

Grails Audit Logging Plugin

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Chapter 1. Description

The Audit Logging plugin makes it easy to add customizable audit tracking by simply having your domain classes extend the `Auditable` trait.

It also provides a convenient way to add Update and Create user stamping by extending the `Stampable` trait.

1.1. Compatibility

Grails Version	Audit Version
3.3 and later	3.0.x
3.0 to 3.2	2.0.x
2.0 to 2.5	1.0.x
1.3.x	0.5.5.3
< 1.2.0	0.5.3

1.2. GORM Compatibility

This plugin is GORM agnostic, so you can use it with the GORM implementation of your choice (Hibernate 4 or 5, MongoDB, etc.).

Please note, that only Hibernate5 is tested during development. If an issue occurs with your ORM mapper, please file a GitHub issue.

Chapter 2. Change Log

- 3.0.0
 - Major rewrite of plugin to be trait based
 - Removed support for handler callbacks
 - Consolidated and cleaned up configuration
 - Added AuditLogContext to allow configuration overrides at the block level
- 2.0.6
 - Fix #142 Re-introduced truncateLength support (and changed config parameter from *TRUNCATE_LENGTH* to *truncateLength*)
 - Fixed verbose param default description in documentation (Thanks to Matthew Moss)
 - Fix #139 Allow whitelist of properties to be used instead of a ignore list.
- 2.0.5
 - Only pass session to actorClosure if a session actually exists. (Thanks to Dennie de Lange)
 - Updated syncHibernateState to use correct name array (Thanks to Matthias Born)
 - Fix ignore list not used for insert and delete (Backport from 1.x)
 - Fix #147 Document per-datasource auditLog.disabled config key
- 2.0.4
 - Added option to specify createdBy,lastUpdatedBy, dateCreated,lastUpdated fieldnames per domainclass
 - and removed blank constraint for nullable stampable properties.
 - Remove preDelete as stampable event, does not make sense to stamp a delete event. (Thanks to Dennie de Lange)
 - Constraint fixes
- 2.0.3
 - Fix #129 Issue with Hibernate stamping. Stamping was ignored with dynamicUpdate = true and stamping was ignored on cascading saves. (thanks to Dennie de Lange)
 - Fix #130 Docs for verbose mode
- 2.0.2
 - Fix #118, use Grails 3.0.10 internally.
 - Fix #126 Support Many-To-Many logging (thanks to Andrey Zhuchkov)
- 2.0.1
 - Fix #117 Clean build. Version 2.0.0 had issues with Spring Security due to unclean build.
 - Fix #116 (partially). Replacement Patterns do work, but trailing dots are ignored for now due

to Grails 3.0.x limitations.

- 2.0.0
 - First Grails 3 version. Thanks to Graeme Rocher.
 - Added audit-quickstart command to create the AuditLog domain artifact
 - #96 Make identifiers available in the maps during onChange event. Thanks to dmahapatro.
 - branch: master.
 - For 1.0.x plugin version (Grails2), see 1.x_maintenance branch
- 1.0.5
 - Migration of JIRA to GitHub Issues
 - Fix #92 (Support for ignoring certain Events)
 - Starting with this release, the main branch for the 1.0.x series is 1.x_maintenance. Master branch is for Grails 3.0 support, now. Both branches will be tested by Travis-CI.
- 1.0.4
 - GPAUDITLOGGING-69 allow to set uri per domain object
 - GPAUDITLOGGING-62 Add identifier in handler map
 - GPAUDITLOGGING-29 support configurable id mapping for AuditLogEvent
 - GPAUDITLOGGING-70 support configurable datasource name for AuditLogEvent
 - GPAUDITLOGGING-74 Impossible to log values of zero or false
 - GPAUDITLOGGING-75 Support automatic (audit) stamping support on entities
- 1.0.3
 - GPAUDITLOGGING-64 workaround for duplicate log entries written per configured dataSource
 - GPAUDITLOGGING-63 logFullClassName property
- 1.0.2
 - GPAUDITLOGGING-66
- 1.0.1
 - closures
 - nonVerboseDelete property
 - provide domain identifier to onSave() handler
- 1.0.0
 - Grails >= 2.0
 - ORM agnostic implementation
 - major cleanup and new features

