

# Configuration, Logging, and Plugins

# Section goals

After this section, you will be able to

- Centrally configure your Grails application
- Enhance your application's functionality with Grails plugins
- Add Java and Groovy libraries to your Grails application

# Config.groovy

grails-app/conf/Config.groovy

- Centralized location for application configuration
- Types of configuration
  - Enabling or disabling functionality (ex: email sending)
  - Specifying feature configuration values (ex: security 'user' class name)

<http://grails.org/doc/latest/guide/conf.html#config>

# DataSource.groovy

grails-app/conf/DataSource.groovy

Specifies your database connection information

- Init operation ("create-drop", "update", "none", etc.)
- Database driver class
- JDBC connection URL
- DB username/password

# DataSource example

```
dataSource {  
    dbCreate = "update"  
    driverClassName = "com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"  
    url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/my_app"  
    username = "root"  
    password = ""  
}
```

# Grails environments

## development

- Default when running 'grails run-app'

## test

- Active when running integration and functional tests

## production

- Default when running from a .war file

# Environment - specific configuration

```
environments {  
  development {  
    rails.serverURL = "http://localhost:8080/myapp"  
    ...  
  }  
  test {  
    rails.serverURL = "http://localhost:8080/myapp"  
    ...  
  }  
  production {  
    rails.serverURL = "http://myapp.com"  
    ...  
  }  
}
```

# External config files

```
grails.config.locations = [  
    "file:${userHome}/.grails/${appName}.Config.groovy",  
    "file:${userHome}/.grails/${appName}.DataSource.groovy"  
]  
  
if (System.properties["${appName}.config.location"]) {  
    grails.config.locations << "file:" + System.properties["${appName}.  
config.location"]  
}  
  
if (System.properties["${appName}.datasource.location"]) {  
    grails.config.locations << "file:" + System.properties["${appName}.  
datasource.location"]  
}
```



# Custom config values

## Config.groovy:

```
my.custom.value = "hello world"

my {
    value = "closure value"
}
```

## Access custom value:

```
class MyController {
    def grailsApplication

    def myAction() {
        def customValue = grailsApplication.config.my.custom.value
        ...
    }
}
```

# Command line properties

Certain properties can be set via the Grails command line `grails -D<param_name>=value command`

```
> grails -Dgrails.serverURL=http://localhost:8081/myapp run-app
```

# Logging configuration

## Config.groovy:

```
log4j = {  
    appenders {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    error ...  
    warn ...  
    info ...  
    debug ...  
}
```

# Logging output - console

## Console output:

```
appenders {  
    console name:'stdout'  
}
```

## Log4J

<http://logging.apache.org/log4j/>

## Grails logging documentation

<http://grails.org/doc/latest/guide/conf.html#logging>

# Logging output - file

## File output:

```
appenders {  
    console name:'stdout'  
    file name: 'file', file: "application.log"  
}  
  
root {  
    error 'stdout', 'file'  
}
```

# Logging levels

Debug logging for all controllers, conf (Bootstrap, Config, etc.), and services:

```
debug 'grails.app.controllers',  
      'grails.app.conf',  
      'grails.app.services'
```

Debug logging for controllers in a specific package:

```
debug 'grails.app.controllers.com.myapp.package'
```

# Log messages

Logger instance automatically available in controllers, services, taglibs, etc.

- Roughly everything under /grails-app/

```
class MyController {  
    def myAction() {  
        log.debug("Executing myAction")  
  
        try {  
            ...  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            log.error("Triggered exception trying my action.", e)  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Logging workshop

- Configure console logging
- Configure logging to file 'application.log'
- Enable 'debug' log level for all controllers, configuration, and services
- Add 'debug' logging message to the end of Bootstrap.groovy
- Run application with: `grails run-app`
  - Verify log output



# Workshop results

```
appenders {  
    ...  
    console name: "stdout", layout: pattern  
    file name: "file", file: "application.log", layout: pattern  
}  
  
root {  
    error "stdout", "file"  
}  
  
debug "grails.app.controllers",  
      "grails.app.conf",  
      "grails.app.services"
```

# Plugins

- Easily add into your application a piece functionality that is not included in the core Grails framework
- Over 1100 plugins on Grails Plugins Portal
  - <http://grails.org/plugins>
- Some of the most popular plugins (Hibernate, Mail, Spring Security, etc.) are supported by SpringSource.
- Most plugins have open-source licenses
  - Commonly Apache 2 license (same license as Grails)

# Plugin structure

Plugins have same internal structure as Grails applications

- Controllers, services, views, etc.

Versus Jar dependencies, which only contain standard class files

# Installing plugins

grails-app/conf/BuildConfig.groovy

Can control scope of plugin ('compile', 'test', etc.)

