

# Spring Boot: Creating Asynchronous Methods Using @Async Annotation

by Ramesh Fadatare  MVB · Nov. 15, 18 · Java  
Zone · Tutorial

**How do you break a Monolith into Microservices at Scale? This ebook shows strategies and techniques for building scalable and resilient microservices.**

In this article, we'll explore the asynchronous execution support in Spring or Spring Boot using Spring's @Async annotation.

We will annotate a bean method; @Async will make it execute in a separate thread, i.e. the caller will not wait for the completion of the called method.

If you have been already working on a Spring or Spring Boot application, and you have a requirement to use as an asynchronous mechanism, then these three quick steps will help you get started.

## Step 1: Enable Async Support

Let's start by enabling asynchronous processing with Java configuration by simply adding the @EnableAsync to a configuration class:

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableAsync
public class SpringbootAsyncApplication implements CommandLineRunner {

    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(SpringbootAsyncApplication.class);

    @Autowired
    private GitHubLookupService gitHubLookupService;

    @Bean("ThreadPoolTaskExecutor")
    public TaskExecutor getAsyncExecutor() {
```

enabling asynchronous processing with Java configuration

```

private static ThreadPoolTaskExecutor executor = new ThreadPoolTaskExecutor();
executor.setCorePoolSize(20);
executor.setMaxPoolSize(1000);
executor.setWaitForTasksToCompleteOnShutdown(true);
executor.setThreadNamePrefix("Async-");
return executor;
}

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

```

customizing own executor

The `@EnableAsync` annotation switches Spring's ability to run `@Async` methods in a background thread pool.

## Step 2: Add @Async Annotation to a Method

Make sure that the method we are annotating with `@Async` needs to be public so that it can be proxied. And, self-invocation doesn't work because it bypasses the proxy and calls the underlying method directly.

```

@Service
public class GitHubLookupService {

    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(GitHubLookupService.class);

    private final RestTemplate restTemplate;

    public GitHubLookupService(RestTemplateBuilder restTemplateBuilder) {
        this.restTemplate = restTemplateBuilder.build();
    }

    @Async("threadPoolTaskExecutor")
    public CompletableFuture<User> findUser(String user) throws InterruptedException {
        logger.info("Looking up " + user);
        String url = String.format("https://api.github.com/users/%s", user);
        User results = restTemplate.getForObject(url, User.class);
        // Artificial delay of 1s for demonstration purposes
        Thread.sleep(1000L);
        return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(results);
    }
}

```

Spring's @Async annotation, indicating it will run on a separate thread.

## Step 3: Executor (Customize of Default)

Let's customize the `ThreadPoolTaskExecutor`. In our case, we want to limit the number of concurrent threads to two and limit the size of the queue to 500. There are many more things you can tune. By default, a `SimpleAsyncTaskExecutor` is used.

