一、课程目标

课程目标

- 系统了解Spring Batch批处理
- 项目中能熟练使用Spring Batch批处理

课程内容

前置知识

- Java基础
- Maven
- Spring SpringMVC SpringBoot
- MyBatis

适合人群

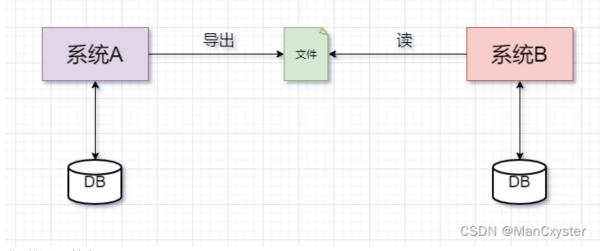
• 想学习的所有人

二、Spring Batch简介

2.1 何为批处理?

何为批处理,大白话:就是将数据分批次进行处理的过程。比如:银行对账逻辑,跨系统数据同步等。

常规的批处理操作步骤: **系统A从数据库中导出数据到文件,系统B读取文件数据并写入到数据库**



典型批处理特点:

- 自动执行,根据系统设定的工作步骤自动完成
- 数据量大,少则百万,多则上千万甚至上亿。(如果是10亿,100亿那只能上大数据了)
- 定时执行,比如:每天,每周,每月执行。

2.2 Spring Batch了解

官网介绍: https://docs.spring.io/spring-batch/docs/current/reference/html/spring-batch-intro.ht ml#spring-batch-intro

这里挑重点讲下:

- Sping Batch 是一个轻量级的、完善的的批处理框架,旨在帮助企业建立健壮、高效的批处理应用。
- Spring Batch 是Spring的一个子项目,基于Spring框架为基础的开发的框架
- Spring Batch 提供大量可重用的组件,比如:日志,追踪,事务,任务作业统计,任务重启,跳过,重复,资源管理等
- Spring Batch 是一个批处理应用框架,不提供调度框架,如果需要定时处理需要额外引入-调度框架,比如: Quartz

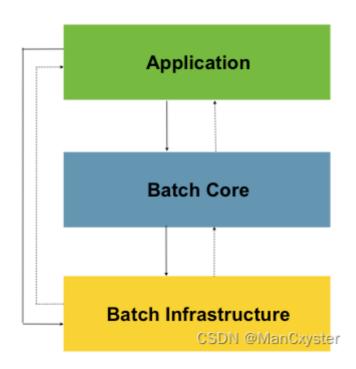
2.3 Spring Batch 优势

Spring Batch 框架通过提供丰富的开箱即用的组件和高可靠性、高扩展性的能力,使得开发批处理应用的人员专注于业务处理,提高处理应用的开发能力。下面就是使用Spring Batch后能获取到优势:

- 丰富的开箱即用组件
- 面向Chunk的处理
- 事务管理能力
- 元数据管理
- 易监控的批处理应用
- 丰富的流程定义
- 健壮的批处理应用
- 易扩展的批处理应用
- 复用企业现有的IT代码

2.4 Spring Batch 架构

Spring Batch 核心架构分三层:应用层,核心层,基础架构层。



Application:应用层,包含所有的批处理作业,程序员自定义代码实现逻辑。

Batch Core:核心层,包含Spring Batch启动和控制所需要的核心类,比如: JobLauncher, Job,

Step等。

Batch Infrastructure:基础架构层,提供通用的读,写与服务处理。

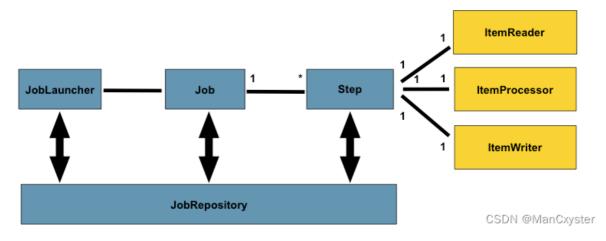
三层体系使得Spring Batch 架构可以在不同层面进行扩展,避免影响,实现高内聚低耦合设计。

三、入门案例

3.1 批量处理流程

前面对Spring Batch 有大体了解之后,那么开始写个案例玩一下。

开始前, 先了解一下Spring Batch程序运行大纲:



JobLauncher:作业调度器,作业启动主要入口。

Job:作业,需要执行的任务逻辑,

Step: 作业步骤,一个Job作业由1个或者多个Step组成,完成所有Step操作,一个完整Job才算执行结

束。

ItemReader: Step步骤执行过程中数据输入。可以从数据源(文件系统,数据库,队列等)中读取 Item(数据记录)。

ItemWriter: Step步骤执行过程中数据输出,将Item(数据记录)写入数据源(文件系统,数据库,队列等)。

ItemProcessor: Item数据加工逻辑(输入),比如:数据清洗,数据转换,数据过滤,数据校验等

JobRepository: 保存Job或者检索Job的信息。SpringBatch需要持久化Job(可以选择数据库/内存), JobRepository就是持久化的接口

3.2 入门案例-H2版(内存)

需求: 打印一个hello spring batch! 不带读/写/处理

步骤1: 导入依赖

```
<parent>
     <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
          <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
                <version>2.7.3</version>
                 <relativePath/>
</parent>
<dependencies>
```

```
<dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
       <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-batch</artifactId>
   </dependency>
    <dependency>
       <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
       <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <!--内存版-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>com.h2database
       <artifactId>h2</artifactId>
       <scope>runtime</scope>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
       <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
   </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

其中的h2是一个嵌入式内存数据库,后续可以使用MySQL替换

步骤2: 创建测试方法

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._01_hello;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.JobLauncher;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class HelloJob {
   //job调度器
   @Autowired
   private JobLauncher jobLauncher;
   //job构造器工厂
   @Autowired
    private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
    //step构造器工厂
```

```
@Autowired
    private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
   //任务-step执行逻辑由tasklet完成
   @Bean
    public Tasklet tasklet(){
        return new Tasklet() {
           @override
            public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("Hello SpringBatch....");
                return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
            }
       };
   }
    //作业步骤-不带读/写/处理
   @Bean
    public Step step1(){
        return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
               .tasklet(tasklet())
               .build();
   }
    //定义作业
   @Bean
   public Job job(){
        return jobBuilderFactory.get("hello-job")
               .start(step1())
                .build();
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(HelloJob.class, args);
   }
}
```

步骤3:分析

例子是一个简单的SpringBatch 入门案例,使用了最简单的一种步骤处理模型: Tasklet模型, step1中没有带上读/写/处理逻辑,只有简单打印操作,后续随学习深入,我们再讲解更复杂化模型。

3.3 入门案例-MySQL版

MySQL跟上面的h2一样,区别在连接数据库不一致。

步骤1:在H2版本基础上导入MySQL依赖

步骤2: 配置数据库四要素与初始化SQL脚本

```
spring:
    datasource:
        username: root
        password: admin
        url: jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/springbatch?
serverTimezone=GMT%2B8&useSSL=false&allowPublicKeyRetrieval=true
        driver-class-name: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
        # 初始化数据库,文件在依赖jar包中
sql:
        init:
            schema-locations: classpath:org/springframework/batch/core/schema-mysql.sql
        mode: always
        #mode: never
```

这里要注意, sql.init.model 第一次启动为always, 后面启动需要改为never,否则每次执行SQL都会异常。

第一次启动会自动执行指定的脚本,后续不需要再初始化

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步骤3: 测试

跟H2版一样。

四、入门案例解析

1>@EnableBatchProcessing

批处理启动注解,要求贴配置类或者启动类上

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class HelloJob {
   ...
}
```

贴上@EnableBatchProcessing注解后,SpringBoot会自动加载JobLauncher JobBuilderFactory StepBuilderFactory 类并创建对象交给容器管理,要使用时,直接@Autowired即可

```
//job调度器
@Autowired
private JobLauncher jobLauncher;
//job构造器工厂
@Autowired
private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
//step构造器工厂
@Autowired
private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
```

2>配置数据库四要素

批处理允许重复执行,异常重试,此时需要保存批处理状态与数据,Spring Batch 将数据缓存在H2内存中或者缓存在指定数据库中。入门案例如果要保存在MySQL中,所以需要配置数据库四要素。

3>创建Tasklet对象

Tasklet负责批处理step步骤中具体业务执行,它是一个接口,有且只有一个execute方法,用于定制step执行逻辑。

```
public interface Tasklet {
    RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution, ChunkContext
    chunkContext) throws Exception;
}
```

execute方法返回值是一个状态枚举类: RepeatStatus, 里面有可继续执行态与已经完成态

```
public enum RepeatStatus {
    /**
    * 可继续执行的-tasklet返回这个状态会进入死循环
    */
    CONTINUABLE(true),
    /**
    * 已经完成态
    */
    FINISHED(false);
    ....
}
```

4>创建Step对象

```
//作业步骤-不带读/写/处理
@Bean
public Step step1(){
   return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
        .tasklet(tasklet())
        .build();
}
```

Job作业执行靠Step步骤执行,入门案例选用最简单的Tasklet模式,后续再讲Chunk块处理模式。

5>创建Job并执行Job

```
//定义作业
@Bean
public Job job(){
   return jobBuilderFactory.get("hello-job")
        .start(step1())
        .build();
}
```

创建Job对象交给容器管理,当springboot启动之后,会自动去从容器中加载Job对象,并将Job对象交给 JobLauncherApplicationRunner类,再借助JobLauncher类实现job执行。

验证过程:

打断点, debug模式启动

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

CSDN @ManCxyster
```

SpringApplication类run方法

```
public static ConfigurableApplicationContext run(Class<?> primarySource, String... args)
return run(new Class<?>[] { primarySource }, args); args: [] primarySource: "clas
CSDN @ManCxyster
}

public ConfigurableApplicationContext run(String... args) { args: []
long startTime = System.nanoTime(); CSDN @ManCxyster

return run(new Class<?>[] { primarySource }, args); args: [] primarySource: "clas
CSDN @ManCxyster

return run(new Class<?>[] { primarySource }, args); args: [] primarySource: "clas
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return run(new Class<?) { primarySource }, args: [] primarySource: "class
CSDN @ManCxyster

return run(new Class<?) { primarySource: "c
```

JobLauncherApplicationRunner类

```
QOVerride

public void run(ApplicationArguments args) throws Exception { args: DefaultApplicationArguments = args.getNonOptionArgs().toArray(new String[0]); arguments | run(jobArguments);

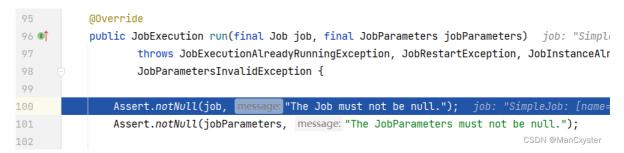
protected void launchJobFromProperties(Properties properties) throws JobExecutionException { JobParameters jobParameters = this.converter.getJobParameters(properties); properties:

executeLocalJobs(jobParameters); jobParameters: "{}"

executeRegisteredJobs(jobParameters); CSDN @ManCxyster
```

```
195
          protected void execute(Job job, JobParameters jobParameters) job: "SimpleJob: [
                 throws JobExecutionAlreadyRunningException, JobRestartException, JobInsta
                 JobParametersInvalidException, JobParametersNotFoundException {
197
             JobParameters parameters = getNextJobParameters(job, jobParameters);
198
             199
             if (this.publisher != null) {
                 this.publisher.publishEvent(new JobExecutionEvent(execution));
201
             }
                                                                  CSDN @ManCxvster
          }
δŢ
               private final JobLauncher jobLauncher;
 82
                                                                iobLauncher:
                                                             CSDN @ManCxyster
 83
```

