

Task Which Returns No Value

Many of the values used in the application can be optional. For **CH03** tasks, we expect that a "Customer" task would return the name, address, and so on. A "Customer" task would return the number of records updated, and a "Delete" task would return the number of records deleted.

However, sometimes you can't assign any value to a record. In this example, I might have a task which writes to a file. The file has had to be a reference for indicating whether it was successful or failed along with the number of bytes written (the progress), and then there is a coding rule for the file return. In such a case, you can use the void type. This is a special type in the Java language which can only be assigned the value of null. You would use it as follows:

```
public class Task {
    ...
}

public class TaskWithNoValue extends Task {
    ...
}
```

The following code shows how to implement this:

```
public class TaskWithNoValue extends Task {
    private final String customerName;
    private final String customerAddress;
    private final int totalIterations;

    @Override protected Integer call() throws Exception {
        // ...
        // Now update the customer.
        PrintWriter.out.println("Customer: " + customerName);
        customer.setFirstName(customer.getFirstName());
        customer.setLastName(customer.getLastName());
        ...
    }

    return customer;
}

```

A Task Which Returns No Value

Many of the values used in the application can be optional. For **CH03** tasks, we expect that a "Customer" task would return the name, address, and so on. A "Customer" task would return the number of records updated, and a "Delete" task would return the number of records deleted.

However, sometimes you can't assign any value to a record. In this example, I might have a task which writes to a file. The file has had to be a reference for indicating whether it was successful or failed along with the number of bytes written (the progress), and then there is a coding rule for the file return. In such a case, you can use the void type. This is a special type in the Java language which can only be assigned the value of null. You would use it as follows:

```
public class Task {
    ...
}

public class TaskWithNoValue extends Task {
    ...
}
```

The following code shows how to implement this:

```
public class TaskWithNoValue extends Task {
    private final String customerName;
    private final String customerAddress;
    private final int totalIterations;

    @Override protected Integer call() throws Exception {
        // ...
        // Now update the customer.
        PrintWriter.out.println("Customer: " + customerName);
        customer.setFirstName(customer.getFirstName());
        customer.setLastName(customer.getLastName());
        ...
    }

    return customer;
}

```


Reacting To State Changes Generically

Sometimes you may want to write a Task which updates its progress, message, text, or in some other way reacts whenever a state change happens on the Task. For example, you may want to change the status message on the Task on Failure, Success, Running, or Cancelled state changes.

```

TaskInteger<Exception> task = new TaskInteger<Exception>() {
    @Override protected Integer call() throws Exception {
        int iterations = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < 1000000; iterations++) {
            if (iterations % 100000 == 0) {
                break;
            }
            System.out.println("Iteration = " + iterations);
        }
        return iterations;
    }

    @Override protected void onSuccessed() {
        updateMessage("Success");
    }

    @Override protected void onCancelled() {
        super.cancelled();
        updateMessage("Cancelled");
    }

    @Override protected void onFailure() {
        super.failed();
        updateMessage("Failed");
    }
}

```

Nested classes/interfaces inherited from interface `java.util.concurrent.Worker`

- `java.util.concurrent.ForkJoinWorkerThread`

Methods inherited from class java.lang.Object
clone, equals, finalize, getClass, hashCode, notify, notifyAll, toString, wait, wait, wait

<p>Specified by:</p> <p>Task, Workflow</p> <p>Returns:</p> <p>The property representing the date.</p> <p>See Also:</p> <p>getEndDateTime()</p>	<p>onScheduled</p> <pre>public final Object onScheduled(OnScheduledEventContext eventContext);</pre> <p>The onScheduled event handler is called whenever the Task state transitions to the SCHEDULED state.</p> <p>Returns:</p> <p>The onScheduled event handler property.</p> <p>See Also:</p> <p>getOnScheduledEventHandler()</p>
<p>onRunning</p> <pre>public final Object onRunning(OnRunningEventContext eventContext);</pre> <p>The onRunning event handler is called whenever the Task state transitions to the RUNNING state.</p> <p>Returns:</p> <p>The onRunning event handler property.</p> <p>See Also:</p> <p>getOnRunningEventHandler()</p>	<p>onRunning</p> <pre>public final Object onRunning(OnRunningEventContext eventContext);</pre> <p>The onRunning event handler is called whenever the Task state transitions to the RUNNING state.</p> <p>Returns:</p> <p>The onRunning event handler property.</p> <p>See Also:</p> <p>getOnRunningEventHandler()</p>

