



GEMFIRE

gemfire - Reference Documentation

Authors:

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1. Introduction To The GemFire Plugin

The GemFire plugin provides integration with the GemFire in-memory distributed data management platform. This user guide describes details on configuring and using GemFire specifically in the context of a Grails application. Complete documentation on GemFire is available at <http://www.gemstone.com/products/gemfire>.

2. Cache Regions

GemFire allows your data to be organized within a cache using data regions. The Grails GemFire plugin provides a DSL for describing the regions available to the application and provides a simple convention based approach to accessing regions.

2.1 Cache Region Configuration

GemFire regions may be described in `Config.groovy` by assigning a value to the `grails.gemfire.regions` property. The value should be a closure which contains GemFire Region DSL code. Details about the DSL are described below. The code below declares 2 regions with the names `region1` and `region2`.

```
// grails-app/conf/Config.groovy
grails.gemfire.region = {
    // declare region1
    region1()
    // declare region2
    region2()
}
```

Regions may be configured with a syntax like this:

```
// grails-app/conf/Config.groovy
import com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.DataPolicy
grails.gemfire.region = {
    region1 {
        // configure region1...
        dataPolicy = DataPolicy.REPLICATE
        publisher = false
    }
    region2 {
        dataPolicy = DataPolicy.PARTITION
    }
}
```

The DSL supports all of the configuration attributes which are supported by the [AttributesFactory](#). The DSL provides some syntax to simplify the configuration and eliminate explicit references to GemFire classes like `DataPolicy`. The previous example could be written like this:

```
// grails-app/conf/Config.groovy
grails.gemfire.region = {
    region1 {
        // configure region1...
        dataPolicy = REPLICATE
        publisher = false
    }
}
```

The following table lists all of the properties which may be referenced directly without a class prefix.

Class	Property Name
com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.DataPolicy	EMPTY
com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.DataPolicy	NORMAL
com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.DataPolicy	PARTITION
com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.DataPolicy	PERSISTENT_REPLICATE
com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.DataPolicy	PRELOADED
com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.DataPolicy	REPLICATE
com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.ExpirationAction	DESTROY
com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.ExpirationAction	INVALIDATE
com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.ExpirationAction	LOCAL_DESTROY
com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.ExpirationAction	LOCAL_INVALIDATE
com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.Scope	DISTRIBUTED_ACK
com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.Scope	DISTRIBUTED_NO_ACK
com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.Scope	GLOBAL
com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.Scope	LOCAL

Several properties require an instance of the [ExpirationAttributes](#) class. These include `regionTimeToLive`, `regionIdleTimeout`, `entryTimeToLive` and `entryIdleTimeout`. Configuring those properties might look something like this:

```
// grails-app/conf/Config.groovy
import com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.ExpirationAction
import com.gemstone.gemfire.cache.ExpirationAttributes
grails.gemfire.region = {
    region1 {
        entryTimeToLive = new ExpirationAttributes(120)
        entryTimeToIdle = new ExpirationAttributes(200, ExpirationAction.DESTROY)
    }
}
```

The DSLs allows the explicit references to the `ExpirationAction` and `ExpirationAttributes` classes to be removed.

```
// grails-app/conf/Config.groovy
grails.gemfire.region = {
    region1 {
        entryTimeToLive = expirationAttributes(120)
        entryTimeToIdle = expirationAttributes(200, DESTROY)
    }
}
```

2.2 Accessing Cache Regions

For each configured cache region a bean is added to the Spring application with a corresponding name. Those beans are the simplest way for the to interact with the cache region. The bean may be treated as a map of key value pairs. If a region were configured like this:

```
// grails-app/conf/Config.groovy
grails.gemfire.region = {
  departmentData {
    entryTimeToLive = expirationAttributes(120)
  }
}
```

It could be accessed like this:

```
// grails-app/controllers/com/demo/ReportingController.groovy
package com.demo
class ReportingController {
  def departmentData
  def index = {
    def hrData = departmentData['hr']
    def accountData = departmentData['accounting']
    // ...
  }
  def addToCache = {
    def key = params.key
    def value = params.value
    departmentData[key] = value
    redirect action: 'list'
  }
  // ...
}
```