JobLauncher接口-实现类: SimpleJobLauncher



五、作业对象 Job

5.1 作业介绍

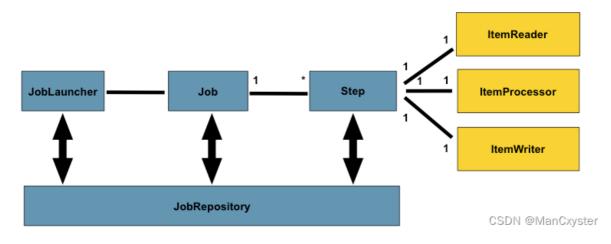
5.1.1 作业定义

Job作业可以简单理解为一段业务流程的实现,可以根据业务逻辑拆分一个或者多个逻辑块(step),然后业务逻辑顺序,逐一执行。

所以作业可以定义为: **能从头到尾独立执行的有序的步骤(Step)列表。**

- 有序的步骤列表
 - 一次作业由不同的步骤组成,这些步骤顺序是有意义的,如果不按照顺序执行,会引起逻辑混乱, 比如购物结算,先点结算,再支付,最后物流,如果反过来那就乱套了,作业也是这么一回事。
- 从头到尾
 - 一次作业步骤固定了,在没有外部交互情况下,会从头到尾执行,前一个步骤做完才会到后一个步骤执行,不允许随意跳转,但是可以按照一定逻辑跳转。
- 独立
 - 每一个批处理作业都应该不受外部依赖影响情况下执行。

看回这幅图,批处理作业Job是由一组步骤Step对象组成,每一个作业都有自己名称,可以定义Step执行顺序。



5.1.2 作业代码设计

前面定义讲了作业执行是相互独立的,代码该怎么设计才能保证每次作业独立的性呢?

答案是: Job instance(作业实例) 与 Job Execution(作业执行对象)

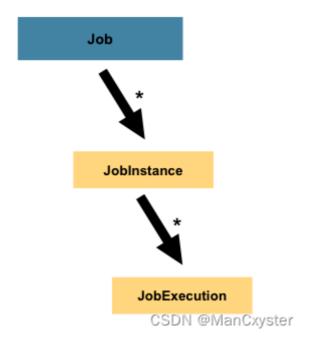
Job instance(作业实例)

当作业运行时,会创建一个Job Instance(作业实例),它代表作业的一次逻辑运行,可通过作业名称与作业标识参数进行区分。

比如一个业务需求: 每天定期数据同步,**作业名称-daily-sync-job 作业标记参数-当天时间**

Job Execution(作业执行对象)

当作业运行时,也会创建一个Job Execution(作业执行器),负责记录Job执行情况(比如:开始执行时间,结束时间,处理状态等)。



那为啥会出现上面架构设计呢?原因:批处理执行过程中可能出现两种情况:

- 一种是一次成功
 仅一次就成从头到尾正常执行完毕,在数据库中会记录一条Job Instance 信息,跟一条 Job Execution 信息
- 另外一种异常执行

在执行过程因异常导致作业结束,在数据库中会记录一条Job Instance 信息, 跟一条Job Execution 信息。如果此时使用相同识别参数再次启动作业,那么数据库中不会多一条Job Instance 信息, 但是会多了一条Job Execution 信息,这就意味中任务重复执行了。刚刚说每天批处理任务案例,如果当天执行出异常,那么人工干预修复之后,可以再次执行。

最后来个总结:

Job Instance = Job名称 + 识别参数

Job Instance 一次执行创建一个 Job Execution对象

完整的一次Job Instance 执行可能创建一个Job Execution对象,也可能创建多个Job Execution对象

5.2 作业配置

再看回入门案例

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._01_hello;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.JobLauncher;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class HelloJob {
   //job构造器工厂
   @Autowired
    private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
   //step构造器工厂
   @Autowired
   private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
    //任务-step执行逻辑由tasklet完成
    public Tasklet tasklet(){
        return new Tasklet() {
            @override
            public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
                System.out.println("Hello SpringBatch....");
                return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
            }
        };
    }
```

```
//作业步骤-不带读/写/处理
   @Bean
    public Step step1(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
                .tasklet(tasklet())
                .build();
    //定义作业
   @Bean
    public Job job(){
        return jobBuilderFactory.get("hello-job")
                .start(step1())
                .build();
   }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(HelloJob.class, args);
   }
}
```

在启动类中贴上@EnableBatchProcessing注解,SpringBoot会自动听JobLauncher JobBuilderFactory StepBuilderFactory 对象,分别用于执行Jog,创建Job,创建Step逻辑。有了这些逻辑,Job批处理就剩下组装了。

5.3 作业参数

5.3.1 JobParameters

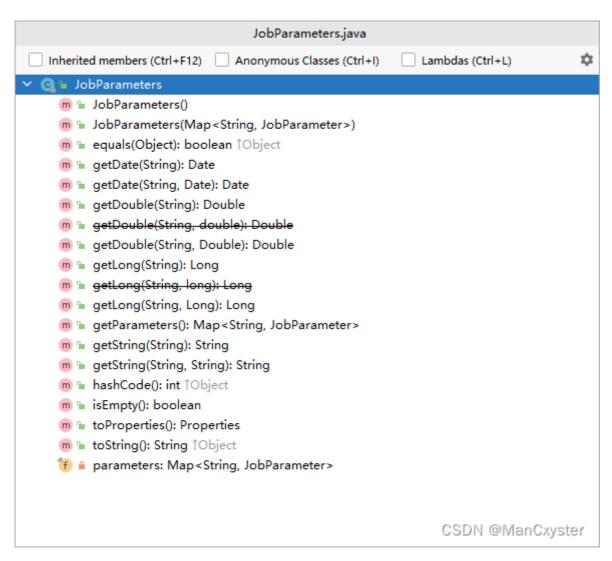
前面提到,作业的启动条件是作业名称 + 识别参数,Spring Batch使用**JobParameters**类来封装了所有传给作业参数。

我们看下JobParameters 源码

```
public class JobParameters implements Serializable {
   private final Map<String,JobParameter> parameters;

public JobParameters() {
     this.parameters = new LinkedHashMap<>();
}

public JobParameters(Map<String,JobParameter> parameters) {
     this.parameters = new LinkedHashMap<>(parameters);
}
.....
}
```



从上面代码/截图来看,JobParameters 类底层维护了Map<String,JobParameter>,是一个Map集合的封装器,提供了不同类型的get操作。

5.3.2 作业参数设置

还记得Spring Batch 入门案例吗,当初debug时候看到Job作业最终是调用时 **JobLauncher **(job启动器)接口run方法启动。

看下源码: JobLauncher

在JobLauncher 启动器执行run方法时,直接传入即可。

```
jobLauncher.run(job, params);
```

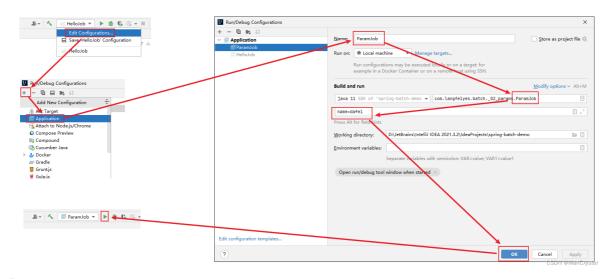
那我们使用SpringBoot 方式启动Spring Batch该怎么传值呢?

1>定义ParamJob类,准备好要执行的job

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._02_params;
```

```
import org.springframework.batch.core.*;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
org.spring framework.batch.core.configuration.annotation. {\tt JobBuilderFactory};\\
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepScope;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Value;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class ParamJob {
   //job构造器工厂
   @Autowired
    private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
    //step构造器工厂
   @Autowired
    private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
    public Tasklet tasklet(){
        return new Tasklet() {
            @override
            public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
                System.out.println("param SpringBatch....");
                return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
            }
        };
    }
    @Bean
    public Step step1(){
        return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
                .tasklet(tasklet())
                .build();
    }
    @Bean
    public Job job(){
        return jobBuilderFactory.get("param-job")
                .start(step1())
                .build();
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(HelloJob.class, args);
    }
}
```

2>使用idea的命令传值的方式设置job作业参数



注意: 如果不想这么麻烦, 其实也可以, 先空参数执行一次, 然后指定参数后再执行。

点击绿色按钮,启动SpringBoot程序,作业运行之后,会在batch_job_execution_params 增加一条记录,用于区分唯一的Job Instance实例



注意:如果不改动JobParameters参数内容,再执行一次批处理,会直接报错。

org.springframework.batch.core.repository.JobInstanceAlreadyCompleteException:

A job instance already exists and is complete for parameters={name=dafei}.

If you want to run this job again, change the parameters.

CSDN @ManCxyster

原因: Spring Batch 相同Job名与相同标识参数只能成功执行一次。

5.3.3 作业参数获取

当将作业参数传入到作业流程,该如何获取呢?