- fix #99 Plugin not working with MongoDB as Only Database
- Changed issue management url to GH.
- #13 Externalize AuditTrailEvent domain to user
- 0.5.5.3
 - Added ability to disable audit logging by config.
- 0.5.5.2
 - Added issueManagement to plugin descriptor for the portal. No changes in the plugin code.
- 0.5.5.1
 - Fixed the title. No changes in the plugin code.
- 0.5.5
 - collections logging
 - log ids
 - replacement patterns
 - property value masking
 - large fields support
 - fixes and enhancements
- 0.5.4
 - compatibility issues with Grails 1.3.x
- 0.5.3
 - GRAILSPLUGINS-2135
 - GRAILSPLUGINS-2060
 - an issue with extra JAR files that are somehow getting released as part of the plugin
- 0.5.2
 - GRAILSPLUGINS-1887 and GRAILSPLUGINS-1354
- 0.5.1
 - fixes regression in field logging
- 0.5
 - GRAILSPLUGINS-391
 - GRAILSPLUGINS-1496
 - GRAILSPLUGINS-1181
 - GRAILSPLUGINS-1515
 - GRAILSPLUGINS-1811

- changes to AuditLogEvent domain object uses composite id to simplify logging
 - changes to AuditLogListener uses new domain model with separate transaction
 - for logging action to avoid invalidating the main hibernate session.
- 0.4.1
 - repackaged for Grails 1.1.1 see [GRAILSPUGINS-1181](#)
 - 0.4
 - custom serializable implementation for AuditLogEvent so events can happen inside a webflow context.
 - tweak application.properties for loading in other grails versions
 - update to views to show URI in an event
 - fix missing oldState bug in change event
 - 0.3
 - actorKey and username features allow for the logging of user or userPrincipal for most security systems.
 - Fix #31 disable hotkeys for layout.

Chapter 3. Installation

3.1. Dependencies

Add to your build.gradle project dependencies block:

```
dependencies {  
    compile 'org.grails.plugins:audit-logging:{version}'  
}
```

Then run the following to refresh gradle dependencies:

```
gradle classes
```



After installing the plugin, you must perform the following command to let the plugin create the audit-logging domain class within your project.

3.2. Create Audit Domain Artifact

```
grails audit-quickstart <your.package.name> <YourAuditLogEventClassName>
```

For example:

```
grails audit-quickstart org.myaudit.example AuditTrail
```

This will create the Audit Domain class as well as configure:

```
grails.plugin.auditLog.auditDomainClassName = 'org.myaudit.example.AuditTrail'
```

Once created, you should open the generated file to adjust the **mappings** and **constraints** to suit your needs.



Be sure to respect the existing nullability constraints or the plugin may not work correctly

3.3. Prepare your Domain classes for Auditing

For every Domain class you want to be audited, implement the Auditable Trait.

For example:


```
import grails.plugins.orm.auditable.Auditable

class MyDomain implements Auditable {
    String whatever
    ...
}
```

If you additionally want to enable stamping, implement the Stampable Trait:

```
import grails.plugins.orm.auditable.Auditable

class MyDomain implements Auditable, Stampable {
    String whatever
    ...
}
```

== Upgrading

The 3.0.0 version of the plugin is a major rewrite of the codebase. Therefore you need to upgrade your code for this version.

=== Domain Classes

Prior versions of the plugin used a `static` property syntax to enable and customize logging:

```
[source, groovy]
```

```
----
```

```
// Legacy enable/disable
```

```
static auditable = true
```

```
// Legacy whitelist
```

```
static auditable = [auditableProperties: ['name', 'famous', 'lastUpdated']]
```

```
----
```

Starting with version 3.0.0, the plugin uses an `'Auditable'` trait and/or a `'Stampable'` trait as both a marker as well as a way to configure and override auditing behavior.

