

# CodeArts Artifact

## FAQ

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# 1 Release Repo

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[Why Can't I Upload Files or Create Directories on the Release Repo Homepage Under CodeArts Artifact?](#)

[Can I Change the Dependency ID in pom.xml to Invoke a Specified JAR Package in Release Repo?](#)

[Files in the Recycle Bin of a Release Repo Cannot Be Restored](#)

## 1.1 Why Can't I Upload Files or Create Directories on the Release Repo Homepage Under CodeArts Artifact?

On the release repo homepage, the top-level directory names map to your project names. They are used to distinguish the project to which a software package belongs.

You can only browse files and directories in this directory and cannot upload files or create directories.

However, you can click a project name to access the project folder and upload files and create directories there.

## 1.2 Can I Change the Dependency ID in pom.xml to Invoke a Specified JAR Package in Release Repo?

No.

Packages in Release Repo are used for deployment, not as dependencies during build.

You can upload dependency packages to be referenced to Self-Hosted Repo.

## 1.3 Files in the Recycle Bin of a Release Repo Cannot Be Restored

### Symptom

A file cannot be restored on the recycle bin page. A message indicating that **duplicate file exists** is displayed.

### Cause Analysis

A file with the same name exists in the location to be restored in the repository.

### Solution

You can choose **Move and replace**, **Do not move**, or **Move and rename**.

**Move and replace:** The file restored from the recycle bin will replace the file with the same name in the restored location.

**Do not move:** Ignore the file restoration in the recycle bin.

**Move and rename:** The original file and the file in the recycle bin are retained in the restored location. The file restored from the recycle bin will be renamed.

# 2 Self-Hosted Repo

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[How Do I Upload Snapshots to the Self-hosted Maven Repo?](#)

[How Do I Call a Private Component from a Self-hosted Maven Repo?](#)

[Can I Call Software Packages in Self-hosted Repos During Local Builds?](#)

[Why Is Error Code 500 Returned When a Gradle Build Task Uploads a Maven Package?](#)

[Why Can't the Repository Receive Requests?](#)

[Why Did the Dependency WAR or JAR Files Fail to Be Downloaded?](#)

[Why Is Error 401 Returned When Uploading Maven Components to Self-hosted Repos?](#)

## 2.1 How Do I Upload Snapshots to the Self-hosted Maven Repo?

### Background

Snapshots can be uploaded in the following modes:

- [Uploading Snapshots](#)
- [Uploading Snapshots Using the Maven CLI](#)
- [Releasing Snapshots to the Self-hosted Maven Repo Through CodeArts Build](#)

### Uploading Snapshots

**Step 1** Log in to CodeArts.

**Step 2** Choose **Services > Artifact**, click the **Self-hosted Repos** tab, and find the corresponding repository.

**Step 3** Click the snapshot repository in the repository list. Click **Upload**. In the **Upload** dialog box displayed, select **GAV** as required.

There are two GAV definition modes.

GAV Definition Mode	Description
POM	GAV information is extracted from POM files.
GAV	GAV information is manually specified.

**Step 4** Set related parameters as prompted and upload the corresponding package.

----End

## Uploading Snapshots Using the Maven CLI

**Step 1** Access the **self-hosted Maven repo** homepage, and choose the snapshot repository in the repository list.

**Step 2** Click **Set Me Up** in the upper right corner. The **Configuration File** dialog box is displayed.


**Step 3** Configure the local Maven tool by following the configuration guide.

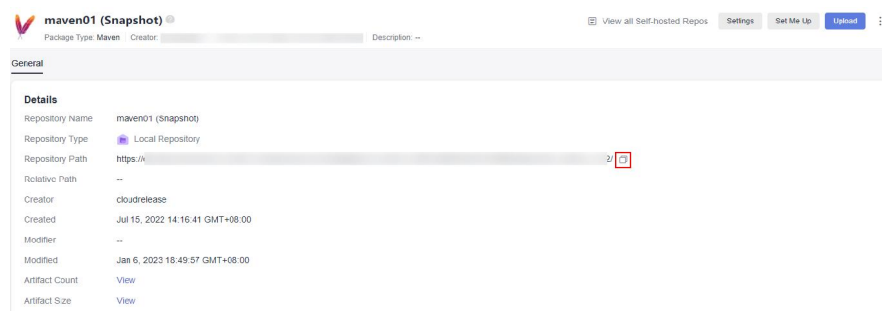
**Step 4** Run **mvn deploy** to upload the Maven project.

In the Maven CLI, access the directory where the **pom.xml** file of the Maven project is stored, then run the following command to upload a local JAR package:

```
mvn deploy:deploy-file -DgroupId=com. -DartifactId=aopalliance -Dversion=1.0-SNAPSHOT -Dpackaging=jar -Dfile=D:\aopalliance-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar -Durl={Maven Snapshot address} -DrepositoryId=snapshots
```

### NOTE

- Set **DgroupId**, **DartifactId**, **Dversion**, and **Dpackaging** as required.
- Set **Dfile** to the absolute path of the local JAR package.
- Set **Durl** to the Maven snapshot address, which can be obtained by clicking  in the following figure.



