

Alibaba Cloud DataWorks

Quick Start

Issue: 20190326

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Generic conventions

Table -1: Style conventions

Style	Description	Example
	This warning information indicates a situation that will cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.	 Danger: Resetting will result in the loss of user configuration data.
	This warning information indicates a situation that may cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.	 Warning: Restarting will cause business interruption. About 10 minutes are required to restore business.
	This indicates warning information, supplementary instructions, and other content that the user must understand.	 Notice: Take the necessary precautions to save exported data containing sensitive information.
	This indicates supplemental instructions, best practices, tips, and other content that is good to know for the user.	 Note: You can use Ctrl + A to select all files.
>	Multi-level menu cascade.	Settings > Network > Set network type
Bold	It is used for buttons, menus, page names, and other UI elements.	Click OK .
Courier font	It is used for commands.	Run the <code>cd / d C :/ windows</code> command to enter the Windows system folder.
<i>Italics</i>	It is used for parameters and variables.	<code>bae log list --instanceid <i>Instance_ID</i></code>
[] or [a b]	It indicates that it is an optional value, and only one item can be selected.	<code>ipconfig [-all -t]</code>

Style	Description	Example
<code>{}</code> or <code>{a b}</code>	It indicates that it is a required value, and only one item can be selected.	<code>swich {stand slave}</code>

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1 Instructions

This topic will guide you through data development and O&M.



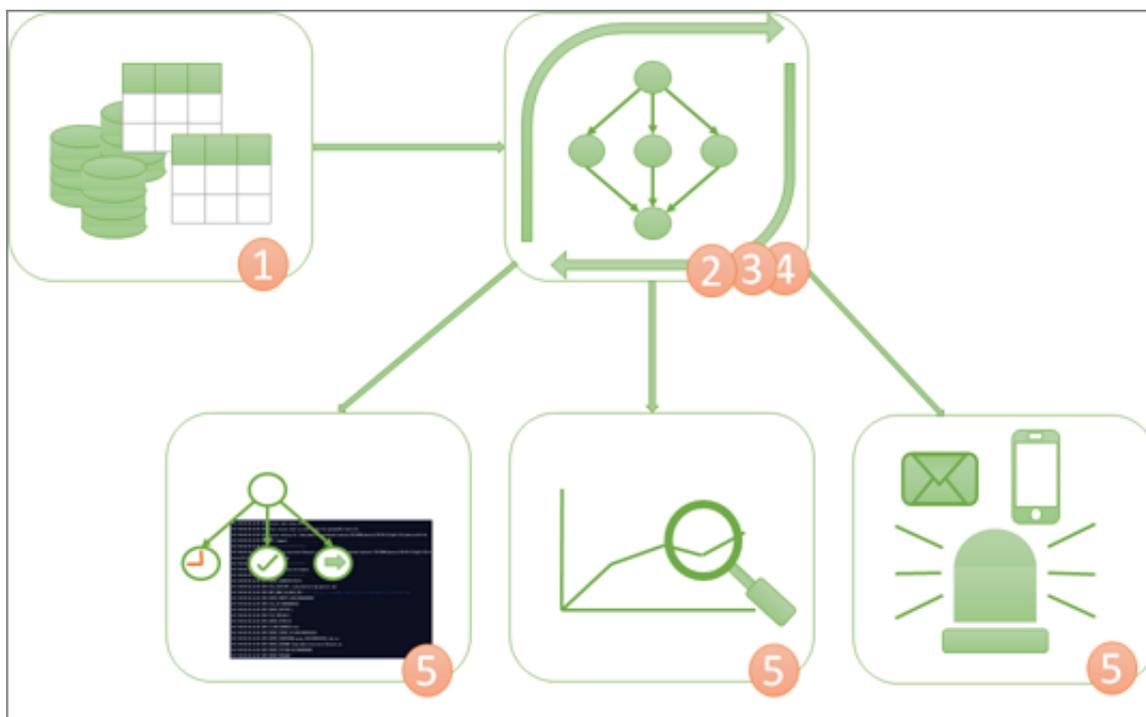
Note:

If you are using DataWorks for the first time, make sure you have completed all procedures listed under the [preparation](#) topic, prepare accounts, project roles, project space, and more, then enter the DataWorks Management Console, start the data development operation by clicking enter workspace after the corresponding project.

Typically, data development and operations on the project space of DataWorks include the following actions:

- [Step 1: Create a table and upload data](#)
- [Step 2: Create a Business Flow](#)
- [Step 3: Create a synchronization task](#)
- [Step 4: Scheduling and dependency settings](#)
- [Step 5: O&M and view log troubleshooting results](#)

A general process is shown in the following figure:



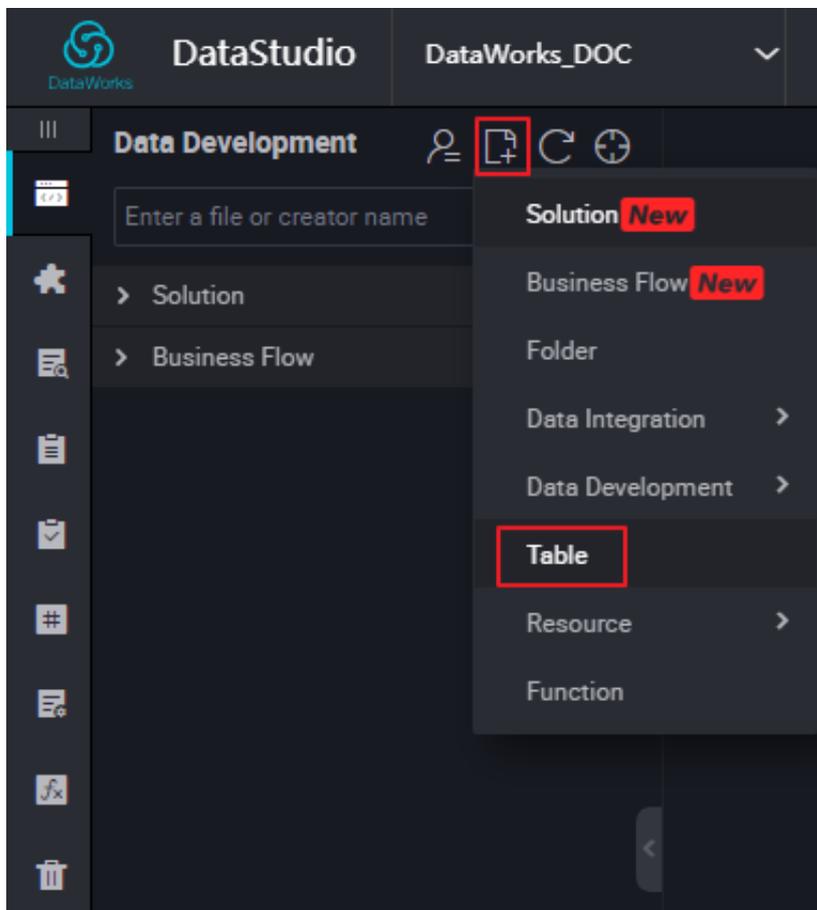
2 Step 1: Create a table and upload data

In this topic, the created tables `bank_data` and `result_table` are used as an example for creating a table and uploading data. The `bank_data` table stores business data, while the `result_table` stores data analysis results.

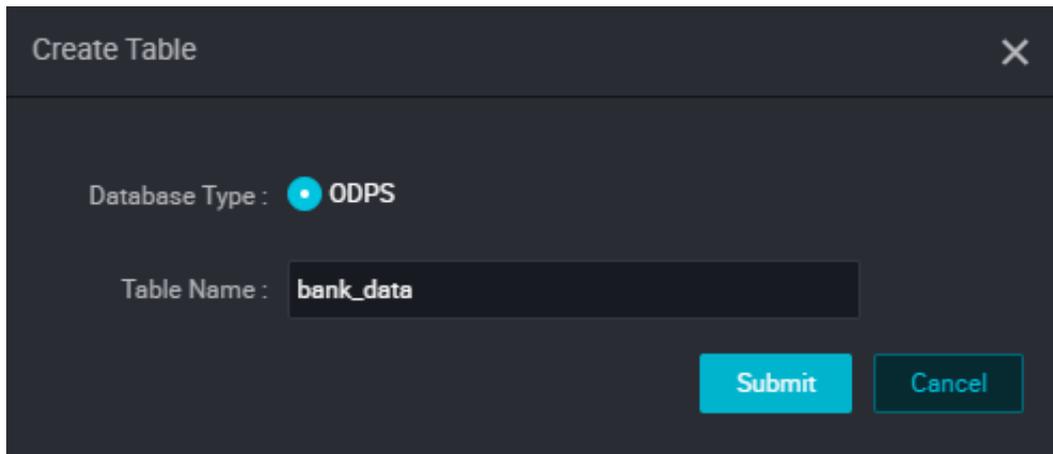
Procedure

Create a table called `bank_data`

1. After [Create Workspace](#), click Enter workspace in the corresponding project.
2. Go to the Data Studio (original data development) page and select new > table.



3. Enter the table name in the new table dialog box.

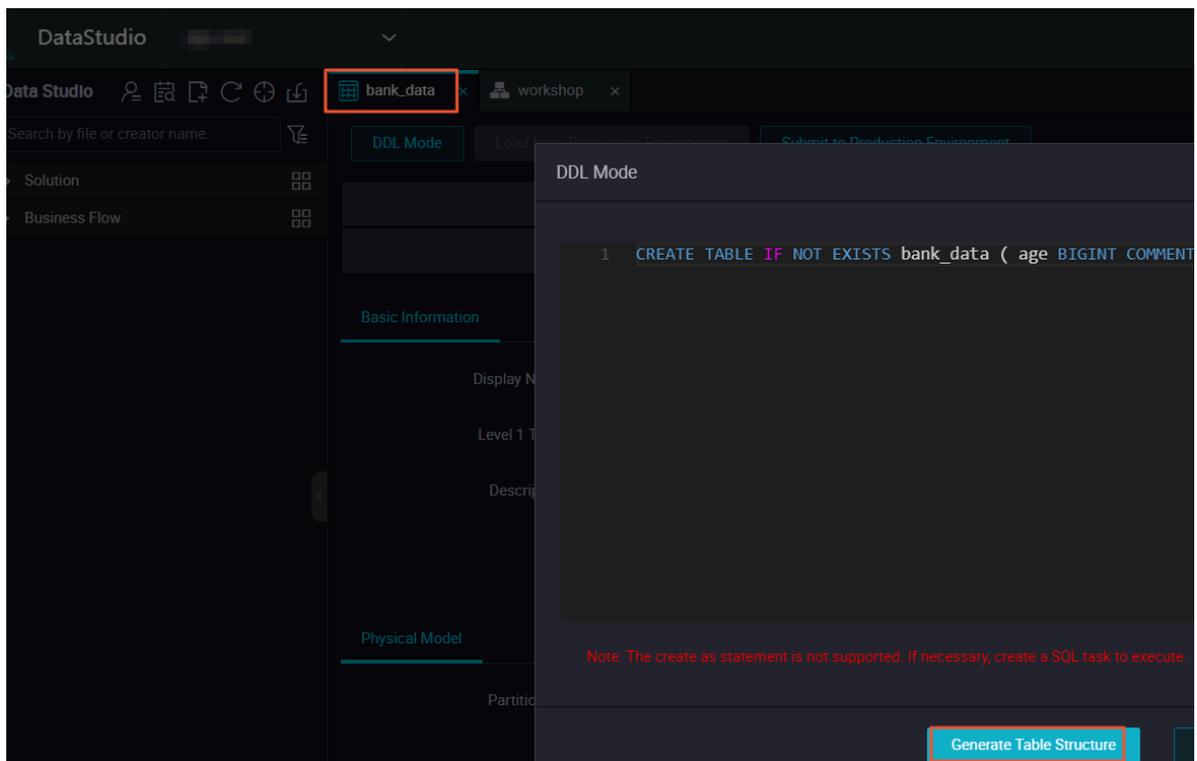


4. Click Submit.

5. Enter the new table page, and select the DDL mode.

6. Enter the table creation statement in the DDL schema dialog box, and click build table structure.

For more SQL syntax for creating tables, see [creating/viewing/deleting tables](#).