Spring Batch 提供了2种方案:

方案1:使用ChunkContext类

ParamJob类中tasklet写法

```
@Bean
public Tasklet tasklet(){
    return new Tasklet() {
        @Override
        public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution, ChunkContext
chunkContext) throws Exception {
            Map<String, Object> parameters =
        chunkContext.getStepContext().getJobParameters();
            System.out.println("params---name:" + parameters.get("name"));
            return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
        }
    };
}
```

注意: job名: param-job job参数: name=dafei 已经执行了,再执行会报错 所以要么改名字,要么改参数,这里选择改job名字(拷贝一份job实例方法,然后注释掉,修改Job名 称)

```
//
   @Bean
//
     public Job job(){
    return jobBuilderFactory.get("param-job")
//
//
               .start(step1())
//
                .build();
// }
   @Bean
   public Job job(){
       return jobBuilderFactory.get("param-chunk-job")
               .start(step1())
               .build();
   }
```

方案2: 使用@Value 延时获取

```
@StepScope
@Bean
public Tasklet tasklet(@Value("#{jobParameters['name']}")String name){
   return new Tasklet() {
        @override
        public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution, ChunkContext
chunkContext) throws Exception {
            System.out.println("params---name:" + name);
            return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
        }
   };
}
@Bean
public Step step1(){
   return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
       .tasklet(tasklet(null))
       .build();
}
```

```
//
     @Bean
//
     public Job job(){
        return jobBuilderFactory.get("param-chunk-job")
//
//
                 .start(step1())
//
                 .build();
// }
@Bean
public Job job(){
    return jobBuilderFactory.get("param-value-job")
        .start(step1())
        .build();
}
```

这里要注意,**必须贴上@StepScope** ,表示在启动项目的时候,不加载该Step步骤bean,等step1()被调用时才加载。这就是所谓延时获取。

5.3.4 作业参数校验

当外部传入的参数进入作业时,如何确保参数符合期望呢?使用Spring Batch 的参数校验器: JobParametersValidator 接口。

先来看下JobParametersValidator 接口源码:

```
public interface JobParametersValidator {
    void validate(@Nullable JobParameters parameters) throws
JobParametersInvalidException;
}
```

JobParametersValidator接口有且仅有唯一的validate方法,参数为JobParameters,没有返回值。这就意味着不符合参数要求,需要抛出异常来结束步骤。

定制参数校验器

Spring Batch 提供JobParametersValidator参数校验接口,其目的就是让我们通过实现接口方式定制参数校验逻辑。

需求: 如果传入作业的参数name值 为null 或者 "" 时报错

其中的JobParametersInvalidException 异常是Spring Batch 专门提供参数校验失败异常,当然我们也可以自定义或使用其他异常。

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._03_param_validator;
```

```
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepScope;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Value;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import java.util.Map;
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class ParamvalidatorJob {
   @Autowired
    private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
   @Autowired
    private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
   @Bean
    public Tasklet tasklet(){
        return new Tasklet() {
            @override
            public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
                Map<String, Object> parameters =
chunkContext.getStepContext().getJobParameters();
                System.out.println("params---name:" + parameters.get("name"));
                return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
            }
        }:
    }
    @Bean
    public Step step1(){
        return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
                .tasklet(tasklet())
                .build();
    }
    //配置name参数校验器
    @Bean
    public NameParamValidator validator(){
        return new NameParamValidator();
    }
    @Bean
    public Job job(){
```

新定义**validator()**实例方法,将定制的参数解析器加到Spring容器中,修改job()实例方法,加上.**validator(validator())** 校验逻辑。

第一次启动时,没有传任何参数

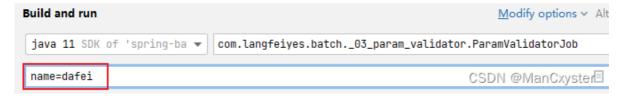
```
String name = parameters.getString("name");
```

name为null, 直接报错

org.springframework.batch.core.JobParametersInvalidException: name 参数不能为空

at com.langfeiyes.batch.test._04_params_validate.NameParamValidator.validate(NameParamValidetpr@jevex/45)

加上name=dafei参数之后,正常执行



默认参数校验器

除去上面的定制参数校验器外, Spring Batch 也提供2个默认参数校验器:

DefaultJobParametersValidator(默认参数校验器) 跟 CompositeJobParametersValidator(组合参数校验器)。

DefaultJobParametersValidator参数校验器

```
public class DefaultJobParametersValidator implements JobParametersValidator,
InitializingBean {
   private Collection<String> requiredKeys;
   private Collection<String> optionalKeys;
   ....
}
```

默认的参数校验器它功能相对简单,维护2个key集合requiredKeys 跟 optionalKeys

- requiredKeys 是一个集合,表示作业参数jobParameters中必须包含集合中指定的keys
- optionalKeys 也是一个集合,该集合中的key 是可选参数

需求:如果作业参数没有name参数报错,age参数可有可无

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._03_param_validator;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
```

```
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepScope;
import org.springframework.batch.core.job.DefaultJobParametersValidator;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Value;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import java.util.Map;
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class ParamValidatorJob {
   @Autowired
    private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
    private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
   @Bean
    public Tasklet tasklet(){
        return new Tasklet() {
           @override
            public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
                Map<String, Object> parameters =
chunkContext.getStepContext().getJobParameters();
                System.out.println("params---name:" + parameters.get("name"));
                System.out.println("params---age:" + parameters.get("age"));
                return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
            }
        }:
    }
    @Bean
    public Step step1(){
        return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
                .tasklet(tasklet())
                .build();
    }
    //配置name参数校验器
    @Bean
    public NameParamValidator validator(){
        return new NameParamValidator();
    }
     //配置默认参数校验器
    @Bean
```

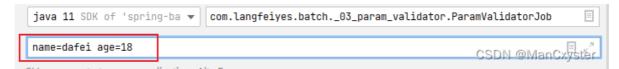
```
public DefaultJobParametersValidator defaultValidator(){
       DefaultJobParametersValidator defaultValidator = new
DefaultJobParametersValidator();
       defaultValidator.setRequiredKeys(new String[]{"name"}); //必填
       defaultValidator.setOptionalKeys(new String[]{"age"});
       return defaultValidator;
   }
   @Bean
   public Job job(){
       return jobBuilderFactory.get("default-param-validator-job")
                .start(step1())
               //.validator(validator()) //参数校验器
                .validator(defaultValidator()) //默认参数校验器
                .build();
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       SpringApplication.run(ParamValidatorJob.class, args);
   }
}
```

新定义defaultValidator() 实例方法,将默认参数解析器加到Spring容器中,修改job实例方法,加上**.validator(defaultValidator())。**

右键启动,不填name 跟 age 参数,直接报错

org.springframework.batch.core.JobParametersInvalidException: The JobParameters do not contain required keysiol(anne, Lyster

如果填上name参数,即使不填age参数,可以通过,原因是age是可选的。



组合参数校验器

CompositeJobParametersValidator 组合参数校验器,顾名思义就是将多个参数校验器组合在一起。

看源码,大体能看出该校验器逻辑

```
public class CompositeJobParametersValidator implements JobParametersValidator,
InitializingBean {
    private List<JobParametersValidator> validators;

    @override
    public void validate(@Nullable JobParameters parameters) throws
JobParametersInvalidException {
        for (JobParametersValidator validator : validators) {
            validator.validate(parameters);
        }
    }

    public void setValidators(List<JobParametersValidator> validators) {
        this.validators = validators;
    }
}
```

```
@Override
public void afterPropertiesSet() throws Exception {
    Assert.notNull(validators, "The 'validators' may not be null");
    Assert.notEmpty(validators, "The 'validators' may not be empty");
}
```

底层维护一个validators 集合,校验时调用validate 方法,依次执行校验器集合中校验器方法。另外, 多了一个afterPropertiesSet方法,用于校验validators 集合中的校验器是否为null。

需求:要求步骤中必须有name属性,并且不能为空

分析:必须有,使用DefaultJobParametersValidator参数校验器,不能为null,使用指定定义的NameParamValidator参数校验器

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._03_param_validator;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepScope;
import org.springframework.batch.core.job.CompositeJobParametersValidator;
import org.springframework.batch.core.job.DefaultJobParametersValidator;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Value;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Map;
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class ParamValidatorJob {
   @Autowired
   private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
   @Autowired
    private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
    @Bean
    public Tasklet tasklet(){
        return new Tasklet() {
            @override
            public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
                Map<String, Object> parameters =
chunkContext.getStepContext().getJobParameters();
```

```
System.out.println("params---name:" + parameters.get("name"));
               System.out.println("params---age:" + parameters.get("age"));
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Step step1(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
               .tasklet(tasklet())
               .build();
   }
   //配置name参数校验器
   @Bean
   public NameParamValidator validator(){
       return new NameParamValidator();
   }
    //配置默认参数校验器
   @Bean
   public DefaultJobParametersValidator defaultValidator(){
       DefaultJobParametersValidator defaultValidator = new
DefaultJobParametersValidator();
       defaultValidator.setRequiredKeys(new String[]{"name"}); //必填
       defaultValidator.setOptionalKeys(new String[]{"age"}); //可选
       return defaultValidator;
   }
   //配置组合参数校验器
   @Bean
   public CompositeJobParametersValidator compositeValidator(){
       DefaultJobParametersValidator defaultValidator = new
DefaultJobParametersValidator();
       defaultValidator.setRequiredKeys(new String[]{"name"}); //name必填
       defaultValidator.setOptionalKeys(new String[]{"age"});
       NameParamValidator nameParamValidator = new NameParamValidator();
//name 不能为空
       CompositeJobParametersValidator compositeValidator = new
CompositeJobParametersValidator();
       //按照传入的顺序,先执行defaultValidator 后执行nameParamValidator
       compositeValidator.setValidators(Arrays.asList(defaultValidator,
nameParamValidator));
       try {
           compositeValidator.afterPropertiesSet(); //判断校验器是否为null
       } catch (Exception e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       }
       return compositeValidator;
   }
   @Bean
```

新定义compositeValidator() 实例方法,将组合参数解析器加到spring容器中,修改job()实例方法,加上**.validator(compositeValidator())。**

右键启动,不填name参数,测试报错。如果放开name参数,传null值,一样报错。



5.3.5 作业增量参数

不知道大家发现了没有,每次运行作业时,都改动作业名字,或者改动作业的参数,原因是作业启动有限制:相同标识参数与相同作业名的作业,只能成功运行一次。那如果想每次启动,又不想改动标识参数跟作业名怎么办呢?答案是:**使用JobParametersIncrementer** (作业参数增量器)

看下源码,了解一下原理

```
public interface JobParametersIncrementer {
    JobParameters getNext(@Nullable JobParameters parameters);
}
```

JobParametersIncrementer 增量器是一个接口,里面只有getNext方法,参数是JobParameters 返回值也是JobParameters。通过这个getNext方法,在作业启动时我们可以给JobParameters 添加或者修改参数。简单理解就是让标识参数每次都变动

作业递增run.id参数

Spring Batch 提供一个run.id自增参数增量器: **RunIdIncrementer**,每次启动时,里面维护名为 **run.id** 标识参数,每次启动让其自增 1。

看下源码:

```
public class RunIdIncrementer implements JobParametersIncrementer {
    private static String RUN_ID_KEY = "run.id";
    private String key = RUN_ID_KEY;
    public void setKey(String key) {
        this.key = key;
    }
}
```

```
@override
    public JobParameters getNext(@Nullable JobParameters parameters) {
        JobParameters params = (parameters == null) ? new JobParameters() :
parameters;
        JobParameter runIdParameter = params.getParameters().get(this.key);
        long id = 1;
        if (runIdParameter != null) {
            try {
                id = Long.parseLong(runIdParameter.getValue().toString()) + 1;
            catch (NumberFormatException exception) {
                throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid value for parameter
                        + this.key, exception);
            }
        }
        return new JobParametersBuilder(params).addLong(this.key,
id).toJobParameters();
    }
}
```

核心getNext方法,在JobParameters 对象维护一个**run.id**,每次作业启动时,都调用getNext方法获取 JobParameters,保证其 **run.id** 参数能自增1

具体用法:

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._04_param_incr;
import com.langfeiyes.batch._03_param_validator.NameParamValidator;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepScope;
import org.springframework.batch.core.job.CompositeJobParametersValidator;
import org.springframework.batch.core.job.DefaultJobParametersValidator;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.support.RunIdIncrementer;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Map;
```