onSucceeded
<code>public void onSucceeded(Event event) { }</code>
The onSucceeded event handler is called whenever the Task state transitions to the SUCCEEDED state.
Returns:
the onSucceeded event handler property
See Also:
<code>onCancelled()</code> , <code>onFailed()</code> , <code>onRunning()</code> , <code>onSucceeded()</code>
onCancelled
<code>public void onCancelled(Event event) { }</code>
The onCancelled event handler is called whenever the Task state transitions to the CANCELLED state.
Returns:
the onCancelled event handler property
See Also:
<code>onCancelled()</code> , <code>onFailed()</code> , <code>onRunning()</code> , <code>onSucceeded()</code>
onFailed
<code>public void onFailure(Event event) { }</code>
The onFailed event handler is called whenever the Task state transitions to the FAILED state.
Returns:
the onFailed event handler property
See Also:
<code>onCancelled()</code> , <code>onFailed()</code> , <code>onRunning()</code> , <code>onSucceeded()</code>
value
<code>public final ReadableProperty<Object> valueProperty()</code>
Specified By:
<code>ReadableProperty<Object> In Interface Value</code>
Returns:
the property representing the current value
See Also:
<code>get()</code> , <code>set()</code>
exception
<code>public final ReadableProperty<Exception> exceptionProperty()</code>
Specified By:
<code>ReadableProperty<Exception> In Interface Value</code>
Returns:
the property representing the exception
See Also:
<code>get()</code> , <code>set()</code>
workDone
<code>public final ReadableProperty<Object> workDoneProperty()</code>
Specified By:
<code>ReadableProperty<Object> In Interface Value</code>
Returns:
the property representing the amount of work done
See Also:
<code>get()</code> , <code>set()</code>
totalWork
<code>public final ReadableProperty<Object> totalWorkProperty()</code>
Specified By:
<code>ReadableProperty<Object> In Interface Value</code>
Returns:
the property representing the total work to be done
See Also:
<code>get()</code> , <code>set()</code>
progress
<code>public final ReadableProperty<Progress> progressProperty()</code>
Specified By:
<code>ProgressProperty<Progress> In Interface Value</code>
Returns:
the property representing the progress
See Also:
<code>get()</code> , <code>set()</code>
running
<code>public final ReadableBooleanProperty<Boolean> runningProperty()</code>
Specified By:
<code>BooleanProperty<Boolean> In Interface Value</code>
Returns:
the property representing whether the worker is running
See Also:
<code>get()</code> , <code>set()</code>
message
<code>public final ReadableStringProperty<String> messageProperty()</code>
Specified By:
<code>StringProperty<String> In Interface Value</code>
Returns:
a property representing the current message
See Also:
<code>get()</code> , <code>set()</code>
title
<code>public final ReadableStringProperty<String> titleProperty()</code>
Specified By:
<code>StringProperty<String> In Interface Value</code>
Returns:
the property representing the current title
See Also:
<code>get()</code> , <code>set()</code>
Constructor Detail
Task
<code>public Task()</code>
Creates a new Task.
Method Detail
call
<code>protected abstract void call() throws java.lang.Exception</code>
Called when the Task is executed. The call method must be overridden and implemented by subclasses. The call method actually performs the background thread logic. Only the updateProgress, updateMessage, and updateTitle methods of Task may be called from code within this method. Any other interaction with the Task from the background thread will result in runtime exceptions.
Returns:
The result of the background work, if any.
Throws:
<code>java.lang.Exception</code> – all unhandled exceptions which occurred during the background operation
getState
<code>public final Worker.State getState()</code>
Gets the state of the property state.
Specified By:
<code>Worker.StateProperty<Worker.State> In Interface Worker</code>
Returns:
The current state of this Worker
stateProperty
<code>public final ReadableProperty<Worker.State> stateProperty()</code>
Description copied from interface: <code>Worker</code>
The stateProperty property representing the current state.
Specified By:
<code>Worker.StateProperty<Worker.State> In Interface Worker</code>
Returns:
The property representing the state
See Also:
<code>getState()</code>
onScheduledProperty
<code>public final ObjectProperty<Object> onScheduledProperty()</code>
The onScheduled event handler is called whenever the Task state transitions to the SCHEDULED state.
Returns:
the onScheduled event handler property
See Also:
<code>getOnScheduled()</code> , <code>setOnScheduled()</code>
onNotScheduled
<code>public final EventHandler<Worker.StateEvent> onNotScheduled()</code>
The onNotScheduled event handler is called whenever the Task state transitions to the SCHEDULED state.
Parameters:
–> – the event handler, can be null to clear it
scheduled
<code>public void scheduled(Worker.StateEvent event)</code>
A protected convenience method for subclasses, called whenever the state of the Task has transitioned to the SCHEDULED state. This method is invoked on the FX Application Thread after any listeners of the state property and after the Task has been fully transitioned to the new state.
onRunningProperty
<code>public final ObjectProperty<Object> onRunningProperty()</code>
The onRunning event handler is called whenever the Task state transitions to the RUNNING state.
Returns:
the onRunning event handler property
See Also:
<code>getOnRunning()</code> , <code>setOnRunning()</code>
onNotRunning
<code>public final EventHandler<Worker.StateEvent> onNotRunning()</code>
The onNotRunning event handler is called whenever the Task state transitions to the RUNNING state.
Parameters:
–> – the event handler, can be null to clear it
running
<code>public void running(Worker.StateEvent event)</code>

