

# Beehive Ant Macros

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## 1. Overview

The Beehive distribution includes several Ant macros to assist developers creating Ant build files for NetUI Page Flow, Controls and Web Services. These macros are located in the `<BeehiveHome>/ant/beehive-tools.xml` file.

To use any of these macros import the beehive-tools file into your Ant script:

```
<import file="${beehive.home}/ant/beehive-tools.xml"/>
```

## 2. The build-controls Ant Macro

This macro uses the Java 5 Annotation Processing Tool (apt) for control generation and compilation. Any .java files generated by this macro can be found in the directory specified by the `tempdir` parameter.

`build-controls` accepts the following parameters:

| Parameter Name            | Required | Description                                                |
|---------------------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>srcdir</code>       | Yes      | The directory containing the controls to build.            |
| <code>destdir</code>      | Yes      | The destination directory for the compiled controls files. |
| <code>tempdir</code>      | Yes      | A temporary directory for any generated java files.        |
| <code>classpathref</code> | Yes      | A classpath reference for building the controls. Required. |

### 2.1. Sample

The following project has a source directory, a destination directory, and a temporary directory for generated files.

```
project
  build
    classes
  src
  tempsrc
```

For this project, the `build-controls` call would look like this:

```
<build-controls srcdir="project/src"
```

```

destdir="project/build/classes"
tempdir="project/tempsrc"
classpathref="build.classpath"/>

```

### 3. The build-pageflows Ant Macro

This macro is intended for the compilation of the **Page Flow** portions of a web application. This macro will **not** compile controls inside of a web application. If the web application contains controls, they must be compiled first using the `build-controls` macro (see above). Once the compilation of the controls is complete, the page flows within the web app can be compiled.

`build-pageflows` accepts the following parameters:

| Parameter Name             | Required | Description                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>srcdir</code>        | Yes      | The root directory which will be scanned for source files.                                                                                                   |
| <code>classpathref</code>  | Yes      | The classpath reference for building page flows.                                                                                                             |
| <code>sourcepathref</code> | No       | A reference to a path that contains all the source roots. Defaults to a path that contains <code>\${srcdir}</code> and <code>\${srcdir}/WEB-INF/src</code> . |
| <code>webcontentdir</code> | No       | The root location for web content (e.g., JSPs, <code>web.xml</code> , etc.). Defaults to <code>\${srcdir}</code> .                                           |
| <code>destdir</code>       | No       | The directory for compiled classes and generated resources. Defaults to <code>\${srcdir}/WEB-INF/classes</code> .                                            |
| <code>tempdir</code>       | No       | The directory for temporary .java files, copied from page flows (etc.) with non-.java extensions. Defaults to <code>\${srcdir}/WEB-INF/.tmpbeansrc</code> .  |

#### 3.1. Samples

Consider a simple project with the following structure:

```
project
```

```

WEB-INF
  classes
  lib
  src
  web.xml

```

For this project, the build-pageflows call would look like this:

```
<build-pageflows srcdir="project" classpathref="webapp.build.classpath"/>
```

In a more complex project, web content, source, and the target (build) directory may be in different places:

```

project
  src
  web
    WEB-INF
      lib
      web.xml
build
  webapp

```

In this case, the build-pageflows call would be:

```
<build-pageflows srcdir="project/src"
  webcontentdir="project/web"
  destdir="project/build/webapp/WEB-INF/classes"
  classpathref="webapp.build.classpath"/>
```

## 4. The build-schemas Ant Macro

This macro can be used to parse an XML Schema or Apache XMLBeans xsdconfig file into Apache XMLBeans. It is really just a wrapper for the XMLBean schema compiler which is part of the Apache XMLBeans distribution.

build-schemas accepts the following parameters:

| Parameter Name | Required | Description                                                                |
|----------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| srcdir         | Yes      | The directory containing XML Schemas or XMLBeans xsdconfig files to build. |
| destdir        | Yes      | The directory to use for files generated during an XSD build.              |

### 4.1. Sample

In this example, schemas are being built from a webapp's WEB-INF/schemas to WEB-INF/classes.

```
<build-schemas srcdir="WEB-INF/schemas" destdir="WEB-INF/classes"/>
```

## 5. The build-webservices Ant Macro

This macro is intended for the compilation of the **web service** portions of a web application. This macro will **not** compile controls inside of a web application. If the web application contains controls, they must be compiled first using the `build-controls` macro (see above). Once the compilation of the controls is complete, the web services within the web app can be compiled.

`build-webservices` accepts the following parameters:

| Parameter Name            | Required | Description                                                         |
|---------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>srcdir</code>       | Yes      | The directory containing web services to build.                     |
| <code>destdir</code>      | Yes      | The destination directory for the compiled web service files.       |
| <code>tempdir</code>      | Yes      | A temporary directory for any generated java files.                 |
| <code>classpathref</code> | Yes      | A classpath reference for building the web service files. Required. |

### 5.1. Sample

The following project has a source directory, a destination directory, and a temporary directory for generated files.

```
project
  build
  classes
  src
  tempsrc
```

For this project, the `build-webservices` call would look like this:

```
<build-webservices srcdir="project/src"
  destdir="project/build/classes"
  tempdir="project/tempsrc"
  classpathref="build.classpath"/>
```