Setting up your own properties

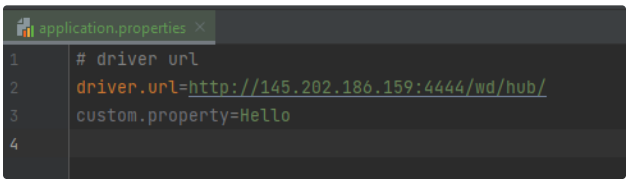
We saw previously how to use the built-in URL property. Now, we will demonstrate how to add your own property values.

In order to define additional properties you will need to do the following:

1. Add properties to the application.properties file or create an additional property file (the best practice is to put all your properties in a single file)
2. Create a class that will automatically load the property.
3. Use this class in your test.

Add properties to the application.properties file

So, we will start by adding a new property to the application.properties file, and we will name it custom.property, and its value will be “Hello”:



Create a class that will automatically load the property

Next, let’s define a class that will automatically hold the value. **Note!** The class’s package name **MUST** start with `co.verisoft`.

```
package co.verisoft.examples.property;

@Getter
@Component
public class CustomProperty {

    @Value("${custom.property}")
    private String customProperty;
}
```

Let’s understand this piece of code:

- `package co.verisoft.examples.property;` - As mentioned previously, we **MUST** start our package name using `co.verisoft` in order for the properties to be loaded.
- `@Getter` - It’s a Lombok annotation. It means that for each of the fields we are going to define, we will not need to define a getter method, however, an automatic getter will be created. So, for instance, in this case, an automatic `getCustomProperty()` method will be created for the `customProperty` field.
- `@Component -` This line tells Spring that when looking for configurations, this class should also be included in the configuration classes
- `@Value("${custom.property}")` - This tells Spring to look for the specific `custom.property` value. The property name should match the name we added earlier in the property file.
- `private String customProperty;` - Finally, this is the field where our property will be stored.

Use this class in your test

Finally, here is the complete code of your test:

```
1  @Slf4j
2  @ExtendWith(SpringExtension.class)
3  @ContextConfiguration(classes = {EnvConfig.class})
4  public class PropertyFileLoaderTest extends BaseTest{
5
6      @Autowired
7      CustomProperty customProperty;
8
9
10     @Test
11     @DisplayName("Custom Property")
12     public void customProperty(VerisoftDriver driver) throws InterruptedException {
13         Assertions.assertEquals(customProperty.getCustomProperty(), "Hello");
14     }
15 }
16
```

We explained lines 1-4 on the previous page, so we will focus on lines - 6-7:

`@Autowired` - This will tell Spring that the next line should be injected using the Spring framework.

`CustomProperty customProperty;` - This is the class we created previously.

Now, all we have to do is to use it in our test, like this:

`customProperty.getCustomProperty()`