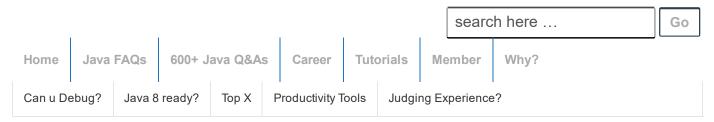
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Home > Interview > Java Architecture Interview Q&A > 2. Asynchronous processing in Java real life examples – part-2

# 2. Asynchronous processing in Java real life examples – part-2

Posted on October 7, 2015 by Arulkumaran Kumaraswamipillai

Extends: 1. Asynchronous processing in Java real life examples – part-1.

# **Example 3:** Trade execution reports are received & processed asynchronously

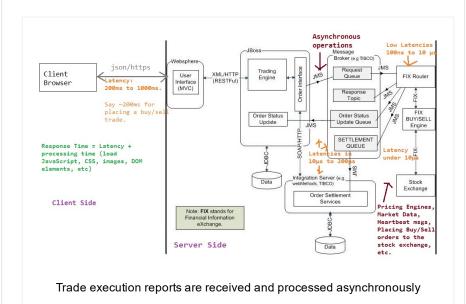
If you are working in an online trading application, you may want the functionality to queue trades and process them when the stock market opens. You also asynchronously receive the execution report statuses like partially-filled, rejected, fully filled, etc from the stock market. The message oriented middle-wares provide features like guaranteed delivery with store-and-forward mechanism, no duplicates, and transaction management for enterprise level program-to-

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program communications by sending and receiving messages asynchronously (or synchronously). The diagram below gives a big picture.



## **Example 4: Asynchronous logging**

You may have a requirement for stringent logging, auditing or performance metrics gathering. Processing these non-functional requirements asynchronously and non-intrusively can make your system perform and scale better. For example, you could send the log messages to a queue to be processed later asynchronously by a separate process running on the same machine or a separate machine. The performance metrics can be processed asynchronously as well. here is a working example with relevant code snippets.

For example, a trading application may have a number of synchronous and asynchronous moving parts and metrics needs to be recorded for various operations like placing a trade on to a queue, receiving asynchronous responses from the stock market, correlating order ids, linking similar order ids, etc. A custom metrics gathering solution can be accomplished by logging the relevant metrics to a database and then running relevant aggregate queries or writing to a file system and then running PERL based text searches to aggregate the results to a "csv" based file to be opened and analyzed in a spreadsheet with graphs. In my view, writing to

## 

## 16 Technical Key Areas

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- Best Practice (6)
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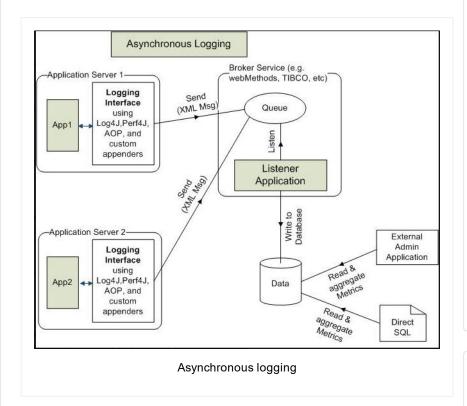
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a database provides a greater flexibility. For example, in Java, the following approach can be used.



**Step 1:** Use log4j JMS appender or a custom JMS appender to send log messages to a queue. This ensures that your application's performance is not adversely impacted by logging activities by decoupling it.

Step 2: Use this appender in your application via Aspect Oriented Programming (AOP – e.g Spring AOP, AspectJ, etc) or dynamic proxy classes to non-intrusively log relevant metrics to a queue. It is worth looking at Perf4j and context based logging with MDC (Mapped Diagnostic Contexts) or NDC (Nested Diagnostic Contexts) to log on a per thread basis to correlate or link relevant operations. Perf4J is a great framework for performance logging. It's non-intrusive and really fills the need for accurate performance logging. The Perf4j provides features like a command line tool to generate aggregated results and graphs from raw log files, ability to expose performance statistics as JMX attributes and to send notifications when statistics exceed specified thresholds, custom log4j appenders, and AOP aspects that allow non obtrusive statements when used with Spring AOP.

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- Career Making Know-

The Perf4J is for

```
1 System.currentTimeMillis();
2
```

as Log4J is for

```
1 System.out.println(....);
2
```

**Step 3:** A stand-alone listener application needs to be developed to dequeue the performance metrics messages from the queue and write to a database or a file system for further analysis and reporting purpose. This listener could be written in Java as a JMX service using JMS or via broker service like webMethods, TIBCO, etc.