<p>A protected convenience method for subclasses, called whenever the state of the Task has transitioned to the RUNNABLE state. This method is invoked on the FX Application Thread after any listeners of the state property and after the Task has been fully transitioned to the new state.</p>
<p>onSucceededProperty</p> <pre>public final ObjectProperty<EventHandler<TaskOnSucceededEvent>> onSucceededProperty()</pre> <p>The onSucceeded event handle is called whenever the Task state transitions to the SUCCESSFUL state.</p> <p>Return:</p> <pre>the onSucceeded event handler property</pre> <p>See Also:<pre>getOnSucceeded(), setOnSucceeded(EventHandler<TaskOnSucceededEvent>)</pre></p>
<p>onOnSucceeded</p> <pre>public final void onOnSucceeded(EventHandler<TaskOnSucceededEvent> value)</pre> <p>The onOnSucceeded event handle is called whenever the Task state transitions to the SUCCESSFUL state.</p> <p>Parameters:</p> <pre>--> the event handler, can be null to clear it</pre>
<p>succeeded</p> <pre>protected void succeeded()</pre> <p>A protected convenience method for subclasses, called whenever the state of the Task has transitioned to the SUCCESSFUL state. This method is invoked on the FX Application Thread after any listeners of the state property and after the Task has been fully transitioned to the new state.</p>
<p>onCancelledProperty</p> <pre>public final ObjectProperty<EventHandler<TaskOnCancelledEvent>> onCancelledProperty()</pre> <p>The onCancelled event handle is called whenever the Task state transitions to the CANCELLED state.</p> <p>Return:</p> <pre>the onCancelled event handler property</pre> <p>See Also:<pre>getOnCancelled(), setOnCancelled(EventHandler<TaskOnCancelledEvent>)</pre></p>
<p>onOnCancelled</p> <pre>public final void onOnCancelled(EventHandler<TaskOnCancelledEvent> value)</pre> <p>The onCancelled event handle is called whenever the Task state transitions to the CANCELLED state.</p> <p>Return:</p> <pre>--> the event handler, can be null to clear it</pre>
<p>cancelled</p> <pre>protected void cancelled()</pre> <p>A protected convenience method for subclasses, called whenever the state of the Task has transitioned to the CANCELLED state. This method is invoked on the FX Application Thread after any listeners of the state property and after the Task has been fully transitioned to the new state.</p>
<p>onFailedProperty</p> <pre>public final ObjectProperty<EventHandler<TaskOnFailedEvent>> onFailedProperty()</pre> <p>The onFailed event handle is called whenever the Task state transitions to the FAILED state.</p> <p>Return:</p> <pre>the onFailed event handler property</pre> <p>See Also:<pre>getOnFailed(), setOnFailed(EventHandler<TaskOnFailedEvent>)</pre></p>
<p>onOnFailed</p> <pre>public final void onOnFailed(EventHandler<TaskOnFailedEvent> value)</pre> <p>The onFailed event handle is called whenever the Task state transitions to the FAILED state.</p> <p>Return:</p> <pre>--> the event handler, can be null to clear it</pre>
<p>failed</p> <pre>protected void failed()</pre> <p>A protected convenience method for subclasses, called whenever the state of the Task has transitioned to the FAILED state. This method is invoked on the FX Application Thread after any listeners of the state property and after the Task has been fully transitioned to the new state.</p>
<p>getValue</p> <pre>public final T getValue()</pre> <p>Gets the value of the property value.</p> <p>Specified By:</p> <pre>at interface ObservableValue<T></pre> <p>Return:</p> <pre>the current value of this Worker</pre>
