

Spring Boot Scheduling

=====

Scheduling

=>It is the process of executing given task or job either for 1 time or in a loop (for multiple times) based on given PERIOD OF TIME or POINT OF TIME

PERIOD OF TIME :: specifies the gap b/w two successive (back to back) executions of the given task /job

or

POINT OF TIME :: executing the task at certain date, time and date and time (Mostly these are one time executions or once in a while executing tasks) =>The task/job that is enabled with scheduling will be executed automatically with out any human

intervention... and the task/job executes for multiple times until the underlying application / server is stopped.

examples for PERIOD OF TIME Scheduled JOBS/TASKS

- > Every month payslip generation
- > Every month salary crediting to account →
- > every month bank statement generation/
- (The task/job executes in a loop having certain time gap between successive executions)
- > every day /every week/ every month sales report generation
- > sending emi remainders every month
- > sending insurance payment remainders every month and etc..

example for POINT OF TIME Scheduled JOBS/TASKS

These are repeatedly executing tasks

note:: It is like executing job/task at specific second or minute or hour or day

- >Upload docs to certain website at specific night hour
- >release of project at specific Date and time

of

- >Converting certain form data (like csv data) to another form data (DB data) at specific date and time
- > Releasing Entrance exam results at specific hour of specific date
- > Starting certain movie ticket advance booking process on certain date and time
- > starting certain product sales booking at certain date and time
- > Releasing youtube video to the channel at certain date and time.
- and etc..

These are one time executing tasks..

(or) Once in a while executing tasks

=>In Jdk api we have TimerTask and Timer classes of java.util package to perform scheduling based

executions.

we

=> Once add "spring-boot-starter" dependency we automatically get scheduling support..

```
<!-- https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/org.springframework.boot/spring-boot-starter
```

```
-->
```

```
<dependency>
```

```
<groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
```

```
<artifactId>spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
```

```
<version> </version>
```

```
</dependency>
```

we need not to add this starter (jar++)

manually becoz it will come automatically

when we create any project as spring boot project

"spring-boot-starter" jar file/dependency gives AutoConfiguration + spring jars + logging + scheduling + yml processing+

=> In Spring boot Apps we enable scheduling

a) By adding @EnableScheduling annotation on the top of main class /stater class along with @SpringBootApplication Annotation

b) In any spring bean class (class with stereo type annotation) place b.methods having @Scheduled annotation

(This b.method should be designed with out params)

In @Scheduled

annotation,

we can specify

the

fixedRate

PERIOD

OF TIME and POINT OF TIME) (Best)

Example App

initialDelay (Specifies after starting app how much delay should be there to execute the sheduled job/task for 1st time)

fixedDelay | (supports only PERIOD OF TIME)

cron (Supports both

1) create spring Boot project with out adding any staraters

2) place @EnableScheduling on the top of main class

//main class

=====

package com.nt;

E:\classcontent\spring\NTSPBMS715-RestfulServices-MicroService Browse

BootSchedulingProj02

Service URL Name

https://start.spring.io BootSchedulingProj02

Use default location Location

Type:

Maven Project

Java Version:

17

✓ Packaging: Language:

Jar

Java

Group

nit

Artifact

Version

0.0.1-SNAPSHOT

import java.util.Date;

Description

Package

Demo project for Spring Boot com.nt

import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;

import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication; import

org.springframework.scheduling.annotation.EnableScheduling;

Enables Spring's scheduled task execution capability,

(It makes the IOC container to search and locate @Scheduled enabled b.methods in the spring bean class)

@SpringBootApplication

@EnableScheduling

public class SpringBootScheduling01Application {

public static void main(String[] args) {

SpringApplication.run(SpringBootScheduling01Application.class, args); System.out.println("App started at: "+new Date());

}

}

3) Develop spring bean having b.method enabled with Scheduling..

package com.nt.report;

import java.util.Date;

import org.springframework.scheduling.annotation.Scheduled;

```
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
```

```
@Component("report")
```

```
public class ReportGenerator {
```

```
@Scheduled(initialDelay = 2000, fixed Delay = 3000) public void generateSalesReport() {
```

```
System.out.println("Sales Report on: "+new Date());
```

note:: The method where @Scheduled is placed must be no param method becoz the IOC container

```
}
```

```
}
```

4) Run the Application..

```
i
```

```
TIME
```

can not pass those args while calling the method automatically

```
r
```

Sales

```
2024-02-16T18:23:29.813+05:30 INFO 21488 --- [ 2024-02-16T18:23:29.817+05:30 INFO 21488 --- [
2024-02-16T18:23:30.485+05:30 INFO 21488 --- [ Application is started on::Fri Feb 16 18:23:30 IST 2024 Report
on::Fri Feb 16 18:23:32 IST 2024 Sales Report on::Fri Feb 16 18:23:35 IST 2024 Sales Report on::Fri Feb 16
18:23:38 IST 2024 Sales Report on::Fri Feb 16 18:23:41 IST 2024 Sales Report on::Fri Feb 16 18:23:44 IST
2024 Sales Report on::Fri Feb 16 18:23:47 IST 2024 Sales Report on::Fri Feb 16 18:23:50 IST 2024 Sales
Report on::Fri Feb 16 18:23:53 IST 2024
```

```
//1000ms = 1sec
```

The IOC container takes object for this

spring bean and calls this @Scheduled method repeatedly for multiple times having initialDelay and fixedDelay as specified.. until we stop the application ..

```
@Scheduled(fixedDelay = 3000)
```

```
public void generateReport(int start,int end) {
```

```
main] t
```

```
main] t
```

```
main] t
```

```
}
```

```
System.out.println(" Sales Report of :: "+new Date());
```

if we apply @Scheduled on the b.method that is having arg then

we get **IllegalStateException** as shown below

Caused by: java.lang.IllegalStateException: Encountered invalid @Scheduled method 'generateReport': Only no-arg methods may be annotated with @Scheduled

note:: if PERIOD of job/task is there in standalone App ... To stop that we need to stop the App (ctrl +c) note::

if PERIOD of job/task is there in web application... To stop that we need to stop the Server (ctrl +c)

```
TIME
```

if initialDay not specified the scheduled method trigger for execution along with App startup

```
@Scheduled(fixedDelay = 3000)
```

```
public void generateSalesReport() {
```

```
System.out.println("Sales Report on::"+new Date());
```

```
2024-02-16T18:28:48.148+05:30 INFO 5572 --- [ Sales Report on::Fri Feb 16 18:28:48 IST 2024 Application is
started on::Fri Feb 16 18:28:48 IST 2024 Sales Report on::Fri Feb 16 18:28:51 IST 2024 Sales Report on::Fri
Feb 16 18:28:54 IST 2024 Sales Report on::Fri Feb 16 18:28:57 IST 2024 Sales Report on::Fri Feb 16 18:29:00
IST 2024
```

=>we can specify fixed Delay time as string value as shown below

```
@Scheduled(fixed DelayString = "3000")
```

```
public void generateSalesReport() {
```

```
}
```

I

App startup time

and scheduled method triggering time is same

```
System.out.println("SalesReport on::"+new Date());
```

out

Q) can we place @Scheduled Annotation with parameters/attributes..

Ans) No ,we must place cron or fixed Delay or fixedRate parameters in the @Scheduled annotation otherwise exception will be raised

```
org.springframework.beans.factory.BeanCreationException: Error creating bean with name 'report' defined in
file [G:\Worskpaces\Spring\NTSPBMS714-BOOT\SpringBootScheduling01\target\classes\com\nt\report
\ReportGenerator.class]: Initialization of bean failed; nested exception is java.lang.IllegalStateException:
Encountered invalid @Scheduled method 'generateSales Report': Exactly one of the 'cron', 'fixed
Delay(String)', or 'fixedRate(String)' attributes is required
```

fixedDealy

of

=>executes the task/job back to back having given time gap irrespective wheather task/job is completed fastly or slowly..

case1::

fixedDelay=3000 (3secs)

task1/job takes 15 secs time to complete

3secs gap/break

```
@Scheduled(fixedDelay = 3000)
```

task1/job1 execution for 15 secs

```
public void generateReport() {
```

```
System.out.println(" Sales Report of ::"+new Date()+"(start)");
```

```
try {
```

taks1/job1 execution form 15 secs

```
Thread.sleep(15000);
```

3 secs gap/break

}

catch(Exception e) {

task1/job1 execution form 15 secs

e.printStackTrace();

3 secs gap/break

}

System.out.println("end of salesReport"+new Date());

case2:: fixed Delay=3000 (3secs)

task1/job1 takes 1 sec time to complete

task1/job1 execution for 1sec

task1/job1 execution for 1sec

3 secs gap/break

3 secs gap/break

task1/job1 execution for 1sec

3 secs gap/break

example code

=====

@Component("report")

public class ReportGenerator {

@Scheduled(fixed DelayString = "3000")

public void generateSales Report() {

}

}

fixedRate

=====

try {

Thread.sleep(5000);

}

catch (Exception e) { e.printStackTrace(); }

}

System.out.println("SalesReport on:."+new Date());

@Scheduled(fixedDelay = 3000)

public void generateReport() {

System.out.println(" Sales Report of :."+new Date()+"(start)");

}

try {

```
Thread.sleep(1000);
}
catch(Exception e) {
e.printStackTrace();
}
```

```
System.out.println("end of sales Report"+new Date());
```

When scheduling is enabled main thread represents main app

and sub threads/child threads represents the scheduled jobs on 1 child thread per each scheduled job

=>specifies the max time that the task /job should take to complete the execution..

case1:: fixedRate: 10000 (10 secs)

task1/job1 is taking 5 secs to complete

```
@Scheduled(fixedRate =
= 1000
```

=>task1/job1 execution for 5secs

```
public void generateReport() {
```

```
System.out.println(" Sales Report of ::"+new Date()+"(start)");
```

10-5=5secs break/g ap

```
try {
```

=>task1/job1 execution for 5secs

```
Thread.sleep(5000);
```

10-5=5secs break/g ap

```
}
```

```
catch(Exception e) {
```

=>task1/job1 execution for 5secs

```
e.printStackTrace();
```

10-5=5secs break/g ap

```
}
```

```
System.out.println("end of sales Report"+new Date());
```

```
}
```

case2 :: fixedRate: 10000 (10 secs)

task1/job1 is taking 15 secs to complete

=>task1/job1 execution for 15secs

no break/gap/waiting

=>task1/job1 execution for 15secs

no break/gap/waiting

=>task1/job1 execution for 15secs

no break/gap/waiting

0

```
@Scheduled(fixedRate = 1000)
public void generateReport() {
    System.out.println(" Sales Report of ::"+new Date()+"(start)");
    try {
        Thread.sleep(15000);
    }
    catch(Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    System.out.println("end of sales Report"+new Date());
}
```

note::

we can not place cron, fixedDelay and fixedRate attributes (either 3 or 2 attributes) at a time in the @Scheduled annotation

if we place we get Caused by: java.lang.IllegalStateException: Encountered invalid @Scheduled method 'generateReport': Exactly one of the 'cron', 'fixed Delay(String)', or 'fixedRate(String)' attributes is required

b/w

What is the difference fixed Delay and fixedRate attributes of @Scheduled annotation?

two

or

=>fixedDelay specifies the time gap/break time/wait time b/w successive back to back executions So irrespective of wheather task/job execution completed fastly or slowly that time gap between successive execution will be maintained. (It is like task assignment to employee of govt oranization i.e there will time gap b/w two successive jobs/tasks)

is

=>fixedReate specifies the max time that given to complete the execution of job/task .. if job/task execution is completed before the specified time the remaining will be used as the break time/gap time otherwise job/task executes back to back with out any gap/break time,

(It is like task assignment to employee of private oranization i.e task will be given with time frame) note: both fixedDelay and fixed Rate are there supporting only Period of Time style scheduling..

What are the differences among initialDelay, fixed Delay and fixedRate?

case1::

fixedDelay with initialDelay (PERIOD OF TIME)

task1/job1 execution time: 10 sec

initialDelay: 4secs

fixedDelay: 6secs

App

4sec taks1 break | task1 break | task1 | break | task1 | break

start

initial 10secs 6secs 10secs 6 secs

10secs 6 secs 10 secs 6secs

Delay

case2: fixedRate with initialDelay

where task execution time < fixedRate Time

task1/job1 execution time: 10 secs

time

initialDelay: 4secs

waiting time/breaktime :: fixedRate- task1 exeution time

(15secs 10 secs) = 5 secs

fixedRate: 15 secs

App

initial

Start

Delay

task1 break task1

break task1 break

-

4scs

10secs 5secs 10secs 5secs 10secs 5secs

case3: fixedRate with initialDealy where task execution time >=fixedRate time

task1/job1 execution time: 10 secs

initialDelay: 4secs

fixedRate: 8 secs

no waitingtime /breaktime

becoz fixedRate-task1 execution (8sec-10sec) gives

-2 (negetive numbers)

initial

App

task1 task1

task1

task1

task1

task1

....

(No break time)

delay

Start

4secs

10secs 10secs

10secs

10 secs 10secs

10secs

@Component("report")

public class ReportGenerator {

//@Scheduled(initialDelay = 2000, fixed Delay = 3000)

//1000ms = 1sec

//@Scheduled(fixed Delay = 3000)

//@Scheduled(fixed DelayString = "3000")

@Scheduled(initialDelay =2000,fixedRate= 5000)

public void generateSalesReport() {

System.out.println("thread(task1) name ::"+Thread.currentThread().getName());

System.out.println("thread(task1) hashCode::"+Thread.currentThread().hashCode());

System.out.println("Report Data on"+new Date());

// main class runs with main thread

All

}

@Scheduled(fixed Delay =3000,initialDelay = 2000)

public void generateSalesReport1() {

System.out.println("thred (task2) name ::"+Thread.currentThread().getName());

System.out.println("thread(task2) hashCode::"+Thread.currentThread().hashCode());

System.out.println("Report Data1 on"+new Date());

}

and scheduled tasks will trigger using same

child thread by default becoz thread pool size for scheduling

-

To increase that thread pool size use the following entry in application.properties

spring.task.scheduling.pool.size=20

(default is 1)

[once we specify the thread pool size for scheduling.. the scheduled jobs/tasks will execute repeately using different threads of pool.. which improves the performance]

is "1" by default.

Spring boot scheduling with Cron Expressions

(*** very very important)

===

=> supports both **PERIOD OF TIME** and **POINT OF TIME** providing => Inspired from unix/linux env.. way of date and time values => Most regulary used scheduling process in spring /spring boot env..

=> **The cron expression syntax is 6* syntax**

=> Using fixed Delay and fixed Rate attributes of @Scheduled annotation we can bring the effect of only **PERIOD OF TIME**

=> using "cron" attribute of @Schduled Annotation we can bring the effect of both "PERIOD OF TIME" and "POINT OF TIME"

Week day name (SUN-SAT) 3 letter sytle or (0-7)

Month of the year (1-12)

0 or 7 represents sunday

date of the month → (1-31)

Hour of the Day

Minute of the hour

Second of the minute

↑

(0-23)

(0-59)

(0-59)

Allowed symbols are :: *,? - LW @ #

In all versions

***---> any/all /every**

/ --> To specify PERIOD OF TIME

from sprng 5.3 onwords

-->To specify the possible list of values

---> To specify range of values

in

? ---> any (can be used only date and week day when month is specified)

in

L --->To specify Last days info (can be used only Date and Weeek day filelds)

W --> To specify Week Day Info (can be used only Date and Weeek day filelds) from spring

@ ---> To work with macros @yearly, @hourly, @monthly, @daily and etc.. 5.3 version

--> As a combination symbol

To specify cron expression we need to use "cron" attribute: of

@Sheduled Annotation

on

Examples

POINT OF TIME (The given job/task executes on specific date and time)

=====

eg1: `@Scheduled(cron = "15 **** **
*")`

It is not executing task for every 15 secs ..