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class IncrementParamJob {
   @Autowired
    private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
   @Autowired
    private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
   @Bean
    public Tasklet tasklet(){
        return new Tasklet() {
           @override
            public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
                Map<String, Object> parameters =
chunkContext.getStepContext().getJobParameters();
                System.out.println("params---run.id:" +
parameters.get("run.id"));
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
    public Step step1(){
        return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
                .tasklet(tasklet())
                .build();
   }
   @Bean
    public Job job(){
        return jobBuilderFactory.get("incr-params-job")
                .start(step1())
                .incrementer(new RunIdIncrementer()) //参数增量器(run.id自增)
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(IncrementParamJob.class, args);
   }
}
```

修改tasklet()方法,获取**run.id**参数,修改job实例方法,加上**.incrementer(new RunldIncrementer())**,保证参数能自增。

连续执行3次,观察: batch_job_execution_params 表

JOB_EXECUTION_ID		TYPE_CD	KEY_NAME	STRING_VAL	DATE_VAL	LONG_VAL	DOUBLE_VAL	IDENTIFYING
	12	LONG	run.id		1970-01-01 08:00:00.000000	1	0	Υ
	13 I	LONG	run.id		1970-01-01 08:00:00.000000	2	0	Y
	14	LONG	run.id		1970-01-01 08:00:00.000000	3	000	Y L@ManCxyste

其中的run.id参数值一直增加,其中再多遍也没啥问题。

作业时间戳参数

run.id 作为标识参数貌似没有具体业务意义,如果将时间戳作为标识参数那就不一样了,比如这种运用场景:每日任务批处理,这时就需要记录每天的执行时间了。那该怎么实现呢?

Spring Batch 中没有现成时间戳增量器,需要自己定义

定义一个标识参数: daily, 记录当前时间戳

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._04_param_incr;
import com.langfeiyes.batch._03_param_validator.NameParamValidator;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepScope;
import org.springframework.batch.core.job.CompositeJobParametersValidator;
import org.springframework.batch.core.job.DefaultJobParametersValidator;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.support.RunIdIncrementer;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Map;
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class IncrementParamJob {
    @Autowired
    private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
    @Autowired
    private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
    @Bean
    public Tasklet tasklet(){
```

```
return new Tasklet() {
            @override
            public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               Map<String, Object> parameters =
chunkContext.getStepContext().getJobParameters();
               System.out.println("params---daily:" + parameters.get("daily"));
                return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   //时间戳增量器
   @Bean
   public DailyTimestampParamIncrementer dailyTimestampParamIncrementer() {
       return new DailyTimestampParamIncrementer();
   }
   @Bean
   public Step step1(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
                .tasklet(tasklet())
                .build();
   }
   @Bean
   public Job job(){
       return jobBuilderFactory.get("incr-params-job")
                .start(step1())
               //.incrementer(new RunIdIncrementer()) //参数增量器(run.id自增)
                .incrementer(dailyTimestampParamIncrementer()) //时间戳增量器
                .build();
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       SpringApplication.run(IncrementParamJob.class, args);
   }
}
```

定义实例方法dailyTimestampParamIncrementer()将自定义时间戳增量器添加Spring容器中,修改job()实例方法,添加.incrementer(dailyTimestampParamIncrementer())增量器,修改tasklet()方法,获取 daily参数。

连续执行3次,查看batch_job_execution_params 表

15 LONG	run.id	1970-01-01 08:00:00.000000	3	0 Y
15 LONG	daily	1970-01-01 08:00:00.000000	1669807087508	0 Y
16 LONG	run.id	1970-01-01 08:00:00.000000	3	0 Y
16 LONG	daily	1970-01-01 08:00:00.000000	1669807092672	0 Y
17 LONG	run.id	1970-01-01 08:00:00.000000	3	0 Y
17 LONG	daily	1970-01-01 08:00:00.000000	1669807278278	CSDøV y @ManCxyster

很明显可以看出daily在变化,而run.id 没有动,是3,为啥?因为**.incrementer(new RunIdIncrementer())** 被注释掉了。

5.4 作业监听器

作业监听器:用于监听作业的执行过程逻辑。在作业执行前,执行后2个时间点嵌入业务逻辑。

- 执行前:一般用于初始化操作,作业执行前需要着手准备工作,比如:各种连接建立,线程池初始 化等。
- 执行后: 业务执行完后, 需要做各种清理动作, 比如释放资源等。

Spring Batch 使用JobExecutionListener 接口 实现作业监听。

```
public interface JobExecutionListener {
    //作业执行前
    void beforeJob(JobExecution jobExecution);
    //作业执行后
    void afterJob(JobExecution jobExecution);
}
```

需求:记录作业执行前,执行中,与执行后的状态

方式一:接口方式

```
//作业状态--接口方式
public class JobStateListener implements JobExecutionListener {
    //作业执行前
    @override
    public void beforeJob(JobExecution jobExecution) {
        System.err.println("执行前-status: " + jobExecution.getStatus());
    }
    //作业执行后
    @override
    public void afterJob(JobExecution jobExecution) {
        System.err.println("执行后-status: " + jobExecution.getStatus());
    }
}
```

定义JobStateListener 实现JobExecutionListener 接口,重写beforeJob,afterJob 2个方法。

```
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.JobExecution;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
@SpringBootApplication
```

```
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class StatusListenerJob {
   @Autowired
   private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
   @Autowired
   private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
   @Bean
   public Tasklet tasklet(){
       return new Tasklet() {
           @override
            public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               JobExecution jobExecution =
contribution.getStepExecution().getJobExecution();
               System.err.println("执行中-status: " + jobExecution.getStatus());
                return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   //状态监听器
   @Bean
   public JobStateListener jobStateListener(){
       return new JobStateListener();
   }
   @Bean
   public Step step1(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
               .tasklet(tasklet())
               .build();
   }
   @Bean
   public Job job(){
       return jobBuilderFactory.get("status-listener-job")
                .start(step1())
                .listener(jobStateListener()) //设置状态监听器
                .build();
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       SpringApplication.run(StatusListenerJob.class, args);
   }
}
```

新加**jobStateListener()**实例方法创建对象交个Spring容器管理,修改job()方法,添加.**listener(jobStateListener())** 状态监听器,直接执行,观察结果

```
2022-11-30 20:04:20.615 INFO 3788 ---
执行前-status: STARTED
2022-11-30 20:04:20.649 INFO 3788 ---
执行中-status: STARTED
执行后-status: COMPLETED
2022-11-30 20:04:20.672 CTNFO 3788 SYSTER-
```

方式二: 注解方式

除去上面通过实现接口方式实现监听之外,也可以使用**@BeforeJob @AfterJob** 2个注解实现

```
//作业状态--注解方式
public class JobStateAnnoListener {
    @BeforeJob
    public void beforeJob(JobExecution jobExecution) {
        System.err.println("执行前-anno-status: " + jobExecution.getStatus());
    }

@AfterJob
    public void afterJob(JobExecution jobExecution) {
        System.err.println("执行后-anno-status: " + jobExecution.getStatus());
    }
}
```

```
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.JobExecution;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.support.RunIdIncrementer;
import org.springframework.batch.core.listener.JobListenerFactoryBean;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class StatusListenerJob {
   @Autowired
    private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
   @Autowired
    private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
    @Bean
```

```
public Tasklet tasklet(){
       return new Tasklet() {
            @override
            public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               JobExecution jobExecution =
contribution.getStepExecution().getJobExecution();
               System.err.println("执行中-anno-status: " +
jobExecution.getStatus());
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   //状态监听器
    @Bean
   public JobStateListener jobStateListener(){
       return new JobStateListener();
   }*/
   @Bean
   public Step step1(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
               .tasklet(tasklet())
                .build();
   }
   @Bean
   public Job job(){
       return jobBuilderFactory.get("status-listener-job1")
                .start(step1())
                .incrementer(new RunIdIncrementer())
               //.listener(jobStateListener()) //设置状态监听器
                .listener(JobListenerFactoryBean.getListener(new
JobStateAnnoListener()))
                .build();
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       SpringApplication.run(StatusListenerJob.class, args);
   }
}
```

修改job()方法,添加**.listener(JobListenerFactoryBean.getListener(new JobStateAnnoListener()))** 状态监听器,直接执行,观察结果

```
执行前-anno-status: STARTED
2022-11-30 20:12:18.106 INFO 8344 ---
执行中-anno-status: STARTED
2022-11-30 20:12:18.129 INFO 8344 ---
2022-11-30 20:12:18.143 INFO 8344 ---
执行后-anno-status: COMPLETED @ManCxyster
```

不需要纠结那一长串方法是啥逻辑,只需要知道它能将指定监听器对象加载到spring容器中。

5.5 执行上下文

5.5.1 作业与步骤上下文

语文中有个词叫上下文,比如:联系上下文解读一下作者所有表达意思。从这看上下文有环境,语境, 氛围的意思。类比到编程,业内也喜欢使用Context表示上下文。比如Spring容器: SpringApplicationContext 。有上下文这个铺垫之后,我们来看下Spring Batch的上下文。

Spring Batch 有2个比较重要的上下文:

JobContext

JobContext 绑定 JobExecution 执行对象为Job作业执行提供执行环境(上下文)。

作用:维护JobExecution对象,实现作业收尾工作,与处理各种作业回调逻辑

StepContext

StepContext 绑定 StepExecution 执行对象为Step步骤执行提供执行环境(上下文)。

作用:维护StepExecution对象,实现步骤收尾工作,与处理各种步骤回调逻辑

5.5.2 执行上下文

除了上面讲的**JobContext** 作业上下文, **StepContext** 步骤上线下文外,还有Spring Batch还维护另外 一个上下文: **ExecutionContext** 执行上下文,作用是: **数据共享**

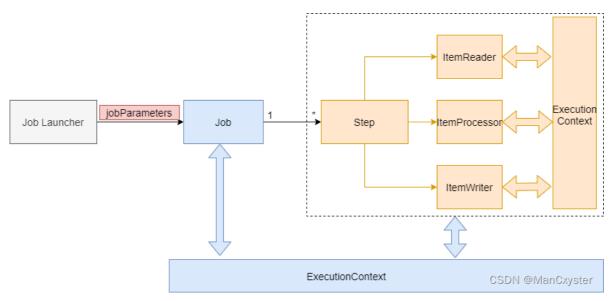
Spring Batch 中 ExecutionContext 分2大类

• Job ExecutionContext

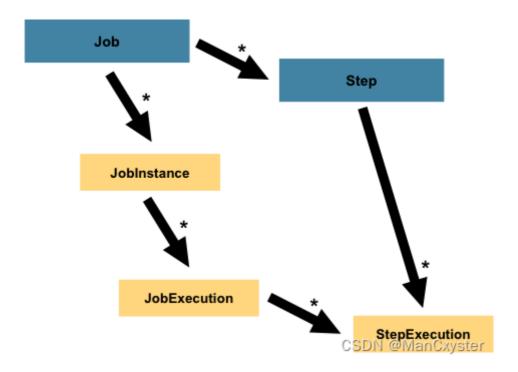
作用域:一次作业运行,所有Step步骤间数据共享。

• Step ExecutionContext:

