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Add repository gradle

Gradle add artifactory repository. Add maven repository gradle. Add maven local repository gradle. Add plugin repository gradle. Gradle add nexus repository. Add maven repository gradle android. Gradle add jar to local repository. Add sonatype repository gradle.

Maven and Ivy Repository support the use of different transport protocols. At the moment the following protocols are supported: Table 2. Transport protocols Repository Credential type file types None HTTP Username / Password HTTPS Username / Password SFTP Access key Username / password S3 / secret key / session token or default credentials Dell 'Application Variables of the GCS environment come from well-known files, environment variables, etc. Å ¢ Å ¢ Username and password must never be controlled in plain text in version control as part of the BUILD file. You can store credentials in a local gradle.properties file and use one of the gradle plugin sources open for encryption and consume credentials for the plugin credentials. The transport protocol is part of the URL definition for a repository. The following build script shows how to create a Maven and Ivy Repository based on http: Example 15. Declaration of a) ivy Maven and repository Ivy Groovykotlin Repository Maven Build.Gradle {{URL " maven2 "{uri" "}} The following example shows how to declare repository SFTP: Example 16. Using the SFTP protocol for a repository Repository Build.Gradle Groovykotlin {{URL Maven" SFTP : / Password 22 / repo "credentials {username" user "password": / file.mycompany.com:22/maven2 "credentials {username" user "password" password "}} {uri ivy" sftp: //repo.mycompany .com "}} } When using an AWS S3 sustained repository you need to authenticate using AWS CREDENTIALS, providing key access and a private key. The following example shows how to declare a S3 sustained AWS credentials of the repository and they provide: Example 17. Declaration of a S3 Backup Maven and Ivy Repository Groovykotlin Repository Maven Build.Gradle {{URL "S3: // MyCompanyBucket / Maven2" Credentials (Awscredentials) {accesskey "somekey" secret key "somesecret" // optional sessionontoken "sometstoken"}} {uri ivy "s3: // mycompanybucket / ivyrepo" credentials {awscredentials} {accesskey "somekey" secret key "somesecret" // optional SESSITIONTOKEN "SOMESTSTOKEN"}} } It is also possible to delegate all credentials to AWS SDK using AWSIMAuthentication. The following example shows how to do: Example 18. Declaration of a S3 Backup Repository Maven and Ivy Using iam Groovykotlin Repository Maven Build.Gradle {{URL "S3: // MyCompanyBucket / Maven2" Authentication (AWSIMAuthentication) // Load from Role EC2 or EPV VAR}} {url ivy "S3: // MyCompanyBucket / Ivyrepo" Authentication (AWSIM (AWSIMAuthentication))} } When using a Google Cloud Storage supported Application Predefined Repository Credentials will be used without additional configuration required: Example 19. Statement of a Google Cloud Storage supported Repository Maven and Ivy using the default credentials of the Groovykotlin application Build.Gradle repository {"GCS: // mycompanybucket / maven2" maven {url} ivy {url "cgs: // mycompanybucket / ivyrepo" }} The following can be used to configure interactions with s3 repository: org.gradle.s3.endpoint used to ignore the AWS S3 endpoint when you Use a non-AWS, S3 compatible API, storage service. org.gradle.s3.maxerrortrerry Specifies the maximum number of attempts to a request if you reply to S3 servers with a HTTP 5xx status code. When not specified, a default value of 3. S3 scream is used are 'in virtual style hosted and must be in the following format S3: [.] // for example s3: //mybucket.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/maven/Release MyBucket is the name Bucket AWS S3. s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com the endpoint is optional specific region. / Maven / unlock is the AWS S3 key Unique of an object within a bucket) A proxy for S3 can be configured using the following system properties: https.proxyhost https.proxyport https.proxyuser https.proxypassword http.nuproxhosts if the 'org.gradle.s3.endpoint' Property has been specified with a http (not https) uri the following system proxy settings can be used: used: http.proxyport http.proxyuser http.proxypassword http.nonproxyhosts Some of the AWS S3 (EU-Central-1 - Frankfurt) regions require that all HTTP requests are signed in AWSA s signature version 4. It is recommended to specify S3 screaming containing The specific endpoint region using dries that require V4 signatures. for instance. S3: //somebucket.