<p>valueProperty</p> <pre>public final BindableProperty<T> valueProperty()</pre> <p>Description copied from interface: ObservableValue<T></p> <pre>Creates a new ReadOnlyProperty<T> representing the value.</pre> <p>Specified By:</p> <pre>at interface ObservableValue<T></pre> <p>Return:</p> <pre>The property representing the current value</pre> <p>See Also:<pre>getValue()</pre></p>
<p>getException</p> <pre>public final JavaLang.Throwable getException()</pre> <p>Gets the value of the property exception.</p> <p>Specified By:</p> <pre>at interface ObservableValue<T></pre> <p>Return:</p> <pre>the exception, if one occurred</pre>
<p>exceptionProperty</p> <pre>public final BindableProperty<JavaLang.Throwable> exceptionProperty()</pre> <p>Description copied from interface: ObservableValue<T></p> <pre>Creates a new ReadOnlyProperty<T> representing any exception which occurred.</pre> <p>Specified By:</p> <pre>at interface ObservableValue<T></pre> <p>Return:</p> <pre>The property representing the exception</pre> <p>See Also:<pre>getException()</pre></p>
<p>getWorkDone</p> <pre>public final double getWorkDone()</pre> <p>Gets the value of the property workDone.</p> <p>Specified By:</p> <pre>at interface ObservableValue<T></pre> <p>Return:</p> <pre>the amount of work done</pre> <p>See Also:<pre>onCompleted(ObservableValue<Double>, WorkerProgressProperty)</pre></p>
<p>workDoneProperty</p> <pre>public final BindableProperty<Double> workDoneProperty()</pre> <p>Description copied from interface: Worker</p> <pre>Gets the ReadOnlyDoubleProperty representing the current progress.</pre> <p>Specified By:</p> <pre>at interface Worker</pre> <p>Return:</p> <pre>The property representing the amount of work done</pre> <p>See Also:<pre>getWorkDone()</pre></p>
<p>getTotalWork</p> <pre>public final double getTotalWork()</pre> <p>Gets the value of the property totalWork.</p> <p>Specified By:</p> <pre>at interface ObservableValue<T></pre> <p>Return:</p> <pre>the total work to be done</pre> <p>See Also:<pre>onCompleted(ObservableValue<Double>, WorkerProgressProperty)</pre></p>
<p>totalWorkProperty</p> <pre>public final BindableProperty<Double> totalWorkProperty()</pre> <p>Description copied from interface: Worker</p> <pre>Gets the ReadOnlyDoubleProperty representing the maximum amount of work that needs to be done. These "units" have meaning to the Worker implementation, such as the number of bytes that need to be downloaded or the number of images to process or some other such metric.</pre> <p>Specified By:</p> <pre>at interface Worker</pre> <p>Return:</p> <pre>The property representing the total work to be done</pre> <p>See Also:<pre>getTotalWork()</pre></p>
<p>getProgress</p> <pre>public final double getProgress()</pre> <p>Gets the value of the property progress.</p> <p>Specified By:</p> <pre>at interface ObservableValue<T></pre> <p>Return:</p> <pre>the current progress</pre> <p>See Also:<pre>onCompleted(ObservableValue<Double>, WorkerProgressProperty)</pre></p>
<p>progressProperty</p> <pre>public final BindableProperty<Double> progressProperty()</pre> <p>Description copied from interface: Worker</p> <pre>Gets the ReadOnlyDoubleProperty representing the progress.</pre> <p>Specified By:</p> <pre>at interface Worker</pre> <p>Return:</p> <pre>The property representing the progress</pre> <p>See Also:<pre>getProgress()</pre></p>

