

ASAp

Automatic Scheduling Assist program

ASAp - Automatic Scheduling.

ASAp provides the ability to schedule tasks for execution anytime in the future based upon day/date and time, prerequisite completion, or combinations thereof. Scheduled tasks can include batch jobs, started tasks, operator commands, or job suites.

Time Driven Scheduling.

Time driven scheduling allows a task to be defined for execution at any point of time, up to many years in advance with one minute precision. While the time is defined in a 24 hour notation, the day or date can be defined in many formats including:

- Day(s) of week.
- Relative day(s) of week.
- Gregorian date.
- Generic day of month.
- Julian date.

Event Driven Scheduling.

Prerequisite control, also known as event driven scheduling, adds to the schedule by allowing tasks to be activated only upon the completion of any prerequisite tasks. This technique can be used alone or in conjunction with the time driven scheduling method.

Use of the event driven method allows a schedule to run with a minimal amount of delay. The moment a task's prerequisites have been detected as complete, the waiting task is activated. An entire job suite can be easily defined to run without intervention while still ensuring that each element within the suite waits until all of its prerequisite processing has completed.

Signaling of prerequisite completion can include jobs or tasks that have completed successfully or unsuccessfully (this allows automatic activation of clean-up jobs). The manual signaling of task completion is also supported.

Manual Task Control.

Manual control of jobs within ASAp is possible through the use of various ASAp operator commands. These commands allow for manually submitting ad-hoc or unscheduled jobs, adjusting prerequisite information, and restarting schedules halted due to an application error.