**Step 4:** Finally, relevant SQL or regular expression based queries can be written to aggregate and report relevant metrics in a customized way.

The data captured could be an Event object containing

```
1 private final String environment;  // s
2 private final Long timestamp;  // s
3 private final Long duration;  // s
4 private final String thread;  // L
5 private final String component;  // c
6 private final String source;  // e
7 private final String source;  // L
8 private final String context;  // L
9 private final String process;  // w
10 private final String item;  // w
11 private final String level;  // L
12 private final String message;  // L
13 private final String exceptionMessage;  // L
15
16
```

An XML based library like Xtream can be used to serialize

and deserialize the messages. Here is some pseudo code in Java.

## Let's look at some sample code:

**STEP-1:** Define the custom appender in Log4j. In Log4J, appenders are responsible for handling the output and transport of logging data ('output destinations'). There are appenders for writing log data to files, for logging over the network or to write the logging output to the terminal, just to name a few.

```
package com;
   public class EventJmsXmlAppender extends Appende
5
     public boolean requiresLayout( )
6
7
       return true;
8
9
10
     protected void append(LoggingEvent event)
11
12
        try
13
           //construct and the send the log metrics
14
           JMSServiceFactory jmsService = JMSService
QueueConnectionFactory qFactory = (QueueC
15
16
17
           QueueConnection qConnection = qFactory.cr
18
           qSession qSession = qConnection.createqSe
19
           Queue q = (Queue)jmsService.getTargetJMS
20
           QueueSender qSender = qSession.createSend
21
           TextMessage msg = qSession.createTextMes
22
           msg.setText(getLayout().format(event));
23
           qSender.send(msq);
24
25
26
         catch(ServiceNotFoundException snfe)
27
28
           //handle Exception
29
30
         catch(JMSException jmse)
31
32
          //handle Exception
33
     }
34
         }
35
36 }
37
38
```

In the log4j.xml file define the custom appender.

```
2
3
4
5
6
7
        <layout class="org.apache.log4j.PatternLayo</pre>
8
           <!-- The default pattern: Date Priority
           <param name="ConversionPattern" value="%|</pre>
9
10
        </layout>
11
    </appender>
12
13
14
    <logger name="com.LoggingInterceptor" additivit
         <level value="info" />
<appender-ref ref="events" />
15
16
    </logger>
17
18
19
    . . .
20
21
```

**Step 2:** Define the interceptor that logs metrics using the custom JMS appender. The interceptor will be invoked on actual method invocation to log the time. The interceptor will forward the request to actual method call via invocation.proceed() method call. After invoking the actual method, the time duration for the method execution is calculated. The LOG.info method call will be using the previously defined JMS appender.

```
package com;
3
   public class LoggingInterceptor implements Metho
5
       private static final Logger LOG = Logger.get
6
7
       @Override
8
       public Object invoke(MethodInvocation invoca
9
           long begin = System.currentTimeMillis( )
10
           try {
11
12
13
             Object result = invocation.proceed( );
14
15
             LOG.info("Duration = " + System.curren
16
             return result;
           } catch (ResponseUnavailableException e)
17
18
19
                throw e;
20
           } catch (Throwable e) {
21
                throw e;
22
           } finally {
23
24
           }
25
       }
26
27 }
```

```
28
29
```

In Spring config file wire up the required service(s) and interceptor(s). The TradingService will be making use of the interceptor(s) to log performance metrics.

```
<bean id="loggingInterceptor" class="com.Logging</pre>
2
3
4
        <bean id="abstractService" abstract="true"</pre>
             property name="interceptorNames">
5
                  st>
6
                       <value>loggingInterceptor</value
7
8
             </property>
9
        </bean>
10
        <bean id="tradingService" parent="abstractSe</pre>
             property name="proxyInterfaces">
11
12
                  <value>com.TradingService</value>
13
             </property>
14
             property name="target">
                  <bean class="com..TradingServiceImpl</pre>
15
                      <constructor-arg><ref bean="...'
<constructor-arg><ref bean=".."</pre>
16
17
18
                  </bean>
19
             </property>
20
        </bean>
21
22
```

**STEP 3:** Write a stand-alone JMS listener to retrieve the XML event massages from the queue "jms/EventsQueue" and write to a database table or a file for further analysis and reporting. This can be done via a MDB (a Message Driven Bean in the EJB specification), a Spring based JMS listener, or a listener configured via a Message Oriented Broker like web Methods or TIBCO broker.

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