



Pan version 3.0

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1 PAN

1.1 Pan とは？

Pan は、XML ファイルまたはリポジトリに保管されたデータ変換を実行するプログラムです。通常、データ変換はバッチ・モードで自動的に実行されます。

1.2 インストール

あらかじめ JRE (Java Runtime Enviroment) バージョン 1.4 以上をインストールしてください。JRE のダウンロードサイトは <http://www.java.com/> を参照してください。

その後、Kettle-3.0.zip (圧縮形式ファイル) を導入先のディレクトリで解凍してください。
UNIX 環境 (Solaris, Linux, OSX, ...) の場合は、追加タスクとして、次の例にしたがってシェルスクリプトに実行権限を付与してください。

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

1.3 Pan の実行

Pan を実行するためには、それぞれの環境で以下のスクリプトを実行してください。

- ✓ Pan.bat: Windows 環境
- ✓ pan.sh: UNIX 環境 (Solaris, Linux, OSX, ...)

1.4 コマンドのオプション

コマンドのオプションについて説明します。

IMPORTANT NOTES:

- *On Windows system, the use of the minus (“-”) in the options causes problems as well as the equal sign (“=”). Because of this, from version 2.2.2 on, you can also use this format or any combination of /,- and ;,=*
- *Fields in italic represent the values that the options use.*
- *It’s important that if spaces are present in the option values, you use quotes or double quotes to keep them together. Take a look at the examples below for more info.*

```
/option:value
```

有効なオプション

1. バージョン情報の表示

```
-version
```

このオプションは **Kettle** コアライブラリ (**kettle.jar**) のバージョンを表示します。
作成した最新のバージョン番号およびバージョン日付が表示されます。

2. XML ファイルの指定

```
-file=filename
```

このオプションはデータ変換が定義された XML file. (.ktr : Kettle Transformation) を指定します。

3. ログファイルの指定

```
-log=Logging Filename
```

実行時のログファイルを指定します。デフォルトは標準出力です。

4. ロギングレベルの指定

```
-level=Logging Level
```

このオプションはログファイルのロギングレベルを指定します。
次のロギングレベルが選択できます。

- ✓ Error: エラーのみを出力
- ✓ Nothing: 何も出力しない
- ✓ Minimal: 最小レベルのログを出力
- ✓ Basic: 標準レベルのログを出力
- ✓ Detailed: 詳細レベルのログを出力
- ✓ Debug: デバッグレベル(より詳細な)のログを出力
- ✓ Rowlevel: 行レベルのログを出力

5. リポジトリの指定

```
-rep=Repository name
```

接続するリポジトリの名前 ("**Repository name**") を指定します。
このオプションを指定した場合は、さらに追加オプションとして **-user**, **-pass** および **-trans** を指定しなければなりません。
このオプションを環境変数として指定する場合は、次の環境変数名を指定してください。
KETTLE_REPOSITORY.

6. ユーザー名の指定

```
-user=Username
```

接続するリポジトリのユーザー名を指定します。
このオプションを環境変数として指定する場合は、次の環境変数名を指定してください。
KETTLE_USER.

7. パスワードの指定

```
-pass=Password
```

接続するリポジトリのパスワードを指定します。
このオプションを環境変数として指定する場合は、次の環境変数名を指定してください。
KETTLE_PASSWORD.

8. データ変換名の指定

```
-trans=Transformation Name
```

リポジトリから実行するデータ変換名を指定します。

9. リポジトリディレクトリの表示

```
-listdir=Y
```

オプション“-dir”で指定されたリポジトリディレクトリのサブディレクトリを含むすべてのディレクトリを表示します。

10. リポジトリディレクトリの指定

```
-dir=directory
```

使用するリポジトリディレクトリを指定します。

ルートディレクトリ: /

サブディレクトリ(絶対パス): /production/Dimensions

11. データ変換名の表示

```
-listtrans=Y
```

オプション“-dir”で指定されたリポジトリディレクトリに含まれるすべてのデータ変換名を表示します。

12. 使用可能なリポジトリの表示

```
-listrep=Y
```

使用可能なすべてのリポジトリを表示します。

13. リポジトリのエクスポート

```
-exprep=filename.xml
```

このオプションはリポジトリ情報をファイル（XML file.）に出力します。

このファイルはリポジトリのリストアに使用します。Spoon または Chef のリポジトリエクスプローラで使用してください。詳しい内容は、Spoon または Chef のマニュアルを参照してください。

