# Project 1: Batch File Processing (Graduate Course 5348)

**Due Date: 9/30**

# Overview

This project will have teams building a batch file processor. The scope of this effort is to build a tool that parses and executes a batch file containing a number of commands. A batch file, or batch, contains one or more commands that are executed sequentially. Each command executed by our batch processor will be executed as a process and communicate (pass information) using files or pipes.

## Single Command Batch with Streams

Keeping with the tradition of most operating systems, each command (process) reads text from a stream and writes text into a stream. These streams are named stdin (input) and stdout (output). There is a third stream stderr on which a process write error messages. It is common for commands to read its input from a file directed though stdin and to write its output into a second file directed though stdout.



Figure : Streams

Figure 1 illustrates the SORT command (running in a process) that is reading unsorted words from a file from stdin, writing the sorted words to a file from stdout, and any error messages are directed to the console though stderr.

## Two Command Batch with Streams

A two command batch can be created by using a file as an intermediate stage to transfer the results from the first command to the second.



Figure 2: Interconnecting Two Commands With Streams

## Two Command Batch with Pipes

One method of interconnecting processes is to connect the stdout of a process to the stdin of a second process. This method is called a “pipe” because bytes written into one of its ends are delivered to the other end.

One method of implementing a pipe is to read bytes from the stdout stream of the source process and write to the stdin stream of the destination process.



Figure 3: Interconnecting Two Processes across a Pipe.

# Commands

The following sections describe the four commands to be implemented by this batch processor.

## wd Command

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **wd** | |
| **Description** | Sets the batch’s working directory i.e. the directory the batch will execute within. |
| **Arguments** | |
| id | A name that uniquely identifies the command in the batch file. |
| path | The path to the working directory |

### file Command

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **File** | |
| **Description** | Identifies a file that is contained within the batch’s working directory. |
| **Arguments** | |
| id | A name that uniquely identifies the command in the batch file. |
| path | The path to the file including its name and extension. The path will always be evaluated relative to the working directory specified by the ‘wd’ command. |
|  |  |

### cmd Command

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **cmd** | |
| **Description** | A command that will be executed in a process. |
| **Arguments** | |
| id | A name that uniquely identifies the command in the batch file. |
| path | The path to the executable. If the path is relative, it will use the system’s executable PATH to locate the executable file. |
| args | This is a string that contains the arguments that will be passed to the executable specified by the ‘path’ option. |
| in | This is the ID of the file (specified in a file command) that will be directed to the executable process’s stdin stream. If the value is ‘pipe’ it is expected that a pipe command will use this cmd in the batch and the cmd’s execution will be deferred. |
| out | This is the ID of the file (specified in a file command) that will be directed to the executable process’s stdout stream. If the value is ‘pipe’ it is expected that a pipe command will use this cmd in the batch and the cmd’s execution will be deferred. |

### pipe Command

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **pipe** | |
| **Description** | A path is an interconnection between two processes (cmd). The two cmd’s identified |
| **Arguments** | |
| id | A name that uniquely identifies the pipe in the batch file. |
| cmd1 | The ID of the first (source) process attached to the pipe. |
| cmd2 | The ID of the second (destination) process attached to the pipe. |

# Batch Files to Be Executed

Each of the following sections describes a batch file that your processor will execute. You have been provided the input data files numberdata.txt and randomwords.txt.

### Batch1: batch1.xml

A batch that executes the DOS DIR command and directs output into a file named dirout.txt.

<batch>

<wd id=*'swd1'* path=*"work"* />

<file id=*"file1"* path=*"dirout.txt"* />

<cmd id=*"cmd1"* path=*"cmd"* args=*'/c dir'* out=*'file1'* />

</batch>

### Batch2: batch2.xml

A batch that executes two commands. Each command sorts the contents of randomwords.txt . The first command sorts and writes its output to sortedwords.txt. The second command reverse sorts and writes its output to reversesort.txt.

<batch>

<wd id=*'swd1'* path=*"work"* />

<file id=*"file1"* path=*"randomwords.txt"* />

<file id=*"file2"* path=*"sortedwords.txt"* />

<cmd id=*"cmd1"* path=*"sort"* in=*'file1'* out=*'file2'* />

<file id=*"file3"* path=*"reversesort.txt"* />

<cmd id=*"cmd2"* path=*"sort"* args=*'/R'* in=*'file1'* out=*'file3'* />

### </batch>

### Batch3: batch3.xml

A batch that implements an operation in two steps interconnected through files.