```

1  @Bean("threadPoolTaskExecutor")
2      public TaskExecutor getAsyncExecutor() {
3      }
4      ThreadPoolTaskExecutor executor = new ThreadPoolTaskExecutor();
5      executor.setCorePoolSize(20);
6      executor.setMaxPoolSize(1000);
7      executor.setWaitForTasksToCompleteOnShutdown(true);
8      executor.setThreadNamePrefix("Async-");
9      return executor;
}

```

That's all, these are three quick steps that help you create asynchronous services using Spring or Spring Boot. Let's develop a complete example to demonstrate how we can create asynchronous services using Spring or Spring Boot.

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## What We'll Build

We'll build a lookup service that queries GitHub user information and retrieves data through GitHub's API. One approach to scaling services is to run expensive jobs in the background and wait for the results using Java's `CompletableFuture` interface.

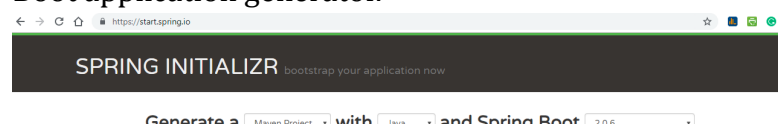
Java's `CompletableFuture` is an evolution of the regular `Future`. It makes it easy to pipeline multiple asynchronous operations, merging them into a single asynchronous computation.

## Tools and Technologies Used

- Spring Boot - 2.0.6.RELEASE
- JDK - 1.8 or later
- Spring Framework - 5.0.9 RELEASE
- Maven - 3.2+
- IDE - Eclipse or Spring Tool Suite (STS)

## Create and Import Spring Boot Project

There are many ways to create a Spring Boot application. The simplest way is to use Spring Initializr at <http://start.spring.io/>, which is an online Spring Boot application generator.



**Project Metadata**  
Artifact coordinates  
Group  
  
Artifact  
  
**Dependencies**  
Add Spring Boot Starters and dependencies to your application  
Search for dependencies  
  
Selected Dependencies  
  
  
Don't know what to look for? Want more options? [Switch to the full version.](#)

start.spring.io is powered by [Spring Initializr](#) and [Cloud Web Services](#)

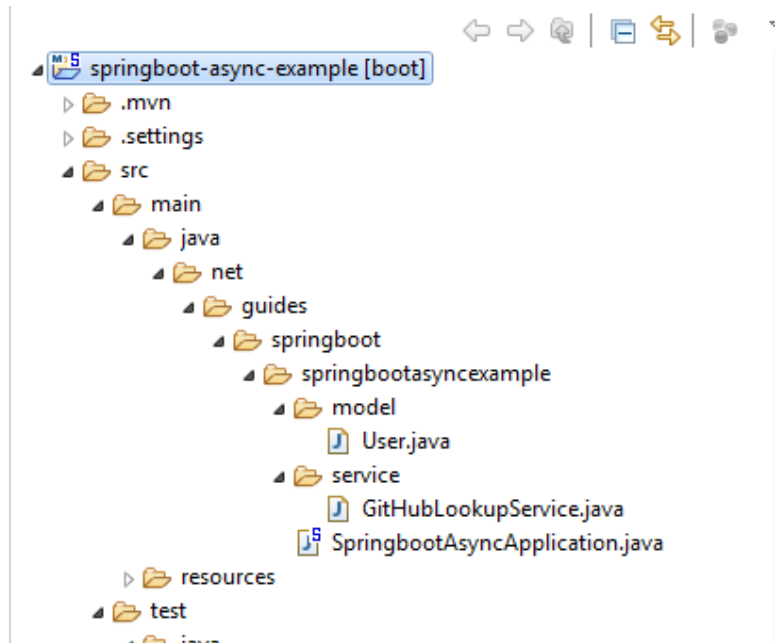
Look at the above diagram, we have specified the following details:

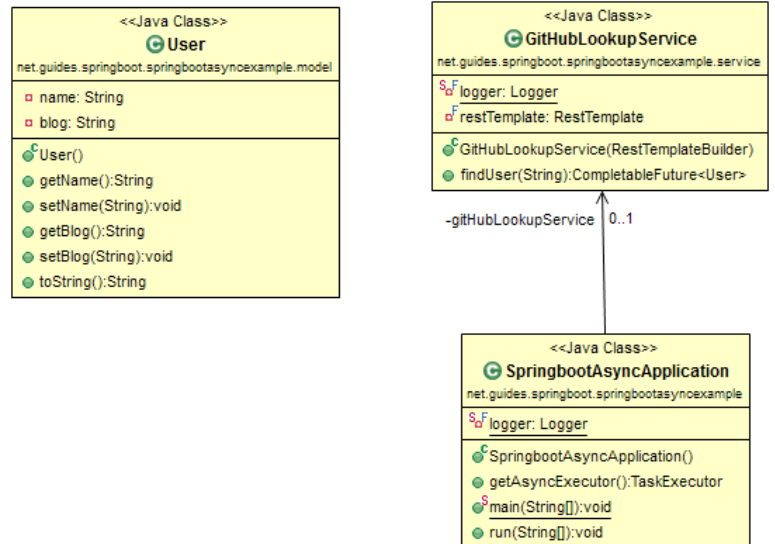
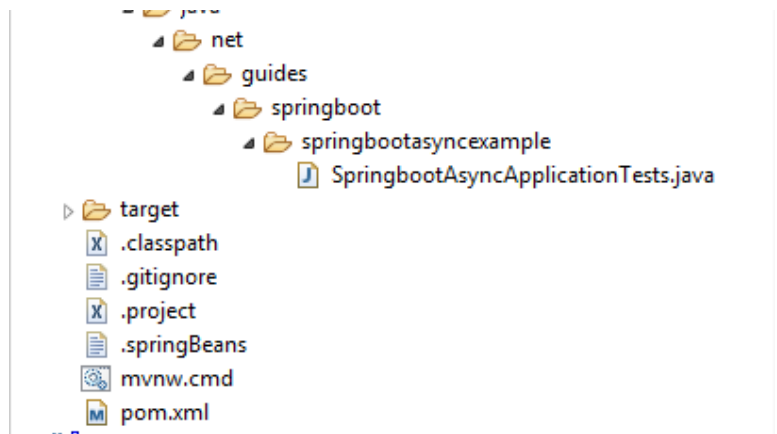
- Generate: Maven Project
- Java Version: 1.8 (Default)
- Spring Boot:2.0.4
- Group: net.javaguides.springboot
- Artifact: springboot-async-example
- Name: springboot-async-example
- Description: Demo project for Spring Boot
- Package Name :  
net.guides.springboot.springbootasyncexample
- Packaging: jar (This is the default value)
- Dependencies: Web

Once all the details are entered, click on the Generate Project button. It will generate a Spring Boot project and download it. Next, unzip the downloaded zip file and import it into your favorite IDE.

## Project Directory Structure

Below, the diagram shows a project structure for reference:





## The pom.xml File

