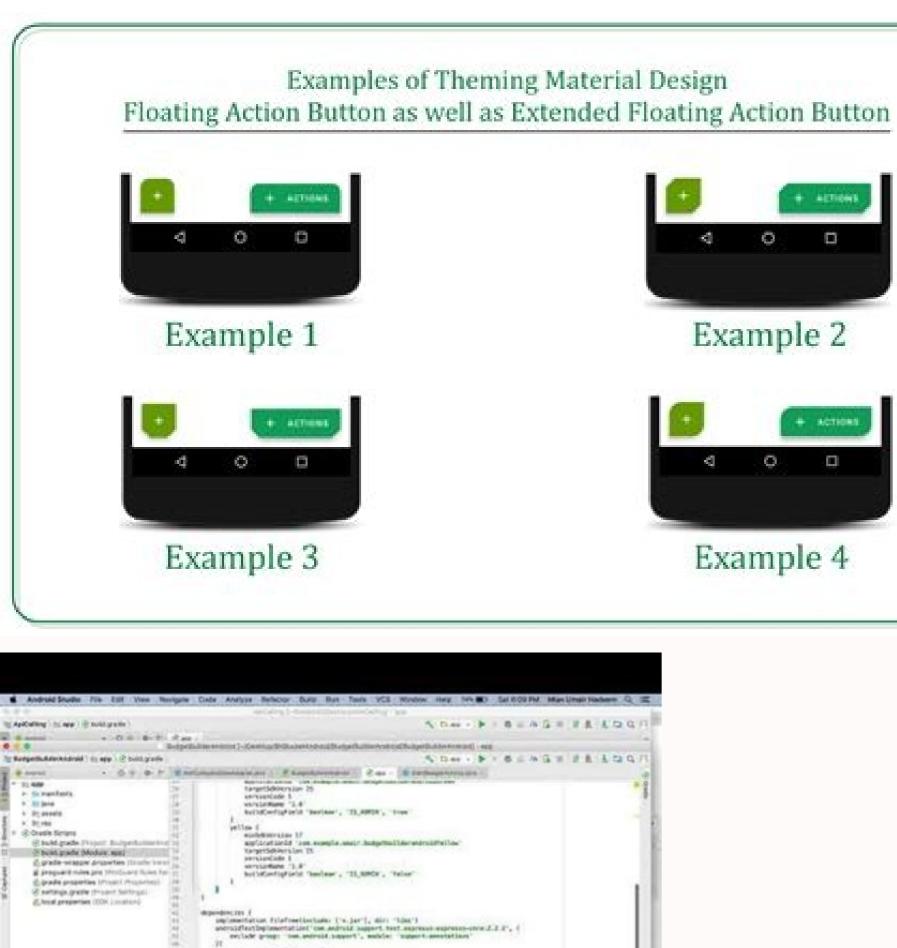
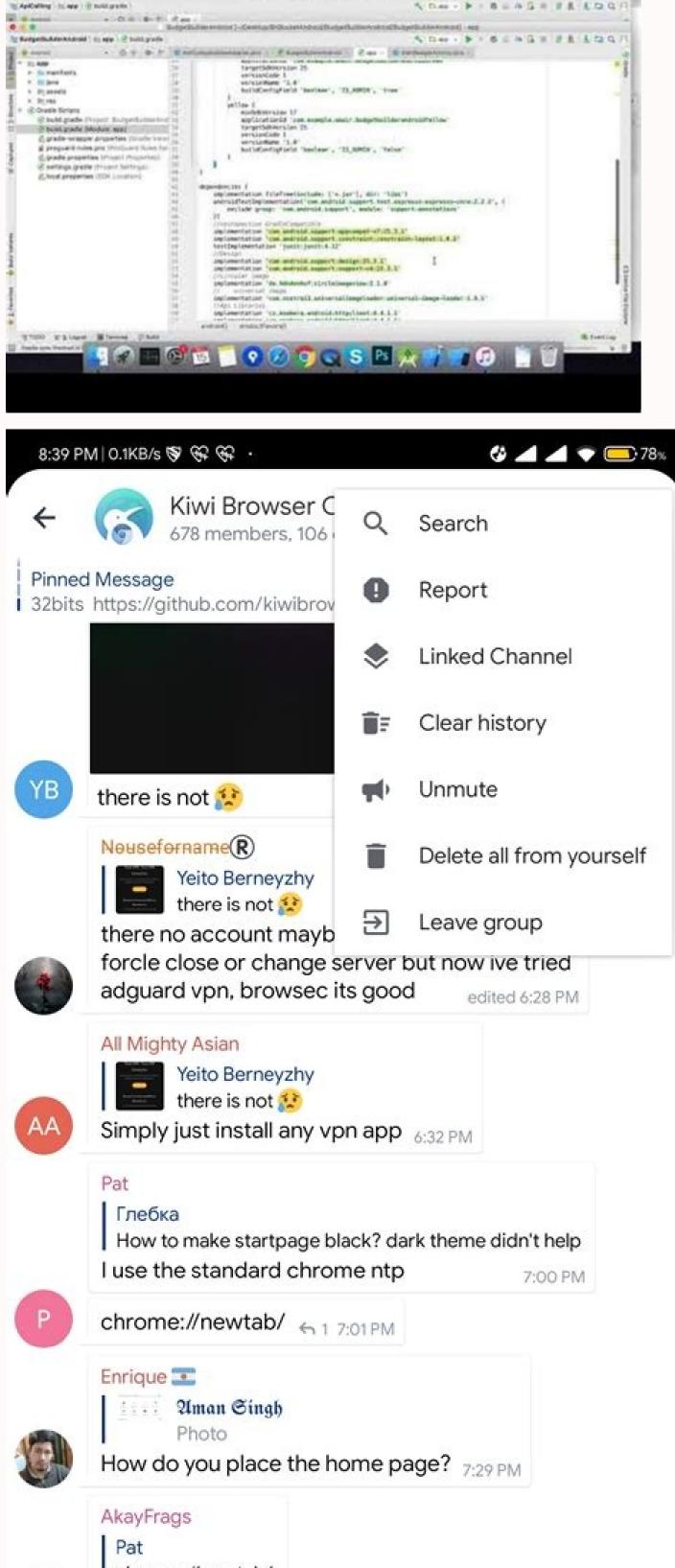
Gradle exclude dependency from implementation

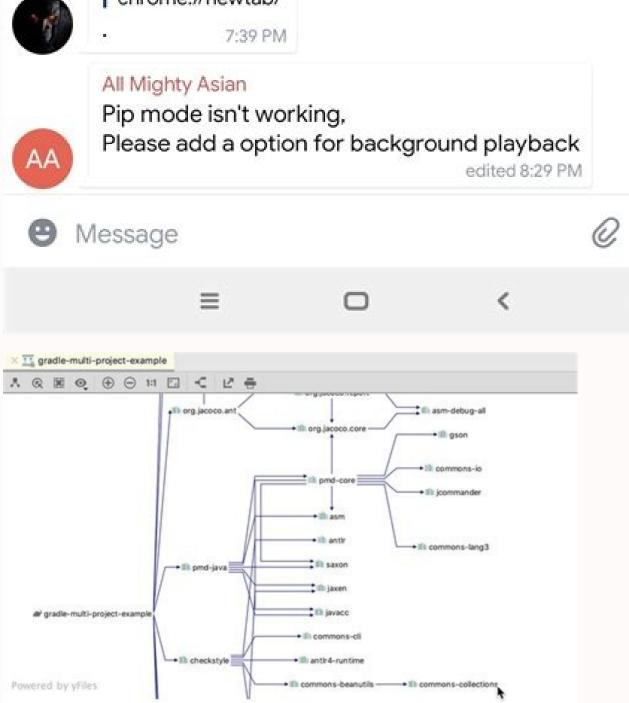
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Gradle exclude dependency from implementation project. Gradle dependency not importing. Gradle dependency exclude not working. Gradle implementation exclude not working.

