



SPRING BATCH

HP

Introduction

Spring batch is a framework built to handle the requirements of batch processing in java applications, which are a series of tasks that process large volumes of data, with spring batch, these processes can be scheduled and automated, and thanks to its chunk-oriented processing it doesn't affect the performance or scalability of the application.

Implementation

To show the capabilities of spring batch the following entities and repository were created using a combination of lombok and spring data:

```
@Data
@AllArgsConstructor
@NoArgsConstructor
@Entity
@Table(name="timecard")
public class Timecard {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private long id;

    @Column(name="name")
    private String name;

    @Column(name="department")
    private String department;

    @Column(name="entryTime")
    private String entryTime;

    @Column(name="exitTime")
    private String exitTime;

    @Column(name="lunchTime")
    private String lunchTime;

}
```

```
package com.curso.v0.Batch.dao;

import java.util.List;

import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository;

import com.curso.v0.Batch.entity.Timecard;

public interface TimecardRepository extends JpaRepository<Timecard, Long>{
    |
}
```

Next an endpoint is exposed to activate the job, which is the process that will handle a file of data and translate it and put it on the database:

```

; @RestController
; @RequestMapping("/jobs")
; public class JobController {
;
;     @Autowired
;     private JobLauncher jobLauncher;
;     @Autowired
;     private Job job; //<== INYECTAR Job
;
;     @PostMapping("/importTimecards")
;     public void importCsvToDBJob() {
;         JobParameters jobParameters = new JobParametersBuilder()
;             .addLong("startAt", System.currentTimeMillis())
;             .toJobParameters();
;         try {
;             jobLauncher.run(job, jobParameters);
;         } catch (JobExecutionAlreadyRunningException |
;             JobRestartException |
;             JobInstanceAlreadyCompleteException |
;             JobParametersInvalidException e) {
;             e.printStackTrace();
;         }
;     }
; }

```

```

@GetMapping("timecards/department/{department}")
public List<Timecard> getTimecard(@PathVariable String department) {
    return timecardService.findByDepartment(department);
}

@PostMapping("timecards")
public Timecard addTimecard(@RequestBody Timecard theTimecard) {

    theTimecard.setId(0);
    Timecard dbTimecard = timecardService.save(theTimecard);
    return dbTimecard;
}

@PutMapping("timecards")
public Timecard updateTimecard(@RequestBody Timecard theTimecard) {
    Timecard dbTimecard = timecardService.save(theTimecard);
    return dbTimecard;
}

@DeleteMapping("timecards/{id}")
public ResponseEntity<String> delete(@PathVariable Long id) {
    // Find the timecard by ID
    Timecard theTimecard = timecardService.findById(id);

    if (theTimecard == null) {
        throw new RuntimeException("Timecard id not found - " + id);
    }

    timecardService.deleteById(id);

    return ResponseEntity.ok("Timecard deleted successfully, id: " + id);
}

```

To define the operations the batch job will do we need to define its configuration with a Reader to get the data to use on the operation, a processor to apply the bussines logic to the read data and a writer to save the processed data.

First the writer takes the file TimecardData and maps it to the timecard class:

```

@EnableBatchProcessing
@AllArgsConstructor
public class SpringBatchConfig {

    private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;

    private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;

    private TimecardRepository timecardRepository;

    @Bean
    public FlatFileItemReader<Timecard> reader() {
        FlatFileItemReader<Timecard> itemReader = new FlatFileItemReader<Timecard>();
        itemReader.setResource(new FileSystemResource("src/main/resources/TimecardData.csv"));
        itemReader.setName("csvReader");
        itemReader.setLinesToSkip(1);
        itemReader.setLineMapper(lineMapper());
        return itemReader;
    }

    private LineMapper<Timecard> lineMapper() {
        DefaultLineMapper<Timecard> lineMapper = new DefaultLineMapper<>();

        DelimitedLineTokenizer lineTokenizer = new DelimitedLineTokenizer();
        lineTokenizer.setDelimiter(",");
        lineTokenizer.setStrict(false);
        lineTokenizer.setNames("id", "name", "department", "entryTime", "exitTime", "lunchTime");

        BeanWrapperFieldSetMapper<Timecard> fieldSetMapper = new BeanWrapperFieldSetMapper<>();
        fieldSetMapper.setTargetType(Timecard.class);

        lineMapper.setLineTokenizer(lineTokenizer);
        lineMapper.setFieldSetMapper(fieldSetMapper);
        return lineMapper;
    }
}

```

Then a processor iterates on the data and filters those who aren't from the IT department in this case the function was declared as a lambda on the step:

```

.processor((ItemProcessor<Timecard, Timecard>) client -> {
    if(client.getDepartment().equals("IT"))
        return client;
    return null;
})

```

Finally a supplier calls the method to save the processed data in a repository:

```

Supplier<RepositoryItemWriter<Timecard>> supplier = () -> {
    RepositoryItemWriter<Timecard> writer = new RepositoryItemWriter<>();
    writer.setRepository(timecardRepository);
    writer.setMethodName("save");
    return writer;
};

```

These are the components of a single step in the job, other steps can be applied which also need a reader, processor and writer.

```

@Bean
public Step step1() {

    Supplier<RepositoryItemWriter<Timecard>> supplier = () -> {
        RepositoryItemWriter<Timecard> writer = new RepositoryItemWriter<>();
        writer.setRepository(timecardRepository);
        writer.setMethodName("save");
        return writer;
    };

    return stepBuilderFactory.get("csv-step")
        .<Timecard, Timecard>chunk(10)
        .reader(reader())
        .processor((ItemProcessor<Timecard, Timecard>) client -> {
            if(client.getDepartment().equals("IT"))
                return client;
            return null;
        })
        .writer(supplier.get())
        .taskExecutor(taskExecutor())
        .build();
}

```

The job is defined with the previously built step:

```

@Bean
public Job runJob() {
    return jobBuilderFactory
        .get("importCustomers")
        .flow(step1())
        .end()
        .build();
}

```

Results

When the application is running we can use the specified URL to activate the batch job, saving the contents of an Excel file on a database, but only the registers that match the filters:

