

CS544

LESSON 12

SCHEDULING, EVENTS, CONFIGURATION

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JOB SCHEDULING

Job scheduling

- JDK Timer: `java.util.Timer`
 - Basic scheduling support
 - Execute at a given time
 - Execute at some fixed frequency
- Quartz scheduling
 - Open source framework
 - Powerful job scheduling engine
 - Cron-based scheduling

Scheduling basics

- Job
 - Unit of work that needs to execute at a specific time or interval
- Trigger
 - The condition (specific time or interval) that causes a job to run
- Schedule
 - A collection of triggers

JDK Timer example

```
public class HelloWorldTask extends TimerTask{

    public void run() {
        Date date = Calendar.getInstance().getTime();
        DateFormat timeFormatter = DateFormat.getTimeInstance(DateFormat.DEFAULT);
        String currenttime = timeFormatter.format(date);

        System.out.println("This task runs at "+currenttime);
    }
}
```

```
import java.util.Timer;

public class Application {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Timer timer = new Timer();
        timer.scheduleAtFixedRate(new HelloWorldTask(), 5000, 5000);
    }
}
```

The job to run

Start the job
after 5 seconds

Run the job every
5 seconds

```
This task runs at 10:45:52
This task runs at 10:45:57
This task runs at 10:46:02
This task runs at 10:46:07
```

Quartz cron scheduling example

```
public class HelloWorldJob implements Job{

    public void execute(JobExecutionContext arg0) throws JobExecutionException {
        Date date = Calendar.getInstance().getTime();
        DateFormat timeFormatter = DateFormat.getTimeInstance(DateFormat.DEFAULT);
        String currenttime = timeFormatter.format(date);

        System.out.println("This task runs at "+currenttime);
    }
}
```

```
public class CronApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws SchedulerException, ParseException {
        Scheduler scheduler =new StdSchedulerFactory().getScheduler();
        scheduler.start();

        JobDetail jobDetail=new
            JobDetail("HelloWorldJob",scheduler.DEFAULT_GROUP,HelloWorldJob.class);

        String cronExpression="0/5 * * * * ?";
        Trigger crontrigger=new
            CronTrigger("crontrigger",scheduler.DEFAULT_GROUP,cronExpression);
        scheduler.scheduleJob(jobDetail, crontrigger);
    }
}
```

The trigger is expressed with a cron expression

```
This task runs at 12:04:25
This task runs at 12:04:30
This task runs at 12:04:35
```

Quartz cron expressions

- String with 6 or 7 space separated sub-expressions with the following meaning:
seconds minutes hours dayOfMonth month dayOfWeek year(optional)

- Examples

- "0 0 12 ? * WED"

- every Wednesday at 12:00 pm

- "0 0/5 * * * ?"

- every 5 minutes

- "10 0/5 * * * ?"

- every 5 minutes, at 10 seconds after the minute (i.e. 10:00:10 am, 10:05:10 am, etc.).

- "0 30 10-13 ? * WED,FRI"

- 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, and 13:30, on every Wednesday and Friday.

- "0 0/30 8-9 5,20 * ?"

- every half hour between the hours of 8 am and 10 am on the 5th and 20th of every month.

*=every

?=no specific value (only for dayOfMonth and dayOfWeek)

Spring annotation based scheduling

@SpringBootApplication

@EnableScheduling

Enable scheduling

```
public class SpringBootSchedulingApplication {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        SpringApplication.run(SpringBootSchedulingApplication.class, args);  
    }  
}
```

@Component

```
public class WelcomeTask {
```

Run every 5 seconds

```
    @Scheduled(fixedRate = 5000)
```

```
    public void welcome() {
```

```
        Date date = Calendar.getInstance().getTime();
```

```
        DateFormat timeFormatter = DateFormat.getInstance(DateFormat.DEFAULT);
```

```
        String currenttime = timeFormatter.format(date);
```

```
        System.out.println("This task runs at " + currenttime);
```

```
    }  
}
```

```
This task runs at 12:07:50
```

```
This task runs at 12:07:55
```

```
This task runs at 12:08:00
```

@Scheduled

```
@Scheduled(fixedDelay = 5000)  
public void welcome() {
```

Run every 5 seconds measured from the completion time of the welcome() method

```
@Scheduled(fixedRate = 5000)  
public void welcome() {
```

Run every 5 seconds measured from the start time of the welcome() method

```
@Scheduled(initialDelay=1000, fixedRate=5000)  
public void welcome() {
```

Run every 5 seconds but wait 1 second before the first execution

```
@Scheduled(cron="*/5 * * * * MON-FRI")  
public void welcome() {
```

Cron expression: Run every 5 seconds on Monday till Friday.