The first command reads the file numberdata.txt which containing several lines and each line contains several numbers. This command will output a several lines where each output line contains the sum of the numbers read from the input file.

The second command will average the numbers read from each line of the file produced by the first command. This command will output the average as a single number.

This batch ties the two operations together using files i.e. the output of cmd1 is the input of cmd2.

Notice that these two commands are implemented as Java applications that have been packaged into jar files. The java runtime executes a jar file using the ‘-jar’ option i.e. java –jar addLines.jar.

<batch>

<wd id=*'swd1'* path=*"work"* />

<file id=*"file1"* path=*"numberdata.txt"* />

<file id=*"file2"* path=*"sumout.txt"* />

<cmd id=*"cmd1"* path=*"java.exe"* args=*"-jar addLines.jar"* in=*'file1'* out=*'file2'* />

<file id=*"file3"* path=*"avgout.txt"* />

<cmd id=*"cmd2"* path=*"java.exe"* args=*"-jar avgFile.jar"* in=*'file2'* out=*'file3'* />

</batch>

### Batch4: batch4.xml

A batch that implements an operation in two steps interconnected through files.

This batch is almost identical to batch3 except that the two commands will be interconnected though a pipe.

The <pipe> command joins two commands. The output (stdout) from the first command is directed into the input (stdin) of the second command.

<batch>

<wd id=*'swd1'* path=*"work"* />

<file id=*"file1"* path=*"numberdata.txt"* />

<cmd id=*"addLines"* path=*"java.exe"* args=*"-jar addLines.jar"* in=*'file1'* out=*'pipe'* />

<file id=*"file2"* path=*"avgout1.txt"* />

<cmd id=*"avgFile"* path=*"java.exe"* args=*"-jar avgFile.jar"* in=*"pipe"* out=*'file2'* />

<pipe id=*'pipe1'* cmd1=*'addLines'* cmd2=*'avgFile'* />

</batch>

### Batch5: batch5.broken.xml

This is an example of a batch containing an error. The file ID in cmd1 is incorrect (i.e. filee2).

<batch>

<wd id=*'swd1'* path=*"work"* />

<file id=*"file1"* path=*"numberdata.txt"* />

<file id=*"file2"* path=*"sumout.txt"* />

<cmd id=*"cmd1"* path=*"java.exe"* args=*"-jar addLines.jar"* in=*'file1'* out=*'filee2'* />

<file id=*"file3"* path=*"avgout.txt"* />

<cmd id=*"cmd2"* path=*"java.exe"* args=*"-jar avgFile.jar"* in=*'file2'* out=*'file3'* />

</batch>

When executed this file should produce an error message. The format of the error message is up to the team, but for example:

Error Processing Batch Unable to locate OUT FileCommand with id: filee2

utdallas.cs4348.batchProcessor.ProcessException: Unable to locate OUT FileCommand with id: filee2

at utdallas.cs4348.batchProcessor.commands.CmdCommand.execute(CmdCommand.java:49)

at utdallas.cs4348.batchProcessor.BatchProcessor.executeBatch(BatchProcessor.java:16)

at utdallas.cs4348.batchProcessor.BatchProcessor.main(BatchProcessor.java:39)

Notice that the error message is produced by an exception handler. This should be a design feature of your processor i.e. convert any library (IOException) or error conditions detected by application logic into an application-specific exception class. Catch and display those exceptions in the main().

# Executing Batches

The required method of executing the batch processor will be to package and execute from an executable jar file. In Eclipse, you can export any Run Configuration as a “Runnable Jar” using the export options under the file menu.

It will be possible to execute your processor as an executable jar file. For example :

java –jar myBatchProcessor.jar work\batch1.xml

## Trace Messages

As the batch file is executed, trace messages must to be printed to stdout. Each batch command should result in its own trace message. Any errors or exceptions generated are also printed to the console.

For example: batch4.xml produces:

Parsing wd

Parsing file

Parsing cmd

Parsing file

Parsing cmd

Parsing pipe

The working directory will be set to work

File Command on file: numberdata.txt

Command: addLines

addLines Deferring Execution

File Command on file: avgout1.txt

Command: avgFile

avgFile Deferring Execution

Pipe Command

Waiting for cmd1 to exit

cmd1 has exited

Waiting for cmd2 to exit

cmd2 has exited

Finished Batch

The messages presented above are only an example, but your processor should give the operator some idea of the progress of the batch’s execution and certainly notify the operator of any errors that occurred.

