# Repository Views

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 C-1
- Using Views in Prime Provisioning, page C-2

# Creating Repository Views

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

- Creating Views Sybase Repository, page C-1
- Creating Views in Oracle Repository, page C-2

## Creating Views Sybase Repository

### New and Upgrade Installation

All the views available in Prime Provisioning (see the Using Views in Prime Provisioning, page C-2) are created as part of the new and upgrade installation of Prime Provisioning .7.1.

# Creating Views in Oracle Repository

## New and Upgrade Installation

To create repository views (see the Using Views in Prime Provisioning, page C-2) in new and upgrade installation of Prime Provisioning 6.5, follow these steps:

**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.

**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.

# Using Views in Prime Provisioning

The different views available in Prime Provisioning are as follows:

- Summary View, page C-2
- Site View, page C-4
- Customer View, page C-5
- Region View, page C-5

## Summary View

You can query using the column name for summary view. Table C-1 describes the column name and its type name.

*Table C-1      Summary View Column Names*

| Column Name | Type Name |
| --- | --- |
| SR_Number | Integer |
| SR_STATE | Integer |
| SR_Last_Modified_Time | Varchar |

*Table C-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 veiw. Table C-2 describes the column name and its type name.

*Table C-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 C-3 describes the column name and its type name.

*Table C-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 C-4 describes the column name and its type name.

*Table C-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;
```