isSafeguarding public final boolean isSafeguarding() Gets the value of the property <code>safeguarding</code> . Specified by: <code>isSafeguarding</code> in <code>javafx.concurrent.Task</code> Returns: true if the Worker is running
isSafeguardingProperty public final ObjectProperty<Boolean> isSafeguardingProperty() Description copied from interface: <code>Worker</code> Gets the <code>ReadOnlyObjectProperty</code> representing whether the Worker is running. Specified by: <code>isSafeguardingProperty</code> in <code>javafx.concurrent.Task</code> Returns: the property representing whether the worker is running <code>Worker.isSafeguardingProperty()</code>
getLocalizedMessage public final String getLocalizedMessage() Gets the value of the property <code>localizedMessage</code> . Specified by: <code>getLocalizedMessage</code> in <code>javafx.concurrent.Task</code> Returns: the current message
getMessageProperty public final ObjectProperty<String> getMessageProperty() Description copied from interface: <code>Worker</code> Gets the <code>ReadOnlyStringProperty</code> representing the message. Specified by: <code>getMessageProperty</code> in <code>javafx.concurrent.Task</code> Returns: a property representing the current message <code>Worker.getMessageProperty()</code>
getTid public final String getTid() Gets the value of the property <code>tid</code> . Specified by: <code>getTid</code> in <code>javafx.concurrent.Task</code> Returns: the current tid <code>Worker.getTid()</code>
getTidProperty public final ObjectProperty<String> getTidProperty() Description copied from interface: <code>Worker</code> Gets the <code>ReadOnlyStringProperty</code> representing the tid. Specified by: <code>getTidProperty</code> in <code>javafx.concurrent.Task</code> Returns: the property representing the current tid <code>Worker.getTidProperty()</code>
cancel public void cancel(boolean asynchronousFlag) Description copied from interface: <code>Worker</code> Terminates execution of the Worker. Calling this method will either remove this Worker from the execution queue or stop execution. Specified by: <code>cancel</code> in <code>javafx.concurrent.Worker</code> Returns: returns true if the cancel was successful
cancel public boolean cancel(boolean asynchronousFlag) Specified by: <code>cancel</code> in <code>javafx.concurrent.Worker</code> Overrides: <code>cancel</code> in <code>Object</code> See Also: cancel(boolean)
updateProgress Updated void updateProgress(double progress, long total) Updates the <code>progress</code> , <code>total</code> , and <code>progressProperty</code> . Calls to <code>updateProgress</code> are canceled and run later on the FX application thread, and calls to <code>updateProgress</code> , even from the FX Application thread, may not necessarily result in immediate updates to these properties, and intermediate <code>workDone</code> values may be canceled to save on event notifications. <code>...></code> becomes the new value for <code>workDone</code> . This method can be called from any thread. Parameters: progress - A value from -1 up to 1. If the value is greater than max, an illegal argument exception is thrown. If the value passed is <-1, then the resulting percent done will be -1 (thus, indeterminate). ...> - A value from 1 to Long.MAX_VALUE. Any value outside this range results in an <code>IllegalArgumentException</code> . See Also: cancel(boolean, double)
updateProgress Updated void updateProgress(double progress, double total) Updates the <code>progress</code> , <code>total</code> , and <code>progressProperty</code> . Calls to <code>updateProgress</code> are canceled and run later on the FX application thread, and calls to <code>updateProgress</code> , even from the FX Application thread, may not necessarily result in immediate updates to these properties, and intermediate <code>workDone</code> values may be canceled to save on event notifications. <code>...></code> becomes the new value for <code>workDone</code> . This method can be called from any thread. Parameters: ...> - the new message See Also: cancel(boolean, double)
