


Manuel de l'utilisateur	Pentaho Data Integration	
Mise à jour: 15-02-2007	Kitchen 2.4.0	



Kitchen version 2.4.0

traduction française

en cas de doute se référer au document original en anglais

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KITCHEN

Qu'est-ce que Kitchen?

Pan est un programme qui permet d'exécuter les tâches (jobs) réalisées avec Spoon (anciennement CHEF) en XML ou stockées dans un référentiel. Les tâches sont habituellement planifiées en mode différé afin d'être exécutées à des intervalles de temps réguliers.

Installation

La première étape est l'installation du « Java Runtime Environnement » (JRE) publié par Sun Microsystems, dans sa version 1.4 ou supérieure. Vous pouvez le télécharger gratuitement à l'adresse suivante <http://www.java.com/>.

Ensuite, vous décompressez simplement l'archive Kettle-2.4.0.zip dans le répertoire de votre choix.

Dans le répertoire dans lequel vous avez décompressé l'archive, vous trouverez un certain nombre de fichiers, dont des lanceurs.

Dans l'environnement UN*X (Solaris, Linux, MacOSX...), vous devrez rendre les lanceurs exécutables. Lancez ces commandes dans le répertoire de Kettle pour rendre tous les lanceurs exécutables

```
cd Kettle  
  
chmod +x *.sh
```

Lancer Kitchen

Pour exécuter Kitchen, il vous est fourni des lanceurs différents selon la plate-forme :

- Kitchen.bat: exécute Kitchen en environnement Windows.
- Kitchen.sh: exécute Kitchen en environnement UNIX/Linux/MacOSX

Kitchen peut être exécuté sur n'importe quelle plate-forme disposant d'un environnement JAVA JRE 1.4 ou supérieur.

Options de la ligne de commande

Voici les options en ligne de commande que vous pouvez utiliser :

Notes importantes :

- Sur les plates-formes Windows, l'utilisation du signe moins ("-") dans les options peut poser problème, de même que le signe d'égalité ("="). A cause de cela, depuis la version 2.2.2, vous pouvez utiliser ce format ou n'importe quelle combinaison de /,- and ;,=

- Les champs en italique décrivent les valeurs que les options peuvent prendre
- Il est important, quand il y a des des espaces dans les valeurs des options, d'entourer de quotes (simples ou doubles) ces valeurs., comme c'est fait dans l'exemple ci-dessous.

```
/option:valeur
/option:'ceci est une valeur'
```

Afficher des informations concernant la version

```
-version
```

Cette option affiche la version du noyau de Kettle (kettle.jar).

Le numéro de version et la date de cette version sont donnés.

Lancer une transformation définie par son fichier XML

```
-file=chemin du fichier XML
```

Cette option exécute la tâche définie dans le fichier XML, d'extension kjb. (.kjb : Kettle Job)

Définir le fichier journal

```
-log=chemin du fichier journal
```

Cette option permet de définir le chemin et le nom du fichier journal (Log), qui, par défaut est la sortie courante (standard output).

Définir le niveau de journalisation

```
-level=Niveau de journalisation
```

Cette option permet de définir le niveau de journalisation de Pan pour la transformation exécutée.

Les valeurs possibles de ce niveau sont :

- ✓ Error: ne journalise que les erreurs
- ✓ Nothing: ne journalise rien

- ✓ Minimal: journalise le minimum
- ✓ Basic: c'est le niveau par défaut de journalisation
- ✓ Detailed: c'est le niveau détaillé de journalisation
- ✓ Debug: à des fins de correction, la sortie est très détaillée.
- ✓ Rowlevel: c'est le niveau le plus détaillé, au niveau de la ligne. Attention, ce niveau peut générer une grande quantité de données.

Choisir un référentiel

```
-rep= nom du référentiel
```

Définit le référentiel auquel se connecter. Vous avez besoin alors également de spécifier les options `-user`, `-pass` and `-trans`. Vous pouvez aussi définir cette option dans une variable d'environnement `KETTLE_REPOSITORY`.

Définir le nom de l'utilisateur du référentiel

```
-user=Utilisateur
```

Définit le nom d'utilisateur pour se connecter au référentiel. Vous pouvez aussi définir cette option dans une variable d'environnement `KETTLE_USER`.

Définir le mot de passe du référentiel

```
-pass=Mot de passe
```

Définit le mot de passe pour se connecter au référentiel. Vous pouvez aussi définir cette option dans une variable d'environnement `KETTLE_PASSWORD`.

Sélectionner la tâche du référentiel à exécuter

```
-job=nom de la tâche
```

Utilisez cette option pour définir la tâche à exécuter dans le référentiel. Vous pouvez sélectionner le répertoire avec l'option « `-dir` ».

Lister les répertoires du référentiel

```
-listdir=Y
```

Affiche une liste des sous-répertoires du répertoire (du référentiel) spécifié avec l'option “-dir”.

Définir le répertoire du référentiel de données

```
-dir=répertoire
```

Spécifie le répertoire du référentiel à utiliser. Les répertoires du référentiel sont spécifiés comme cela :

Le répertoire racine : /

Un sous-répertoire: /production/Dimensions/

Depuis la version 2.2.2, un slash (/) est utilisé pour séparer les répertoires sur toutes les plates-formes.