Main point

- Spring makes it simple to schedule methods of spring beans.

Science of Consciousness: There is order in creation. In creation everything happens according the laws of Nature.

EVENTS

ASYNCHRONOUS METHODS

Events

```
public class AddCustomerEvent {  
    private String message;  
  
    public AddCustomerEvent(String message) {  
        this.message = message;  
    }  
  
    public String getMessage() {  
        return message;  
    }  
}
```

A simple event class

Event publisher and listener

```
@Service
public class CustomerServiceImpl implements CustomerService {
    @Autowired
    private ApplicationEventPublisher publisher;

    public void addCustomer() {
        publisher.publishEvent(new AddCustomerEvent("New customer is added"));
    }
}
```

Inject a publisher

```
@Service
public class Listener {

    @EventListener
    public void onEvent(AddCustomerEvent event) {
        System.out.println("received event :" + event.getMessage());
    }
}
```

Listen to AddCustomer events

Asynchronous events

```
@Service
@EnableAsync
public class Listener {

    @Async
    @EventListener
    public void onEvent(AddCustomerEvent event) {
        System.out.println("received event :" + event.getMessage());
    }
}
```

Asynchronous methods

@EnableAsync

public class MyServiceImpl implements MyService {

@Async

public void welcome() {

Date date = Calendar.getInstance().getTime();

DateFormat timeFormatter = DateFormat.getTimeInstance(DateFormat.DEFAULT);

String currenttime = timeFormatter.format(date);

System.out.println("This task runs at " + currenttime);

}

Enable asynchronous methods

The method call returns immediately

Main point

- Spring events is a powerful technique to implement publish subscribe within the application.

Science of Consciousness: When one subscribes daily to the intelligence of nature one automatically receives support of Nature.

SPRING BOOT CONFIGURATION

@Value

```
@Service
public class EmailServiceImpl implements EmailService{
    @Value("${smtpserver}")
    String outgoingMailServer;

    ...
}
```

Works for small and simple data,
not for complex data

```
smtpserver=smtp.mydomain.com
```

@ConfigurationProperties

application.properties

Mapping single properties

```
myapp.mail.to=frank@hotmail.com
myapp.mail.host=mail.example.com
myapp.mail.port=250
```

#Mapping list or array

```
myapp.mail.cc=mike@gmail.com,david@gmail.com
myapp.mail.bcc=john@hotmail.com,admin@acme.com
```

#Mapping nested POJO class

```
myapp.mail.credential.user-name=john1234
myapp.mail.credential.password=xyz@1234
```

application.yml

myapp:

mail:

to: frank@hotmail.com

host: mail.example.com

port: 250

cc:

- mike@gmail.com

- david@gmail.com

bcc:

- john@hotmail.com

- admin@acme.com

credential:

user-name: john1234

password: xyz@1234

@ConfigurationProperties

```
@ConfigurationProperties(prefix="myapp.mail")
public class MailProperties {

    private String to;
    private String host;
    private int port;
    private String[] cc;
    private List<String> bcc;

    private Credential credential = new Credential();

    //Setter and Getter methods

    public class Credential {
        private String userName;
        private String password;
        //Setter and Getter methods
    }
}
```

Mapping single properties

```
myapp.mail.to=frank@hotmail.com
myapp.mail.host=mail.example.com
myapp.mail.port=250
```

#Mapping list or array

```
myapp.mail.cc=mike@gmail.com,david@gmail.com
myapp.mail.bcc=john@hotmail.com,admin@acme.com
```

#Mapping nested POJO class

```
myapp.mail.credential.user-name=john1234
myapp.mail.credential.password=xyz@1234
```

Using MailProperties

```
@Component
public class MailService {

    @Autowired
    private MailProperties mailProperties;

    public void print() {
        System.out.println("Mail TO = " + mailProperties.getTo());
        System.out.println("HOST = " + mailProperties.getHost());
        System.out.println("PORT = " + mailProperties.getPort());
        System.out.println();

        //Print list or array
        System.out.println("Mail CC = " + String.join(", ", mailProperties.getCc()));
        System.out.println("Mail BCC = " + mailProperties.getBcc());
        System.out.println();

        //Print nested bean's properties
        System.out.println("User Name = " + mailProperties.getCredential().getUserName());
        System.out.println("Password = " + mailProperties.getCredential().getPassword());
    }
}
```