By Arvind Rai, September 20, 2014 Gradle script downloads the JAR and the dependency. The scenario can be come in the situation to exclude transitive dependency. The scenario can be like 1. JAR version of transitive dependency is not available 2. Dependency is not available in specified location 3. Dependency by configuration 2. Exclude transitive dependency by configuration 2. Exclude transitive dependency by dependency To understand exclusion of transitive dependency, find a simple gradle script. build.gradle apply plugin: 'java' apply plugi 4.3.6.Final.jar jboss-logging-3.1.3.GA.jar jboss-logging-3.1.3.GA.jar jboss-logging-annotations-1.2.0.Beta1.jar jboss-transaction-api 1.2 spec-1.0.0.Final.jar antlr-2.7.7.jar jandex-1.1.0.Final.jar kibernate-jpa-2.1-api-1.0.0.Final.jar jboss-transaction-api 1.2 spec-1.0.0.Final.jar jboss-transaction-api 1. dependency for any JAR. Excluding Transitive Dependency by Configuration is preferable way. Using configuration we can exclude transitive dependency for module and group. First find the example of module and group. First find the example which will use module dependency as below. apply plugin: 'java' apply plugin mavenCentral() } dependencies { compile 'org hibernate: repositories { mavenCentral() } dependencies { compile.exclude group: 'org.jboss.logging' } We can also use the syntax as below to exclude the transitive dependency. apply plugin: 'java' apply plugin: 'eclipse' repositories { mavenCentral() } dependencies { compile 'org.hibernate:hibernate.core:4.3.6.Final' } configurations { all\*.exclude group: 'org.jboss.logging' } To exclude the transitive dependency using Depend core:4.3.6.Final') { exclude module: 'dom4j' exclude group: 'org.jboss.logging' } } In the example, I am using module and group both together, we can use separately too. The gradle script will filter module 'dom4j' and group both together, we can use separately too. The gradle script will filter module 'dom4j' and group both together, we can use separately too. The gradle script will filter module 'dom4j' and group both together, we can use separately too. dependencies from the project's runtimeClasspath configuration into the final JAR. The configurations to from which to source dependencies for the merging can be configured using the configurations property of the ShadowJar task type. compileClasspath configuration. This means any dependency declared in the runtimeOnly configurations attribute of a ShadowJar task. This is required. It maybe be tempting to specify configurations = [configurations.compile] but this will not have the intended effect, as configurations compile will try to delegate to the configurations property of the the Shadow is unable to distinguish between a jar file configuration, from a plugin perspective, shadow is unable to distinguish between a jar file configurations. included in the resource folder. This means that any jar found in a resource directory will be merged into the shadow jar the same as any other dependencies Individual dependencies can be filtered from the final JAR by using the dependencies block of a ShadowJar task. Dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods for resolving dependencies using the notations familiar from Gradle's a number of methods familiar fami configurations block. While not being able to filter entire transitive dependency graphs might seem like an oversight, it is necessary because it would not be possible to intelligently determine the build author's intended results when there is a common dependency between two 1st level dependencies when one is excluded and the other is not. # Using Regex Patterns to Filter Dependencies Can be filtered using regex patterns. Coupled with the :: notation for dependencies, this allows for excluding/including using any of these individual fields. Any of the individual fields can be safely absent and will function as though a wildcard was specified. The above code snippet is functionally equivalent to the previous example. This same pattern can be used for any of the dependency notation fields. # Programmatically Selecting Dependencies to be included, the dependencies block provides a method that accepts a Closure for selecting dependencies. Excluding a transitive dependency from something you depend on is often necessary to exclude unwanted libraries. Beware that the unwanted libraries. Beware that the unwanted library may be included by more than one dependency. To exclude JUnit 5 simply do: Check that no other dependencies include JUnit 4. Note the --configuration option. Be sure to specify the correct configuration. If unsure what configurations, just make sure this returns nothing: This section discusses optional dependencies and dependency exclusions. This will help users to understand what they are and when and how to use them. It also explains why exclusions are made on a per dependency basis instead of at the POM level. Optional dependencies are used when it's not possible (for whatever reason) to split