For the first example, just adding `'implements Auditable'` will enable the default behavior.

```
[source, groovy]
```

```
----
```

```
import grails.plugins.orm.auditable.Auditable
```

```
class MyDomain implements Auditable {
```

```
..
```

```
}
```

```
----
```

For the second example above, you simply override the appropriate method on the

'Auditable' trait, in this case the method is 'getLogIncluded()':

```
[source, groovy]
```

```
----
```

```
@Override
```

```
Collection<String> getLogIncluded() {  
    ['name', 'famous', 'lastUpdated']  
}
```

```
----
```

NOTE: The getter methods on 'Auditable' all follow the 'getLog*()' format to minimize collisions with user methods. Typically they are 'getLog<Configuration Name>()' followed by whatever the configurable value (included, excluded, mask) with a few exceptions.

=== Configuration Changes

To support unifying the configuration, trait, and context usage, some of the configuration properties have been renamed. The following table should help to map old values and types to the new ones:

```
[width="100%", options="header, footer"]
```

```
|=====
```

```
| Prior Name | New Name | New Type
```

```
| auditableProperties
```

```
| included
```

```
| Collection<String>
```

```
| defaultIgnore
```

```
| excluded
```

```
| Collection<String>
```

```
| ignore
```

```
| excluded
```

```
| Collection<String>
```

```
| defaultMask
```

```
| mask
```

```
| Collection<String>
```

```
| nonVerboseDelete
```

```
| verboseEvents
```

```
| Collection<AuditEventType>
```

```
| transactional
```

```
| *Removed*
```

```
| Inherits existing transactionality
```

```
| actorClosure
```

```
| *Removed*
```

```
| Use AuditRequestResolver
```

```
| actorKey
```

```
| *Removed*
| Use AuditRequestResolver

| sessionAttribute
| *Removed*
| Use AuditRequestResolver

| stampAlways
| *Removed*
| Use a `TraitInjector` with `Stampable`
|=====
```

=== Transactional Behavior

Previously, the audit logging plugin had a ``transactional`` flag that indicated whether to include the audit log saves `in` a transaction. However, the audit logging plugin should really just participate (or not) `in` existing transactions and not make any attempts to control transactionality at that grain. For most usage, you want your Audit domain instances to be atomically created `in` the same transaction `as` the changes that are triggering them. If there's `no existing transaction for the changes`, it's not clear why there `__should__` be a transaction just `for` the audit events or vice versa.

The Audit instances are still saved `in` a `new` session within any existing transaction.

=== Handlers Removed

The handler callbacks such `as` ``onChange``, ``onSave``, etc. have been removed starting with version `3.0.0`.

This behavior is already provided by Grails using the ``before*`` and ``after*`` callback methods.

For example, you could `do` something `like`:

```
[source,groovy]
```

```
----
```

```
def beforeInsert() {
    def dirtyAudit = getAuditableDirtyPropertyNames()

    // Do something special if certain properties are dirty, etc.
}
```

```
----
```

Obviously, the ``handlersOnly`` configuration is also no longer relevant.

=== Actor Closure

The actor closure has been replaced with a more formalized ``AuditRequestResolver`` strategy `for` resolving actor and `URI` information.

By `default`, the plugin uses the ``DefaultAuditRequestResolver``, which gets `Principal` information from the current Grails web request context. This is essentially the same `as` the prior `default` actor closure.

If your application uses `Spring Security`, the plugin will register an instance of the ``SpringSecurityRequestResolver`` which will use the ``springSecurityService`` to resolve

the current principal.

For other security frameworks, you can implement the `'AuditRequestResolver'` [interface](#) and register a bean named `'auditRequestResolver'` to override the resolver provided by the plugin.

=== Stampable Trait

The `'@Stamp'` annotation was removed [in](#) favor of a `'Stampable'` trait. This keeps the usage more [in](#) line with the direction of Grails [in](#) general [as](#) well [as](#) simplifying the implementation and usage.

However, there are some limitations to implementing this [as](#) a [trait](#):

- * Property names are `'dateCreated, lastUpdated, createdBy, lastUpdatedBy'` and are not configurable
- * If you want to customized the constraints, you must [do](#) so [in](#) your domain [class](#)
- * [The](#) values are technically populated on the `'ValidationEvent'` since they are non-nullable and must be populated prior to the [default](#) property validation.