作用域:一次步骤运行,单个Step步骤间(ItemReader/ItemProcessor/ItemWrite组件间)数据共享。



5.5.3 作业与步骤执行链



5.5.4 作业与步骤引用链

• 作业线

Job—JobInstance—JobContext—JobExecution-ExecutionContext

• 步骤线

 ${\bf Step-StepContext}\ {\bf -StepExecution-ExecutionContext}$

5.5.5 作业上下文API

```
JobContext context = JobSynchronizationManager.getContext();
JobExecution jobExecution = context.getJobExecution();
Map<String, Object> jobParameters = context.getJobParameters();
Map<String, Object> jobExecutionContext = context.getJobExecutionContext();
```

5.5.6 步骤上下文API

```
ChunkContext chunkContext = xxx;
StepContext stepContext = chunkContext.getStepContext();
StepExecution stepExecution = stepContext.getStepExecution();
Map<String, Object> stepExecutionContext =
stepContext.getStepExecutionContext();
Map<String, Object> jobExecutionContext = stepContext.getJobExecutionContext();
```

5.5.7 执行上下文API

```
ChunkContext chunkContext = xxx;

//步骤

StepContext stepContext = chunkContext.getStepContext();

StepExecution stepExecution = stepContext.getStepExecution();

ExecutionContext executionContext = stepExecution.getExecutionContext();

executionContext.put("key", "value");

//-----

//作业

JobExecution jobExecution = stepExecution.getJobExecution();

ExecutionContext executionContext = jobExecution.getExecutionContext();

executionContext.put("key", "value");
```

5.5.8 API综合小案例

需求: 观察作业ExecutionContext与 步骤ExecutionContext数据共享

分析:

1>定义step1 与step2 2个步骤

2>在step1中设置数据

作业-ExecutionContext 添加: key-step1-job value-step1-job

步骤-ExecutionContext 添加: key-step1-step value-step1-step

3>在step2中打印观察

作业-ExecutionContext 步骤-ExecutionContext

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._06_context;
import com.langfeiyes.batch._04_param_incr.DailyTimestampParamIncrementer;
import org.springframework.batch.core.*;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.JobLauncher;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.support.RunIdIncrementer;
import org.springframework.batch.core.listener.JobListenerFactoryBean;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.JobContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.JobSynchronizationManager;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.StepContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.item.ExecutionContext;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class ExecutionContextJob {
    @Autowired
```

```
private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
   @Autowired
   private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
   public Tasklet tasklet1(){
       return new Tasklet() {
           @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               //步骤
               ExecutionContext stepEC =
chunkContext.getStepContext().getStepExecution().getExecutionContext();
               stepEC.put("key-step1-step","value-step1-step");
               System.out.println("------1-----1-------1
--");
               //作业
               ExecutionContext jobEC =
chunkContext.getStepContext().getStepExecution().getJobExecution().getExecutionC
ontext();
               jobEC.put("key-step1-job","value-step1-job");
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Tasklet tasklet2(){
       return new Tasklet() {
           @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               //步骤
               ExecutionContext stepEC =
chunkContext.getStepContext().getStepExecution().getExecutionContext();
               System.err.println(stepEC.get("key-step1-step"));
               System.out.println("-----2-----2
--");
               //作业
               ExecutionContext jobEC =
chunkContext.getStepContext().getStepExecution().getJobExecution().getExecutionC
ontext();
               System.err.println(jobEC.get("key-step1-job"));
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Step step1(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
               .tasklet(tasklet1())
               .build();
   }
```

```
@Bean
    public Step step2(){
        return stepBuilderFactory.get("step2")
               .tasklet(tasklet2())
                .build();
   }
    @Bean
    public Job job(){
        return jobBuilderFactory.get("execution-context-job")
                .start(step1())
                .next(step2())
                .incrementer(new RunIdIncrementer())
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(ExecutionContextJob.class, args);
    }
}
```

运行结果:

可以看出,在stepContext 设置的参数作用域仅在StepExecution 执行范围有效,而JobContext 设置参数作用与在所有StepExcution 有效,有点局部与全局 的意思。

打开数据库观察表: batch_job_execution_context 跟 batch_step_execution_context 表

JobContext数据保存到: batch_job_execution_context

StepContext数据保存到: batch_step_execution_context

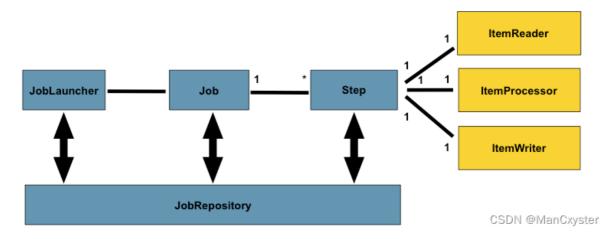
总结:

步骤数据保存在Step ExecutionContext,只能在Step中使用,作业数据保存在Job ExecutionContext,可以在所有Step中共享

六、步骤对象 Step

前面一章节讲完了作业的相关介绍,本章节重点讲解步骤。

6.1 步骤介绍



一般认为步骤是一个独立功能组件,因为它包含了一个工作单元需要的所有内容,比如:输入模块,输出模块,数据处理模块等。这种设计好处在哪?给开发者带来更自由的操作空间。

目前Spring Batch 支持2种步骤处理模式:

简单具于Tasklet 处理模式
 这种模式相对简单,前面讲的都是居于这个模式批处理

```
@Bean
public Tasklet tasklet(){
    return new Tasklet() {
        @Override
        public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
            System.out.println("Hello SpringBatch....");
            return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
        }
    };
}
```

只需要实现Tasklet接口,就可以构建一个step代码块。循环执行step逻辑,直到tasklet.execute方法返回RepeatStatus.FINISHED

• 居于块(chunk)的处理模式

居于块的步骤一般包含2个或者3个组件: 1>ItemReader 2>ItemProcessor(可选) 3>ItemWriter。 当用上这些组件之后,Spring Batch 会按块处理数据。

6.2 简单Tasklet

学到这,我们写过很多简单Tasklet模式步骤,但是都没有深入了解过,这节就细致分析一下具有Tasklet步骤使用。

先看下Tasklet源码

```
public interface Tasklet {
    @Nullable
    RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution, ChunkContext
chunkContext) throws Exception;
}
```

Tasklet 接口有且仅有一个方法: execute,

参数有2个:

StepContribution:步骤信息对象,用于保存当前步骤执行情况信息,核心用法:设置步骤结果状态 contribution.setExitStatus(ExitStatus status)

```
contribution.setExitStatus(ExitStatus.COMPLETED);
```

ChunkContext: chuck上下文,跟之前学的StepContext JobContext一样,区别是它用于记录chunk块执行场景。通过它可以获取前面2个对象。

返回值1个:

RepeatStatus: 当前步骤状态,它是枚举类,有2个值,一个表示execute方法可以循环执行,一个表示已经执行结束。

```
public enum RepeatStatus {

/**

* 当前步骤依然可以执行,如果步骤返回该值,会一直循环执行

*/

CONTINUABLE(true),

/**

* 当前步骤结束,可以为成功也可以表示不成,仅代表当前step执行结束了

*/

FINISHED(false);
}
```

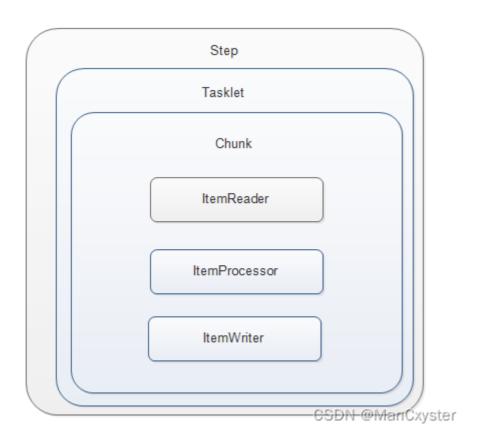
需求: 练习上面RepeatStatus状态

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class SimpleTaskletJob {
   @Autowired
   private JobLauncher jobLauncher;
   @Autowired
   private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
   @Autowired
   private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
    public Tasklet tasklet(){
        return new Tasklet() {
            @override
            public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
                System.out.println("---->" + System.currentTimeMillis());
                //return RepeatStatus.CONTINUABLE; //循环执行
                return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
        }:
    }
   @Bean
    public Step step1(){
        return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
                .tasklet(tasklet())
                .build();
    }
```

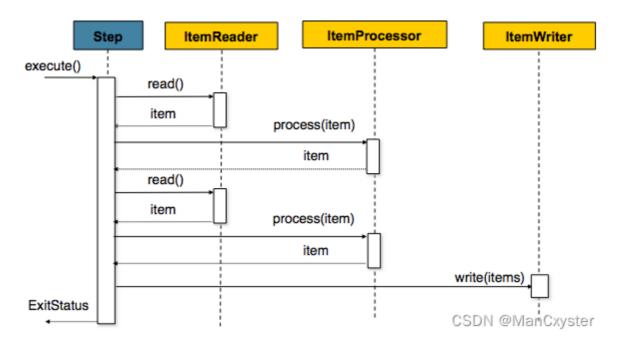
6.3 居于块Tasklet

居于块的Tasklet相对简单Tasklet来说,多了3个模块: ItemReader(读模块),ItemProcessor(处理模块),ItemWriter(写模块),跟它们名字一样,一个负责数据读,一个负责数据加工,一个负责数据写。

结构图:



时序图:



需求: 简单演示chunk Tasklet使用

ItemReader ItemProcessor ItemWriter 都接口,直接使用匿名内部类方式方便创建

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._08_step_chunk_tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.JobLauncher;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.support.RunIdIncrementer;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.item.*;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class ChunkTaskletJob {
    @Autowired
    private JobLauncher jobLauncher;
   @Autowired
    private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
    @Autowired
    private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
```

```
@Bean
   public ItemReader itemReader(){
       return new ItemReader() {
           @override
           public Object read() throws Exception, UnexpectedInputException,
ParseException, NonTransientResourceException {
              System.out.println("-----");
              return "read-ret";
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public ItemProcessor itemProcessor(){
       return new ItemProcessor() {
          @override
           public Object process(Object item) throws Exception {
              return "process-ret->" + item;
          }
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public ItemWriter itemWriter(){
       return new ItemWriter() {
          @override
           public void write(List items) throws Exception {
              System.out.println(items);
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Step step1(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
              .chunk(3) //设置块的size为3次
               .reader(itemReader())
               .processor(itemProcessor())
               .writer(itemWriter())
               .build();
   }
   //定义作业
   @Bean
   public Job job(){
       return jobBuilderFactory.get("step-chunk-tasklet-job")
               .start(step1())
               .incrementer(new RunIdIncrementer())
               .build();
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       SpringApplication.run(ChunkTaskletJob.class, args);
}
```

执行完了之后结果

```
-----read-----
-----read-----
----->read-ret
----->read-ret
----->read-ret
[process-ret->read-ret, process-ret->read-ret, process-ret->read-ret]
-----read-----
-----read-----
-----read-----
----->read-ret
----->read-ret
----->read-ret
[process-ret->read-ret, process-ret->read-ret, process-ret->read-ret]
-----read-----
-----read-----
-----read-----
----->read-ret
----->read-ret
----->read-ret
[process-ret->read-ret, process-ret->read-ret, process-ret->read-ret]
```

观察上面打印结果,得出2个得出。

1>程序一直在循环打印,先循环打印3次reader,再循环打印3次processor,最后一次性输出3个值。

2>死循环重复上面步骤

问题来了,为啥会出现这种效果,该怎么改进?

其实这个是ChunkTasklet 执行特点,**ItemReader会一直循环读,直到返回null**,才停止。而 processor也是一样,itemReader读多少次,它处理多少次, itemWriter 一次性输出当前次输入的所有数据。

我们改进一下上面案例,要求只读3次, 只需要改动itemReader方法就行

```
int timer = 3;
@Bean
public ItemReader itemReader(){
   return new ItemReader() {
       @override
       public Object read() throws Exception, UnexpectedInputException,
ParseException, NonTransientResourceException {
           if(timer > 0){
               System.out.println("-----");
               return "read-ret-" + timer--;
           }else{
               return null;
           }
       }
   };
}
```

思考一个问题,如果将timer改为 10,而 .chunk(3) 不变结果会怎样?

