

# Spring Batch Workshop

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May 23, 2011

# Overview

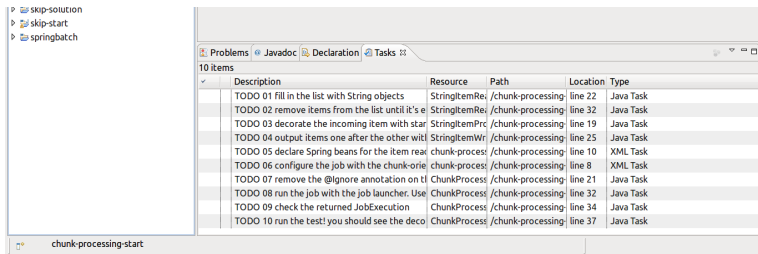
- ▶ This workshop highlights Spring Batch features
- ▶ Problem/solution approach
  - ▶ A few slides to cover the feature
  - ▶ A project to start from, just follow the TODOs
- ▶ Prerequisites
  - ▶ Basics about Java and Java EE
  - ▶ Spring: dependency injection, enterprise support
- ▶ <https://github.com/acogoluegnes/Spring-Batch-Workshop>

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## Follow the TODOs

- ▶ Track the TODO in the \*-start projects!
- ▶ It's easier with support from the IDE

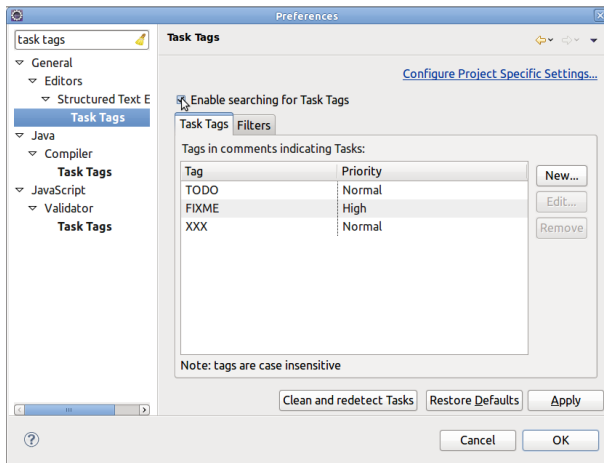


The screenshot shows an IDE window with a project explorer on the left containing 'skip-solution', 'skip-start', and 'springbatch'. The main editor area displays the 'Tasks' tab, which lists 10 items. The table below represents the content of this tab.

|   | Description                                     | Resource       | Path              | Location | Type      |
|---|---|----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| ▼ | 10 items  |                |                   |          |           |
|   | TODO 01 fill in the list with String objects    | StringItemRe   | /chunk-processing | line 22  | Java Task |
|   | TODO 02 remove items from the list until it's e | StringItemRe   | /chunk-processing | line 32  | Java Task |
|   | TODO 03 decorate the incoming item with star    | StringItemProc | /chunk-processing | line 19  | Java Task |
|   | TODO 04 output items one after the other with   | StringItemWr   | /chunk-processing | line 25  | Java Task |
|   | TODO 05 declare Spring beans for the item read  | chunk-proces   | /chunk-processing | line 10  | XML Task  |
|   | TODO 06 configure the job with the chunk-ori    | chunk-proces   | /chunk-processing | line 8   | XML Task  |
|   | TODO 07 remove the @Ignore annotation on t      | ChunkProcess   | /chunk-processing | line 21  | Java Task |
|   | TODO 08 run the job with the job launcher. Use  | ChunkProcess   | /chunk-processing | line 32  | Java Task |
|   | TODO 09 check the returned JobExecution         | ChunkProcess   | /chunk-processing | line 34  | Java Task |
|   | TODO 10 run the test! you should see the deco   | ChunkProcess   | /chunk-processing | line 37  | Java Task |

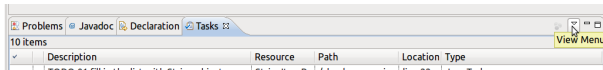
# TODO with Eclipse

- ▶ Window > Preferences > “tasks tag” in filter



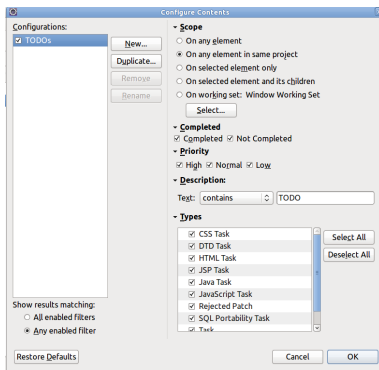
## TODO with Eclipse

- ▶ Open the “Tasks” view
- ▶ click on the down arrow on the right
- ▶ “configure contents”



