Mercury IT Governance Center™

Reports Guide and Reference

Version: 6.0

MERCURY™

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About This Document

This document provides:

- Information about how to run reports: Chapter 2, *Running Reports*, on page 25
- Information about the Mercury-supplied reports, grouped by category:
  - Chapter 3, *Administrative Reports*, on page 45
  - Chapter 4, *Change Management Reports*, on page 81
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  - Chapter 7, *Time Management Reports*, on page 159
- Information about report types: Chapter 8, *Report Types*, on page 171
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- A complete list and short description of all the reports, by category: Appendix A: *Reports by Category* on page 361

Who Should Read This Document

This book is for all users of Mercury IT Governance Center™:

- End users
- User administrators
- Application developers or configurators
- System or instance administrators
- Database administrators

For More Information

For information about Mercury IT Governance Center audience types, see the *Guide to Documentation.*

Prerequisite Documents

This document presumes a basic working knowledge of Mercury IT Governance Center usage and application configuration. Documents that would help you to gain that knowledge include:

- *Getting Started*
- *Configuring the Standard Interface*
- *Key Concepts*

If you are working with the Reporting Meta Layer (RML), you also need to be an experienced system or database administrator and have basic Mercury IT Governance Center system knowledge, which is documented in the *System Administration Guide and Referenc*e.

For More Information

For more information about these documents, see the *Guide to Documentation*.

Related Documents

Related documents include:

- Documents in the End User category
- Guides in the Configuration category
- Documents in the Extensions category
- *Security Model Guide and Reference*

For More Information

For more information about these documents, see the *Guide to Documentation*.

Overview of Mercury IT Governance Center Reports

Mercury IT Governance Center provides a predefined set of HTML reports that allow users to view in a Web browser the current status of their Mercury IT Governance Center data.

When users choose to submit a report, they are presented with a set of filter fields in which they can specify the criteria for the report. The completed report shows only the data that match the criteria.

All Mercury IT Governance Center HTML reports are submitted and viewed from the standard interface.

Another type of report in Mercury IT Governance Center (not discussed in this document) are server reports, which gather administrative diagnostics and are submitted and viewed from the Workbench interface. For information about server reports, see the *System Administration Guide and Reference*.

Categories of Reports

Categories of reports include:

- **Administrative.** These reports are available to users with an administration license.

  Included in this category are reports related to the Mercury Open Interface:

  - Import Requests
  - Import Users
  - Run ITG Organization Unit Interface
  - Run ITG Package Interface
  - Run Workflow Transaction Interface

  For more information about these reports, see the *Open Interface Guide and Reference*.

- **Change Management.** These reports are available to users with Mercury Change Management™ application license.
- **Demand Management.** These reports are available to users with a Mercury Demand Management™ application license.

- **Financial Management.** Mercury Financial Management™ reports are available to users with an administration license or Mercury Time Management™ application license (depending on the report), and are described in Chapter 3, *Administrative Reports,* on page 45 or Chapter 7, *Time Management Reports,* on page 159.
- **Portfolio Management.** These reports are available to users with a Mercury Portfolio Management™ application license.
- **Program Management.** These reports are available to users with a Mercury Program Management™ application license.
- **Project Management.** These reports are are available to users with a Mercury Project Management™ application license.
- **Resource Management:**

  Mercury Resource Management™ reports are available as follows:

  - Contact Synchronization report is available to users with an administration license and is described in Chapter 3, *Administrative Reports,* on page 45.
  - Project Resource report and Project Task Assignment report are available to users with a Mercury Project Management application license and are described in Chapter 6, *Project Management Reports,* on page 137.
  - User Detail report is available to users with any application license and is described in Chapter 3, *Administrative Reports,* on page 45.
  - Work Allocation Details report is available to users with a Mercury Time Management application license, and is described in Chapter 7, *Time Management Reports,* on page 159.
- **Time Management.** These reports are available to users with a Mercury Time Management application license.
- **Extension.** These reports are available to users with the appropriate Mercury Change Management Extension license.

  These reports are described in the relevant Extension documentation:

  - *Mercury Change Management Extension for Oracle E-Business Suite Guide*

- *Mercury Change Management Extension for PeopleSoft Enterprise Guide*
- *Mercury Change Management Extension for SAP® Solutions Guide*

For More Information

For a complete list of reports by category, see Appendix A: *Reports by Category* on page 361.

Chapter

2

Running Reports

In This Chapter:

The Reports Menu

To access the screens that deal with HTML reports, use the **Reports** menu, as shown in *Figure 2-1*.

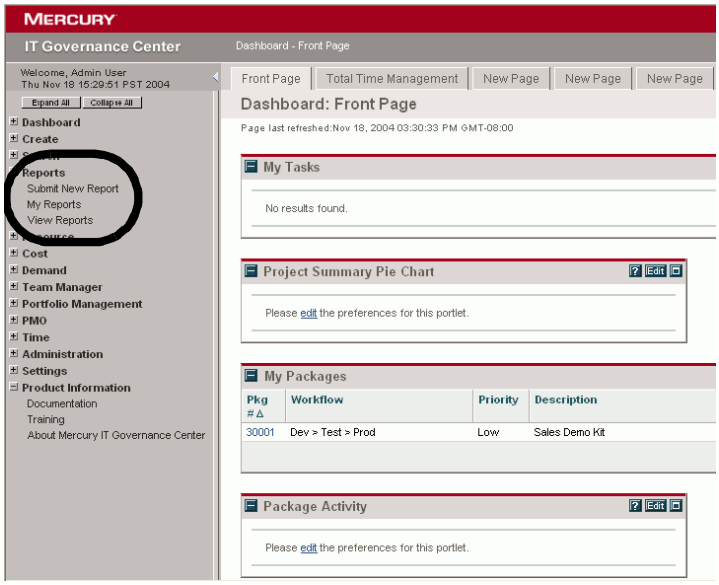

Figure 2-1. Reports menu in the standard interface

Note

For information about submitting and running Mercury IT Governance Server reports in the Workbench interface, see the *System Administration Guide and Reference*.

Submitting Reports

This section includes the procedure for submitting reports and the key screens related to the procedure.

Procedure

To submit a report in the standard interface:

1. Select **Reports > Submit New Report**, as shown in *Figure 2-1*.

   The Submit New Report page opens, as shown in *Figure 2-2*.

2. Select the report to be submitted, either from the Recently Submitted Reports section or from the Select Report by Category section, which are shown in *Figure 2-3* and *Figure 2-4*.

   Once a report is selected, the Submit Report page opens. This page has the following sections (as shown in *Figure 2-5*):

   - **Report Parameters**

     Contains the filter fields relevant to the selected report.

   - **Scheduling**

     Enables you to schedule when the report will be run, and if it is to be run on a periodic basis.

   - **Advanced Notifications**

     Enables you to set up email messages to be sent when the report completes.

   Each report type has its own set of fields. For information about a report's field definitions, see the description in:

   - The relevant chapter in this document (for example, to find information about Mercury Change Management reports, see Chapter 4, *Change Management Reports*, on page 81)

   - The appropriate Mercury Change Management Extension document (for example, to find out information about a PeopleSoft-related reports, see the *Mercury Change Management Extension for PeopleSoft Enterprise Guide*)

3. Enter and change information in the fields to define the report results you want.

   Required fields are marked with a red asterisk, as shown in *Figure 2-6*.

4. To add a notification (see *Figure 2-7* and *Figure 2-8*):

   a. Open the Advanced Notifications section.

   b. Click the **Add a Notification** button.

   c. Enter relevant information on the Add a Notification page.

   d. Click the **Add** button.

5. Click **Submit,** as shown in *Figure 2-9*.

   For reports that run immediately, the Submitted Report window opens (as shown in *Figure 2-10*). The status is refreshed until the report has completed.

   You can also schedule reports to run at other times.

   The completed report is displayed in a separate window, as shown in *Figure 2-11*.

6. To print the completed report, click **Print** (as shown in *Figure 2-11*).

The print feature is not available for all reports. If a given report does not have a **Print** button, use your browser's print facility.

Key Screens

The pages shown in this section relate to the procedure in the preceding section.

Submit New Report Page: Overview

Figure 2-2 shows an overview of the Submit New Report page. You can select reports from either the Recently Submitted Reports section (which contains up to five recently submitted reports) or by report category.

You have access to those report categories for which you are licensed. In addition, the list of available reports might be further restricted by security settings on individual report types. For more information about report security, see the *Security Guide and Reference*.

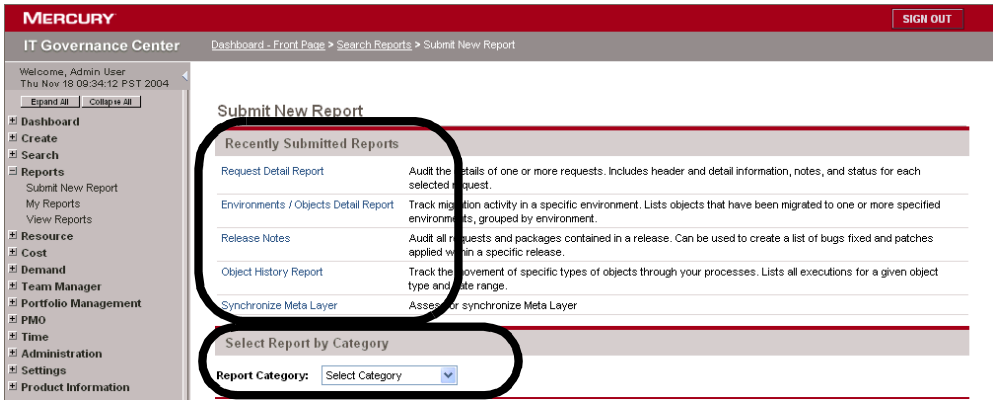

Figure 2-2. Submit New Report page: Overview

Submit New Report Page: Recently Submitted Reports Section

Figure 2-3 shows five recently submitted reports:

- Request Detail Report
- Environments / Objects Detail Report
- Release Notes Report
- Object History Report
- Synchronize Meta Layer

Clicking a report name brings up the Submit Report page (see *Figure 2-5*).

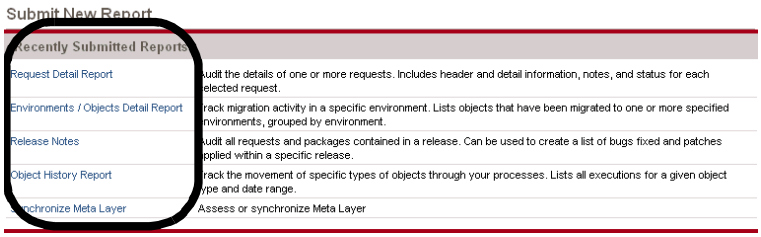

Figure 2-3. Submit New Report page: Recently Submitted Reports section

Submit New Report Page: Select Report by Category Section

Figure 2-4 shows a list of reports in the Change Management category. Clicking a report name brings up the Submit Report page.

Report categories available for submission are those the current user is licensed to submit. In addition, the list of available reports might be further restricted by security settings on individual report types.

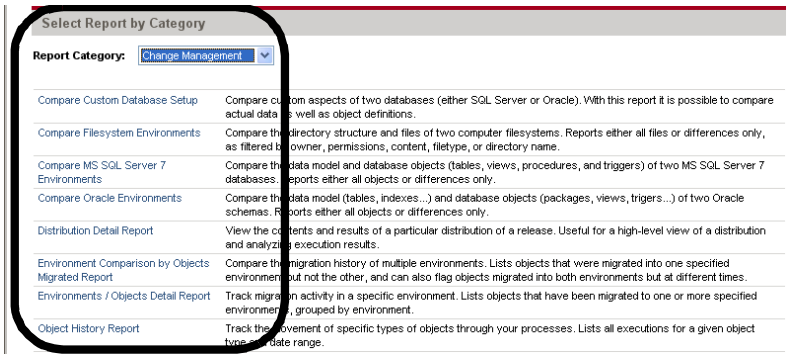

Figure 2-4. Submit New Report page: Select Report by Category section

Submit Report: <Report Name> Page: Overview

The Submit Report: <*Report Name*> page has three sections, as shown in *Figure 2-6*:

- **Report Parameters**

  This section contains the set of filter fields relevant to the selected report.

- **Scheduling**

  This section allows you to choose whether to run the report immediately or schedule it for a later time. It also allows you to request that an email be sent to a named user when the report is finished.

- **Advanced Notifications**

  This section allows you to send notifications when the report completes, fails, or either result.

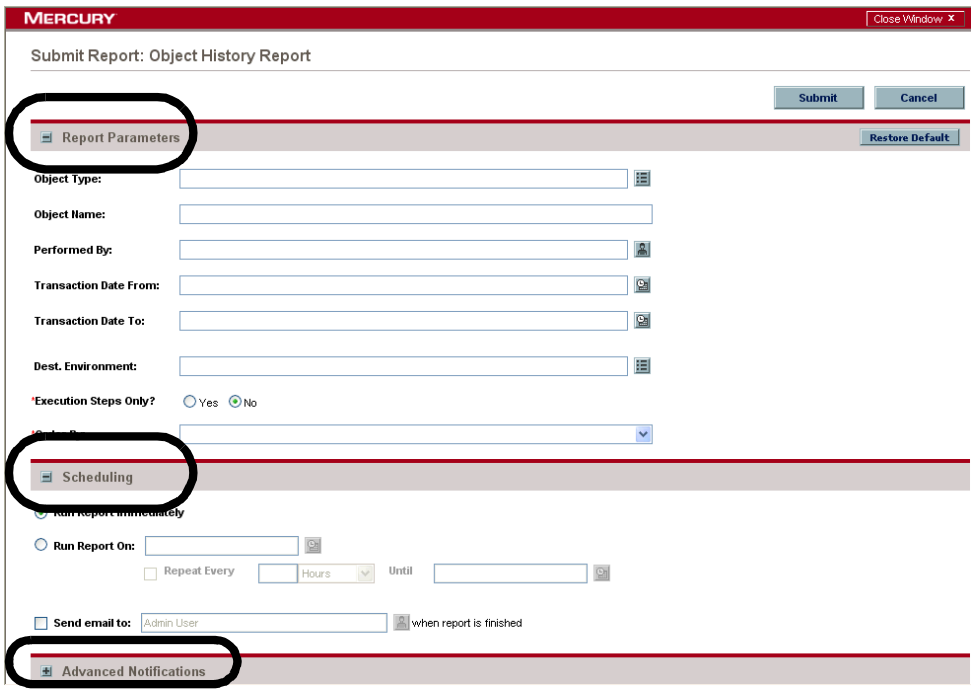

Figure 2-5. Submit Report <Report Name>: Overview

Submit Report Page: Entering Information

Enter the required information (designated with a red asterisk, as shown in *Figure 2-6*), and any relevant optional information.

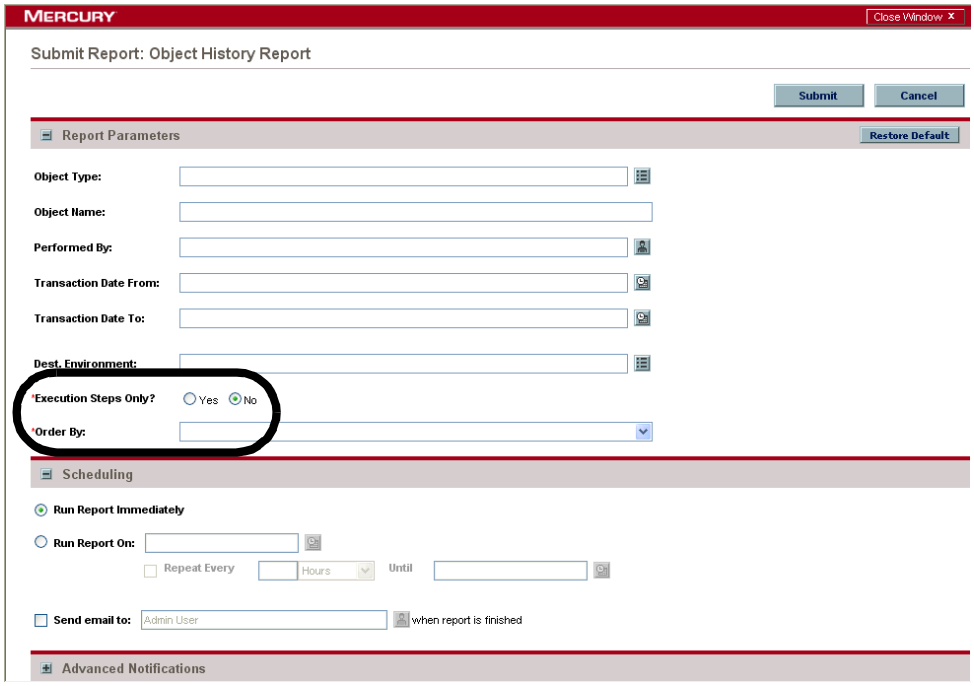

Figure 2-6. Submit Report <Report Name>: Entering information

Edit Advanced Notifications Page

If you want to add a notification to your report, click the **Add a Notification** button (shown in *Figure 2-7*). The Edit Advanced Notifications page (shown in *Figure 2-8*) opens.

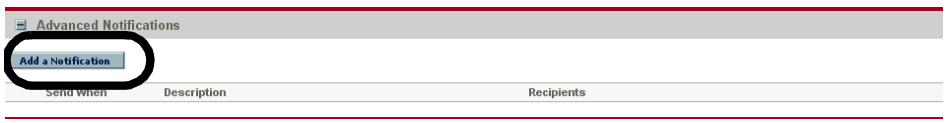

Figure 2-7. Submit Report <Report Name>: Add a Notification button

On the Edit Advanced Notifications page, fill out the required information (designated with a red asterisk, as shown in *Figure 2-8*), and any relevant optional information, and click **Add.**

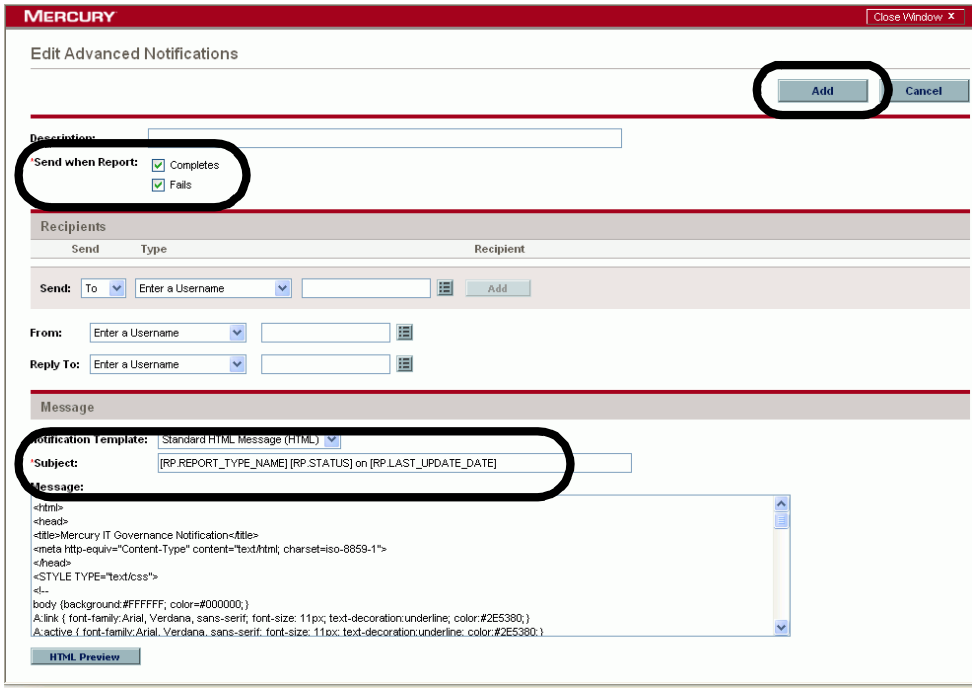

Figure 2-8. Edit Advanced Notifications page

Submit Report: Submitting

To submit a report, click **Submit,** as shown in *Figure 2-9*.

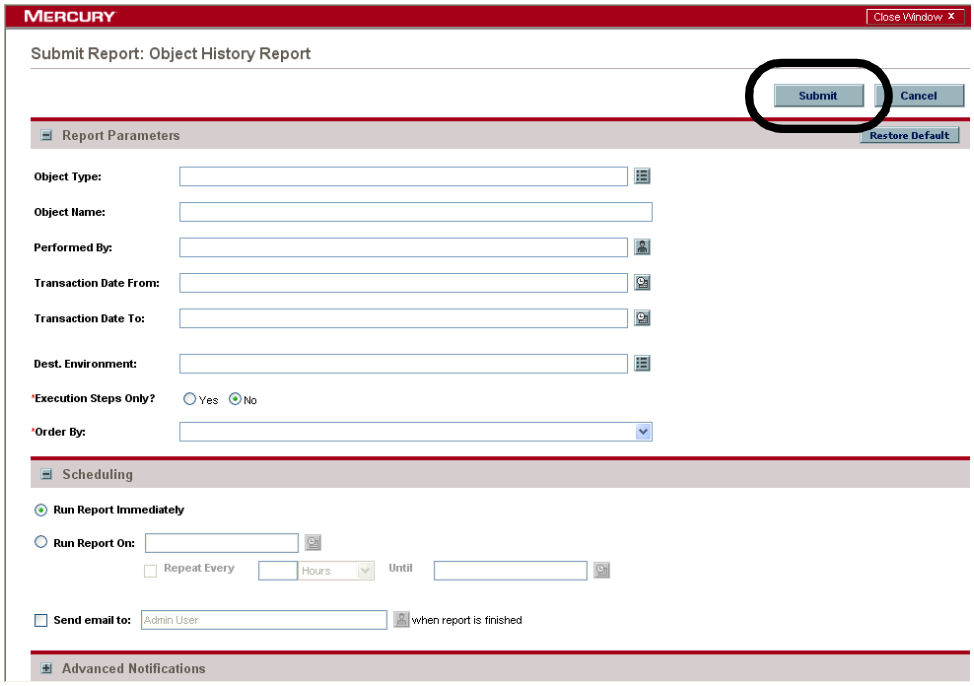

Figure 2-9. Submit Report <Report Name>: Submit button

Submit Report Window

The Submit Report window (shown in *Figure 2-10*) remains open and active while the report runs.

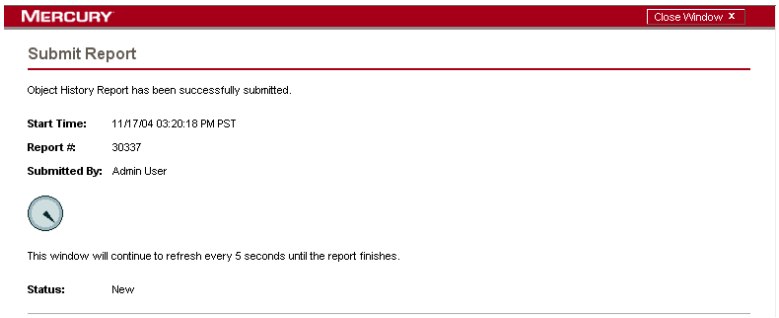

Figure 2-10. Submit Report Window

Completed Report

Figure 2-11 shows a completed report. You can print the report by clicking the **Print** button.

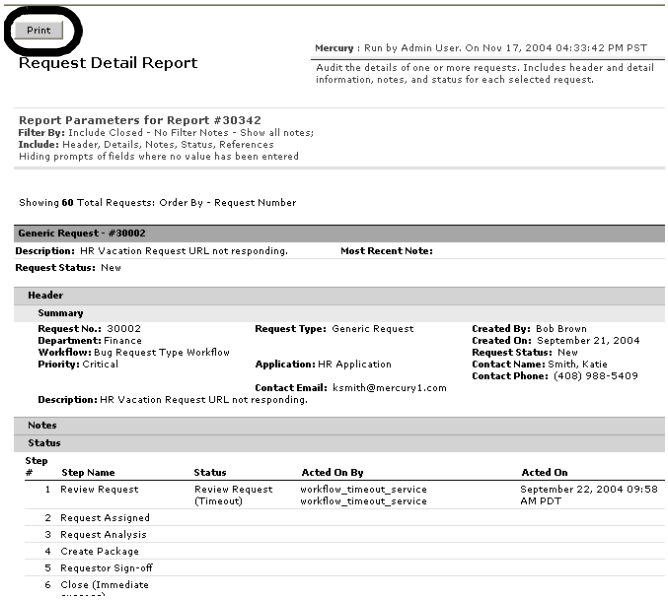

Figure 2-11. Completed report

Note

The print feature is not available for all reports. If a given report does not have a **Print** button, use your browser's print facility.

Viewing Previously Submitted Reports

You can view previously submitted reports by selecting one of two menu items (see *Figure 2-1* on page 26):

- **My Reports**
- **View Reports**

Using My Reports

To view your own previously submitted reports, select **Reports > My Reports,** as shown in *Figure 2-1* on page 26.

The result is a list of the last reports you have submitted combined with the Search Reports page, as shown in *Figure 2-12*.

Using View Reports

To view a previously submitted report using the **View Reports** menu:

1. From the menu bar, select **Reports > View Reports.**

   The Search Reports window opens, as shown in *Figure 2-13*.

2. Under Search Information, enter the search criteria in the appropriate fields.

3. Click **Search.**

   Reports that match the search criteria are displayed as search results in the Search Reports page, as shown in *Figure 2-14*.

4. To view report output, select the desired report in the Report # column.

   The report output displays in a new window in your Web browser.

Key Screens

The screens in this section illustrate the procedure described in the preceding section.

Search Reports (Accessed Through Reports > My Reports)

This Search Reports page includes reports recently submitted by the current user.

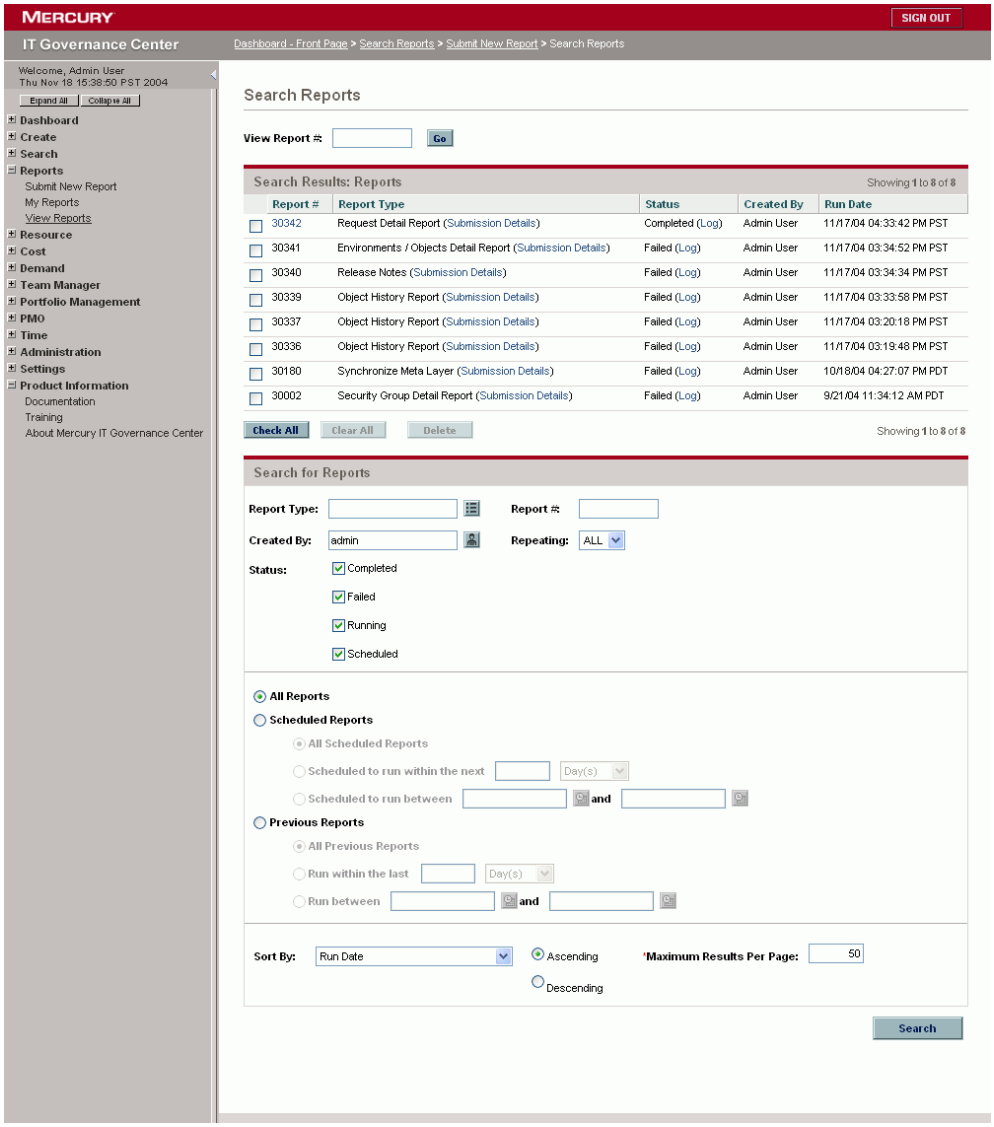

Figure 2-12. Search Reports page (from the My Reports menu)

Search Reports Page (Accessed Through Reports > View Reports)

The Search Reports page is accessed through **Reports > View Reports.**

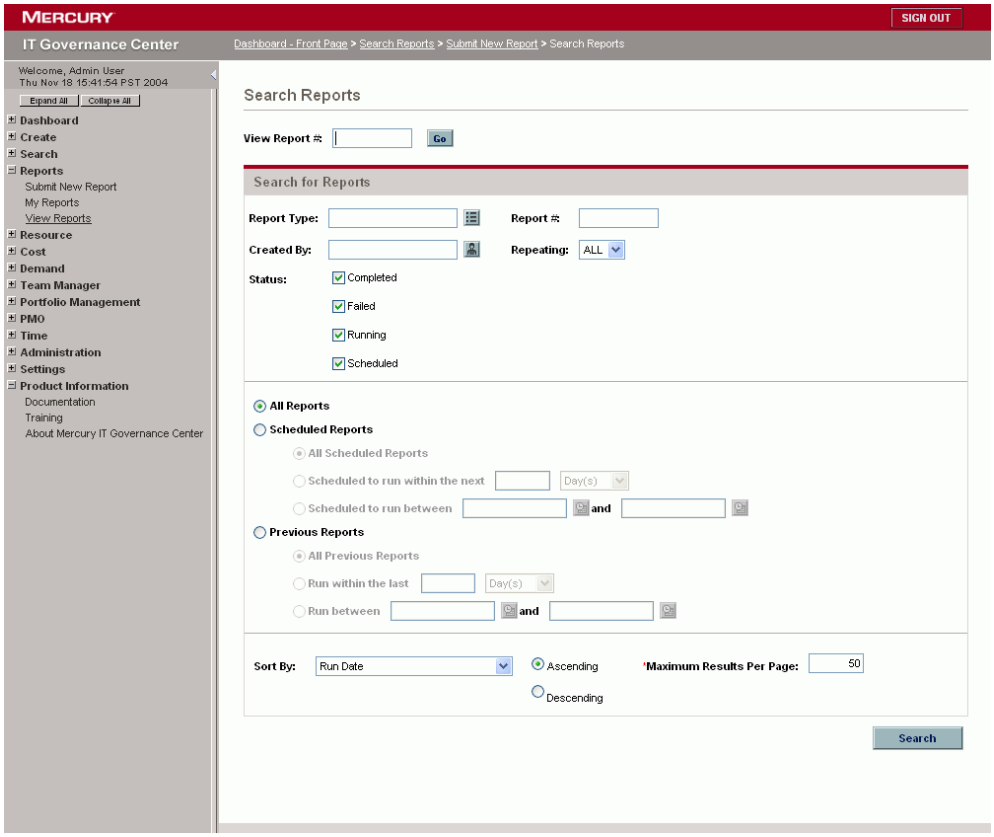

Figure 2-13. Search Reports page (from the View Reports menu)

Search Reports (Results)

Figure 2-14 shows search results.

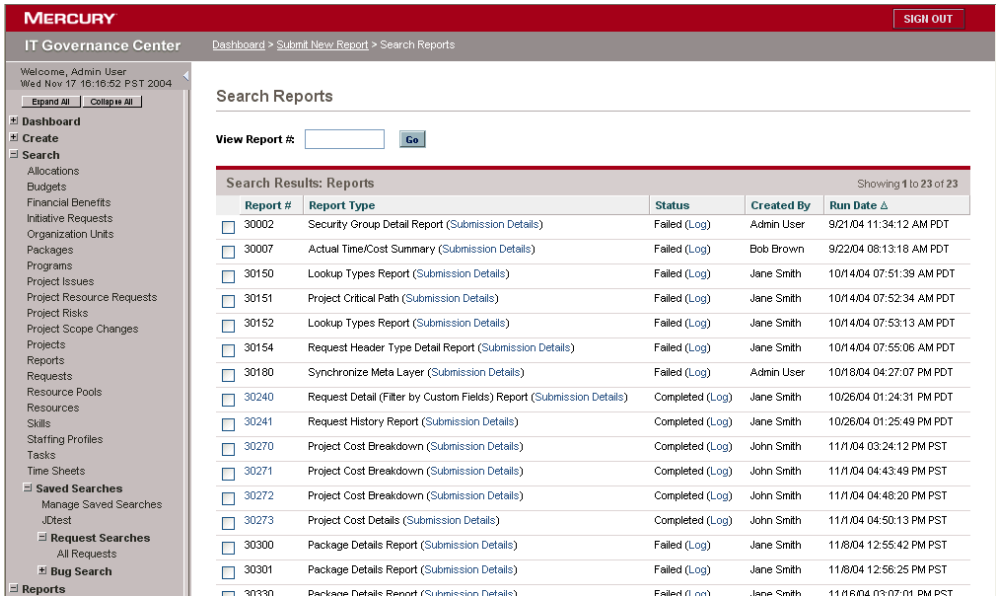

Figure 2-14. Search Reports page (results)

Viewing and Cancelling Running Reports

Note

In order to access the View Running Reports page, you must have the Administrator License and the Server Tools: Execute Admin Tools access grant.

Procedure

To view and cancel a running report:

1. From the standard interface menu bar, select **Administration > View Running Reports.**

   The View Running Reports page opens, as shown in *Figure 2-15*.

   In the Report Details section, reports that are running and waiting to be run are displayed.

   Table 2-1 lists the fields shown in the View Running Reports page.

2. To cancel a report, click the associated **Cancel** button for that report (as shown in *Figure 2-15*).

   Once the report submission has been cancelled, the page refreshes and the cancelled report is no longer displayed in the list.

Note

Reports that do not use the ksc_run_jsp_report special command are subject to some limitations and cannot be cancelled in the View Running Reports page. Reports that can be cancelled are listed in *Reports That Can Be Cancelled*, following.

Reports That Can Be Cancelled

The following reports can be cancelled:

- Contact Detail Report
- Fullname Impact Report
- Import Users
- Notification History Report
- Portlet Detail Report
- Project Cost Breakdown
- Project Cost Details
- Project Detail Report
- Project Detail Report (Filter by Custom Fields)
- Request Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) Report
- Request Detail Report
- Request History Report
- Request Quick View
- Request Summary (Filter by Custom Fields Report)
- Request Type Detail Report
- Time Sheet Details
- Time Sheet Summary
- User Detail Report

Key Screens

The screens in this section illustrate the procedure in the preceding section.

View Running Reports Page

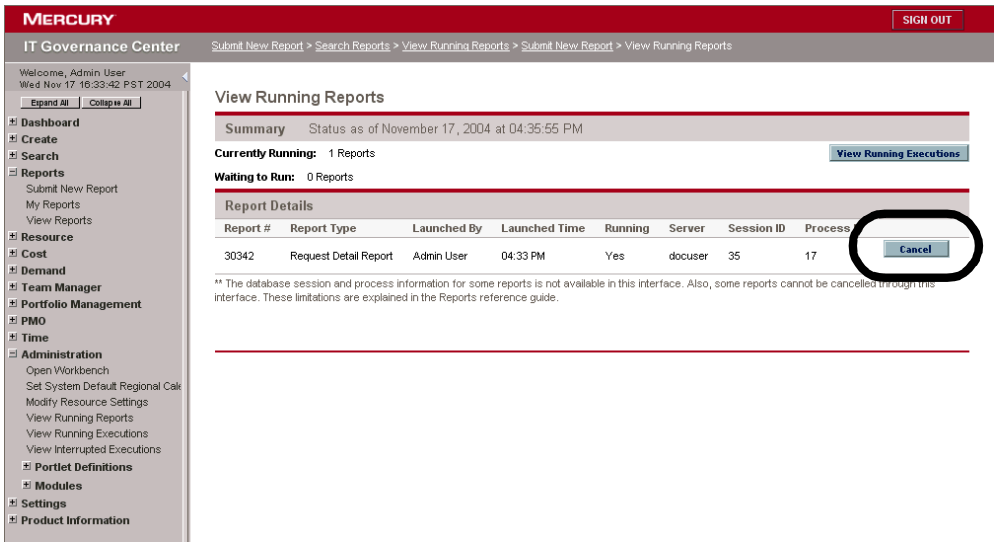

Figure 2-15. View Running Reports page

The fields in *Figure 2-15* are defined in *Table 2-1*.

Table 2-1. View Running Reports field definitions

Field Name	Definition
Currently Running	Number of reports currently running.
Waiting to Run	Number of reports that have been submitted and are waiting to run. This might happen on a loaded system. Reports in this state will automatically run when current reports complete.
Report #	Report ID.
Report Type	Report type name.
Launched By	Full name of the user who created the report.
Launched Time	Creation timestamp of the report.
Running	Indicates whether the report is running or waiting.

Table 2-1. View Running Reports field definitions [continued]

Field Name	Definition
Server	Name of the server running the report.
Session ID	Oracle database session ID for the session used by the report to query data.
Process ID	Oracle database process ID for the process used by the report.
Cancel (button)	Cancels a report that is currently running or waiting to run. Available only for the reports listed in *Reports That Can Be Cancelled* on page 41.

Chapter

3

Administrative Reports

In This Chapter:

Contact Synchronization Report

This report is also in the Resource category.

This report provides an interface for checking whether Mercury Demand Management contacts are properly defined. This report can detect all Mercury IT Governance Center users with no corresponding contact record and then create a contact record for them. This report also searches for and corrects discrepancies between the contact and Mercury IT Governance Center user information within the system.

The Contact Synchronization report can be used to locate and correct the following problems:

- Users without a contact
- Users with multiple contacts
- Contacts associated to nonexistent usernames
- Contacts with the same first and last names as a Mercury IT Governance Center user, but are not associated with that user
- Enabled contacts that have disabled users
- Enabled users that have disabled contacts
- Associated user and contact pairs that have different data in common fields (such as a different first name)

The Contact Synchronization report corrects the above discrepancies in the following ways:

- Creates contacts for users which have none
- Updates contact names and email addresses that are out of sync with their user records

Figure 3-1. Contact Synchronization report parameters

Table 3-1. Contact Synchronization report parameter definitions

Parameter Name	Definition
Create Contacts	Determines whether a contact should be created for users without an associated contact. Click **Yes** to create new rows with the same name and email during the report execution. It is recommended that this report should be run with Create Contacts = **No** and verify the correct processing of the section for contacts with same first and last names as a user. Some of these contacts may need to be manually associated to users. If no manual actions need to be made, run the report with Create Contacts = **Yes.**
Update Contacts	Determines whether a contact should be created or updated for users associated with a contact but where the name, email, or enabled status is out of sync. It is recommended that this report should be run the report with Update Contacts = **No.** Verify that the section for associated user and contact pairs that have different data in common fields were properly processed. If the information in the user records is correct, run the report with Update Contacts = **Yes.**
Driver	Determines how the records should be synchronized: using information on either the user record, the contact record, or on the record most recently updated.

Environment Comparison Report

This report helps audit environment definitions when different environments (for example, development and production) are similar to each other.

Use this report to compare the definitions of two Mercury IT Governance Center environments for any significant differences. The report queries every major field in each environment and, if different from that same field in the other environment, lists the different values. The Environment Comparison report also compares the applications tied to each environment.

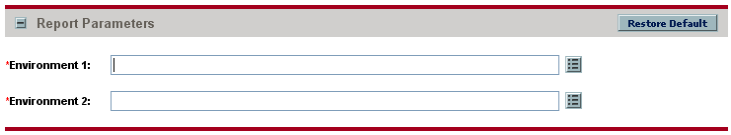

Figure 3-2. Environment Comparison report fields

Table 3-2. Environment Comparison report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Environment Name 1	The first of two environments to compare.
*Environment Name 2	The second of two environments to compare.

Environment Detail Report

This report lists:

- The detailed definitions of a given environment or group of environments
- The major attributes of the environments
- Attributes of the applications tied to the environments

Encrypted information (for example, database or operation system passwords) is not displayed. Use this report as a way to textually audit the environment definition.

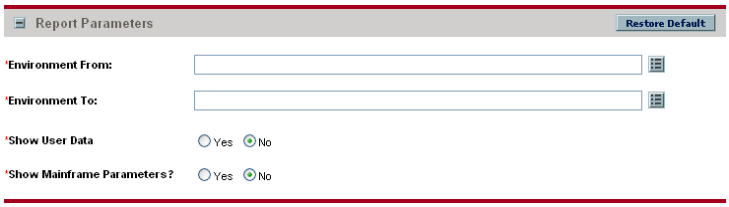

Figure 3-3. Environment Detail report fields

Table 3-3. Environment Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Environment From	Only select environments that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
*Environment To	Only select environments that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
*Show User Data	Determines whether to show the user data custom fields (if any) for each selected environment.
*Show Mainframe Parameters	Determines whether to show the mainframe parameters (if any) for each selected environment.

Environment Group Detail Report

This report contains detailed information about the specified environment groups. Users can specify a range of environment groups using the Environment Group From and Environment Group To fields. The report output includes:

- Header information on an environment group
- Constituent Environments of the environment group
- Applications defined for the environment group.

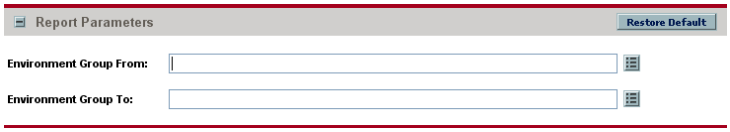

Figure 3-4. Environment Group Detail report fields

Table 3-4. Environment Group Detail report field definitions

Field Name	Definition
Environment Group From	Only select environment groups that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Environment Group To	Only select environment groups that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.

