



June 2nd - 4th 2015  
Copenhagen, Denmark



# Event-driven plugins with Grails 3

Göran Ehrsson, Technipelago AB



Technipelago AB

# Göran Ehrsson, @goeh

- Grails enthusiast
- Founded Technipelago 2006
- Custom business applications
- 90% of customer base running Grails apps
- Main contributor to GR8 CRM plugin collection



# Custom business applications (web & mobile)

- Different industries but common requirements
  - Customers
  - Projects
  - Tasks / Calendar
  - Documents
  - ...



DID YOU SAY

COPY & PASTE?!

[memegenerator.net](http://memegenerator.net)



# Grails Plugins

- Plugins extend the platform. A plugin can:
  - extend the data model
  - add services
  - provide static resources
  - add command line scripts
  - do a lot more...
- The plugin framework provides lots of extension points

# Separation of Concern

- Each plugin should focus on one task or domain
- A plugin should be tested isolated from others
- Grails plugins make the boundaries strong and well defined.
- They force the developer to stay inside the box

# Keep services and UI in separate plugins

- Put logic in the service layer, not in view controllers
- You may want to have different user interface plugins for different requirements
- The same service plugin can be used in both the web-front application and in back-office without exposing admin UI to web-front
- You can use the same service plugin in rich client or micro service style applications

# Communicate with events

- Spring has built-in support for both synchronous and asynchronous application events
- Spring Integration includes advanced event support
- Grails 2 platform-core plugin includes great event handling (synchronous, asynchronous, event reply)
- Grails 3 includes event support based on the Reactor library

# plugin-grails-events

- Core plugin included in the Grails 3 distribution
- Based on the Reactor library
- Not the same as the grails-events plugin by  
  @smaldini



# Reactor

- Reactor is a foundational library for building reactive fast-data applications on the JVM.
- You can use Reactor to power an application that has a low tolerance for latency and demands extremely high throughput.
- It's really fast. On a recent laptop with a dual-core processor, it's possible to process over 25,000,000 events per second in a single thread.
- It is an implementation of the Reactive Streams Specification.

# Reactive Streams

- Reactive Streams is a standard and specification for Stream-oriented libraries for the JVM that;
  - process a potentially unbounded number of elements in sequence
  - asynchronously passing elements between components
  - with mandatory non-blocking backpressure

# Grails 3 Events API

- Grails events plugin statically injects Events API methods in Grails Controllers and Services using a trait called Events. You can implement this trait in other artefacts.
- Consume events
  - `on(key) { /* handle event */ }`
- Publish events
  - `notify(key, data)`
  - `sendAndReceive(key, data) { reply -> /* handle reply */ }`
  - `def event = eventFor(Map headers, Object data)`
    - `notify(key, event)`

# Spring Reactor Support

- `@reactor.spring.context.annotation.Consumer`
- `@reactor.spring.context.annotation.Selector`
- `reactor.spring.context.annotation.SelectorType`
  - `SelectType.OBJECT` (default)
  - `SelectType.REGEXP`
  - `SelectType.URI`
  - `SelectType.JSON_PATH`

```
class WebOrderService {  
    @Transactional  
    void confirm(Long id) {  
        def orderInstance = WebOrder.get(id)  
        if(orderInstance) {  
            orderInstance.status = OrderStatus.CONFIRMED  
            if(orderInstance.save()) {  
                notify("order.confirmed",  
                    [order: id, email: orderInstance.customerEmail])  
                render "Thank you for ordering!"  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
@Consumer  
class MyApplicationService {  
  
    @Selector("order.confirmed")  
    void sendConfirmationEmail(Event<Map> event) {  
        Map data = event.getData()  
        String subj = "Order confirmation"  
        String text = parseTemplate("order.template", data)  
        sendMail {  
            to: data.email  
            from: "info@company.com"  
            subject: subj  
            body: text  
        }  
    }  
}
```



# Selecting events based on regular expression

```
@Selector(value = /(.+)\.created/, type = SelectorType.REGEX)
void somethingWasCreated(Event<Object> event) {
    println "${event.headers.group1} was just created"
}
```

# Event replies

Consumers should return void and use event.reply(data) to reply results back to the sender.

```
def userList(String department) {  
    List result = []  
    CountDownLatch latch = new CountDownLatch(1)  
    sendAndReceive("user.list", department) { Event reply ->  
        result = reply.data  
        latch.countDown()  
    }  
    latch.await(5, TimeUnit.SECONDS)  
    [list: result]  
}
```