```
-----read-----
-----read-----
-----read-----
----->read-ret-10
----->read-ret-9
----->read-ret-8
[process-ret->read-ret-10, process-ret->read-ret-9, process-ret->read-ret-8]
-----read-----
-----read-----
-----read-----
---->read-ret-7
---->read-ret-6
----->read-ret-5
[process-ret->read-ret-7, process-ret->read-ret-6, process-ret->read-ret-5]
-----read-----
-----read-----
-----read-----
----->read-ret-4
----->read-ret-3
---->read-ret-2
[process-ret->read-ret-4, process-ret->read-ret-3, process-ret->read-ret-2]
-----read-----
----->read-ret-1
[process-ret->read-ret-1]
```

找出规律了嘛?

当chunkSize = 3 表示 reader 先读3次,提交给processor处理3次,最后由writer输出3个值 timer =10,表示数据有10条,一个批次(趟)只能处理3条数据,需要4个批次(趟)来处理。

是不是有批处理味道出来

结论: chunkSize 表示: 一趟需要ItemReader读多少次, ItemProcessor要处理多少次。

ChunkTasklet 泛型

上面案例默认的是使用Object类型读、写、处理数据,如果明确了Item的数据类型,可以明确指定具体操作泛型。

```
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
```

```
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.JobLauncher;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.support.RunIdIncrementer;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.item.*;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import java.util.List;
//开启 spring batch 注解--可以让spring容器创建springbatch操作相关类对象
@EnableBatchProcessing
//springboot 项目,启动注解, 保证当前为为启动类
@SpringBootApplication
public class ChunkTaskletJob {
   //作业启动器
   @Autowired
   private JobLauncher jobLauncher;
   //job构造工厂---用于构建job对象
   @Autowired
   private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
   //step 构造工厂--用于构造step对象
   @Autowired
   private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
   int timer = 10;
   //读操作
   @Bean
   public ItemReader<String> itemReader(){
       return new ItemReader<String>() {
           @override
           public String read() throws Exception, UnexpectedInputException,
ParseException, NonTransientResourceException {
               if(timer > 0){
                  System.out.println("-----");
                  return "read-ret-->" + timer--;
              }else{
                  return null;
              }
           }
       };
   }
   //处理操作
   @Bean
   public ItemProcessor<String, String> itemProcessor(){
       return new ItemProcessor<String, String>() {
           @override
           public String process(String item) throws Exception {
```

```
return "process-ret->" + item;
           }
        };
    }
   //写操作
   @Bean
    public ItemWriter<String> itemWriter(){
        return new ItemWriter<String>() {
            @override
            public void write(List<? extends String> items) throws Exception {
                System.out.println(items);
       };
    }
   //构造一个step对象--chunk
   @Bean
    public Step step1(){
        //tasklet 执行step逻辑, 类似 Thread()--->可以执行runable接口
        return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
                .<String, String>chunk(3) //暂时为3
                .reader(itemReader())
                .processor(itemProcessor())
                .writer(itemWriter())
                .build();
   }
    @Bean
    public Job job(){
        return jobBuilderFactory.get("chunk-tasklet-job")
                .start(step1())
                .incrementer(new RunIdIncrementer())
                .build();
   }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(ChunkTaskletJob.class, args);
    }
}
```

6.4 步骤监听器

前面我们讲了作业的监听器,步骤也有监听器,也是执行步骤执行前监听,步骤执行后监听。

步骤监听器有2个分别是: StepExecutionListener ChunkListener 意义很明显,就是step前后,chunk 块执行前后监听。

先看下StepExecutionListener接口

```
public interface StepExecutionListener extends StepListener {
    void beforeStep(StepExecution stepExecution);
    @Nullable
    ExitStatus afterStep(StepExecution stepExecution);
}
```

需求: 演示StepExecutionListener 用法

自定义监听接口

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._09_step_listener;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.JobLauncher;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.support.RunIdIncrementer;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class StepListenerJob {
    @Autowired
    private JobLauncher jobLauncher;
   @Autowired
    private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
    @Autowired
    private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
   @Bean
    public Tasklet tasklet(){
        return new Tasklet() {
           @override
            public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
                System.out.println("---->" + System.currentTimeMillis());
                return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
            }
        };
```

```
@Bean
    public MyStepListener stepListener(){
        return new MyStepListener();
    }
   @Bean
    public Step step1(){
        return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
                .tasklet(tasklet())
                .listener(stepListener())
                .build();
   }
    //定义作业
   @Bean
    public Job job(){
        return jobBuilderFactory.get("step-listener-job1")
                .start(step1())
                .incrementer(new RunIdIncrementer())
                .build();
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(StepListenerJob.class, args);
}
```

在step1方法中,加入: .listener(stepListener())即可

同理ChunkListener 操作跟上面一样

```
public interface ChunkListener extends StepListener {
   static final String ROLLBACK_EXCEPTION_KEY = "sb_rollback_exception";
   void beforeChunk(ChunkContext context);
   void afterChunk(ChunkContext context);
   void afterChunkError(ChunkContext context);
}
```

唯一的区别是多了一个afterChunkError方法,表示当chunk执行失败后回调。

6.5 多步骤执行

到目前为止,我们演示的案例基本上都是一个作业,一个步骤,那如果有多个步骤会怎样? Spring Batch 支持多步骤执行,以应对复杂业务需要多步骤配合执行的场景。

需求: 定义2个步骤, 然后依次执行

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._10_step_multi;

import com.langfeiyes.batch._09_step_listener.MyChunkListener;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
```

```
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.JobLauncher;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.support.RunIdIncrementer;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class MultiStepJob {
   @Autowired
   private JobLauncher jobLauncher;
   @Autowired
   private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
   @Autowired
   private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
   public Tasklet tasklet1(){
       return new Tasklet() {
           @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("-----");
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Tasklet tasklet2(){
       return new Tasklet() {
           @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("-----");
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       }:
   }
   @Bean
   public Step step1(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
               .tasklet(tasklet1())
               .build();
   }
   @Bean
    public Step step2(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("step2")
```

```
.tasklet(tasklet2())
                .build();
   }
   //定义作业
   @Bean
   public Job job(){
       return jobBuilderFactory.get("step-multi-job1")
               .start(step1())
                .next(step2()) //job 使用next 执行下一步骤
                .incrementer(new RunIdIncrementer())
                .build();
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       SpringApplication.run(MultiStepJob.class, args);
   }
}
```

定义2个tasklet: tasklet1 tasklet2, 定义2个step: step1 step2 修改 job方法, **从.start(step1()) 然后执行到 .next(step2())**

Spring Batch 使用next 执行下一步步骤,如果还有第三个step,再加一个next(step3)即可

6.6 步骤控制

上面多个步骤操作,先执行step1 然后是step2,如果有step3, step4,那执行顺序也是从step1到 step4。此时爱思考的小伙伴肯定会想,步骤的执行能不能进行条件控制呢? 比如: step1执行结束根据业务条件选择执行step2或者执行step3,亦或者直接结束呢? 答案是yes: 设置步骤执行条件即可

Spring Batch 使用 start next on from to end 不同的api 改变步骤执行顺序。

6.6.1 条件分支控制-使用默认返回状态

需求: 作业执行firstStep步骤, 如果处理成功执行sucessStep, 如果处理失败执行failStep

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._11_step_condition;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.JobLauncher;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.support.RunIdIncrementer;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
```

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class ConditionStepJob {
   @Autowired
   private JobLauncher jobLauncher;
   @Autowired
   private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
   @Autowired
   private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
   public Tasklet firstTasklet(){
       return new Tasklet() {
           @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("-----");
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
               //throw new RuntimeException("测试fail结果");
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Tasklet successTasklet(){
       return new Tasklet() {
           @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("-----successTasklet-----
");
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Tasklet failTasklet(){
       return new Tasklet() {
           @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("-----");
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Step firstStep(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("step1")
               .tasklet(firstTasklet())
               .build();
   }
   @Bean
   public Step successStep(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("successStep")
               .tasklet(successTasklet())
               .build();
   }
   @Bean
   public Step failStep(){
```

```
return stepBuilderFactory.get("failStep")
                .tasklet(failTasklet())
                .build();
    }
   //定义作业
   @Bean
    public Job job(){
        return jobBuilderFactory.get("condition-multi-job")
                .start(firstStep())
                .on("FAILED").to(failStep())
                .from(firstStep()).on("*").to(successStep())
                .incrementer(new RunIdIncrementer())
                .build();
   }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(ConditionStepJob.class, args);
   }
}
```

观察给出的案例,job方法以 .start(firstStep()) 开始作业,执行完成之后, 使用**on** 与**from** 2个方法实现流程转向。

.on("FAILED").to(failStep()) 表示当**firstStep()**返回FAILED时执行。

.from(firstStep()).on("*").to(successStep()) 另外一个分支,表示当**firstStep()**返回*时执行。

上面逻辑有点像 if / else 语法

```
if("FAILED".equals(firstStep())){
    failStep();
}else{
    successStep();
}
```

几个注意点:

1> on 方法表示条件, 上一个步骤返回值, 匹配指定的字符串, 满足后执行后续 to 步骤

- 2>* 为通配符,表示能匹配任意返回值
- 3> from 表示从某个步骤开始进行条件判断
- 4> 分支判断结束,流程以end方法结束,表示if/else逻辑结束
- 5> on 方法中字符串取值于 ExitStatus 类常量, 当然也可以自定义。

6.6.2 条件分支控制-使用自定义状态值

前面也说了,on条件的值取值于ExitStatus 类常量,具体值有:UNKNOWN,EXECUTING,COMPLETED,NOOP,FAILED,STOPPED等,如果此时我想自定义返回值呢,是否可行?答案还是yes:Spring Batch 提供JobExecutionDecider 接口实现状态值定制。

需求: 先执行firstStep, 如果返回值为A, 执行stepA, 返回值为B, 执行stepB, 其他执行 defaultStep

分析: 先定义一个决策器, 随机决定返回A/B/C