Import Requests Report

This report runs the Request Open Interface. It validates and loads request data from the Request Open Interface tables into the standard Mercury Demand Management data model.

For More Information

For more information about this report, see the *Open Interface Guide and Reference*.

Import Users Report

This report runs the User Open Interface. It imports and validates data from the user interface tables or an LDAP server into the Mercury IT Governance Center user data model.

For More Information

For more information about this report, see the *Open Interface Guide and Reference*.

Lookup Types Report

This report provides information about one or more lookups.

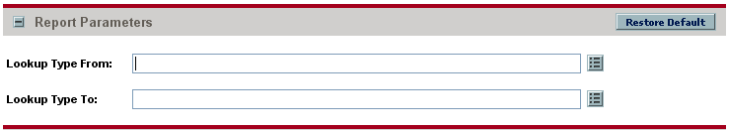

Figure 3-5. Lookup Types report fields

Table 3-5. Lookup Types report field definitions

Field Name	Definition
Lookup Type From	Select lookup types that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Lookup Type To	Select lookup types that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.

Notification History Report

This report provides information about notifications that have been sent or are pending. It contains information like:

- Notification date
- Entity type
- Subject of the notification
- Sent and reminder flags

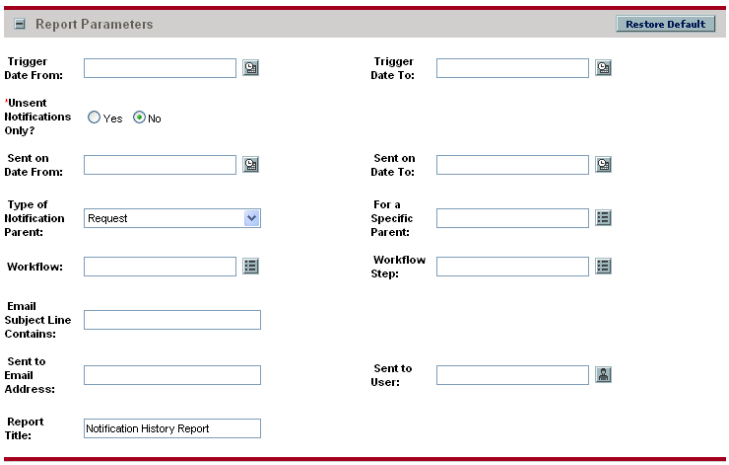

Figure 3-6. Notification History report fields

Table 3-6. Notification History report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Trigger Date From	Only select notifications triggered on or after the value in this date field.
Trigger Date To	Only select notifications triggered on or before the value in this date field.
*Unsent Notifications Only	Only select notifications that have not yet been sent.
Sent on Date From	Only select notifications sent on or after the value in this date field.
Sent on Date To	Only select notifications sent on or before the value in this date field.

Table 3-6. Notification History report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Type of Notification Parent	Type of parent entity for which the notification is being sent. Possible values include project, request, and module.
For a Specific Parent	Specific parent entity for which the notification is being sent.
Workflow	The name of the workflow associated with the Notification.
Workflow Step	The workflow step associated with the notification.
Email Subject Line Contains	Text that appears in the subject line of the notification.
Sent to Email Address	The email address to which the notification is sent.
Sent to User	The name of the user to whom the notification is sent.

Object Type Detail Report

This report lists all parameters and commands associated with a given object type. In addition to auditing object types, use this report as a good tool for debugging problems associated with entering information or migrating a package line of a specific object type.

You can use this report to audit the description of an object type or a group of object types.

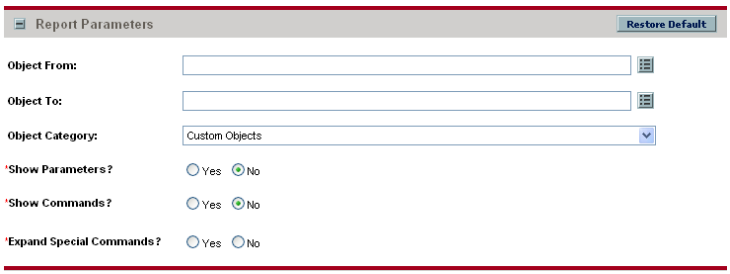

Figure 3-7. Object Type Detail report fields

Table 3-7. Object Type Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Description
Object From	Only select object types that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Object To	Only select object types that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
Object Category	Only select object types for a given object category.
*Show Parameters	Determines whether to show the parameters and validations for the selected object types.
*Show Commands	Determines whether to show the commands and command steps for the selected object types.
*Expand Special Commands	Expands user defined special commands, replacing appropriate parameters and listing commands to be executed.

Portlet Detail Report

This report provides information about a portlet or range of portlets. It lists the portlet's columns, as well as the SQL query used by the portlet to retrieve data from the system. The portlet's filter fields and security configuration can also be listed.

Note

The portlets displayed by the report may be restricted. The user running the report will see information on only the portlets for which that user has access, based on settings in the portlet **User Access** tab. If the user can access the portlet, that portlet will be included in the report. Otherwise, information about the portlet will not be included in the report.

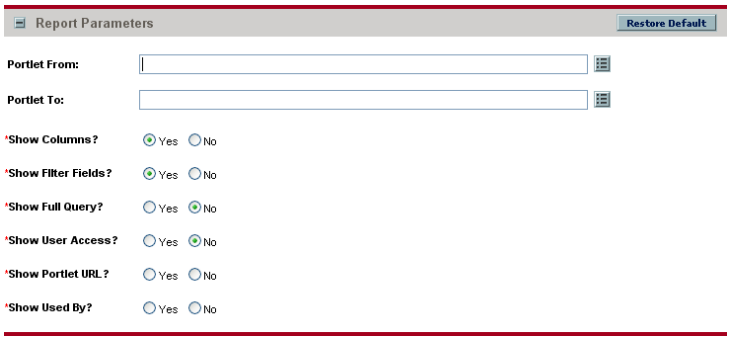

Figure 3-8. Portlet Detail report fields

Table 3-8. Portlet Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Portlet From	Only select portlets that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Portlet To	Only select portlets that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
*Show Columns	Determines whether to show portlet column information.
*Show Filter Fields	Determines whether to show portlet filter field information.
*Show Full Query	Determines whether to show the full portlet query.
*Show User Access	Determines whether to show portlet security.

Table 3-8. Portlet Detail report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Show Portlet URL	Determines whether to show portlet URLs.
*Show Used By	Determines whether to show which users are using this portlet.

RCS Check In Report

This is the template of a report used to check files into the RCS repository (if the RCS file management system is being used).

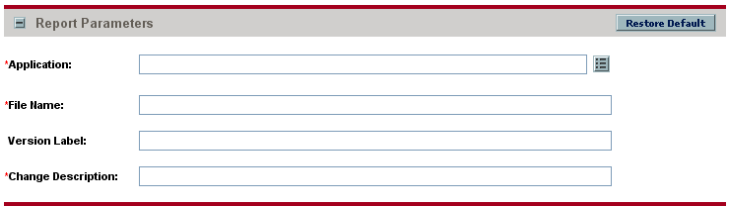

Figure 3-9. RCS Check In report fields

Table 3-9. RCS Check In report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Application	The application of the file to be checked in.
*File Name	The name of the file to be checked in.
Version Label	The version label of the file to be checked in.
*Change Description	A description of the change made to the file.

RCS Check Out Report

This is the template of a report used to check files out of the RCS repository (if the RCS file management system is being used).

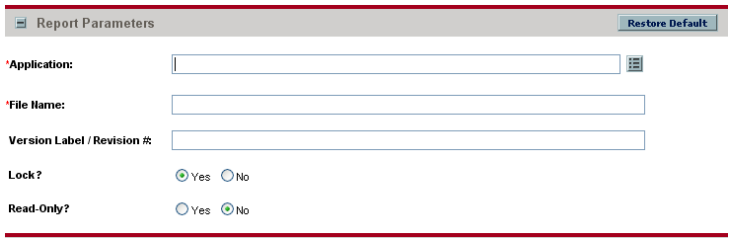

Figure 3-10. RCS Check Out report fields

Table 3-10. RCS Check Out report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Application	The application of the file to be checked out.
*File Name	The name of the file to be checked out.
Version Label/Revision #	The version label of the file to be checked out.
Lock	Determines whether or not to lock the checked out file.
Read-Only	Determines whether or not the checked out file is read-only.

Report Type Detail Report

This report provides information about report type definitions. Use the report to see the parameters and parameter details for each report type, as well as the exact commands used to run the report.

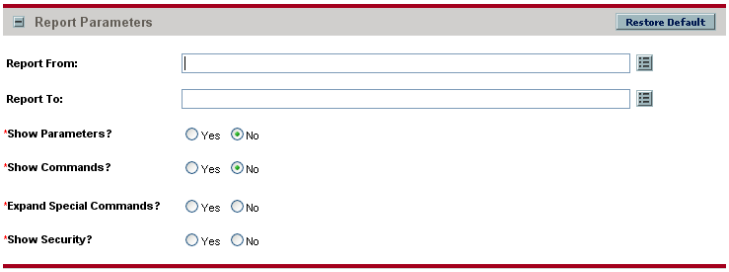

Figure 3-11. Report Type Detail report fields

Table 3-11. Report Type Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Report From	Select report types that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Report To	Select report types that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
*Show Parameters	Determines whether to show the parameters and validations for the selected report types.
*Show Commands	Determines whether to show the commands and command steps for the selected report types.
*Expand Special Commands	Expands user-defined special commands, replacing appropriate parameters and listing commands to be executed.
*Show Security	Determines whether to show the security groups for the selected report types.

Request Header Type Detail Report

This report lists detailed definitional information for request header types. You can use this report to audit request header definition, as well as to help debug problems with requests using a given request header type.

This report also displays information about field filters that have been selected for the Assigned To, Assigned To Group, and Contacts fields.

Figure 3-12. Request Header Type Detail report fields

Table 3-12. Request Header Type Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Request Header Type From	Select request header types that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Request Header Type To	Select request header types that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
*Show Filters	Determines whether to show information about field filters.

Request Type Detail Report

This report lists detailed definitional information for request types. This report displays:

- All custom fields for the request type
- All requests statuses that the request type can have
- Any commands the request type would have
- Which security groups are allowed to create requests of a specific request type
- Which workflows can be used in a specific request type

Use this report to audit the definitional information, as well as help debug any problems with requests of a given request type.

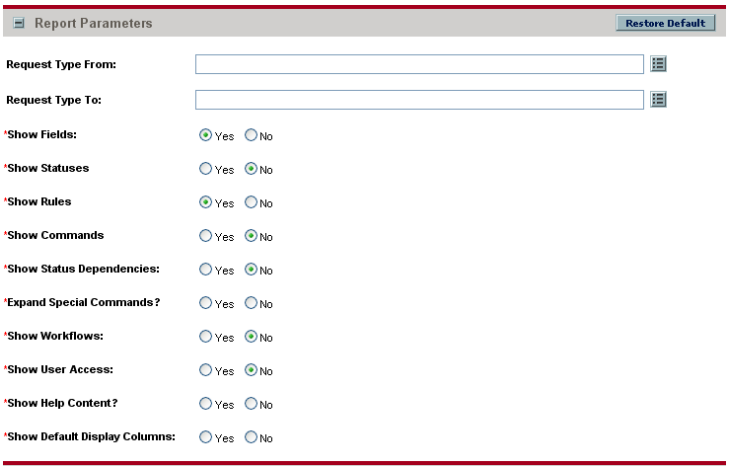

Figure 3-13. Request Type Detail report fields

Table 3-13. Request Type Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Request Type From	Select request types that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Request Type To	Select request types that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
*Show Fields	Determines whether to show the fields and Validations for the selected request types.

Table 3-13. Request Type Detail report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Show Statuses	Determines whether to show the linked requests statuses for the selected request types.
*Show Rules	Determines whether to show the default rules for the selected request types.
*Show Commands	Determines whether to show the commands and command steps for the selected request types.
*Show Status Dependencies	Determines whether to show the status dependencies for the selected request.
*Expand Special Commands	Expands user defined special commands, replacing appropriate parameters and listing commands to be executed.
*Show Workflows	Determines whether to show the workflows that can be selected for this request type.
*Show User Access	Determines whether to show the detailed security access rules for the selected request types.
*Show Help Content	Determines whether to show the contents of help for the selected request types.
*Show Default Display Columns	Determines whether to show the columns specified to display in request listing portlets.

Run Field Security Denormalization Report

This report runs field level security-related denormalization tasks for particular entities.

Figure 3-14. Run Field Security Denormalization report fields

Table 3-14. Run Field Security Denormalization report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Request Type	Selects requests of a specific request type. This field can hold multiple items.
Request Header Type	Selects request header type.
Contact	Select requests with the associated contact specified in this field.
*Entity State	Required field showing the entity state. Possible values include: **All, Active,** and **Closed.**

Run ITG Organization Unit Interface Report

This report runs the Organization Unit Open Interface. It validates and imports data from the organization unit interface tables or an LDAP server into the standard Mercury IT Governance Center organization data model.

For More Information

For more information about this report, see the *Open Interface Guide and Reference*.

Run ITG Package Interface Report

This report validates and loads package data from the package open interface tables into the standard Mercury Change Management data model.

For More Information

For more information about this report, see the *Open Interface Guide and Reference*.

Run Workflow Transaction Interface Report

This report validates and runs workflow transactions based on data in the workflow open interface tables.

Use this report to start process steps from outside the Mercury IT Governance Center end-user screens.

For More Information

For more information about this report, see the *Open Interface Guide and Reference*.

Security Group Detail Report

This report lists definitional information for one or more security groups. This report lists:

- Which users belong to the group
- What workflow steps the security group has access to
- Other information such as what screens the users in the security group will have update access to
- Which transactional entities (requests, packages, projects, or tasks) can use a security group's information in its search fields
- Which request types that members of a designated security group are allowed to create.

Figure 3-15. Security Group report fields

Table 3-15. Security Group report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Security Group From	Select security groups that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Security Group To	Select security groups that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
User Name	Select security groups containing a specific user.
Workflow Name	Select security groups that are linked to workflow steps in a specific workflow.
*Show Workflow Steps	For each selected security group, show all the workflow steps that include the security group.

Table 3-15. Security Group report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Show Users	For each selected security group, show all users in the security group.
*Show Attributes	Determines whether to report the entity types that can use this security group's information in its search fields.
*Show User Data	Determines whether to show the user data custom fields (if any) for each selected security group.

Special Command Detail Report

This report provides details for a command (special command) or a range of commands.

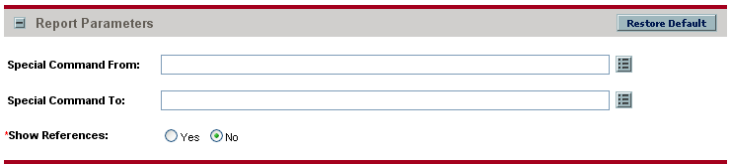

Figure 3-16. Special Command Detail report fields

Table 3-16. Special Command Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Special Command From	Limits the report to a specific special command or a range of special commands listed alphabetically.
Special Command To	Limits the report to a specific special command or a range of special commands listed alphabetically.
*Show References	For each special command, show all the entities that refer to the special command.

Synchronize Meta Layer Report

This report assesses or synchronizes the RML (Reporting Meta Layer).

For more information about synchronizing the meta layer, see *Synchronizing the Reporting Meta Layer* on page 192.

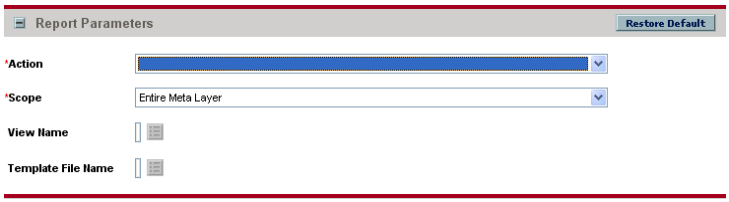

Figure 3-17. Synchronize Meta Layer report fields

Table 3-17. Synchronize Meta Layer report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Action	Action for the Meta Layer (**Assess, Synchronize,** or **Drop**).
*Scope	The scope of the Meta Layer used to assess or synchronize (**Entire Meta Layer, Specific View,** or **Specific Template**).
View Name	The name of the Meta Layer view. This field is enabled if Specific View is selected in the Scope field.
Template File Name	The name of the Meta Layer template. This field is enabled if Specific Template is selected in the Scope field.

User Data Detail Report

This report displays the definition of custom user data field (for example, fields on entities like packages, requests, workflows, and security groups). The report is grouped by entity and lists all the custom fields for each entity as well as the validations that the fields reference.

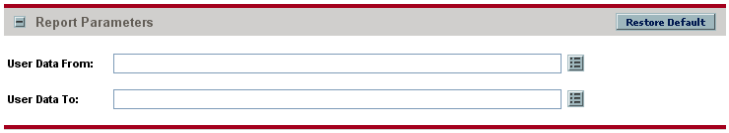

Figure 3-18. User Data Detail report fields

Table 3-18. User Data Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
User Data From	Select the type of user data, where the user data type is alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
User Data To	Select the type of user data, where the user data type is alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.

User Detail Report

This report is also in the Resource category.

This report lists the users who have been defined in the Mercury IT Governance Center system, as well as the security groups attached to each user.

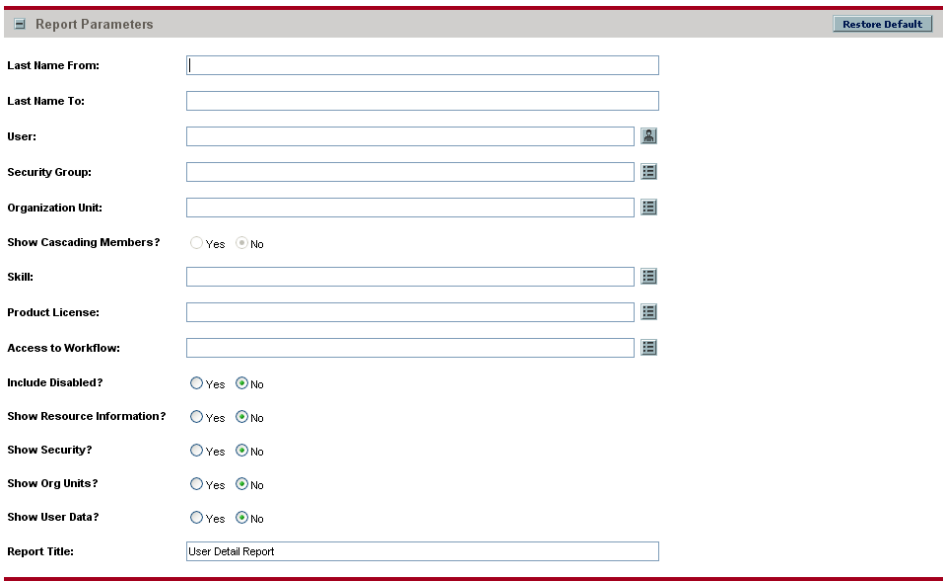

Figure 3-19. User Detail report fields

Table 3-19. User Detail report field definitions

Field Name	Definition
Last Name From	Select users whose last name is alphabetically equal to or greater than this field.
Last Name To	Select users whose last name is alphabetically equal to or less than this field.
User	Select specific users to report on.
Security Group	Select users in a specific security group.
Organization Unit	Select users in a specific organization unit.
Show Cascading Members	If an organization units is specified, determine whether to include users in child organization units also.
Skill	Select users with specific skills.

Table 3-19. User Detail report field definitions [continued]

Field Name	Definition
Product License	Select users with specific licenses.
Access to Workflow	Select users that are tied to security groups that can access one or more steps in the specified workflow.
Include disabled	Whether or not to include disabled users.
Show Resource Information	Whether or not to include additional resource information about selected users (for example, skills, capacity, or direct manager).
Show Security	Whether or not to show security group memberships.
Show Org Units	Whether or not to show organization unit memberships.
Show User Data	Whether or not to show the user data custom fields (if any) for each selected user.
Report Title	Title of the report.

Validations Report

This report provides information about the various custom validations that have been entered into the system as well as those that are standard with Mercury IT Governance Center products.

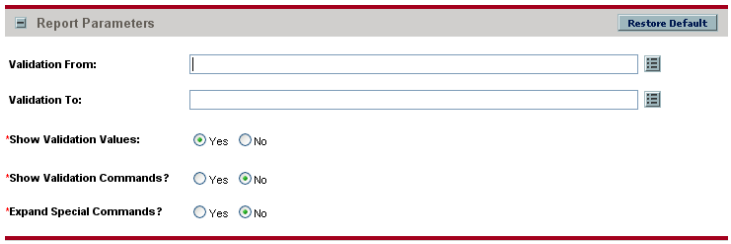

Figure 3-20. Validations report fields

Table 3-20. Validations report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Validation From	Select validations whose names are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Validation To	Select validations whose names are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
*Show Validation Values	For each selected validation that is validated by a list of values, show each value in the list.
*Show Validation Commands	For each selected validation that is validated by a list of commands, show each value in the list.
*Expand Special Commands	Displays the script for any special commands contained in displayed validation commands.

Workflow Detail Report

This report provides detailed configuration information about specific workflows or sets of workflows. Information includes all steps in the workflow, all transitions in and out of each workflow step, possible results of each step, and all notifications attached to the workflow. Use this report both as an audit of the workflow business process definition, as well as a tool to analyze those business processes.

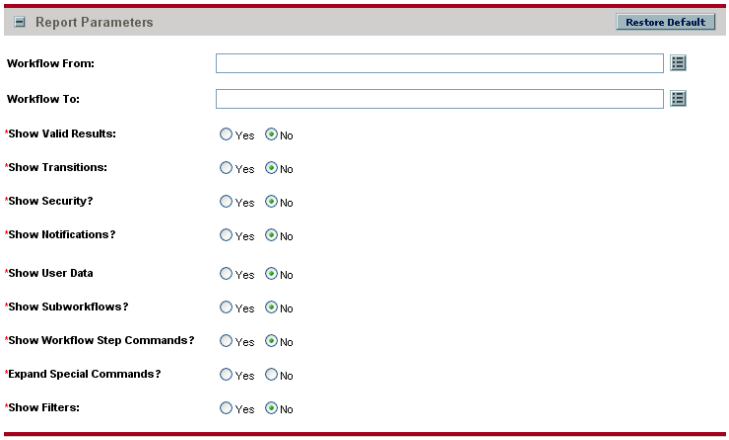

Figure 3-21. Workflow Detail report fields

Table 3-21. Workflow Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Workflow From	Select workflows that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Workflow To	Select workflows that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
*Show Valid Results	For each selected workflow, show the valid result values for each workflow step.
*Show Transitions	For each selected workflow, show the transitions in and out of each workflow step.
*Show Security	For each selected workflow, show the security groups that have access to act on each workflow step.
*Show Notifications	For each selected workflow, show the notifications attached to each workflow step.

Table 3-21. Workflow Detail report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Show User Data	Determines whether to show the user data custom fields (if any) for each selected workflow.
*Show Subworkflows	Determines whether to show subworkflows for the selected workflows.
*Show Workflow Step Commands	Determines whether to show the workflow step commands if a step is a command execution step.
*Expand Special Commands	If a displayed workflow step command contains special commands, checking **Yes** displays the script for the special commands.
*Show Filters	Determines whether to show information about field filtering for Change Management header fields.

Workflow Statistics Report

Given a date range and a workflow (or a range of workflows), this report provides statistical information regarding workflow usage—for example:

- How many times the workflow was used compared to the total number of packages or requests
- Average, minimum, and maximum completion time for packages/ requests using this workflow within the date range
- For each workflow step, the percentage that the step is traversed of the total packages/requests within that workflow
- For each workflow step, the average, minimum, and maximum completion times
- For each workflow step, the breakdown of the results and transitions that lead out of the step

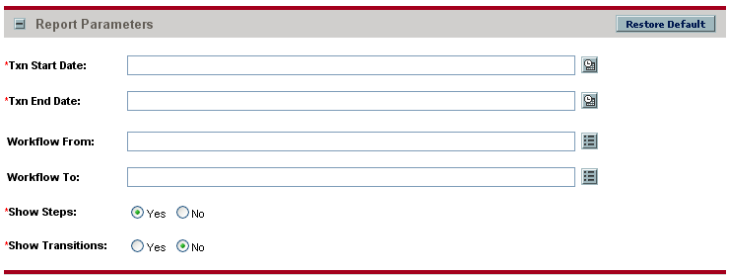

Figure 3-22. Workflow Statistics report fields

Table 3-22. Workflow Statistics report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Txn Start Date	Window of time within which to perform the statistical analysis.
*Txn End Date	Window of time within which to perform the statistical analysis.
Workflow From/To	Optional parameters to limit the workflows being examined.
*Show Steps	Whether or not to show the statistical analysis for individual workflow steps.
*Show Transitions	Whether or not to show the statistical analysis of the transaction history for each workflow.

Chapter

4

Change Management Reports

In This Chapter:

Compare Custom Database Setup Report

This report compares database objects in two separate database schemas. Objects to be compared are defined in the tables KENV_OBJECTS and KENV_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES. These tables include Mercury-supplied objects that compare two separate Mercury IT Governance Center entities across two IT Governance schemas:

- Commands (also called special commands)
- Object types
- Request header types
- Request types
- Security groups
- User data
- Validations
- Workflows
- Workflow step sources (in the execution and decision categories)

Custom comparison entities allow for the comparison of actual data within a database as well as within the data model. Custom entities can be generated for both Oracle and SQL Server.

A filter can be applied to each entities. You can view all the entities in the category along with their associated attributes, or only the entities and attributes that contain differences. In order to run the report, you must define an environment or application code for each schema.

Figure 4-1 on page 83 and *Table 4-1* on page 83 provide information about the field names and definitions for this report.

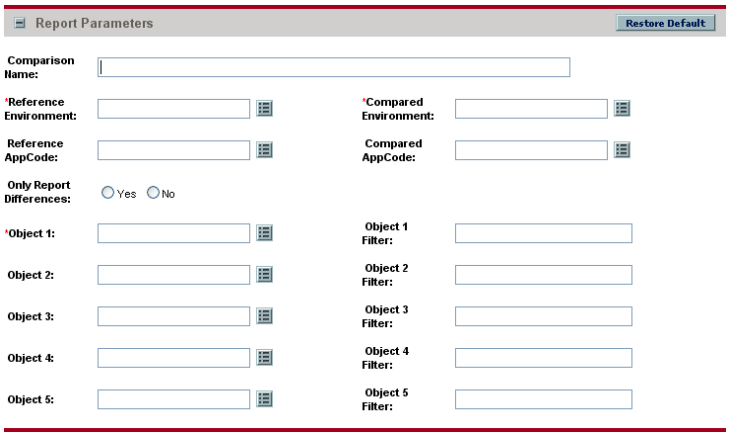

Figure 4-1. Compare Custom Database Setup report fields

Table 4-1. Compare Custom Database Setup report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Comparison Name	Name of the file system comparison.
*Reference Environment	Environment that will be compared to another environment.
*Compared Environment	Environment that will be compared to the reference environment.
Reference AppCode	AppCode used to override the parameters for the reference environment.
Compared AppCode	AppCode used to override the parameters for the compared environment.
Only Report Differences	Display only the differences between the two database setups.
*Object 1 *Object 2–5	Object to be compared on the reference and compared environments. This auto-complete box provides a list of custom SQL Server or Oracle objects to be compared.
Object 1–5 Filter	Filter applied to further define which object(s) is to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.

Compare Filesystem Environment Report

This report compares the files and file structures of two machines. In order to run this report, an environment or application code for each machine must be defined. The filesystem can be any for which an environment is defined; this means that a Windows filesystem can be compared with a UNIX filesystem, or the many types of UNIX can be compared with each other.

Some of the options available with this report provide the following capabilities:

- The base path can be overridden when the report is run.
- The user may choose to view all the files and directories, or only the ones which are different.
- The user may select any or all of the following comparisons to perform: Owner, Permissions, or Content.
- The user may opt to include or exclude certain file types and directory names.

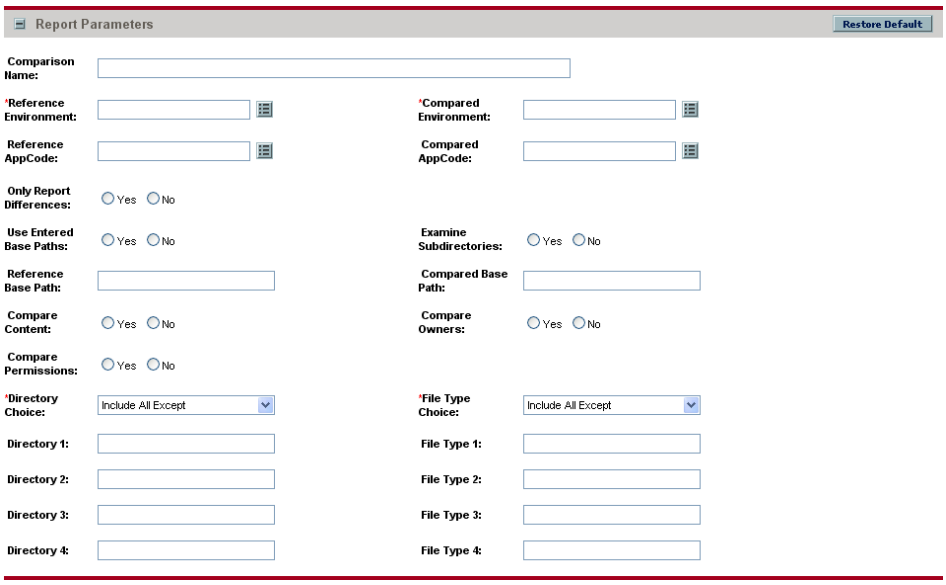

Figure 4-2. Compare Filesystem Environments report fields

Table 4-2. Compare Filesystem Environments report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Comparison Name	Name of the database comparison.
*Reference Environment	Environment that will be compared to another environment.
*Compared Environment	Environment that will be compared to the reference environment.
Reference AppCode	AppCode used to override the parameters for the reference environment.
Compared AppCode	AppCode used to override the parameters for the compared environment.
Only Report Differences	Display only the differences between the two.
Use Entered Base Paths	Determines whether the comparison should use the default base path from the AppCode/ environment definition or the base paths manually entered on this report submission.
Examine Subdirectories	Determines whether to compare only the files in the directory specified in the base path, or all the files and directories beneath the directory specified in the base path.
Reference Base Path	The base path for the reference environment.
Compared Base Path	The base path for the compared environment.
Compare Content	Determines whether to compare the content of each file.
Compare Owners	Determines whether to compare the owners of each file/directory encountered.
Compare Permissions	Determines whether to compare the permissions of each file/directory encountered.
*Directory Choice	Defines the directory comparison with respect to the below directories (1–4). Possible values include: • **Include All Except** - Include all directories in the comparison except for the directories listed below. • **Exclude All Except** - Include only the below specified directories in the comparison.

Table 4-2. Compare Filesystem Environments report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*File Type Choice	Defines the file types to be compared with respect to the below File Types (1–4). Possible values include: • **Include All Except** - Include all file types in the comparison except for the file types listed below. • **Exclude All Except** - Include only the below specified file types in the comparison.
Directory 1–4	Specific directories to include in or exclude from the comparison report.
File Type 1–4	Specific file types to include in or exclude from the comparison report using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.

The referenced environment base paths should be defined using absolute paths for best results.

Compare MS SQL Server 7 Environments Report

This report compares the data model of two SQL Server Version 7 databases. The report can compare tables, views, procedures, and triggers. A unique filter can be specified for each category. Users is also given the option of viewing all the objects in the category along with their associated attributes, or only the objects and attributes which contain differences. In order to run the report, an environment or application code for each schema must be defined within Mercury IT Governance Center.

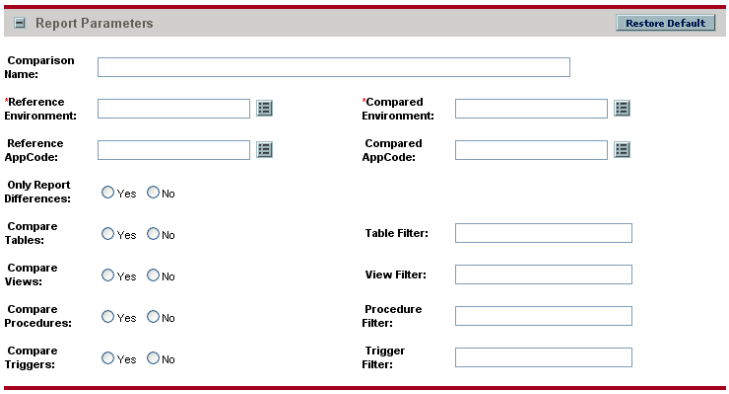

Figure 4-3. Compare MS SQL Server 7 Environments report fields

Table 4-3. Compare Custom Database Setup report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Comparison Name	Name of the database comparison.
*Reference Environment	Environment that will be compared to another environment.
*Compared Environment	Environment that will be compared to the reference environment.
Reference AppCode	AppCode used to override the parameters for the reference environment.
Compared AppCode	AppCode used to override the parameters for the compared environment.
Only Report Differences	Display only the differences between the two.
Compare Tables	Determines whether or not to compare the environment tables.

Table 4-3. Compare Custom Database Setup report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Table Filter	Filter applied to further define which tables are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.
Compare Views	Determines whether or not to compare the environment views.
View Filter	Filter applied to further define which views are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.
Compare Procedures	Determines whether or not to compare the environment procedures.
Procedure Filter	Filter applied to further define which procedures are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.
Compare Triggers	Determines whether or not to compare the environment triggers.
Trigger Filter	Filter applied to further define which triggers are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.

Compare Oracle Environments Report

This report compares the data model of two Oracle schemas. Specifically, the report can compare:

- Functions
- Grants
- Indexes
- Packages
- Procedures
- Sequences
- Synonyms
- Tables
- Triggers
- Views

A unique filter can be specified for each category. Users are also given the option of viewing all objects in the category along with their associated attributes, or only the objects and attributes that contain differences. In order to run the report, an environment or application code for each schema must be defined in Mercury IT Governance Center.

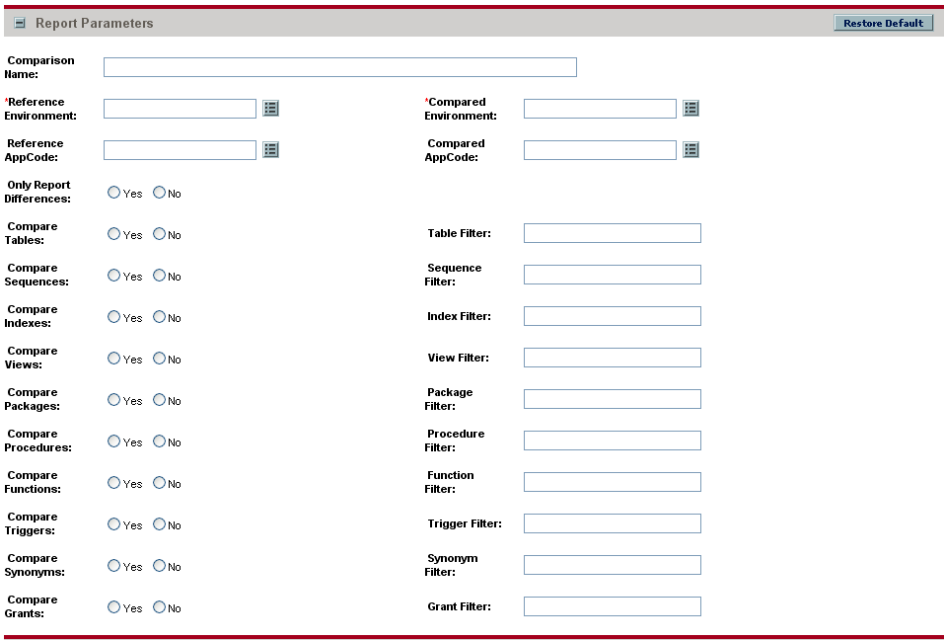

Figure 4-4. Compare Oracle Environments report fields

Table 4-4. Compare Oracle Environments report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Comparison Name	Name of the database comparison.
*Reference Environment	Environment that will be compared to another environment.
*Compared Environment	Environment that will be compared to the reference environment.
Reference AppCode	AppCode used to override the parameters for the reference environment.
Compared AppCode	AppCode used to override the parameters for the compared environment.
Only Report Differences	Display only the differences between the two.
Compare Tables	Determines whether or not to compare the environment tables.
Table Filter	Filter applied to further define which tables are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.

Table 4-4. Compare Oracle Environments report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Compare Sequences	Determines whether or not to compare the environment sequences.
Sequence Filter	Filter applied to further define which sequences are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.
Compare Indexes	Determines whether or not to compare the environment indexes.
Index Filter	Filter applied to further define which indexes are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.
Compare Views	Determines whether or not to compare the environment views.
View Filter	Filter applied to further define which views are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.
Compare Packages	Determines whether or not to compare the environment packages.
Package Filter	Filter applied to further define which packages are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.
Compare Procedures	Determines whether or not to compare the environment procedures.
Procedure Filter	Filter applied to further define which procedures are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.
Compare Functions	Determines whether or not to compare the environment functions.
Function Filter	Filter applied to further define which functions are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.
Compare Triggers	Determines whether or not to compare the environment triggers.
Trigger Filter	Filter applied to further define which triggers are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.
Compare Synonyms	Determines whether or not to compare the environment synonyms.

Table 4-4. Compare Oracle Environments report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Synonym Filter	Filter applied to further define which synonyms are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.
Compare Grants	Determines whether or not to compare the environment grants.
Grant Filter	Filter applied to further define which grants are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Mercury IT Governance Center commands.

Distribution Detail Report

This report lists the contents and results of a distribution. It is useful in getting a high level view of a distribution and analyzing the execution results.

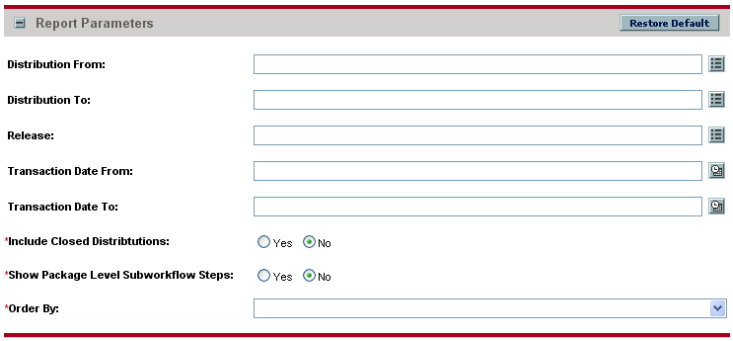

Figure 4-5. Distribution Detail report fields

Table 4-5. Distribution Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Distribution From	Only select distributions that are equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Distribution To	Only select distributions that are equal to or lesser than the value in this field.
Release	Name of the product release.
Transaction Date From	Only select transaction dates that are equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Transaction Date To	Only select transaction dates that are equal to or greater than the value in this field.
*Include Closed Distributions	Determines whether to include or exclude packages with an overall status of **Closed-Success, Closed-Failure,** or **Cancelled**.
*Show Package level Subworkflow Steps	Whether to show subworkflow steps at the package level.
*Order By	Order the report by distribution name or release.

Environment Comparison by Objects Migrated Report

Given two environments, this report looks at the history of all the objects migrated into each environment (using Mercury Change Management) and lists any differences. These differences include objects migrated into:

- One environment but not the other
- Both environments but at different times

This report uses an internal object inventory table for information on objects migrated to each environment. At the time of execution, the workflow engine uses the workflow definition to determine the environment an object is being migrated to and updates the object inventory table accordingly.

Note

The workflow engine will not recognize any cases where the destination environment is overwritten in the object command while it is being migrated.

Note

This report serves as a good mechanism to compare one environment versus the other, but only compares the environments based on the Change Management migrations into that environment. It does not make any comparisons at the file system or database levels.

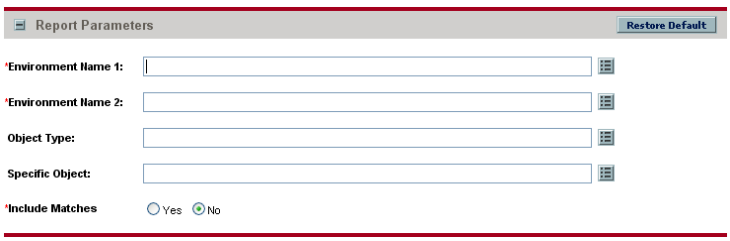

Figure 4-6. Environment Comparison by Objects Migrated report fields

Table 4-6. Environment Comparison by Objects Migrated report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Environment Name 1	The first of two environments to compare their migrations.
*Environment Name 2	The second of two environments to compare their migrations.

Table 4-6. Environment Comparison by Objects Migrated report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Object Type	Compare migrations for a specific object type.
Specific Object	Compare migrations for a specific object.
*Include Matches	Determines whether to show migration times for objects migrated to both environments or only show object discrepancies.

Environments/Objects Detail Report

This report lists objects that have been migrated into a given environment or set of environments. Use this report as an object inventory for newly migrated objects.

This report uses an internal object inventory table for information on objects migrated to each environment. At the time of execution, the workflow engine uses the workflow definition to determine the environment an object is being migrated to and updates the object inventory table accordingly.

Note

The workflow engine will not recognize any cases where the destination environment is overwritten in the object command while it is being migrated.

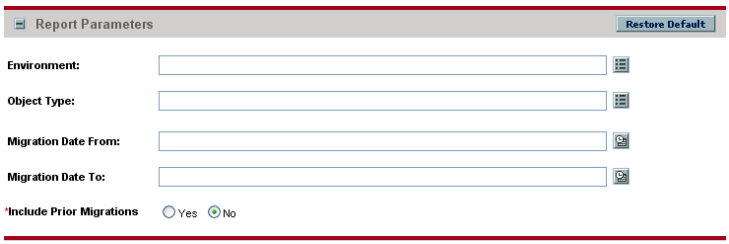

Figure 4-7. Environments/Objects Detail report fields

Table 4-7. Environments/Objects Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Environment	Only select migration information for a specific environment.
Object Type	Only select migration information for objects of a specific object type.
Migration Date From	Only select migrations that occurred on or after this date.
Migration Date To	Only select migrations that occurred on or before this date.
*Include Prior Migrations	For cases where the same object was migrated to the same environment more than once, include all the migration transactions, not just the most recent transaction.