# Transactions

```
class WebOrderService {  
    @Transactional  
    void confirm(Long id) {  
        def orderInstance = WebOrder.get(id)  
        if(orderInstance) {  
            orderInstance.status = OrderStatus.CONFIRMED  
            if(orderInstance.save()) {  
                notify("order.confirmed",  
                    [order: id, email: orderInstance.customerEmail])  
                render "Thank you for ordering!"  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Transaction bound events

Spring 4.2 (planned release July 2015) will have the ability to bind event listeners to a phase of the transaction.

Unfortunately Spring's application events are not based on Reactor, so we will still have two different event implementations in Grails.

# Send event after commit

```
@Transactional  
WebOrder createOrder() {  
    final WebOrder orderInstance = new WebOrder()  
    // populate order items and save.  
    afterCommit {  
        notify('order.created', orderInstance.id)  
    }  
    return orderInstance  
}  
  
private void afterCommit(final Closure task) {  
    TransactionSynchronizationManager.registerSynchronization(  
        new TransactionSynchronizationAdapter() {  
            @Override  
            void afterCommit() {  
                task()  
            }  
        })  
}
```

# Migrating from Grails 2 to Grails 3

Grails 3.0 is a complete ground up rewrite of Grails and introduces new concepts and components for many parts of the framework.

- Based on Spring Boot
- Gradle is now used to build your Grails application
- Project structure differences
- File location differences
- Configuration differences
- Package name differences
- Legacy Gant Scripts
- Changes to Plugins

See <https://grails.github.io/grails-doc/latest/guide/upgrading.html>



# Migrating plugins

- The plugin descriptor which was previously located in the root of the plugin directory should be moved to the "src/main/groovy" directory under an appropriate package
- Same file structure changes as with applications
- It's recommended to publish public/official plugins to Bintray

# migrate2-grails3 plugin

- The migrate2-grails3 plugin performs a partial migration of a Grails 2 plugin or app to Grails 3
- gvm use grails (latest 3.x version)
- grails create-plugin myplugin
- gvm use grails (your 2.x plugin/application version)
- BuildConfig.groovy in the Grails 2.x project:
  - compile ":migrate2-grails3:<latest version>"
  - grails migrate ../../grails3/myplugin

# Migrating from platform-core events to Grails 3 (reactor) events

```
// Publishing events with platform-core  
event(for: "order", topic: "confirmed",  
data: [order: order.id, email: customerEmail])
```

```
// Publishing events with Grails 3  
notify("order.confirmed",  
[order: order.id, email: customerEmail])
```

# Migrating from platform-core events to Grails 3 (reactor) events

```
// Consuming events with platform-core
class FooService {
    @Listener(namespace = "order", topic = "confirmed")
    def sendConfirmationEmail(data) { ... }
}

// Consuming events with Grails 3
@Consumer
class FooService {
    @Selector("order.confirmed")
    def sendConfirmationEmail(Event<Map> event) { ... }
}
```



# Plugin authors

Start your migration engines!



# Misc caveats

'pluginExcludes' does not work the same way in Grails 3.0.1. But you can add jar excludes in build.gradle instead.

```
jar {  
    exclude "com/demo/**/**"  
    exclude "demo/**"  
}
```

# Misc caveats

If domain mapping declares 'cache' options you must add cache region factory in application.yml.

```
static mapping = {
    cache 'nonstrict-read-write'
}

hibernate:
    cache:
        use_second_level_cache: true
        provider_class: net.sf.ehcache.hibernate.EhCacheProvider
        region:
            factory_class: org.hibernate.cache.ehcache.EhCacheRegionFactory
```

# GR8 CRM

40+ Grails plugins for rapid development of customer relationship management applications

- crm-contact & crm-contact-ui
- crm-content & crm-content-ui
- crm-task & crm-task-ui
- crm-campaign & crm-campaign-ui
- crm-sales & crm-sales-ui
- crm-product & crm-product-ui
- crm-blog & crm-blog-ui

All GR8 CRM plugins  
are open source with  
the Apache 2.0 License





gr8crm.github.io

github.com/goeh

github.com/technipelago

grails.org/plugin/migrate2-grails3

projectreactor.io

@goeh

goran@technipelago.se

www.technipelago.se

linkedin.com/in/gehrsson