The statements used for table creation in this example are as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS bank_data
(
  age          BIGINT COMMENT 'age ',
  job          STRING COMMENT 'job type ',
  marital     STRING COMMENT 'marital status ',
```

```

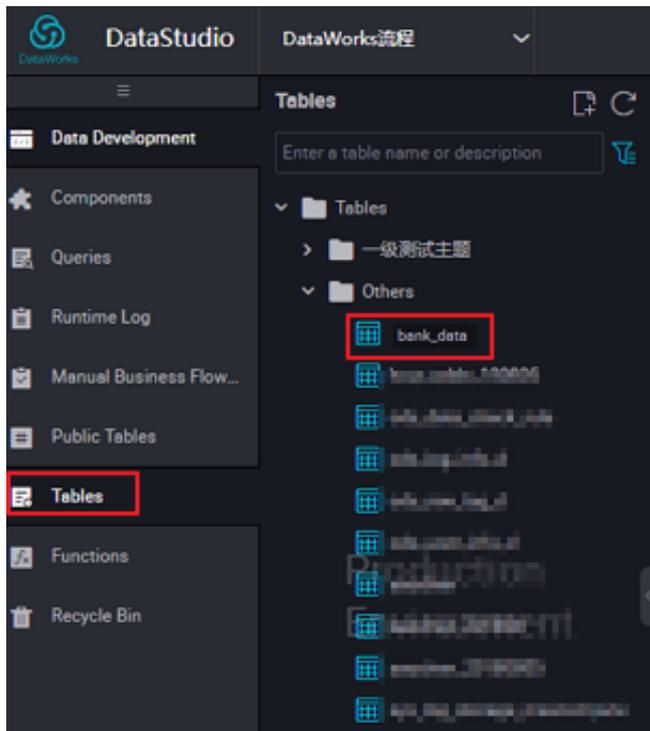
education          STRING COMMENT 'educationa l level ',
default            STRING COMMENT 'credit card ownership ',
housing            STRING COMMENT 'mortgage ',
loan               STRING COMMENT 'loan ',
contact            STRING COMMENT 'contact informatio n ',
month              STRING COMMENT 'month ',
day_of_wee k      STRING COMMENT 'day of the week ',
duration           STRING COMMENT 'Duration ',
campaign           BIGINT COMMENT 'contact times during
the campaign ',
pdays             DOUBLE COMMENT 'time interval from the
last contact ',
previous           DOUBLE COMMENT 'previous contact times
with the customer ',
poutcome           STRING COMMENT 'marketing result ',
emp_var_ra te     DOUBLE COMMENT 'employment change rate
',
cons_price _idx   DOUBLE COMMENT 'consumer price index
',
cons_conf_ idx    DOUBLE COMMENT 'consumer confidence
index ',
euribor3m         DOUBLE COMMENT 'euro deposit rate ',
nr_employe d     DOUBLE COMMENT 'number of employees ',
y                 BIGINT COMMENT 'has time deposit or
not '
);

```

7. After the table structure is generated, enter the table name and click **Submit to Production Environment**.

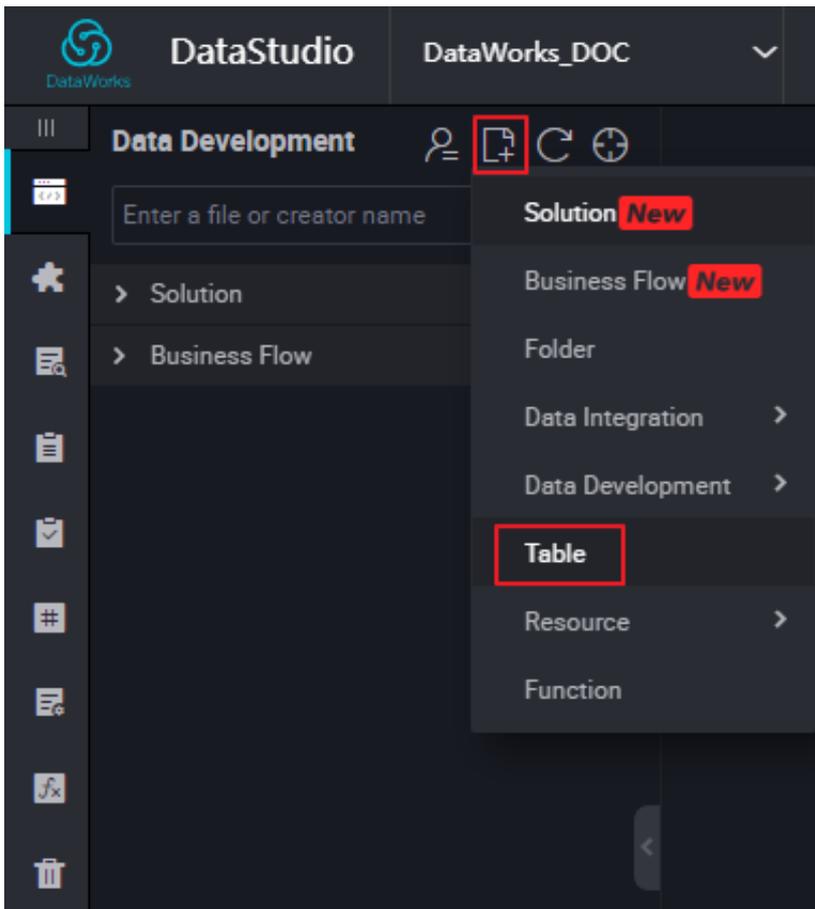
The screenshot shows the DataWorks configuration interface for a table named 'bank_data'. At the top, there are three buttons: 'DDL Mode', 'Load from Production Environment', and 'Submit to Production Environment' (which is highlighted with a red box). Below these buttons, the 'Table Name' field is set to 'bank_data'. Under the 'Basics' section, the 'Table Alias' is 'user_information'. The 'Level 1 Topic' and 'Level 2 Topic' are both set to 'Select'. There are 'Create Topic' and refresh icons to the right of the topic dropdowns. A 'Description' field is present but empty.

8. You can search the created table by entering the table name in the left-hand navigation table management to view the table information.



Create result_table

1. Go to the DataStudio page and select new > table.



2. Enter the table name in the new table dialog box and click Submit.
3. Enter the new table page and select DDL mode.
4. Enter the build TABLE statement in the DDL schema dialog box, and click build table structure. The following is a create table example:

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS result_table
(
  education STRING COMMENT 'education level',
  num BIGINT COMMENT 'number of people'
);
```

5. You can search the created table by the table name in the left-hand navigation table management and view table information.

Upload local data to bank_data

DataWorks supports the following actions:

- Uploading data in locally stored text files to the workspace table.
- Using data integration to import business data from various data sources to the workspace.

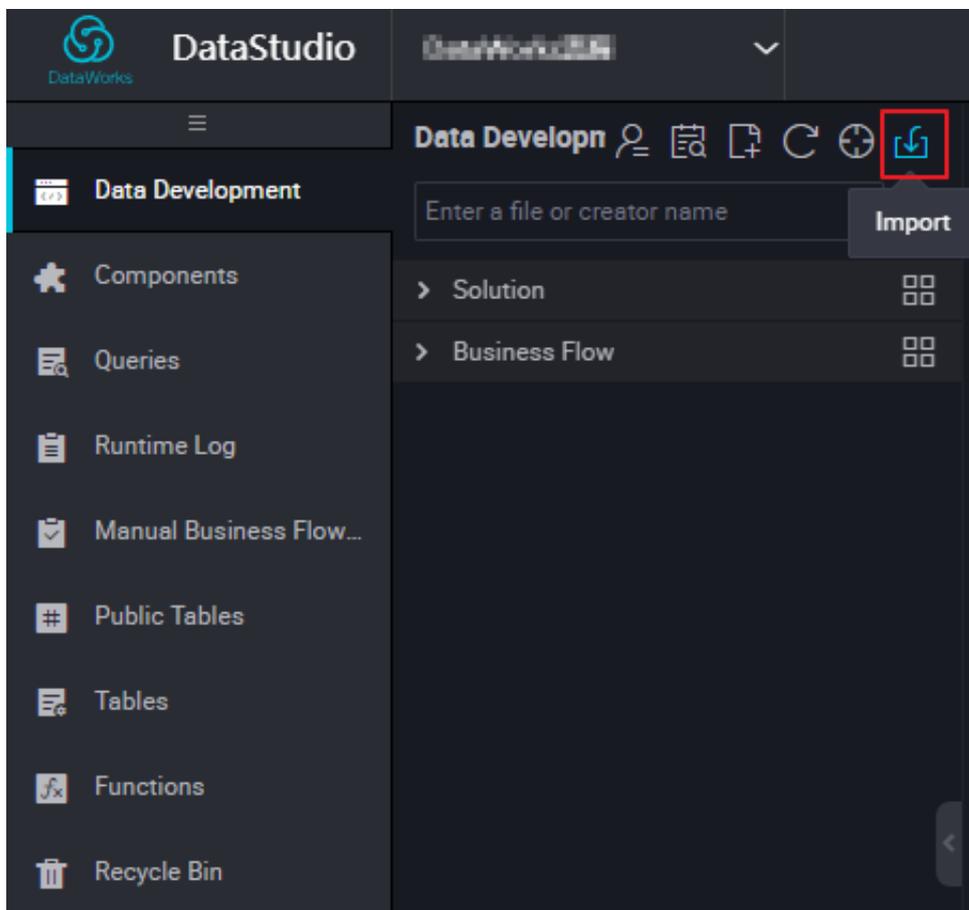
**Note:**

In this section, local files are used as the data source. Local text file uploads have the following restrictions:

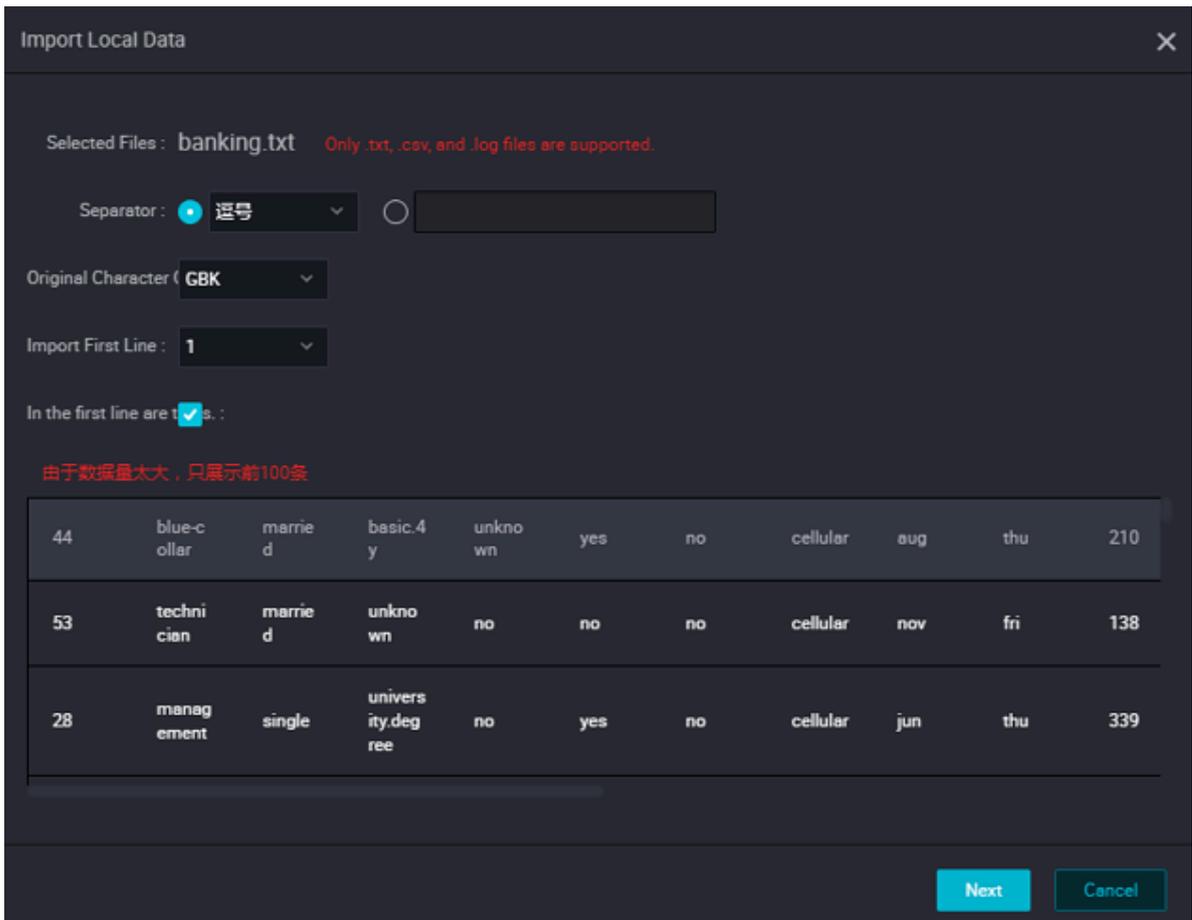
- **File type:** Only .txt and .csv files are supported.
- **File Size:** Not exceeding 10 M.
- **Operation objects:** Partition and non-partition tables can be imported, but Chinese partition values are not supported.

For example, import local file *banking.txt* to DataWorks, the operation is as follows:

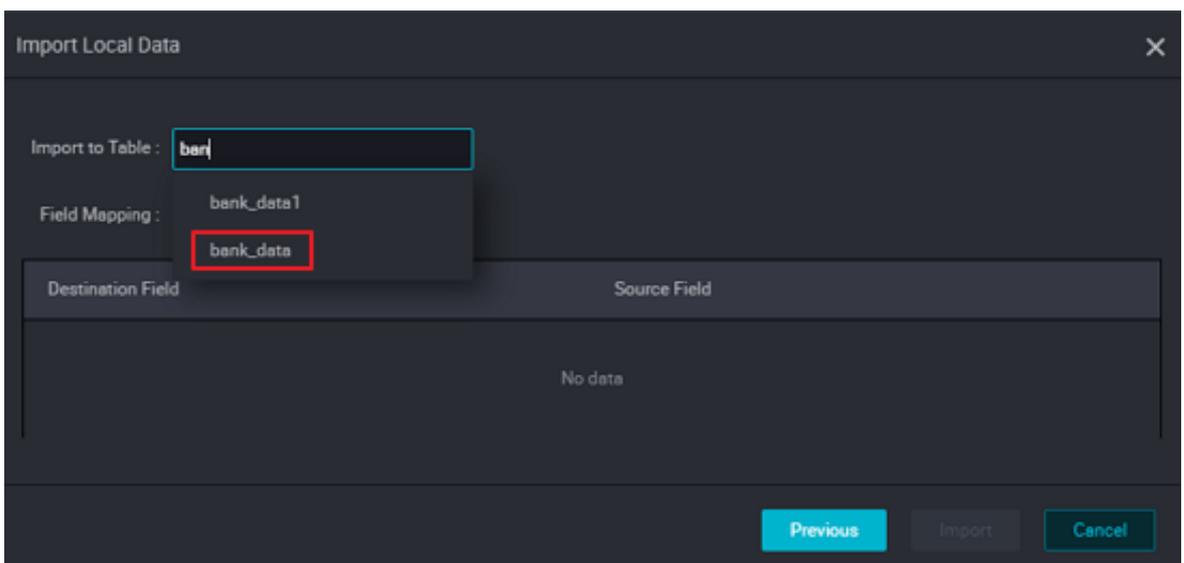
1. Click Import to select import local data.



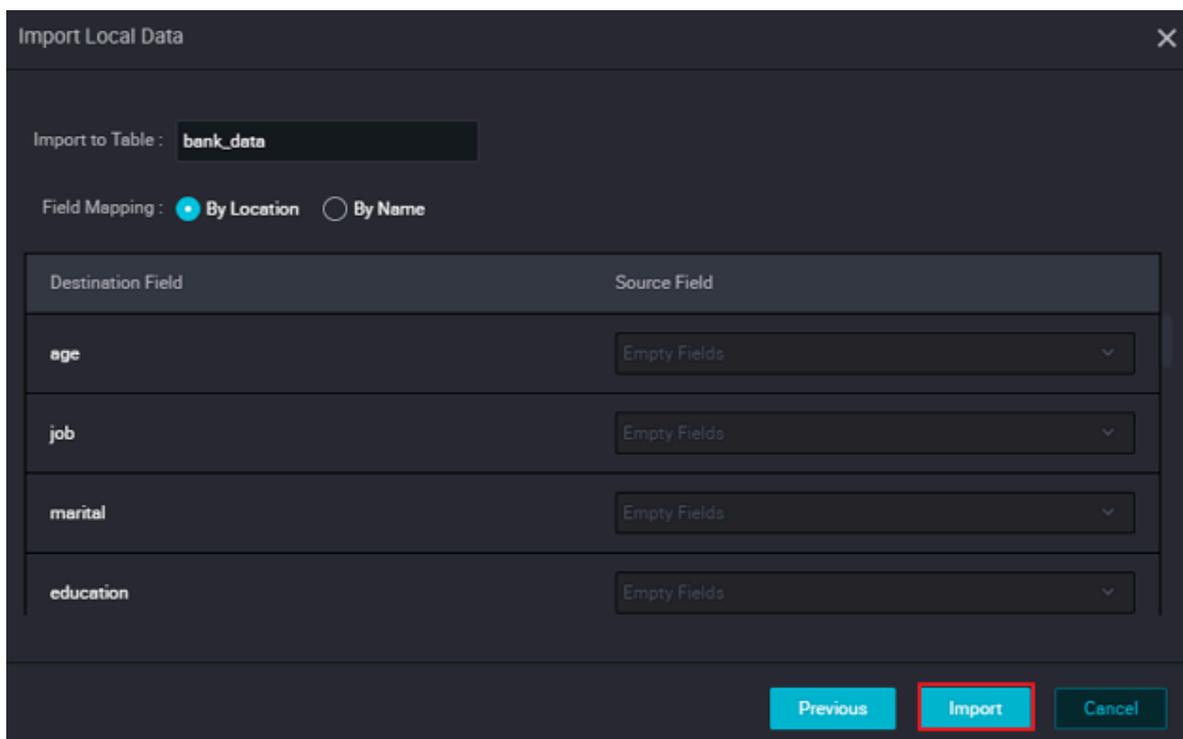
2. Select a local data file, configure the import information, and click Next,



3. Enter at least two letters to search the table by name. Select the table for the data to be imported, for example, bank_data.



4. Select the field matching method ("Match by Position" used in this example) and click Import ,



Import Local Data

Import to Table :

Field Mapping : By Location By Name

Destination Field	Source Field
age	Empty Fields
job	Empty Fields
marital	Empty Fields
education	Empty Fields

Previous **Import** Cancel

After the file is imported, the system returns the number of lines that were successful in the data import or an exception that failed.

Other data import methods

- Create a Data Synchronization task

This method applies to saving RDS, MySQL, SQL Server, PostgreSQL, MaxCompute, OSS, DRDs, OSS data from a variety of data sources, such as, Oracle, FTP, DM, HDFS, and MongoDB.

For details on creating data synchronization tasks with DataWorks, see [creating a data synchronization task](#).

- Local file uploads

This file upload method is suitable for .txt and .csv files smaller than 10M, and the target supports both partition and non-partition tables, but does not support Chinese partition.

For DataWorks local file upload, see preceding local data upload to bank_data for details.

- Upload files using the tunnel command

This method applies to local files and other resource files greater than 10M in size.

Upload and download the data through tunnel commands provided by the [MaxCompute client](#), when local data files need to be uploaded to the partition table, so they can be uploaded using the client tunnel command. See [Tunnel command actions](#) for details.

Next steps

You have learned how to create a table and upload data now. You can go to the next topic, which will show you how to create a work flow for further data analysis and project space computing . For more information, see [creating a workflow](#).

3 Step 2: Create a Business Flow

This topic uses create business flow as an example to describe how to create nodes and configure dependencies in your business flow to facilitate the design and presentation of steps and sequences of data analysis. This article briefly explains how to use the data development function to further analyze and calculate the workspace data.

DataWorks data development features support visual drag-and-drop in the business flow to complete inter-node dependency settings. The data flow and dependencies are implemented in the form of operational business flow. Currently supports multiple task types, such as MaxCompute SQL, data synchronization, open_mr, shell, machine learning, and virtual nodes. For specific usage methods for each task type, see [Node types overview](#).

Prerequisites

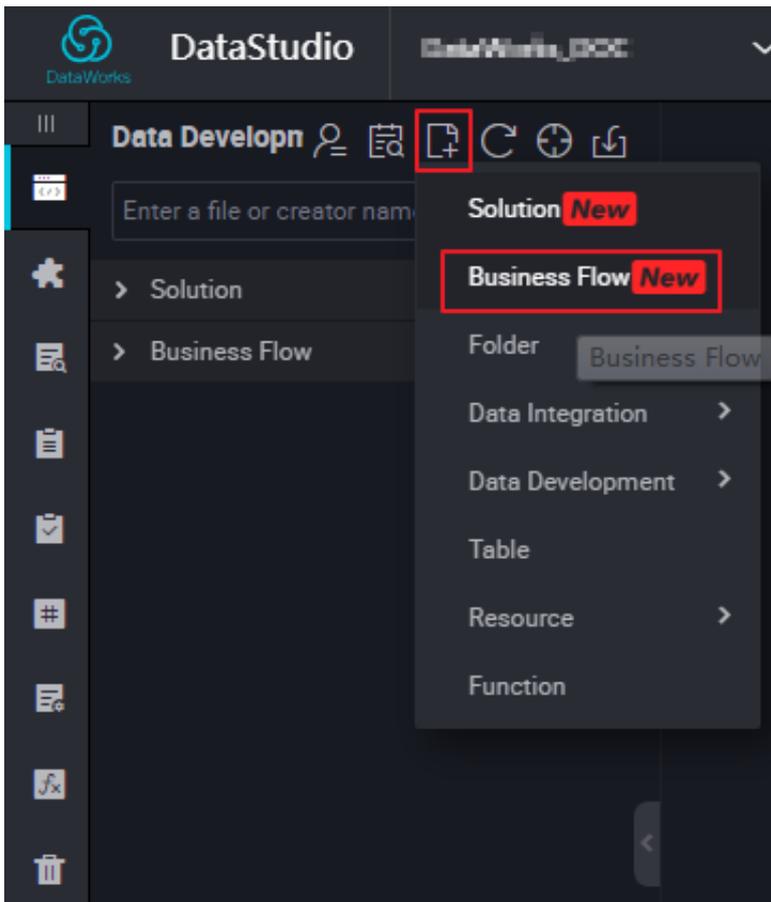
Make sure you have [built the table and uploaded the data](#), prepare the business data table bank_data and data in the workspace, as well as the result table.

Procedure

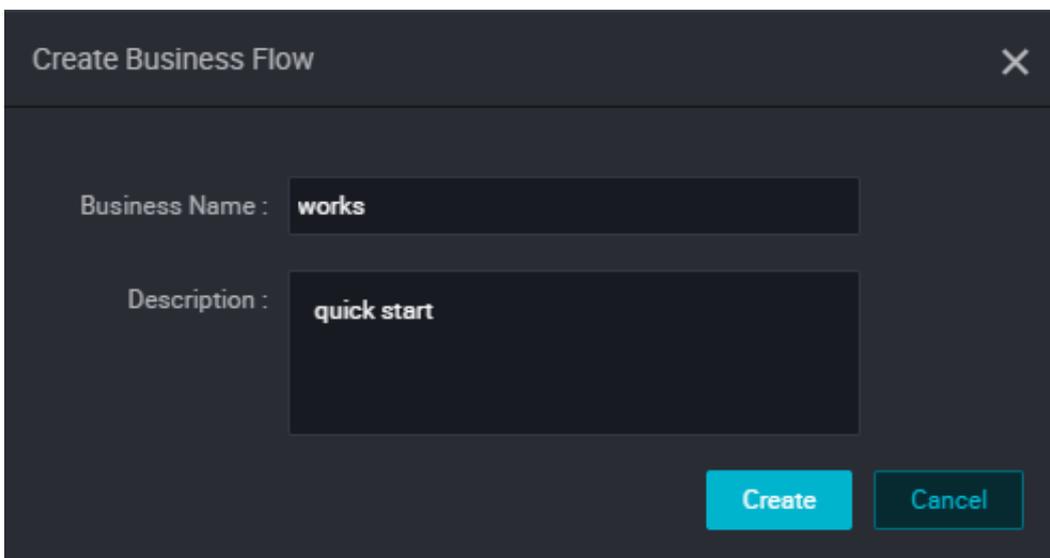
Create a business flow

1. After [Create Workspace](#), click Enter workspace in the corresponding project.

2. Go to the DataStudio page and select create > business flow.



3. Enter the name and description of the business flow.



Create a node and dependency on the flow canvas

This section shows how to create a virtual node “start” and a MaxCompute SQL node “insert_data” , and to configure “insert_data” to depend on “start” .