## TODO with Eclipse

- ▶ Check “TODOs” on the left
- ▶ Check “On any element in the same project” on the right (scope)



## Spring support in IDE is a +

- ▶ e.g. code completion in SpringSource Tool Suite

```
<!-- TODO 03 configure the job with a chunk-oriented step using the reader and the writer -->  
<!-- TODO 01 configure the FlatFileItemReader -->  
<bean id="reader" class="FlatFileItemReader"
```



```
<!-- TODO 03 configure the job with a chunk-oriented step using the reader and the writer -->  
<!-- TODO 01 configure the FlatFileItemReader -->  
<bean id="reader" class="org.springframework.batch.item.file.FlatFileItemReader"
```



## Basic features for batch applications

- ▶ Read – process – write large amounts of data, efficiently
- ▶ Ready-to-use components to read from/write to
  - ▶ Flat/XML files
  - ▶ Databases (JDBC, Hibernate, JPA, iBatis)
  - ▶ JMS queues
  - ▶ Emails
- ▶ Numerous extension points/hooks

## Advanced features for batch applications

- ▶ Configuration to skip/retry items
- ▶ Execution metadata
  - ▶ Monitoring
  - ▶ Restart after failure
- ▶ Scaling strategies
  - ▶ Local/remote
  - ▶ Partitioning, remote processing

- ▶ Problem: getting started with Spring Batch
- ▶ Solution: writing a simple “Hello World” job

# Structure of a job

- ▶ A Spring Batch job is made of steps
- ▶ The Hello World job has one step
- ▶ The processing is implemented in a `Tasklet`

# The Hello World Tasklet

```
public class HelloWorldTasklet implements Tasklet {  
  
    @Override  
    public RepeatStatus execute(  
        StepContribution contribution,  
        ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {  
        System.out.println("Hello world!");  
        return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;  
    }  
}
```

# The configuration of the Hello World job <sup>1</sup>

```
<batch:job id="helloWorldJob">  
  <batch:step id="helloWorldStep">  
    <batch:tasklet>  
      <bean class="com.zenika.workshop.springbatch.HelloWorldTasklet" />  
    </batch:tasklet>  
  </batch:step>  
</batch:job>
```

---

<sup>1</sup>Notice the batch namespace

## Spring Batch needs some infrastructure beans

- ▶ Let's use the typical test configuration

```
<bean id="transactionManager"
      class="o.s.b.support.transaction.ResourcelessTransactionManager" />

<bean id="jobRepository"
      class="o.s.b.core.repository.support.MapJobRepositoryFactoryBean" />

<bean id="jobLauncher"
      class="o.s.b.core.launch.support.SimpleJobLauncher">
  <property name="jobRepository" ref="jobRepository" />
</bean>
```

## Running the test in a JUnit test

```
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration("/hello-world-job.xml")
public class HelloWorldJobTest {

    @Autowired
    private Job job;

    @Autowired
    private JobLauncher jobLauncher;

    @Test public void helloWorld() throws Exception {
        JobExecution execution = jobLauncher.run(job, new JobParameters());
        assertEquals(ExitStatus.COMPLETED, execution.getExitStatus());
    }
}
```



- ▶ Problem: processing large amounts of data efficiently
- ▶ Solution: using chunk processing

## What is chunk processing?

- ▶ Batch jobs often read, process, and write items
- ▶ e.g.
  - ▶ Reading items from a file
  - ▶ Then processing (converting) items
  - ▶ Writing items to a database
- ▶ Spring Batch calls this “chunk processing”
- ▶ a chunk = a set of items

# Chunk processing with Spring Batch

- ▶ Spring Batch
  - ▶ handles the iteration logic
  - ▶ uses a transaction for each chunk
  - ▶ lets you choose the chunk size
  - ▶ defines interfaces for each part of the processing