Object History Report

This report provides a workflow step transaction history for packages. Use this report to view:

- All transactions matching the selection criteria
- All executions for a given object type and/or a given date range
- If the same object has been migrated/executed by multiple packages.

For migration steps, this report uses the workflow definitions to determine when a step occurred and to which environment it was migrated. It looks at completed execution type workflow steps and at the attached destination environment to report the object's final destination environment.

Note

This report will not recognize any cases where the destination environment is overwritten in the object command while it is being migrated.

Figure 4-8. Object History report fields

Table 4-8. Object History report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Object Type	Only select transactions for a specific object type.
Object Name	Only select transactions for a specific object name.
Performed By	Only select transactions performed by a specific user.
Transaction Date From	Only select transactions that occurred on or after the given date.

Table 4-8. Object History report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Transaction Date To	Only select transactions that occurred on or before the given date.
Dest. Environment	Only select execution/migration transactions where the destination environment was a specific environment. Use this option to view all the Change Management activity for a specific environment.
*Execute Steps Only	Determines whether to show only transactions for execution type workflow steps.
*Order By	Order the report by transaction date, by object name, or by package creation date.

Objects/Environments Detail Report

This report lists objects that have been migrated into a given environment or a set of environments, grouping the report output by object type name. Use this report as an object inventory for newly migrated objects.

This report uses an internal object inventory table for information on objects migrated to each environment. At time of execution, the workflow engine uses the workflow definition to determine the environment an object is being migrated to and updates the object inventory table accordingly.

Note

The workflow engine will not recognize any cases where the destination environment is overwritten in the object command while it is being migrated.

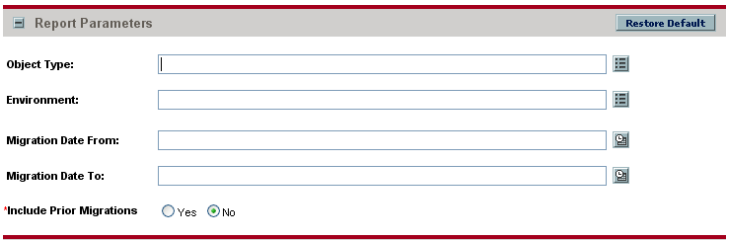

Figure 4-9. Objects/Environments Detail report fields

Table 4-9. Objects/Environments Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Object Type	Only select migration information for objects of a specific object type.
Environment	Only select migration information for a specific environment.
Migration Date From	Compare migrations that occurred after this date.
Migration Date To	Compare migrations that occurred before this date.
*Include Prior Migrations	For cases where the same object was migrated to the same environment more than once, include all the migration transactions, not just the most recent transaction.

Package Details Report

Returns details about a given package. Based on the selection criteria, this report lists:

- Individual packages and detailed data regarding each package
- Header information about the package such as package priority and description
- Detailed information such as package notes, package lines and their parameters
- Current workflow status for each package line on each selected package

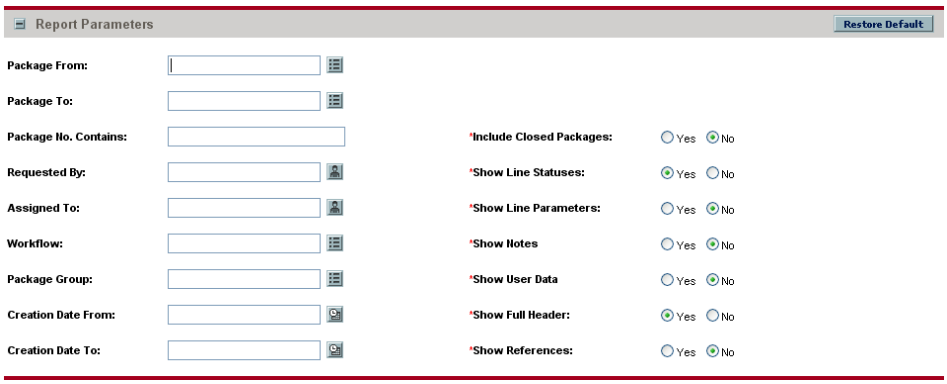

Figure 4-10. Package Details report fields

Table 4-10. Package Details report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Package From	Only select packages greater than or equal to this field.
Package To	Only select packages less than or equal to this field.
Package No. Contains	Only select packages that contain the string of numeric or alphabetic characters entered in this field. This is a case-sensitive search.
Requested By	Only select packages produced by a specific Change Management user.
Assigned To	Only select packages with the Assigned To user field equal to the value in this field.
Workflow	Only select packages that use a specific workflow.

Table 4-10. Package Details report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Package Group	Only select packages that are categorized under a specific package group.
Creation Date From	Only select packages generated on or after the given date.
Creation Date To	Only select packages generated on or before the given date.
*Include Closed Packages	Determines whether to include or exclude packages with an overall status of **Closed-Success, Closed-Failure,** or **Cancelled.**
*Show Line Statuses	Determines whether to show the workflow steps and current step status for each package line in each selected package.
*Show Line Parameters	Determines whether to show all the visible parameters for each package line in each selected package.
*Show Notes	Determines whether to show the notes attached to each selected package.
*Show User Data	Determines whether to show the user data custom fields (if any) for each selected package.
*Show Full Header	Determines whether to show the full header for the package.
*Show References	Determines whether to show references associated with the package.

Package History Report

This report lists the complete workflow history for each selected package—for example:

- Each change in the status of each workflow step
- The date and time the status changed
- The person who caused the change
- The new status of that step

For example, a different entry will be displayed when a step became eligible versus when the step was completed and had a result. The report breaks down each package into its package lines and gives the workflow history separately for each line.

Figure 4-11. Package History report fields

Table 4-11. Package History report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Package From	Only select packages greater than or equal to this field.
Package To	Only select packages less than or equal to this field.
Package No. Contains	Only select packages that contain the string of characters entered in this field. This is a case-sensitive search.
Requested By	Only select packages generated by a specific Change Management user.

Table 4-11. Package History report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Assigned To	Only select packages with the assigned-to user field equal to the value in this field.
*Include Closed Packages	Determines whether to include or exclude packages with an overall status of **Closed-Success, Closed-Failure,** or **Cancelled.**

Package Impact Analysis Report

Use this report to analyze the impact of a given package based on the audit history stored in Mercury IT Governance Center. After listing summary information on the given package and package lines, the report lists three separate sections for analysis:

- Other packages that contain common objects with a given package
- Objects that have migrated alongside one or more of the objects being migrated on the given package but are not included in the given package

  These objects might be affected by the current object changes (if these objects were once tied to the objects being changed in the same package, there is probably a relationship between the objects).
- Recent migrations for each object in the package, showing where changes to the given objects have recently been deployed

Figure 4-12. Package Impact Analysis report fields

Table 4-12. Package Impact Analysis report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Package	This required parameter is used to indicate which package will be the basis of the generated report.
Ignore Pkgs Created Before	Enter a date for this parameter to limit the audit history when looking at the impact analysis. If entered, all packages generated before the given date will be ignored from the analysis.
*Show Details	If set to **Yes,** a list all the specific common objects between the queried packages and the given package is provided.

Packages Pending Report

Use this report as a worklist for pending work on packages. Based on the selection criteria, this report lists:

- Open packages with pending activity
- Details about each package
- Pending work for a group of users

Using this information, query the package using Mercury Change Management and perform the appropriate action(s).

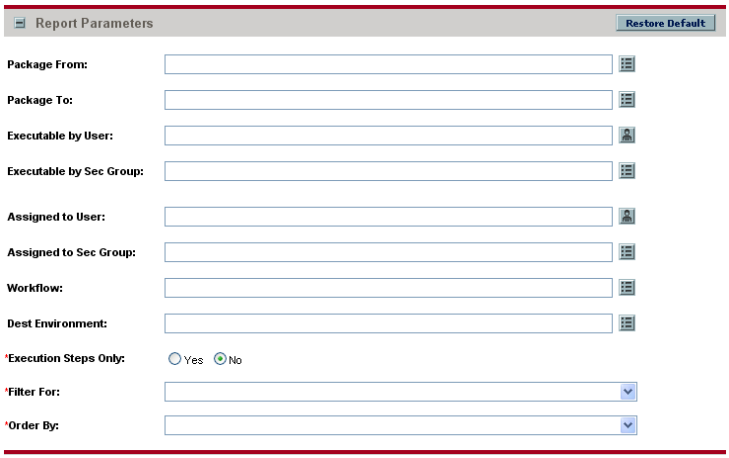

Figure 4-13. Packages Pending report fields

Table 4-13. Packages Pending report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Package From	Only select open packages greater than or equal to this field (compare the package numbers alphabetically rather than numerically).
Package To	Only select open packages less than or equal to this field (compare the package numbers alphabetically rather than numerically).
Executable by User	Only select open packages that have at least one package line with an active step that can be acted upon by the given user (this selection uses the workflow step security setting to determine user access).

Table 4-13. Packages Pending report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Executable by Sec Group	Only select open packages that have at least one package line with an active step that can be acted upon by users in a given security group (this selection uses the workflow step security setting to determine user access).
Assigned to User	Only select packages that have the indicated user assigned.
Assigned to Sec Group	Only select packages that have the indicated security group assigned.
Workflow	Only select open packages that use a specific workflow.
Dest Environment	Only select open package lines with an active migration step with the given destination environment. This is useful when you want to see which packages are ready to migrate to a given environment.
*Execution Steps Only	Only select open package lines with an active execution type step with the given destination environment. This is useful when you want to see which packages are ready to migrate to any environment.
*Filter For	Limit the report to package lines with only eligible steps or only scheduled steps.
*Order By	Order the report by package number, workflow, or workflow step name.

Release Detail Report

This is a management report that lists all requests, packages, and distributions associated with a release. It is useful in helping to determine if everything that should be included with a release has been included, and whether or not there are proper dependencies.

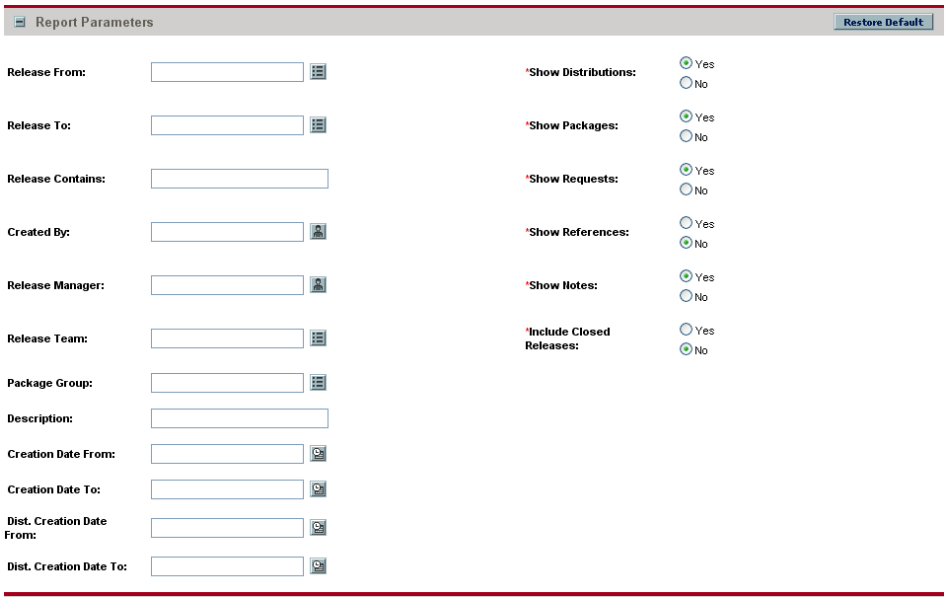

Figure 4-14. Release Detail report fields

Table 4-14. Release Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Release From	Select release names that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Release To	Select release names that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
Release Contains	Text field for entering information about the release.
Created By	Select username for creator of report.
Release Manager	Select username of release manager.
Release Team	Select a security group name for this release.
Package Group	Select **Customization, Setup,** or **Upgrade.**
Description	Select releases that contain the given description.

Table 4-14. Release Detail report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Creation Date From	Only select releases generated on or after the given date.
Creation Date To	Only select releases generated on or before the given date.
*Show Distributions	Determines whether to show distributions in each release.
*Show Packages	Determines whether to show packages in each release.
*Show Requests	Determines whether to show requests in each Release.
*Show References	Determines whether to show references in each release.
*Show Notes	Determines whether to show notes in each release.
*Include Closed Releases	Determines whether to show closed releases in each release.

Release Notes Report

This report shows all of the requests and packages in a release as well as their associations. You can use this report to create a list of bugs fixed and patches applied within a specific release.

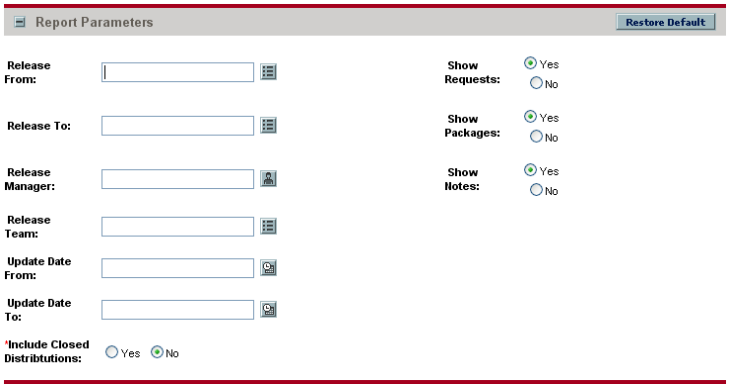

Figure 4-15. Release Notes report fields

Table 4-15. Release Notes report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Release From	Select release names that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Release To	Select release names that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
Release Manager	Select username of release manager.
Release Team	Select a security group name for this release.
Update Date From	Only show releases updated on or after this date.
Update Date To	Only show releases updated on or before this date.
*Include Closed Distributions	Determines whether to include closed distributions in this release.
Show Requests	Determines whether to show requests in each release.
Show Packages	Determines whether to show packages in each release.
Show Notes	Determines whether to show notes in each release.

Chapter

5

Demand Management Reports

In This Chapter:

Contact Detail Report

This report is primarily a request manager tool. Use this report to query the contacts already entered in the Demand Management system that are available for entering and updating requests.

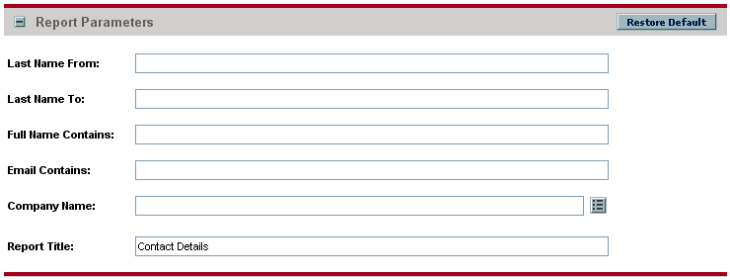

Figure 5-1. Contact Detail report parameters

Table 5-1. Contact Detail report field definitions

Parameter Name (*Required)	Definition
Last Name From	Select contacts with last names alphabetically greater than or equal to this field.
Last Name To	Contacts with last names alphabetically less than or equal to this field.
Full Name Contains	Select contacts whose full name contains the string of characters entered in this field. This search is not case sensitive.
Email Contains	Select contacts whose email address contains the string of characters entered in this field. This search is not case sensitive.
Company Name	Select contacts with the specified company.

DEM Demand Creation History Report

Use this report to show the history of demand creation for a specified demand set. Demand can be grouped by any of the demand set fields, and further filtered by specific values of those fields.

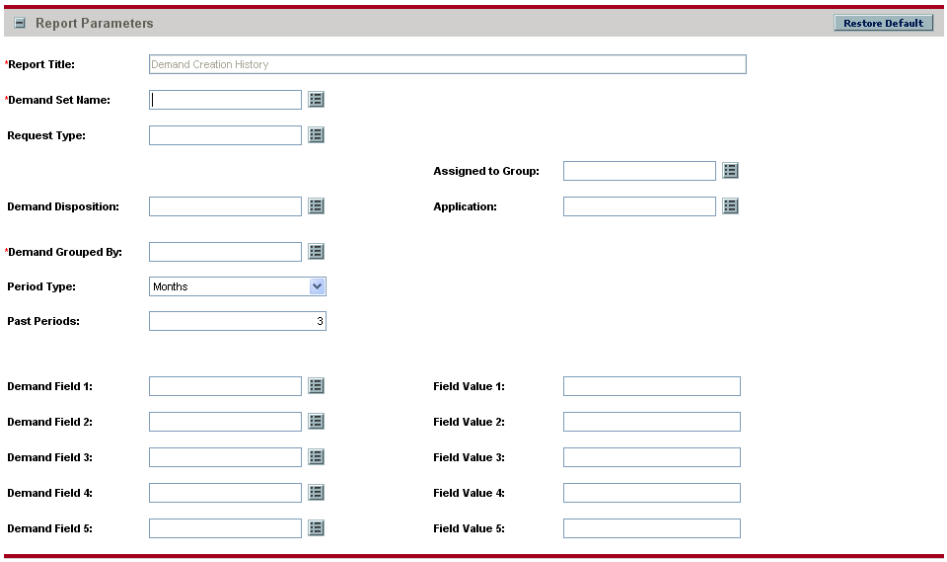

Figure 5-2. DEM Demand Creation History report fields

Table 5-2. DEM Demand Creation History report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Demand Set Name	View the history of the selected demand set.
Request Type	View the history of the selected request type. (If this field is left blank, view the history of all request types associated with the named demand set).
Assigned to Group	Filter by group to which demand is assigned.
Demand Disposition	Filter by specific disposition (for example, new, scheduled, satisfied).
Application	Show demand only for specified application.
Demand Grouped By	Any of the demand set fields.
Period Type	Show results in time period buckets of the size specified.
Past Periods	Number of historic periods for which to show data.

Table 5-2. DEM Demand Creation History report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Demand Field 1–5	Further filter requests by specific field value.
Field Value 1–5	Further filter requests by specific field value.

DEM Historical SLA Violation Report

Use this report to show the history of SLA violations for a specified demand set. Demand that has violated SLA can be grouped by any of the demand set fields, and further filtered by specific values of those fields.

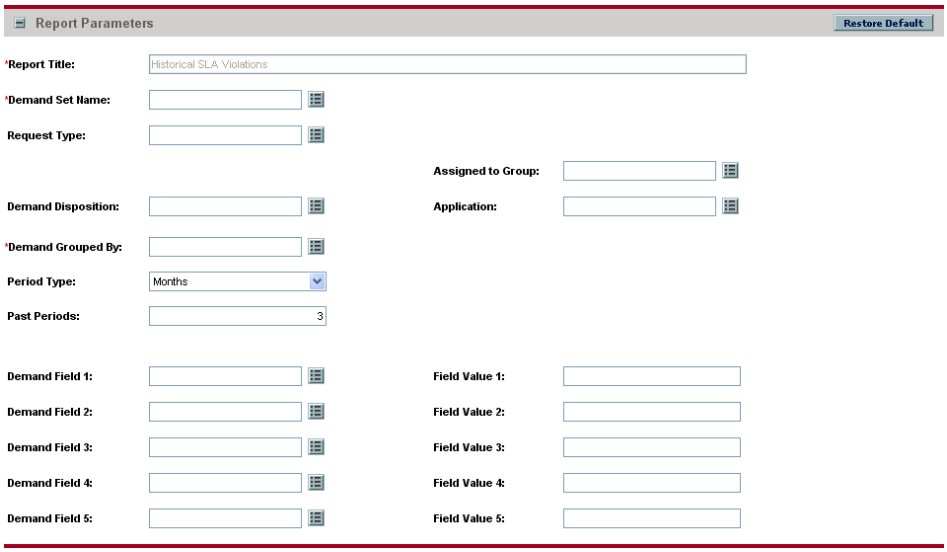

Figure 5-3. DEM Historical SLA Violation report fields

Table 5-3. DEM Historical SLA Violation report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Demand Set Name	View the history of the selected demand set.
Request Type	View the history of the selected request type. (If this field is left blank, view the history of all request types associated with the named demand set.)
Requestor Department	Filter by department of requestor.
Priority	Filter requests by priority.
Assigned to Group	Filter by group to which demand is assigned.
Demand Disposition	Filter by specific disposition (for example, new, scheduled, or satisfied).
Application	Show demand only for specified application.
Demand Grouped By	Any of the demand set fields.
Period Type	Show results in time period buckets of the size specified.

Table 5-3. DEM Historical SLA Violation report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Past Periods	Number of historic periods for which to show data.
Demand Field 1–5	Further filter requests by specific field value.
Field Value 1–5	Further filter requests by specific field value.

DEM Satisfied Demand History Report

Use this report to show the history of demand that has been satisfied for a specified demand set. Demand can be grouped by any of the demand set fields, and further filtered by specific values of those fields.

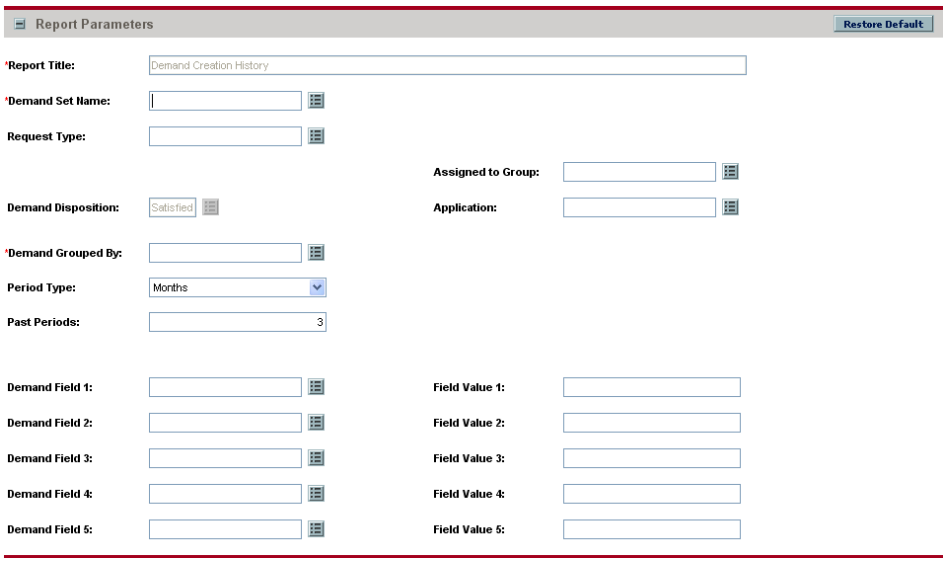

Figure 5-4. DEM Satisfied Demand History report fields

Table 5-4. DEM Satisfied Demand History report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Demand Set Name	View the history of the selected demand set.
Request Type	View the history of the selected request type. (If this field is left blank, view the history of all request types associated with the named demand set.)
Requestor Department	Filter by department of requestor.
Priority	Filter requests by priority.
Assigned to Group	Filter by group to which demand is assigned.
Demand Disposition	Filter by specific disposition (for example, new, scheduled, satisfied).
Application	Show demand only for specified application.
Demand Grouped By	Any of the demand set fields.
Period Type	Show results in time period buckets of the size specified.

Table 5-4. DEM Satisfied Demand History report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Past Periods	Number of historic periods for which to show data.
Demand Field 1– 5	Further filter requests by specific field value.
Field Value 1– 5	Further filter requests by specific field value.

Request Detail Report

This report provides information about requests using a number of selection criteria. For each request, the report displays:

- All notes attached to the request
- Current status of the request
- Listing of future steps
- All populated detail fields for the request
- Requests assigned to a user
- Requests ready for review
- All new requests that need to be tracked

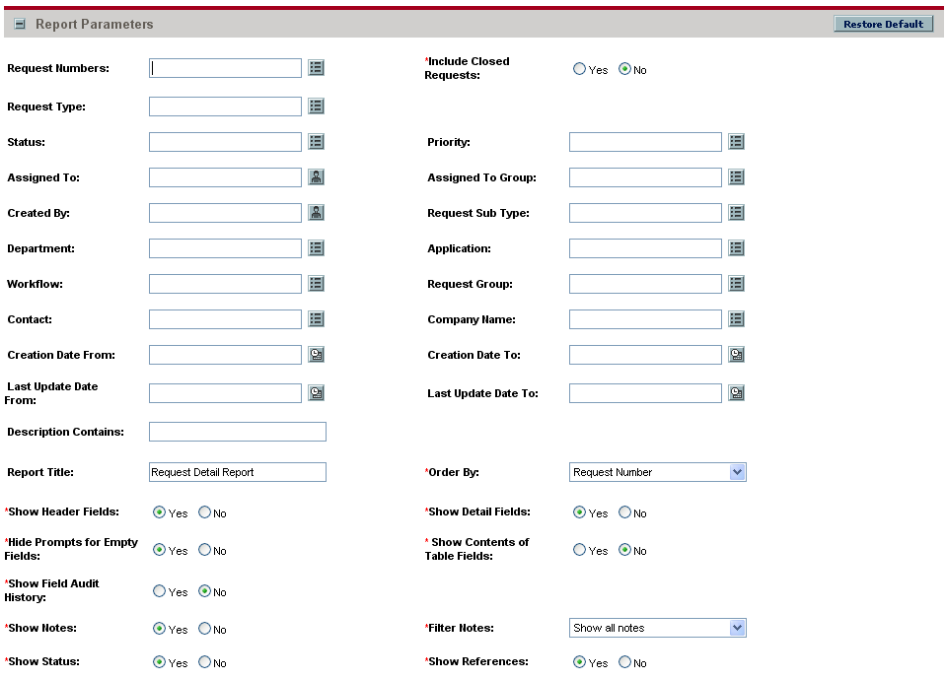

Figure 5-5. Request Detail report fields

Table 5-5. Request Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Request Numbers	Select requests based on request number.
*Include Closed Requests	Determines whether to include or exclude requests that have been closed or cancelled.
Request Type	Select requests of a specific request type.
Status	Select requests with request statuses matching this field. This field can hold multiple items.
Priority	Select requests with a specific priority.
Assigned To	Select requests with the Assigned To field equal to the value in this field.
Assigned To Group	Select requests with the Assigned To Group field equal to the value in this field.
Created By	Select requests created by a specific Demand Management user.
Request Sub Type	Select requests of a specific Request Sub Type. In order to use this field, the Request Type field must be defined.
Department	Select requests for a specific department.
Application	Select requests for a specific application.
Workflow	Select requests for a specific workflow.
Request Group	Select requests for a specific request group.
Contact	Select requests associated with a specific contact.
Company Name	Select requests associated with a specific company name.
Creation Date From	Select requests that were created on or after the given date.
Creation Date To	Select requests that were created on or before the given date.
Last Update Date From	Select requests that have been updated on or after the given date.
Last Update Date To	Select requests that have been updated on or before the given date.

Table 5-5. Request Detail report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Description Contains	Select requests with descriptions that contain the string of characters entered in this field. This is not a case sensitive search.
Report Title	Title of the report.
*Order By	Determines the ordering of the results. If the results are ordered by request number, the report orders the requests in descending order (that is, highest request number first).
*Show Header Fields	Determines whether to show the full header for each selected request.
*Show Detail Fields	Determines whether to show the custom fields for each selected request.
*Hide Prompts for Empty Fields	Determines whether to hide prompts for empty fields.
*Show Contents of Table Fields	Determines whether to show the contents of table component fields for each selected request.
*Show Field Audit History	Determines whether to show the transaction history of each selected request.
*Show Notes	Determines whether to show the notes attached to each selected request.
*Filter Notes	Determines whether to show all notes or only user notes.
*Show Status	Determines whether to show the workflow steps and current step status for each selected request.
*Show References	Determines whether to show the references associated with selected request.

Request Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) Report

This report is similar to the Request Detail report except that requests can be filtered by values in custom fields. Once the request type is specified for the report, select up to four custom fields for that request type. Run the report for specific values for each of those fields.

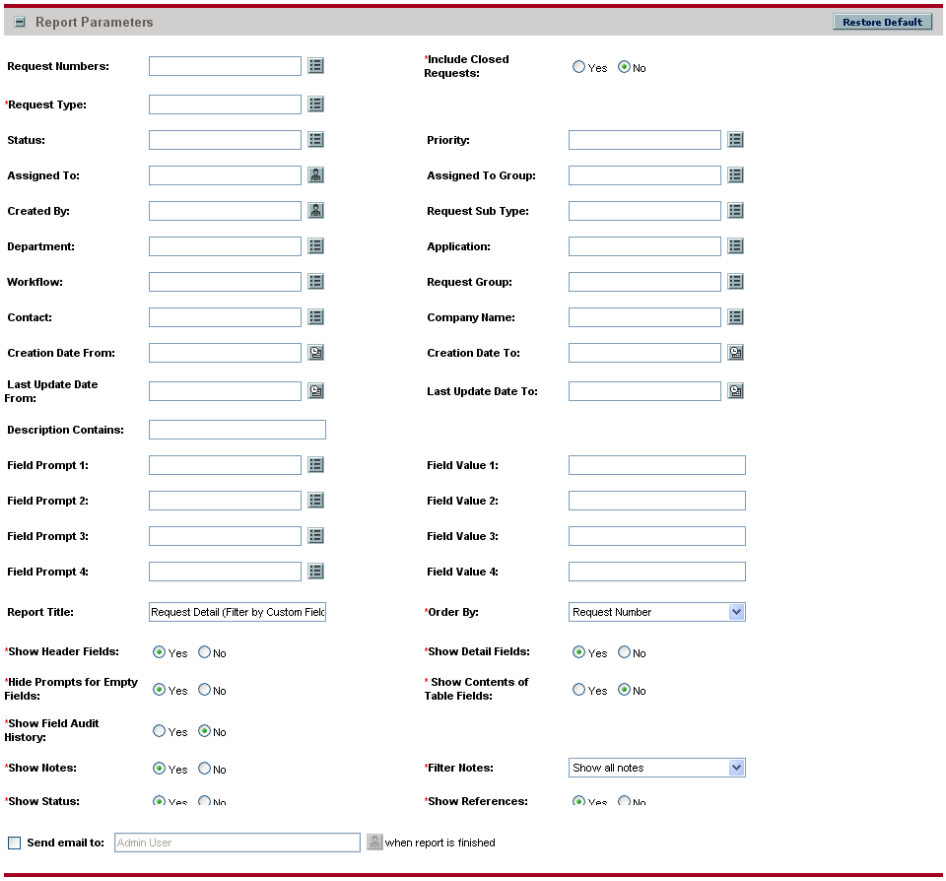

Figure 5-6. Request Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) report fields

Table 5-6. Request Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Request Numbers	Select requests based on request number.
*Include Closed Requests	Determines whether to include or exclude Requests that have been closed or cancelled.
*Request Type	Select requests of a specific request type.

Table 5-6. Request Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Status	Select requests with request statuses matching this field. This field can hold multiple items.
Priority	Select requests with a specific priority.
Assigned To	Select requests with the Assigned To field equal to the value in this field.
Assigned To Group	Select requests with the Assigned To Group field equal to the value in this field.
Created By	Select requests created by a specific Demand Management user.
Request Sub Type	Select requests of a specific request sub type. In order to use this field, the Request Type field must be defined.
Department	Select requests for a specific department.
Application	Select requests for a specific application.
Workflow	Select requests for a specific workflow.
Request Group	Select requests for a specific request group.
Contact	Select requests associated with a specific contact.
Company Name	Select requests associated with a specific company name.
Creation Date From	Select requests that were created on or after the given date.
Creation Date To	Select requests that were created on or before the given date.
Last Update Date From	Select requests that have been updated on or after the given date.
Last Update Date To	Select requests that have been updated on or before the given date.
Description Contains	Select requests with descriptions that contain the string of characters entered in this field. This is not a case sensitive search.
Field Prompt 1–4	For each specific request type, it is possible to choose up to 4 different custom fields to limit the search. Pick the field by the prompt displayed for the field.

Table 5-6. Request Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Field Value 1–4	For each selected field prompt, enter the value for which the report is to search. This value should be the exact visible value seen in the field in the requests form. For Yes/No Radio Buttons, enter **Y** for Yes and **N** for No.
Report Title	Title of the report.
*Order By	Determines the ordering of the results. If the results are ordered by request number, the report orders the requests in descending order (that is, highest request number first).
*Show Header Fields	Determines whether to show the full header for each selected request.
*Show Detail Fields	Determines whether to show the custom fields for each selected request.
*Hide Prompts For Empty Fields	Determines whether to hide prompts for empty fields.
*Show Contents of Table Fields	Determines whether to show the contents of table component fields for each selected request.
*Show Field Audit History	Determines whether to show the transaction history of each selected request.
*Show Notes	Determines whether to show the notes attached to each selected request.
*Filter Notes	Determines whether to show all notes or only user notes.
*Show Status	Determines whether to show the workflow steps and current step status for each selected request.
*Show References	Determines whether to show the references associated with selected request.

Request History Report

This report lists the complete workflow and field change history for each selected Request. For each request, this report provides the following details on each change in the status of each workflow step:

- Date and time the status changed
- Person who caused the change
- New status of that step

For example, a different entry is displayed when a step became eligible versus when the step was completed and had a result. It is possible to see data changes for fields that have been configured to have transaction history auditing. Use this report for auditing the transaction history of individual requests.

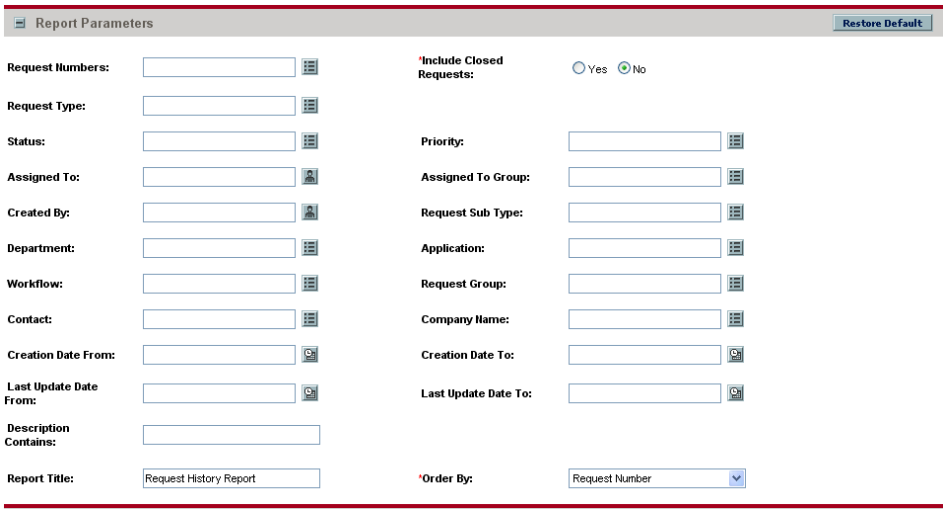

Figure 5-7. Request History report fields

Table 5-7. Request History report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Request Numbers	Select requests based on request number.
*Include Closed Requests	Determines whether to include or exclude requests that have been closed or cancelled.
Request Type	Select requests of a specific request type.
Status	Select requests with request statuses matching this field. This field can hold multiple items.

Table 5-7. Request History report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Priority	Select requests with a specific priority.
Assigned To	Select requests with the Assigned To field equal to the value in this field.
Assigned To Group	Select requests with the Assigned To Group field equal to the value in this field.
Created By	Select requests created by a specific Demand Management user.
Request Sub Type	Select requests of a specific request sub type. In order to use this field, the request type field must be defined.
Department	Select requests for a specific department.
Application	Select requests for a specific application.
Workflow	Select requests for a specific workflow.
Request Group	Select requests for a specific request group.
Contact	Select requests associated with a specific contact.
Company Name	Select requests associated with a specific company name.
Creation Date From	Select requests that were created on or after the given date.
Creation Date To	Select requests that were created on or before the given date.
Last Update Date From	Select requests that have been updated on or after the given date.
Last Update Date To	Select requests that have been updated on or before the given date.
Description Contains	Select requests with descriptions that contain the string of characters entered in this field. This is not a case sensitive search.
Report Title	Title of the report.
*Order By	Determines the ordering of the results. If the results are ordered by request number, the report orders the requests in descending order (that is, highest request number first).

Request Quick View Report

This report lists a quick summary of open and closed requests, breaking down the requests by priority. The report also shows the request activity for the current week (using a Sunday to Saturday week) such as requests opened and requests closed. The report can also show selected request information for each open request, allowing managers to view both a summary view on request activity and drill down into request details.

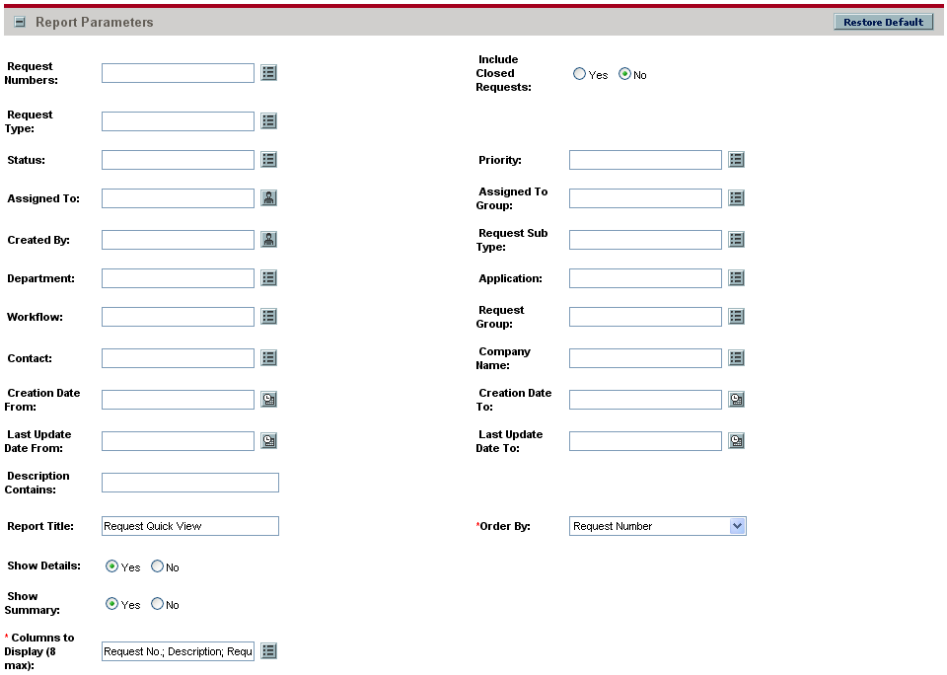

Figure 5-8. Request Quick View report fields

Table 5-8. Request Quick View report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Request Numbers	Select requests based on request number.
*Include Closed Requests	Determines whether to include or exclude requests that have been closed or cancelled.
Request Type	Select requests of a specific request type.
Status	Select requests with request statuses matching this field. This field can hold multiple items.
Priority	Select requests with a specific priority.

Table 5-8. Request Quick View report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Assigned To	Select requests with the Assigned To field equal to the value in this field.
Assigned To Group	Select requests with the Assigned To Group field equal to the value in this field.
Created By	Select requests created by a specific Demand Management user.
Request Sub Type	Select requests of a specific request sub type. In order to use this field, the request type field must be defined.
Department	Select requests for a specific department.
Application	Select requests for a specific application.
Workflow	Select requests for a specific workflow.
Request Group	Select requests for a specific request group.
Contact	Select requests associated with a specific contact.
Company Name	Select requests associated with a specific company name.
Creation Date From	Select requests that were created on or after the given date.
Creation Date To	Select requests that were created on or before the given date.
Last Update Date From	Select requests that have been updated on or after the given date.
Last Update Date To	Select requests that have been updated on or before the given date.
Description Contains	Select requests with descriptions that contain the string of characters entered in this field. This is not a case sensitive search.
Report Title	Title of the report.
*Order By	Determines the ordering of the results. If the results are ordered by request number, the report orders the requests in descending order (that is, highest request number first).
*Show Details	Determines whether to show the Request Details table.

Table 5-8. Request Quick View report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Show Summary	Whether or not to show the summary.
*Columns to Display (8 max)	Columns to display.

Request Summary Report

This report displays the total counts for groups of requests matching the selection criteria. Selected requests can be grouped in up to five categories. For example, a report can display the counts for requests in each department/assigned user combination or for each department/application/priority combination.

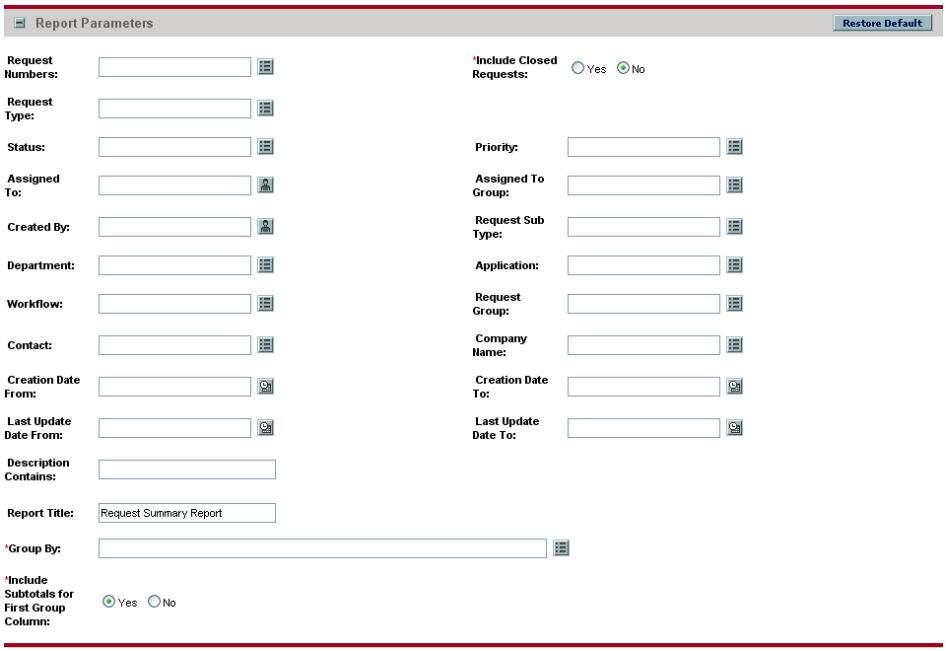

Figure 5-9. Request Summary report fields

Table 5-9. Request Summary report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Request Numbers	Select requests based on request number.
*Include Closed Requests	Determines whether to include or exclude requests that have been closed or cancelled.
Request Type	Select requests of a specific request type.
Status	Select requests with request statuses matching this field. This field can hold multiple items.
Priority	Select requests with a specific priority.
Assigned To	Select requests with the Assigned To field equal to the value in this field.