```

1  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2  <project
3      xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
4      xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
5      xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
6      <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
7      <groupId>net.guides.springboot</groupId>
8      <artifactId>springboot-async-example</artifactId>
9      <version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version>
10     <packaging>jar</packaging>
11     <name>springboot-async-example</name>
12     <description>Demo project for Spring Boot</description>
13     <parent>
14         <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
15         <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
  
```

```

16         <version>2.0.6.RELEASE</version>
17         <relativePath/>
18         <!-- lookup parent from repository -->
19     </parent>
20     <properties>
21         <project.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-8</pr
22         <project.reporting.outputEncoding>UTF-8
23         <java.version>1.8</java.version>
24     </properties>
25     <dependencies>
26         <dependency>
27             <groupId>org.springframework.boot</
28             <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web
29         </dependency>
30         <dependency>
31             <groupId>org.springframework.boot</
32             <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test
33             <scope>test</scope>
34         </dependency>
35     </dependencies>
36     <build>
37         <plugins>
38             <plugin>
39                 <groupId>org.springframework.boot
40                 <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-pl
41             </plugin>
42         </plugins>
43     </build>
44 </project>

```

## Create a Representation of a GitHub User

Let's create a GitHub User model class with name and blog fields.

```

1 package net.guides.springboot.springbootasyncex

```

```
2
import com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonIgnore
3
4
@JsonIgnoreProperties(ignoreUnknown = true)
5
6 public class User {
7
8     private String name;
9     private String blog;
10
11     public String getName() {
12         return name;
13     }
14
15     public void setName(String name) {
16         this.name = name;
17     }
18
19     public String getBlog() {
20         return blog;
21     }
22
23     public void setBlog(String blog) {
24         this.blog = blog;
25     }
26
27     @Override
28     public String toString() {
29         return "User [name=" + name + ", blog="
30     }
31 }
```

Note that Spring uses the Jackson JSON library to convert GitHub's JSON response into a User object. The `@JsonIgnoreProperties` annotation signals Spring to ignore any attributes not listed in the class. This makes it easy to make REST calls and produce domain objects. In this article, we are only grabbing the name and the blog URL for demonstration purposes.

## Create a GitHub Lookup Service

Next, we need to create a service that queries GitHub to find user information.

