# Devops

## Introduction

# **Cache Clearing**

This page describes commands involved in clearing cache from the command line.

### Clearing file cache using the Symfony cache:clear command

Out of the box Symfony provides a command to perform cache clearing. It will delete all file-based caches, which mainly consist of Twig template, Symfony container, and Symfony route cache, but also everything else stored in cache folder. Out of the box on a single-server setup this includes "Content cache". For further information on use, see the help text of the command:

```
php app/console --env=prod cache:clear -h
```

If you do not specify an environment, by default cache:clear will clear the cache for the dev environment. If you want to clear it for prod you need to to use the --env=prod option.

#### On each web server

In Clustering setup (several web servers), the command to clear file cache needs to be executed on each and every web server!

### Clearing "Content Cache" on a Cluster setup

For Cluster setup, the content cache (HTTP Cache and Persistent Cache) must be set up to be shared among the servers. And while all relevant cache is cleared for you on repository changes when using the APIs, there might be times where you'll need to clear cache manually:

- · Varnish: Cache purge
- Persistence Cache: Using Cache service

# Web Debug Toolbar

When running eZ Platform in the dev environment you have access to the standard Symfony Web Debug Toolbar. It is extended with some eZ Platform-specific information:



### In this topic:

- Introduction
  - Cache Clearing
    - Clearing file cache using the Symfony cache:clear command
    - Clearing
       "Content
       Cache" on a
       Cluster
       setup
  - Web Debug Toolbar
- Configuration
  - Logging and Debug Configuration
    - Introduction
    - Debugging in dev environment
    - Error logging and rotation

### SPI (persistence)

This section provides the number of non-cached SPI calls and handlers. You can see details of these calls in the Symfony Profiler page.

#### Site Access

Here you can see the name of the current Siteaccess and how it was matched. For reference see the list of possible siteaccess matchers.

# Configuration

# **Logging and Debug Configuration**

### Introduction

Logging in eZ Platform consists of two parts, several debug systems that integrates with symfony developer toolbar to give you detailed information about what is going on. And standard PSR-3 log ger, as provided by Symfony using Monolog.

### Debugging in dev environment

When using the Symfony dev environment, the system out of the box tracks additional metrics for you to be able to debug issues, this includes Stash cache use (done by StashBundle), and a persis tence cache use.

### Reducing memory use

For long running scripts, instead head over to Executing long-running console commands for some much more relevant info.

If you are running out of memory and don't need to keep track of cache hits and misses. Then StashBundle tracking, represented by the stash.tracking setting, and persistence cache logging, represented by the setting parameters.ezpublish.spi.persistence.cache.persistenceLogger.enableCallLogging, can optionally be disabled.

```
config_dev.yml
stash:
    tracking: false
                                      # Default is true
in dev
    tracking_values: false
                                      # Default is false
in dev, to only track cache keys not values
    caches:
        default:
                                      # Default is true
            inMemory: false
            registerDoctrineAdapter: false
parameters:
ezpublish.spi.persistence.cache.persistenceLogger.enable
CallLogging: false
```

## **Error logging and rotation**

eZ Platform uses the Monolog component to log errors, and it has a  ${\tt RotatingFileHandler}$  that allows for file rotation.

According to their documentation, it "logs records to a file and creates one logfile per day. It will also delete files older than  $\max$ Files".

But then, their own recommendation is to use "logrotate" instead of doing the rotation in the handler as you would have better performance.

### More details here:

- https://github.com/Seldaek/monolog
- http://linuxcommand.org/man\_pages/logrotate8.html

If you decided to use Monolog's handler, it can be configured in app/config/config.yml

```
monolog:
    handlers:
        main:
        type: rotating_file
        max_files: 10
        path:
"%kernel.logs_dir%/%kernel.environment%.log"
        level: debug
```