----End



## Releasing Snapshots to the Self-hosted Maven Repo Through CodeArts Build

**Step 1** Access the code repository, open the **pom.xml** file, and define the GAV information of the component to upload.

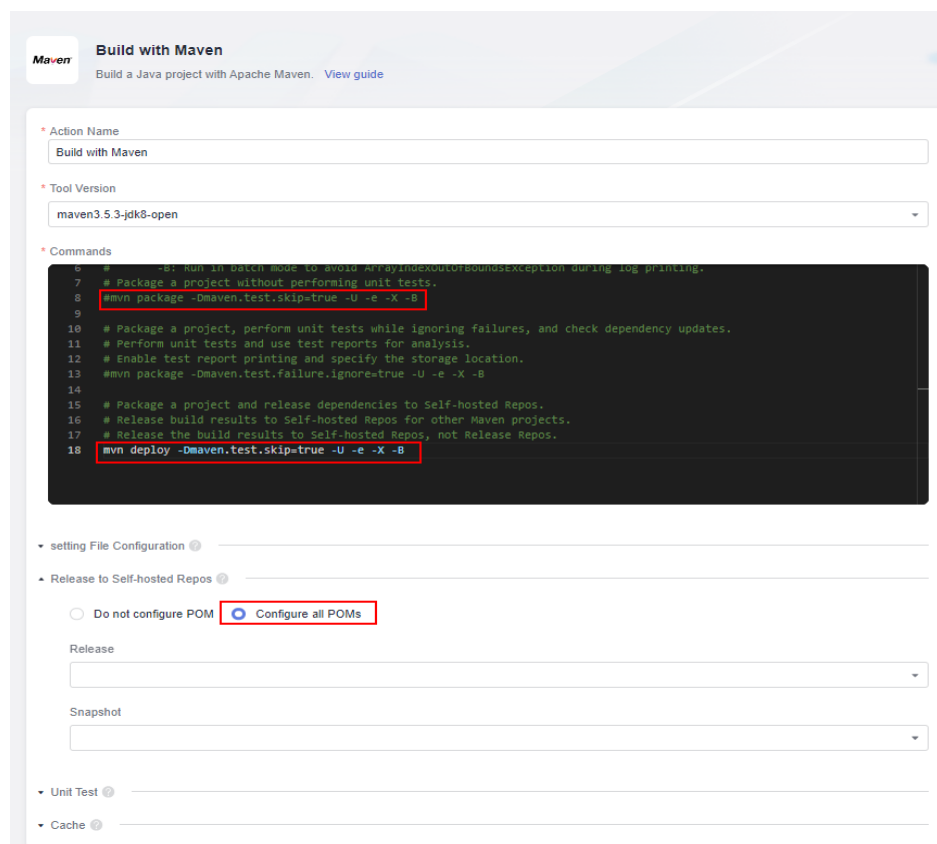


### NOTE

- When a build task is run, CodeArts Build identifies the component attributes uploaded to the self-hosted Maven repo based on the definition.
- **version:** Releases are uploaded by default. To upload a snapshot, add the suffix - **SNAPSHOT** to the value of **version**, for example, **1.0-SNAPSHOT**.

**Step 2** Edit a build task. Specifically, in the build action **Build with Maven**:

- In the command box, comment out the **mvn package** command (add # before the command) and uncomment the **mvn deploy** command (delete # before the command).
- Click **Release to Self-hosted Repos**, and select **Configure all POMs**.



**Step 3** Run the build task. After the build task is executed, you can find the generated Maven component in the self-hosted Maven repo.

----End

## 2.2 How Do I Call a Private Component from a Self-hosted Maven Repo?

**Step 1** Access the self-hosted repo, and click the name of a private component to open the file attribute page.

**Step 2** Obtain the dependency download address, copy it, and add it to the **pom.xml** file.

----End

## 2.3 Can I Call Software Packages in Self-hosted Repos During Local Builds?

Yes.

Go to the repository where the packages are stored and click **Set Me Up** in the upper right corner. Download the configuration file and modify it by following the guide.

## 2.4 Why Is Error Code 500 Returned When a Gradle Build Task Uploads a Maven Package?

### Symptom

A build task fails, and the log information similar to the following is displayed.

```
> Task :publishMavenPublicationToMavenRepository FAILED
FAILURE: Build failed with an exception.

* What went wrong:
Execution failed for task ':publishMavenPublicationToMavenRepository'.
> Failed to publish publication 'maven' to repository 'maven'
   > Could not write to resource 'https://devrepo.devcloud.huaweicloud.com/03/nexus/content/repositories/323aaa81851e42978ca4d3e7017ea94c_1_0/com/zzb/zzbFrame/0.0.1-SNAPSHOT/zzbFrame-0.0.1-20181025.085851-1.jar'.
   > Could not PUT 'https://devrepo.devcloud.huaweicloud.com/03/nexus/content/repositories/323aaa81851e42978ca4d3e7017ea94c_1_0/com/zzb/zzbFrame/0.0.1-SNAPSHOT/zzbFrame-0.0.1-20181025.085851-1.jar'. Received status code 500 from server:
```

### Cause Analysis

The release address, rather than the snapshot address, is set.