Table 5-9. Request Summary report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Assigned To Group	Select requests with the Assigned To Group field equal to the value in this field.
Created By	Select requests created by a specific Demand Management user.
Request Sub Type	Select requests of a specific request sub type. In order to use this field, the request type field must be defined.
Department	Select requests for a specific department.
Application	Select requests for a specific application.
Workflow	Select requests for a specific workflow.
Request Group	Select requests for a specific request group.
Contact	Select requests associated with a specific contact.
Company Name	Select requests associated with a specific company name.
Creation Date From	Select requests that were created on or after the given date.
Creation Date To	Select requests that were created on or before the given date.
Last Update Date From	Select requests that have been updated on or after the given date.
Last Update Date To	Select requests that have been updated on or before the given date.
Description Contains	Select requests with descriptions that contain the string of characters entered in this field. This is not a case sensitive search.
Report Title	Title of the report.
*Group By	Group the selected requests by values listed in this field. This field can hold multiple values.
*Include Subtotals For First Group Column	Includes subtotals by the primary break group.

Request Summary (Filter by Custom Fields) Report

This report is similar to the Request Summary report except that requests can be filtered by values in custom fields. Once the request type is specified for the report, select up to four of the custom fields for that request type. Run the report for specific values for each of those fields.

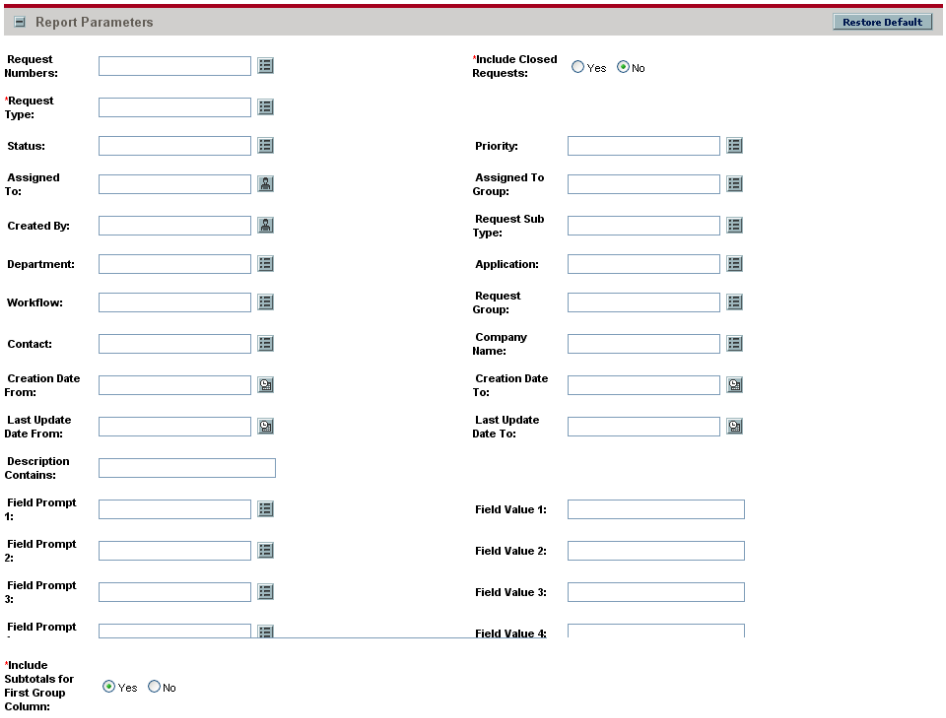

Figure 5-10. Request Summary (Filter by Custom Fields) report fields

Table 5-10. Request Summary (Filter by Custom Fields) report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Request Numbers	Select requests based on request number.
*Include Closed Requests	Determines whether to include or exclude requests that have been closed or cancelled.
Request Type	Select requests of a specific request type.
Status	Select Requests with request statuses matching this field. This field can hold multiple items.
Priority	Select requests with a specific priority.

Table 5-10. Request Summary (Filter by Custom Fields) report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Assigned To	Select requests with the Assigned To field equal to the value in this field.
Assigned To Group	Select requests with the Assigned To Group field equal to the value in this field.
Created By	Select requests created by a specific Demand Management user.
Request Sub Type	Select requests of a specific request sub type. In order to use this field, the request type field must be defined.
Department	Select requests for a specific department.
Application	Select requests for a specific application.
Workflow	Select requests for a specific workflow.
Request Group	Select requests for a specific request group.
Contact	Select requests associated with a specific contact.
Company Name	Select requests associated with a specific company name.
Creation Date From	Select requests that were created on or after the given date.
Creation Date To	Select requests that were created on or before the given date.
Last Update Date From	Select requests that have been updated on or after the given date.
Last Update Date To	Select requests that have been updated on or before the given date.
Description Contains	Select requests with descriptions that contain the string of characters entered in this field. This is not a case sensitive search.
Field Prompt 1–4	For the specific request type, choose up to four different custom fields to limit the search. Choose the field by the prompt displayed for the field.
Field Value 1–4	For each selected field prompt, enter the value for which the report is to search. This value should be the exact visible value shown in the field in the requests form.

Table 5-10. Request Summary (Filter by Custom Fields) report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Report Title	Title of the report.
*Group By	Group the selected requests by values listed in this field. This field can hold multiple values.
*Include Subtotals for First Group Column	Includes subtotals by the primary break group.

Resource Load by Priority Report

This report is also in the Resource category.

This report lists all open requests assigned to different users once the filtering criteria is selected. The report displays the request count per priority and the average age (from request creation) of the requests in each priority bucket.

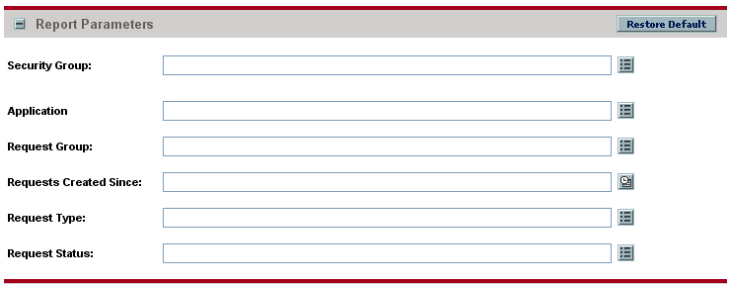

Figure 5-11. Resource Load by Priority report fields

Table 5-11. Resource Load by Priority report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Security Group	Limit to requests assigned to only users in a specific security group.
Application	Limit to requests for a specific application.
Request Group	Limit to requests for a specific group.
Requests Created Since	Limit to requests created after a given date.
Request Status	Limit to requests at a specific request status or group of statuses.
Request Type	Limit to requests at a specific request type or group of request types.

Chapter

6

Project Management Reports

In This Chapter:

Project Cost Breakdown Report

This report shows the costs for a project, and the activities with which the costs are associated. Totals include both labor and non-labor costs.

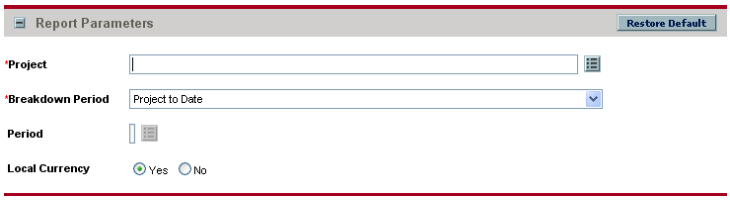

Figure 6-1. Project Cost Breakdown report fields

Table 6-1. Project Cost Breakdown report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Project	Specify one or more project plans on which to report.
*Breakdown Period	Select whether costs for the entire selected project(s) should be displayed, or just for a specified month.
Period	If reporting on costs for a specific month, select the month in this field.
Local Currency	Specify whether costs should be displayed in the local currency or in the Mercury IT Governance Center system base currency.

Project Cost Details Report

This report shows the cost details for select projects, grouped by labor/non-labor or operating categorizations.

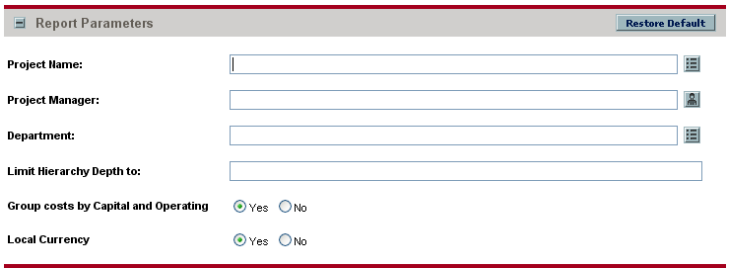

Figure 6-2. Project Cost Details report fields

Table 6-2. Project Cost Details report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Project Name	Specify one or more project plans on which to report.
Project Manager	Select projects managed by the specified user.
Department	Select projects associated with the specified user.
Limit Hierarchy Depth To	Specify the level of detail of costs shown. A depth of 1 shows costs at the master-project level.
Group Costs by Capital and Operating	If **Yes,** costs are grouped as capital or operating. If **No,** costs are grouped as labor and non-labor.
Local Currency	Specify whether costs should be displayed in the local currency or in the Mercury IT Governance Center system base currency.

Project Critical Path Report

This report displays the tasks that are on a project's critical path.

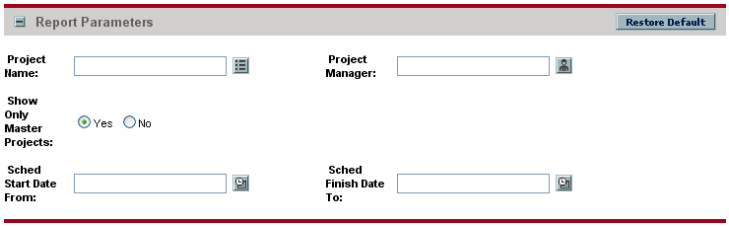

Figure 6-3. Project Critical Path report fields

Table 6-3. Project Critical Path report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Project Name	Name of the project.
Project Manager	Name of the project manager.
Show Only Master Projects	Specifies whether only master projects will be shown
Sched Start Date From	Only select projects with a scheduled start date on or after the date value in this field.
Sched Finish Date To	Only select projects with a scheduled finish date on or before the date value in this field.

Project Custom Detail Report

This report is generated in HTML table format, showing only the columns that are selected from the header fields and custom fields based on the selected project. It is possible to sort by more than one field.

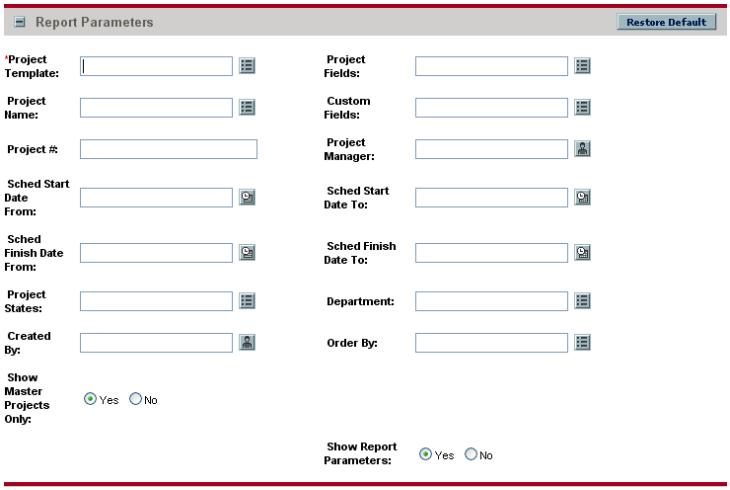

Figure 6-4. Project Custom Detail report fields

Table 6-4. Project Custom Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Project Template	The template used for the project.
Project Name	The name of the project.
Project #	The number that uniquely identifies the project. The number is derived from a system sequence but can be updated.
Sched Start Date From	Only select projects with a scheduled start sate on or after the date value in this field.
Sched Finish Date From	Only select projects with a scheduled finish date on or after the date value in this field.
Project States	The current state of the project (**Active, Cancelled, Completed, New,** or **Plan**).
Created By	The name of the user who created the project.
Show Master Projects Only	Determines whether or not to query subprojects.
Project Fields	Select from the list of available project fields for reporting.

Table 6-4. Project Custom Detail report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Custom Fields	Select from the list of available custom fields for reporting.
Project Manager	The name of the project manager.
Sched Start Date To	Only select projects with a scheduled start date on or before the date value in this field.
Sched Finish Date To	Only select projects with a scheduled finish date on or before the date value in this field.
Department	The department/division that takes responsibility for the project. This is used for additional project categorization and reporting.
Order By	Select a header field as the criteria for ordering projects.
Show Report Parameters	Determines whether or not to show report parameters.

Project Detail Report

Use this report to query projects by their header fields. This report can be configured to include the project's:

- Custom fields
- Statuses
- Notes
- Activities
- Packages
- Requests
- References
- Transaction history

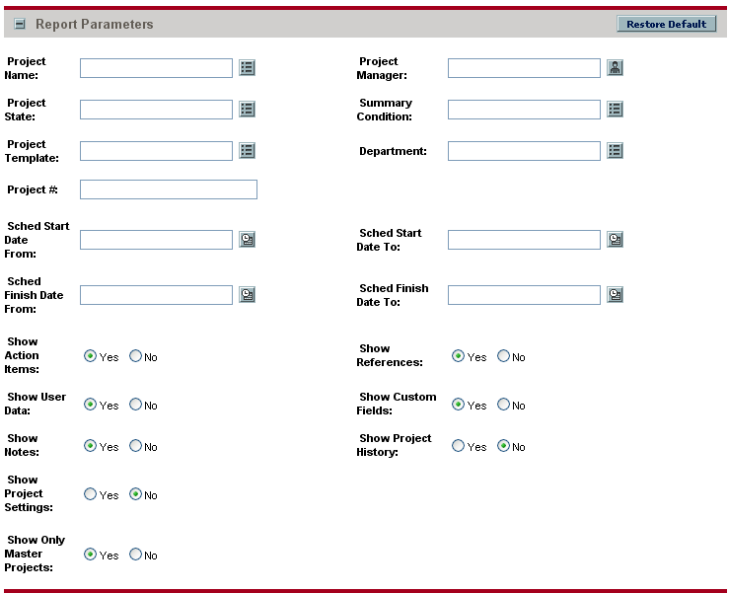

Figure 6-5. Project Detail report fields

Table 6-5. Project Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Project Name	The name of the project.
Project State	The current state of the project (**Active, Cancelled, Completed, New,** or **Plan**).

Table 6-5. Project Detail report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Project Template	The template used for the project.
Project #	The number that uniquely identifies the project. The number is derived from a system sequence but can be updated.
Sched Start Date From	Only select projects with a scheduled start date on or after the date value in this field.
Sched Finish Date From	Only select projects with a scheduled finish date on or after the date value in this field.
Show Action Items	Determines whether or not to show the project's action items.
Show User Data	Determines whether or not to show the project's user data.
Show Notes	Determines whether or not to show the project's Notes.
Show Project Settings	Determines whether or not to show the project's settings. When set to **Yes,** the Microsoft Project Synchronization setting section displays in the report.
Show Only Master Projects	Determines whether or not to query subprojects.
Project Manager	The name of the project manager.
Summary Condition	The status of the project (**Red, Green,** or **Yellow**).
Department	The department/division that takes responsibility for the project. This is used for additional project categorization and reporting.
Sched Start Date To	Only select projects with a scheduled start date on or before the date value in this field.
Sched Finish Date To	Only select projects with a scheduled finish date on or before the date value in this field.
Show References	Determines whether or not to show references for the project.
Show Custom Fields	Determines whether or not to show the project's custom fields.
Show Project History	Determines whether or not to show the project's history.

Project Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) Report

Use this report to query projects by their header fields. It is possible to filter the query using the project's custom fields.

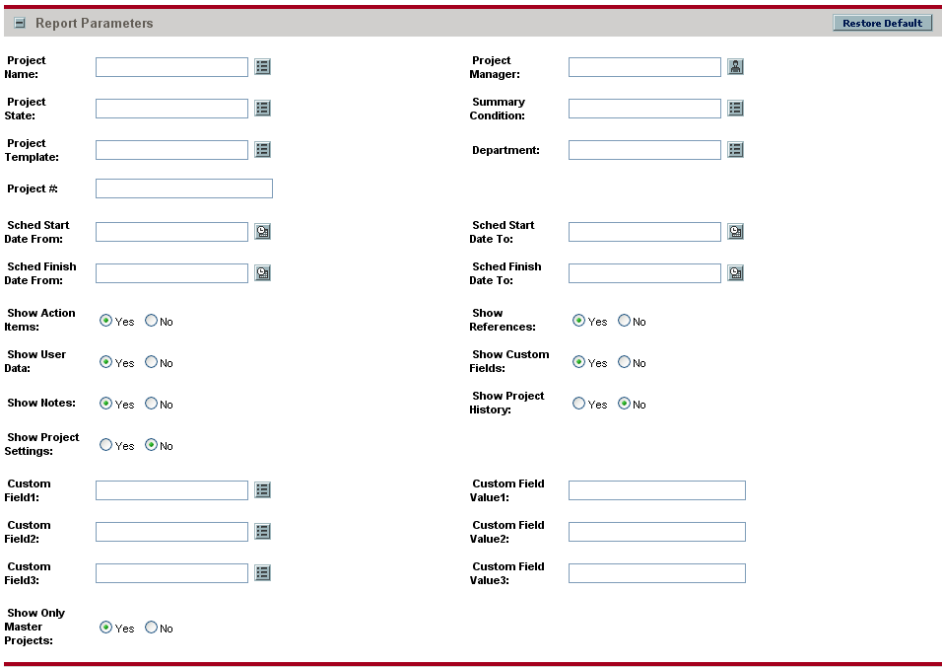

Figure 6-6. Project Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) report fields

Table 6-6. Project Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Project Name	The name of the project.
Project State	The current state of the project (**Active, Cancelled, Completed, New,** or **Plan**).
Project Template	The template used for the project.
Project #	The number that uniquely identifies the project. The number is derived from a system sequence but can be updated.
Sched Start Date From	Only select projects with a scheduled start date on or after the date value in this field.
Sched Finish Date From	Only select projects with a scheduled finish date on or after the date value in this field.

Table 6-6. Project Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Show Action Items	Determines whether or not to show the project's action items.
Show User Data	Determines whether or not to show the project's user data.
Show Notes	Determines whether or not to show the project's notes.
Show Project Settings	Determines whether or not to show the project's settings.
Custom Field 1–3	Select up to three custom fields in the project selected.
Show Only Master Projects	Determines whether or not to query subprojects.
Project Manager	The name of the project manager.
Summary Condition	The status of the project (**Red, Green,** or **Yellow**).
Department	The department/division that takes responsibility for the project. This is used for additional project categorization and reporting.
Sched Start Date To	Only select projects with a scheduled start date on or before the date value in this field.
Sched Finish Date To	Only select projects with a scheduled finish date on or before the date value in this field.
Show References	Determines whether or not to show references for the project.
Show Custom Fields	Determines whether or not to show the project's custom fields.
Show Project History	Determines whether or not to show the project's history.
Custom Field Value 1–3	Values for the custom fields. Enter the complete user visible values here.

Project Exception Detail Report

This report lists all the task details for tasks that have violated user-defined exception rules. This report provides useful information about tasks that require attention by a project manager.

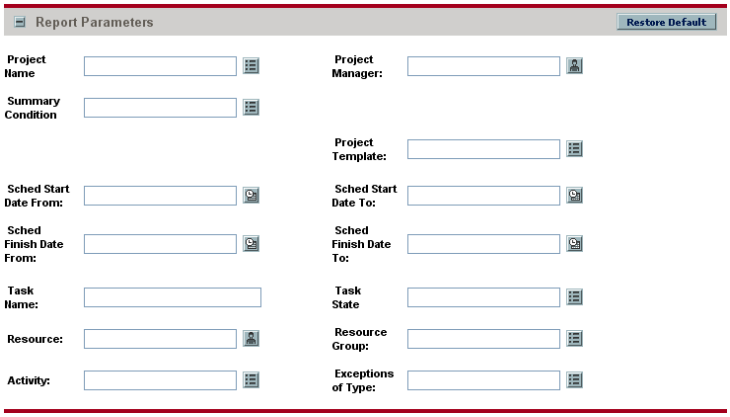

Figure 6-7. Project Exception Detail report fields

Table 6-7. Project Exception Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Project Name	The name of the project.
Summary Condition	The status of the project (**Red, Green,** or **Yellow**).
Department	The department/division that takes responsibility for the project. This is used for additional project categorization and reporting.
Sched Start Date From	Only select projects with a scheduled start date on or after the date value in this field.
Sched Finish Date From	Only select projects with a scheduled finish date on or after the date value in this field.
Task Name	The name of the task.
Resource	The name of the user assigned as a resource.
Activity	The activity to which the task has been assigned.
Project Manager	The name of the project manager.
Project Template	The template used for the project.
Sched Start Date To	Only select projects with a scheduled start date on or before the date value in this field.

Table 6-7. Project Exception Detail report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Sched Finish Date To	Only select projects with a scheduled finish date on or before the date value in this field.
Task State	The state of the task (such as **Bypassed, Cancelled,** or **Completed**).
Resource Group	The name of the security group associated with the task.
Exceptions of Type	Only select tasks with exceptions of a certain exception type (for example, late tasks or unassigned tasks) or a group of exception types.

Project Resource Report

This report is also in the Resource category.

This report lists all resources working on a given project and the tasks that they are working on. This report enables a manager to have a high-level view of how much work is assigned to which resource, and which resources can be available to work on more tasks.

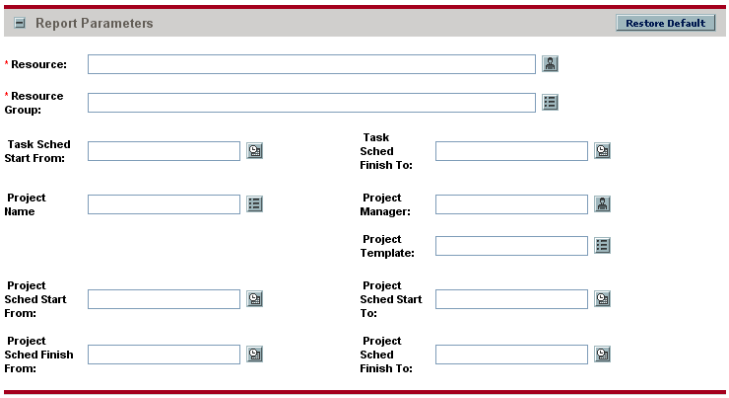

Figure 6-8. Project Resource report fields

Table 6-8. Project Resource report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Resource	The name of the user assigned as a resource.
*Resource Group	The security group name assigned as a resource group.
Task Sched Start From	Only select tasks with a scheduled start on or after the date value in this field.
Project Name	The name of the project.
Proj Sched Start From	Only select projects with a scheduled start on or after the date value in this field.
Proj Sched Finish From	Only select projects with a scheduled finish date on or after the date value in this field.
Task Sched Finish To	Only select tasks with a scheduled finish on or before the date value in this field.
Project Manager	The name of the project manager.
Project Template	The name of the template for this project.

Table 6-8. Project Resource report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Project Sched Start To	Only select projects with a scheduled start on or before the date value in this field.
Project Sched Finish To	Only select projects with a scheduled finish on or before the date value in this field.

Project Schedule Change Report

This report compares a project plan with a baseline, or a baseline to another baseline. The report's output is generated in the HTML table format:

- Plan lines that have changed appear in red.
- Plan lines that exist only in the first plan or baseline appear in blue.
- Plan lines that exist only in the second plan or baseline appear in green.
- Plan lines that are identical in for both appear as normal text.

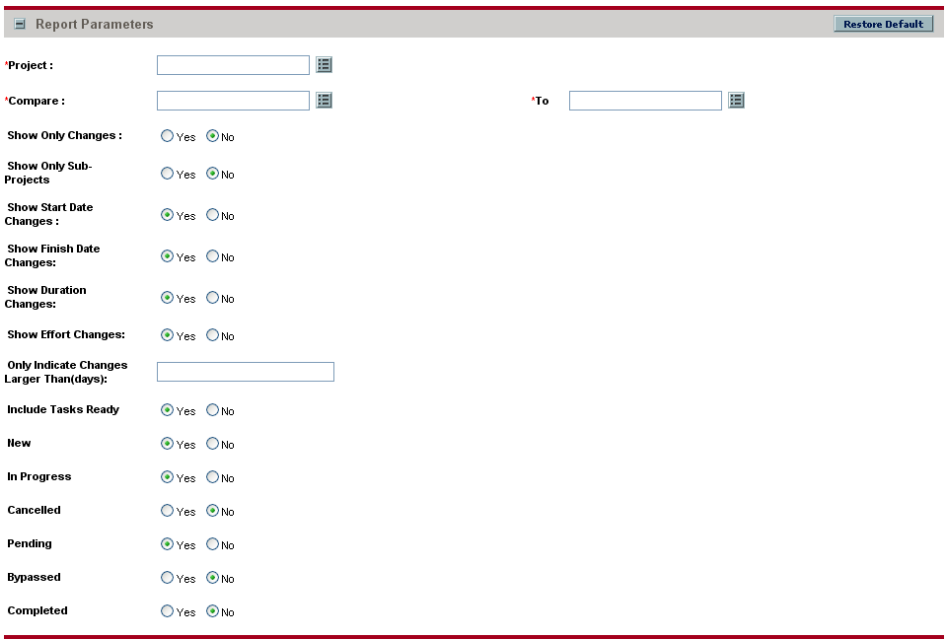

Figure 6-9. Project Schedule Change report fields

Table 6-9. Project Schedule Change report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Project Name	The name of the project whose critical path you wish to compare changes for.
*Compare	Allows you to specify the first entity to compare (**Project Plan** or **Baseline**).
To	Allows you to specify the second entity to compare, usually a baseline.

Table 6-9. Project Schedule Change report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Show Only Changes	Specify whether you want to see only changes between the two entities.
Show Only Sub-Projects	Specify whether you want to see only sub-projects.
Show Start Date Changes	Specify whether or not you want to see changes to Task start dates.
Show Finish Date Changes	Specify whether or not you want to see changes to task finish dates.
Show Duration Changes	Specify whether or not you want to see changes to task durations.
Show Effort Changes	Specify whether or not you want to see changes to task effort values.
Only Indicate Changes Larger Than (Days)	Specify the granularity (in days) with which to flag project changes. Changes smaller than specified here are ignored.
Include Tasks Ready	Specify whether or not you want to see tasks in the **Ready** state.
New	Specify whether or not you want to see tasks in the **New** state.
Cancelled	Specify whether or not you want to see tasks in the **Cancelled** state.
Pending	Specify whether or not you want to see tasks in the **Pending** state.
Bypassed	Specify whether or not you want to see tasks in the **Bypassed** state.
Completed	Specify whether or not you want to see tasks in the **Completed** state.

Project Status Detail Report

This report is a summary of project statuses of selected projects and tasks.

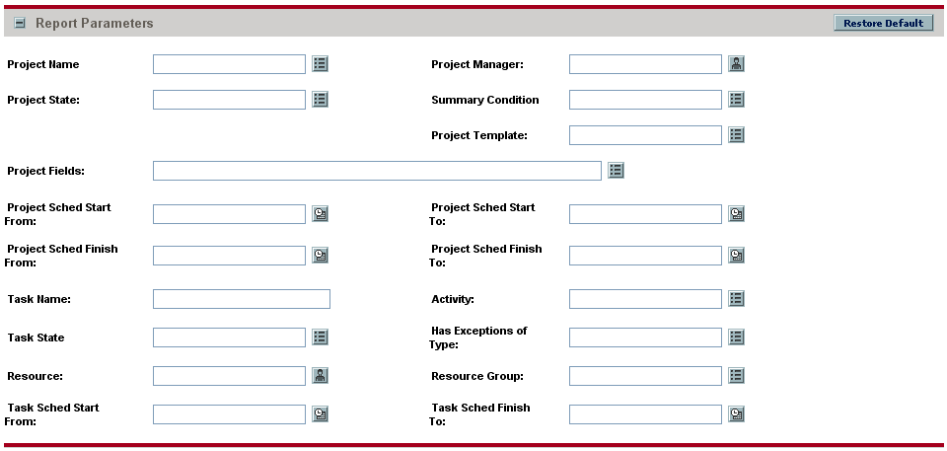

Figure 6-10. Project Status Detail report fields

Table 6-10. Project Status Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Project Name	The name of the project.
Project State	The current state of the project (**Active, Cancelled, Completed, New,** or **Plan**).
Project Fields	The project fields whose statuses are being viewed.
Project Sched Start From	Only select projects with a scheduled start on or after the date value in this field.
Project Sched Finish From	Only select projects with a scheduled finish on or after the date value in this field.
Task Name	The name of the task.
Task State	The current state of the task (For example, **Bypassed, Cancelled,** or **Completed**).
Resource	The name of the user assigned as a resource.
Task Sched Start From	Only select tasks with a scheduled start on or after the date value in this field.
Project Manager	The name of the project manager.

Table 6-10. Project Status Detail report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Summary Condition	The current condition of the project (**Green, Red,** or **Yellow**).
Project Template	The template for the project.
Project Sched Start To	Only select projects with a scheduled start on or before the date value in this field.
Project Sched Finish To	Only select projects with a scheduled finish on or before the date value in this field.
Activity	The activity for the task.
Has Exceptions of Type	Only select tasks with exceptions of a specific exception type (for example, late tasks or unassigned tasks) or a group of exception types.
Resource Group	The security group name associated with the task.
Task Sched Finish To	Only select tasks with a scheduled start on or before the date value in this field.

Project Summary Report

This report is generated in HTML table format. Use this report to display all projects that meet the criteria selected in the header fields.

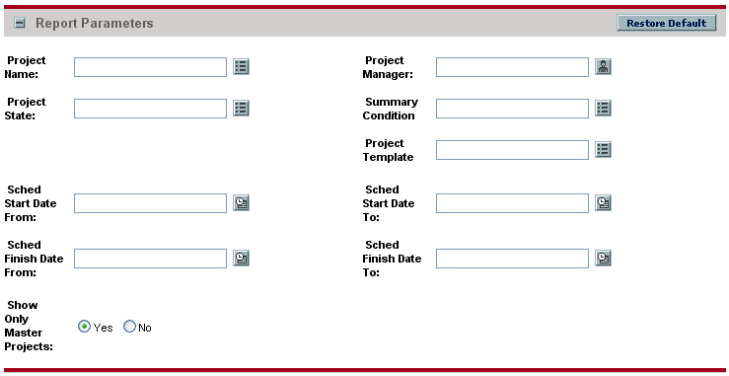

Figure 6-11. Project Summary report fields

Table 6-11. Project Summary report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Project Name	The name of the project.
Project State	The current state of the project (**Active, Cancelled, Completed, New,** or **Plan**).
Sched Start Date From	Only select projects with a scheduled start date on or after the date value in this field.
Sched Finish Date From	Only select projects with a scheduled finish date on or after the date value in this field.
Show Only Master Projects	Determines whether or not to query subprojects.
Project Manager	The name of the project manager.
Summary Condition	The current condition of the project (**Green, Red,** or **Yellow**).
Project Template	The template for the project.
Sched Start Date To	Only select projects with a scheduled start date on or before the date value in this field.
Sched Finish Date To	Only select projects with a scheduled finish date on or before the date value in this field.

Project Task Assignment Report

This report is also in the Resource category.

This report shows assignment information for a user or a group of users.

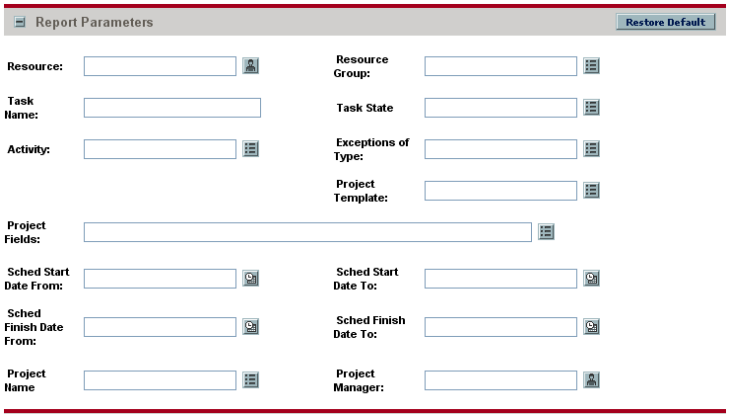

Figure 6-12. Project Task Assignment report fields

Table 6-12. Project Task Assignment report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Resource	The name of the user assigned as a resource.
Task Name	The name of the task to which the users have been assigned.
Activity	The activity for the task.
Project Fields	Select project field(s) to be viewed.
Sched Start Date From	Only select projects with a scheduled start date on or after the date value in this field.
Sched Finish Date From	Only select projects with a scheduled finish date on or after the date value in this field.
Project Name	The name of the project.
Resource Group	The security group name associated with the task.
Task State	The current state of the task.
Exceptions of Type	Only select tasks with exceptions of a specific exception type (such as late tasks or unassigned tasks) or a group of exception types.
Project Template	The template for the project.

Table 6-12. Project Task Assignment report field definitions [continued]

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Sched Start Date To	Only select projects with a scheduled start date on or before the date value in this field.
Sched Finish Date To	Only select projects with a scheduled finish date on or before the date value in this field.
Project Manager	The name of the project manager.

Project Template Detail Report

This report lists the parameters and parameter details for project templates.

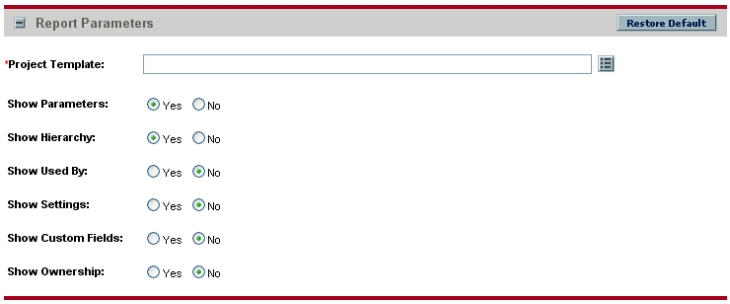

Figure 6-13. Project Template Detail report fields

Table 6-13. Project Template Detail report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
*Project Template	The name of the template.
Show Parameters	Determines whether or not to show the project template's parameters.
Show Hierarchy	Determines whether or not to show the project template's hierarchy.
Show Used By	Determines whether or not to show which projects are using the template.
Show Settings	Determines whether or not to show settings for the project template.
Show Custom Fields	Determines whether or not to show custom fields for the project template.

Chapter

7

Time Management Reports

In This Chapter:

Actual Time/Cost Summary Report

This report summarizes actual time information entered in non-cancelled time sheets and the calculated charge dollar totals for each grouping. Different parameters provide different views into the data—for example:

- The report displaying the total time entered per resource
- The report displaying the total time entered per project
- The report displaying the total time entered in each given time period

This report is usually restricted to a smaller group of users than the Actual Time Summary Report.

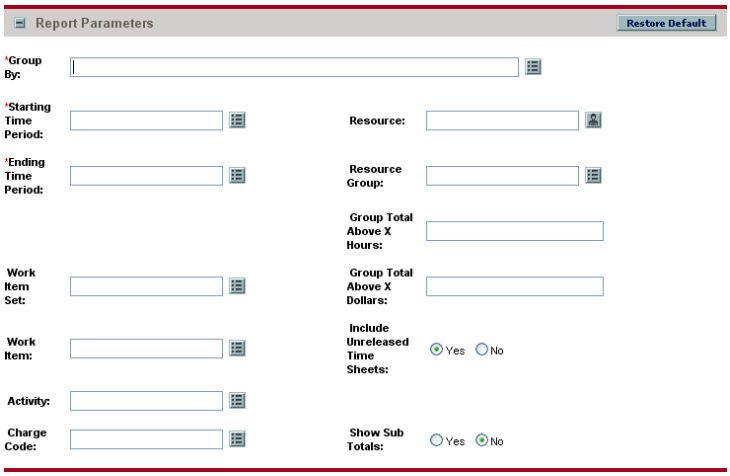

Figure 7-1. Actual Time/Cost Summary report fields

Table 7-1. Actual Time/Cost Summary report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Group By	Determines how to group the information, such as by resource or work item type.
Starting Time Period	Display information entered on or after a specific time period.
Ending Time Period	Display information entered on or before a specific time period.
Work Item Type	Display information for a specific work item type.

Table 7-1. Actual Time/Cost Summary report field definitions [continued]

Work Item Set	Display information for a specific set of work item sets, such as request types, master projects, packages or workflows.
Work Item	Display information for a specific set of work items, such as package, request, project or task.
Activity	Display information on a specific activity.
Charge Code	Display information charged to a specific charge code. Use the charge code percentage to calculate the time against the charge code.
Resource	Display information for a specific set of resources.
Resource Group	Display information for resources in a specific set of resource groups.
Group Total Above X Hours	Display information where the total actual hours are above the given number. This filters for the areas with large time charges.
Group Total Above X Dollars	Display information where the total actual hours are above the given number. This filters for the areas with large time charges.
Include Unreleased Time Sheets	Display information where active time sheets are included or excluded.
Show Sub Totals	If set to **Yes,** the report shows time totals for the first column selected in the grouping.

Actual Time Summary Report

This report summarizes actual time information entered in non-cancelled time sheets. Different parameters provide different views into the data — for example:

- The total time entered per resource for each time period
- The total time entered per project
- The total time entered in each given time period

This report is similar to the Time Sheet Summary Report, except it does not show work allocation budget information. This report is usually run on a larger group of users than the Actual Time/Cost Summary Report.

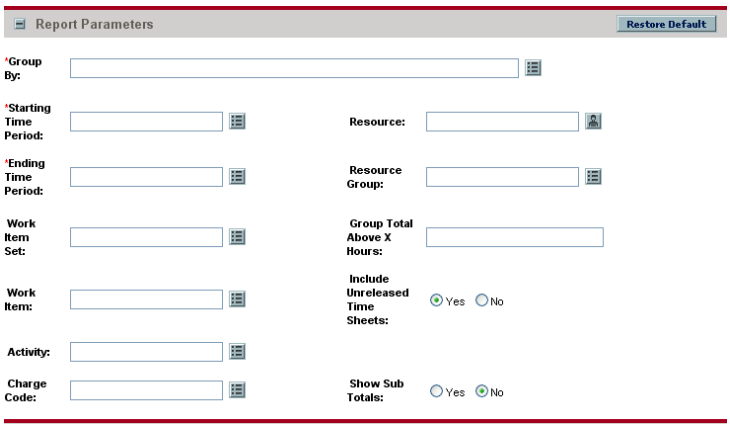

Figure 7-2. Actual Time Summary report fields

Table 7-2. Actual Time Summary report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Group By	Determines how to group the information, such as by resource or work item type.
Starting Time Period	Display information entered on or after a specific time period.
Ending Time Period	Display information entered on or before a specific time period.
Work Item Type	Display information for a specific work item type.
Work Item Set	Display information for a specific set of work item sets, such as request types, master projects, packages or workflows.

Table 7-2. Actual Time Summary report field definitions [continued]

Work Item	Display information for a specific set of work Items, such as package, request, project or task.
Activity	Display information on a specific activity.
Charge Code	Display information charged to a specific charge code. Use the charge code percentage to calculate the time against the charge code.
Resource	Display information for a specific set of resources.
Resource Group	Display information for resources in a specific set of resource groups.
Group Total Above X Hours	Display information where the total actual hours are above the given number. This filters for the areas with large time charges.
Include Unreleased Time Sheets	Display information where active time sheets are included or excluded.
Show Sub Totals	If set to **Yes,** the report shows time totals for the first column selected in the grouping.

Time Sheet Details Report

This report summarizes multiple time sheets displays their details. The report displays the following information:

- Header information
- Daily time information
- Line information, for example, work item, actuals to date, charge code, activity information, and notes details

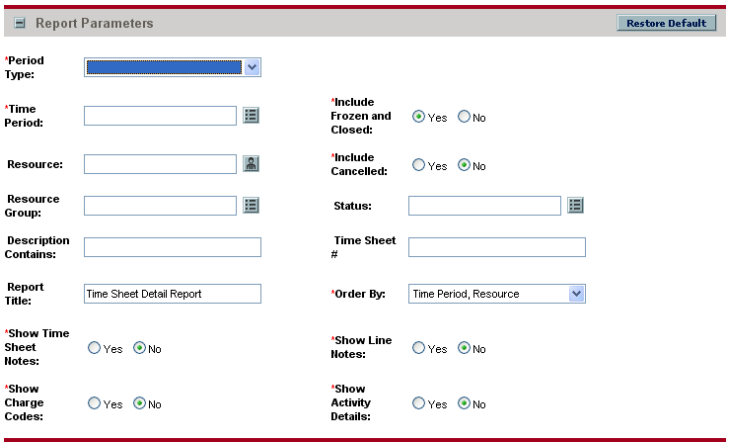

Figure 7-3. Time Sheet Details report fields

Table 7-3. Time Sheet Details report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Period Type	Displays the time sheets of the specified tim period type. Period types include **Weekly, Bi-Weekly, Semi-Monthly,** and **Monthly.**
Time Period	Displays the time sheets for a specific set of time periods.
Resource	Displays the time sheets for a specific set of Resources.
Resource Group	Displays the time sheets for the resources of a resource group(s).
Time Sheet #	Displays the time sheets with a specific time sheet number. A unique sequence number is assigned when there are multiple time sheets for a resource in the same time period.

Table 7-3. Time Sheet Details report field definitions [continued]

Status	Displays the time sheets currently at a specific status.
Order By	Determines how to order the list of time sheets if the parameters result in more than one time sheet.
Include Frozen and Closed	Closed time sheets are excluded unless this parameter is set to **Yes.**
Include Cancelled	Cancelled time sheets are excluded unless this parameter is set to **Yes.**
Show Time Sheet Notes	Shows the header notes of the queried time sheets.
Show Line Notes	Shows the detailed notes attached to each time sheet line.
Show Activity Details	Shows the detailed time entered for the time sheet line by each activity.
Show Charge Codes	Shows the charge code allocations for each time sheet line.