The `'stampAlways'` has been removed. If you want to mark **all** of your domain objects [as](#) stampable, you could define the following `'TraitInjector'`:

```
[source, groovy]
----
@CompileStatic
class StampableTraitInjector implements TraitInjector {
    @Override
    Class getTrait() {
        Stampable
    }

    @Override
    String[] getArtefactTypes() {
        ['Domain'] as String[]
    }
}
----
```

== Configuration

The plugin configuration can be specified [in](#) the `application.groovy` file. It supports `Environments` blocks [for](#) environment-specific configuration.

[WARNING]

====

Since version [2.0.0](#), the configuration key has changed from `"auditLog"` to `"grails.plugins.auditLog"`.

If you use the old configuration key, the plugin will log a notice.

====

```
[cols="30,30,40"]
```

```

=====
| *Property* | *Default Value* | *Meaning*

|grails.plugin.auditLog.auditDomainClassName
|*(Required)* Use `grails audit-quickstart` to create
|Domain Class Name for the Audit Domain class.

|grails.plugin.auditLog.disabled
|`false`
|If set to true, audit logging is completely disabled (no listeners are registered).

|grails.plugin.auditLog.verbose
|`true`
|Column by column change logging in insert and delete events is enabled by default.
|You can disable it if you are not interested in value changes.

|grails.plugin.auditLog.verboseEvents
|`[INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE]`
|Set of `AuditEventType` enums. Enables verbose logging on a per-event type basis. If
|`verbose = true`, all event types are logged verbosely.

|grails.plugin.auditLog.ignoreEvents
|`[]`
|Set of `AuditEventType` enums that can be used to disable logging on a per-event type
|basis. For example, setting `[AuditEventType.DELETE]` would disable audit logging for
|all DELETE events only.

|grails.plugin.auditLog.failOnError
|`false`
|If the save of the Audit domain fails, enabling this will cause the failure to be
|thrown out of the listener potentially failing the entire transaction.

|grails.plugin.auditLog.logIds
|`true`
|If set to true, object-ids of associated objects are logged.

|grails.plugin.auditLog.logFullClassName
|`true`
|Log the full entity name including the package name

|grails.plugin.auditLog.defaultActor
|`'SYS'`
|The default actor (user) to log if no user context can be found using the configured
|`AuditRequestResolver` implementation (see below).

|grails.plugin.auditLog.excluded
|`['version', 'lastUpdated', 'lastUpdatedBy']`
|These properties are not logged and will not trigger verbose logging when changed.

|grails.plugin.auditLog.included
|`null` (all persistent properties)

```

[This is a global whitelist of properties to log and will override anything [in](#) the excluded list. A null value indicates that all persistent properties not [in](#) the 'excluded' list specifically should be logged.

```
|grails.plugin.auditLog.mask
```

```
|['password']`
```

|Any property with this name will be masked using the 'propertyMask' attribute (below).

```
|grails.plugin.auditLog.propertyMask
```

```
|`pass:[*****]`
```

|String to use when masking properties.

```
|grails.plugin.auditLog.truncateLength
```

```
|`maxSize` of `newValue`/`oldValue`
```

|Allow overriding the maximum length allowed [in](#) the 'oldValue' and 'newValue' fields before truncating. This property defaults to the max size allowed by the 'constraint', so it's best to just control it that way.

```
|grails.plugin.auditLog.stampEnabled
```

```
|`true`
```

|Enable stamping support [for](#) entities with the 'Stampable' trait (dateCreated, lastUpdated, createdBy, lastUpdatedBy).

```
|=====
```

NOTE: You can view the above defaults [in](#) the 'DefaultAuditLogConfig.groovy'

=== Verbose mode

When enabled, per-property logging is enabled [for](#) all operations.

```
grails.plugin.auditLog.verbose = true
```

You can enable verbose logging [for](#) specific event types [using](#):

```
grails.plugin.auditLog.verboseEvents = [AuditLogEvent.UPDATE]
```

[WARNING]

```
=====
```

Verbose logging will insert **1** row of data per property of your domain object [for](#) insert and delete operations. This can result [in](#) a large amount of additional data, sometimes far more than the actual operation itself. Consider disabling verbose mode [for](#) bulk operations using the 'AuditLogContext.withoutVerboseAuditLog { }' closure.

```
=====
```

=== Logging of Associated Ids

You can log the object-ids of associated objects. Logging will be performed [in](#) the **format**: "[id:<objId>]objDetails".

```
[source,groovy]
```

```
----
```

```
grails.plugin.auditLog.logIds = true
```

```
----
```

This setting is enabled by default.