Lister les tâches du référentiel de données

```
-listjobs=Y
```

Affiche une liste de toutes les tâches présentes dans le répertoire (du référentiel) spécifié par l'option “-dir”.

Lister les référentiels de données possibles


```
-listrep=Y
```

Affiche une liste de tous les référentiels définis.

Ne pas se connecter au référentiel

```
-norep=Y
```

Si vous avez positionné les variables d'environnement KETTLE_REPOSITORY, KETTLE_USER, KETTLE_PASSWORD, vous pouvez désirer que KITCHEN ne se connecte pas au référentiel de données, par exemple pour lancer une tâche depuis un fichier. Cette option vous permet de faire cela.

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Chemin

Vérifiez où est installé Kettle avant d'exécuter les exemples ci-dessous. Si vous placez ces lignes dans un fichier de script, changez simplement les répertoires en fonction de votre installation :

Si Kettle a été installé sur une plate-forme Windows sur le disque D:\

```
D:
cd \Kettle
```

Si Kettle a été installé sur une plate-forme UNIX sous le répertoire /product :

```
cd /product/Kettle/
```

Exécuter une tâche depuis un fichier

Cet exemple exécute une tâche depuis un fichier sur une plate-forme Windows :

```
kitchen.bat /file:D:\Jobs\updateWarehouse.kjb /level:Basic
```

Cet exemple exécute une tâche depuis un fichier sur une plate-forme Linux :

```
kitchen.sh -file=/PRD/updateWarehouse.kjb -level=Minimal
```

Exécuter une tâche depuis un référentiel de données

Cet exemple exécute une tâche stockée dans un référentiel sur une plate-forme Windows ::

(Entrez cette instruction sur une seule ligne sans retour chariot...)

```
kitchen.bat

    /rep:"Production Repository"

    /job:"Update dimensions"

    /dir:/Dimensions/

    /user:matt

    /pass:somepassword123

    /level:Basic
```

Rediriger la sortie courante

Si vous ne désirez pas que la sortie standard apparaisse sur l'écran mais préférez l'inscrire dans un fichier journal, vous pouvez utiliser la redirection.

Cet exemple ajoute la sortie standard de Kitchen à la fin d'un fichier journal :

```
kitchen.sh      -file="/PRD/updateWarehouse.kjb"      -level=Minimal      >>
/LOG/trans.log
```

Cet exemple redirige la sortie standard de Kitchen dans un fichier journal en l'écrasant à chaque fois :


```
kitchen.bat /file:C:\PRD\runAll.kjb /level:Basic > C:\LOG\trans.log
```

Les codes retour

Kitchen retourne les codes suivants, en fonction de comment l'exécution s'est passée :

0	La tâche s'est déroulée sans problème
1	Il y a eu des erreurs durant l'exécution
2	Une erreur inattendue pendant le chargement ou l'exécution de la transformation.
7	La tâche ne peut pas être chargée depuis le fichier ou le référentiel de données.
8	Erreur de chargement d'une étape ou d'une plugin (le plus souvent durant le chargement du plugin)
9	Affichage des options possibles

PLANIFICATION

Planifier une tâche sur plate-forme Windows

La meilleure façon de faire, c'est de tester cela en premier lieu en ligne de commande (prompt DOS). Vous pourrez ensuite utiliser le planificateur windows pour lancer votre commande. Windows dispose depuis la version windows 2000 d'un interface graphique accessible depuis le panneau de configuration. Sinon, il est possible d'utiliser une commande comme celle-ci :

```
at 23:30 /every:Monday,Wednesday,Friday "D:\update_dimensions.bat"
```

Pour voir la liste des commandes planifiées, tapez simplement ::

```
at
```

Planifier une tâche sur plate-forme Unix/Linux


Commencez tout d'abord par créer un fichier de commande (shell script) qui exécute toutes les tâches dont vous avez besoin. Ensuite, vous pouvez planifier ce fichier à l'exécution. Sur les plates-formes UNIX, la façon la plus facile de planifier une commande est d'utiliser la table CRON. Vous pouvez faire cela en entrant la commande suivante :

```
crontab -e
```

Vous pouvez ensuite définir l'heure à laquelle la commande doit être exécutée, cela en une seule ligne en reprenant les arguments suivants ::

- ✓ Minute: La minute de l'heure, 0-59
- ✓ Hour: L'heure du jour, 0-23
- ✓ Month day: Le jour du mois, 1-31
- ✓ Month: Le mois de l'année, 1-12
- ✓ Weekday: Le jour de la semaine, 0-6, 0=Dimanche

Vous pouvez spécifier plus d'un nombre pour chacune de ces options, en séparant les valeur avec un trait d'union (-) pour un intervalle de valeur, et une virgule (,), pour des valeurs distinctes. L'utilisation de l'étoile (*) signifie toutes les valeurs possibles pour cette option.

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Ainsi, si vous désirez mettre à jour les dimensions de votre entrepôt de données toutes les heures, 15 minutes et 45 minutes après l'heure pile, tous les jours de la semaine, vous entrerez une commande comme celle-ci :

```
## Launches the update of the dimensions in the warehouse

15,45 * * * 1-5 /PROD/update_dimensions.sh#
```

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Version courte

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