JOB AID

Controlling execution

Overview

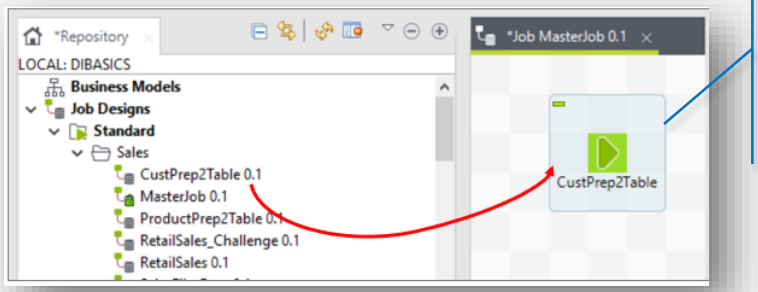
In this module, you learned how to create a master Job by connecting subJobs using triggers. It also focused on managing iterations inside a Job and reusing component variables to configure other components.

Key steps

In a master Job, nested Jobs are called using tRunJob components, which are chained using triggers.

1 Create a new Job and orchestrate subJobs using tRunJob components.

- You place **tRunJob** components in the Designer like any other component.
- You can also place them by dragging and dropping Jobs from the Repository.

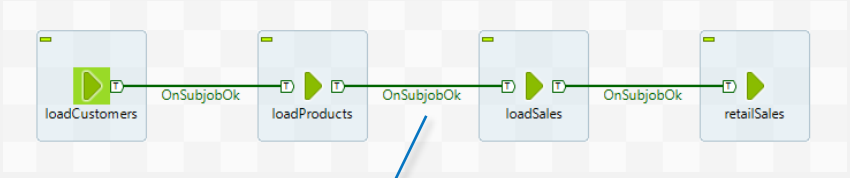


Double clicking a tRunJob component opens the nested Job in the Designer.

2 Chain subJobs using triggers.

To execute subJobs one by one, connect them using **OnSubjobOk** triggers.

- When execution of a subJob ends without an error, execution of the next subJob starts.

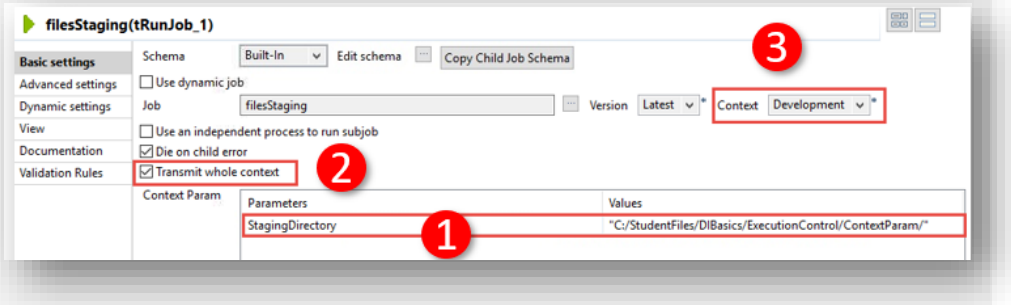


Trigger connections transfer execution control. They do not carry data.

JOB AID

3 Manage context variables

- The master Job and nested subJobs may use different variables.
- You don't need to have all variables available in all contexts. You can override a single variable and keep another unchanged.
- If variables are missing, Studio uses values from the master or nested Job contexts, in the same order of priority.



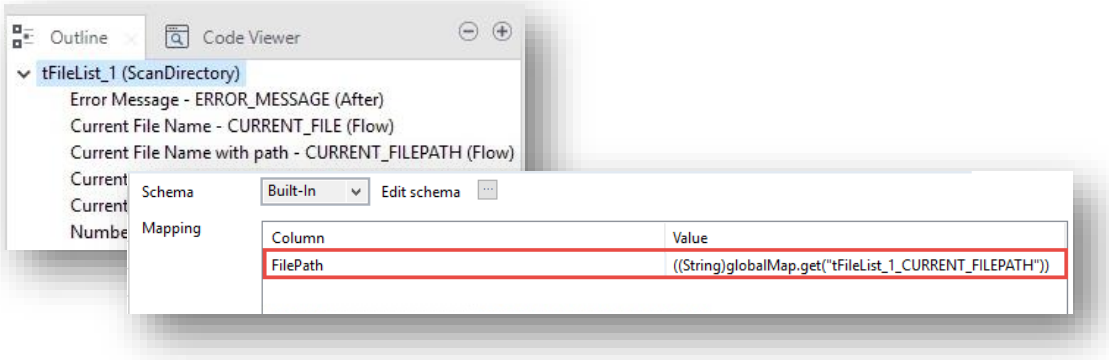
tRunJob configuration offers three options (listed in priority order):

- Override variables with values specific to the component
- Use master Job context variables
- Use nested Job context variables

Tips

Refine Job execution with additional settings.

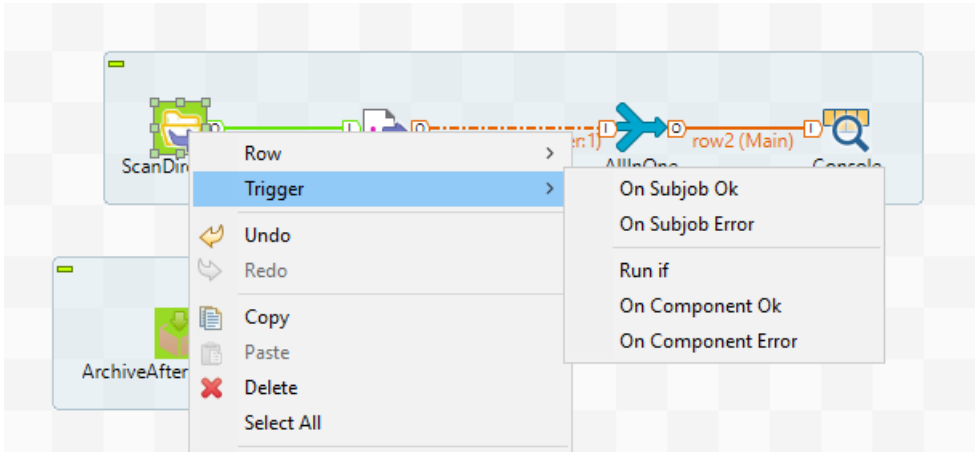
Component variables



- Each component has an associated list of predefined variables.
- In a Job, variables assigned to components are listed in the Outline view.
- During Job execution, the values of variables change and can be used by other components for dynamic configuration.
- To get the list of component variables, while in a text field, enter the component's name and press **Ctrl+Space**.

JOB AID

Triggers

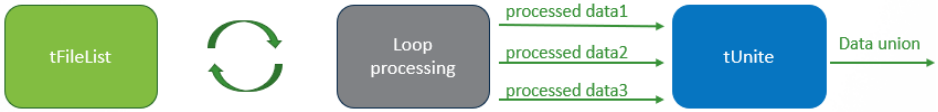


Triggers transfer control from one component or subJob to another.

They allow the implementation of different execution paths based on:

- The status of a component or subJob (Ok or Error)
- Other specific conditions (Run if)

Processing iterations using tUnite



- Some components can be connected using only an Iterate row.
- The Iterate row connection is used to loop a process on files contained in the directory.
- Add a **tUnite** component after the loop to gather all processed data in one flow (iterations must have the same schema).

Processing iterations using tIterateToFlow

To process iterations separately, use a **tIterateToFlow** component.