=== Property Value Masking

You can configure properties to mask on a per-Domain-Class base. If properties are defined as masked, their values are not stored into the audit log table if verbose mode is enabled. Instead, a mask of "*****" will be logged.

By default, "password" properties are masked. You can mask property fields in domain classes like this:

```
[source, groovy]
----
@Override
Collection<String> getLogMask() {
    ['password', 'otherField']
}
----
```

=== Verbose Log Truncation Length

If you enabled verbose mode, you can configure the truncation length of detail information in the oldValue and newValue columns (Default is 255). Configure the truncateLength in application.groovy:

```
[source, groovy]
----
truncateLength = 400
----
```

[WARNING]

=====

When you set truncateLength to a value > 255 you must ensure that oldValue and newValue fields in your audit-log domain class are large enough. Example setting with the same maxSize constraints as the former "largeValueColumnTypes" setting:

```
[source, groovy]
----
static constraints = {
    // For large column support (as in < 1.0.6 plugin versions)
    oldValue(nullable: true, maxSize: 65534)
    newValue(nullable: true, maxSize: 65534)
}
----
```

When you forget to set the constraints in your AuditLog class while setting truncateLength > 255, a truncation warning may occur and only partial information is logged.

=====

=== Disable All Auditing

You can disable auditing by config. If you disable auditing, event handlers are still triggered but no changes are committed to the audit log table. This can be used e.g. if you need to bootstrap many objects and want to programmatically disable auditing to

not slow down the bootstrap process or `if` you want to audit log by Environment.

```
[source,groovy]
----
grails.plugin.auditLog.disabled = true
----
```

This setting is `"false"` by default (auditing is enabled).

=== Log Full Class Name

By default, only the entity class name is logged. If you want to log the entity full name (including the package name), you can enable full logging. Thanks to tcrossland for this feature.

```
[source,groovy]
----
grails.plugin.auditLog.logFullClassName = true
----
```

This setting is `"true"` by default (full name is logged).

=== Ignoring Specific Events

To ignore certain events on a per-domain base, override the `'getLogIgnoreEvents()'` method:

```
[source,groovy]
----
@Override
Collection<AuditEventType> getLogIgnoreEvents() {
    [AuditEventType.INSERT]
}
----
```

You can also ignore them either globally with:

```
[source,groovy]
----
grails.plugin.auditLog.ignoreEvents = [AuditEventType.INSERT]
----
```

Or for a specific logging context by using:

```
[source,groovy]
----
AuditLogContext.withConfig(ignoreEvents = [AuditEventType.INSERT]) {
    //
    // Anything here will only log UPDATE and DELETE events
    //
}
----
```

=== Runtime Overrides

See the `<<index#context-overrides,Context Overrides>>` for help using `'AuditLogContext'` to override configuration for a block.

=== Example Configuration

Example 'application.groovy' configuration with various settings as described above:

```
[source,groovy]
----
// AuditLog Plugin config
grails {
  plugin {
    auditLog {
      auditDomainClassName = 'my.example.project.MyAuditTrail'
      verbose = true
      failOnError = true
      excluded = ['version', 'lastUpdated', 'lastUpdatedBy']
      mask = ['password']
      logIds = true
      stampEnabled = true
    }
  }
}
```

== Usage

You can use the grails-audit-logging plugin in several ways.

=== Basic

To enable auditing using the default configuration, simply implement the 'Auditable' trait.

For example:

```
[source,groovy]
----
class Author implements Auditable {
  String name
  Integer age

  static hasMany = [books: Book]
}
```

This will enable auditing for the domain using your configuration in 'grails.plugin.auditLog' merged with the defaults from 'DefaultAuditLogConfig.groovy' (in the plugin jar).