**Note:**

- The virtual node is a control-type node that does not affect data during business flow operation and is only used to control O&M of downstream nodes.
- When a virtual node depends on other nodes and the status is manually set to error by the O&M personnel, downstream nodes that have not run yet cannot be triggered. This prevents further propagation of erroneous upstream data during the O&M flow. For more information, see the section on virtual nodes in [Node types overview](#).
- The upstream task of a virtual node in a business flow is typically set as the root node of the project, the format of the Project root node is: Project name _ root.

We recommend you create a virtual node as the root node to control the whole business flow when designing a flow.

1. Double-click the virtual node and enter the node name start.

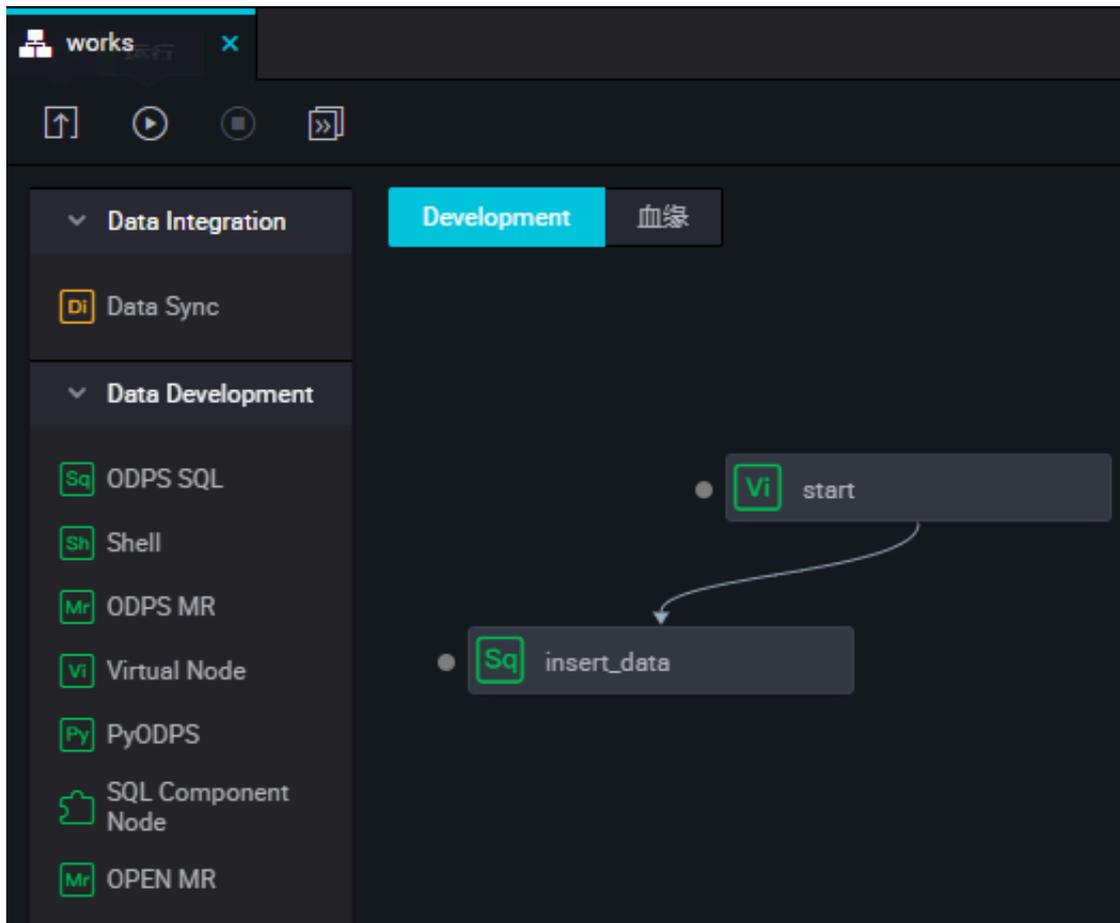
The screenshot shows a 'Create Node' dialog box with the following fields and values:

- Node Type: Virtual Node
- Node Name: start
- Destination Folder: Business Flow/works

Buttons: Submit, Cancel

2. Double-click MaxCompute SQL to enter the node name “insert_data” .

- Click the start node, and draw a line between start and insert_data to make insert_data a dependency on start, as shown in the following figure:



Editing code in the MaxCompute SQL Node

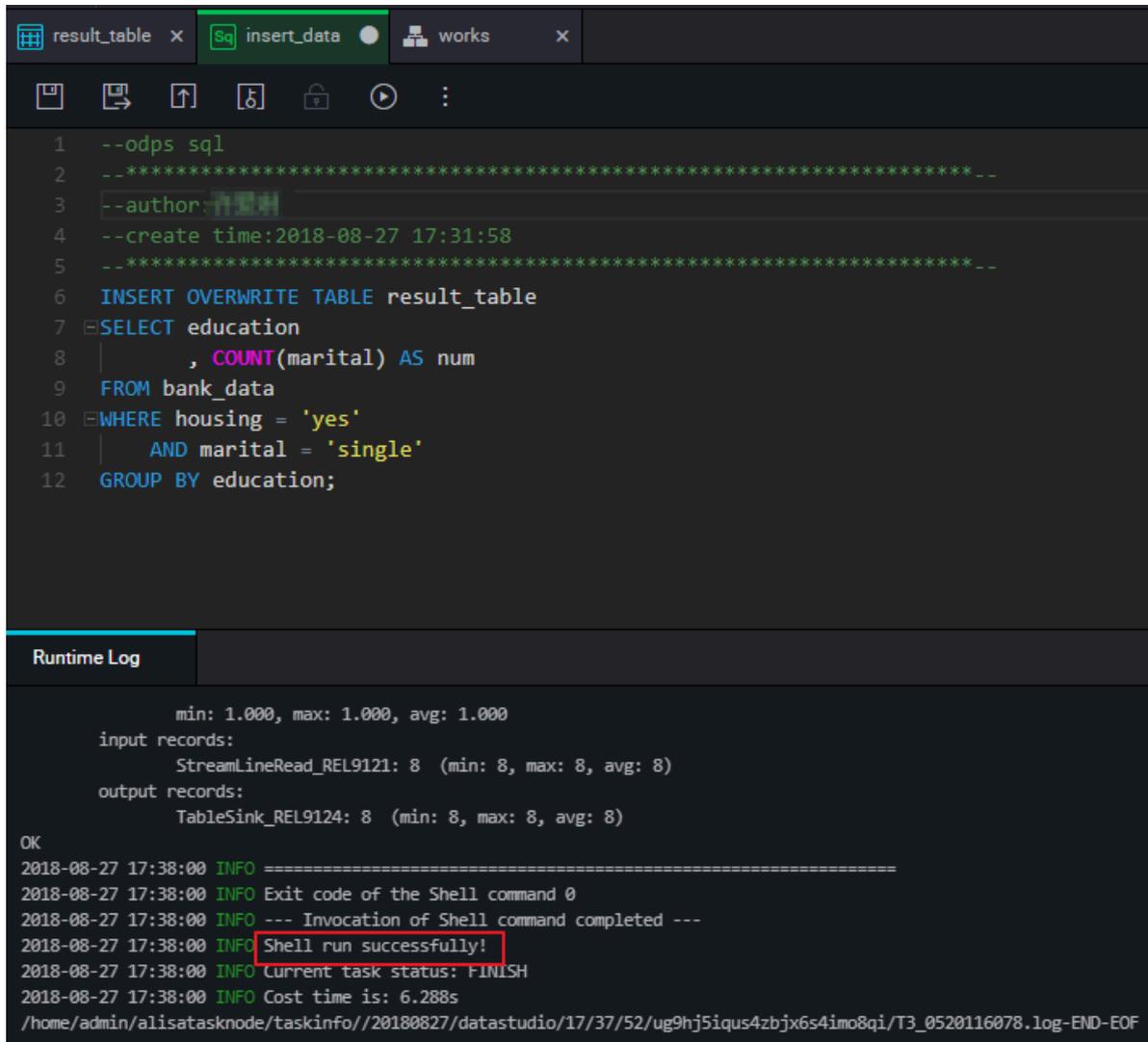
This section describes how to use SQL code in the MaxCompute SQL node insert_data to query the number of mortgages available for individuals with different educational backgrounds and save results for analysis or display by the following nodes.

The SQL statements are as follows. For more information about the syntax, see [MaxCompute SQL](#).

```
INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE result_table -- Insert data to
result_table
SELECT education
, COUNT ( marital ) AS num
FROM bank_data
WHERE housing = ' yes '
AND marital = ' single '
GROUP BY education
```

Run and debug MaxCompute SQL

1. After editing the SQL statements in the insert_data node, click Save to prevent code loss.
2. Click Run to view the operations logs and results,



The screenshot displays the DataWorks IDE interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'result_table', 'insert_data', and 'works'. The 'insert_data' tab is active, showing a SQL editor with the following code:

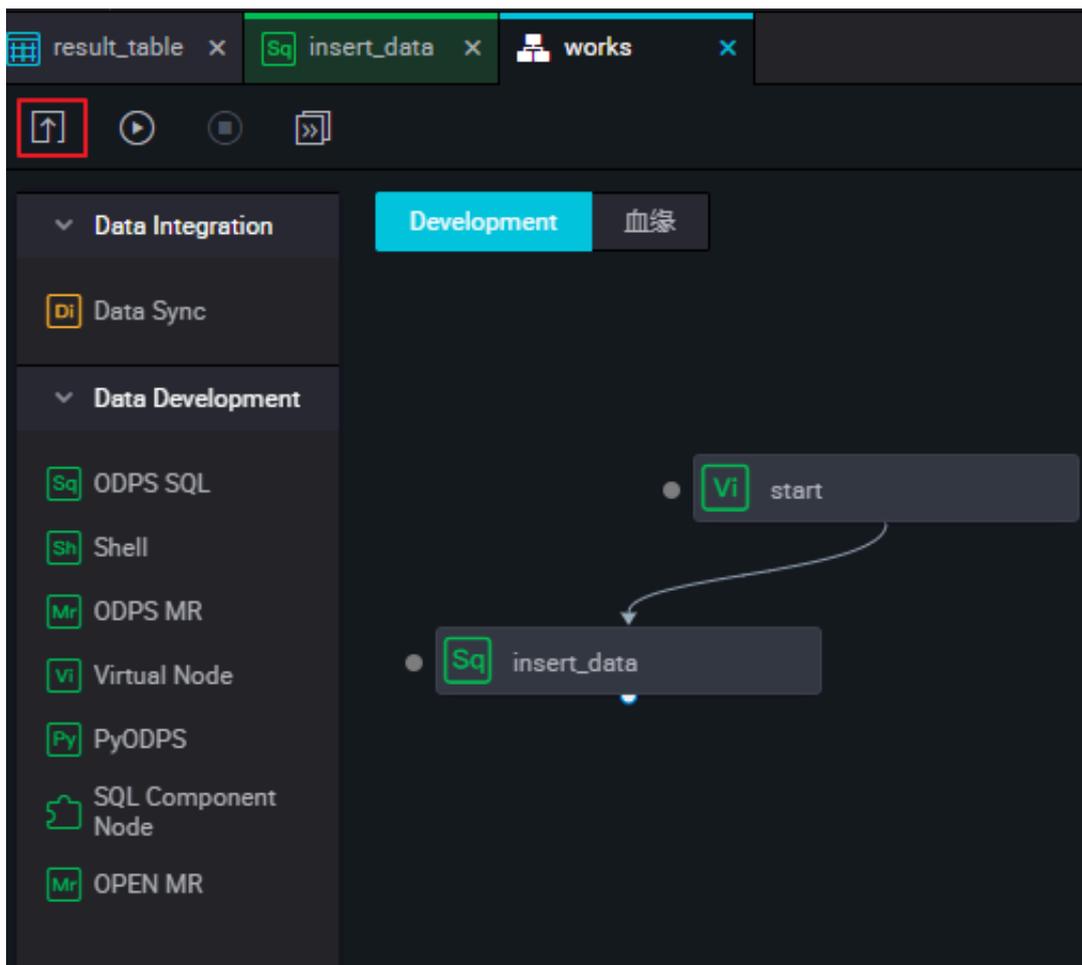
```
1 --odps sql
2 _*****_
3 --author: 阿四
4 --create time:2018-08-27 17:31:58
5 _*****_
6 INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE result_table
7 SELECT education
8     , COUNT(marital) AS num
9 FROM bank_data
10 WHERE housing = 'yes'
11     AND marital = 'single'
12 GROUP BY education;
```