# Recommended Project Design

This section discusses a basic design that should be applied to your implementation. The design makes use of polymorphism in the parsing and executing of the four command types present in the batch language.

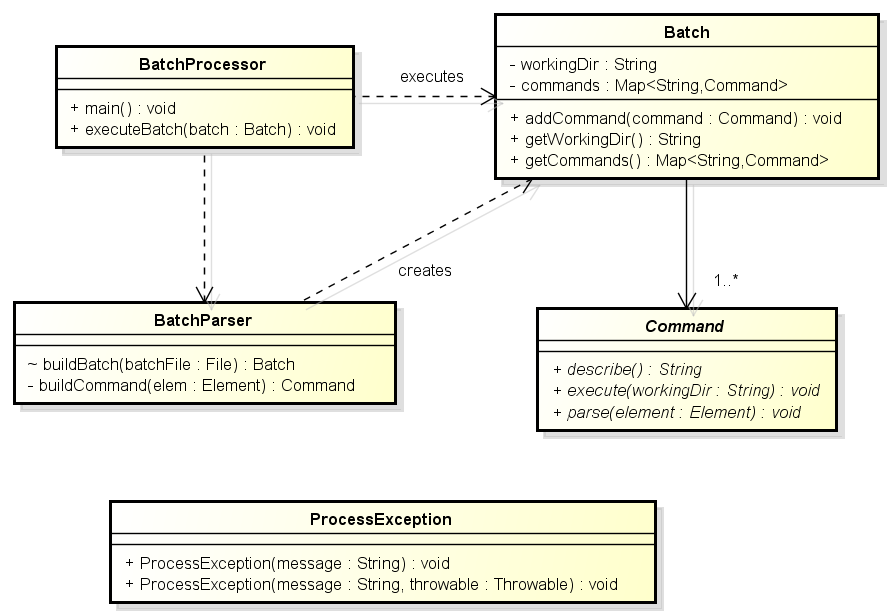
## Application Structure

The following UML class diagram presents an overview of the suggested project’s design. The application is divided into three processing classes:

BatchProcessor: This is the main class which drives both the parsing of the batch file into commands and the execution of those commands.

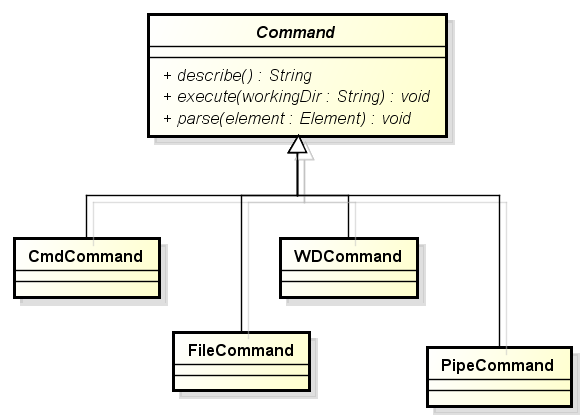
Batch: This class maintains the N Commands that were parsed from the given batch file.

BatchParser: This class builds an instance of Batch containing the N Commands parsed from the XML document provided in the batch file. The parser is responsible for visiting each of the XML elements in the given XML document and generating the correct Command subclass from the element. Note that the actual parsing of the element should be delegated to the correct Command subclass.