=== Context Overrides

There are many scenarios where you want to use a default configuration for most operations, but need to explicitly override for certain scenarios.

One fairly common example is the need to disable audit logging completely for a particular set of changes. This is often the case for bulk operations or operations that might be performed "by the system" such as cleanup, purge, expiration jobs, etc.

==== Audit Log Context

You can use the 'AuditLogContext' object to override almost any configuration

parameter `for` a given block

For `example`:

```
[source, groovy]
```

```
----
```

```
// Enable verbose logging with full class name excluding only properties named 'ssn'
AuditLogContext.withConfig(verbose: true, logFullClassName: true, excluded: ['ssn']) {
... }
```

```
// Disable verbose logging
```

```
AuditLogContext.withConfig(verbose: false) { ... }
```

```
// Disable all logging
```

```
AuditLogContext.withConfig(disabled: true) { ... }
```

```
----
```

The last two are so common, there's a method that does them by name:

```
[source, groovy]
```

```
----
```

```
// Disable verbose logging
```

```
AuditLogContext.withoutVerboseAuditLog { ... }
```

```
// Disable all logging
```

```
AuditLogContext.withoutAuditLog { ... }
```

```
----
```

WARNING: The `AuditLogContext` stores the context using `ThreadLocal`, so configuration is only present `for` the current thread. If you start something asynchronously, be sure you setup the context within the `new` execution thread.

=== Domain Overrides

The context gives you programmatic control over configuration of auditing but you can go even finer grained, `if` needed, to control auditing on a per-entity basis.

To override auditing `for` a specific entity or based on runtime values, just override the trait `method`:

```
[source, groovy]
```

```
----
```

```
// Assuming this domain has a status attribute, disable auditing for anything not
active, for example
```

```
@Override
```

```
boolean isAuditable() {
    this.status == ACTIVE
}
```

```
----
```

Another example is to override which properties get ignored `for` a specific `entity`:

```
[source, groovy]
```

```
----
```

```
@Override
Collection<String> getLogExcluded() {
    ['myField', 'version']
}
----
```

Control the specific whitelist of attributes logged:
[source, groovy]

```
-----
@Override
Collection<String> getLogIncluded() {
    ['whiteListField1', 'whiteListField2']
}
-----
```

Customize the id that is logged for the entity, for example instead of using Author's 'id' property, log the Author's name and age as 'Tolkien:85':
[source, groovy]

```
-----
@Override
String getLogEntityId() {
    "${name}:${age}"
}
-----
```

The ability to override and augment the default behavior provided by the trait is what makes the trait implementation so flexible.

NOTE: Most of the 'Auditable' methods rely on the AuditLogContext for defaults. If you override the trait method, ensure you consider the keeping the default behavior if you are supplementing.

=== Customized Auditable Trait

You could also extend the trait entirely to override the default auditing behavior:
[source, groovy]

```
-----
trait MyAuditable<D> extends Auditable<D> {
    // Customize formatting behavior for new and old values
    @Override
    String convertLoggedPropertyToString(String propertyName, Object value) {
        if (value instanceof MySpecialThing) {
            return ((MySpecialThing)value).formatAsString()
        }
        super.convertLoggedPropertyToString(propertyName, value)
    }

    // Customize to populate custom attributes on the audit log entity
    @Override
    boolean beforeSaveLog(Object auditEntity) {
        auditEntity.naturalKey = getNaturalKey()
    }
}
```

```

}
----

=== Request Resolvers
Audit logging usually requires auditing the user and/or request context for a specific
action. The plugin supports a pluggable method of resolving request context by
registering an 'auditRequestResolver' bean that applications can override if needed.

==== Audit Request Resolvers
The plugin ships with two resolvers:
[source,groovy]
----
class DefaultAuditRequestResolver implements AuditRequestResolver { ... }
----
and
[source,groovy]
----
class SpringSecurityRequestResolver extends DefaultAuditRequestResolver { ... }
----

The default resolver uses the 'principal' in the active GrailsWebRequest to resolve
the Actor name and Request URI for logging purposes.

If a bean named 'springSecurityService' is available, the second resolver is
registered which uses the 'currentUser()' method to resolve the user context.

For other authentication strategies, you can implement and override the
'auditRequestResolver' bean with your own implementation of:
[source,groovy]
----
interface AuditRequestResolver {
    /**
     * @return the current actor
     */
    String getCurrentActor()

    /**
     * @return the current request URI or null if no active request
     */
    String getCurrentURI()
}
----
Just register your resolver in 'resources.groovy':
[source,groovy]
----
beans = {
    auditRequestResolver(CustomAuditRequestResolver) {
        customService = ref('customService')
    }
}
----