Time Sheet Summary Report

This report summarizes time information entered in non-cancelled time sheets. Different parameters provide different views into the data, for example:

- The total time entered per resource for time period
- The total time entered per project versus the budget for that project
- The total time entered in each give time period

This report is similar to the Actual Time Summary report except that this report shows work allocation budget information.

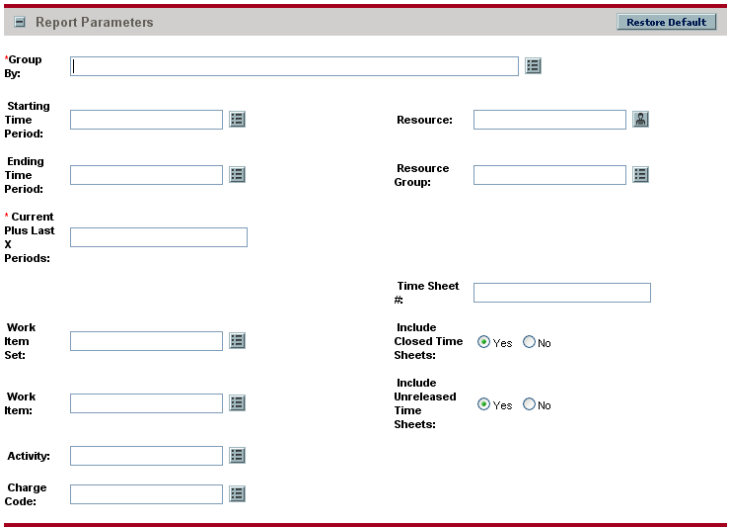

Figure 7-4. Time Sheet Summary report fields

Table 7-4. Time Sheet Summary report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Group By	Determines how to group the information, such as by Resource or work item type.
Starting Time Period	Display time sheets entered on or after a specific time period.
Ending Time Period	Display time sheets entered on or before a specific time period.
Current Plus Last X Periods	Displays time sheets in the current period and a given number of previous periods. If **0** is entered, the report only shows time sheets in the current time period.

Table 7-4. Time Sheet Summary report field definitions [continued]

Work Item Type	Displays time sheets containing the specified work item type.
Work Item Set	Displays time sheets containing the specified work item sets, such as request types, master projects, or package workflows.
Work Item	Displays time sheets for a given set of work items (package, request, project, or task).
Activity	Displays time sheets entered against a specific activity.
Charge Code	Displays time sheets with time charged to a specific charge code. Use the charge code percentage to calculate the time against the charge code.
Resource	Displays time sheets for a specific set of resources.
Resource Group	Displays time sheets for a specific resource group(s).
Time Sheet #	Only show time sheets of a specific number. A unique sequence number is assigned when there are multiple time sheets for a resource in the same time period.
Include Closed Time Sheets	Closed time sheets are excluded unless this parameter is set to **Yes.**
Include Unreleased Time Sheets	Active time sheets are excluded unless this parameter is set to **Yes.**

Work Allocation Details Report

This report is also in the Resource category.

This report shows much of the same information shown on the Work Allocation definition page. This includes the:

- Allocation work item information
- Budget and actuals to date
- Charge code allocations
- Resource restrictions

This report also returns hyperlinks allowing modification of the work allocation (the Edit Work Allocations access grant is required).

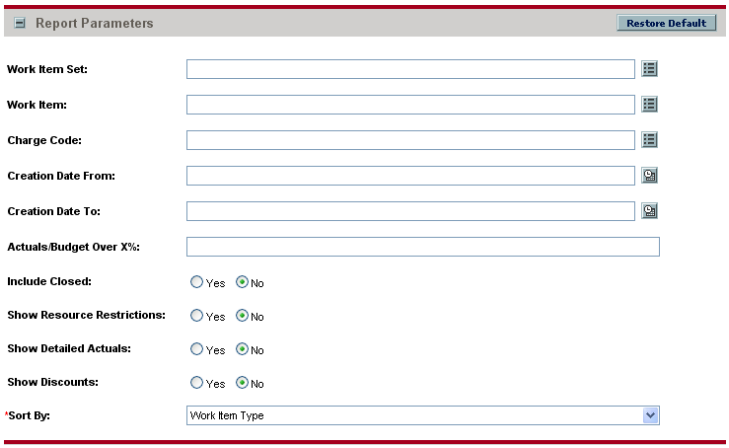

Figure 7-5. Work Allocation Details report fields

Table 7-5. Work Allocation Details report field definitions

Field Name (*Required)	Definition
Work Item Type	Displays work allocations for a given work item type.
Work Item Set	Displays work allocations for a specific work item set (for example, a specific request type, master project, or package workflow).
Work Item	Displays work allocations for a specific work item.
Charge Code	Displays work allocations with a specific charge code. This displays all the time being charged to a specific department or cost center.

Table 7-5. Work Allocation Details report field definitions [continued]

Creation Date From	Displays work allocations created on or after a specific date.
Creation Date To	Displays work allocations created on or before a specific date.
Actuals/Budget Over X%	Displays work allocations where the actuals to date are over a certain percentage of the current budget. This parameter reports on the allocations close to or over budget.
Include Closed	Closed allocations are excluded unless this parameter is set to **Yes.**
Show Resource Restrictions	For each work allocation, show the restricted resources and resource groups.
Show Detailed Actuals	Displays the total actuals to date for the work allocation, as well as the breakdown of the actuals entered by each resource.
Show Discounts	Displays the standard and billing discount numbers.
Sort By	Sort the report by the work item type, work item set, work item name, original budget, or current budget.

Chapter

8

Report Types

In This Chapter:

Report Type Workbench

The Report Type Workbench is used to define and configure report types. The fields and commands defined in this Workbench appear on the report definitions for all reports of this report type.

Accessing the Report Type Workbench

You access the Report Type Workbench in the Mercury IT Governance Center Workbench interface, by clicking **Configuration > Report Types,** as shown in *Figure 8-1*.

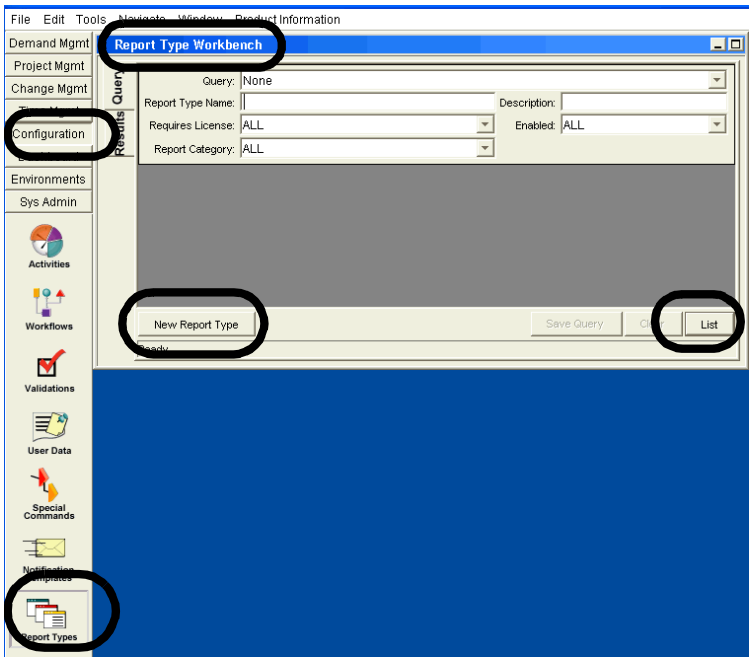

Figure 8-1. Accessing the Report Type Workbench

Defining and Configuring Report Types

To define a new report type, click the **New Report Type** button.To configure an existing report type, click the **List** button, and then select the report type you want to configure.

These buttons are highlighted in *Figure 8-1*.

The Report Type <*Report*> window opens (see *Figure 8-2*).

The Report Type <*Report*> window consists of the general information region (at the top) and the tabs (at the bottom), as shown in *Figure 8-2*.

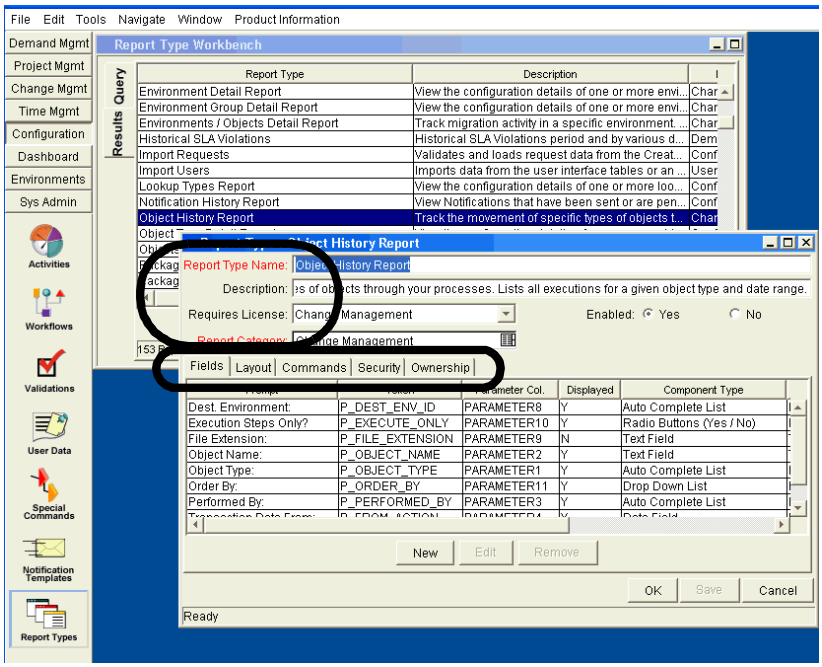

Figure 8-2. Report Type <Report Type> window

The following sections provide additional information you need to define or configure report types.

Report Type Window: General Information Region

The Report Type General Information region displays the basic header information for the Report Type. It consists of the fields described in *Table 8-1*.

Table 8-1. Report type window general information region field definitions

Field Name	Definition
Report Type Name	The name of the report type.
Description	A description of the report type.
Product Scope	The products that can run reports of this report type. For example, reports submitted through the **Reports** screen in the **Demand Mgmt** screen group will only be able to run report types with the scope of **Demand Management** or **All Products.**
Enabled	Determines whether or not the report type may be used for new report submissions.
Workbench Only	Determines whether or not the report type can be submitted or viewed from both the standard and Workbench interfaces, or just the Workbench.
Report Category	Category to which the report type belongs. Categories are Administrative, Change Management, Demand Management, Financial Management, Portfolio Management, Program Management, Project Management, Resource Management, Time Management, and Extension.
Required License	Choices are one single license or any (all).

Report Type Window: Tabs

The tabs are located in the bottom section of the window in *Figure 8-2*.

Fields Tab and Field Window

The **Fields** tab in the Report Type window (see *Figure 8-3*) is used to view and edit the fields for the given report type. Report type fields define the filter fields displayed in the New Report Submission window for a report of that report type.

The Field window consists of four main areas: a header/common region, **Attributes** tab, **Default** tab, and **Dependencies** tab (as shown in *Figure 8-4*). The fields for each area are defined in the tables below.

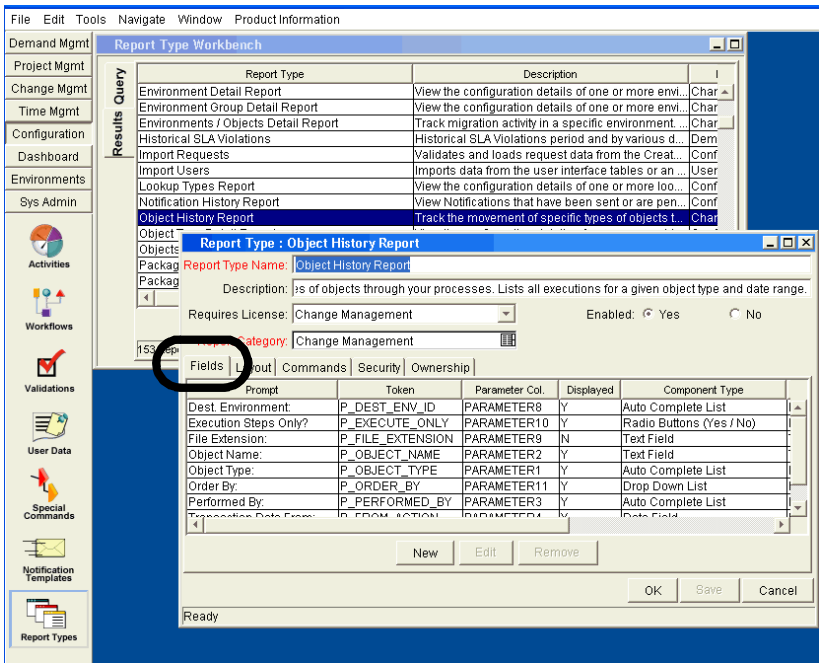

Figure 8-3. Fields tab

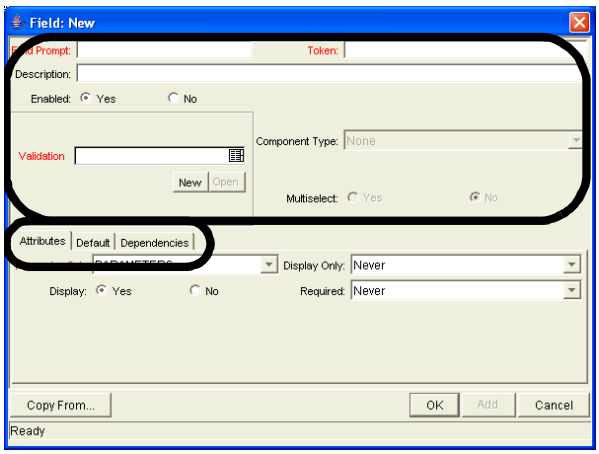

Figure 8-4. Fields tab - Field window (common area and tabs)

Table 8-2 has definitions for the field names in the common area of the Field window (the upper highlighted area of *Figure 8-4*.

Table 8-2. Field window - Header (common area)

Field Name	Definition
Field Prompt	The name of the field visible for this report type in the Report Submission window.
Token	An uppercase text string used to identify this field. The token name must be unique for the specific report type. An example of a token name is P_ FILENAME.
Description	A brief description of the field.
Enabled	Determines whether or not the field is enabled.
Validation	Indicates the validation logic to determine the valid values and component type for this field. For example, this could be a list of user-defined values or a rule that the result has to be a number.
Component Type	Defines the visual characteristics of the field (for example, a drop down list or a free form text field). This is derived from the validation.
Multiselect	Determines whether or not the field allows users to select more than one entry. Only valid for fields with the auto-complete component.

Attributes Tab

The **Attributes** tab defines the field's basic properties.

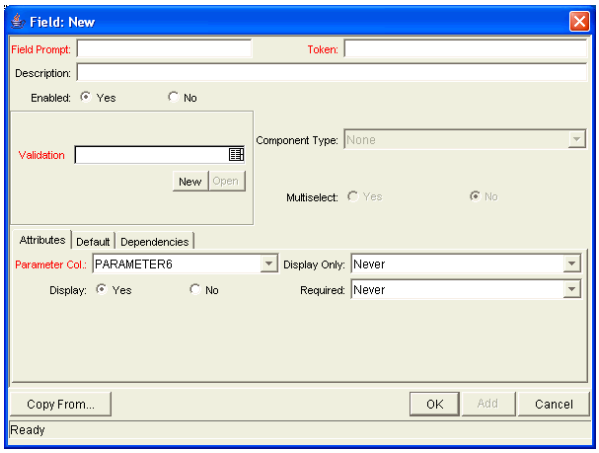

Figure 8-5. Attributes tab

Table 8-3. Attributes tab

Field Name	Definition
Parameter Col	Determines the internal database table column that the field value is stored in. These values are then stored in the corresponding column in the report submission table for each report submitted. Report types enable information to be stored in up to 30 columns, therefore allowing up to 30 fields/ parameters. No two fields in a report type can use the same column.
Display Only	This selection determines when the field will be updateable or read only. You can select one of the following options: • **Always** - The field is only displayed and cannot be updated, even at the initial report submission. • **Never** - The field can be updated at the time of report submission. • **Use Dependency Rules** - The field is display only or updateable depending on the settings in the **Dependencies** tab.
Display	Determines if this field is visible when a new report is created.

Table 8-3. Attributes tab [continued]

Field Name	Definition
Required	Determines if a value needs to be specified for this field. You can select one of the following options: • **Always** - The field is always required for the initial report submission. • **Never** - The field is always required for the initial report submission. • **Use Dependency Rules** - The field is required depending on the settings in the **Dependencies** tab.
Multi-Select Enabled	Determines whether or not the field allows users to select more than one entry. Only valid for fields with the auto-complete component.

Default Tab

The **Default** tab sets the defaults for the field, as well as specifying conditions for the default setting's appearance.

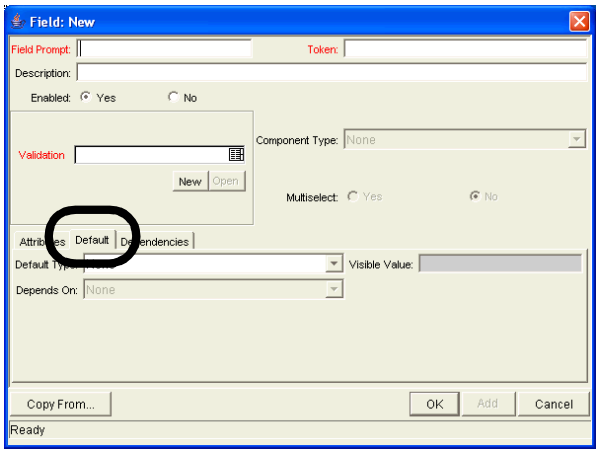

Figure 8-6. Default tab

Table 8-4. Default tab

Field Name	Definition
Default Type	Defines if the field will have a default value. You can select one of the following options: • **Constant** - Specify the exact default entry to appear at the report submission. This is used in conjunction with the Visible Value field. • **Parameter** - Select this option to have the field default to the value in another field (or parameter) on the report type. This is used in conjunction with the Depends On field, which displays all other fields defined on the report type. • **None** - Indicates that the field does not have a default entry upon report submission.
Visible Value	If a default type of **Constant** is chosen, the constant value can be entered here. This value should be what the user would normally enter in the field. If the report type field that you are defining is a drop down or an auto-complete list (defined in the validation selection), the Visible Value field will display only valid values. For example, if you have selected a Priority drop-down list validation (with possible values of **High, Medium, Low**), you can only default the Visible Value to **High, Medium,** or **Low.**
Depends On	If a default type of **Parameter** is chosen, you can select the value from another field to provide the default value for this field. This value should be what the user would normally enter in the field. At runtime, when using this report type, every time a value is entered or updated in the source field, it is automatically entered or updated in this destination field. To default from a field on the report type, select the parameter name from the drop-down list. This field will then default to the value in that field.

Dependencies Tab

The **Dependencies** tab defines dependencies for the display and required nature of the field.

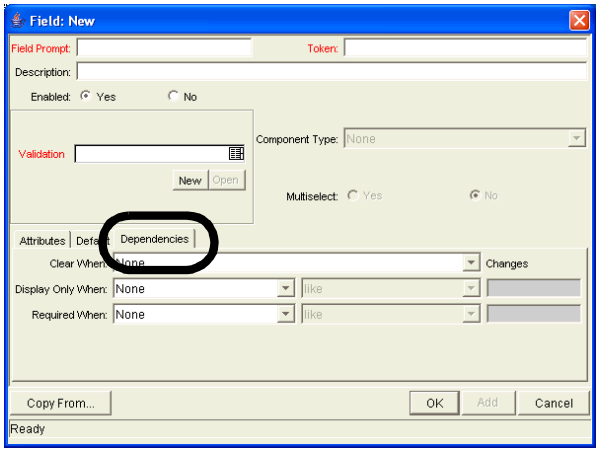

Figure 8-7. Dependencies tab

Table 8-5. Dependencies tab

Field Name	Definition
Clear When ___ Changes	Indicates that the current field should be cleared when the specified field changes.
Display Only When	Indicates that the current field should only be editable when certain logical criteria are satisfied. This field functions with two adjacent fields. These are a drop-down list containing a logical qualifier and a text field. To use this functionality, select **Use Dependency Rules** in the Display Only field on the **Attributes** tab.
Required When	Indicates that the current field should be required when certain logical criteria are satisfied. This field functions with two adjacent fields. These two fields are a drop-down list containing logical qualifier and a text field. To use this functionality, select **Use Dependency Rules** in the Required field on the **Attributes** tab.

Layout Tab

The **Layout** tab is used to determine the graphical presentation of fields when a new report request of a given report type is submitted. This tab determines the order of the fields, as well as some of their physical characteristics. The **Layout** tab is shown in *Figure 8-8*.

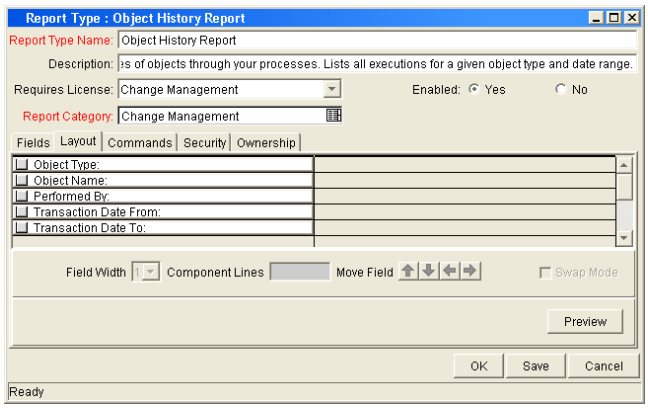

Figure 8-8. Layout tab

Commands Tab

The **Commands** tab is used to define the steps that must be executed for each report to run successfully. Report type commands tell Mercury IT Governance Center precisely which steps must be executed for each report to complete successfully.

Mercury IT Governance Center commands are designed to have a similar look-and-feel to the UNIX operating system command structure. In fact, the specific parts of a command, the command steps, are often just command-line directives.

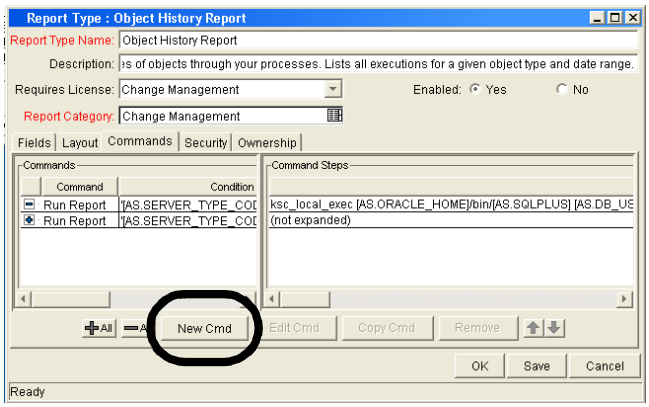

Figure 8-9. Commands tab

To generate a new command, click the **New Cmd** button (shown in *Figure 8-9*). The New Command window opens (which is shown in *Figure 8-10*, and defined in *Table 8-6*).

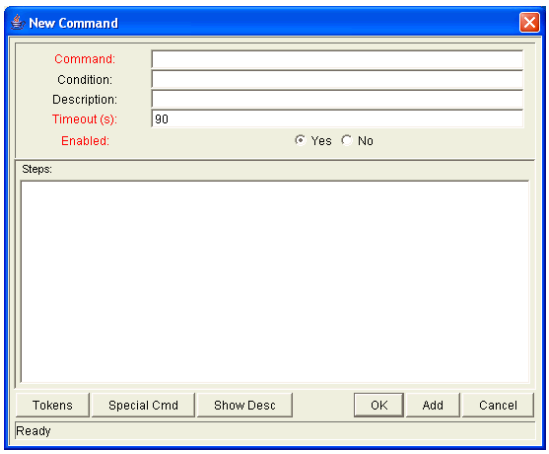

Figure 8-10. New Command window

Table 8-6. New Command window field definitions

Field Name	Definition
Command	Simple name for the command.
Condition	Condition that determines whether the command steps for the command are executed or not.
Description	Description of the command.
Timeout (s)	The amount of time, in seconds, the command will be allowed to run before its process is terminated. This mechanism allows commands that are hanging or taking much more than the normal amount of time to be aborted.
Enabled	Determines whether the command is enabled for execution.

A report type can have many commands, and each command can have many command steps. A command may be viewed as a particular function for a report. For example, calling the `ksc_run_jsp_report` special command to call a report's JSP code, or running command-line SQL*Plus to call a database procedure. To perform these functions, a series of events needs to take place and these events are defined in the command steps.

One additional level of flexibility is introduced when commands must be executed in certain cases. This is powered by the Condition field of report type commands. This is discussed in detail in the *Commands, Tokens, and Validations Guide and Reference*.

Security Tab

The **Security** tab is used to control which users can create or view reports of this report type. Security can be established using one of the following options:

- Viewable by creator only
- Viewable by selected security groups
- Viewable by report type browsers

Note

The report manager (Mercury IT Governance Center user with the Report Manager access grant) has permission to override the security group settings.

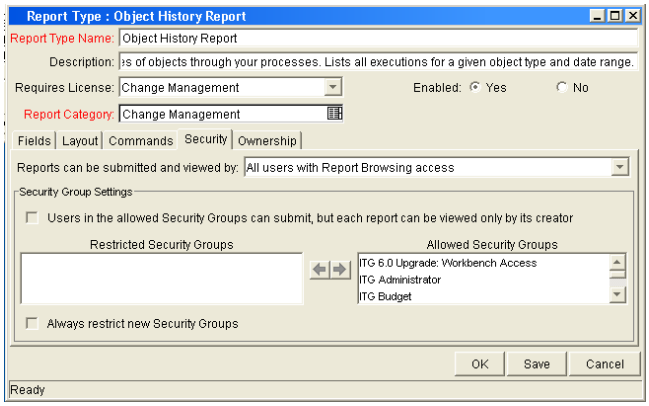

Figure 8-11. Security tab

Table 8-7. Security tab field definitions

Field Name	Definition
Reports can be submitted and viewed by	Choose from the following options: • **All users with Report Browsing access** • **Only users in the allowed Security Groups**
Users in the allowed Security Groups can submit, but each report can only be viewed by its creator	Enabled when **Only users in the allowed Security Groups** drop-down option is selected. Further restricts report viewing by allowing only the report's creator to view it.
Restricted Security Groups	Lists the security groups that are restricted from submitting and/or viewing report submissions of this report type.

Table 8-7. Security tab field definitions [continued]

Field Name	Definition
Allowed Security Groups	Lists the security groups that are allowed to submit and/or view report submissions of this report type.
Always restrict new Security Groups	Choose whether or not to restrict new security groups automatically. By checking this box, all new security groups will automatically be added to the Restricted Security Groups column.

Ownership Tab

The **Ownership** tab is used to select ownership groups for a specific report type. Members of ownership groups are the only users who have the right to edit, copy, or delete this report type. This tab also displays ownership groups that have been linked to this report type. Ownership groups can be deleted from this tab by selecting them and clicking **Remove.**

See the *Security Model Guide and Reference* for more information about setting ownership for a new or existing report type.

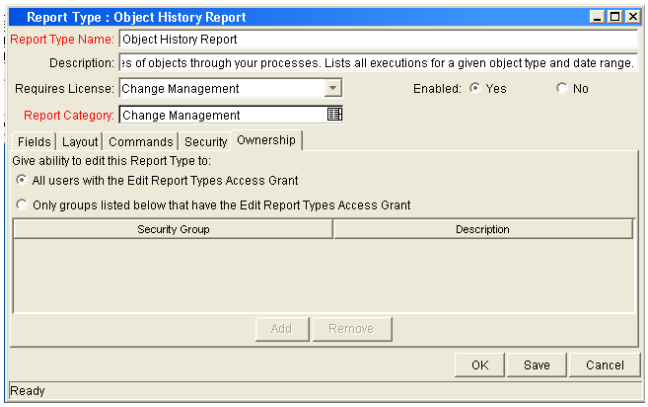

Figure 8-12. Report type - Ownership tab

Table 8-8. Ownership tab field definitions

Field Name	Definition
All users with the Edit Report Types Access Grant	Enables all users with the Edit Report Type access grant to copy, edit and delete the report type.
Only Groups listed below that have the Edit Report Types Access Grant	Limits the users who can copy, edit and delete the report type to members of the group listed in the below panel.
Add	Click to add a new security group to the **Ownership** tab.
Remove	Click to remove selected security groups from the **Ownership** tab.

Chapter

9

Reporting Meta Layer

In This Chapter:

Overview of the Reporting Meta Layer (RML)

The Reporting Meta Layer (RML) allows customers to use third-party reporting software to define custom reports. Any third-party reporting tool capable of running SQL queries on an Oracle database can work with Mercury IT Governance Center reporting capabilities by:

- Using the RML schema in the Mercury IT Governance Center database as its data source
- Building reports using the standard capabilities of the Mercury IT Governance Center reporting system

Examples of third-party software being used with Mercury IT Governance Center include Actuate, Brio, Cognos, Crystal Reports, and Oracle Reports.

Target users of the RML are report designers and administrators responsible for creating business reports about Mercury IT Governance Center application usage. Mercury assumes that these users have a basic understanding of relational database concepts, Oracle technologies, and Mercury IT Governance Center applications. However, the RML makes it possible for these users to report on Mercury IT Governance Center data without understanding the technical complexities of the underlying data model.

The RML Schema

The RML is a schema in the Mercury IT Governance Center Oracle database that has privileges to view tables in the database schema; however the RML:

- Resides in a separate layer from the standard Mercury IT Governance Center database schema
- Has read-only access to Mercury IT Governance Center data, so that third-party reporting tools using RML capabilities cannot alter or corrupt the Mercury IT Governance Center database

In order to prevent a third-party report from exposing information to people who lack the proper authorization, security views (which can be referenced by any other view) are included in the Reporting Meta Layer.

RML database views, which are created through templates, read and interpret data from the Mercury IT Governance Center database. Views are created through compilation, in which a view template is read, custom information to be included is calculated, and the final view that resides in the Reporting Meta Layer is generated.

The RML stays up to date with the current state of Mercury IT Governance Center data through synchronization. During the synchronization procedure each RML view template is parsed and used as a basis for generating an updated view or set of views in the RML schema. User-specified options control which views are compiled during synchronization.

Mercury does not recommend changing or dropping RML templates.

The RML Views

RML views are representations of logical Mercury IT Governance Center business or functional entities, presented as Oracle views.

Cross-Product Views

Cross-product views relate information across Mercury IT Governance Center products. For example, RML_RESOURCE_LOAD shows statistics about workload per user across Mercury IT Governance Center applications. MWFL_STEP_ACTIVITIES shows statistics about workflow step completion across applications.

Change Management Views

Change Management views provide information specific to Mercury Change Management. For example, MPKGL_OBJ_TYPE_DEPLOYMENT_D provides summary information for package deployment activity, broken down by object type and calendar day. MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES provides information about package lines including global package line user data fields.

Demand Management Views

Demand Management views provide information specific to Mercury Demand Management. For example, MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_D provides summary information for request submission and completion activity, broken down by request type and by calendar day. MREQ-REFERENCES provide information about references related to Mercury Demand Management requests.

Project Management Views

Project Management views provide information specific to Mercury Project Management. For example, MPRJ_PROJECT_INFO displays the current state of a project, the project's summary condition, percent complete, actuals vs. estimated project metrics, and other details. MPRF_TASK_NOTES provides task note information.

Other Views

Other views provide information about Mercury IT Governance Center entities like workflows and security groups. For example, MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_USERS lists all users with authority to act on a given workflow step through static security group or user linkage, as defined in the workflow step window in the workflow workbench. RML_USERS provides information about Mercury IT Governance Center user definitions, including user data fields.

Additional Resources

These views are useful to report designers. For example, RML_USER_ACCESS_GRANTS provides security information about the levels of access granted to Mercury IT Governance Center users. KRML_CALENDAR_DAYS is a utility table that contains daily date records.

Entity-specific Views

For reporting needs not met by the view in the preceding categories, the RML provides entity-specific views that map to the data shown in the user interface. For example, each request type in Mercury Demand Management has a unique view in the RML that presents both request detail fields and user data fields. This allows report writers to devise reports that implement specific customer-oriented business logic contained in customer-defined fields.

Setting Up the Reporting Meta Layer

The following sections describe the basic structure of the RML, as well as the behavior and maintenance of its Views.

RML Views are essentially SQL statements that return specific, useful data from the Mercury IT Governance Center database, providing direct mapping to the business entities defined in Mercury IT Governance Center applications.

Any third-party reporting software capable of connecting to an Oracle database and running query statements in SQL can use the Reporting Meta Layer. RML Views are used by including them in query statements.

Synchronizing the Reporting Meta Layer

Mercury IT Governance Center transactional entities like request types and object types have their own RML views. Each view is defined by a view template that dictates the view's construction. For example, templates contain markers for entities containing custom fields. When custom fields are encountered during view compilation, the template puts them into the view, using their tokens as column names.

Every time a new entity like a request type is created, it must be given a corresponding Meta Layer view name (see *Figure 9-1*). Each view must have a unique name that cannot be duplicated in the system.

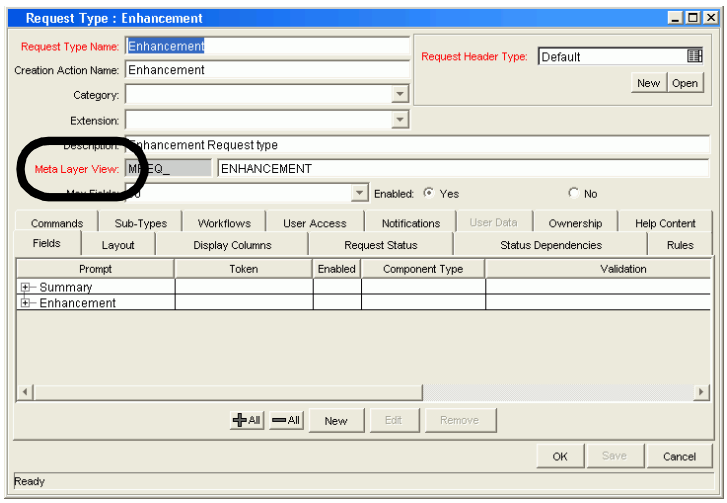

Figure 9-1. Recording Meta Layer view names in entity definitions

Note

Since RML Views are essentially Oracle database views, they are named according to Oracle convention. RML views, which means that their names cannot be more than 20 characters in length, A–Z or 0–9 only, with _ for spaces. Do not use Oracle-reserved words for field tokens, since they are being used as view columns.

User data fields are also incorporated into many RML views. The types of user data that could be present in one or more RML views includes the following:

- **Package user data:**
  - Contact user data
  - Package line user data

  - Project environment data
  - Request type user data
  - Security group user data
  - Workflow step user data
  - Workflow user data
- **Global and context-sensitive user data:** Global user data only

As part of routine Mercury IT Governance Center configuration, users can update custom fields, entity names, and other configuration information at any time. Every change has the potential to render existing RML views obsolete, invalidating reports based on these obsolete views. For configuration changes to be reflected in the Reporting Meta Layer, it must be synchronized to keep RML views current with Mercury IT Governance Center configurations.

The Synchronization Procedure

To synchronize the Reporting Meta Layer:

1. In the Mercury IT Governance Center standard interface, select **Reports > Submit New Report.**

   The Submit New Report page opens.

2. In the bottom section (Select Report by Category), select the Administrative category.

3. From the list of Administrative reports, select Synchronize Meta Layer.

   The Submit Report: Synchronize Meta Layer window opens, as shown in *Figure 9-2*.

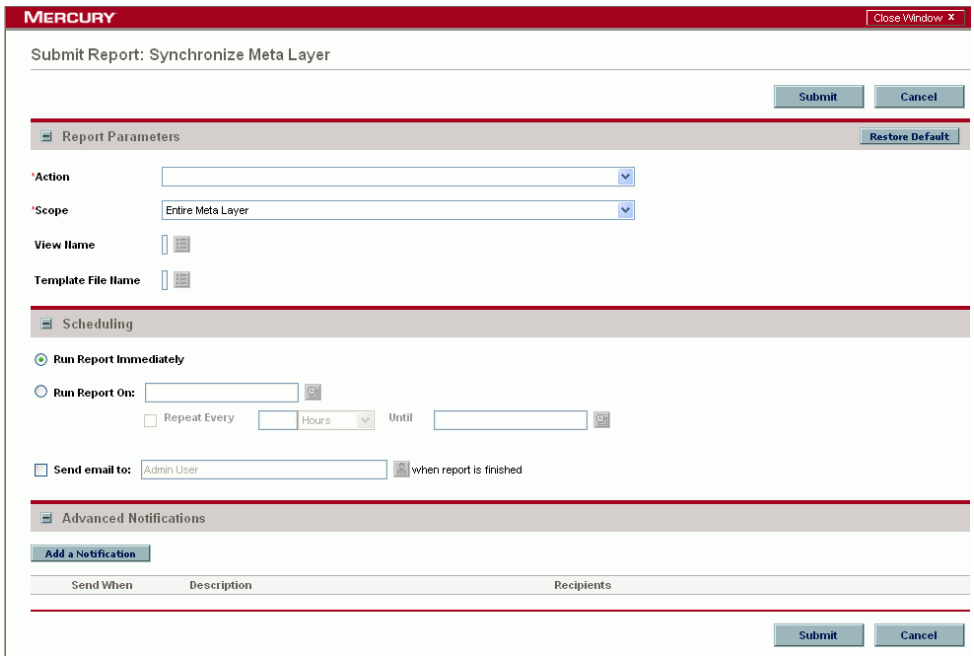

Figure 9-2. Synchronizing the Meta Layer

4. Select the action you want:

   - To simulate a synchronization, select **Assess.**

     This generates a synchronization report listing the updates that would be made to the Reporting Meta Layer if the synchronization were implemented, allowing the impact of any changes to be assessed.

- To perform the actual synchronization, select **Synchronize.**

  This compiles all views from existing view templates and generates a report of the updates made, subject to the scope specified (see step 5).

- To remove views in the Reporting Meta Layer (including the entire RML itself) that are no longer needed, select **Drop.**

5. From the Scope drop-down list, select the scope you want:

   - To perform the selected action on the entire Reporting Meta Layer, select **Entire Meta Layer.**

   - To cause the View Name auto-complete list to become required, select **Specific View.**

     You must select a view to perform the selected action.

   - To cause the Template File Name auto-complete list to become required, select **Specific Template.**

     You must select a view template to perform the selected action.

6. To run the report, click **Submit.**

   The result depends on your choices. If you chose **Synchronize** and **Entire Meta Layer,** running the reports synchronizes the entire meta layer, and the RML view is current with Mercury IT Governance Center configurations made since the last synchronization.

Synchronization Error Messages

Table 9-1 lists and describes the possible RML synchronization informational messages, user error messages, and internal error messages.

Table 9-1. RML synchronization messages (page 1 of 5)

Message	Description
Informational Messages	
KNTA-10504: No description available for this view. View description is not provided in template "template name".	The description of the view is not provided in the specific template. The view description provided in an RML template as token [VIEW_DESCRIPTION=….] is recorded as a comment when RML views are created- based on the named template.
KNTA-10512: Parameter set context obsolete: ID = parameter_set_context_id	The reason for the drop of an RML view.
KNTA-10513: New template "template name".	The reason for the creation of an RML view.
KNTA-10514: Custom fields updated	The reason for the replacement of an RML view.
KNTA-10515: View name changed from "old view name" to "new view name".	The reason for the creation or drop of an RML view.
KNTA-10516: New parameter set context (ID = parameter_set_id) for the template.	The reason for the creation of an RML view. The system found a new entry that is defined as the driving context for the template. For example, the template ‘mreq_ud_context_value.rml’ has context-sensitive user data defined as the driving context. This message appears if the system detects additional request context-sensitive user data configured in the system since the last synchronization of this template.
KNTA-10517: Drop view "view name" request initiated by user	The reason for the drop of an RML view.
KNTA-10518: Dependent template "template name" dropped by user.	The reason for the drop of an RML view.
KNTA-10550: Drop operation complete.	The drop operation is complete.
KNTA-10551: Dependent context sets changed for template "template name".	The reason for the replacement of an RML view.
KNTA-10562: New view for static context template "template file".	The view is created the first time based on the name template. This message is displayed when the view or template is dropped and synchronized again.

Table 9-1. RML synchronization messages (page 2 of 5)

Message	Description
KNTA-10591: Existing view name is restored: existing view name	The reason for the creation or drop of an RML view.
KNTA-10620: Another assessment or synchronization process is already running. There can be only one assessment or synchronization process running on a given database.	The RML system allows only one RML assessment or synchronization process running at any given time on a particular Oracle database to ensure data integrity. Wait until the other process finishes before starting another process.
KNTA-10622: No Change Detected.	There are no Mercury IT Governance Center configuration changes that will cause any updates on RML views.
KNTA-10698: No views will be generated as no driving contexts were resolved for template: template name	The system did not find any entry that is defined as the driving context for the named template. For example, the template 'mreq_ud_context_value.rml' has context-sensitive user data defined as the driving context. This message will be given if there is no request context-sensitive user data configured in the Mercury IT Governance Center system.
User Error Messages	
KNTA-10505: Could not determine context type for Meta Layer view template file "template name". None of [VIEW_NAME_PREFIX] and [STATIC_VIEW_NAME] is specified in the template.	There is an error in the named RML template. [VIEW_NAME_PREFIX] must be specified for specific entity based RML view templates. [STATIC_VIEW_NAME] must be specified for all other RML view templates.
KNTA-10506: Could not determine Meta Layer view name. Either the system could not find the corresponding parameter set or the Meta Layer view name is not specified.	Cannot locate the parameter set context entry to determine the RML view name.
KNTA-10507: Fail to create comment for "view name". Oracle Error here. DDL statement: failed Oracle DDL statement here.	The base Mercury IT Governance Center schema is missing the Comment Any Table system grant. The system grant is granted to the base Mercury IT Governance Center schema at the time of installation and upgrade. Be sure to store it if it has been accidentally dropped.