Below the editor is the 'Runtime Log' section, which contains the following output:

```
min: 1.000, max: 1.000, avg: 1.000
input records:
  StreamLineRead_REL9121: 8 (min: 8, max: 8, avg: 8)
output records:
  TableSink_REL9124: 8 (min: 8, max: 8, avg: 8)
OK
2018-08-27 17:38:00 INFO =====
2018-08-27 17:38:00 INFO Exit code of the Shell command 0
2018-08-27 17:38:00 INFO --- Invocation of Shell command completed ---
2018-08-27 17:38:00 INFO Shell run successfully!
2018-08-27 17:38:00 INFO Current task status: FINISH
2018-08-27 17:38:00 INFO Cost time is: 6.288s
/home/admin/alisatasknode/taskinfo//20180827/datastudio/17/37/52/ug9hj5iqus4zbx6s4imo8qi/T3_0520116078.log-END-EOF
```

Save and submit business flows

After running and debugging the MaxCompute SQL node “insert_data” , return to the flow page. Click Save and Submit the whole flow.



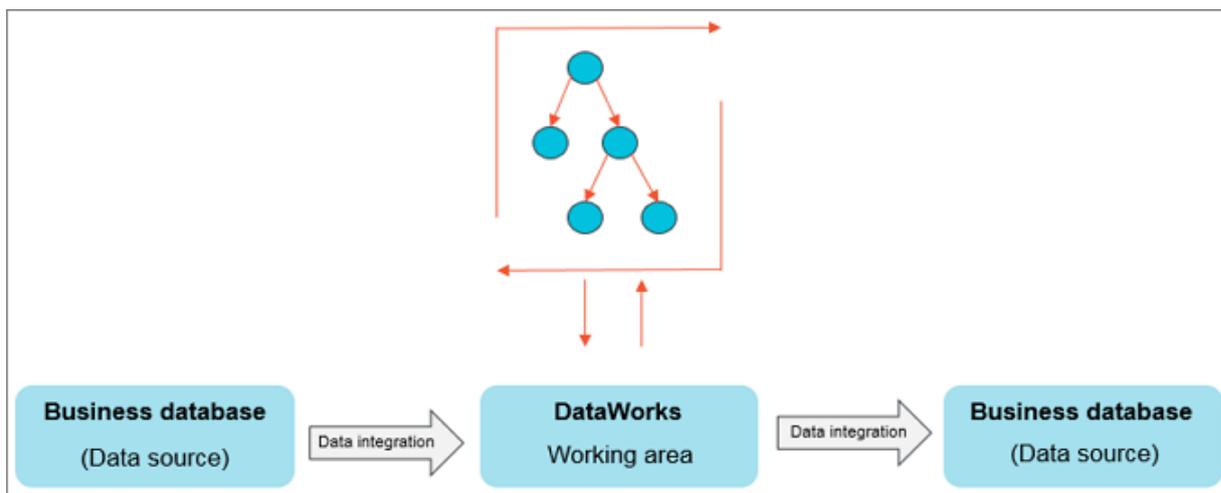
Subsequent steps

Now you have learned how to create, save, and submit the business flow. You can proceed to the next topic which shows how to create a synchronization task to export data to the different types of data sources. For more information, see [create synchronization task export results](#).

4 Step 3: Create a synchronization task

This topic uses MySQL Data sources as an example, to show how to export data from MaxCompute to a MySQL data source through the data integration feature.

In DataWorks, data integration is typically used to periodically import business data generated in your system into the workspace after the SQL task calculation. The calculation results are periodically exported to the data source that you specify, for further details or running usage.



Currently, the following data sources can be imported or exported from the workspace through the data integration function: RDS, MySQL, SQL Server, PostgreSQL, MaxCompute, ApsaraDB for Memcache, DRDS, OSS, Oracle, FTP, DM, Hdfs, MongoDB, and so on. For more information, see [Supported data sources](#).

Prerequisites

- If you are using a on-premises database on ECS, you need to [add security groups](#) to your ECS.
- If you are using data sources such as RDS or MongoDB, you need to [add a white list](#) to the data source console.



Note:

If you use a custom resource group to schedule the RDS data synchronization task, you must add the IP address of the computer hosting the custom resource group to the RDS whitelist.

Procedure

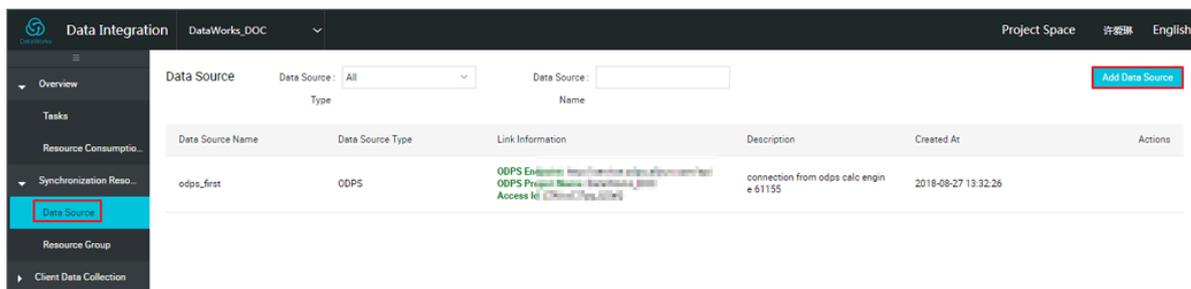
Add data source



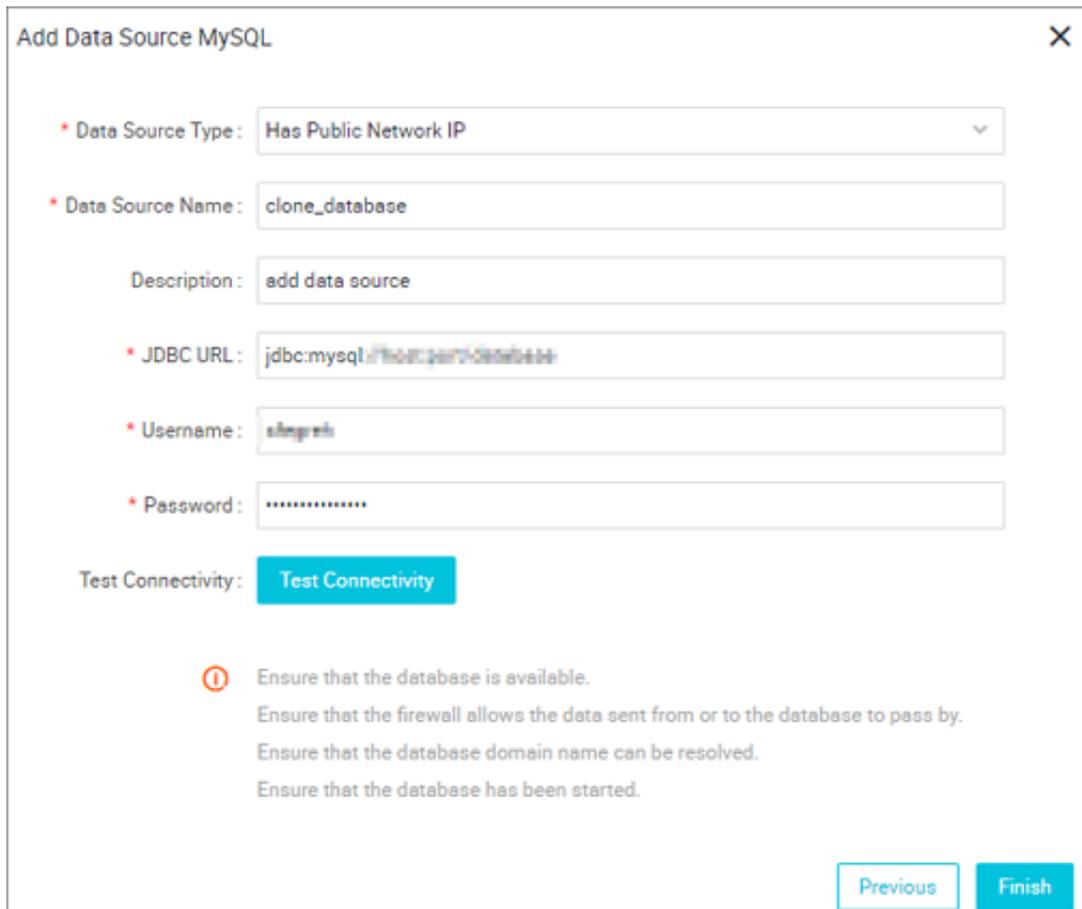
Note:

Only the Project Administrator role can create new data sources, and members of other roles can view data sources only.

1. Log on to the [DataWorks management console](#) as the Project Administrator.
2. Select enter workspace in the corresponding item actions column under the list of items.
3. Click data integration in the top menu bar.
4. Click data sources in the left-hand navigation bar.
5. Click add data source in the upper-right corner.



6. Enter each configuration item in the Add Data Source dialog box.



- **Data Source Type:** With a public IP address.
- **Data Source Name:** The name must contain letters, numbers, and underlines, but cannot begin with a number or underline. For example: abc_1123.
- **Data Source Description:** The description cannot exceed 80 characters.
- **JDBC URL:** `jdbc : mysql : // host : port / database` .
- **User name/Password:** The user name and password used to connect to the database.

For configuration instructions of different data source types, see [Data source configuration](#).

7. (Optional) Click **Test Connectivity** after entering all the required information in the relevant fields.
8. If the test connectivity is successful, click **Finish**.



Note:

Make sure the target MySQL database contains tables.