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/maven/release Å ¢ Å ¢ When a specific region endpoint is not specified for buckets require v4 signatures, gradle will use the default AWS region (US-east -1) And the following warning will appear on the console: the attempt to re-send the request to a | Å ¢. With AWS V4 authentication. To avoid this notice in the future, the use of region-specific endpoints for access buckets located in regions that require V4 signature. Can't specify the final point specific region for buckets that require V4 Signatures Means: 3 Return to AWS, as opposed to one, for each upload of files and downloads. Depending on the position - an increase network latencies and slowest builds. More probability of transmission errors. Some organizations can have more AWS account, for example one for each team. The AWS account of the bucket owner is often different from the publisher artifact and consumers. The bucket owner must be able to guarantee consumers access otherwise the artifacts will only be used on behalf of the Publisher s. This is done by adding the full-proprietary-control-checked ACL box to the loaded objects. Gradle will do this in every load. Make sure the publisher has the requested iam permission, PUTOBJECTACL (and PUTOBJECTVERSIONACL if versions bucket is activated), directly or through a presumed role IAM (depending on the case). You can read more to AWS S3 access permissions. The following system properties can be used to configure the interactions with Google Cloud Storage repositories: org.gradle.gcs.Endpoint used to ignore the endpoint of Google Cloud Storage when using a non-Google Cloud platform. Google Cloud Storage Compatible API, storage service. org.gradle.gcs.servicePath Used to ignore the path to Google Cloud Storage's main service, which Google Cloud Storage client builds requests aside, the default is /. Google Cloud Storage screams are 'in virtual style hosted and must be in the following GCS format: // for example GCS: // MyBucket / Maven / MyBucket Release is the name Bucket Google Cloud Storage . / Maven / Release is the key to Google Cloud Storage (unique identifier for an object within a bucket) when confosing a repository using HTTP or HTTPS transport protocols, plus authentication schemes are available. By default, gradle will try to use all the regimes that are supported by the Apache Httpclient library, documented here. In some cases, it can be preferable to explicitly specify which authentication schemes must be used when exchanging credentials with a remote server. When explicitly declared, only the schemes are used when authentication in a remote repository. You can specify the credentials for Maven repositories protected by basic authentication that use API: org.gradle.api.credentials.PasswordCredentials []. Example 20. Access to password protected Maven Repository Groovykotlin Build.Gradle Repository Maven {{URL " Credentials (Username "User" Password "password")}} a code For this example it can be found in samples / userguide / artifacts / defenderepository in the distribution Å ¢ -AllÅ ¢ of gradle. The following example shows how to configure a repository to use only API: []. Example 21. Configure repository to use only digesting Groovykotlin authentication Build.Gradle Repository Maven {{url 'https: // repo.mycompany.com/Maven2' Credentials {Username "User" Password "password"} {digest authentication (Digestauthentication)}} } Authentication schemes currently supported are: GradleÅ ¢ s default behavior is to present only the credentials when a server server authentication with a challenge in the form of an HTTP response 401. In some cases, the server will respond with a different code (ex. For repository hosted on GitHub A 404 is returned) causing the failure of the dependency resolution. To work around this behavior, the credentials can be sent to the server in advance. To enable the prior authentication is sufficient to configure the repository to explicitly use the basicaiuta scheme: Example 22. Configure the repository to use the prior authentication Groovykotlin build.gradle Repository maven {{url 'https: //repo.mycompany .com / maven2 'credentials {username "user" password "Password"} {Basic authentication (BasicAuthentication)}} } you can specify any HTTP header to the Maven repository that require secure token, or other oauth2 of HTTP header authentication using API: org.gradle.api.credentials.httpheadercredentials [] With API: org.gradle.authentication.http.httpheaderanuta> []. Example 23. Access to MAVEN repository protected header Groovykotlin Build.Gradle MAVEN repository {{URL " Credentials (httpheadercredentials) {name = "Private-token" Value = "token"} Authentication {header (httpheaderauthentication)}} } Å ¢ Å ¢ Å ¢ The code for this example can be found on samples / userguide / artifacts / definers of sfduce in the distribution Å ¢ ~ -At Å ¢ Å ¢ of Gradle. Gradle.

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