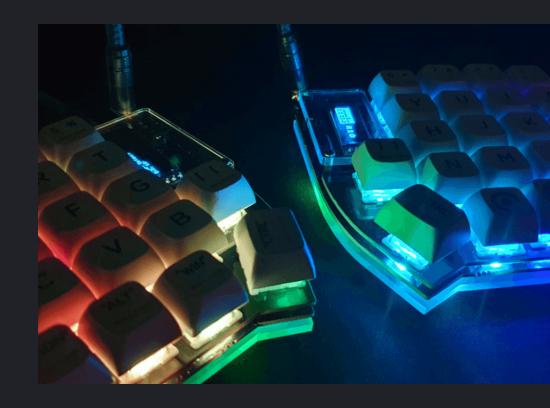
The Drupal Batch API

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Source Code

- This presentation is available at https://github.com/hashbangcode/drupal-batch-api-talk
- All code seen in this presentaiton is available at https://github.com/hashbangcode/drupal_batch_examples
- I have also written extensively about the Batch API on https://www.hashbangcode.com/

The Drupal Batch API

The Batch API

Allows data to be processed in small chunks in order to prevent timeout errors or memory problems.

What Problem Are We Solving?

Bored Users

- Users get bored quickly.
- Studies show that a 5 second page load has a 0.6% conversion rate.
- Reducing this to 2 seconds doubes the conversion rate.
- This still means that after 2 seconds 98% of users will assume the page will not do anything.

Server Timeouts

- Servers are designed to throw errors is something takes too long. Some defaults:
 - PHP (max_execution_time) 30 seconds
 - PHP (memory_limit) 256MB (recommended for Drupal)
 - Apache (TimeOut) 60 seconds
 - Nginx (send_timeout / proxy_send_timeout) 60 seconds

The Problem

- Trying to do too much in one page request.
 - Downloading lots of data from an api.
 - Create/update/delete lots of entities.

- Users assume page is broken and click away.
- The page times out or runs out of memory.

The Batch API

- Solves these problems by splitting long tasks into smaller chunks.
- Drupal then runs them through a special interface.

Running batch process. Processing batch #5 batch size 100 for total 1,000 items. Processing... 60%

The Batch API

The Batch API Stages

The Batch API can be thought of as the following stages:

- Initialise Set up the batch run, define callbacks.
- Process The batch process operations.
- Finish A finish callback.

Initialise

The BatchBuilder class is used to setup the batch.

```
use Drupal\Core\Batch\BatchBuilder;
$batch = new BatchBuilder();
```

Initialise

A number of methods set up different parameters.

```
$batch = new BatchBuilder();
$batch->setTitle('Running batch process.')
   ->setFinishCallback([self::class, 'batchFinished'])
   ->setInitMessage('Commencing')
   ->setProgressMessage('Processing...')
   ->setErrorMessage('An error occurred during processing.');
```

Initialise - Adding Operations

Populate the operations we want to perform.

```
// Create 10 chunks of 100 items.
schunks = array_chunk(range(1, 1000), 100);
// Process each chunk in the array.
foreach ($chunks as $id => $chunk) {
 $args = [
   $id,
   $chunk,
 ];
 $batch->addOperation([BatchClass::class, 'batchProcess'], $args);
```

<u> Initialise - Start Batch Run</u>

Set the batch running by calling toArray() and passing the array to batch_set().

```
batch_set($batch->toArray());
```

The whole purpose of BatchBuilder is to generate that array.

This will trigger and start up the batch process.

Process

- The callbacks defined in the addOperation() method are called.
- Parameters are the array of arguments you set.
- \$context is passed as the last parameter is used to track progress.

```
public static function batchProcess(int $batchId, array $chunk, array &$context): void {
}
```

Process - Tracking Progress

- The \$context parameter is an array that is maintained between different batch calls.
- The "sandbox" element is used inside the batch process and is deleted at the end of the batch run.
- The "results" element is will be passed to the finished callback and is often used to track progres for reporting.

```
public static function batchProcess(int $batchId, array $chunk, array &$context): void {
   if (!isset($context['sandbox']['progress'])) { }
   if (!isset($context['results']['updated'])) { }
}
```

Process - Messages

- As the batch runs you can set a "message" element to print messages to the user.
- This will appaer above the batch progress bar as the batch progresses.

```
// Message above progress bar.
$context['message'] = t('Processing batch #@batch_id batch size @batch_size for total @count items.', [
   '@batch_id' => number_format($batchId),
   '@batch_size' => number_format(count($chunk)),
   '@count' => number_format($context['sandbox']['max']),
]);
```

Finish - The Finished Callback

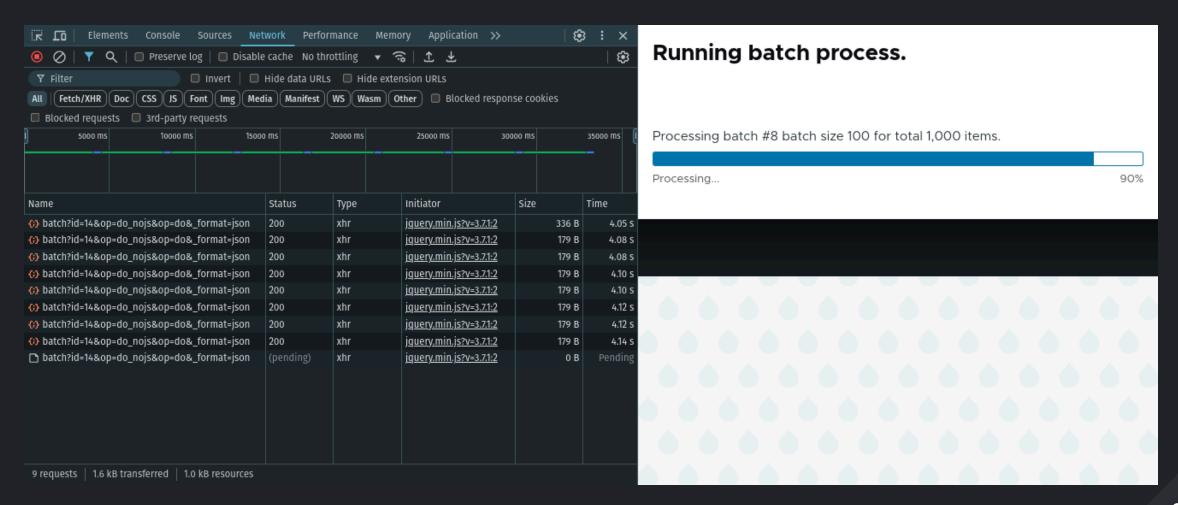
- When the batch finishes the finished callback is triggered.
- This has a set of parameters that detail how the batch performed.

```
public static function batchFinished(
   bool $success,
   array $results,
   array $operations,
   string $elapsed): void {
}
```