```

package net.guides.springboot.springbootasyncex
1
2
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
3
4
import org.slf4j.Logger;
5
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
6
import org.springframework.boot.web.client.Rest
7
import org.springframework.scheduling.annotatic
8
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
9
import org.springframework.web.client.RestTempl
10
import net.guides.springboot.springbootasyncexa
11
12
@Service
13
public class GitHubLookupService {
14
15
    private static final Logger logger = Logger
16
17
    private final RestTemplate restTemplate;
18
19
20
    public GitHubLookupService(RestTemplateBuil
21
        this.restTemplate = restTemplateBuilder
22
    }
23
24
    @Async("threadPoolTaskExecutor")
25
    public CompletableFuture < User > findUser(
26
        logger.info("Looking up " + user);
27
        String url = String.format("https://api
28
        User results = restTemplate.getForObject
29
        // Artificial delay of 1s for demonstra
30
        Thread.sleep(1000 L);
31
        return CompletableFuture.completedFutur

```



```

32
33     }
34 }

```

The `GitHubLookupService` class uses Spring's `RestTemplate` to invoke a remote REST point (`api.github.com/users/`) and then convert the answer into a `User` object. Spring Boot automatically provides a `RestTemplateBuilder` that customizes the defaults with any auto-configuration bits (i.e. `MessageConverter`). The `findUser` method is flagged with Spring's `@Async` annotation, indicating it will run on a separate thread. The method's return type is `CompletableFuture`, instead of `User`, a requirement for any asynchronous service. This code uses the `completedFuture` method to return a `CompletableFuture` instance, which is already complete with a result of the GitHub query.

## Make the Application Executable

To run a sample, you can create an executable jar. Let's use `CommandLineRunner` that injects the `GitHubLookupService` and calls that service four times to demonstrate the method is executed asynchronously.

```

package net.guides.springboot.springbootasyncex
1
2
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
3
4
import org.slf4j.Logger;
5
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
6
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
7
import org.springframework.boot.CommandLineRunner;
8
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
9
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
10
import org.springframework.context.annotation.EnableAspectJAutoProxy;
11
import org.springframework.core.task.TaskExecutor;

```

```

12 import org.springframework.core.task.TaskExecutor;
13 import org.springframework.scheduling.annotation.Async;
14 import org.springframework.scheduling.concurrent.ThreadPoolTaskExecutor;
15
16 import net.guides.springboot.springbootasyncexecutor.SpringbootAsyncExecutor;
17 import net.guides.springboot.springbootasyncexecutor.SpringbootAsyncExecutor;
18
19 @SpringBootApplication
20 @EnableAsync
21 public class SpringbootAsyncApplication implements ApplicationRunner {
22
23     private static final Logger logger = Logger.getLogger(SpringbootAsyncApplication.class);
24
25     @Autowired
26     private GitHubLookupService gitHubLookupService;
27
28     @Bean("threadPoolTaskExecutor")
29     public TaskExecutor getAsyncExecutor() {
30         ThreadPoolTaskExecutor executor = new ThreadPoolTaskExecutor();
31         executor.setCorePoolSize(20);
32         executor.setMaxPoolSize(1000);
33         executor.setWaitForTasksToCompleteOnShutdown(true);
34         executor.setThreadNamePrefix("Async-");
35         return executor;
36     }
37
38     public static void main(String[] args) {
39         SpringApplication.run(SpringbootAsyncApplication.class, args);
40     }
41
42     @Override
43     public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
44         // Start the clock
45         long start = System.currentTimeMillis();

```