```
plugins {  
    runtime ":database-migration:1.4.0"  
}
```

Can use variables in plugin dependency:

```
plugins {  
    compile ":hibernate:${grailsVersion}"  
}
```

# Upgrading plugins

Manually edit plugin version in BuildConfig.groovy

- Next time execute Grails command, Grails asks to upgrade plugin

To list plugins that have newer versions, run command:

```
> grails list-plugin-updates
```

# Removing plugins

Remove plugin definition from BuildConfig.groovy

Next app run, Grails will ask if you want to remove the plugin

# Database Migration Plugin

- Check BuildConfig.groovy for the 'database-migration' plugin.
- See plugin sources downloaded to  
`questionApp/target/work/plugins/`
- This plugin uses Liquibase to help you manage changes to your domain model

# Migrating DB Changes - Liquibase

## Change Datasource.groovy

```
dbCreate = "create"
```

## Make H2 a file based database

```
url = "jdbc:h2:file:devDb;MVCC=TRUE;LOCK_TIMEOUT=10000;  
DB_CLOSE_ON_EXIT=FALSE"
```



# Generating the Change log

Generate the initial changelog before making changes:

```
> grails dbm-generate-changelog changelog.groovy
```

Change Datasource.groovy

- comment out dbCreate in the development environment

```
// dbCreate = "create-drop"
```

# Mark Existing Schema as Sync'ed

Since no changes have been made, mark it as synchronized:

```
> rails dbm-changelog-sync
```

# Record Schema Changes

Add new property to Answer

```
boolean accepted
```

Use database-migrations to view the changes

Output to the screen:

```
> grails dbm-gorm-diff
```

Output to file:

```
> grails dbm-gorm-diff add-accept-answer.groovy --add
```

# Apply Schema Changes

```
> rails dbm-update
```

Applies all changes since last sync.

# Using DB Migrations/Liquibase

- In a greenfield app, don't start too early, wait until your domain model is somewhat stable.
- Does NOT work well with H2 in memory database. It would be best to work with the database you will be using in production, MySQL, Postgres, etc.

# Dependencies - BuildConfig.groovy

- Add dependencies from Maven repositories
- Since Grails 2.3 uses Aether, the dependency resolution library used by Maven.
- Earlier version use Ivy-style syntax. If you prefer the Ivy syntax you can still use it.

## BuildConfig.groovy

```
grails.project.dependency.resolver = "maven" // or ivy
```

# Dependencies

- Specify dependencies under either 'build', 'compile', 'runtime', 'test', or 'provided'
- Aether uses the Maven pattern of

```
<groupId>:<artifactId>[:<extension>[:<classifier>]]:<version>
```

```
runtime 'mysql:mysql-connector-java:5.1.29'
```

# Specify Maven repositories

## BuildConfig.groovy:

```
repositories {  
    // Default repository locations  
    grailsPlugins()  
    grailsHome()  
    grailsCentral()  
    mavenCentral()  
  
    // Custom repository locations  
    mavenRepo "http://myrepo.com:8080"  
}
```



# Exclude transitive dependencies

Example: GMock has a transitive dependency on an older version of JUnit

- Would rather exclude that transitive dependency and use the JUnit that comes with Grails

```
test ('org.gmock:gmock:0.8.2') {  
    excludes 'junit'  
}
```

# Dependencies - common version

Want to keep the versions of several dependencies in sync?

- For example, Selenium drivers

Declare a variable in BuildConfig.groovy

```
selenium.version="2.15.0"
```

```
dependencies {  
    test "org.seleniumhq.selenium:selenium-support:${selenium.version}"  
    test "org.seleniumhq.selenium:selenium-chrome-driver:${selenium.version}"  
    test "org.seleniumhq.selenium:selenium-firefox-driver:${selenium.version}"  
}
```

# Dependency report

- Grails can generate project dependency report

```
> grails dependency-report
```

- Report written to `target/dependency-report/index.html`
- Ivy dependency information for all dependencies in project

# Summary

- Application configuration: Config.groovy
- Database connection configuration: DataSource.groovy
- Install/upgrade plugins: BuildConfig.groovy
- Add .jar libraries: BuildConfig.groovy