## The reading phase

- ▶ Spring Batch creates chunks of items by calling `read()`
- ▶ Reading ends when `read()` returns `null`

```
public interface ItemReader<T> {  
    T read() throws Exception, UnexpectedInputException,  
        ParseException, NonTransientResourceException;  
}
```

## The processing phase

- ▶ Once a chunk is created, items are sent to the processor
- ▶ Optional

```
public interface ItemProcessor<I, O> {  
    O process(I item) throws Exception;  
}
```

# The writing phase

- ▶ Receives all the items of the chunk
- ▶ Allows for batch update (more efficient)

```
public interface ItemWriter<T> {  
    void write(List<? extends T> items) throws Exception;  
}
```

## An example

- ▶ Let's implement a (too?) simple chunk-oriented step!

# The ItemReader

```
public class StringItemReader implements ItemReader<String> {  
    private List<String> list;  
  
    public StringItemReader() {  
        this.list = new ArrayList<String>(Arrays.asList(  
            "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7")  
        );  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public String read() throws Exception, UnexpectedInputException,  
        ParseException, NonTransientResourceException {  
        return !list.isEmpty() ? list.remove(0) : null;  
    }  
}
```



# The ItemProcessor

```
public class StringItemProcessor implements ItemProcessor<String, String> {  
  
    @Override  
    public String process(String item) throws Exception {  
        return "*** "+item+" ***";  
    }  
  
}
```

# The ItemWriter

```
public class StringItemWriter implements ItemWriter<String> {  
  
    private static final Logger LOGGER =  
        LoggerFactory.getLogger(StringItemWriter.class);  
  
    @Override  
    public void write(List<? extends String> items) throws Exception {  
        for (String item : items) {  
            LOGGER.info("writing "+item);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

## Configuring the job

```
<batch:job id="chunkProcessingJob">
  <batch:step id="chunkProcessingStep">
    <batch:tasklet>
      <batch:chunk reader="reader" processor="processor" writer="writer"
        commit-interval="3"
      />
    </batch:tasklet>
  </batch:step>
</batch:job>

<bean id="reader" class="com.zenika.workshop.springbatch.StringItemReader" />

<bean id="processor"
  class="com.zenika.workshop.springbatch.StringItemProcessor" />

<bean id="writer" class="com.zenika.workshop.springbatch.StringItemWriter" />
```

## Considerations

- ▶ Do I always need to write my `ItemReader/Processor/Writer`?
- ▶ No, Spring Batch provides ready-to-use components for common datastores
  - ▶ Flat/XML files, databases, JMS, etc.
- ▶ As an application developer, you
  - ▶ Configure these components
  - ▶ Provides some logic (e.g. mapping a line with a domain object)

## Going further...

- ▶ Reader/writer implementation for flat/XML files, database, JMS
- ▶ Skipping items when something goes wrong
- ▶ Listeners to react to the chunk processing

- ▶ Problem: reading lines from a flat file and sending them to another source (e.g. database)
- ▶ Solution: using the `FlatFileItemReader`

## Spring Batch's support for flat file reading

- ▶ Spring Batch has built-in support for flat files
  - ▶ Through the `FlatFileItemReader` for reading
- ▶ The `FlatFileItemReader` handles I/O
- ▶ 2 main steps:
  - ▶ Configuring the `FlatFileItemReader`
  - ▶ Providing a line-to-object mapping strategy

# The usual suspects

```
Susy , Hauerstock , 2010-03-04  
De Anna , Raghunath , 2010-03-04  
Kiam , Whitehurst , 2010-03-04  
Alecia , Van Holst , 2010-03-04  
Hing , Senecal , 2010-03-04
```



```
public class Contact {  
  
    private Long id;  
    private String firstname , lastname;  
    private Date birth;  
  
    (...)  
}
```



# What do we need to read a flat file?

- ▶ How to tokenize a line
- ▶ How to map the line with a Java object
- ▶ Where to find the file to read

## The FlatFileItemReader configuration