It is executing task on every 15 sec of every minute

9:01:15 secs

9:02:15 secs 9:03:15 secs

9:04:15 secs

`@Component("report")`

`public class ReportGenerator {`

`****`

`@Scheduled(cron = "15 **
*")`

`public void generateSales Report() {`

`System.out.println("Sales Report Data::"+new Date());`

`}`

eg2: `@Scheduled (cron="0.09 ****")`

execute

->The task will every day 9:00 am like

9:00am today

9:00 am tomorrow

9:00 am day after tomorrow

eg2 extension:

=====

every day evening 8:30:20 pm task should be executed

`@Scheduled(cron="20 30 20****")`

Ex2 extension1:: Task should be executed every hour 30 min 20 sec @Scheduled(cron=" 20 30 **")**

What is meaning of this cron expression @Scheduled(cron="10 * 20 **")**

task executes every day night 8pm hour each min's 10 secs

eg3: `@Scheduled(cron="1 2 20** **")`

The task will execute every day at 8pm 02 minute 01 sec.

today at 8:02:01 pm

tomorrow at 8:02:01 pm

day after tomorrow at 8:02:01 pm

eg3-ext: @Scheduled(cron="***")**

sec

=> The given task will execute in every of
every

miniute, every day and every hour

of every day and every month

20 hour means 12+8 hour (8pm)

eg3 extension:: The should be executed ever month 1st at 10 am @Scheduled(cron="0 0 10 1 **")

eg4: @Scheduled(cron="0 2 8,10 **")

The task will execute every day at 8:02 am and 10:02 am

today at 8:02 am and 10:02 am

tommorrow at 8:02 am and 10:02 am

day after tommorrow at 8:02 am and 10:02 am

eg5: @Scheduled (cron="10 20 9-14 * *")

The task will execute every day at

9:20:10 am

10:20:10 am

11:20:10 am

12: 20:10 am 1:20:10 pm

2:20:10 pm

The task should be exeuted every minute at 0 sec

@Scheduled(cron="0"

*)"

List of

8,10 --> "," indicates possible values

Execute the task every hour at 8th minute and 10th minute

@Scheduled (cron="0 8,10 ****")

Execute the task from 10 th min to 20 min on 30th sec of every hour @Scheduled(30 10-20 ****)

Execute the task only leap lear feb 29 10 am

=====

=====

@Scheduled(cron="0 0 10 29 2 **")

eg6: Task should be executed every day 4pm Task should execute every at 7pm

@Scheduled(cron="0 0 16 **")

eg7 ::

@Scheduled(" 1 2 56 **")

@Scheduled(cron="0 0 19 ****")

The task will execute every month 6 date 5:02:01 am

jan 6th 5:02:01 am

feb 6th 5:02:01 am

execute

Task should every month 10 th

18

@6: 30:20 pm @Scheduled(cron="20 30 10* **")

march 6th 5:02:01 am

eg8: @Scheduled (cron="* 18 8 ****")

=>Executes the give task in every second of

8:18 am min of every day

execute

Task should on every aug 15th 9:00:00 am

@Schedule(cron="0 0 9 15 08 **")

eg9: @Scheduled (cron=" 10 * 8 ****")

=> executes the given task in 10 sec of every miniute in the 8th hour
of every day

8:00:10 am

The task should execute 20th sec of every

minute in the 5pm hour of every day @Scheduled(cron=" 20 * 17 ** **")

8:01:10 am

8:02:10 am

8:03:10 am

The task should excute only on sun days at 10 am of every month @Scheduled("0 0 10** SUN")

0 or 7

@Scheduled(cron="0 0 0 1 1 0")

Task will execute 0:0:0 hours of jan 1st every year

only if it is sunday

Can u we execute the task only for 1 time using scheculing

Not Possible using @Scheduled annotation becoz all setup is given for the repeated executions

eg10: Execute the task at 10:00 am only on Sun-Thu days of the week

@Scheduled(cron="0 0 10* * SUN-THU)

eg11: Execute the task on every month 1st only if it is Sunday @Scheduled(cron="0 0 11 1* SUN")

eg12:: Execute the task every oct 5th only if it is tuesday

@Scheduled(cron="0 0 11 5 10 TUE ")

note:: In the cron expression we can use ? symbols in the place of * symbols for

day of month and for weekday

eg13:: Execute the task on any weekday of October month at 10 am @Scheduled(cron="0 0 10? 10 ?")

eg 14: execute the task on any day of the nov month having weekday SUN- TUE

@Scheduled(cron="0 0 11? 11 SUN-TUE")