Create the table `odps_result` in MySQL database. The statements used for table creation are as follows:

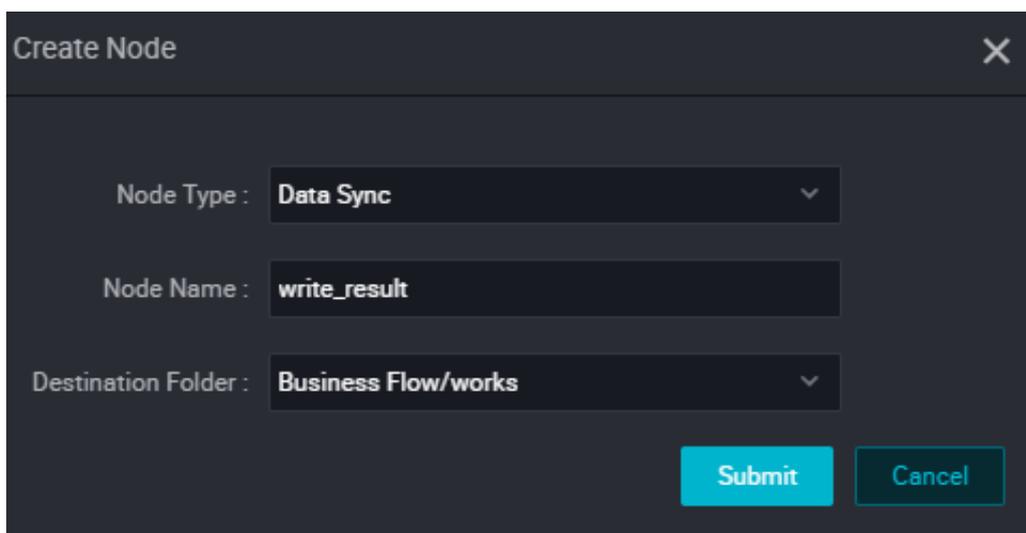
```
CREATE TABLE `ODPS_RESULT` (  
  `education` varchar(255) NULL ,  
  `num` int(10) NULL  
)
```

After the table has been built, you can execute the `desc odps_result;` to view the table details.

Creating and configuring synchronization node

This section shows how to create and configure the synchronization node `write_result`, and write data from `result_table` to the MySQL database. The specific steps are as follows.

1. Create the node `write_result`, as shown in the following figure.

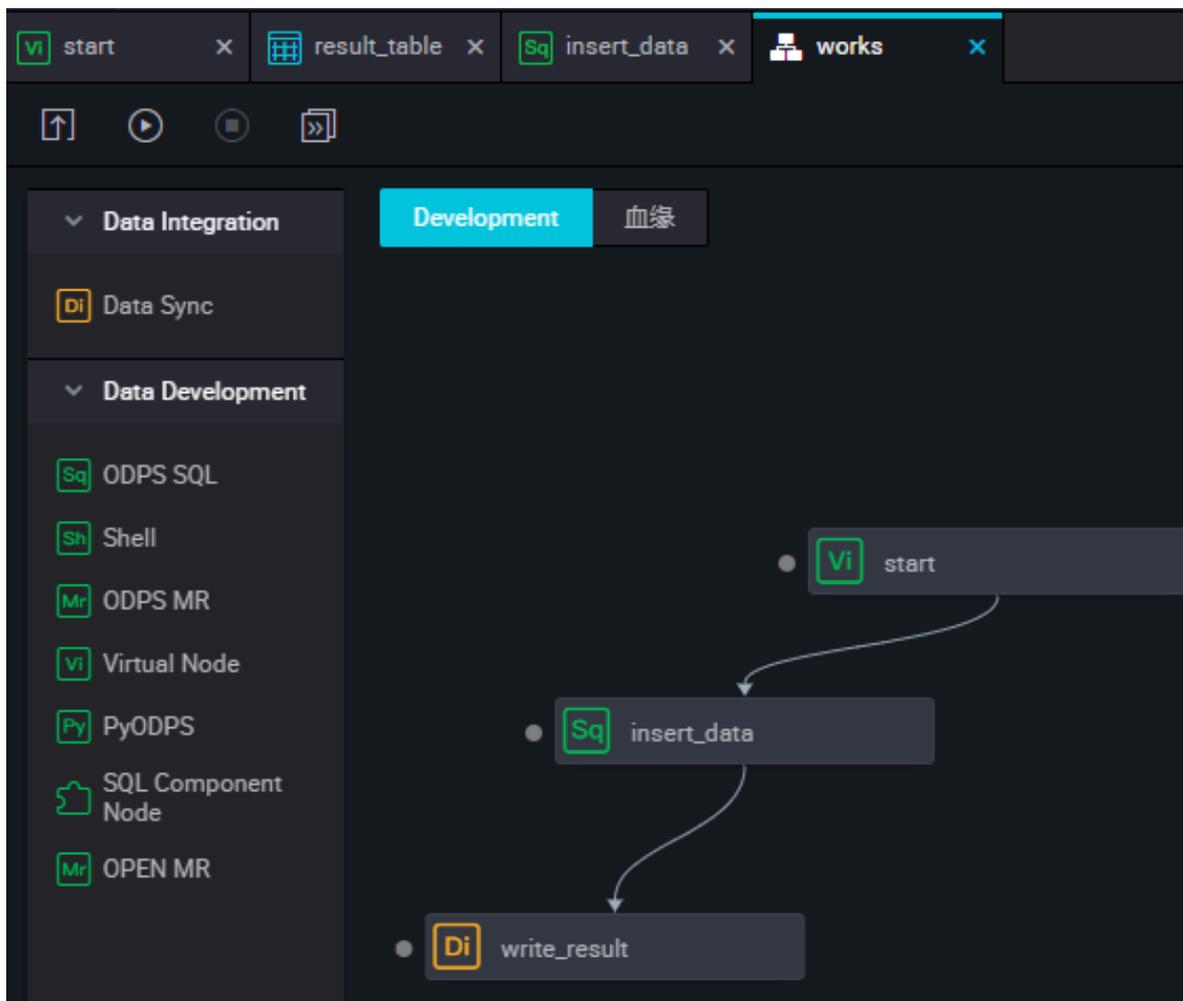


The screenshot shows a 'Create Node' dialog box with the following configuration:

- Node Type: Data Sync
- Node Name: write_result
- Destination Folder: Business Flow/works

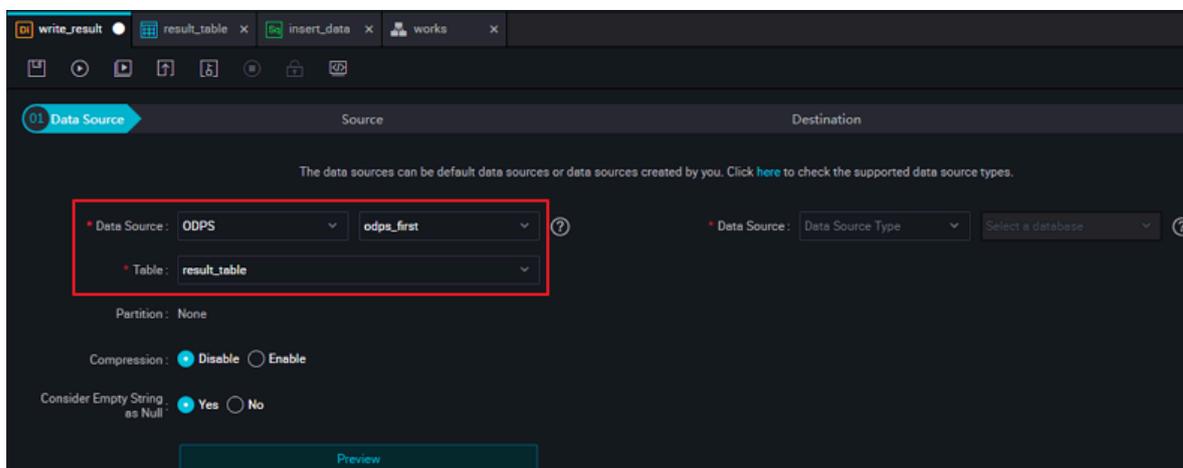
Buttons: Submit, Cancel

2. Sets the dependencies between nodes so the write_result node is dependent on the insert_data node.



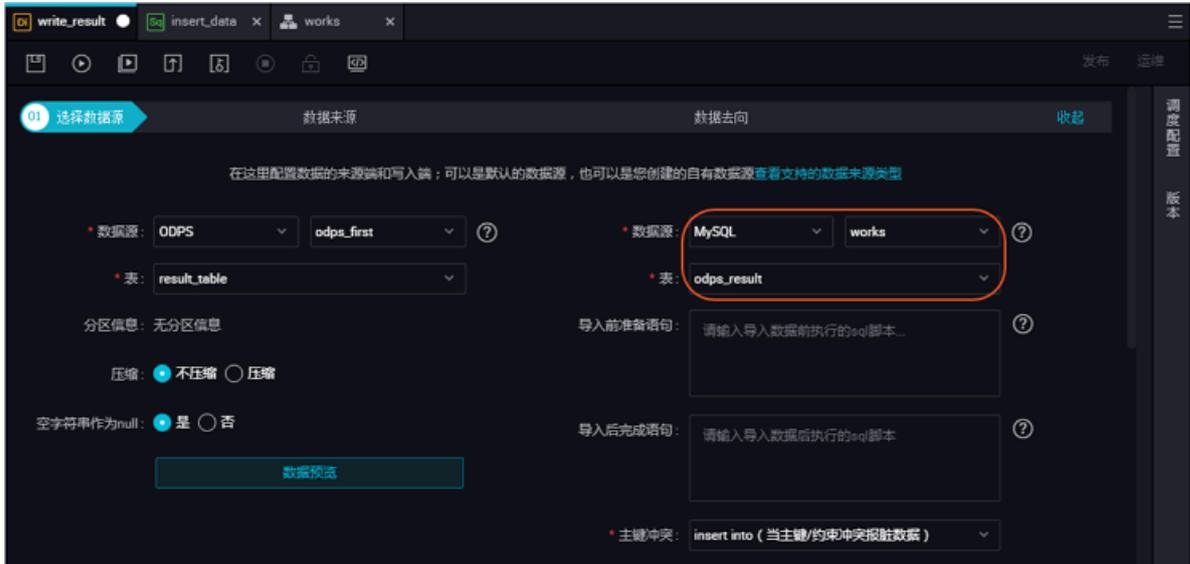
3. Select the source.

Select the MaxCompute data source and the source table result_table and click Next.



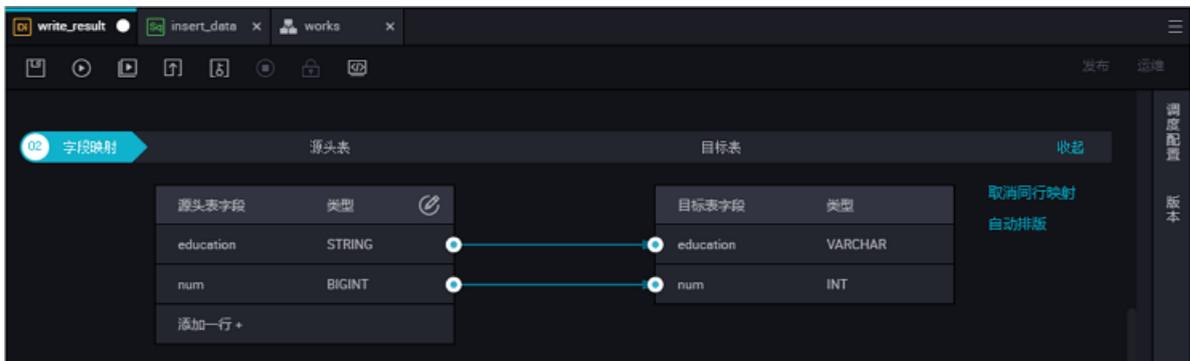
4. Select a Target.

Select the MySQL data source and target table ODPS _result, and click Next.



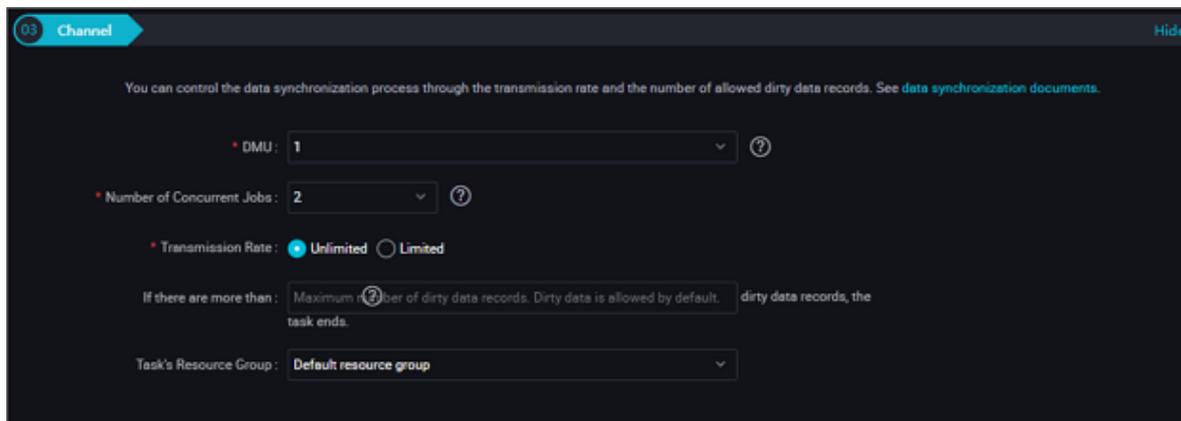
5. Map the fields.