```

Below are a few examples for other common security frameworks.

===== Acegi Plugin

[source, groovy]

/**

* @author Jorge Aguilera

*/

```
class AcegiAuditResolver extends DefaultAuditRequestResolver {
    def authenticateService

    @Override
    String getCurrentActor() {
        authenticateService?.principal()?.username ?: super.getCurrentActor()
    }
}
```

===== CAS Authentication

[source, groovy]

import edu.yale.its.tp.cas.client.filter.CASFilter

```
class CASAuditResolver extends DefaultAuditRequestResolver {
    def authenticateService

    @Override
    String getCurrentActor() {
        GrailsWebRequest request = GrailsWebRequest.lookup()
        request?.session?.getAttribute(CASFilter.CAS_FILTER_USER)
    }
}
```

===== Shiro Plugin

[source, groovy]

@Component('auditRequestResolver')

```
class ShiroAuditResolver extends DefaultAuditRequestResolver {
    @Override
    String getCurrentActor() {
        org.apache.shiro.SecurityUtils.getSubject()?.getPrincipal()
    }
}
```

== Stamping

Stamping adds the following attributes to a domain object via the 'Stampable' trait:

[source, groovy]

```

-----
trait Stampable<D> extends GormEntity<D> {
    Date dateCreated
    Date lastUpdated

    String createdBy
    String lastUpdatedBy
}
-----

```

The attributes will assume the `default` constraints, which should be fine for most cases.

You can configure the `'constraints'` and `'mappings'` block as usual in your domain class to customize the stampable properties.

=== Stamping Configuration

Previous versions used an AST transformation to apply the stamping and could allow more configuration.

For now, the stamping support has been boiled down to just the basic trait attributes and the ability to disable the plugin globally.

```

[source,groovy]
-----
// Enable or disable stamping
grails.plugin.auditLog.stampEnabled = true
-----

```

WARNING: If you disable stamping but have `'Stampable'` entities, they will likely fail validation since the plugin will not be populating the fields which are still added to the domain objects. The main reason to disable stamping is to prevent the listener registration in the case that you just aren't using the `'Stampable'` support.

If you want to mark **all** of your domain objects as stampable, you could define the following `'TraitInjector'`:

```

[source,groovy]
-----
@CompileStatic
class StampableTraitInjector implements TraitInjector {
    @Override
    Class getTrait() {
        Stampable
    }

    @Override
    String[] getArtefactTypes() {
        ['Domain'] as String[]
    }
}
-----

```

== Implementation

Most of the plugin code is marked `as @CompileStatic`.

=== AuditLogEventListener

The Audit Logging plugin registers a PersistenceEventListener ('AuditLogListener') bean per datasource, which listens to GORM events.

=== StampEventListener

The plugin registers a separate StampEventListener that responds to validate events. Ideally, we would stamp when an insert or update event occurs, but since the attributes are non-null by `default`, we need to populate them before the `default` validation is triggered.

=== Plugin Descriptor

The Plugin `Descriptor` (AuditLogListenerGrailsPlugin) configures the plugin during startup.

- * Configures the plugin either by `default` values - see DefaultAuditLogConfig.groovy - or by user configured settings.

- * Registers a PersistenceEventListener bean per datasource

=== Auditable trait

Enabling auditing on a Domain `class` is done by implementing the 'Auditable' trait.

=== Stampable trait

Enabling stamping on a Domain `class` is done by implementing the 'Stampable' trait. This trait adds the properties `dateCreated`, `lastUpdated`, `createdBy`, `lastUpdatedBy` to the domain `class`.