Table 9-1. RML synchronization messages (page 3 of 5)

Message	Description
KNTA-10510: "Create or replace view..." statement failed	An Oracle error is encountered when the RML system is trying to issue the DDL statement to create the view in the RML schema. The Oracle error and the actual DDL statement always accompany this message. To investigate the problem, copy the DDL statement and execute it in a tool such as SQL*Plus. One of common errors is 'Duplicated column names'. To fix this problem, the duplicate column name must first be identified and then change the field token where it is necessary.
KNTA-10511: Oracle error when dropping view "view name".	An Oracle error is encountered while the RML system is trying to issue the DDL statement to drop the view in the RML schema. The Oracle error and the actual DDL statement always accompany this message. To investigate the problem, copy the DDL statement and execute it in a tool such as SQL*Plus.
KNTA-10543: The name of the Meta Layer view "view name" you are changing to or creating for associated entity "associated entity name" conflicts with the view name for associated entity "associated entity name". Please choose another name for the view.	The specified view name is already used by another entity. Locate the associated entity and choose a different RML view name for the entity.
KNTA-10545: Cannot change the view name for built-in static context template "template name". Please restore the original view name "original static view name"	The static view names defined in RML view templates that come with Mercury IT Governance Center cannot be changed. Restore the original static view name for the name template, as instructed in the message.
KNTA-10546: Driving context changed for template "template name". It is not allowed to change driving context set for built-in template. Please restore original template. Original driving context set is parameter_set_id.	Some unsupported customization has been done for the name template. Be sure to undo those changes.
KNTA-10547: Can not change view name prefix to "new view prefix" for Built-in template "template name". Please restore original [VIEW_NAME_ PREFIX=original view name prefix].	The Token [VIEW_NAME_PREFIX=…] must be defined for specific entity based RML view templates. The definition is not allowed to change for those view templates that comes with Mercury IT Governance Center. To resolve this problem, restore it to the original as instructed in the message.

Table 9-1. RML synchronization messages (page 4 of 5)

Message	Description
KNTA-10548: Driving context changed from "old driving context" to "new driving context" for template "template name". Can not continue assessment. To change driving context set for the template, you must drop the template first and then re-assess the template.	For specific entity based RML view templates, [DRIVING_ PARAMETER_SET = parameter_set_id] is specified. Perform a drop operation on the template and synchronize again to make the change take effect.
KNTA-10549: Cannot found view "view name" to drop.	The named view is no longer a valid view in the RML system. Validate the view name again using the View Name auto-complete field in the Synchronize Meta Layer report type to be sure the view is still valid in the system.
KNTA-10552: Dependent context sets changed for template "template name". Could not continue process. To make this kind of change, the template must be dropped and re-assessed.	All RML templates that have custom data fields in them have associated contexts. Any changes to the dependent contexts invalidate all views and the templates that have previously been assessed/synchronized. Perform a drop operation on the name template and synchronize the template again.
KNTA-10629: Meta Layer View not defined for entity name "specific entity name".	The Meta Layer View field is not filled out for the named specific entity. Locate the specific entity and fill out the Meta Layer View field.
KNTA-10675: Value "view name specified for [VIEW_NAME] Token" is too long for [VIEW_NAME] in template "template name". Value for [VIEW_ NAME] must be no more than 30 characters.	Oracle database schema object names cannot be more than 30 characters long.
KNTA-10678: Value "value for [VIEW_ NAME_PREFIX]" is too long for [VIEW_ NAME_PREFIX] in template "template name". Value for [VIEW_NAME_ PREFIX] must be no more than 10 characters.	The view name prefix cannot be more than 10 characters long.
KNTA-10681: The name of the Meta Layer view "new view name" you are changing to or creating for entity "specific entity name" conflicts with the name of a view that is pending drop. Please drop the pending drop view "view name" first before create the view with the same name.	Perform a drop operation to this particular view and try the assessment or synchronization process again.

Table 9-1. RML synchronization messages (page 5 of 5)

Message	Description
Internal Error Messages	
KNTA-10509: View ID is not returned after assessment	Contact Mercury IT Governance Center Support to report the problem.
KNTA-10680: Could not resolve driving parameter set context id in template "template name". Please verify the template.	The RML system could not resolve the specific entity on which the name template is based. Contact Mercury IT Governance Center Support to report the problem.

Reporting Meta Layer Views

Listed and described in the following sections are the Mercury-supplied RML views, categorized as follows:

- Cross-product views
- Change Management views
- Demand Management views
- Project Management views
- Other views
- Additional resources

Cross-product Views

Cross-product views relate information across Mercury IT Governance Center products.

For example, RML_RESOURCE_LOAD shows statistics about workload per user across Mercury IT Governance Center applications. MWFL_STEP_ACTIVITIES shows statistics about workflow step completion across applications.

MWFL_STEP_ACTIVITIES

This view contains activity statistics for all workflow steps, including subworkflows.

Usage

For any given workflow or workflow step, MWFL_STEP_ACTIVITIES can be used to get a quick snapshot of aggregate system activity. It is provided as a general reference for gathering data that is not covered by other product-specific statistical views. The internal ID columns for workflow and workflow step (WORKFLOW_ID and WORKFLOW_STEP_ID, respectively) can be used to join this view to other product action or workflow-related views to gather additional information about the records contained therein.

This view can also be used to flag step duration bottlenecks by looking at step completion times (AVG_TIME_TO_COMPLETE and AVG_TIME_OPEN), or other exceptions like spikes in the number of cancelled workflow steps for a point in time.

Sample Query

Suppose a report needs to contain summary information for the number of errors for step 2 in the FIN dev-test-prod workflow, broken down by month. The calendar table KRML_CALENDAR_MONTHS can be used to provide the month-by-month breakdown to join with the ACTIVITY_DATE column in this view:

```
SELECT m.calendar_month MONTH,
       sum(sa.error)    NUM_ERRORS
FROM   krml_calendar_months m,
       mwfl_step_activities sa
WHERE  sa.workflow = 'FIN dev-test-prod'
AND    sa.workflow_step_number = 2
AND    sa.activity_date >= m.start_date
```

```
AND    sa.activity_date < m.end_date
GROUP BY m.calendar_month
ORDER BY 1;
```

Output

```
    MONTH    NUM_ERRORS
--------- -------------
01-APR-01            16
01-MAY-01             4
01-JUN-01             0
01-AUG-01             0
01-SEP-01             1
```

Columns

Table 9-2. MWFL_STEP_ACTIVITIES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow being analyzed.
WORKFLOW_STEP	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow step to analyze.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ NUMBER	NUMBER	Workflow step number.
ACTIVITY_DATE	DATE	Date of activity.
AVG_TIME_TO_COMPLETE	NUMBER	Average number of days to complete a step activity.
AVG_TIME_OPEN	NUMBER	Average number of days steps have remained open.
ELIGIBLE	NUMBER	Number of eligible steps.
COMPLETE	NUMBER	Number of completed steps.
ERROR	NUMBER	Number of errored steps.
IN_PROGRESS	NUMBER	Number of in-progress steps.
CANCELLED	NUMBER	Number of cancelled steps.
PENDING	NUMBER	Number of steps pending some other event.
SCHEDULED	NUMBER	Number of scheduled execution steps.
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID for the workflow.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID for the workflow step.

RML_NEW_CHANGED_CONFIGS

Provides information to an administrative report that shows all major configuration changes in the system, and the date and time at which the changes took place.

Usage

The report includes changes to detail configurations (like request type or object type fields), but only if those changes took place independently (not when the parent was initially created). As a rule, detail configurations are not shown separately if they occurred within one day of the parent configuration.

Configurations that are included in this view are shown in:

- Commands (special commands)
- Decision step types
- Environments and environment groups
- Execution step types
- Notification templates
- Object types and object type fields
- Report types and report type fields
- Request header types, request header type fields, request types, and request type fields
- Security groups
- User data fields and user data contexts
- Users in security groups

Sample Query1

The following SQL statement returns information about recent configuration additions within the past 10 days:

```
SELECT entity_type,
       substr(entity_name,1,25) entity_name,
       to_char(creation_date, 'DD-MON-YYYY') creation_date,
       parent_entity_type,
       substr(parent_entity_name,1,25) parent_entity_name
FROM   rml_new_changed_configs
WHERE  creation_date > sysdate - 10
ORDER BY 1,2,3;
```

Output

```
Creation    Parent          Parent
Entity Type          Entity Name        Date        Entity Type     Entity Name
-------------------- ------------------ ----------- --------------- ------------------
Security Group User  Chuck Norris       21-MAY-2001 Security Group  FIN App Dev
Security Group User  Emmit Smith        21-MAY-2001 Security Group  FIN App Dev
Security Group User  Willie Nelson      21-MAY-2001 Security Group  FIN App Dev
User                 Jerry Jeff Walker  13-APR-2098
Validation           Cust - Time Bucket 19-MAY-2001
Validation           Cust - File Name   19-MAY-2001
Workflow             FIN dev -> prod    18-MAY-2001
Workflow Step        Migrate to Test    17-MAY-2001 Workflow        FIN dev -> prod
Workflow Step        Run QA test        17-MAY-2001 Workflow        FIN dev -> prod
```

Sample Query2

The following SQL query returns configurations that were modified in the last ten days:

```
SELECT entity_type,
       substr(entity_name,1,25) entity_name,
       to_char(last_update_date, 'DD-MON-YYYY') last_update_
date,
       parent_entity_type,
       substr(parent_entity_name,1,25) parent_entity_name
FROM   rml_new_changed_configs
WHERE  last_update_date > sysdate - 10
AND    last_update_date > creation_date
ORDER BY 1,2,3;
```

Columns

Table 9-3. RML_NEW_CHANGED_CONFIGS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
ENTITY_TYPE	VARCHAR2(30)	Specific type of entity that was changed (for example, user, field, or workflow step).
ENTITY_TYPE_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the type of entity.
ENTITY_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the specific entity to analyze.
ENTITY_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the entity (for example, user ID or field ID).
PARENT_ENTITY_TYPE	VARCHAR2(30)	Type of entity to analyze (for example, object type, request type, or workflow).
PARENT_ENTITY_TYPE_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the type of entity.
PARENT_ENTITY_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the specific entity to analyze.
PARENT_ENTITY_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the entity (for example, object type ID or request type ID).
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Date entity was created.

Table 9-3. RML_NEW_CHANGED_CONFIGS view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Date entity was last updated.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user who created the entity.
CREATED_BY_FULL_NAME	VARCHAR2(61)	Full name of Mercury IT Governance Center user who created the entity.

RML_RESOURCE_ACTIVITY

Provides historical load information for specified resources.

For each month, this view gives the numbers of requests, packages, and tasks assigned to the specified user (using the Assigned-to User fields in requests and packages, and the Assigned Resource field in project tasks) as well as the numbers closed by that resource.

Usage

Additional information:

- The RESOURCE_USERNAME view column is associated with the Assigned-to User fields in requests and packages, and the Assigned Resource field in project tasks; it does not use individual workflow step security information.
- Transaction history must have been enabled for the Assigned-to User field. If this is not the case, the view cannot track when requests were assigned or unassigned, and will return 0 for these columns.
- A key assumption about usage is that the current assigned user for a request, package, or task is the user to which you want to credit the opened and closed activities.

Sample Query

This view can be used to track the throughput and load history of a specific resource. Adding to the example from RML_RESOURCE_LOAD (page 190), for resources “cnorris,” “esmith,” and “wnelson,” the following SQL query can be used as a basis for summarizing their activity histories:

```
SELECT resource_username NAME,
       activity_month MONTH,
       total_opened_reqs,
       total_closed_reqs,
       avg_req_comp_time_closed,
       total_assigned_reqs,
       total_unassigned_reqs,
       total_curr_open_reqs,
       total_opened_pkgs,
       total_closed_pkgs,
       avg_pkg_comp_time_closed,
       total_curr_open_pkgs
FROM   rml_resource_activity
WHERE  resource_username IN
       ('cnorris','esmith','wnelson');
```

Results

Name	Month	Total Open Reqs	Total Closed Reqs	Avg Req Comp Time Closed	Total Assgnd Reqs	Total Unassgnd Reqs	Total Curr Open Reqs	Total Open Pkgs	Total Closed Pkgs	Avg Pkg Comp Time Closed	Total Curr Open Pkgs
cnorris	01-FEB-01	12	32	1.3	21	0	13	1	2	8.4	0
cnorris	01-MAR-01	5	11	2.7	6	4	4	3	3	9	0
cnorris	01-APR-01	3	4	10.1	2	6	2	4	2	12.5	0
cnorris	01-MAY-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
esmith	01-FEB-01	121	89	0.9	56	77	61	1	2	9.8	1
esmith	01-APR-01	139	120	0.8	57	32	58	0	1	21.2	0
esmith	01-MAY-01	92	124	0.8	43	106	43	0	0	0	0
wnelson	01-FEB-01	10	9	9.3	2	4	3	27	31	2.9	33
wnelson	01-MAR-01	8	6	11.7	5	7	4	44	25	2.2	37
...											

Columns

Table 9-4. RML_RESOURCE_ACTIVITY view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
RESOURCE_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user (resource).
FULL_NAME	VARCHAR2(61)	RESOURCE_USERNAME's full name.
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	RESOURCE_USERNAME's first name.
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	RESOURCE_USERNAME's last name.
USER_ID	NUMBER	RESOURCE_USERNAME's user ID value.
ACTIVITY_MONTH	DATE	Calendar month in which to show activity.
TOTAL_OPENED_REQS	NUMBER	Number of requests opened by user.
TOTAL_CLOSED_REQS	NUMBER	Number of requests closed by user.
AVG_REQ_COMP_TIME_CLOSED	NUMBER	Average time to complete requests.
TOTAL_ASSIGNED_REQS	NUMBER	Number of requests to which user was assigned.
TOTAL_UNASSIGNED_REQS	NUMBER	Number of requests to which user was assigned and was then unassigned.
TOTAL_CURR_OPEN_REQS	NUMBER	Total number of user's open requests.
TOTAL_OPENED_TASKS	NUMBER	Number of tasks opened by user.
TOTAL_CLOSED_TASKS	NUMBER	Number of tasks closed by user.
TOTAL_CURR_OPEN_TASKS	NUMBER	Total number of user's open tasks.

Table 9-4. RML_RESOURCE_ACTIVITY view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
TOTAL_OPENED_PKGS	NUMBER	Number of packages opened by user.
TOTAL_CLOSED_PKGS	NUMBER	Number of packages closed by user.
AVG_PKG_COMP_TIME_ CLOSED	NUMBER	Average time to complete packages.
TOTAL_CURR_OPEN_PKGS	NUMBER	Total number of user's open packages.

RML_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOAD

This view is similar to RML_RESOURCE_LOAD, but displays consolidated load information for all users belonging to a specific security group.

Usage

If there are security groups that represent logical groups of resources, this view can be used to get a quick snapshot of the current workload for a group.

This view also makes use of the Assigned-to User and Assigned Resource fields on requests, packages, and projects.

The view does not look at the Assigned-to Group or Assigned Resource Group fields, nor does it take individual workflow step security into account.

The RML_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOAD view returns an extra record of information for open requests, packages, and tasks that are not assigned to any user (that is, the Assigned-to User or Assigned Resource fields are null). This record has a RESOURCE_USERNAME of Unassigned. For further details on additional columns in this view, see *RML_RESOURCE_LOAD* on page 213.

This view ignores requests and packages that have not been submitted, and Tasks that are not in the Ready or In Progress states.

Sample Query

Suppose a project manager would like to see the distribution of open requests and packages across two security groups (FIN App Dev and MFG App Dev). The following SQL query could be used as a basis for building a report to display the breakdown:

```
SELECT resource_group          GROUP,
       open_requests           OPEN_REQS,
       avg_age_open_requests   AVG_AGE,
       p1_open_requests        P1_OPEN_REQS,
       p2_open_requests        P2_OPEN_REQS,
       open_packages           OPEN_PKGS,
       avg_age_open_packages   AVG_AGE,
       p1_open_packages        P1_OPEN_PKGS,
       p2_open_packages        P2_OPEN_PKGS
FROM   rml_resource_group_load
WHERE  resource_group IN
       ('FIN App Dev','MFG App Dev','unassigned');
```

Results

GROUP	Open Reqs	Avg Age	P1 Open Reqs	P2 Open Reqs	Open Pkgs	Avg Age	P1 Open Pkgs	P2 Open Pkgs
FIN App Dev	11	57	7	4	23	43	8	15
MFG App Dev	19	64	3	16	4	218	0	4
unassigned	105	86	34	71	52	43	15	37

Columns

Table 9-5. RML_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOAD view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
RESOURCE_GROUP	VARCHAR2(40)	Name of security group (resource).
DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Security group description.
GROUP_ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is security group enabled? (Y/N).
OPEN_REQUESTS	NUMBER	Number of open requests for group.
AVG_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Average age of group's open requests.
MAX_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Age of group's oldest open request.
OPEN_PACKAGES	NUMBER	Number of open packages for group.
AVG_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Average age of group's open packages.
MAX_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Age of group's oldest open package.
OPEN_TASKS	NUMBER	Number of open tasks for group.
AVG_AGE_OPEN_TASKS	NUMBER	Average age of group's open tasks.
MAX_AGE_OPEN_TASKS	NUMBER	Age of group's oldest open task.
P1_OPEN_REQUESTS	NUMBER	Number of open P1 requests for group.
P1_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Average age of group's open P1 requests.
P1_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Age of group's oldest open P1 request.
P2_OPEN_REQUESTS	NUMBER	Number of open P2 requests for group.
P2_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Average age of group's open P2 requests.

Table 9-5. RML_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOAD view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
P2_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Age of group's oldest open P2 request.
P3_OPEN_REQUESTS	NUMBER	Number of open P3 requests for group.
P3_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Average age of group's open P3 requests.
P3_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Age of group's oldest open P3 request.
P1_OPEN_PACKAGES	NUMBER	Number of open P1 packages for group.
P1_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Average age of group's open P1 packages.
P1_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Age of group's oldest open P1 package.
P2_OPEN_PACKAGES	NUMBER	Number of open P2 packages for group.
P2_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Average age of group's open P2 packages.
P2_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Age of group's oldest open P2 package.
P3_OPEN_PACKAGES	NUMBER	Number of open P3 packages for group.
P3_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Average age of group's open P3 packages.
P3_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Age of group's oldest open P3 package.

RML_RESOURCE_LOAD

This view is used to create a resource load report, showing the volume of work assigned to any given user in the Mercury IT Governance Center system. It shows open requests, packages, and project tasks currently assigned.

Usage

The RESOURCE_USERNAME view column is associated with the Assigned-to User fields in requests and packages, and the Assigned Resource field in project tasks; it does not use individual workflow step security information.

In addition to overall totals of requests, packages, and tasks assigned to a user, this view also breaks down the information by priority (using the Priority header field). This is done because priority is usually the most important breakdown of load information. Data is grouped into three priority groupings (P1, P2, and P3) mapping to the three highest priority levels defined.

To qualify the results of a resource load report, the RML_RESOURCE_LOAD view also gives information such as the average and maximum ages of the requests, packages, and tasks. For unassigned work, an additional record is returned with resource unassigned.

This view ignores requests and packages that have not been submitted, and tasks that are not in the Ready or In Progress states.

Sample Query

Suppose a project manager has four developers working on a current project. The manager needs a report that will show current workload on each of the developers, and help him balance and delegate tasks. If the four developers have Mercury IT Governance Center usernames “cnorris,” “esmith,” and “wnelson,” the following SQL query can be used as a basis for a report to display their workload:

```
SELECT resource_username     USER,
       open_requests         OPEN_REQS,
       avg_age_open_requests AVG_AGE,
       p1_open_requests      P1_OPEN_REQS,
       p2_open_requests      P2_OPEN_REQS,
       open_packages         OPEN_PKGS,
       avg_age_open_packages AVG_AGE,
       p1_open_packages      P1_OPEN_PKGS,
       p2_open_packages      P2_OPEN_PKGS
FROM   rml_resource_load
WHERE  resource_username IN
       ('cnorris','esmith','wnelson','unassigned');
```

Results

```
                          P1    P2                    P1    P2
             Open  Avg  Open  Open  Open  Avg  Open  Open
USER         Reqs  Age  Reqs  Reqs  Pkgs  Age  Pkgs  Pkgs
---------- ----- ---- ----- ----- ----- ---- ----- -----
cnorris       42   23    12    30    11    9     3     8
esmith        68  131    33    35     6   54     5     1
wnelson        4    3     4     0    39   16    14    25
unassigned   105   86    34    71    52   43    15    37
```

Columns

Table 9-6. RML_RESOURCE_LOAD view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
RESOURCE_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user (resource).
FULL_NAME	VARCHAR2(61)	RESOURCE_USERNAME’s full name.
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	RESOURCE_USERNAME’s first name.
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	RESOURCE_USERNAME’s last name.
USER_ID	NUMBER	RESOURCE_USERNAME’s user ID value.
USER_ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this user enabled? (Y/N).

Table 9-6. RML_RESOURCE_LOAD view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
OPEN_REQUESTS	NUMBER	Number of open requests for user.
AVG_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Average age of user's open requests.
MAX_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Age of user's oldest open request.
OPEN_PACKAGES	NUMBER	Number of open packages for user.
AVG_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Average age of user's open packages.
MAX_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Age of user's oldest open package.
OPEN_TASKS	NUMBER	Number of open tasks for user.
AVG_AGE_OPEN_TASKS	NUMBER	Average age of user's open tasks.
MAX_AGE_OPEN_TASKS	NUMBER	Age of user's oldest open task.
P1_OPEN_REQUESTS	NUMBER	Number of open P1 requests for user.
P1_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Average age of user's open P1 requests.
P1_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Age of user's oldest open P1 request.
P2_OPEN_REQUESTS	NUMBER	Number of open P2 requests for user.
P2_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Average age of user's open P2 requests.
P2_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Age of user's oldest open P2 request.
P3_OPEN_REQUESTS	NUMBER	Number of open P3 requests for user.
P3_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Average age of user's open P3 requests.
P3_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Age of user's oldest open P3 request.
P1_OPEN_PACKAGES	NUMBER	Number of open P1 packages for user.
P1_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Average age of user's open P1 packages.
P1_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Age of user's oldest open P1 package.

Table 9-6. RML_RESOURCE_LOAD view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
P2_OPEN_PACKAGES	NUMBER	Number of open P2 packages for user.
P2_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	average age of user's open P2 packages.
P2_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Age of user's oldest open P2 package.
P3_OPEN_PACKAGES	NUMBER	Number of open P3 packages for user.
P3_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Average age of user's open P3 packages.
P3_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Age of user's oldest open P3 package.

RML_WORKFLOW_COMPLETION_TRENDS

This view gives historical completion information for specific Change Management or Demand Management workflows and workflow steps.

Usage

Information presented in the view includes the number of times a workflow or workflow step was completed during a month (cancellations and errors are not included in this calculation), and various time statistics around these completions. In addition, this view includes a column for STANDARD_STEP_TIME that can be used to compare actual step completion times to a pre-defined standard. In order to make use of this field, the Average Lead Time field on the workflow step definition dialog must have a value for the workflow step being reported on.

Along with individual workflow step information, this view includes aggregate records for workflow summary, showing completions and time statistics for an entire workflow process. These records are indicated with a workflow step of Open to Close and have OPEN_TO_CLOSE_FLAG column set to Y.

Additional information:

- This view will only return records for months where the specified process had completions.
- If a specified workflow step does not have a value for the Average Lead Time field, the STANDARD_STEP_TIME and PERCENT_GREATER columns will be null.

Sample Query

For example, consider writing a report to gather statistics on a bug review workflow for Mercury Financial Management for the month of April 2001. An SQL query for this might look as follows:

```
SELECT workflow_step         WORKFLOW_STEP,
       workflow_step_number  SEQ,
       num_completions       NUM_COMPS,
       avg_completion_time   AVG_COMP_TIME,
       standard_step_time    STD_STEP_TIME,
       percent_greater       PCT_GRTR,
       max_completion_time   MAX_COMP_TIME,
       min_completion_time   MIN_COMP_TIME
FROM   rml_workflow_completion_trends
WHERE  workflow = 'FIN Bug Review'
AND    activity_month = '01-APR-01'
ORDER BY workflow_step_number;
```

Results

```
Avg     Std             Max     Min
                                  Num     Comp     Step      Pct     Comp     Comp
WORKFLOW_STEP                     Seq   Comps     Time     Time     Grtr     Time     Time
------------------------------ ---- ------- -------- -------- -------- -------- --------
Open-to-Close                       0     713   286.36   496.00    22.16   745.77      .00
Review New Request                  2      78     3.62     2.00    75.64     6.97      .00
Set In Progress                     3      27     9.75     3.00    51.85    62.97      .00
Set Ready for Review                4      19    26.33     4.00    15.79   409.96      .00
Requestor Review                    6      37    11.03    11.00    27.03    65.86      .00
Check Project                       7      12      .00    12.00      .00      .00      .00
Close (Immediate success)           8     429     1.49    14.00      .23   637.51      .00
Approved for Current Release        9      34    43.58    15.00    41.18   159.98      .00
Review in Future Release           10     793   266.82    16.00    80.33   740.70      .00
Priority Notification - Assign     11      73      .00    23.00      .00      .00      .00
```

Columns

Table 9-7. RML_WORKFLOW_COMPLETION _TRENDS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the workflow to analyze.
PRODUCT	VARCHAR2(80)	Analyze processes for this Mercury IT Governance Center product.
WORKFLOW_STEP	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of the workflow step to analyze.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ NUMBER	NUMBER	Workflow step number.
WORKFLOW_STEP_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Workflow step type (for example, Approval, or Execution).
OPEN_TO_CLOSE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Show entire workflow trend? (Y/N).
ACTIVITY_MONTH	DATE	Calendar month in which to show activity.
NUM_COMPLETIONS	NUMBER	Number of workflow step completions in ACTIVITY_MONTH.
AVG_COMPLETION_TIME	NUMBER	Average time to complete workflow step.
STANDARD_STEP_TIME	NUMBER	Predicted time to complete workflow step (if the Average Lead Time workflow step field is used).
PERCENT_GREATER	NUMBER	Percent average completion time is greater than expected standard time.
MAX_COMPLETION_TIME	NUMBER	Process time of workflow of longest duration.
MIN_COMPLETION_TIME	NUMBER	Process time of workflow of shortest duration.
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID for the workflow.

Table 9-7. RML_WORKFLOW_COMPLETION _TRENDS view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
WORKFLOW_STEP_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID for the workflow step.
WORKFLOW_STEP_TYPE_ CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Internal code for WORKFLOW_STEP_TYPE.

RML_WORKFLOW_PENDING_ACTIVITY

Provides summary information about pending Change Management or Demand Management workflows and workflow steps. The view also includes historical information regarding the number of times that a workflow or workflow step has been opened (becomes Eligible) and closed (Completed).

Usage

Along with individual workflow step information, this view includes records for the entire workflow. A record for the entire workflow is indicated with a workflow step name of Open to Close, and will have the OPEN_TO_CLOSE_FLAG column set to Y.

Additional information:

- Workflow step transactions that were cancelled or errored out are not counted when calculating closures. For the overall workflow completions, however, cancellations and closures with failure are counted.
- Current week statistics are based on activity from the Monday of the current week.

Sample Query

For example, to get a picture of this week's activity for the Mercury Financial Management bug review process, consider the following SQL query:

```
SELECT workflow_step,
       workflow_step_number,
       total_current_open,
       avg_age, max_age, min_age,
       opened_this_month,
       opened_this_week,
       closed_this_month,
       closed_this_week
FROM   rml_workflow_pending_activity
WHERE  workflow_name = 'FIN Bug Review'
ORDER BY workflow_number;
```

Output

```
                                    Tot                                  Open  Open  Closed  Closed
                                   Curr     Ave     Max     Min  This  This    This    This
WORKFLOW_STEP                 Seq  Open     Age     Age     Age Month  Week   Month    Week
------------------------------ --- ----- ------- ------- ------- ----- ----- ------- ---
Open-to-Close                   0  1725  359.47  797.96    5.73    78     7      42       0
Review New Request              2   334  198.72  797.96    5.73   271    24      18       0
Set In Progress                 3   107  124.80  797.96   10.88    17     0       8       0
Set Ready for Review            4     5   61.06   93.21   38.06     7     0       8       0
Requestor Review                6   182  135.19  797.96   10.89    14     0       4       1
Check Project                     7
Close (Immediate success)         8
Approved for Current Release    9   258   69.74  221.97    6.68     6     0       2       0
Review in Future Release       10   560  270.34  795.21   18.95     2     0      49       0
Priority Notification - Assign  11     ...
```

Columns

Table 9-8. RML_WORKFLOW_PENDING_ACTIVITY view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the workflow to analyze.
PRODUCT	VARCHAR2(80)	Analyze processes for this Mercury IT Governance Center product.
WORKFLOW_STEP	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of the workflow step to analyze.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ NUMBER	NUMBER	Workflow step number.
WORKFLOW_STEP_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Workflow step type (for example, Approval or Execution).
OPEN_TO_CLOSE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Show entire process trend? (Y/N).
TOTAL_CURRENT_OPEN	NUMBER	Total number of open processes.
AVG_AGE	NUMBER	Average time since open workflows were first opened.
MAX_AGE	NUMBER	Longest time an open workflow has remained open.
MIN_AGE	NUMBER	Shortest time an open workflow has remained open.
OPENED_THIS_MONTH	NUMBER	Number of processes submitted this month.
OPENED_THIS_WEEK	NUMBER	Number of processes submitted this week.
CLOSED_THIS_MONTH	NUMBER	Number of processes closed this month.
CLOSED THIS WEEK	NUMBER	Number of processes closed this week.
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the process.

Table 9-8. RML_WORKFLOW_PENDING_ACTIVITY view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
WORKFLOW_STEP_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the process step.
WORKFLOW_STEP_TYPE_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Internal code for PROCESS_STEP_TYPE.

Change Management Views

Change Management views provide information specific to Mercury Change Management. For example, MPKGL_OBJ_TYPE_DEPLOYMENT_D provides summary information for package deployment activity, broken down by object type and calendar day. MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES provides information about package lines including global package line user data fields.

MPKG_DEPLOYMENT_DETAILS

Provides information on the details of object deployments to environments. MPKG_DEPLOYMENT_DETAILS has a record for each deployment.

Usage

This view is based on object deployment history stored in the environment contents tables. As a result, it includes accurate records for deployments even when the destination environment specified on the migration workflow step was overridden during object type command processing.

Sample Query

The following example reports on all objects deployed to the MFG Prod environment in the last day:

```
SELECT package_number  package,
       line_number     line,
       object_type     object,
       object_name     name,
       object_revision version
FROM   mpkg_deployment_details
WHERE  destination_environment = 'MFG Prod'
AND    deployment_date > sysdate - 1;
```

Results

```
package  line object             name                version
-------- ---- ------------------ ------------------- -------
30023       3 Migrate SQL file   add_user.sql        3.12
30023       5 Migrate SQL file   create_links.sql    8
30121       1 File Migration     runProcess.sh       2.7
30122       1 FIle Migration     runProcess.sh       2.9
...
```

Columns

Table 9-9. MPKG_DEPLOYMENT_DETAILS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
PACKAGE_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(40)	Package number.
PACKAGE_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Package description.
LINE_NUMBER	NUMBER	Line number of the deployed package.
OBJECT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Object type used by this package line.
OBJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Value of the Object Name field.
OBJECT_REVISION	VARCHAR2(300)	Value of the Object Revision field.
APPLICATION_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Application code of the package line.
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Source of deployed object.
DESTINATION_ ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Destination of deployed object.
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the package workflow.
WORKFLOW_STEP	VARCHAR2(80)	Deployment step.
DEPLOYMENT_DATE	DATE	Date package line was deployed.
DEPLOYED_BY_ USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that deployed the package line object.
DEPLOYED_BY_FULL_ NAME	VARCHAR2(61)	Full name of Mercury IT Governance Center user that deployed the package line object.
PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this package.
PACKAGE_LINE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this package line.
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the package workflow.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the workflow step.
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT_ ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the source environment.
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the destination environment.

MPKG_NOTES

Provides access to the notes for all packages in Change Management.

Usage

Notes are stored in an Oracle LONG database column; to prevent an overload of information this is presented in a separate Meta Layer view, making it less likely to design a report that inadvertently returns too much data.

To query package notes, join this view with the MPKG_ALL_PACKAGES view.

Sample Query

To retrieve a list of the notes for all open packages being processed through the FIN dev -> prod workflow, and that have Critical priority, use the following logic in an SQL statement:

```
SELECT p.package_number PKG_NUM,
       n.NOTE_DATA NOTES
FROM   mpkg_packages p,
       mpkg_notes n
WHERE  p.priority = 'Critical'
AND    p.workflow = 'FIN dev -> prod'
AND    p.package_id = n.package_id;
```

Table 9-10. MPKG_NOTES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	Package internal identifier.
PACKAGE_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(40)	Package number.
AUTHOR_ID	NUMBER	Note's author (a Mercury IT Governance Center user).
AUTHOR_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Note's author (a Mercury IT Governance Center user).
AUTHOR_FULL_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Note's author (a Mercury IT Governance Center user).
AUTHORED DATE	DATE(7)	Date the note was authored.
NOTE_CONTEXT_VALUE	VARCHAR2(30)	Any context information for the note entry.
NOTE_CONTEXT_VISIBLE_VALUE	VARCHAR2(80)	Any visible context information for the note entry.
NOTE_TYPE_CODE	VARCHAR2(17)	User-entered or system-generated note.

Table 9-10. MPKG_NOTES view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
USER_NOTE_DATA	CLOB(4000)	User-entered note.
NOTE_DATA	VARCHAR2(4000)	Note contents.
OLD_COLUMN_VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	Old value for a field-change note entry.
OLD_VISIBLE_COLUMN_ VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	Old visible value for a field-change note entry.
NEW_COLUMN_VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	New value for a field-change note entry.
NEW_VISIBLE_COLUMN_ VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	New visible value for a field-change note entry.
COLUMN_PROMPT	VARCHAR2(80)	Column prompt.

MPKG_PACKAGES

The most general view into package transaction data. A blind query (that is, `SELECT * FROM mpkg_packages`) returns one row for each package present in the system, including closed packages.

Usage

The view columns map to package header fields like Priority, Package Group, and Assigned-to User. There are also columns for the package status and the dates on which it was submitted, closed, and/or cancelled. Since global package user data fields are present on all packages, there is also a view column for each global package user data field that is defined.

The column name for each global package user data field is the same as the token name for that field.

Context-sensitive package user data sets have their own views. See MPKG_UD_<*Context Value*>.)

Use this view when writing a report to present general package header information. For information about individual package lines, use the other views that provide line detail.

The MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES view can be used to query general package line data, including package line user data fields. If it is necessary to report on the activity of specific object types, the set of object type-specific views is more appropriate. See MPKGL_<*Object Type Name*>.

Sample Query

For example, to get a picture of the number of open packages in the system and to whom they are assigned:

```
SELECT assigned_to_username ASSIGNED_USER,
       COUNT(*) NUM_OPEN
FROM   mpkg_packages
WHERE  close_date IS NULL
AND    cancel_date IS NULL
AND    submission_date IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY assigned_to_username
ORDER BY 1;
```

Results

```
ASSIGNED_USER                  NUM_OPEN
------------------------------ ---------
 ...
rfrazier                            13
rjeffries                            1
rjones                              28
rnelson                              9
rsmith                               3
 ...
```

Sample Query

For another example, consider the case where a global package user data field has been defined to capture the username of a backup user responsible for each package. The token name for this field is BACKUP_USERNAME. In this view there would be a column named BACKUP_USERNAME:

```
SQL> desc mpkg_packages
```

Results

```
Name                           Null?    Type
------------------------------ -------- ----
PACKAGE_NUMBER                 NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
PACKAGE_DESCRIPTION                     VARCHAR2(240)
:
PACKAGE_TYPE_CODE              NOT NULL DATE
BACKUP_USERNAME                         VARCHAR2(200)
PARENT_REQUEST_ID                       NUMBER
CREATED_BY                     NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
CREATION_DATE                  NOT NULL DATE
:
```

This new column can be used to drive a report, if necessary. For example, to report on packages that have been open for more than five days and assigned to a particular backup user:

```
SELECT backup_username BACKUP_USER,
       assigned_to_username ASSIGNED_USER,
       COUNT(*) NUM_OLD_REQS
FROM   mpkg_packages
WHERE  backup_username = '<a valid Mercury IT Governance Center
username>'
AND    close_date IS NULL
AND    cancel_date IS NULL
AND    submission_date IS NOT NULL
AND    (sysdate - submission_date) > 5
GROUP BY backup_username, assigned_to_username
ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

This query also displays the original user to whom the package was assigned.

Columns

Table 9-11. MPKG_PACKAGES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
PACKAGE_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(40)	Package number.
PACKAGE_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of this package.
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Workflow used by this package.
NUMBER_OF_LINES	NUMBER	Number of package Lines in this package.
ASSIGNED_TO_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user to which this package is assigned.
ASSIGNED_TO_GROUP	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of security group to which this package is assigned.
SUBMISSION_DATE	DATE	Date this package was submitted.
PRIORITY	VARCHAR2(80)	Package priority.
PRIORITY_SEQ	NUMBER	Package priority sequence number.
PACKAGE_STATUS	VARCHAR2(80)	Current package status.
PACKAGE_GROUP	VARCHAR2(80)	Package group this package belongs to.
PACKAGE_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Type of package.
Package Global User Data fields	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each Package Global User Data field. Column name is the User Data field token name.
PARENT_REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	ID of request in Demand Management that spawned this package (if applicable).
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that created this package.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Creation date of this package.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Last update date of this package.
PARENT_STEP_ TRANSACTION_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for workflow step transaction record corresponding to the workflow step of the request that spawned this package (if applicable).
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for package workflow.
PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the package.

MPKG_PENDING_PACKAGES

Used to create a report that shows the volume of open packages for any given workflow in Change Management.

Usage

It can be used to get a quick snapshot of ongoing package processing work. It shows a summary of packages currently open for a specific Change Management workflow (for example, total number or average age), as well as information showing how many packages have been opened and closed in the current week and current month.

MPKG_PENDING_PACKAGES is similar to the view RML_RESOURCE_LOAD, but aggregated across all packages.

In addition to overall totals of open packages, this view breaks down the information by priority (using the Priority header field). This is done because priority is usually the most important breakdown of load information. Data is grouped into three priority groupings: P1, P2, and P3. Theses groupings map to the three highest priority levels defined.

Sample Query

Suppose a project manager has deployments running through three separate workflows in a current project. The manager needs a report that will show current work volume in each of these workflows, to help prioritize work and identify bottlenecks. If the three workflows are named MFG prod deployment, FIN prod deployment, and prod backup, the following SQL query can be used as a basis for a report to display the desired information:

```
SELECT workflow              Workflow,
       open_packages         Open_Pkgs,
       avg_age_open_packages Avg Age,
       p1_open_packages      P1 Open Pkgs,
       p2_open_packages      P2 Open Pkgs
FROM   mpkg_pending_packages
WHERE  workflow IN
       ('MFG prod deployment',
        'FIN prod deployment',
        'prod backup');
```

Results

```
                                              P1    P2
                            Open  Avg  Open  Open
WORKFLOW                    Pkgs  Age  Pkgs  Pkgs
--------------------- ----- ---- ----- -----
MFG prod deployment        11     9     3     8
FIN prod deployment        39    16    14    25
prod backup                 6    54     5     1
```

This view ignores packages that have not been submitted.

Columns

Table 9-12. MPKG_PENDING_PACKAGES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow.
WORKFLOW_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Workflow description.
OPEN_PACKAGES	NUMBER	Number of open packages for this workflow.
AVG_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Average age of open packages.
MAX_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Age of oldest open package.
P1_OPEN_PACKAGES	NUMBER	Number of open P1 packages.
P2_OPEN_PACKAGES	NUMBER	Number of open P2 packages.
P3_OPEN_PACKAGES	NUMBER	Number of open P3 packages.
P1_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Average age of open P1 packages.
P2_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Average age of open P2 packages.
P3_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Average age of open P3 packages.
P1_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Age of oldest open P1 package.
P2_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Age of oldest open P2 package.
P3_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ PACKAGES	NUMBER	Age of oldest open P3 package.
PKGS_OPENED_THIS_ MONTH	NUMBER	Number of packages opened this month.

Table 9-12. MPKG_PENDING_PACKAGES view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
PKGS_OPENED_THIS_WEEK	NUMBER	Number of packages opened this week.
PKGS_CLOSED_THIS_MONTH	NUMBER	Number of packages closed this month.
PKGS_CLOSED_THIS_WEEK	NUMBER	Number of packages closed this week.
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of workflow.

MPKG_REFERENCES

References are used throughout Mercury IT Governance Center to relate transaction entities together. The MPKG_REFERENCES view can be used to view the references of packages in Change Management.

Usage

There are several types of references for packages. If a package is part of a release, then there will be a reference for that release. If a package was spawned by a request, then there will be a reference for that request. Packages can be related to other packages through the use of references. References are also used to attach documents to a package.

The RELATIONSHIP column in MPKG_REFERENCES describes the relationship of the referenced item to the package that references it. This view also has columns for each of the entities that can be referenced to a package—other packages, projects, tasks, requests, releases, attachments, and URLs. For each record in MPKG_REFERENCES, only one of these columns will have a value and the others will be NULL.

Sample Query

The following SQL statement can be used to retrieve a list of all references to a particular package:

```
SELECT referenced_package_id PKG,
       referenced_project_id PROJ,
       referenced_request_id REQ,
       referenced_release_id REL,
       referenced_task_id    TASK,
       attachment_name       ATTACHMENT,
       document_url          URL,
       relationship          RELATIONSHIP
FROM   mpkg_references
WHERE  package_number = '30121';
```

Results

```
  PKG  PROJ   REQ   REL  TASK ATTACHMENT         URL               RELATIONSHIP
----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ------------------ ----------------- ---------------------
                30012                                             Contains this Package
30332                                                             Run after this Package
30043                                                             Run before this Package
30044                                                             Run before this Package
30046                                                             Run before this Package
                              design32_3.doc
```

Columns

Table 9-13. MPKG_REFERENCES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
PACKAGE_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(40)	Package number for which to show references.
RELATIONSHIP	VARCHAR2(30)	Relationship of reference to this package.
REFERENCED_PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced package.
REFERENCED_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced project.
REFERENCED_REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced request.
REFERENCED_RELEASE_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced release.
REFERENCED_TASK_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced task.
OVERRIDE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Code to manually override the dependency behavior of the reference.
ATTACHMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Name of attached document.
DOCUMENT_URL	VARCHAR2(200)	URL of referenced document on the Web.
PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this package.

*MPKG_UD_*<Context Value>

Set of views containing context-sensitive package user data information.

Usage

When the Reporting Meta Layer is synchronized, a view is created for every set of context-sensitive package user data fields defined in the system. The name of each view is defined in the User Data window in the Meta Layer View field. It defaults to a prefix MPKG_UD_ and a suffix that defaults to the first 20 alphanumeric characters of the corresponding context value.

Example

For example, if there are two sets of context-sensitive package user data defined in Mercury IT Governance Center, with a Workflow context field and context values FIN dev -> prod and MFG dev -> prod , then two corresponding Meta Layer views would exist: MPKG_UD_FIN_DEV_PROD and MPKG_UD_MFG_DEV_PROD.

If no context-sensitive package user data has been defined in the User Data window, then no views of this type will exist in the Meta Layer. Global package user data fields are incorporated directly into the package view MPKG_PACKAGES and therefore do not require a separate unique view.

If context-sensitive package user data has been defined, only new packages with this user data and existing packages that have been edited will appear in the views.

Sample Query1

Continuing with the example started above, suppose there are two package user data fields defined for the FIN dev -> prod workflow context, with tokens named VERSION_CTL_PROJECT and VERSION_CTL_ENV.

In the corresponding view MPKG_UD_FIN_DEV_PROD, two columns named the same as the token names would be present:

```
SQL> desc mpkg_ud_fin_dev_prod;
```

Results1

```
 Name                           Null?    Type
 ------------------------------ -------- ----
 PACKAGE_NUMBER                 NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
 PACKAGE_TYPE                   NOT NULL VARCHAR2(80)
 CONTEXT_FIELD                           VARCHAR2(80)
 CONTEXT_VALUE                           VARCHAR2(200)
 CONTEXT_CODE                            VARCHAR2(200)
 VERSION_CTL_PROJECT                     VARCHAR2(200)
 VERSION_CTL_ENV                         VARCHAR2(200)
 CREATION_DATE                  NOT NULL DATE
 CREATED_BY_USERNAME            NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
 LAST_UPDATE_DATE               NOT NULL DATE
 PACKAGE_ID                     NOT NULL NUMBER
```

Sample Query2

Suppose that a report is needed that shows the number of open packages that are being processed through the FIN dev -> prod workflow, broken down by VERSION_CTL_PROJECT and priority:

```
SELECT f.version_ctl_project PROJECT,
       p.priority PRIORITY,
       COUNT(*) NUM_OPEN_PKGS
FROM   mpkg_ud_fin_dev_prod f,
       mpkg_packages p
WHERE  p.close_date IS NULL
AND    p.cancel_date IS NULL
AND    p.submission_date IS NOT NULL
AND    p.package_id = f.package_id
GROUP BY f.version_ctl_project, p.priority
ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

Results2

```
PROJECT                          PRIORITY        NUM_OPEN_PKGS
-------------------------------- --------------- -------------
Rel 3.0                          High                        2
                                 Normal                     12
                                 Low                        32

Rel 2.1.2                        Critical                    1
                                 High                        1
                                 Normal                      8
                                 Low                         3

Rel 2.1                          Low                        23
 ...
```

Columns

Table 9-14. MPKG_UD_<Context Value> view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
PACKAGE_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(40)	Package number.
PACKAGE_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Type of package.
CONTEXT_FIELD	VARCHAR2(30)	Field whose value drives this context-sensitive user data.
CONTEXT_VALUE	VARCHAR2(200)	Displayed value of the CONTEXT_FIELD on which this context-sensitive user data is based.
CONTEXT_CODE	VARCHAR2(200)	Hidden code of the CONTEXT_FIELD on which this context-sensitive user data is based.
Package User Data fields for Context Value	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each context-sensitive user data field for the driving context of this view - column name is the User Data field token name.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Creation date of this package.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that created this package record.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Last update date of this package.
PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for this package.