Select mapping between fields. You need to configure the field mapping relationships. The "Source Table Fields" on the left correspond one to one with the "Target Table Fields" on the right.



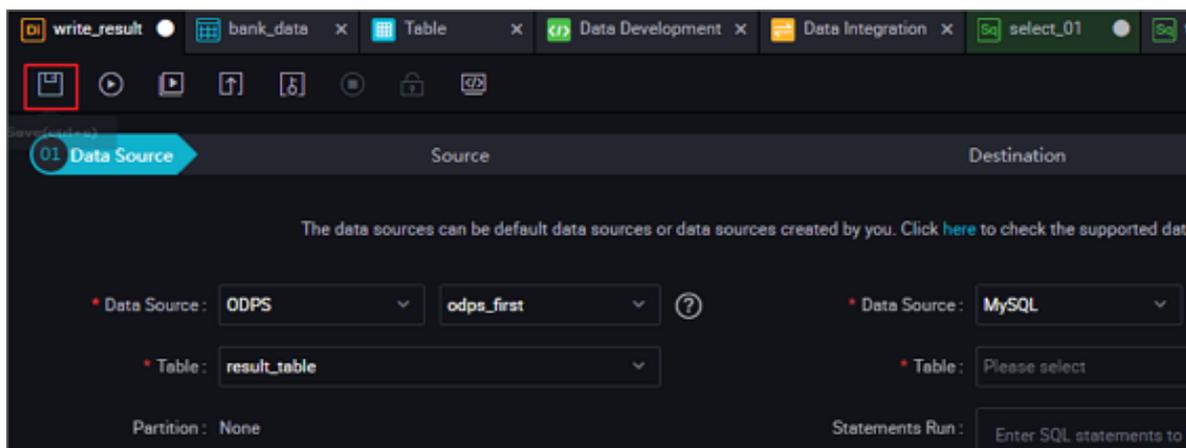
6. Control the channel.

Click Next to configure the maximum job rate and dirty data check rules.



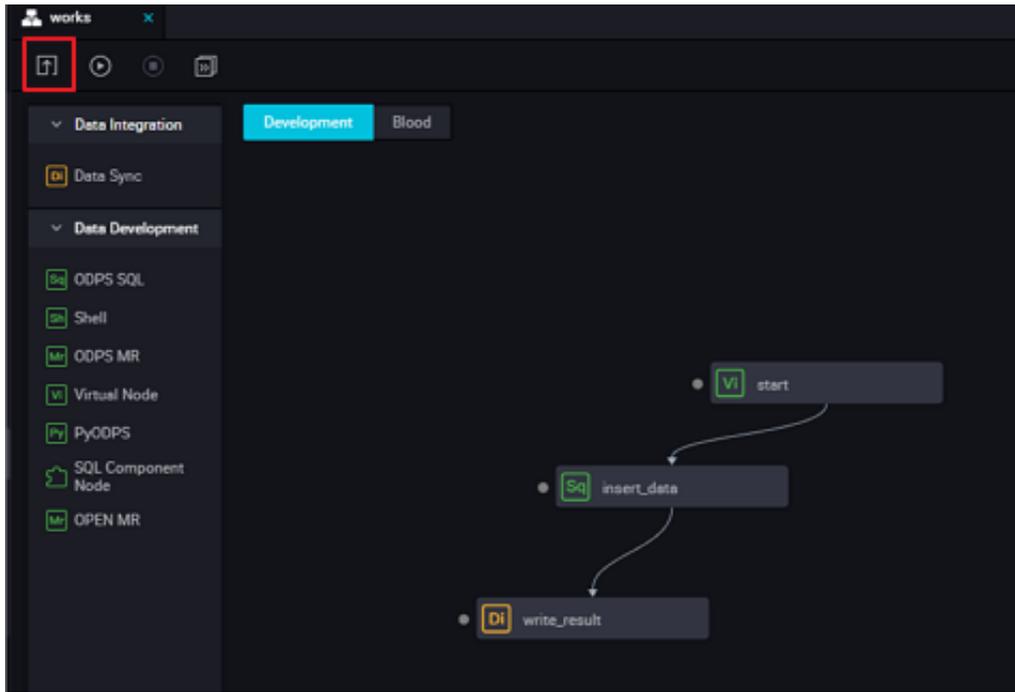
7. Preview and store.

After completing the above configuration, scroll the mouse up and down to view the task configuration, and if it is not configured, click Save.



Submit a data synchronization task

Once the synchronization task is saved, click Submit to submit the task to the scheduling system. The scheduling system automatically and periodically runs the task from the second day according to the configuration attributes.



Subsequent steps

Now, you know how to create a synchronization task and export data to different data sources. Continue to the next topic to learn how to set scheduling attributes and dependencies for a synchronization task. For more information, see [setting schedule properties and dependencies](#) for tasks.

5 Step 4: Scheduling and dependency settings

This article takes the "write_result" created in [creating synchronization tasks](#) as an example, configure its scheduling cycle as weekly scheduling, introduces the scheduling configuration and task operations features of DataWorks.

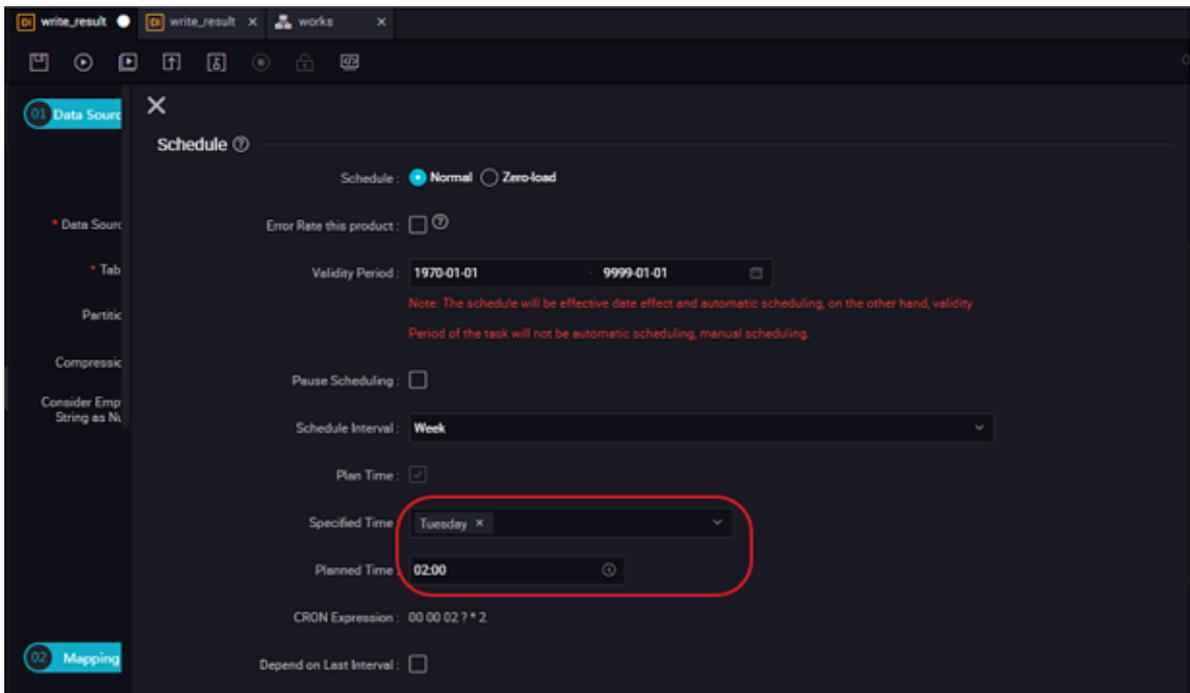
DataWorks provides powerful scheduling capabilities including time-based or dependency-based task trigger functions to perform tens of millions of tasks accurately and timely each day, based on DAG relationships. It supports scheduling by minutes, hours, days, weeks, and months. For more information, see [Create a synchronization task](#).

Procedure

Configure the scheduling attribute of a synchronization task

1. Select data development > task Development page.
2. Double-click the synchronization task (write_result) that you want to configure).

- Click schedule configuration on the right to configure scheduling properties for the task.

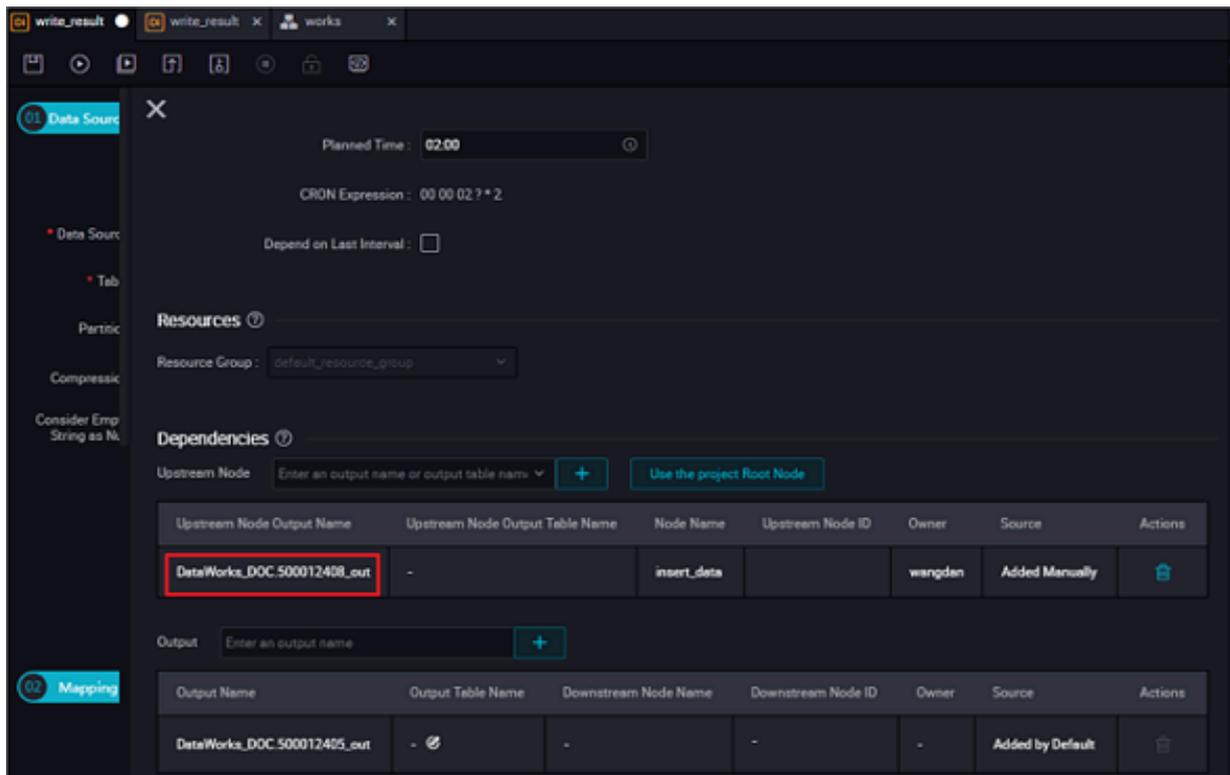


Parameters:

- **Scheduling status:** The task is paused when this parameter is selected.
- **Error retry:** Error retry is enabled when this parameter is selected.
- **Start date:** The date that the task takes effect can be set based on requirements.
- **Scheduling period:** The operating cycle of the task can be set by month, week, day, hour, and minute. For example, a task can be scheduled weekly.
- **Specific time:** The specific task operating time. For example, you can set up the task to run at 02:00 every Tuesday.