```
public class MyStatusDecider implements JobExecutionDecider {
    @Override
    public FlowExecutionStatus decide(JobExecution jobExecution, StepExecution
    stepExecution) {
        long ret = new Random().nextInt(3);
        if(ret == 0){
            return new FlowExecutionStatus("A");
        }else if(ret == 1) {
            return new FlowExecutionStatus("B");
        }else{
            return new FlowExecutionStatus("C");
        }
    }
}
```

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._11_step_condition_decider;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.JobLauncher;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.support.RunIdIncrementer;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class CustomizeStatusStepJob {
   @Autowired
   private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
   @Autowired
   private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
   @Bean
   public Tasklet taskletFirst(){
       return new Tasklet() {
           @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("-----");
                return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Tasklet taskletA(){
```

```
return new Tasklet() {
           @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("-----");
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Tasklet taskletB(){
       return new Tasklet() {
           @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("-----");
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Tasklet taskletDefault(){
       return new Tasklet() {
           @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("-----taskletDefault-----
");
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Step firstStep(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("firstStep")
               .tasklet(taskletFirst())
               .build();
   }
   @Bean
   public Step stepA(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("stepA")
               .tasklet(taskletA())
               .build();
   }
   @Bean
   public Step stepB(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("stepB")
               .tasklet(taskletB())
               .build();
   }
   @Bean
   public Step defaultStep(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("defaultStep")
```

```
.tasklet(taskletDefault())
                .build();
    }
    //决策器
   @Bean
   public MyStatusDecider statusDecider(){
       return new MyStatusDecider();
   //定义作业
    @Bean
    public Job job(){
        return jobBuilderFactory.get("customize-step-job")
                .start(firstStep())
                .next(statusDecider())
                .from(statusDecider()).on("A").to(stepA())
                .from(statusDecider()).on("B").to(stepB())
                .from(statusDecider()).on("*").to(defaultStep())
                .end()
                .incrementer(new RunIdIncrementer())
                .build();
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(CustomizeStepJob.class, args);
    }
}
```

反复执行,会返回打印的值有

```
-----taskletA------
-----taskletB------
-----taskletDefault-----
```

它们随机切换,为啥能做到这样?注意,并不是**firstStep()**执行返回值为A/B/C控制流程跳转,而是由后面**.next(statusDecider())** 决策器。

6.7 步骤状态

Spring Batch 使用ExitStatus 类表示步骤、块、作业执行状态,大体上有以下几种:

```
public class ExitStatus implements Serializable, Comparable<ExitStatus> {

    //未知状态
    public static final ExitStatus UNKNOWN = new ExitStatus("UNKNOWN");

    //执行中
    public static final ExitStatus EXECUTING = new ExitStatus("EXECUTING");

    //执行完成
    public static final ExitStatus COMPLETED = new ExitStatus("COMPLETED");

    //无效执行
```

```
public static final ExitStatus NOOP = new ExitStatus("NOOP");

//执行失败
public static final ExitStatus FAILED = new ExitStatus("FAILED");

//执行中断
public static final ExitStatus STOPPED = new ExitStatus("STOPPED");
...
}
```

一般来说,作业启动之后,这些状态皆为流程自行控制。顺利结束返回:COMPLETED, 异常结束返回:FAILED,无效执行返回:NOOP, 这是肯定有小伙伴说,能不能编程控制呢?答案是可以的。

Spring Batch 提供 3个方法决定作业流程走向:

end(): 作业流程直接成功结束,返回状态为: COMPLETED

fail():作业流程直接失败结束,返回状态为:FAILED

stopAndRestart(step):作业流程中断结束,返回状态:STOPPED 再次启动时,从step位置开始执行

(注意: 前提是参数与Job Name一样)

**需求: 当步骤firstStep执行抛出异常时,通过end, fail, stopAndRestart改变步骤执行状态 **

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._12_step_status;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.JobLauncher;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.support.RunIdIncrementer;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
//开启 spring batch 注解--可以让spring容器创建springbatch操作相关类对象
@EnableBatchProcessing
//springboot 项目,启动注解, 保证当前为为启动类
@SpringBootApplication
public class StatusStepJob {
   //作业启动器
   @Autowired
   private JobLauncher jobLauncher;
   //job构造工厂---用于构建job对象
   @Autowired
   private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
```

```
//step 构造工厂--用于构造step对象
   @Autowired
   private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
   //构造一个step对象执行的任务(逻辑对象)
   @Bean
   public Tasklet firstTasklet(){
       return new Tasklet() {
          @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
              System.out.println("-----firstTasklet------
");
              throw new RuntimeException("假装失败了");
              //return RepeatStatus.FINISHED; //执行完了
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Tasklet successTasklet(){
       return new Tasklet() {
          @override
          public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
              System.out.println("-----successTasklet-----
");
              return RepeatStatus.FINISHED; //执行完了
          }
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Tasklet failTasklet(){
       return new Tasklet() {
          @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
              System.out.println("-----failTasklet------
");
              return RepeatStatus.FINISHED; //执行完了
          }
       };
   }
   //构造一个step对象
   @Bean
   public Step firstStep(){
       //tasklet 执行step逻辑, 类似 Thread()--->可以执行runable接口
```

```
return stepBuilderFactory.get("firstStep")
               .tasklet(firstTasklet())
               .build();
   }
   //构造一个step对象
   @Bean
   public Step successStep(){
       //tasklet 执行step逻辑, 类似 Thread()--->可以执行runable接口
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("successStep")
               .tasklet(successTasklet())
               .build();
   }
   //构造一个step对象
   @Bean
   public Step failStep(){
       //tasklet 执行step逻辑, 类似 Thread()--->可以执行runable接口
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("failStep")
              .tasklet(failTasklet())
               .build();
   }
   //如果firstStep 执行成功:下一步执行successStep 否则是failStep
   @Bean
   public Job job(){
       return jobBuilderFactory.get("status-step-job")
               .start(firstStep())
              //表示将当前本应该是失败结束的步骤直接转成正常结束--COMPLETED
              //.on("FAILED").end()
              //表示将当前本应该是失败结束的步骤直接转成失败结束: FAILED
              //.on("FAILED").fail()
              //表示将当前本应该是失败结束的步骤直接转成停止结束: STOPPED 里面参数表示
后续要重启时, 从successStep位置开始
              .on("FAILED").stopAndRestart(successStep())
               .from(firstStep()).on("*").to(successStep())
               .incrementer(new RunIdIncrementer())
               .build();
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       SpringApplication.run(StatusStepJob.class, args);
   }
}
```

6.8 流式步骤

FlowStep 流式步骤,也可以理解为步骤集合,由多个子步骤组成。作业执行时,将它当做一个普通步骤执行。一般用于较为复杂的业务,比如:一个业务逻辑需要拆分成按顺序执行的子步骤。

需求: 先后执行stepA, stepB, stepC, 其中stepB中包含stepB1, stepB2, stepB3。

```
package com.langfeiyes.batch._13_flow_step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.Job;
```

```
import org.springframework.batch.core.Step;
import org.springframework.batch.core.StepContribution;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.EnableBatchProcessing;
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.JobBuilderFactory;
import
org.springframework.batch.core.configuration.annotation.StepBuilderFactory;
import org.springframework.batch.core.job.builder.FlowBuilder;
import org.springframework.batch.core.job.builder.JobBuilder;
import org.springframework.batch.core.job.builder.SimpleJobBuilder;
import org.springframework.batch.core.job.flow.Flow;
import org.springframework.batch.core.launch.support.RunIdIncrementer;
import org.springframework.batch.core.scope.context.ChunkContext;
import org.springframework.batch.core.step.tasklet.Tasklet;
import org.springframework.batch.repeat.RepeatStatus;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBatchProcessing
public class FlowStepJob {
   @Autowired
   private JobBuilderFactory jobBuilderFactory;
   @Autowired
   private StepBuilderFactory stepBuilderFactory;
   public Tasklet taskletA(){
       return new Tasklet() {
            @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("-----stepA--taskletA-----
");
                return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Tasklet taskletB1(){
       return new Tasklet() {
            @override
            public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("-----stepB--taskletB1-----
");
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
   public Tasklet taskletB2(){
       return new Tasklet() {
            @override
```

```
public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("-----stepB--taskletB2-----
");
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
    public Tasklet taskletB3(){
       return new Tasklet() {
           @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("-----stepB--taskletB3-----
");
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
    }
   @Bean
    public Tasklet taskletC(){
       return new Tasklet() {
           @override
           public RepeatStatus execute(StepContribution contribution,
ChunkContext chunkContext) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("-----stepC--taskletC-----
");
               return RepeatStatus.FINISHED;
           }
       };
   }
   @Bean
    public Step stepA(){
        return stepBuilderFactory.get("stepA")
               .tasklet(taskletA())
               .build();
   }
   @Bean
    public Step stepB1(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("stepB1")
               .tasklet(taskletB1())
               .build();
   }
   @Bean
    public Step stepB2(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("stepB2")
               .tasklet(taskletB2())
               .build();
    }
   @Bean
    public Step stepB3(){
       return stepBuilderFactory.get("stepB3")
               .tasklet(taskletB3())
```