```
<bean id="reader"
      class="org.springframework.batch.item.file.FlatFileItemReader">
  <property name="lineMapper">
    <bean class="org.springframework.batch.item.file.mapping.DefaultLineMapper">
      <property name="lineTokenizer">
        <bean
          class="org.springframework.batch.item.file.transform.DelimitedLineTokenizer">
            <property name="names" value="firstname,lastname,birth" />
          </bean>
        </property>
        <property name="fieldSetMapper">
          <bean class="com.zenika.workshop.springbatch.ContactFieldSetMapper" />
        </property>
      </bean>
    </property>
    <property name="resource" value="classpath:contacts.txt" />
  </bean>
```

## The line-to-object mapping strategy

- ▶ A `FieldSetMapper` to map a line with an object
- ▶ More about business logic, so typically implemented by developer
- ▶ Spring Batch provides straightforward implementations

## Custom FieldSetMapper implementation

```
package com.zenika.workshop.springbatch;

import org.springframework.batch.item.file.mapping.FieldSetMapper;
import org.springframework.batch.item.file.transform.FieldSet;
import org.springframework.validation.BindException;

public class ContactFieldSetMapper implements FieldSetMapper<Contact> {

    @Override
    public Contact mapFieldSet(FieldSet fieldSet) throws BindException {
        return new Contact(
            fieldSet.readString("firstname"),
            fieldSet.readString("lastname"),
            fieldSet.readDate("birth", "yyyy-MM-dd")
        );
    }
}
```

## Going further...

- ▶ `FlatFileItemWriter` to write flat file
- ▶ Fixed-length format (different tokenizer)
- ▶ Skipping badly formatted lines

- ▶ Problem: my job fails miserably because of a tiny error in my input file
- ▶ Solution: skipping lines without failing the whole execution

## A CSV file with a badly formatted line

```
Susy , Hauerstock ,2010-03-04  
De-Anna , Raghunath ,2010-03-04  
Kiam , Whitehurst ,2010-03-04  
Alecia , Van Holst ,09-23-2010  
Hing , Senecal ,2010-03-04  
Kannan , Pirkle ,2010-03-04  
Row , Maudrie ,2010-03-04  
Voort , Philbeck ,2010-03-04
```

## Skip configuration

- ▶ Choose the exceptions to skip
- ▶ Set the max number of items to skip

```
<batch:job id="skipJob">
  <batch:step id="skipStep">
    <batch:tasklet>
      <batch:chunk reader="reader" writer="writer" commit-interval="3"
        skip-limit="10">
        <batch:skippable-exception-classes>
          <batch:include
            class="org.springframework.batch.item.file.FlatFileParseException"/>
        </batch:skippable-exception-classes>
      </batch:chunk>
    </batch:tasklet>
  </batch:step>
</batch:job>
```



## Going further...

- ▶ Logging skipped items with a `SkipListener`
- ▶ Setting a custom `SkipPolicy`

- ▶ Problem: passing values to the configuration when launching a job
- ▶ Solution: using job parameters and late binding

## Use case: providing a input file dynamically to the item reader

```
JobParameters jobParameters = new JobParametersBuilder()
    .addString("input.file", "file:./input/contacts-01.txt")
    .toJobParameters();
JobExecution execution = jobLauncher.run(job, jobParameters);
```

```
<bean id="reader"
      class="org.springframework.batch.item.file.FlatFileItemReader"
      scope="step">
  <property name="resource" value="#{jobParameters['input.file']}" />
  (...)
</bean>
```

## Going further...

- ▶ Spring Expression Language (SpEL)
- ▶ Step scope for partitioning

- ▶ Problem: reading large result sets from the database with a stable memory footprint
- ▶ Solution: using the `JdbcPagingItemReader`, which uses paging to handle large result sets

## JdbcPagingItemReader configuration