*MPKGL_*<Object Type Name>

Set of views containing object type-specific package line information.

Usage

When the Reporting Meta Layer is synchronized, a view is created for every object type defined in the system. The name of each view is defined on the object type screen in the Meta Layer View field. It defaults to a prefix MPKGL_ and a suffix that defaults to the first 20 alphanumeric characters of the corresponding object type name.

Example

If there are three object types defined in Change Management named Java File Migration, SQL Script Migration, and Forms 4.5 Migration, then three corresponding Meta Layer views would exist: MPKGL_JAVA_FILE_MIGRATION, MPKGL_SQL_SCRIPT_MIGRATION, and MPGKL_FORMS_45_MIGRATION.

The view columns are identical to those of the general MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES view (including the package line user data fields), and they include additional columns for each custom field for the object type. This allows a report designer to create a report that implements business logic that drives off of customer-defined object type fields.

For example, consider the Java File Migration object type mentioned above. This object type might have custom fields with tokens such as FILE_NAME, FILE_LOCATION, and SUB_PATH. The corresponding view MPKGL_JAVA_FILE_MIGRATION would contain columns with these names.

Sample Query1

```
SQL> desc mpkgl_java_file_migration;
```

Results1

```
 Name                            Null?    Type
 ------------------------------- -------- ----
 PACKAGE_NUMBER                  NOT NULL VARCHAR2(40)
 LINE_NUMBER                     NOT NULL NUMBER
   :
 CANCEL_DATE                              DATE
 FILE_NAME                                VARCHAR2(200)
 SUB_PATH                                 VARCHAR2(200)
 FILE_LOCATION                            VARCHAR2(200)
 CREATION_DATE                   NOT NULL DATE
 CREATED_BY_USERNAME             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
   :
```

Sample Query2

To continue the example, suppose a report is needed that will list the Mercury IT Governance Center user who is assigned to open packages containing one (or more) package lines that are Java File Migration objects, and that are eligible for migration.

A SQL query such as the following might handle this:

```
SELECT p.workflow,
       p.assigned_to_username ASSIGNED_USER,
       COUNT(UNIQUE(p.package_id)) NUM_ELIGIBLE
FROM   mpkg_packages p,
       mpkgl_package_line_actions pla,
       mpkgl_java_file_migration j
WHERE  j.close_date IS NULL
AND    j.cancelled_flag = 'N'
AND    j.submission_date IS NOT NULL
AND    j.package_line_id = pla.package_line_id
AND    pla.status_type = 'ELIGIBLE'
AND    j.package_id = p.package_id
GROUP BY p.workflow, p.assigned_to_username
ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

Columns

Table 9-15. MPKGL_<Object Type Name> view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
PACKAGE_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(40)	Package number.
LINE_NUMBER	NUMBER	Sequence number of this package line.
SUBMISSION_DATE	DATE	Date package line was submitted.
OBJECT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of object type of this package line.
OBJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Name of this package line.
OBJECT_REVISION	VARCHAR2(300)	Object revision of this package line.
APPLICATION_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Application context of this package line.
LINE_STATUS	VARCHAR2(80)	Current status of this package line.
CLOSE_DATE	DATE	If this package line is closed, this is the date on which it was closed.
CANCELLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Was this package line cancelled? (Y/N).
CANCEL_DATE	DATE	If this package line was cancelled, this is the date on which it was cancelled.
Package Line Global User Data fields	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each package line global user data field. Column name is the user data field token name.
Package Line Fields	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each package line field. Column name is the field's token name.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Creation date of this package line.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that created this package line.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Last update date of this package line.
LAST_UPDATED_BY_ USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that last updated this package line.
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for package workflow.
PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the package.
OBJECT_TYPE_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the object type.
PACKAGE_LINE_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the package line.

MPKGL_APP_DEPLOYMENT_D /M

Summary information for package deployment activity, broken down by application, environment, and calendar day (month) for MPKGL_APP_DEPLOYMENT_D (MPKGL_APP_DEPLOYMENT_M).

Usage

This information can be used to quickly assess regular package throughput for each application managed by the IT department, and can help indicate trends in package processing over time for a specified application. An application corresponds to an app code designated in environment definitions.

Besides just the number or packages which were deployed on a given day (month), these views also contain columns to show the number of packages and package lines that were involved in listed deployments, and the number of different object types that were used.

Results from a query of one of these views contain records only for days (months) on which deployments occurred for each application.

Sample Query

The following SQL query can be used as a basis for a report that summarizes all package deployment activity, per day, for a specified application, over a range of dates:

```
SELECT app_code          Application,
       environment       Dest_Env,
       deployment_date   Date,
       total_deployments Total_Deployed,
       unique_obj_types  Num_Obj_Types
FROM   mpkgl_app_deployment_d
WHERE  deployment_date BETWEEN '01-APR-01' AND '05-APR-01'
AND    app_code = 'FINAPP02'
ORDER BY deployment_date;
```

To get a breakdown by month, replace `deployment_date` with `deployment_month` and `mpkgl_app_deployment_d` with `mpkgl_app_deployment_m` in the query above.

Results

```
                                                        Num
                                              Total     Obj
Application  Dest_Env         Date      Deployed   Types
------------ ---------------- --------- -------- -------
FINAPP02     FIN Test 1       01-APR-01       42       4
FINAPP02     FIN Test 2       01-APR-01       12       2
FINAPP02     FIN Prod         01-APR-01        2       1
FINAPP02     FIN Test 1       02-APR-01        3       1
FINAPP02     FIN Test 2       02-APR-01       55       3
FINAPP02     FIN Prod         02-APR-01       39       3
FINAPP02     FIN Test 1       03-APR-01       18       4
FINAPP02     FIN Test 2       03-APR-01       22       3
FINAPP02     FIN Prod         03-APR-01       11       2
...
```

Columns

Table 9-16. MPKGL_APP_DEPLOYMENT_D view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
APP_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Application code.
ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Mercury IT Governance Center environment name.
ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of environment.
ENVIRONMENT_ DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of environment.
DEPLOYMENT_DATE	DATE	Day on which deployment occurred.
TOTAL_DEPLOYMENTS	NUMBER	Number of deployments on DEPLOYMENT_ DATE.
UNIQUE_PKGS	NUMBER	Number of packages with deployed lines.
UNIQUE_PKG_LINES	NUMBER	Number of package lines deployed.
UNIQUE_OBJ_TYPES	NUMBER	Number of distinct deployed object types.

Table 9-17. MPKGL_APP_DEPLOYMENT_M view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
APP_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Application code.
ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Mercury IT Governance Center environment name.
ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of environment.
ENVIRONMENT_ DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of environment.
DEPLOYMENT_MONTH	DATE	Month in which deployment occurred.
TOTAL_DEPLOYMENTS	NUMBER	Number of deployments in DEPLOYMENT_ MONTH.
UNIQUE_PKGS	NUMBER	Number of packages with deployed lines.
UNIQUE_PKG_LINES	NUMBER	Number of PKG lines deployed.
UNIQUE_OBJ_TYPES	NUMBER	Number of distinct deployed object types.

MPKGL_ENV_DEPLOYMENT_D/M

The Reporting Meta Layer views MPKGL_ENV_DEPLOYMENT_D and MPKGL_ENV_DEPLOYMENT_M give summary information for package deployment activity, broken down by environment and calendar day (month).

Usage

These views can be used to assess regular package throughput for each environment managed by the IT department, and can help indicate trends in package processing over time for a specified environment.

Besides just the number or packages which were deployed on a given day (month), these views also contain columns to show the number of packages and package lines that were involved in listed deployments, and the number of different object types that were used.

Results from a query of one of these views contain records only for days (months) on which deployments occurred for each environment.

Sample Query

The following SQL query can be used as a basis for a report that summarizes all package deployment activity, per day, for a specified environment, over a range of dates:

```
SELECT environment       Dest_Env,
       deployment_date   Date,
       total_deployments Total_Deployed,
       unique_obj_types  Num_Obj_Types
FROM   mpkgl_env_deployment_d
WHERE  deployment_date BETWEEN '01-APR-01' AND '10-APR-01'
AND    environment = 'FIN Test 2'
ORDER BY deployment_date;
```

To get a breakdown by month, replace `deployment_date` with `deployment_month` and `mpkgl_env_deployment_d` with `mpkgl_env_deployment_m` in the query above.

Results

Dest_Env	Date	Total Deployed	Num Obj Types
FIN Test 2	01-APR-01	12	2
Fin Test 2	02-APR-01	55	3
FIN Test 2	03-APR-01	22	3
FIN Test 2	04-APR-01	3	1
FIN Test 2	05-APR-01	18	4
FIN Test 2	06-APR-01	39	3
FIN Test 2	07-APR-01	18	4
FIN Test 2	09-APR-01	22	3
FIN Test 2	10-APR-01	3	1

Columns

Table 9-18. MPKGL_ENV_DEPLOYMENT_D view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Mercury IT Governance Center environment name.
ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of environment.
ENVIRONMENT_ DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of environment.
DEPLOYMENT_DATE	DATE	Day on which deployment occurred.
TOTAL_DEPLOYMENTS	NUMBER	Number of deployments on DEPLOYMENT_ DATE.
UNIQUE_PKGS	NUMBER	Number of packages with deployed lines.
UNIQUE_PKG_LINES	NUMBER	Number of PKG lines deployed.
UNIQUE_OBJ_TYPES	NUMBER	Number of distinct deployed object types.

Table 9-19. MPKGL_ENV_DEPLOYMENT_M view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Mercury IT Governance Center environment name.
ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of environment.
ENVIRONMENT_ DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of environment.
DEPLOYMENT_MONTH	DATE	Month in which deployment occurred.
TOTAL_DEPLOYMENTS	NUMBER	Number of deployments in DEPLOYMENT_ MONTH.
UNIQUE_PKGS	NUMBER	Number of packages with deployed lines.
UNIQUE_PKG_LINES	NUMBER	Number of PKG lines deployed.
UNIQUE_OBJ_TYPES	NUMBER	Number of distinct deployed object types.

MPKGL_OBJ_TYPE_DEPLOYMENT_D/M

The views MPKGL_OBJ_TYPE_DEPLOYMENT_D and MPKGL_OBJ_TYPE_DEPLOYMENT_M give summary information for package deployment activity, broken down by object type and calendar day (month).

Usage

These views can be used to assess regular package throughput for each object type used by the IT department, and can help indicate trends in package processing over time for a specified object type.

Besides the number or packages that were deployed on a given day (month), these views also contain columns to show the number of packages and package lines that were involved in listed deployments, and the number of different environments they were deployed to.

Results from a query of one of these views contain records only for days (months) on which deployments occurred for each object type.

Sample Query

The following SQL query can be used as a basis for a report that summarizes all package deployment activity, per month, for a specified object type, over a range of dates:

```
SELECT object_type         Object_Type,
       deployment_month    Month,
       total_deployments   Total_Deployed,
       unique_environments Num_Envs
FROM   mpkgl_obj_type_deployment_m
WHERE  deployment_month BETWEEN '01-MAR-01' AND '01-AUG-01'
AND    object_type = 'File Migration'
ORDER BY deployment_date;
```

To get a breakdown by day, replace `deployment_month` with `deployment_day` and `mpkgl_obj_type_deployment_m` with `mpkgl_obj_type_deployment_d` in the query above.

Results

```
                                 Total     Num
Object_Type      Date          Deployed    Envs
---------------- ---------  -------- -------
File Migration   01-MAR-01       122      12
File Migration   01-APR-01       104      12
File Migration   01-MAY-01        87      15
File Migration   01-JUN-01       156      16
File Migration   01-JUL-01       263      22
File Migration   01-AUG-01       290      23
```

Columns

Table 9-20. MPKGL_OBJ_TYPE_DEPLOYMENT_D view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
OBJECT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Object type name.
OBJECT_TYPE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of object type.
OBJECT_TYPE_ DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of object type.
OBJECT_TYPE_CATEGORY	VARCHAR2(200)	Category of object type.
DEPLOYMENT_DATE	DATE	Day on which deployment occurred.
TOTAL_DEPLOYMENTS	NUMBER	Number of deployments on DEPLOYMENT_ DATE.
UNIQUE_PKGS	NUMBER	Number of packages with deployed lines.
UNIQUE_PKG_LINES	NUMBER	Number of PKG lines deployed.
UNIQUE_ENVIRONMENTS	NUMBER	Number distinct environments deployed to.

Table 9-21. MPKGL_OBJ_TYPE_DEPLOYMENT_M view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
OBJECT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Object type name.
OBJECT_TYPE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of object type.
OBJECT_TYPE_ DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of object type.
OBJECT_TYPE_CATEGORY	VARCHAR2(200)	Category of object type.
DEPLOYMENT_MONTH	DATE	Month in which deployment occurred.
TOTAL_DEPLOYMENTS	NUMBER	Number of deployments in DEPLOYMENT_ MONTH.
UNIQUE_PKGS	NUMBER	Number of packages with deployed lines.
UNIQUE_PKG_LINES	NUMBER	Number of PKG lines deployed.
UNIQUE_ENVIRONMENTS	NUMBER	Number of distinct environments deployed to.

MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES

General view into package line transaction data. A blind query (`SELECT * FROM mpkgl_package_lines;`) will return one row for each package line present in the system, including closed lines.

The view columns map to common package line fields like Sequence, Object Type Name, Object Revision, and App Code. There are also columns for the dates on which it was submitted, closed, and/or cancelled, and for each package line user data field that is defined.

The column name for each package line user data field is the same as the token name for that field.

Usage

This view does not contain an indication of workflow status. Since workflows may be branched and multiple steps might be active at one time, the workflow status is not necessarily a single piece of information that can be represented in a view column. Instead, the report designer must also reference the MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINE_ACTIONS view for workflow step statuses.

Sample Query

The package line ID is provided as a key column on which to join MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINE_ACTIONS with MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES. For example, to list all workflow steps that a particular Mercury IT Governance Center user is eligible to act on:

```
SELECT p.package_number PKG_NUM,
       pl.line_number LINE_NUM,
       pl.object_name OBJECT,
       pla.workflow_step_number STEP_NUM
FROM   mpkg_packages p,
       mpkgl_package_lines pl,
       mwfl_step_security_users ssu,
       mpkgl_package_line_actions pla
WHERE  pla.status_type = 'ELIGIBLE'
AND    ssu.workflow_step_id = pla.workflow_step_id
AND    ssu.username = 'FJOHNSON'
AND    pla.package_line_id = pl.package_line_id
AND    pla.package_id = p.package_id
ORDER BY 1,2,4;
```

The view column PACKAGE_LINE_ID was used to join MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES with MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINE_ACTIONS.

The column PACKAGE_ID was used to join MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES with MPKG_PACKAGES.

Note also the use of the Meta Layer view MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_ USERS, which is used to determine if a specified user is authorized for a specified workflow step.

Columns

Table 9-22. MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
PACKAGE_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(40)	Package number.
LINE_NUMBER	NUMBER	Sequence number of this package line.
SUBMISSION_DATE	DATE	Date package line was submitted.
OBJECT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of object type of this package line.
OBJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Name of this package line.
OBJECT_REVISION	VARCHAR2(300)	Object revision of this package line.
APPLICATION_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Application context of this package line.
LINE_STATUS	VARCHAR2(80)	Current status of this package line.
CLOSE_DATE	DATE	If this package line is closed, this is the date on which it was closed.
CANCELLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Was this package line cancelled? (Y/N).
CANCEL_DATE	DATE	If this package line was cancelled, this is the date on which it was cancelled.
Package Line Global User Data fields	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each package line global user data field. Column name is the user data field token name.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Creation date of this package line.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that created this package line.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Last update date of this package line.
LAST_UPDATED_BY_ USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that last updated this package line.
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for package workflow.
PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the package.

Table 9-22. MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
OBJECT_TYPE_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the object type.
PACKAGE_LINE_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the package line.

MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINE_ACTIONS

Used to gather transaction details for any given package line in Change Management. Contains columns to display the current status of a step, how long that step has been in the current status, whether the step is complete or resulted in an error, details about the step (source and destination environment), and other relevant details.

Usage

To relate information from this view with detail information from related packages or package lines, the report designer can use the package and package line identifiers (PACKAGE_ID and PACKAGE_LINE_ID columns) to join with other standard views such as MPKG_PACKAGES and MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES.

Sample Query

Suppose a report is needed that shows the number of package lines that have had certain actions taken for each calendar week in the last month, broken down by object type, for a customer's Dev-Test-Prod workflow:

```
SELECT  trunc(eligible_date,'WW')                       Week,
        line_object_type                                Object_Type,
        sum(decode(action_name,'Open',1,0))             Opened,
        sum(decode(action_name,'Migrate to Test',1,0)) Into_Test,
        sum(decode(action_name,'Migrate to Prod',1,0)) Into_Prod,
        sum(decode(action_name,'Close',1,0))            Closed
FROM    mpkgl_package_line_actions
WHERE   package_workflow = 'Dev - Test - Prod'
AND     eligible_date > sysdate - 30
GROUP BY trunc(eligible_date,'WW'),
         line_object_type;
```

The column STATUS is the status name that is displayed for lines in the status tab of packages in the Change Management application. The internal code STATUS_TYPE is provided to group these status names into logical groupings.

For example, there may be many different statuses that all represent a COMPLETE status type (for example, the result value of any workflow step, such as Approved, Succeeded, Rejected, Failed QA Test).

While STATUS may have many different possible values, STATUS_TYPE has any of the following possible values:

- SUBMITTED
- IN_PROGRESS
- CLOSED_SUCCESS

- ELIGIBLE
- ERROR
- CLOSED_FAILURE
- PENDING
- COMPLETE
- CANCELLED

The internal code STEP_TRANSACTION_ID is provided in this view for use with the Meta Layer view MWFL_TRANSITIONS, which can be used to get detailed information about previous or subsequent process steps.

Columns

Table 9-23. MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINE_ACTIONS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
PACKAGE_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(40)	Package number.
PACKAGE_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of the package.
LINE_NUMBER	NUMBER	Number of this line in the package.
LINE_OBJECT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Object type of this line.
LINE_OBJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Value of line's Object Name field.
LINE_OBJECT_REVISION	VARCHAR2(300)	Value of line's Object Revision field.
LINE_APPLICATION_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	App code of this line.
PACKAGE_WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Top-level workflow used by this package.
LINE_WORKFLOW_STEP_ LABEL	VARCHAR2(2000)	Visible label of this step on this line in package status tab.
ACTION_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow step action.
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow that contains this step.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ NUMBER	NUMBER	Workflow sequence number of this step.
STATUS	VARCHAR2(200)	Visible status of this package line.
STATUS_TYPE	VARCHAR2(30)	Internal code for STATUS.
ELIGIBLE_DATE	DATE	Date this step became eligible.
ACTION_DATE	DATE	Date action was taken on this step.

Table 9-23. MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINE_ACTIONS view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
ACTION_RESULT	VARCHAR2(200)	Result of the action.
ERROR_MESSAGE	VARCHAR2(240)	(If STATUS_TYPE = 'ERROR') error message.
DURATION	NUMBER	Number of days at this status, or until completed (if STATUS_TYPE = 'COMPLETE').
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Source environment (if applicable).
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP	VARCHAR2(100)	Source environment group (if applicable).
DEST_ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Destination environment (if applicable).
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP	VARCHAR2(100)	Destination environment group (if applicable).
USER_COMMENT	VARCHAR2(240)	User comment entered when taking action on this step.
CHILD_REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	ID of child request.
CHILD_PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of child package.
STEP_TRANSACTION_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this transaction.
PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the package.
PACKAGE_LINE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this line in the package.
PACKAGE_WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID for top-level workflow used by this package.
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID for the workflow that contains this workflow step.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this workflow step.
ACTION_RESULT_CODE	VARCHAR2(200)	Internal code for ACTION_RESULT.
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of source environment.
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of source environment group.
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of destination environment.
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of destination environment group.

MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMNT_BY_ENV/APP/OT

Summarizes the number of open packages and package lines that are currently pending deployment into environments.

The deployment information is broken down into a different category for each view:

- To see the distribution of the number of objects pending deployment across environments, use the view MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMNT_BY_ENV.
- To see the same information distributed across applications, use MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMNT_BY_APP.
- To see the same deployment information distributed across object types, use MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMENT_BY_OT.

Sample Query

To obtain a quick look at the volume of deployments queued up at each environment defined in the system (for those with one or more pending deployments):

```
SELECT environment,
       total_count,
       unique_pkgs,
       unique_pkg_lines,
       unique_obj_types
FROM   mpkgl_pending_deploymnt_by_env;
```

The internal ID columns for Environments and Object Types (ENVIRONMENT_ID and OBJECT_TYPE_ID) can be used to link this view with other relevant views (for example, RML_ENVIRONMENTS or MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES) to provide additional information in a report built from these views.

This view will not capture processes in which the package line is waiting at an approval step which will fire an immediate execution step.

Columns

Table 9-24. MKPGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMNT_BY_ENV view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Environment name.
ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	Environment name.

Table 9-24. MKPGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMNT_BY_ENV view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
ENVIRONMENT_ DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Internal ID of environment.
TOTAL_COUNT	NUMBER	Total number of pending objects.
UNIQUE_PKGS	NUMBER	Number of packages with pending objects.
UNIQUE_PKG_LINES	NUMBER	Number of PKG lines with pending objects.
UNIQUE_OBJ_TYPES	NUMBER	Number of distinct pending object types.

Table 9-25. MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMNT_BY_APP view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
APP_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Application code.
ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Environment name.
ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of environment.
ENVIRONMENT_ DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of environment.
TOTAL_COUNT	NUMBER	Total number of pending objects.
UNIQUE_PKGS	NUMBER	Number of packages with pending objects.
UNIQUE_PKG_LINES	NUMBER	Number of PKG lines with pending objects.
UNIQUE_OBJ_TYPES	NUMBER	Number of distinct pending object types.

Table 9-26. MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMENT_BY_OT view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
OBJECT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Object type name.
OBJECT_TYPE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of object type.
OBJECT_TYPE_ DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of object type.
OBJECT_TYPE_CATEGORY	VARCHAR2(80)	Category of object type.
TOTAL_COUNT	NUMBER	Total number of pending objects.
UNIQUE_PKGS	NUMBER	Number of packages with pending objects.
UNIQUE_PKG_LINES	NUMBER	Number of PKG lines with pending objects.
UNIQUE_ENVIRONMENTS	NUMBER	Number of distinct pending environments.

MREL_DISTRIBUTIONS

Used to gather information about distributions of releases in Change Management. Contains columns to display the workflow used by a distribution, a distribution's status, whether a distribution has provided a feedback value to contained packages, and other information.

Usage

To relate information from this view with information from related views, the report designer can use the release identifier RELEASE_ID and distribution identifier DISTRIBUTION_ID to join with other views like MREL_ RELEASES and MREL_DISTRIBUTION_ACTIONS.

Also provided is the DIST_WORKFLOW_ID, which can be useful in joining to workflow views such as MWFL_WORKFLOWS to include information about the workflows being used by a distribution.

Columns

Table 9-27. MREL_DISTRIBUTIONS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
RELEASE_NAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Name of release for this distribution.
DISTRIBUTION_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of distribution.
DIST_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Distribution description.
DIST_WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Workflow used by this distribution.
DIST_STATUS	VARCHAR2(80)	Current status of the distribution.
PACKAGE_FEEDBACK_ FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Has package feedback occurred? (Y/N).
PACKAGE_FEEDBACK	VARCHAR2(80)	Result value fed back to packages.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Date this distribution was created.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that created this distribution.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Date this distribution was last updated.
RELEASE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the release.
DISTRIBUTION_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this distribution.
DIST_WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the distribution workflow.

MREL_DISTRIBUTION_ACTIONS

Used to gather information about current workflow steps for any given release distribution in Change Management. Contains columns to display the current status of a step, how long that step has been in the current status, whether the step is complete or resulted in an error, details about the step (source and destination Environment), and other relevant details.

Usage

To relate information from this view with information from related releases or release distributions, the report designer can use the release and distribution identifiers (RELEASE_ID and DISTRIBUTION_ID columns) to join with other standard views like MREL_RELEASES and MREL_DISTRIBUTIONS.

Sample Query

Suppose a report is needed that takes a release name input from the user running the report, and shows the details of all open distributions of the release:

```
SELECT release_name                                RELEASE_NAME,
       distribution_name                          DISTRIBUTION_NAME,
       dist_workflow_step_label || ': ' || action_name
                                                   ELIGIBLE_STEP,
       duration                                    DAYS_ELIGIBLE
FROM   mrel_distribution_actions
WHERE  status_type = 'ELIGIBLE'
GROUP BY release_name,
         distribution_name,
         dist_workflow_step_label || ': ' || action_name,
         duration
ORDER BY 1,2;
```

The column STATUS is the status name that is displayed in the status tab of distributions in the Change Management application.

The internal code STATUS_TYPE is provided to group these status names into logical groupings. For example, there may be many different statuses that all represent a COMPLETE status type (for example, the result value of any workflow step like Approved, Succeeded, Rejected, Failed QA Test).

While STATUS may have many different possible values, STATUS_TYPE has only the following possible values:

- SUBMITTED

- IN_PROGRESS
- CLOSED_SUCCESS
- ELIGIBLE
- ERROR
- CLOSED_FAILURE
- PENDING
- COMPLETE
- CANCELLED

The internal code STEP_TRANSACTION_ID is provided in this view for use with the Meta Layer view MWFL_TRANSITIONS, which can be used to get detailed information about previous or subsequent process steps.

Columns

Table 9-28. MREL_DISTRIBUTION_ACTIONS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
DISTRIBUTION_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Release distribution name.
DIST_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of the distribution.
RELEASE_NAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Name of the parent release.
DIST_WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Top-level distribution workflow.
DIST_WORKFLOW_STEP_ LABEL	VARCHAR2(2000)	Visible label of this step on this line in package status tab.
ACTION_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow step action.
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow that contains this step.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ NUMBER	NUMBER	Workflow sequence number of this step.
STATUS	VARCHAR2(200)	Visible status of this distribution.
STATUS_TYPE	VARCHAR2(30)	Internal code for STATUS.
ELIGIBLE_DATE	DATE	Date this step became eligible.
ACTION_DATE	DATE	Date action was taken on this step.
ACTION_RESULT	VARCHAR2(200)	Result of the action.

Table 9-28. MREL_DISTRIBUTION_ACTIONS view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
ERROR_MESSAGE	VARCHAR2(240)	(If STATUS_TYPE = 'ERROR') error message.
DURATION	NUMBER	Number of days at this status, or until completed (if STATUS_TYPE = 'COMPLETE').
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Source environment (if applicable).
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP	VARCHAR2(100)	Source environment group (if applicable).
DEST_ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Destination environment (if applicable).
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP	VARCHAR2(100)	Destination environment group (if applicable).
USER_COMMENT	VARCHAR2(240)	User comment entered when taking action on this step.
CHILD_REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	ID of child request.
CHILD_PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of child package.
STEP_TRANSACTION_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this transaction.
RELEASE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the release.
DISTRIBUTION_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this distribution.
DIST_WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID for top-level workflow used by this distribution.
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID for the workflow that contains this Workflow step.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this workflow step.
ACTION_RESULT_CODE	VARCHAR2(200)	Internal code for ACTION_RESULT.
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of source environment.
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of source environment group.
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of destination environment.
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of destination environment group.

MREL_REFERENCES

Used to view the references of releases in Change Management.

Usage

There are several types of references for releases. If a package is part of a release, then there will be a reference for that package. Similarly, if a request is part of a release, then there will be a reference for that request. Releases can be designated as children or parents of other releases through the use of references. References are also used to attach documents to a release.

The RELATIONSHIP column in MREL_REFERENCES describes the relationship of the referenced item to the release that references it. This view also has columns for each of the entities that can be referenced to a release: other releases, requests, packages, attachments, and URLs.

For each record in MREL_REFERENCES, only one of these columns will have a value and the others will be NULL.

Sample Query

To retrieve a list of all references to a particular release:

```
SELECT referenced_release_id REL,
       referenced_package_id PKG,
       referenced_request_id REQ,
       attachment_name       ATTACHMENT,
       document_url          URL,
       relationship          RELATIONSHIP
FROM   mrel_references
WHERE  release_name = 'FIN Apps Prod Release';
```

Results

```
REL   PKG   REQ ATTACHMENT           URL                 RELATIONSHIP
----- ----- --- -------------------- ------------------- ---------------------
30012                                                     Parent Release
                  finAppsRelease.doc
      42764                                               Contained in this Release
      42765                                               Contained in this Release
      42772                                               Contained in this Release
      42773                                               Contained in this Release
      42774                                               Contained in this Release
      42778                                               Contained in this Release
 ...
```

Columns

Table 9-29. MREL_REFERENCES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
RELEASE_NAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Release for which to show references.
RELATIONSHIP	VARCHAR2(30)	Relationship of reference to this release.
REFERENCED_PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced package.
REFERENCED_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced project.
REFERENCED_REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced request.
REFERENCED_RELEASE_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced release.
REFERENCED_TASK_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced task.
OVERRIDE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Code to manually override the dependency behavior of the reference.
ATTACHMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Name of attached document.
DOCUMENT_URL	VARCHAR2(200)	URL of referenced document on the Web.
RELEASE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this release.

MREL_RELEASES

Used to gather information about releases in Change Management. Contains columns to display the current status of a release, the number of distributions that have been deployed for a release, the manager, team, and group of a release, and other information.

Usage

To relate information from this view with information from related distributions, the report designer can use the release identifier RELEASE_ID to join with other views such as MREL_DISTRIBUTIONS or MREL_ REFERENCES.

Sample Query

Suppose a report is needed that shows details about releases that are part of the release team FIN Apps Prod Release. To show all packages that are included in relevant releases, and their statuses:

```
SELECT r.release_name    RELEASE,
       r.release_status  REL_STATUS,
       p.package_number  PKG_NUMBER,
       p.package_status  PKG_STATUS
FROM   mpkg_packages p,
       mrel_references ref,
       mrel_releases r
WHERE  r.release_team = 'FIN Apps Prod Release'
AND    r.release_id = ref.release_id
AND    p.package_id = ref.referenced_package_id
ORDER BY r.release_name, p.package_number;
```

Results

```
RELEASE         REL_STATUS          PKG_NUMBER       PKG_STATUS
--------------- ------------------- ---------------- ------------
   -------
Apply to Test   Code Freeze         43002            Ready for
   Release
Apply to Test   Code Freeze         43004            Ready for
   Release
Apply to Test   Code Freeze         43005            In Progress
Apply to Test   Code Freeze         43007            Ready for
   Release
  ...
```

The column RELEASE_STATUS in MREL_RELEASES is the status displayed in the releases screen in the Change Management application. The RELEASE_STATUS column has the following possible values:

- New

- Code freeze
- Open
- Closed

Columns

Table 9-30. MREL_RELEASES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
RELEASE_NAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Name of release.
RELEASE_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(200)	Release description.
RELEASE_STATUS	VARCHAR2(200)	Current status of release.
RELEASE_MANAGER_ USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user designated as release manager.
RELEASE_TEAM	VARCHAR2(200)	Name of security group designated as release team.
RELEASE_GROUP	VARCHAR2(200)	Release group, if this release is categorized as part of a group.
NUMBER_OF_ DISTRIBUTIONS	NUMBER	Number of distributions created to date.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Date this release was created.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that created this release.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Date this release was last updated.
RELEASE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this release.
RELEASE_MANAGER_ USER_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of release manager.
RELEASE_TEAM_ID	VARCHAR2(200)	Internal ID of release team security group.

RML_OBJECT_TYPES

Provides access configuration details of object types in Change Management.

Usage

In some cases a report designer might need to include object type information in a report, and can join the OBJECT_TYPE_NAME column in this view with the same column in the general package line views (MPKGL_PACKAGE_ LINES and MPKGL_<Object Type Name>).

Sample Query

An SQL query based on this view might be used to determine how many package lines were created prior to a configuration change for a particular object type. For instance, suppose an object type named Java File Migration has undergone a significant configuration change, which might invalidate open package lines of that type that were created before the change.

Therefore, a report is needed to determine the status of open Java file package lines that were created before the changes, which might be based on the following SQL example:

```
SELECT p.package_number PKG_NUM,
       p.package_description DESCRIPTION,
       COUNT(j.package_line_id) NUM_LINES
FROM   mpkg_packages p,
       mpkgl_java_file_migration j,
       rml_object_types ot
WHERE  ot.object_type = 'Java File Migration'
AND    j.creation_date < ot.last_update_date
AND    j.submission_date IS NOT NULL
AND    j.cancel_date IS NULL
AND    j.close_date IS NULL
AND    p.package_id = j.package_id
GROUP BY p.package_number, p.description
ORDER BY 1;
```

You don't have to join the explicit object type name to the view MPKGL_ JAVA_FILE_MIGRATION, because it is already implicit in the view definition. Only Java File Migration package lines are returned from that view.

Objects

Table 9-31. RML_OBJECT_TYPES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
OBJECT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Object type name.
REFERENCE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this a reference object type? (Y/N).
ACCELERATOR	VARCHAR2(80)	Extension that this object type is a part of (if applicable).
OBJECT_CATEGORY	VARCHAR2(80)	This object type's category.
OBJECT_NAME_COLUMN	VARCHAR2(30)	Column in KDLV_PACKAGE_LINES designated as the object name .
OBJECT_REVISION_ COLUMN	VARCHAR2(30)	Column in KDLV_PACKAGE_LINES designated as the object revision.
OBJECT_TYPE_ DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Object type description
OM_ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this object type enabled for use with Mercury Object Migrator? (Y/N)
OM_SEQ_NUM	NUMBER	Sequence number to determine relative priority of this object type in a batch of Mercury Object Migrator™ executions (applicable if OM_ENABLED_FLAG = 'Y')
ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this object type enabled? (Y/N)
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that created this object type
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Creation date of this object type
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Last update date of this object type
OBJECT_TYPE_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the object type

Demand Management Views

Demand Management views provide information specific to Mercury Demand Management. For example, MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_D provides summary information for request submission and completion activity, broken down by request type and by calendar day. MREQ-REFERENCES provide information about references related to Mercury Demand Management requests.

*MREQ_*<Request Type Name>

Contains request type-specific information.

Usage

When the Reporting Meta Layer is synchronized, a view is created for every request type defined in the system. The name of each view is defined on the request type screen in the Meta Layer View field. It defaults to a prefix MREQ_ and a suffix that defaults to the first 20 alphanumeric characters of the corresponding request type name. For example, if there are three request types defined in Demand Management named Support Ticket, Bug, and Work Order, then three corresponding Meta Layer views would exist: MREQ_SUPPORT_TICKET, MREQ_BUG, and MREQ_WORK_ORDER.

The view columns are identical to those of the general MREQ_ALL_REQUESTS view (including the global request user data fields), and they also include additional columns for each custom request detail field for the request type. This allows a report designer to create a report that implements business logic that drives off of customer-defined request detail fields.

Sample Query1

For example, consider the Work Order request type mentioned above. This request type might have custom detail fields with tokens like CUSTOMER, TIME_ESTIMATE, and ACTUAL_TIME. The corresponding view MREQ_WORK_ORDER would contain columns with these names:

```
SQL> desc mreq_work_order
```

Results1

```
 Name                           Null?    Type
 ------------------------------ -------- ----
 REQUEST_ID                     NOT NULL NUMBER
 REQUEST_DESCRIPTION            NOT NULL VARCHAR2(240)
 SUBMISSION_DATE                NOT NULL DATE
 REQUEST_STATUS                 NOT NULL VARCHAR2(80)
   :
 CANCEL_DATE                    NOT NULL DATE
 BACKUP_USERNAME                         VARCHAR2(200)
 CUSTOMER                                VARCHAR2(200)
 TIME_ESTIMATE                           VARCHAR2(200)
 ACTUAL_TIME                             VARCHAR2(200)
 REQUEST_TYPE_NAME                       VARCHAR2(80)
 REQUEST_SUBTYPE_NAME                    VARCHAR2(80)
   :
```

Sample Query2

Suppose a report is needed that will list information about work order requests in which the actual time was more than one day longer than the estimated time.

An SQL query such as the following would handle this:

```
SELECT request_number REQUEST_NUM,
       status_name CURRENT_STATUS,
       customer CUSTOMER,
       (actual_time - time_estimate) EXTRA_DAYS_WORKED
FROM   mreq_work_order
WHERE  time_estimate IS NOT NULL
AND    actual_time IS NOT NULL
AND    (actual_time - time_estimate) > 1
ORDER BY request_number;
```

Columns

Table 9-32. MREQ_<Request Type Name> view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	Name of the request record.
REQUEST_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Request description.
SUBMISSION_DATE	DATE	Date request was submitted.
REQUEST_STATUS	VARCHAR2(80)	Current status of the request.
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow used by this request.
DEPARTMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Visible value of request department.
DEPARTMENT_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Internal code for department.
PRIORITY	VARCHAR2(80)	Visible value of request priority.
PRIORITY_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Internal code for priority.
APPLICATION	VARCHAR2(80)	Visible value of request application.
APPLICATION_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Internal code for application.
REQUEST_GROUP	VARCHAR2(80)	Visible value of request group.
REQUEST_GROUP_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Internal code for request group.
ASSIGNED_TO_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user to which this request is assigned.
ASSIGNED_TO_GROUP	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of security group to which this request is assigned.
CONTACT_FULL_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Full name of request contact.
CONTACT_LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	Last name of request contact.
CONTACT_FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	First name of request contact.
CONTACT_PHONE	VARCHAR2(30)	Phone number of request contact.
CONTACT_EMAIL	VARCHAR2(80)	Email address of request contact.
COMPANY	VARHCAR2(80)	Company of request contact.
CLOSE_RESULT	VARCHAR2(80)	If this request is closed, this is the visible result value.
CLOSE_DATE	DATE	If this request is closed, this is the date on which it was closed.
CANCEL_DATE	DATE	If this request is cancelled, this is the date on which it was cancelled.

Table 9-32. MREQ_<Request Type Name> view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
Request Global User Data	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each request global user data field. Column name is the user data field token name.
Request Detail Fields	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each custom field defined on the request type (including custom header fields, custom detail fields, and field group fields).
REQUEST_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the request type.
REQUEST_SUBTYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the request subtype.
REQUEST_HEADER_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the request header type.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Date the request record was created.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user who created the request.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Date the request record was last updated.
CONTACT_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for contact.
REQUEST_TYPE_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for request type.
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for workflow.

MREQ_CONTACTS

Contains all fields for contacts defined in Demand Management. Contains all relevant pieces of information about a contact, including a denormalized username (if present) and a column for each Contact User Data field defined in the system. The column name for each Contact User Data field is the same as the token name for that field.

A subset of the information provided here is also present in the request views MREQ_REQUESTS and MREQ_<*Request Type Name*>.

Sample Query1

```
SELECT full_name NAME,
       phone_number PHONE_NUMBER,
       email_address EMAIL
FROM   mreq_contacts
WHERE  enabled_flag = 'Y';
```

Sample Query2

If there are Contact User Data fields defined, the token for each field will appear as a separate column in MREQ_CONTACTS.

For example, consider a scenario in which two Contact User Data fields have been defined to track additional contact information, with tokens PAGER_NUMBER and HOME_PHONE_NUMBER. Two columns with the same names would be present in MREQ_CONTACTS:

```
SQL> desc mreq_contacts
```

Results2

```
 Name                           Null?    Type
 ------------------------------ -------- ----
 LAST_NAME                      NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
 FIRST_NAME                     NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
   :
 PAGER_NUMBER                            VARCHAR2(200)
 HOME_PHONE_NUMBER                       VARCHAR2(200)
 ENABLED_FLAG                   NOT NULL VARCHAR2(1)
 CREATION_DATE                  NOT NULL DATE
   :
```

Sample Query3

For a slightly more complex example (building on the previous example from the MREQ_REQUESTS section, in which a global Request User Data field called BACKUP_USERNAME has been defined), consider designing a report to print the full name and pager, work, and home phone numbers of all users who are assigned as backup users on requests that have been open for more than 5 days.

An SQL statement to achieve this type of information might look as follows:

```
SELECT r.backup_username USERNAME,
       c.full_name NAME,
       c.pager_number PAGER_NUMBER,
       c.phone_number WORK_NUMBER,
       c.home_phone_number HOME_NUMBER
FROM   mreq_contacts c,
       mreq_requests r
WHERE  c.enabled_flag = 'Y'
AND    r.backup_username = c.username (+)
AND    r.close_date IS NULL
AND    r.cancel_date IS NULL
AND    r.submission_date IS NOT NULL
AND    (sysdate - r.submission_date) > 5;
```

Columns

Table 9-33. MREQ_CONTACTS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	Last name of contact.
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	First name of contact.
FULL_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Full name of contact.
USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Mercury IT Governance Center username of contact, if applicable.
PHONE_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(30)	Phone number of contact.
EMAIL_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(80)	Email address of contact.
COMPANY	VARCHAR2(80)	Company of contact.
Contact Global User Data	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each Contact Global User Data field. Column name is the user data field token name.
ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this contact enabled? (Y/N).
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Date contact record was created.

Table 9-33. MREQ_CONTACTS view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user who created this contact record.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Date contact record was last updated.
CONTACT_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for this contact.

MREQ_CHANGES

Transaction history (audit trail) can be enabled for many key request fields. When a field is being audited, a record is stored in the Mercury IT Governance Center database every time the value in that field changes on any open Request. This audit history can be important to business decision-making.

MREQ_CHANGES allows a report to display and drive off of changes to request fields. This view exposes the audit trail for the request header and detail fields. It contains columns for the old and new values, and the field prompts and tokens.

Sample Query

To report on the frequency at which the request priority is changed from any value to Critical, an SQL statement such as the following can be used:

```
SELECT m.calendar_month MONTH,
       c.old_field_value OLD_VALUE,
       count(*) NUM_CHANGED
FROM   mreq_changes c,
       krml_calendar_months m
WHERE  c.field_prompt = 'Priority'
AND    c.new_field_code = 'C'
AND    c.change_date >= m.start_date
AND    c.change_date < m.end_date
GROUP BY m.calendar_month, c.old_field_value
ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

In the WHERE clause of this statement that we are testing, the NEW_FIELD_CODE is used instead of the NEW_FIELD_VALUE. Either would work.