updateTitle Updated void updateTitle(java.lang.String title) Updates the <code>title</code> property. Calls to <code>updateTitle</code> are canceled and run later on the FX application thread, so calls to <code>updateTitle</code> , even from the FX Application thread, may not necessarily result in immediate updates to this property, and intermediate <code>title</code> values may be canceled to save on event notifications. This method can be called from any thread. Parameters: ...> - the new title
addEventFilter Updated final void addEventFilter(EventType<Event> eventType, EventHandler<Event> eventHandler) Registers an event handler to this task. All event filters are processed, then the specified onTask event handlers, and finally any event handlers registered by this method. As with other events in the scene graph, if an event is consumed, it will not continue depushing. This method can be called from any thread. Parameters: ...> - the specific event type to register eventHandler - the Handler to register Throws: java.lang.NullPointerException - If the event type or handler is null
removeEventFilter Updated final void removeEventFilter(EventType<Event> eventType, EventHandler<Event> eventHandler) Unregisters a previously registered event filter from this task. One filter might have been registered for different event types, so the caller needs to specify the particular event type from which to unregister the filter. Type Parameters: -> - the specific event class of the filter Parameters: ...> - the type of the events to receive by the filter eventHandler - the Handler to unregister Throws: java.lang.NullPointerException - If the event type or filter is null
addEventFilter Updated final void addEventFilter(EventType<Event> eventType, EventHandler<Event> eventHandler) Registers an event filter to this task. Registered event filters get an event before any associated event handlers. Type Parameters: -> - the specific event class of the filter Parameters: ...> - the type of the events to receive by the filter eventHandler - the Handler to register Throws: java.lang.NullPointerException - If the event type or filter is null
removeEventFilter Updated final void removeEventFilter(EventType<Event> eventType, EventHandler<Event> eventHandler) Unregisters a previously registered event filter from this task. One filter might have been registered for different event types, so the caller needs to specify the particular event type from which to unregister the filter. Type Parameters: -> - the specific event class of the filter Parameters: ...> - the type of the events to receive by the filter eventHandler - the Handler to unregister Throws: java.lang.NullPointerException - If the event type or filter is null
setEventFilter Updated final void setEventFilter(EventType<Event> eventType, EventHandler<Event> eventHandler) Gets the handle to use for this event type. There can only be one event filter specified at a time. This handler is guaranteed to be called first. This is used for registering the user-defined onTask event handler. Type Parameters: -> - the specific event class of the filter Parameters: ...> - the event type for which to register eventHandler - the filter to register Throws: java.lang.NullPointerException - If the event type or filter is null
buildEventDispatchChain Updated final void buildEventDispatchChain(EventType<Event> eventType, EventHandler<Event> eventHandler) Description copied from interface: <code>Worker</code> The event dispatch chain contains event dispatches which might be inserted in processing of events targeted at the <code>...></code> . This event target is not automatically added to the chain, so if it's events to process events, it needs to add an <code>eventTarget</code> for itself to the chain. In the case the event target is part of some hierarchy, the chain for it is usually built from event dispatches collected from the root of the hierarchy to the event target. The event dispatch chain is constructed by the provided initial event dispatch. The returned chain should have the initial chain as its end so the dispatchers should be prepended to the initial chain. This method must be called on the FX User Thread. Parameters: ...> - the event to filter Specified by: <code>buildEventDispatchChain</code> in <code>javafx.concurrent.Task</code>