Using MailProperties

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableConfigurationProperties(MailProperties.class)
public class SpringBootProjectApplication implements CommandLineRunner {
    @Autowired
    private MailService mailService;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(SpringBootProjectApplication.class, args);
    }

    @Override
    public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
        mailService.print();
    }
}
```

@EnableConfigurationProperties

Advantages of @ConfigurationProperties

- Relaxed binding
 - If the property is **db.username**
 - Then these all will work:
 - db.user-name
 - db.user_name
 - db.UserName
- Property validation
 - Properties can be validated using JSR-303 validation annotation

Property Validation

```
@ConfigurationProperties(prefix="myapp.mail")
@Validated
public class MailProperties {
    @Email
    private String to;
    @NotBlank
    private String host;
    private int port;
    private String[] cc;
    private List<String> bcc;

    private Credential credential = new Credential();

    //Setter and Getter methods

    @Valid
    public class Credential {
        @NotBlank
        private String userName;
        @Size(max = 15, min = 6)
        private String password;

        //Setter and Getter methods
    }
}
```

Property Validation

```
myapp:
  mail:
    to: frankhotmail.com
    host:
    port: 250
    cc:
      - mike@gmail.com
      - david@gmail.com
    bcc:
      - john@hotmail.com
      - admin@acme.com
  credential:
    user-name: john1234
    password: xyz@1234
```

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.hibernate.validator</groupId>
  <artifactId>hibernate-validator</artifactId>
  <version>6.0.5.Final</version>
</dependency>
```

Binding to target [org.springframework.boot.context.properties.bind.BindException](#):

```
Property: myapp.mail.to
Value: frankhotmail.com
Origin: class path resource [application.yml]:3:9
Reason: must be a well-formed email address
```

```
Property: myapp.mail.host
Value:
Origin: class path resource [application.yml]:4:10
Reason: must not be blank
```

Configure a different webserver

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

Spring Boot starts Tomcat by default

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
  <exclusions>
    <exclusion>
      <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
      <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-tomcat</artifactId>
    </exclusion>
  </exclusions>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-jetty</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

Start the embedded jetty webserver

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-undertow</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

Undertow webserver

Spring Boot Properties

- <https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/common-application-properties.html>

```
# -----  
# CORE PROPERTIES  
# -----  
debug=false # Enable debug Logs.  
trace=false # Enable trace Logs.  
  
# LOGGING  
logging.config= # Location of the logging configuration file. For instance, `classpath:logback.xml` for Logback.  
logging.exception-conversion-word=%wEx # Conversion word used when logging exceptions.  
logging.file= # Log file name (for instance, `myapp.log`). Names can be an exact location or relative to the current directory.  
logging.file.max-history=0 # Maximum of archive log files to keep. Only supported with the default logback setup.  
logging.file.max-size=10MB # Maximum log file size. Only supported with the default logback setup.  
logging.level.*= # Log levels severity mapping. For instance, `logging.level.org.springframework=DEBUG`.  
logging.path= # Location of the log file. For instance, `/var/log`.  
logging.pattern.console= # Appender pattern for output to the console. Supported only with the default Logback setup.  
logging.pattern.dateformat=yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.SSS # Appender pattern for log date format. Supported only with the default Logback setup.  
logging.pattern.file= # Appender pattern for output to a file. Supported only with the default Logback setup.  
logging.pattern.level=%5p # Appender pattern for log level. Supported only with the default Logback setup.  
logging.register-shutdown-hook=false # Register a shutdown hook for the logging system when it is initialized.  
  
# AOP  
spring.aop.auto=true # Add @EnableAspectJAutoProxy.  
spring.aop.proxy-target-class=true # Whether subclass-based (CGLIB) proxies are to be created (true), as opposed to standard Java interface-based proxies.  
  
# IDENTITY (ContextIdApplicationContextInitializer)  
spring.application.name= # Application name.  
  
# ADMIN (SpringApplicationAdminJmxAutoConfiguration)  
spring.application.admin.enabled=false # Whether to enable admin features for the application.  
spring.application.admin.jmx-name=org.springframework.boot:type=Admin,name=SpringApplication # JMX name of the application admin MBean.  
  
# AUTO-CONFIGURATION  
spring.autoconfigure.exclude= # Auto-configuration classes to exclude.
```

Main point

- @ConfigurationProperties allows to package configuration properties together and in addition provides property validation.

Science of Consciousness: In cosmic consciousness one spontaneously handles according the laws of Nature.