Queueable Interface

Enables the asynchronous execution of Apex jobs that can be monitored.

Namespace

System

Usage

To execute Apex as an asynchronous job, implement the `Queueable` interface and add the processing logic in your implementation of the `execute` method.

To implement the `Queueable` interface, you must first declare a class with the `implements` keyword as follows:

```
public class MyQueueableClass implements Queueable {
```

Next, your class must provide an implementation for the following method:

```
public void execute(QueueableContext context) {
    // Your code here
}
```

Your class and method implementation must be declared as `public` or `global`.

To submit your class for asynchronous execution, call the `System.enqueueJob` by passing it an instance of your class implementation of the `Queueable` interface as follows:

```
ID jobID = System.enqueueJob(new MyQueueableClass());
```

- **Queueable Methods**
- **Queueable Example Implementation**

See Also

- *Apex Developer Guide*: Queueable Apex

Queueable Methods

The following are methods for `Queueable`.

- **execute(context)**
  Executes the queueable job.

execute(context)

Parameters

context

Type: QueueableContext

Contains the job ID.

Return Value

Type: Void

Queueable Example Implementation

This example is an implementation of the `Queueable` interface. The `execute` method in this example inserts a new account.

```
public class AsyncExecutionExample implements Queueable {
    public void execute(QueueableContext context) {
        Account a = new Account(Name='Acme',Phone='(415) 555-1212');
        insert a;
    }
}
```

To add this class as a job on the queue, call this method:

```
ID jobID = System.enqueueJob(new AsyncExecutionExample());
```

After you submit your queueable class for execution, the job is added to the queue and will be processed when system resources become available. You can monitor the status of your job programmatically by querying AsyncApexJob or through the user interface in Setup by entering `Apex Jobs` in the `Quick Find` box, then selecting **Apex Jobs**.

To query information about your submitted job, perform a SOQL query on AsyncApexJob by filtering on the job ID that the `System.enqueueJob` method returns. This example uses the jobID variable that was obtained in the previous example.

```
AsyncApexJob jobInfo = [SELECT Status,NumberOfErrors FROM AsyncApexJob WHERE Id=:jobID];
```

Similar to future jobs, queueable jobs don't process batches, and so the number of processed batches and the number of total batches are always zero.

Testing Queueable Jobs

This example shows how to test the execution of a queueable job in a test method. A queueable job is an asynchronous process. To ensure that this process runs within the test method, the job is submitted to the queue between the `Test.startTest` and `Test.stopTest` block. The system executes all asynchronous processes started in a test method synchronously after the `Test.stopTest` statement. Next, the test method verifies the results of the queueable job by querying the account that the job created.

```
@isTest
public class AsyncExecutionExampleTest {
    static testmethod void test1() {
        // startTest/stopTest block to force async processes
```

```
            // by verifying that the record was created.
            // This query returns only the account created in test context by the
            // Queueable class method.
            Account acct = [SELECT Name,Phone FROM Account WHERE Name='Acme' LIMIT 1];
            System.assertNotEquals(null, acct);
            System.assertEquals('(415) 555-1212', acct.Phone);
        }
    }
```

Note

The ID of a queueable Apex job isn't returned in test context–`System.enqueueJob` returns `null` in a running test.