### Solution

Change the address to the snapshot address and upload the package again.

## 2.5 Why Can't the Repository Receive Requests?

### Symptoms

Local build task fails, **Connection reset** is displayed, and the log information similar to the following is displayed.

```
[ERROR] Failed to execute goal org.apache.maven.plugins:maven-deploy-plugin:2.7:deploy (default-deploy) on project
base-parent: Failed to retrieve remote metadata [REDACTED].framework:base-parent:4.1.200-SNAPSHOT/maven-
metadata.xml: Could not transfer metadata [REDACTED].framework:base-parent:4.1.200-SNAPSHOT/maven-
metadata.xml from/to snapshots [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]framework/bas
e-parent/4.1.200-SNAPSHOT/maven-metadata.xml. Connection reset -> [Help 1]
[ERROR]
[ERROR] To see the full stack trace of the errors, re-run Maven with the -e switch.
[ERROR] Re-run Maven using the -X switch to enable full debug logging.
[ERROR]
[ERROR] For more information about the errors and possible solutions, please read the following articles:
```

### Cause Analysis

The Java version is too early and does not support TLS 1.2.

### Solution

- If Java 6 is used, upgrade it to Java 8 or later.
- If Java 7 is used, TLS 1.2 is supported. However, TLS 1.2 is not supported in versions earlier than 1.7.0\_131-b31. You can run the following command to enable TLS 1.2:

```
mvn -Dhttps.protocols= TLSv1.2 <goals>
```

You can also add the following command to your environment or build script.

```
export MAVEN_OPTS=-Dhttps.protocols= TLSv1.2
```

## 2.6 Why Did the Dependency WAR or JAR Files Fail to Be Downloaded?

### Symptom

The local tools cannot download components in the self-hosted repo. A message is displayed indicating that the POM file cannot be found. The log information similar to the following is recorded.

```
3: Task failed with an exception.
-----
* What went wrong:
Execution failed for task ':app:mergeXichangDebugResources'.
> Could not resolve all files for configuration ':app:xichangDebugRuntimeClasspath'.
   > Could not find com.pandabus.android:PBPullToRefresh-Library:1.8.3.
      Searched in the following locations:
         - https://[REDACTED]devcloud.huaweicloud
           .com/
           /PBPullToRefresh-Library-1.8.3.pom
```

## Root Cause

The POM file is missing in the dependency.

When downloading dependency packages using Gradle or Maven, you need to download a POM file first, and then a JAR or WAR file. Otherwise, the download will fail.

## Solution

Re-upload the components that cannot be downloaded according to the components uploading standard.

## 2.7 Why Is Error 401 Returned When Uploading Maven Components to Self-hosted Repos?

### Symptom

Failed to upload Maven components to self-hosted repos from the local IDE, and **401-Insufficient Permission** is displayed.

### Cause Analysis

The self-hosted repo information configured in the code repository file **pom.xml** does not match the **settings.xml** file.

### Solution

When uploading the components, replace the **repository\_id** value in the **distributionManagement** element of the **pom.xml** file with the **repository\_id** value in the **server** element of the **settings.xml** file.

The uploading process is as follows:

- Step 1** Access the self-hosted repo homepage, and choose Maven from the repository list.
- Step 2** Click **Set Me Up** in the upper right corner. The **Configuration Guide** dialog box is displayed.
- Step 3** Configure the local Maven tool by following the configuration guide.
- Step 4** Run **mvn deploy** to upload the Maven project.
  - In the Maven CLI, access the directory where the **pom.xml** file of the Maven project is stored, check whether the **repository\_id** value in the **distributionManagement** element of the **pom.xml** file matches the **repository\_id** value in the **server** element of the **settings.xml** file.

setting.xml

```
<server>
  <id>release_cn-north-1</id>
  <username>cn-north-1</username>
  <password></password>
</server>
<server>
  <id>snapshot_cn-north-1</id>
  <username>cn-north-1</username>
  <password></password>
</server>
<server>
  <id>z_mirrors</id>
</server>
```

pom.xml

```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>a</groupId>
    <artifactId>a</artifactId>
    <version>a</version>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
<distributionManagement>
  <repository>
    <id>release_cn-north-1</id>
    <url></url>
  </repository>
  <snapshotRepository>
    <id></id>
    <url></url>
  </snapshotRepository>
</distributionManagement>
</project>
```

- Upload the local JAR package:  
mvn deploy:deploy-file -DgroupId=com. -DartifactId=aopalliance -Dversion=1.0 -Dpackagi=jar

----End