Configure dependency properties for a synchronization task

After completing the synchronization task schedule properties configuration, you can configure its deployment dependency properties.



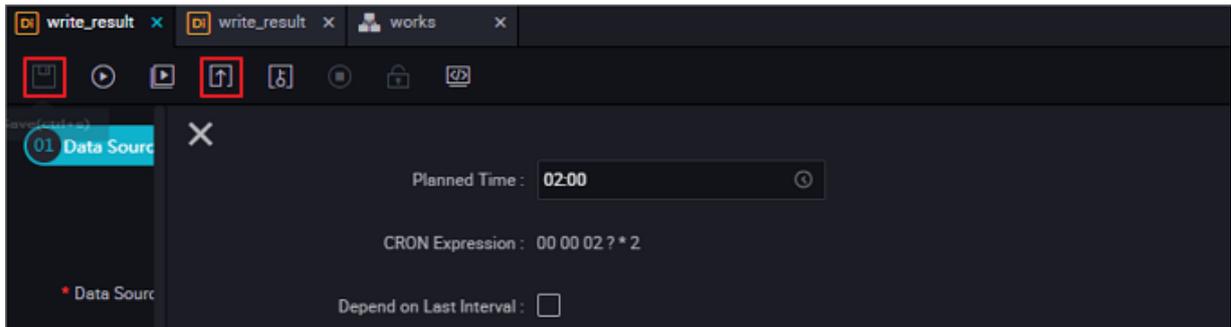
You can configure an upstream dependency for a task. In this way, even if the current task instance reaches the scheduled time, the task only runs after the instance of the upstream task is completed.

The configuration in the preceding figure indicates that the instances of the current task are triggered only after the upstream task 'write_result' is finished. You can enter work in the upstream task to configure an upstream task for 'write_result'.

If no upstream tasks are configured, then, by default, the current task is triggered by the project. As a result, the default upstream task of the current task is 'project_start' in the scheduling system. By default, a 'project_start' task is created as a root task for each project.

Submit a data synchronization task

Save the synchronization task 'write_result' and click Submit to submit it to the scheduling system.



The system automatically generates an instance for the task at each time point according to the scheduling attribute configuration and periodically runs the task from the second day only after a task is submitted to the scheduling system.



Note:

If the task is submitted after 23:30, the scheduling system automatically cycle-generate instances from the third day and run on time.

Subsequent steps

Now you know how to set a synchronization task scheduling attribute and dependency, now you can continue to the next topic to learn how to perform periodic O&M for submitted tasks and view the log troubleshooting results. For more information, see [cycle care operations and check for log ranking errors](#).

6 Step 5: O&M and view log troubleshooting results

This topic describes how to implement task operations.

In the previous operations, you set a synchronization task to run at 02:00 every Tuesday. After the task is submitted, you can view the automatic operation results in the scheduling system the next day.

To check whether the instance schedule and dependency are operating as expected, DataWorks provides three triggering methods: test run, data population, and periodic running, which are described as follows:

- **Test run:** The task is triggered manually. If you need to check the timing and operation of a single task, test run is recommended.
- **Data population:** The task is triggered manually. This method applies if you need to check the timing and dependencies of multiple tasks or re-execute data analysis and computing from a root task.
- **Periodic running:** The task is triggered automatically. After successful submission, the scheduling system automatically generates task instances at different time points starting from 00:00 the next day. It checks whether upstream instances of each instance can run successfully according to the scheduled time. If all the upstream instances run successfully at the scheduled time, the current instance runs automatically.



Note:

The scheduling system periodically generates instances based on the same rules that apply to both manual and automatic triggering modes.

- The period can be set to monthly, weekly, daily, hourly, or even by minutes. The scheduling system always generates an instance for the task on a specified day or at a specified time.
- The scheduling system regularly runs the instance on a specified date and generates operation logs.

- Instances rather than a specified date does not run, and their statuses are directly changed to “Successful” if the running conditions are met. Therefore, no running logs are generated.

For more operational and functional instructions, see [Task operations](#).

Test

Manually trigger a test

1. On the Cycle Task page, locate the task that you want to run, and click Test.

Name	Node ID	Modified At	Task Type	Owner	Schedule Type	Actions
ftp_sync	700000461345	2018-08-31 12:26:00	Data Integration	wangdan	Day Schedule	DAG Test Retroactive Insertion
rpt_user_info_d	700000461555	2018-08-31 10:21:22	ODPS_SQL	wangdan	Day Schedule	DAG Test Retroactive Insertion
ods_log_info_d	700000461554	2018-08-31 10:21:19	ODPS_SQL	wangdan	Day Schedule	DAG Test Retroactive Insertion
ods_log_info_d	700000461553	2018-08-31 10:21:15	ODPS_SQL	wangdan	Day Schedule	DAG Test Retroactive Insertion
create_table_ddl	700000461344	2018-08-31 10:21:12	ODPS_SQL	wangdan	Day Schedule	DAG Test Retroactive Insertion
rds_sync	700000461346	2018-08-30 10:32:08	Data Integration	wangdan	Day Schedule	DAG Test Retroactive Insertion

2. Enter the business Date and click OK.

Stress Test

If the business date is selected before yesterday, the task is executed immediately.

If the business date is selected yesterday, you will need to wait until the scheduled time to execute the task.

* Stress Test name: P_write_result_20180723_220032

* Select Business Date: 2018-08-30

OK Cancel

3. Go to the Basic information page to view the task run status.

Basic Information

- rds_sync (ID: 700000461346) Dur: 08-31 00:12:04 ~ 00:13:38 (dur 1m34s)
- ftp_sync (ID: 700000461345) Dur: 08-31 00:12:16 ~ 00:15:31 (dur 3m15s)
- create_table_ddl (ID: 700000461344) Dur: 08-31 00:11:05 ~ 00:11:49 (dur 44s)
- workshop_start (ID: 700000461343) Dur: 08-31 00:05:10 ~ 00:05:10 (dur 0s)
- rpt_user_info_d (ID: 700000461555) Dur: Idle

Production Environment. Please be cautious.

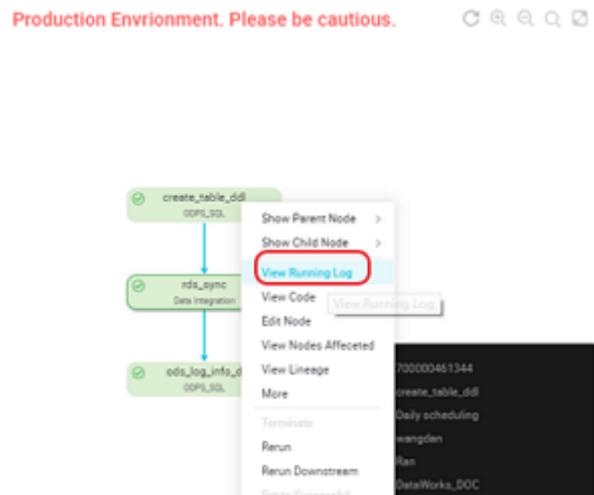
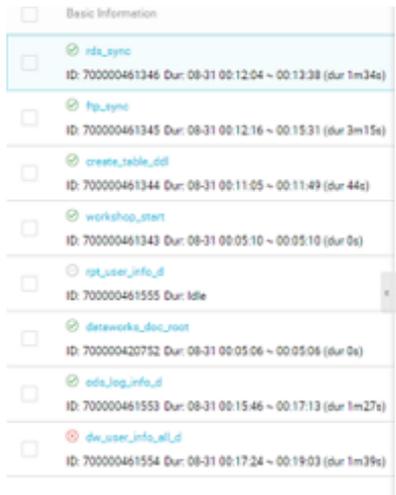
```

    graph TD
      A[create_table_ddl  
ODPS_SQL] --> B[rds_sync  
Data Integration]
    
```

View the information and operation logs of the test instance

You can see the instance DAG graph by selecting the appropriate task instance in the test instance page and clicking.

- Right-click an instance, you can view the instance's dependency details and perform specific actions such as stop, resume, and more.
- Double-click an instance to enter the pop up task properties, run log, operation log, code, and so on.



Note:

- In test run mode, the task is triggered manually. The task runs immediately as long as the set time is reached, regardless of the instance's upstream dependencies.
- The task write_result is configured to run every Tuesday morning, based on the instance generation rules described earlier in the topic. The business date selected by the test Runtime is Monday (business date = run date-1), the instance will actually run at 2. If it is not Monday, the instance is converted to a successful state at 2 points, and there is no log generation.

Replenishment data operation

Manually trigger data population

If you need to confirm the timing and dependencies of multiple tasks, or need to re-perform the data analysis calculation from a root task, you can select the O&M center > task list > cycle task page and click the replenishment data after the task, to enter multiple tasks scheduled at a certain period of time.

1. Select the O&M center > cycle task page and enter the task name.

2. Click replenishment data after the query results.



3. Set the business date for the replenishment data as "to", select the write_result node task, and click OK.

4. Click to view the replenishment data results.

View the information and operation logs of the data population instance

You can see the instance DAG graph by selecting the appropriate task instance.

- Right-click an instance, you can view the dependencies and details of this instance and perform specific actions such as stop, resume, and more.
- Double-click an instance to pop up task properties, run log, operation log, code, and so on.



Note:

- 2017-09-18 15:56:30. 919 [job-51109647] is the job ID in the preceding figure.
- In the preceding figure, the task failed because the source does not have the partition value in the synchronized table, resulting in a read error.
- The instance of a replenishment data task is day-to-day. For example, the task runs from 2017-09-15 to 2017-09-18, if the instance number 15 fails during this period, an instance of number 16 also will not run.
- The task write_result is configured to run every Tuesday morning, and based on the instance generation rules described earlier in the article. The business date selected by the replenishment data Runtime is Monday (business date = run date-1). The instance will run at 2 AM. If it is not Monday, the instance is converted to a successful state at 2 AM, and no log is generated.

Periodic automatic run

Under periodic automatic run mode, the scheduling system automatically triggers tasks according to all task scheduling configurations. Therefore, no operation portal

is provided. You can view the instance information and operation logs by using either of the following methods.

- Select the parameters such as the business date or the running date on the O&M center > cycle instance page, search for the instance that corresponds to the write_result task, and then right-click on the instance information and the run log.



实例名称	状态	任务类型	责任人	定时时间	业务日期	操作
write_result	未运行	数据同步	187320932100@163.com	2017-08-29 02:00:00	2017-08-28 00:00:00	终止运行 重试 更多
write_result	未运行	数据同步	187320932100@163.com	2017-08-28 00:00:00	2017-08-27 00:00:00	终止运行 重试 更多
write_result	未运行	数据同步	187320932100@163.com	2017-08-27 00:00:00	2017-08-26 00:00:00	终止运行 重试 更多
write_result	未运行	数据同步	187320932100@163.com	2017-08-26 00:00:00	2017-08-25 00:00:00	终止运行 重试 更多
write_result	未运行	数据同步	187320932100@163.com	2017-08-25 00:00:00	2017-08-24 00:00:00	终止运行 重试 更多

- You can see the instance DAG graph by selecting the appropriate task instance in the cycle instance page and clicking.
 - Right-click an instance, you can view the dependencies and details of this instance and perform specific actions such as stop, resume, and more.
 - Double-click an instance to pop up task properties, run log, operation log, code, and more.



The screenshot shows the DAG graph for the 'write_result' task instance. The graph displays a dependency on the 'test_canshu' task instance. The 'write_result' task instance is highlighted in blue, and its status is '未运行' (Not Running). The DAG graph shows a dependency on the 'test_canshu' task instance, which is also highlighted in blue. The 'test_canshu' task instance is also in the '未运行' state. The DAG graph shows a dependency on the 'test_canshu' task instance, which is also highlighted in blue. The 'test_canshu' task instance is also in the '未运行' state.



Note:

- The task is not running because the upstream task is not running.
- If the initial state of an instance of a task is “Not Run,” when the scheduled time arrives, the scheduling system checks all upstream instances of this instance are running successfully.
- The instance will be triggered only when all of its upstream instances are successful and its scheduled time is reached.

- **For a Not Run status instance , check all its upstream instances are successful and has reached its scheduled time.**