a project into sub-modules. The idea is that some of the dependencies are only used for certain features in the project and will not be needed if that feature isn't used. Ideally, such a feature would be split into a sub-module that dependencies, since you'd need them all if you decided to use the subproject's functionality. However, since the project cannot be split up (again, for whatever reason), these dependencies are declared optional. If a user wants to use functionality related to an optional dependency, they have to redeclare that optional dependency exclusions are stop-gap solutions. Optional dependencies save space and memory. They prevent problematic jars that violate a license agreement or cause classpath issues from being bundled into a WAR, EAR, fat jar, or the like. A dependency is declared optional by setting the element to true in its dependency declaration: ... sample.ProjectA 1.0 compile true The diagram above says that Project-A depends on Project-B. When A declares B as an optional dependency in its POM, this relationship remains unchanged. It's just like a normal build where Project-A is a dependency in its POM, the optional nature of the dependency takes effect. Project-B is not included in the classpath of Project-X. You need to declare it directly in the POM of Project X for B to be included in X's classpath. Supports many databases such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, and several versions of Oracle. Each supported database requires an additional dependency on a driver jar. All of these dependencies are needed at compile time to build X2. However your project only uses one specific database and doesn't need drivers for the others. X2 can declare these dependencies as optional, so that when your project declares X2 as a direct dependency in its POM, all the drivers supported by the X2 are not automatically included in your project's classpath. Your project will have to include an explicit dependencies transitively, it is possible for unwanted dependencies to be included in your project's classpath. For example, a certain older jar may have security issues or be incompatible with the Java version you're using. To address this, Maven allows you to exclude specific dependencies. Exclusions are set on a specific dependency in your POM, and are targeted at a specific dependencies. dependency in which the exclusion was declared. Add an element in the element by which the project-B -> Project-B -> Project-B -> Project-F -> Project-F -> Project-C The diagram shows that Project-A depends on both Project-B and C. Project-B depends on Project-D. Project-D depends on both Project-E and F. By default, Project A's classpath will include: Suppose you don't want project-D's dependencies are missing from the repository, and you don't need the functionality in Project-B that depends on Project-D's dependencies are missing from the repository. anyway. Project-B's developers could have marked the dependency on Project-D true: sample.ProjectD 1.0-SNAPSHOT true Unfortunately, they didn't. As a last resort, you can exclude it on your own POM for Project-A like this: 4.0.0 sample.ProjectA 1.0-SNAPSHOT jar ... sample.ProjectB 1.0-SNAPSHOT sample.ProjectD 1.0-SNAPSHOT sample.Proj Project-D If you deploy Project-A to a repository, and Project-X declares a normal dependency on Project-A, will Project-D to run, so it won't be brought in as a transitive dependency of Project-A. Now, consider that Project-X depends on Project-Y, as in the diagram below: Project-X -> Project-Y -> Project-D. Therefore, it will NOT place an exclusion on Project-E. In this case, it's important that Project-D is not excluded globally, since it is a legitimate dependency of Project-Y. As another scenario, suppose the diagram below: Project-A -> Project-B -> Project-E -> Project-F -> Project-F -> Project-Y. As another scenario, suppose the diagram below: Project-A -> Project-B -> Project-F -> Project-F -> Project-Y. As another scenario, suppose the diagram below: Project-B -> Project-B -> Project-B -> Project-F -> entire dependency graph below the point at Project-E, but you don't move the exclusion to project-D, simply change the exclusion to project-D, simply change the exclusion to point at Project-E, but you don't move the exclusion to point at Project-D. up into multiple subprojects, each with nothing but normal dependencies. 4.0.0 sample.Project-B 1.0-SNAPSHOT jar ... sample.Project-B 1.0-SNAPSHOT If you get to the method of last resort and have to put in an exclusion, you should be absolutely certain which of your dependencies is bringing in that unwanted transitive dependency. If you truly want to ensure that a particular dependency appears nowhere in your classpath, regardless of path, the banned dependencies rule can be configured to fail the build if a problematic dependency is found. When the build fails, you'll need to add specific exclusions on each path the enforcer finds.

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