14. リポジトリ接続の抑制

```
-norep=Y
```

このオプションを指定した場合は、リポジトリへの接続を行いません。

1.5 パス

サンプルを実行する前に Kettle ディレクトリに移動してください。

Windows 環境の場合:

```
D:  
cd \Kettle
```

UNIX 環境の場合:

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

1.6 ファイルからデータ変換を実行する例

Windows 環境の場合:

```
pan.bat /file:"D:\Transformations\Customer Dimension.ktr" /level:Basic
```

UNIX 環境の場合:

```
pan.sh -file="/PRD/Customer Dimension.ktr" -level=Minimal
```

1.7 リポジトリからデータ変換を実行する例

Windows 環境の場合:

```
pan.bat /rep:"Production Repository"
      /trans:"update Customer Dimension"
      /dir:/Dimensions
      /user:matt
      /pass:somepassword123
      /level:Basic
```

1.8 標準出力

実行すると経過はスクリーン上に標準出力として表示されます。この内容をファイルに出力したい場合は、次の例にしたがってリダイレクションを使用してください。

UNIX 環境の場合:

```
pan.sh -file="/PRD/trans.ktr" -level=Minimal >> /LOG/trans.log
```

Windows 環境の場合:

```
pan.bat /file:C:\PRD\trans.ktr /level:Basic > C:\LOG\trans.log
```

1.9 戻りコード

Pan から実行時に生成される戻りコードについて説明します。

0	正常終了
1	データ変換を処理中にエラーが発生しました。
2	予期せぬエラーが発生しました。
3	データ変換の初期化ができません。
7	データ変換がファイルまたはリポジトリからロードできません。
8	ステップのプラグインがロードできません。
9	コマンドラインの引数が違います。

2 スケジュール

2.1 Windows 環境でのスケジュール

Windows 環境でスケジュールを設定する方法は DOS プロンプト上で **at** コマンドを使用して設定する方法と GUI のコントロールパネルから設定する方法の2種類があります。

以下の例は、DOS プロンプト上で **at** コマンドを使用して設定する方法を示しています。

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

スケジュールを確認する場合は以下のコマンドを入力してください。

```
at
```

2.2 UNIX 環境でのスケジュール

まず最初にデータ変換を実行するためのシェルスクリプトを作成してください。

それを次に **crontab** コマンドを使用してスケジュールを設定します。

```
crontab -e
```


crontab コマンドでは、次のパラメータを指定してください。

- ✓ 分: 分を指定します。(範囲:0-59)
- ✓ 時: 時を指定します。(範囲:0-23)
- ✓ 日: 日を指定します。(範囲:1-31)
- ✓ 月: 月を指定します。(範囲:1-12)
- ✓ 週: 週を指定します。(範囲:0-6, 0=日曜日)

2つの値をハイフン(-)で連結した場合はその値の範囲で実行します。複数の値をカンマ(,)で区切って指定した場合はその値の時に実行します。アスタリスク(*)を指定した場合はそのパラメータを無視します。各パラメータの間はスペースで区切ってください。

次の例は、毎時 15 分と 45 分に月曜日から金曜日の範囲で実行するスケジュールを示しています。

```
#  
# Launches the update of the dimensions in the warehouse  
#  
15,45 * * * 1-5 /PROD/update_dimensions.sh  
#
```

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3 ライセンス

3.1 Short version

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3.2 Complete text

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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