```
<bean id="reader"
      class="org.springframework.batch.item.database.JdbcPagingItemReader">
  <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
  <property name="pageSize" value="10" />
  <property name="queryProvider">
    <bean class="o.s.b.item.database.support.SqlPagingQueryProviderFactoryBean">
      <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
      <property name="selectClause"
        value="select id,firstname,lastname,birth" />
      <property name="fromClause" value="from contact" />
      <property name="sortKey" value="id" />
    </bean>
  </property>
  <property name="rowMapper">
    <bean class="com.zenika.workshop.springbatch.ContactRowMapper" />
  </property>
</bean>
```

## Paging or cursors?

- ▶ By paging, you send multiple queries to the database
- ▶ Alternative: cursor-based item reader
  - ▶ Spring Batch “streams” the result set from the DB
  - ▶ Only one query
- ▶ Paging always works, cursor-based reader depends on driver implementation and database

## Going further...

- ▶ Paging readers for Hibernate, JPA, iBatis
- ▶ Cursor-based readers

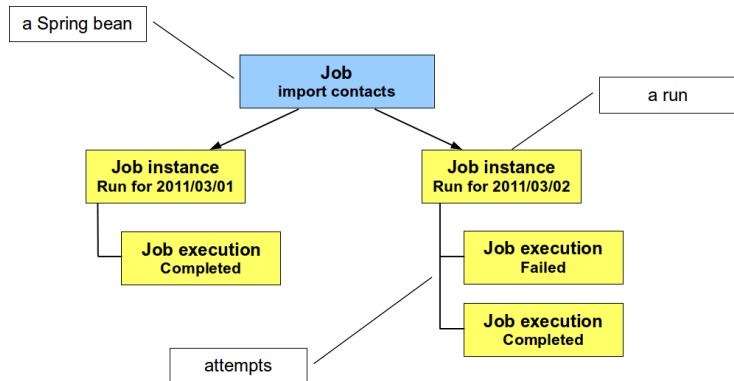


- ▶ Problem: monitoring the execution of batch jobs
- ▶ Solution: letting Spring Batch storing execution metadata in a database

# Why storing execution metadata?

- ▶ Spring Batch keeps track of batch execution
- ▶ Enables:
  - ▶ Monitoring by querying metadata tables
  - ▶ Restarting after a failure

## Job, job instance, and job execution



# Job instance

- ▶ How to define a job instance?
- ▶ Thanks to job parameters
- ▶ Job parameters define the identity of the job instance

# The reading phase

- ▶ Metadata are stored in a database
  - ▶ In-memory implementation for test/development
- ▶ Monitoring tools can query metadata tables

## Going further...

- ▶ Spring Batch Admin, the web console for Spring Batch
- ▶ JobExplorer and JobOperator interfaces
- ▶ Spring JMX support

- ▶ Problem: scheduling a job to execute periodically
- ▶ Solution: using the scheduling support in Spring

## A class to launch the job

```
public class ImportLauncher {  
  
    public void launch() throws Exception {  
        JobExecution exec = jobLauncher.run(  
            job ,  
            new JobParametersBuilder()  
                .addLong("time", System.currentTimeMillis())  
                .toJobParameters()  
        );  
    }  
}
```



# Spring scheduling configuration

```
<bean id="importLauncher"  
      class="com.zenika.workshop.springbatch.ImportLauncher" />  
  
<task:scheduled-tasks>  
  <task:scheduled ref="importLauncher" method="launch"  
                  fixed-delay="1000" />  
</task:scheduled-tasks>
```

- ▶ cron attribute available

## Going further...

- ▶ Threading settings in Spring Scheduler
- ▶ Spring support for Quartz

- ▶ Problem: I want to add some business logic before writing the items I just read
- ▶ Solution: use an `ItemProcessor` to process/convert read items before sending them to the `ItemWriter`

## Use case

- ▶ Reading contacts from a flat file
- ▶ Registering them into the system
  - ▶ This is the *business logic*
- ▶ Writing the registration confirmations to the database

# The ItemProcessor interface

```
public interface ItemProcessor<I, O> {  
    O process(I item) throws Exception;  
}
```

## How to implement an ItemProcessor

- ▶ An ItemProcessor usually delegates to existing business code

```
public class ContactItemProcessor implements
    ItemProcessor<Contact, RegistrationConfirmation> {

    private RegistrationService registrationService;

    @Override
    public RegistrationConfirmation process(Contact item)
        throws Exception {
        return registrationService.process(item);
    }
}
```

## Registering the ItemProcessor

```
<batch:job id="itemProcessorJob">
  <batch:step id="itemProcessorStep">
    <batch:tasklet>
      <batch:chunk reader="reader" processor="processor"
        writer="writer" commit-interval="3" />
    </batch:tasklet>
  </batch:step>
</batch:job>

<bean id="registrationService"
  class="com.zenika.workshop.springbatch.RegistrationService" />

<bean id="processor"
  class="com.zenika.workshop.springbatch.ContactItemProcessor">
  <property name="registrationService" ref="registrationService" />
</bean>
```

## Going further...

- ▶ Available `ItemProcessor` implementations
  - ▶ Adapter, validator
- ▶ The `ItemProcessor` can filter items