



## APPENDIX **D**

# Repository Views

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A view is a stored query accessible as a virtual table composed of the result set of a query. Unlike ordinary tables (base tables) in a relational database, a view does not form part of the physical schema; it is a dynamic and virtual table computed or collated from data in the database. Changing the data in a table alters the data shown in subsequent invocations of the view.

The advantages of repository views are as follows:

- Data security: Provides an additional level of table security by restricting access to a pre-determined set of rows and/or columns of a table.
- Provides an easy way to query data from different data sources like a single table.
- Useful when developing complex reports based on multiple tables.

This appendix contains the following sections:

- [Creating Repository Views, page D-1](#)
- [Using Views in Prime Provisioning, page D-2](#)

## Creating Repository Views

This section describes how to create views in Sybase repository and Oracle repository.

- [Creating Views Sybase Repository, page D-1](#)
- [Creating Views in Oracle Repository, page D-2](#)

## Creating Views Sybase Repository

### New and Upgrade Installation

All the views available in Prime Provisioning (see the [Using Views in Prime Provisioning, page D-2](#)) are created as part of the new and upgrade installation of Prime Provisioning 6.3.

## Creating Views in Oracle Repository

### New and Upgrade Installation

To create repository views (see the [Using Views in Prime Provisioning, page D-2](#)) in new and upgrade installation of Prime Provisioning 6.3, follow these steps:

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**Step 1** Copy the **schema.tar** file to the Oracle server and then extract all files into a directory.



**Note** The schema information is held in the schema.tar file in the software package. Obtain the correct package (schemas can change between packages) and extract the **schema.tar** file from the package.

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**Step 2** Navigate to the directory containing the expanded schema, then go to the **ddl/6.0** sub-directory.

**Step 3** Run the command **sqlplus**.

**Step 4** Log in as sysdba and provide the DBA privileges to the Prime Provisioning user using the command: **GRANT DBA, CONNECT, RESOURCE TO <isc\_user>;**

**Step 5** Log in with the username and password previously created.

**Step 6** Enter the SQL command **start DBViews.sql;**  
This will create all the views in Oracle repository.

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## Using Views in Prime Provisioning

The different views available in Prime Provisioning are as follows:

- [Summary View, page D-2](#)
- [Site View, page D-4](#)
- [Customer View, page D-5](#)
- [Region View, page D-5](#)

### Summary View

You can query using the column name for summary view. [Table D-1](#) describes the column name and its type name.

**Table D-1** Summary view column names

Column Name	Type Name
SR_Number	Integer
SR_STATE	Integer
SR_Last_Modified_Time	Varchar

**Table D-1** Summary view column names (continued)

Column Name	Type Name
PE_Name	Varchar
PE_Interface	Varchar
PE_Interface_IPAddress	Varchar
CE_Name	Varchar
CE_Interface	Varchar
CE_Interface_IPAddress	Varchar
CE_Type	Integer
CE_Site_ID	Integer
CE_Site_Name	Varchar
VPN_Name	Varchar
VRF_Name	Varchar
Customer_ID	Integer
Customer_Name	Varchar
JOB_DESCRIPTION	Varchar

The description of the column name is as follows:

- **SR\_Number**—Service Request Number, represents the service request JOB ID that is available on the Service Request page in the Prime Provisioning GUI
- **SR\_STATE**—State of the Service Request and the following table maps the value in the database and its associated state:

Database Value	Associated State
-1	UNKNOWN
0	All States
1	Requested
2	Pending
3	Failed Deploy
4	InValid
5	Deployed
6	Broken
7	Functional
8	Lost
9	Closed
10	Failed Audit
11	Wait Deploy
12	In Progress

- SR\_Last\_Modified\_Time—last modified time of SR based on the current state of the SR
- PE\_Name—PE Host Name
- PE\_Interface—PE Interface Name associated with SR.
- PE\_Interface\_IPAddress—IP address of the PE interface
- CE\_Name—CE Host Name
- CE\_Interface—CE interface name associated with SR
- CE\_Interface\_IPAddress—IP address of the CE interface
- CE\_Type—Management type of the CE Device, the following table maps the value in the database and the CE Management Type:

Database Value	CE Management Type
-1	UNKNOWN
0	Managed
1	UnManaged
2	Managed - Management LAN
3	UnManaged - Management LAN
4	Directly Connected
5	Directly Connected Management Host
6	Multi-VRF
7	Un Managed Multi-VRF

- CE\_Site\_ID—Site ID of the CE
- CE\_Site\_Name—Site name of the CE
- VPN\_Name—VPN name associated with SR
- VRF\_Name—VRF name associated with SR
- Customer\_ID—Customer ID
- Customer\_Name—Customer Name
- JOB\_DESCRIPTION—Job description of MPLS SR

An example for the summary view query is as follows:

```
select SR_Number, PE_Name, CE_Name, VPN_Name from Summary_View;
```

## Site View

You can query using the column name for site view. [Table D-2](#) describes the column name and its type name.

**Table D-2** Site view column names

Column Name	Type Name
SITE_ID	Integer
SITE_NAME	Varchar
CPE_Name	Varchar
LINK_ID	Integer

The description of the column name is as follows:

- SITE\_ID—Site ID
- SITE\_NAME—Site Name
- CPE\_Name—CPE name associated with the site
- LINK\_ID—Link ID of the CPE associated to a SR

An example for the site view query is as follows:

```
select Site_Id, Site_Name, CPE_Name, Link_ID from Site_View;
```

## Customer View

You can query using the column name for customer view. [Table D-3](#) describes the column name and its type name.

**Table D-3** Customer view column names

Column Name	Type Name
CUSTOMER_ID	Integer
CUSTOMER_CONTACT	Varchar

The description of the column name is as follows:

- CUSTOMER\_ID—Customer ID
- CUSTOMER\_CONTACT—Information about the customer

An example for the customer view query is as follows:

```
select * from Customer_View;
```

## Region View

You can query using the column name that is available for region view. [Table D-4](#) describes the column name and its type name.

**Table D-4**      *Region view column name*

Column Name	Type Name
PROVIDER_ID	Integer
REGION_ID	Integer
PE_NAME	Varchar

The description of the column name is as follows:

- PROVIDER\_ID—Provider ID
- REGION\_ID—Region ID of the provider
- PE\_NAME—PE Host Name associated to this Region

An example for the region view query is as follows:

```
select Region_Id, PE_Name from Region_View;
```