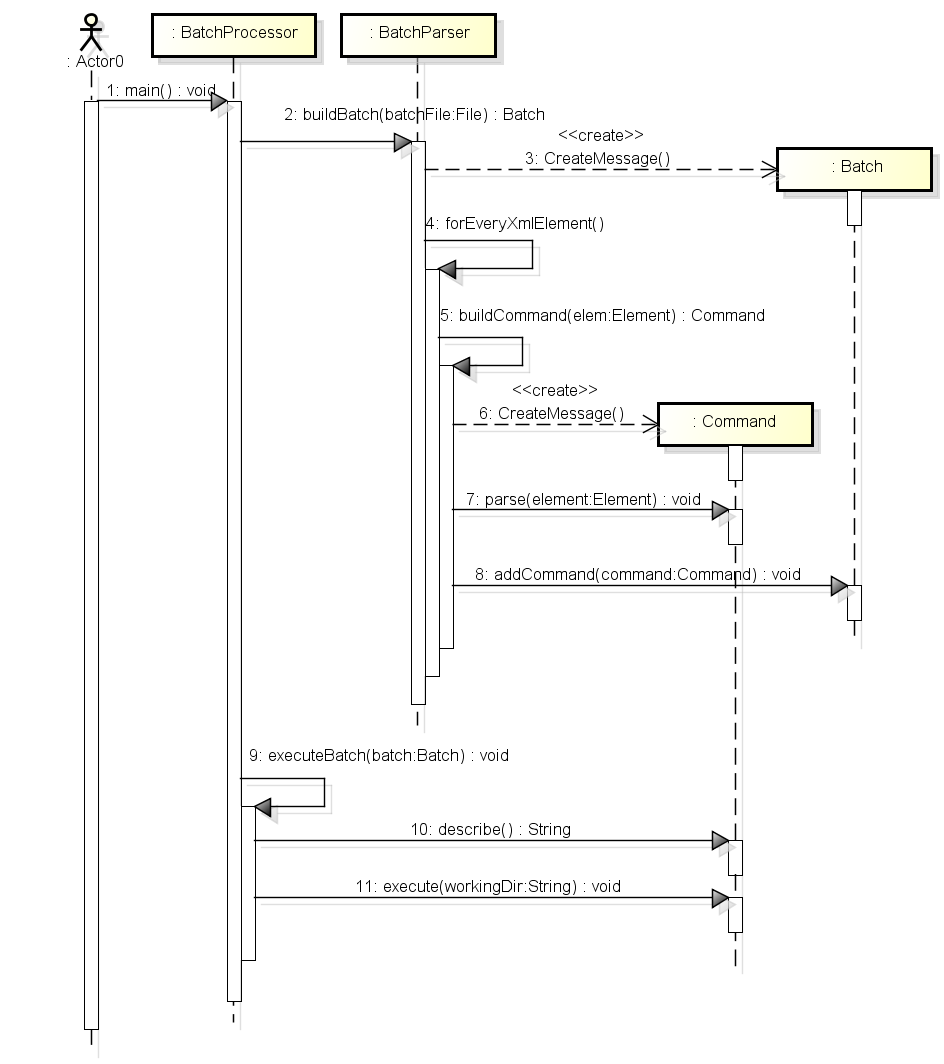
## Commands Classes

The following UML class diagram describes the recommended structure of the classes that implement each of the four types of batch commands that our batch processor can execute. Note the use of polymorphism in the three basic operations that can be performed on a Command. Note that Command is an abstract class that defines three abstract methods: **describe**() used to print a message to the console when the Command is executed. **parse**() should parse and extract the information contained in the given XML Element. **execute**() should execute the command.



## Example Execution

The following UML sequence diagram provides an overview of the two stages of the batch processor’s execution. 1) The processor parses the Commands from the given XML batch file. 2) The processor executes each of the Commands.



# Example Code

The project materials includes four example Java programs that demonstrate the use of the technologies employed by this project

XmlParsing.java: This program provides an example of the use of Java’s XML parser. Specifically the use of the DocumentBuilder parser (DOM Parser). Students should be able to complete the XML parsing portion of the project with this example, but are encouraged to further research their questions on the web.

CmdProcessBuilderFiles.java: This program provides an example of the use of Java’s ProcessBuilder class. The ProcessBuilder is a feature of JDK 7 (so you cannot use a JDK6 JVM). This example demonstrates how to fork (create) a new process and redirect stdin and stdout to a temporary files. This facility will be needed to execute the first two batch files.

CmdProcessBuilderStreams.java: This program provides a second example of the use of Java’s ProcessBuilder class. The ProcessBuilder is a feature of JDK 7 (so you cannot use a JDK6 JVM). This example demonstrates how to redirect the new process’s stdin and stdout streams from one process to another. This facility will be needed when executing batch4.xml.

ProcessException.java: This is an application-specific exception that should be thrown when the application encounters a problem.

# Deliverables

Teams will deliver their source code and other development artifacts on a USB drive. The drive will be returned after the project has been graded. Also include a README file (Word or Text) that lists: 1) the team’s number as assigned on the Team Roster document on the course homepage 2) the names and Net IDs of the students that contributed to the solution.

Teams will deliver their batch processor application as an executable Jar file containing the processor application that can be executed from the command line. Eclipse and other IDEs have the ability to create executable jar files. It will be possible to execute your processor as an executable jar file. For example:

java –jar myBatchProcessor.jar work\batch1.xml

## Project Grading

Project grading will be based on how many of the given batches execute correctly.

* Batch1.xml & batch2.xml will earn 80 points.
* Batch3.xml & detecting the error in batch5.broken.xml will earn 90 points.
* Batch4.xml will earn 100 points.