配置一个或多个任务作为默认任务来执行, 例如: </p>

<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">

```
<pre>defaultTasks <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span>clean<span class="pl
pds">'</span></span>, <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span>run<span class
"pl-pds">'</span></span>
```

```
task clean <span class="pl-k">&lt;&lt;</span> {
```

```
    println <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span>Default Clean
ng!<span class="pl-pds">'</span></span>
```

```
}
```

```
task run <span class="pl-k">&lt;&lt;</span> {
```

```
    println <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span>Default Runn
ng!<span class="pl-pds">'</span></span>
```

```
}
```

```
task other <span class="pl-k">&lt;&lt;</span> {
```

```
    println <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">'</span>I'm not a def
ult task!<span class="pl-pds">'</span></span>
```

```
</pre>
```

</div>

<p>执行 gradle , 输出: </p>

<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">

```
<pre>:clean
Default Cleaning<span class="pl-k">!</span>
```

```
:run
Default Running<span class="pl-k">!</span></pre>
```

```
BUILD SUCCESSFUL</pre>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<h2><a id="user-content-10dagdirected-acyclic-graph有向非循环图配置" class="anchor" href="https://github.com/HassanChiang/Blog/blob/master/source/_posts/gradle/learn-gradle-ch-basic-scripts.md#10dagdirected-acyclic-graph有向非循环图配置" aria-hidden="true"></a>1、DAG (Directed acyclic graph, 有向非循环图) 配置</h2>
```

Gradle构建的生命周期包含初始化阶段、配置阶段和执行阶段。Gradle使用DAG来记录任务执行的顺序。配置阶段完成后，Gradle就明确了所有需要被执行的任务，这些任务将被存储到taskGraph。Gradle提供了一个钩子来使用这个(taskGraph)信息。下面这个例子我们将判断taskGraph是否包含release任务来确定项目发布的版本号。</p>

```
<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">
```

```
<pre>task distribution <span class="pl-k">&lt;&lt;</span> {
    println <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">"</span></span>We build the zip with version=
<span class="pl-smi">$version</span><span class="pl-pds">"</span></span> </pre>
```

```
task release(dependsOn: <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">"</span></span>distribution<span class="pl-pds">'</span></span>
) <span class="pl-k">&lt;&lt;</span> {
```

```
println <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">"</span></span>We release n
w<span class="pl-pds">'</span></span> }
```

```
gradle.taskGraph.whenReady {taskGraph -<span class="pl-k">&gt;</span>
```

```
<span class="pl-k">if</span> (taskGraph.hasTask(release)) {
```

```
version = <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">"</span></span>1.0<span class="pl-pds">'</span></span>
<span class="pl-pds">'</span></span></pre>
```

```
} <span class="pl-k">else</span> {
```

```
version = <span class="pl-s"><span class="pl-pds">"</span></span>1.0-SNAP
HOT<span class="pl-pds">'</span></span></pre>
```

```
}
```

```
</pre>
```

```
</div>
```

<p>执行 gradle distribution , 输出: </p>

```
<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">
```

```
<pre>:distribution
We build the zip with version=1.0-SNAPSHOT
```

```
BUILD SUCCESSFUL</pre>
```

```
</div>
```

<p>执行gradle release , 输出: </p>

```
<div class="highlight highlight-source-shell">
```

```
<pre>:distribution
We build the zip with version=1.0
:release
We release now
```

```
BUILD SUCCESSFUL</pre>
```

```
</div>
```