Finished - The Finished Callback

For example, you might want to report the results of the batch run to your user.

The Running Batch



Batch Internal Workings

- The Batch API is really an extension of the Queue system.
- When you add operations to the batch you are adding items to the queue.
- The Drupal batch runner then pulls items out of the queue and feeds them to the process method.

- So far, we have looked at pre-confgured batch runs.
- A better approach is to use the finished property of the batch \$context array.
- If we set this value to >= 1 then the batch process is considered finished.

```
if (done) {
   $context['finished'] = 1;
}
```

The setup is slightly different as we only create a single operation.

```
$array = range(1, 1000);
$batch->addOperation([BatchClass::class, 'batchProcess'], [$array]);
```

This is run over and over until we issue the finished state.

It is common to divide the progress by the maximum number of items.

```
$context['finished'] = $context['sandbox']['progress'] / $context['sandbox']['max'];
```

This also means that we can just launch the batch with no arguments.

```
$batch->addOperation([BatchProcessNodes::class, 'batchProcess']);
```

The max property is discovered in the batchProcess() method the first time it is run.

```
public static function batchProcess(array &$context): void {
  if (!isset($context['sandbox']['progress'])) {
    $query = \Drupal::entityQuery('node');
    $query->accessCheck(FALSE);
    $context['sandbox']['progress'] = 0;
    $context['sandbox']['max'] = $query->count()->execute();
}
```

Running Batch With Drush

Drush

Call batch set as normal.

```
batch_set($batch->toArray());
```

Then call the Drush function.

```
drush_backend_batch_process();
```

This will run the batch on the command line.

Drush

- Be careful! Drush will process the batch operations in the same memory space.
- As you are on the command line you won't time out, but you can run out of memory.

Examples Of Batch API In Action

Some live demos!

Batch Using A Form

• Look at 1,000 items and roll a dice.

Batch Using Drush

• Look at 1,000 items and roll a dice.

Process a CSV file

Import 1,000 nodes using a batch process.

The Batch API Inside Drupal

The Update Hook

- Update hooks get a \$sandbox variable. This is actually a batch \$context array.
- You can set the #finished property in the \$sandbox array to stop the batch.

The Update Hook

An example of a batched update hook.

```
function batch_update_example_update_10001(&$sandbox) {
 if (!isset($sandbox['progress'])) {
   $sandbox['progress'] = 0;
   sandbox['max'] = 1000;
 for (\$i = 0; \$i < 100; \$i++) 
   // Keep track of progress.
   $sandbox['progress']++;
   // Do some actions...
  \Drupal::messenger()->addMessage($sandbox['progress'] . ' items processed.');
 $sandbox['#finished'] = $sandbox['progress'] / $sandbox['max'];
```

General Batch Uses

- Drupal also makes use of the Batch API in lots of different situations. For example:
 - Installing Drupal.
 - Deleting users.
 - Bulk content updates.
 - Installing modules.
 - Importing translations.
 - Importing configuration.
 - And much more!

Some Tips On Batch API Usage

When To Use The Batch API

- If the request processes items them move it into a batch.
- Users will more readily wait for a batch to finish than a spinning page.
- Use the batch system early to save having to rework things later.

Top Tips

- If the data needs to be processed in real time then use a batch; otherwise use a standard queue.
- Kick off your batches in a form or controller, but process the batch in a separate class. This allows easy Drush integration.
- Use the finished property to make dynamic batches; rather than preloaded.

Top Tips

- Keep your batch operations simple. Break them apart into separate operations if needed.
- Think about the footprint of your batch operations.
 Keep them small. You can still cause timeouts during the batch if you aren't careful.
- Try to allow batch operations to pick up where they left off. If any errors occur you can re-run to complete the task.

Modules That Use Batch

View Batch Operation

• Batch process items in a view.

https://www.drupal.org/project/views_bulk_operations

Advanced Queue

- Shows a breakdown of the current queues in your system.
- Gives the option to process queues as a batch run.

https://www.drupal.org/project/advancedqueue

Views Data Export

 A Views plugin that exports data in a number of different formats.

https://www.drupal.org/project/views_data_export

Batch Plugin

 Wraps the Batch API in a plugin to make your batch operations pluggable.

https://www.drupal.org/project/batch_plugin

Resources

- Drupal 11: An Introduction To Batch Processing With The Batch API
- Drupal 11: Batch Processing Using Drush
- Drupal 11: Using The Finished State In Batch Processing
- Drupal 11: Using The Batch API To Process CSV Files
- Drupal Batch Examples source code

Questions?

• Slides:

https://github.com/hashbangcod batch-api-talk



Thanks!

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