```

46      // Kick off multiple, asynchronous lookups
47      CompletableFuture < User > page1 = gitHubClient.getPage1();
48      CompletableFuture < User > page2 = gitHubClient.getPage2();
49      CompletableFuture < User > page3 = gitHubClient.getPage3();
50      CompletableFuture < User > page4 = gitHubClient.getPage4();
51      // Wait until they are all done
52      CompletableFuture.allOf(page1, page2, page3, page4).get();
53      // Print results, including elapsed time
54      logger.info("Elapsed time: " + (System.currentTimeMillis() - start));
55      logger.info("--> " + page1.get());
56      logger.info("--> " + page2.get());
57      logger.info("--> " + page3.get());
58      logger.info("--> " + page4.get());
59  }
60  }
61  }
62  }

```

The `@EnableAsync` annotation switches on Spring's ability to run `@Async` methods in a background thread pool. This class also customizes the used `Executor`. In our case, we want to limit the number of concurrent threads to two and limit the size of the queue to 500. There are many more things you can tune. By default, a `SimpleAsyncTaskExecutor` is used.

## Running Application

There are two ways we can start the standalone Spring Boot application.

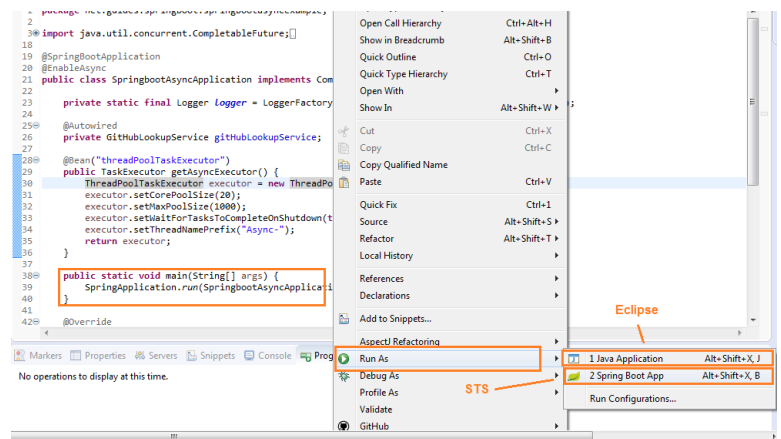
- We are using Maven to run the application using `./mvnw spring-boot:run`. Or, you can build the JAR file with `./mvnw clean package`. Then, you can run the JAR file:

```

1  java -jar target/springboot-async-example.jar

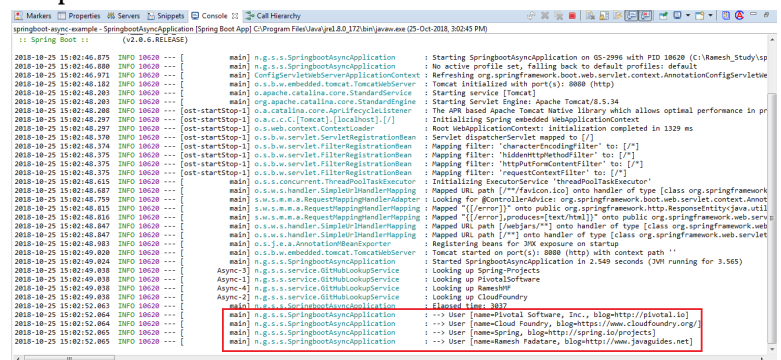
```

- Below diagram shows how to run your Spring Boot application from an IDE — right click, run the `SpringbootAsyncApplication.main()` method as a standalone Java class.



## Output

When we run the application, we will see the following output:



**Learn and master in Spring Boot at [Spring Boot Tutorial](#)**

The source code of this article available on my GitHub repository.

## References

- <https://spring.io/guides/gs/async-method/>
- <https://www.baeldung.com/spring-async>
- Spring Boot Tutorial

## How do you break a Monolith into Microservices at Scale? This ebook shows strategies and techniques for building scalable and resilient

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