```
.build();
   }
    @Bean
    public Flow flowB(){
        return new FlowBuilder<Flow>("flowB")
                .start(stepB1())
                .next(stepB2())
                .next(stepB3())
                .build();
    }
   @Bean
    public Step stepB(){
        return stepBuilderFactory.get("stepB")
                .flow(flowB())
                .build();
   }
    @Bean
    public Step stepC(){
        return stepBuilderFactory.get("stepC")
                .tasklet(taskletC())
                .build();
   }
    //定义作业
   @Bean
    public Job job(){
        return jobBuilderFactory.get("flow-step-job")
                .start(stepA())
                .next(stepB())
                .next(stepC())
                .incrementer(new RunIdIncrementer())
                .build();
   }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(FlowStepJob.class, args);
   }
}
```

此时的flowB()就是一个FlowStep,包含了stepB1, stepB2, stepB3 3个子step,他们全部执行完后,stepB才能算执行完成。下面执行结果也验证了这点。

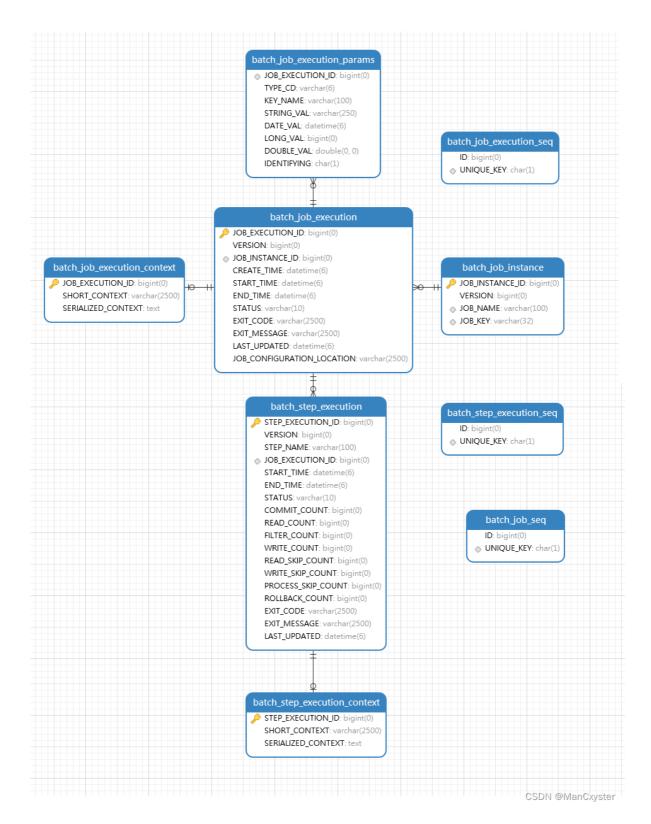
```
2022-12-03 14:54:16.644 INFO 19116 --- [
                                              main]
o.s.batch.core.job.SimpleStepHandler : Executing step: [stepA]
-----stepA--taskletA-----
2022-12-03 14:54:16.699 INFO 19116 --- [
                                              main]
o.s.batch.core.step.AbstractStep : Step: [stepA] executed in 55ms
2022-12-03 14:54:16.738 INFO 19116 --- [
                                              main]
o.s.batch.core.job.SimpleStepHandler : Executing step: [stepB]
2022-12-03 14:54:16.788 INFO 19116 --- [
                                              main]
o.s.batch.core.job.SimpleStepHandler : Executing step: [stepB1]
-----stepB--taskletB1-----
2022-12-03 14:54:16.844 INFO 19116 --- [
                                              main]
o.s.batch.core.step.AbstractStep : Step: [stepB1] executed in 56ms
```

```
2022-12-03 14:54:16.922 INFO 19116 --- [ main]
o.s.batch.core.job.SimpleStepHandler : Executing step: [stepB2]
-----stepB--taskletB2-----
2022-12-03 14:54:16.952 INFO 19116 --- [
o.s.batch.core.step.AbstractStep : Step: [stepB2] executed in 30ms
2022-12-03 14:54:16.996 INFO 19116 --- [
                                             main]
o.s.batch.core.job.SimpleStepHandler : Executing step: [stepB3]
-----stepB--taskletB3-----
2022-12-03 14:54:17.032 INFO 19116 --- [
                                             main]
o.s.batch.core.step.AbstractStep : Step: [stepB3] executed in 36ms
2022-12-03 14:54:17.057 INFO 19116 --- [
                                             main]
o.s.batch.core.step.AbstractStep : Step: [stepB] executed in 318ms
2022-12-03 14:54:17.165 INFO 19116 --- [
o.s.batch.core.job.SimpleStepHandler : Executing step: [stepC]
-----stepC--taskletC-----
2022-12-03 14:54:17.215 INFO 19116 --- [
                                             main]
o.s.batch.core.step.AbstractStep : Step: [stepC] executed in 50ms
```

使用FlowStep的好处在于,在处理复杂额批处理逻辑中,flowStep可以单独实现一个子步骤流程,为批处理提供更高的灵活性。

七、批处理数据表

如果选择数据库方式存储批处理数据,Spring Batch 在启动时会自动创建9张表,分别存储:
JobExecution、JobContext、JobParameters、JobInstance、JobExecution id序列、Job id序列、StepExecution、StepContext/ChunkContext、StepExecution id序列 等对象。Spring Batch 提供 JobRepository 组件来实现这些表的CRUD操作,并且这些操作基本上封装在步骤,块,作业api操作中,并不需要我们太多干预,所以这章内容了解即可。



7.1 batch_job_instance表

当作业第一次执行时,会根据作业名,标识参数生成一个唯一JobInstance对象,batch_job_instance表会记录一条信息代表这个作业实例。

JOB_INSTANCE_ID	VERSION		JOB_KEY
1	0	step-listener-job	d41d8cd98f00b204e9800

字段	描述
JOB_INSTANCE_ID	作业实例主键
VERSION	乐观锁控制的版本号
JOB_NAME	作业名称
JOB_KEY	作业名与标识性参数的哈希值,能唯一标识一个job实例

7.2 batch_job_execution表

每次启动作业时,都会创建一个JobExecution对象,代表一次作业执行,该对象记录存放于batch_job_execution表。

JOB_EXECUTION_	D VERS	ION	JOB_INSTANCE_ID	CREATE_TIME	START_TIME	END_TIME	STATUS	EXIT_CODE	EXIT_MESSAGE	LAST_UPDATED	JOB_CONFIGURATION_LC
	1	1	1	2022-12-02 11:	2022-12-02 11	: 2022-12-03 1	COMPLETE	COMPLETED		2022-12-02 11:0	(Null)
	2	2	2	2022-12-02 11:	2022-12-02 11	:2022-12-02 1	COMPLETE	COMPLETED		2022-12-02 11:1	(CSDN @ManCxyster

字段	描述
JOB_EXECUTION_ID	job执行对象主键
VERSION	乐观锁控制的版本号
JOB_INSTANCE_ID	JobInstanceId(归属于哪个JobInstance)
CREATE_TIME	记录创建时间
START_TIME	作业执行开始时间
END_TIME	作业执行结束时间
STATUS	作业执行的批处理状态
EXIT_CODE	作业执行的退出码
EXIT_MESSAGE	作业执行的退出信息
LAST_UPDATED	最后一次更新记录的时间

7.3 batch_job_execution_context表

batch_job_execution_context用于保存JobContext对应的ExecutionContext对象数据。

	JOB_EXECUTION_ID	SHORT_CONTEXT	SERIALIZED_CONTEXT
r	1	{"@class":"java.util.HashMap"}	(Null)
	2	{"@class":"java.util.HashMap"}	ÇSDN @ManCxyster

字段	描述
JOB_EXECUTION_ID	job执行对象主键
SHORT_CONTEXT	ExecutionContext系列化后字符串缩减版
SERIALIZED_CONTEXT	ExecutionContext系列化后字符串

7.4 batch_job_execution_params表

作业启动时使用标识性参数保存的位置: batch_job_execution_params, 一个参数一个记录

JOB_EXECUTION_ID	TYPE_CD	KEY_NAME	STRING_VAL	DATE_VAL	LONG_VAL	DOUBLE_VAL	IDENTIFYING
	2 LONG	run.id		1970-01-01 08:00:00.0000	1	0	Υ
	3 LONG	run.id		1970-01-01 08:00:00.0000	2	CSD ₀	√ @ManCxyster

字段	描述
JOB_EXECUTION_ID	job执行对象主键
TYPE_CODE	标记参数类型
KEY_NAME	参数名
STRING_VALUE	当参数类型为String时有值
DATE_VALUE	当参数类型为Date时有值
LONG_VAL	当参数类型为LONG时有值
DOUBLE_VAL	当参数类型为DOUBLE时有值
IDENTIFYING	用于标记该参数是否为标识性参数

7.5 btch_step_execution表

作业启动,执行步骤,每个步骤执行信息保存在tch_step_execution表中

ST	EP_EXECUTION_ID	VERSION	STEP_NAME	JOB_EXECUTION_ID	START_TIME	END_TIME	STATUS	COMMIT_COUNT	READ_COUNT	FILTER_COUNT	WRITE_COUNT	READ_SKI
	1	7150	step1	1	2022-12-02 11	2022-12-03	1STARTED	7149	0	0	0	1
	2	3	step1	2	2022-12-02 11	2022-12-02	1COMPLETE	1	0	0	0	1
	3	3	step1	3	2022-12-02 11	2022-12-02	1COMPLETE	1	0	0	0	Converten
	4	. 3	sten1	Δ	2022-12-02 11	2022-12-02	1COMPLETE	1	0	0	CSDN @Manu	sxyster

字段	描述
STEP_EXECUTION_ID	步骤执行对象id
VERSION	乐观锁控制版本号
STEP_NAME	步骤名称
JOB_EXECUTION_ID	作业执行对象id
START_TIME	步骤执行的开始时间
END_TIME	步骤执行的结束时间
STATUS	步骤批处理状态
COMMIT_COUNT	在步骤执行中提交的事务次数
READ_COUNT	读入的条目数量
FILTER_COUNT	由于ItemProcessor返回null而过滤掉的条目数
WRITE_COUNT	写入条目数量
READ_SKIP_COUNT	由于ItemReader中抛出异常而跳过的条目数量
PROCESS_SKIP_COUNT	由于ItemProcessor中抛出异常而跳过的条目数量
WRITE_SKIP_COUNT	由于ItemWriter中抛出异常而跳过的条目数量
ROLLBACK_COUNT	在步骤执行中被回滚的事务数量
EXIT_CODE	步骤的退出码
EXT_MESSAGE	步骤执行返回的信息
LAST_UPDATE	最后一次更新记录时间

7.6 batch_step_execution_context表

StepContext对象对应的ExecutionContext 保存的数据表: batch_step_execution_context

STEP_EXECUTION_ID	SHORT_CONTEXT	SERIALIZED_CONTEXT
	1 {"@class":"java.util.HashMap","batch.taskletType":"com.langfeiyes.batch09_step_listener.StepListenerJob\$1","batch.step	(Null)
	2 {"@class":"java.util.HashMap","batch.taskletType":"com.langfeiyes.batch. 09 step listener.StepListenerJob\$11,"batch.step	CSDN @ManCxyste

字段	描述
STEP_EXECUTION_ID	步骤执行对象id
SHORT_CONTEXT	ExecutionContext系列化后字符串缩减版
SERIALIZED_CONTEXT	ExecutionContext系列化后字符串

7.7 H2内存数据库

除了关系型数据库保存的数据外,Spring Batch 也执行内存数据库,比如H2,HSQLDB,这些数据库将数据缓存在内存中,当批处理结束后,数据会被清除,一般用于进行单元测试,不建议在生产环境中使用。

Spring Batch[第二章节]↓↓↓

[Spring Batch批处理[第二章节]](https://blog.csdn.net/ManCxyster/article/details/135982681)

ps:

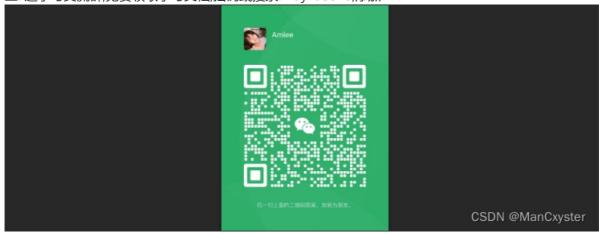
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Spring Batch批处理详解资料

二.视频学习Spring Batch批处理↓↓↓:

SpringBatch高效批处理框架详解及实战演练(深入浅出,全程干货)

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