C is the code for the Critical priority; this statement could also have been written `WHERE c.new_field_value = 'Critical'`.

The validation for the request priority field contains the hidden and visible values for this field. Consult this validation in the Validations window for verification of these values.

Consider a slight extension to the previous SQL statement. If it was necessary to limit this information to a specific request type, an additional AND condition could be used: AND `c.request_type = '`*`name`*`'`.

Columns

Table 9-34. MREQ_CHANGES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	ID of the field's parent request.
CHANGE_DATE	DATE	Date change occurred.
CHANGED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user who made change.
REQUEST_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Request type of the field's parent request.
COLUMN_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of field column whose value changed.
FIELD_PROMPT	VARCHAR2(80)	Prompt of field whose value changed.
FIELD_TOKEN	VARCHAR2(30)	Token for field whose value changed.
OLD_FIELD_VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	Field value before change.
NEW_FIELD_VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	Field value after change.
OLD_FIELD_CODE	VARCHAR2(1800)	Field hidden code before change.
NEW_FIELD_CODE	VARCHAR2(1800)	Field hidden code after change.

MREQ_NOTES

Provides access to the notes for all requests in Demand Management.

Usage

Notes are stored in an Oracle LONG database column; to prevent an overload of information this was presented in a separate Meta Layer view, making it less likely to design a report that inadvertently returns too much data.

To query request notes, join this view with a request view (MREQ_ REQUESTS, or a request type-specific view MREQ_<*Request Type Name*>).

Sample Query

To retrieve a list of the notes for all open requests of the Bug request type, that have Critical priority, use the following logic in an SQL statement:

```
SELECT r.request_number REQ_NUM,
       n.notes NOTES
FROM   mreq_bug r,
       mreq_notes n
WHERE  r.priority = 'Critical'
AND    r.request_id = n.request_id;
```

Columns

Table 9-35. MREQ_NOTES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	Request internal identifier.
REQUEST_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(30)	Request number.
AUTHOR_ID	NUMBER	The note's author (a Mercury IT Governance Center user).
AUTHOR_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	The note's author (a Mercury IT Governance Center user).
AUTHOR_FULL_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	The note's author (a Mercury IT Governance Center user).
AUTHORED DATE	DATE(7)	Date the note was authored.
NOTE_CONTEXT_VALUE	VARCHAR2(30)	Any context information for the note entry.
NOTE_CONTEXT_VISIBLE_ VALUE	VARCHAR2(80)	Any visible context information for the note entry.

Table 9-35. MREQ_NOTES view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
NOTE_TYPE_CODE	VARCHAR2(17)	User-entered or system-generated note.
NOTE_DATA	VARCHAR2(4000)	Note entry contents.
USER_NOTE_DATA	CLOB(4000)	User-entered note.
OLD_COLUMN_VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	Old value for a field-change note entry.
OLD_VISIBLE_COLUMN_ VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	Old visible value for a field-change note entry.
NEW_COLUMN_VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	New value for a field-change note entry.
NEW_VISIBLE_COLUMN_ VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	New visible value for a field-change note entry.
COLUMN_PROMPT	VARCHAR2(80)	Column prompt.

MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_DETAIL_D/M

These views provide information for request submission and completion activity, broken down by day (month) and by combinations of request type, application, department, priority, and assigned-to user.

Usage

Use the Meta Layer view to assess daily request throughput. It can also help indicate trends in open requests over time. Use this view instead of the simpler view MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_D (MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_M) to report on request throughput for a specific application, department, priority, or assigned user, allowing access to more granular summary information.

Results from a query of this view contain records only for days (months) on which there were requests opened and/or closed.

Sample Query

Consider using this view to create a report to examine throughput of all work order request types for the IT development department:

```
SELECT activity_date,
       application,
       priority,
       total_opened,
       total_closed,
       num_still_open,
       avg_comp_time_opened,
       avg_comp_time_closed
FROM   mreq_opened_closed_by_detail_d
WHERE  activity_date BETWEEN '01-APR-01' AND '05-APR-01'
AND    request_type_name = 'Work Order'
AND    department = 'Development'
ORDER BY activity_date;
```

To get a breakdown by month, replace `activity_date` with `activity_month` and `mreq_opened_closed_by_detail_d` with `mreq_opened_closed_by_detail_m` in the query above.

Results

Date	Application	Priority	Total Open	Total Closed	Avg Num Still Open	Avg Comp Time Open	Comp Time Closed
01-APR-01	Manufacturing	Normal	0	2	0		26.06
01-APR-01	Financials	Normal	0	2	0		31.07
01-APR-01	Work-in-process	Normal	0	2	0		22.74
02-APR-01	Documentation	Normal	0	1	0		21.78
03-APR-01	Bill-of-materials	Low	0	1	0		41.01
03-APR-01	Bill-of-materials	Normal	0	1	0		26.09
04-APR-01	Bill-of-materials	Low	0	1	0		47.35
04-APR-01	Bill-of-materials	Normal	0	2	0		20.60
04-APR-01	Configuration	Normal	0	1	0		63.18
04-APR-01	Workflow	Low	0	2	0		20.70
05-APR-01	Manufacturing	Low	0	2	0		36.90
05-APR-01	Work-in-process	Normal	0	1	0		4.35

Columns

Table 9-36. MREQ_OPEN_CLOSED_BY_DETAIL_D view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REQUEST_TYPE_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of request type.
DEPARTMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Value of request Department field.
APPLICATION	VARCHAR2(80)	Value of request Application field.
PRIORITY	VARCHAR2(80)	Value of request Priority field.
ASSIGNED_TO	VARCHAR2(80)	User assigned to the request.
ACTIVITY_DATE	DATE	Date of activity.
TOTAL_OPENED	NUMBER	Number of requests opened on ACTIVITY_ DATE.
TOTAL_CLOSED	NUMBER	Number of requests closed on ACTIVITY_ DATE.
NET_CHANGE	NUMBER	TOTAL_OPENED - TOTAL_CLOSED.
NUM_STILL_OPEN	NUMBER	Number of requests opened on ACTIVITY_ DATE that are still open.
AVG_COMP_TIME_OPENED	NUMBER	Average time to complete requests that were opened on ACTIVITY_DATE.
AVG_COMP_TIME_CLOSED	NUMBER	Average time to complete requests that were closed on ACTIVITY_DATE.

Table 9-37. MREQ_OPEN_CLOSED_BY_DETAIL_M view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REQUEST_TYPE_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of request type.
DEPARTMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Value of request Department field.
APPLICATION	VARCHAR2(80)	Value of request Application field.
PRIORITY	VARCHAR2(80)	Value of request Priority field.
ACTIVITY_MONTH	DATE	Month of activity.
TOTAL_OPENED	NUMBER	Number of requests opened during ACTIVITY_MONTH.
TOTAL_CLOSED	NUMBER	Number of requests closed during ACTIVITY_MONTH.
NET_CHANGE	NUMBER	TOTAL_OPENED - TOTAL_CLOSED.
NUM_STILL_OPEN	NUMBER	Number of requests opened during ACTIVITY_MONTH that are still open.
AVG_COMP_TIME_OPENED	NUMBER	Average time to complete requests that were opened during ACTIVITY_MONTH.
AVG_COMP_TIME_CLOSED	NUMBER	Average time to complete requests that were closed during ACTIVITY_MONTH.

MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_D/M

The Reporting Meta Layer views MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_D (MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_TYPE M) provide summary information for request submission and completion activity, broken down by request type and by calendar day (month).

Usage

They can be used to assess daily (monthly) request throughput, and can help indicate trends in request processing over time.

Besides just the number or requests which were opened or closed in a given day (month), these views also contains columns like the net change in number of open requests during that day (month), the number of requests still open at the end of the day (month), and the average time to completion, in days (months), for requests opened in that day (month) and which have already been closed.

Results from a query of this view contain records only for days (months) in which there were requests opened and/or closed.

Sample Query

The following SQL query can be used as a basis for a report that summarizes all request submission and completion activity, per month, over a range of dates:

```
SELECT *
FROM   mreq_opened_closed_by_type_m
WHERE  activity_month BETWEEN '01-MAR-01' AND '01-APR-01'
ORDER BY activity_month;
```

To get a breakdown by day, replace `activity_month` with `activity_date` and `mreq_opened_closed_by_type_m` with `mreq_opened_closed_by_type_d` in the query above.

Results

```
                                                                      Avg     Avg
                                                              Num    Comp    Comp
                                          Tot   Total      Net Still    Time    Time
REQUEST_TYPE_NAME              Month      Open  Closed   Change  Open    Open  Closed
------------------------------ --------- ----- ------- ------- ----- ------- -------
Customer Access                01-MAR-01    53      52       1     0     .07     .01
HR Job Requisition             01-MAR-01    16      17      -1     6   38.84   48.93
HR New Hire Process            01-MAR-01    13      10       3     1   40.35   25.61
Product Bug                    01-MAR-01    83     232    -149    60    7.64  299.71
Product Patch                  01-MAR-01     8       0       8     8
Purchase Request               01-MAR-01    18      24      -6     0   13.72    9.13
Services Work Order            01-MAR-01    17       3      14    17     .00   33.59
Training Approval Request      01-MAR-01   336     369     -33     9    8.46   19.59
Vacation Request               01-MAR-01   115      72      43    33   25.87   27.84
Customer Access                01-APR-01    15       6       9    12   11.63  150.55
HR Job Requisition             01-APR-01     5       6      -1     0     .81   36.94
HR New Hire Process            01-APR-01    27       6      21    27    9.87  255.96
Product Bug                    01-APR-01    36      35       1     2     .21     .29
 ...
```

For more detailed request information filtered by common request header fields like Application, Department, Priority, and Assigned-to User, use the detail summary views MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_DETAIL_D and MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_DETAIL_M.

Columns

Table 9-38. MREQ_OPEN_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_D view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REQUEST_TYPE_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of request type.
ACTIVITY_DATE	DATE	Date of activity.
TOTAL_OPENED	NUMBER	Number of requests opened on ACTIVITY_DATE.
TOTAL_CLOSED	NUMBER	Number of requests closed on ACTIVITY_DATE.
NET_CHANGE	NUMBER	TOTAL_OPENED - TOTAL_CLOSED.
NUM_STILL_OPEN	NUMBER	Number of requests opened on ACTIVITY_DATE that are still open.
AVG_COMP_TIME_OPENED	NUMBER	Average time to complete requests that were opened on ACTIVITY_DATE.
AVG_COMP_TIME_CLOSED	NUMBER	Average time to complete requests that were closed on ACTIVITY_DATE.

Table 9-39. MREQ_OPEN_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_M view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REQUEST_TYPE_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of request type.
ACTIVITY_MONTH	DATE	Month of activity.
TOTAL_OPENED	NUMBER	Number of requests opened during ACTIVITY_MONTH.
TOTAL_CLOSED	NUMBER	Number of requests closed during ACTIVITY_MONTH.
NET_CHANGE	NUMBER	TOTAL_OPENED - TOTAL_CLOSED.
NUM_STILL_OPEN	NUMBER	Number of requests opened during ACTIVITY_MONTH that are still open.
AVG_COMP_TIME_OPENED	NUMBER	Average time to complete requests that were opened during ACTIVITY_MONTH.
AVG_COMP_TIME_CLOSED	NUMBER	Average time to complete requests that were closed during ACTIVITY_MONTH.

MREQ_PENDING_REQUESTS

Used to create a report that shows the volume of open requests for any given request type in Demand Management.

Usage

This report can be used to get information about ongoing request processing work. It shows a summary of requests currently open for a specific Demand Management request type (for example, total number or average age), as well as information showing how many requests have been opened and closed in the current week and current month.

MREQ_PENDING_REQUESTS is similar to the view RML_RESOURCE_LOAD, but aggregated across all requests.

In addition to overall totals of open requests, this view breaks down the information by priority (using the Priority header field). This is done because priority is usually the most important breakdown of load information. Data is grouped into three priority groupings—P1, P2, and P3, which map to the three highest priority levels defined.

Sample Query

Suppose a QA manager has three types of requests to handle, running through three separate processes. The manager needs a report that will show current work volume for each of these request types, to help prioritize work and identify bottlenecks.

If the three request types are named MFG bug report, FIN bug report, and APPS enhancement request, the following SQL query can be used as a basis for a report to display the desired information:

```
SELECT request_type          Request_Type,
       open_requests         Open_Reqs,
       avg_age_open_requests Avg Age,
       p1_open_requests      P1 Open Reqs,
       p2_open_requests      P2 Open Reqs
FROM   mreq_pending_requests
WHERE  process_name IN
       ('MFG bug report',
        'FIN bug report',
        'APPS enhancement request');
```

Results

```
                                                P1    P2
                            Open  Avg  Open  Open
REQUEST_TYPE                Reqs  Age  Reqs  Reqs
------------------------ ----- ---- ----- -----
MFG bug report                98    3    21    77
FIN bug report                39    4    14    25
APPS enhancement request     140   12     8   132
```

This view ignores requests that have not been submitted.

Columns

Table 9-40. MREQ_PENDING_REQUESTS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REQUEST_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Target request type.
REQUEST_TYPE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the request type.
REQUEST_TYPE_ DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of the request type.
OPEN_REQUESTS	NUMBER	Number of open requests for this request type.
AVG_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Average age of open requests.
MAX_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Age of oldest open request.
P1_OPEN_REQUESTS	NUMBER	Number of open P1 requests.
P2_OPEN_REQUESTS	NUMBER	Number of open P2 requests.
P3_OPEN_REQUESTS	NUMBER	Number of open P3 requests.
P1_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Average age of open P1 requests.
P2_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Average age of open P2 requests.
P3_AVG_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Average age of open P3 requests.
P1_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Age of oldest open P1 request.
P2_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Age of oldest open P2 request.
P3_MAX_AGE_OPEN_ REQUESTS	NUMBER	Age of oldest open P3 request.

Table 9-40. MREQ_PENDING_REQUESTS view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REQS_OPENED_THIS_MONTH	NUMBER	Number of requests opened this month.
REQS_OPENED_THIS_WEEK	NUMBER	Number of requests opened this week.
REQS_CLOSED_THIS_MONTH	NUMBER	Number of requests closed this month.
REQS_CLOSED_THIS_WEEK	NUMBER	Number of requests closed this week.

MREQ_REQUESTS

The most general view into request transaction data.

A blind query (`SELECT * FROM mreq_requests;`) will return one row for each request present in the system, including closed request.

The view columns map to the request fields that are common to all request types (for example, priority, department, application, assigned-to user, and contact information). There are also columns for the status of a request and the dates on which it was submitted, closed, and/or cancelled.

Since global request user data fields are present on all requests, there is also a view column for each global request user data field that is defined. The column name for each global request user data field is the same as the token name for that field.

Context-sensitive request user data sets have their own views—see MREQ_UD_<*Context Value*>.

Usage

Use this view when writing a report to present general request information without respect to a particular request type.

To build reports that make use of custom detail fields of a particular request type, the request type-specific views are more appropriate—see MREQ_<*Request Type Name*>.

Sample Query1

To get information about the number of open requests in the system and to whom they are assigned:

```
SELECT assigned_to_username ASSIGNED_USER,
       COUNT(*) NUM_OPEN
FROM   mreq_requests
WHERE  close_date IS NULL
AND    cancel_date IS NULL
AND    submission_date IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY assigned_to_username
ORDER BY 1;
```

Results1

```
ASSIGNED_USER                  NUM_OPEN
------------------------------ ---------
 ...
rfrazier                            13
rjeffries                            1
rjones                              28
rnelson                              9
rsmith                               3
 ...
```

Sample Query2

Or consider a similar query with the results grouped by the request type, to see how many requests of each type are open:

```
SELECT request_type_name REQUEST_TYPE,
       COUNT(*) NUM_OPEN
FROM   mreq_requests
WHERE  close_date IS NULL
AND    cancel_date IS NULL
AND    submission_date IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY request_type_name
ORDER BY 1;
```

Results2

```
REQUEST_TYPE                    NUM_OPEN
------------------------------- ---------
HR Job Requisition                     37
HR New Hire Process                    11
Press Release                           3
Product Patch                          33
Purchase Request                       11
Services Work Order                    81
Training Approval Request             115
Vacation Request                       56
```

Sample Query3

Consider the case where a global request user data field has been defined to capture the username of a backup user responsible for each request.

The token name for this field is BACKUP_USERNAME. Therefore, in this view there would be a column named BACKUP_USERNAME:

```
SQL> desc mreq_requests
```

Results3

```
 Name                           Null?    Type
 ------------------------------ -------- ----
 REQUEST_ID                     NOT NULL NUMBER
 REQUEST_DESCRIPTION            NOT NULL VARCHAR2(240)
 SUBMISSION_DATE                NOT NULL DATE
 REQUEST_STATUS                 NOT NULL VARCHAR2(80)
   :
 CANCEL_DATE                    NOT NULL DATE
 BACKUP_USERNAME                         VARCHAR2(200)
 REQUEST_TYPE_NAME                       VARCHAR2(80)
 REQUEST_SUBTYPE_NAME                    VARCHAR2(80)
   :
```

Sample Query4

The new column can be used to drive a report, if necessary. For example, to report on requests that have been open for more than five days and assigned to a particular backup user:

```
SELECT backup_username BACKUP_USER,
       assigned_to_username ASSIGNED_USER,
       COUNT(*) NUM_OLD_REQS
FROM   mreq_requests
WHERE  backup_username = '<valid_Mercury_ITG_username>'
AND    close_date IS NULL
AND    cancel_date IS NULL
AND    submission_date IS NOT NULL
AND    (sysdate - submission_date) > 5
GROUP BY backup_username, assigned_to_username
ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

This query also displays the original user to which the request was assigned.

Columns

Table 9-41. MREQ_REQUESTS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	Name of the request record.
REQUEST_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Request description.
SUBMISSION_DATE	DATE	Date request was submitted.
REQUEST_STATUS	VARCHAR2(80)	Current status of the request.
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow used by this request.
DEPARTMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Visible value of request department.
DEPARTMENT_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Internal code for department.
PRIORITY	VARCHAR2(80)	Visible value of request priority.
PRIORITY_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Internal code for priority.
APPLICATION	VARCHAR2(80)	Visible value of request application.
APPLICATION_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Internal code for application.
REQUEST_GROUP	VARCHAR2(80)	Visible value of request group.
REQUEST_GROUP_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Internal code for request group.
ASSIGNED_TO_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user to which this request is assigned.
ASSIGNED_TO_GROUP	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of security group to which this request is assigned.
CONTACT_FULL_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Full name of request contact.
CONTACT_LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	Last name of request contact.
CONTACT_FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	First name of request contact.
CONTACT_PHONE	VARCHAR2(30)	Phone number of request contact.
CONTACT_EMAIL	VARCHAR2(80)	Email address of request contact.
COMPANY	VARHCAR2(80)	Company of request contact.
CLOSE_RESULT	VARCHAR2(80)	If this request is closed, this is the visible result value.
CLOSE_DATE	DATE	If this request is closed, this is the date on which it was closed.
CANCEL_DATE	DATE	If this request is cancelled, this is the date on which it was cancelled.

Table 9-41. MREQ_REQUESTS view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REQUEST_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the request type.
REQUEST_SUBTYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the request subtype.
REQUEST_HEADER_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the request header type.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Date the request record was created.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user who created the request.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Date the request record was last updated.
CONTACT_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for contact.
REQUEST_TYPE_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for request type.
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for Workflow.
PERCENT_COMPLETE	NUMBER	Value for percent complete defined in the request's workflow.

MREQ_REQUEST_ACTIONS

Used to gather information about all workflow actions for any given request in Demand Management.

Contains columns to display the result status of each step, how long it took to complete, details about the step (for example, source and destination environment), and other relevant details. It also adds the submission (Process Open) and completion (Process Close) of a request as pseudo workflow step actions, displaying the entire life cycle of the request in a single view.

Usage

This view can be used directly to view the full transaction history of a request, or it can be used as a basis for more complex reports showing, for example, throughput at specific request steps.

To relate information from this view with information from relevant requests, the report designer can use the request identifier REQUEST_ID to join with other standard views (for example, MREQ_REQUESTS, or a view for requests of a specific request type, MREQ_<*Request Type Name*>.

Sample Query1

Consider a report that takes a request ID as input from the person running the report, and shows all transactions for that request. The report designer would probably want to include the name of the step, the date an action was taken, the result, and how long the step stayed active before the action was taken.

An SQL statement such as the following can accomplish this with MREQ_REQUEST_ACTIONS:

```
SELECT action_name,
       action_date,
       action_result,
       duration
FROM   mreq_request_actions
WHERE  request_id = <user_entered_value>
ORDER BY action_date;
```

Results1

Process Step	Date	Action Result	Action Duration
Open	26-APR-01	Released	.00
Check Priority	26-APR-01	Normal	.00
SA - Check Prodcut	26-APR-01	NULL result	.00
CL - Check issue assignment	26-APR-01	aaslani	.00
Work In Progress	15-MAY-01	Resolved	18.72
Feedback	20-MAY-01	Timeout	5.00
Close	20-MAY-01	Closed [Success]	.00
Request resolved	20-MAY-01	Succeeded	.00

Sample Query2

Consider a work order request type that has a Customer field with token CUSTOMER.

The name of the corresponding request view will be MREQ_WORK_ORDER (based on the general view MREQ_<*Request Type Name*>). Suppose a report is needed to show all work order requests that are eligible for a particular Mercury IT Governance Center user (in this case, a user with username fjohnson) to act on, broken down by customer:

```
SELECT wo.customer                  CUSTOMER,
       wo.request_id                REQ_NUM,
       ra.request_workflow_step_label || ': ' || ra.action_name
                                    ELIGIBLE_STEP,
       ra.duration                  DAYS_ELIGIBLE
FROM   mreq_work_order wo,
       mwfl_step_security_users ssu,
       mreq_request_actions ra
WHERE  ra.status_type = 'ELIGIBLE'
AND    ssu.workflow_step_id = ra.workflow_step_id
AND    ssu.username = 'fjohnson'
AND    ra.request_id = wo.request_id
ORDER BY 1,2,3,4;
```

In this example, MREQ_REQUEST_ACTIONS was joined to the view MREQ_WORK_ORDER with the REQUEST_ID column.

Note the format of the ELIGIBLE_STEP column being selected, which will return a value like `12.3.1: Review by Lead .`

Note also the use of the Meta Layer view MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_ USERS, which is used to determine if a specified user is authorized for a specified workflow step.

Additional considerations:

- The column STATUS is the status name that is displayed in the status tab of requests in the Demand Management application.

  The internal code STATUS_TYPE is provided to group these status names into logical groupings. For example, there may be many different statuses

that all represent a COMPLETE status type (the result value of any workflow step—Approved , Succeeded , Rejected , Failed QA Test). While STATUS may have many different possible values, STATUS_TYPE has only the following possible values:

- SUBMITTED
- IN_PROGRESS
- CLOSED_SUCCESS
- ELIGIBLE
- ERROR
- CLOSED_FAILURE
- PENDING
- COMPLETE
- CANCELLED

- The internal code STEP_TRANSACTION_ID is provided in this view for use with the Meta Layer view MWFL_TRANSITIONS, which can be used to get detailed information about previous or subsequent process steps.

Columns

Table 9-42. MREQ_REQUEST_ACTIONS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	The request ID.
REQUEST_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of the request.
REQUEST_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Request type of this request.
REQUEST_WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Top-level workflow used by this request.
REQUEST_WORKFLOW_ STEP_LABEL	VARCHAR2(2000)	Visible label of this step in request status tab.
ACTION_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow step action.
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow that contains this step.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ NUMBER	NUMBER	Workflow sequence number of this step.
STATUS	VARCHAR2(200)	Visible status of this request.
STATUS_TYPE	VARCHAR2(30)	Internal code for STATUS.
ELIGIBLE_DATE	DATE	Date this step became eligible.
ACTION_DATE	DATE	Date action was taken on this step.
ACTION_RESULT	VARCHAR2(200)	Result of the action.
ERROR_MESSAGE	VARCHAR2(240)	(If STATUS_TYPE = 'ERROR') error message.
DURATION	NUMBER	Number of days at this status, or until completed (if STATUS_TYPE = 'COMPLETE').
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Source environment (if applicable).
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT_ GROUP	VARCHAR2(100)	Source environment group (if applicable).
DEST_ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Destination environment (if applicable).
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_ GROUP	VARCHAR2(100)	Destination environment group (if applicable).
USER_COMMENT	VARCHAR2(240)	User comment entered when taking action on this step.
CHILD_REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	ID of child request.
CHILD_PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of child package.

Table 9-42. MREQ_REQUEST_ACTIONS view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
STEP_TRANSACTION_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this transaction.
REQUEST_WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	internal ID for top-level workflow used by this request.
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID for the workflow that contains this Workflow step.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this workflow step.
ACTION_RESULT_CODE	VARCHAR2(200)	Internal code for ACTION_RESULT.
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of source environment.
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of source environment group.
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of destination environment.
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of destination environment group.

MREQ_REFERENCES

Used to view the references of requests in Demand Management.

There are several types of references for requests. If a request is part of a release, then there will be a reference for that release. If a request is a parent or child of another request, then there will be a reference for that request. References are also used to attach documents to a request.

Usage

The RELATIONSHIP column in MREQ_REFERENCES describes the relationship of the referenced item to the request that references it. This view also has columns for each of the entities that can be referenced to a request—other requests, packages, projects, tasks, releases, attachments, and URLs.

For each record in MREQ_REFERENCES, only one of these columns will have a value and the others will be NULL.

Sample Query

The following SQL can be used to retrieve a list of all references to a particular request:

```
SELECT referenced_package_id PKG,
       referenced_project_id PROJ,
       referenced_request_id REQ,
       referenced_release_id REL,
       referenced_task_id    TASK,
       attachment_name       ATTACHMENT,
       document_url          URL,
       relationship          RELATIONSHIP
FROM   mreq_references
WHERE  request_number = '54872';
```

Results

```
  PKG  PROJ   REQ   REL  TASK ATTACHMENT         URL                RELATIONSHIP
----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ------------------ ------------------ --------------------
                          43301                                     Contains this Request
                          43304                                     Contains this Request
30043                                                               Child of this Request
           52383                                                    Parent of this Request
                                screenShot.doc
```

Columns

Table 9-43. MREQ_REFERENCES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REQUEST_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(30)	Number of the target request.
RELATIONSHIP	VARCHAR2(30)	Relationship of reference to this request.
REFERENCED_PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced package.
REFERENCED_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced project.
REFERENCED_REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced request.
REFERENCED_RELEASE_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced release.
REFERENCED_TASK_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced task.
OVERRIDE_CODE	NUMBER	Code to manually override the dependency behavior of the reference.
ATTACHMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Name of attached document.
DOCUMENT_URL	VARCHAR2(200)	URL of referenced document on the Web.
REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this request.

MREQ_REQUEST_HEADER_TYPES

Accesses configuration details of request header types in Demand Management.

Usage

In some cases a report designer might need to include request header type information in a report, and can join the REQUEST_HEADER_TYPE column in this view with the same column in the MREQ_REQUEST_TYPES view, and in general request views (MREQ_REQUESTS and MREQ_<*Request Type Name*>).

Mercury IT Governance Center supports user data on request header types. All defined request header type user data fields are represented in MREQ_ REQUEST_HEADER_TYPES view; there is a column for each request header type user data field.

The column name for each request header type user data field is the same as the token name for that field.

Sample Query

Consider a scenario in which a user data field with token name OWNER is defined for request header types, perhaps to keep track of a Mercury IT Governance Center administrator responsible for maintaining each request header type configuration.

A corresponding view column named OWNER will be present in MREQ_ REQUEST_HEADER_TYPES view:

```
SQL> desc mreq_request_header_types
```

Results

```
 Name                            Null?    Type
 ------------------------------- -------- ----
 REQUEST_HEADER_TYPE             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(80)
 REQUEST_HEADER_TYPE_DESC                 VARCHAR2(240)
   :
 ACCELERATOR_NAME                NOT NULL VARCHAR2(80)
 OWNER                                    VARCHAR2(200)
 CREATION_DATE                   NOT NULL DATE
 CREATED_BY_USERNAME             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
 LAST_UPDATE_DATE                NOT NULL DATE
```

Columns

Table 9-44. MREQ_REQUEST_HEADER_TYPES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REQUEST_HEADER_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of request header type.
REQUEST_HEADER_TYPE_DESC	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of request header type.
REFERENCE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this a reference request header type? (Y/N).
ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this request header type enabled? (Y/N).
ACCELERATOR_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of parent extension.
Request Header Type Global User Data fields	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each request header type global user data field. Column name is the user data field token name.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Creation date of this request header type.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that created this request header type.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Last update date of this request header type.
REQUEST_HEADER_TYPE_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the request header type record.

MREQ_REQUEST_TYPES

Accesses configuration details of request types in Demand Management.

Usage

In some cases a report designer might need to include request type information in a report, and can join the REQUEST_TYPE column in this view with the same column in the general request views (MREQ_ REQUESTS and MREQ_ <Request Type Name>).

Mercury IT Governance Center supports user data on request types. All defined request type user data fields are represented in MREQ_REQUEST_ TYPES view; there is a column for each request type user data field. The column name for each request type user data field is the same as the token name for that field.

Sample Query1

Consider a scenario in which a user data field with token name OWNER is defined for request types, perhaps to keep track of a Mercury IT Governance Center administrator responsible for maintaining each request type configuration.

A corresponding view column named OWNER will be present in MREQ_ REQUEST_TYPES view:

```
SQL> desc mreq_request_types
```

Results

```
 Name                            Null?    Type
 ------------------------------- -------- ----
 REQUEST_TYPE                    NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
 REQUEST_TYPE_DESCRIPTION        NOT NULL VARCHAR2(240)
   :
 INITIAL_STATUS                  NOT NULL VARCHAR2(80)
 RESTRICTION                     NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
 OWNER                                    VARCHAR2(200)
 CREATION_DATE                   NOT NULL DATE
 CREATED_BY_USERNAME             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
   :
```

Sample Query2

A SQL query based on this view might be used to determine how many requests were created prior to a configuration change for a particular request type.

For example, suppose a request type named Work Order has undergone a significant configuration change, which might invalid open work order requests that were created before the change. Therefore, a report is needed to determine the status of open work order requests that were created before the changes, which might be based on the following SQL example:

```
SELECT wo.request_id          REQUEST_NUM,
       wo.request_status      CURRENT_STATUS,
       wo.request_description DESCRIPTION
FROM   mreq_work_order wo,
       mreq_request_types rt
WHERE  wo.creation_date < rt.last_update_date
AND    rt.request_type = 'Work Order'
ORDER BY 1;
```

Notice that we don't have to join the explicit request type name to the view MREQ_WORK_ORDER, because it is already implicit in the view definition —only work order requests are returned from that view.

Columns

Table 9-45. MREQ_REQUEST_TYPES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REQUEST_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of request type.
REQUEST_TYPE_ DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of request type.
REFERENCE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this a reference request type? (Y/N).
ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this request type enabled? (Y/N).
REQUEST_HEADER_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of request header type.
ACCELERATOR_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of parent extension.
CRT_WORKBENCH_ONLY_ FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this request type available only to the Workbench interface? (Y/N).
INITIAL_STATUS	VARCHAR2(80)	Initial status upon submission of requests of this request type.
RESTRICTION	VARCHAR2(30)	Either PARTICIPANT or UNRESTRICTED.

Table 9-45. MREQ_REQUEST_TYPES view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
Request Type Global User Data fields	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each request type global user data field. Column name is the user data field token name.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Creation date of this request type.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that created this request type.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Last update date of this request type.
REQUEST_TYPE_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for the request type record.

MREQ_TABLE_COMPONENT

Contains table component data for request detail fields with validations.

Columns

Table 9-46. MREQ_TABLE_COMPONENT view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
VALIDATION_ID	NUMBER	ID of the table component validation.
VALIDATION_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the table component validation.
DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of the table component validation.
REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	Request ID of the request where this table component is being used.
TABLE_COLUMNS		View column for each column defined on the table component.
PARAMETER_TOKEN	VARCHAR2(30)	Token defined in the request type fields defined for table components.
ROW_SEQUENCE_ NUMBER	NUMBER	Control sequence used to identify the order of the current row in the table field.

Project Management Views

Project Management views provide information specific to Mercury Project Management. For example, MPRJ_PROJECT_INFO displays the current state of a project, the project's summary condition, percent complete, actuals versus estimated project metrics, and other details. MPRF_TASK_NOTES provides task note information.

MPRJ_BASELINE_INFO

Contains basic information about baselines.

Shows all baselines that were taken for a given project and the following information about each baseline:

- Date when the baseline was taken
- Baseline name
- Baseline description
- Whether the baseline is active
- User who took the baseline

Columns

Table 9-47. MPRJ_BASELINE_INFO view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
BASELINE_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced baseline.
BASELINE_NAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Name of referenced baseline.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Date when baseline was taken.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of the user who created the baseline.
CREATED_BY_FULLNAME	VARCHAR2(60)	First and last name of the user who created the baseline.
PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Number that uniquely identifies the project.
PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Name of the project that was baselined.
DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(300)	Description of the baseline.
ACTIVE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Indicates whether the baseline is active.

MPRJ_BASELINE_PROJECT_INFO

Contains project information for each baseline. All projects and subprojects contained in a given baseline are contained in this view.

The contents of this view are very similar to MPRJ_PROJECT_INFO. In order to find all of the projects associated with the given baseline, BASELINE_ID from MPRJ_BASELINE_INFO is required.

Columns

Table 9-48. MPRJ_BASELINE_PROJECT_INFO view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
BASELINE_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	ID of baselined project.
BASELINE_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced baseline.
PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Number that uniquely identifies the project
PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Name of the project that was baselined.
PROJECT_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(300)	Description of the project.
PARENT_PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Name of the parent project.
MASTER_PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the master project.
STATE_NAME	VARCHAR2(2000)	Project state.
DEPARTMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of the department that owns this project.
PRIORITY	NUMBER	Priority assigned to the project.
SCHEDULED_START_DATE	DATE	Date when the project was scheduled to begin.
SCHEDULED_FINISH_DATE	DATE	Date when the project was scheduled to complete.
SCHEDULED_EFFORT	NUMBER	Planned amount of effort scheduled for the project.
SCHEDULED_DURATION	NUMBER	Planned duration scheduled for the project.
ACTUAL_START_DATE	DATE	Date when the project actually began.
ACTUAL_FINISH_DATE	DATE	Date when the project was actually completed.
ACTUAL_EFFORT	NUMBER	Actual amount of effort spent on the project.
ACTUAL_DURATION	NUMBER	Actual duration consumed by the project.

Table 9-48. MPRJ_BASELINE_PROJECT_INFO view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
ESTIMATED_FINISH_DATE	DATE	Estimated date when the project will be completed.
ESTIMATED_EFFORT	NUMBER	Estimated amount of effort in the project.
ESTIMATED_DURATION	NUMBER	Estimated duration in the project.
PERCENT_COMPLETE	NUMBER	Percentage of project completed.
PROJECT_CREATION_ DATE	DATE	Date when project was created.
PROJECT_MANAGER_LIST	VARCHAR2(4000)	List of project manager user names assigned to this project.
PROJECT_MANAGER_ FULL_ NAME_LIST	VARCHAR2(4000)	First and last names of project managers assigned to this project.
SKILL_NAME	VARCHAR2(4000)	Skills booked for the project record.
ACTIVITY_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Project's activity designation
CAPEX_OPEX_CODE	VARCHAR2(10)	Capital or operating costs code.
CAPEX_OPEX_MEANING	VARCHAR2(80)	Capital or operating costs meaning.
SUMMARY_CONDITION	VARCHAR2(30)	Summary of project condition.

MPRJ_BASELINE_TASK_INFO

Contains task information for each baseline. All tasks contained in a given baseline are contained in this view.

The contents are very similar to MPRJ_TASK_INFO. In order to find all of the tasks associated with the given baseline, BASELINE_ID from MPRJ_BASELINE_INFO is required.

Columns

Table 9-49. MPRJ_BASELINE_TASK_INFO view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
BASELINE_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	ID of baselined project.
BASELINE_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced baseline.
TASK_ID	NUMBER	Number that uniquely identifies the task
TASK_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Name of the task that was baselined.
TASK_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(300)	Description of the task.
PARENT_PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Name of the parent project.
MASTER_PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the master project.
STATE_NAME	VARCHAR2(2000)	Task state.
DEPARTMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of the department that owns this task.
PRIORITY	NUMBER	Priority assigned to the task.
HAS_EXCEPTIONS_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Indicates whether exceptions exist for the task.
SCHEDULED_START_DATE	DATE	Date when the task was scheduled to begin.
SCHEDULED_FINISH_DATE	DATE	Date when the task was scheduled to complete.
SCHEDULED_EFFORT	NUMBER	Planned amount of effort scheduled for the task.
SCHEDULED_DURATION	NUMBER	Planned duration scheduled for the task.
ACTUAL_START_DATE	DATE	Date when the task actually began.
ACTUAL_FINISH_DATE	DATE	Date when the task was actually completed.
ACTUAL_EFFORT	NUMBER	Actual amount of effort spent on the task.
ACTUAL_DURATION	NUMBER	Actual duration consumed by the task.

Table 9-49. MPRJ_BASELINE_TASK_INFO view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
ESTIMATED_FINISH_DATE	DATE	Estimated date when the task will be completed.
ESTIMATED_EFFORT	NUMBER	Estimated amount of effort in the task.
ESTIMATED_DURATION	NUMBER	Estimated duration in the task.
PERCENT_COMPLETE	NUMBER	Percentage of task completed.
TASK_CREATION_DATE	DATE	Date when task was created.
RESOURCE_NAME_LIST	VARCHAR2(4000)	List of resources assigned to this task.
RESOURCE_FULL_NAME_ LIST	VARCHAR2(4000)	First and last names of resources assigned to this task.
RESOURCE_GROUP_ NAME_ LIST	VARCHAR2(4000)	List of skill names booked for this task.
BOOKED_SKILL_NAME_ LIST	VARCHAR2(4000)	Date when task was created.
IS_ON_CRITICAL_PATH_ FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Indicates whether the task is on critical path.
MILESTONE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Indicates milestone for the task.
AUTOMATIC_ COMPLETION_ FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Indicates whether the task is set for automatic completion.
REQUIRED_BY_ TEMPLATE_ FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Indicates whether the task is required by the template.

MPRJ_CHANGES

As projects and tasks are processed in Project Management, changes to key fields are audited as transactions are made. A record is stored in the Mercury IT Governance Center database every time the value in one of these fields changes on any open project. This audit history can be important to business decision-making.

The Reporting Meta Layer provides the view MPRJ_CHANGES to allow a report to display and drive off of changes to project fields. It contains columns for the old and new values, and the field prompts.

Usage

This view contains columns for both projects and tasks. If a particular audit record was created when a task field changed, then the TASK_NAME view column will contain the name of that task, while the PROJECT_NAME view column will be NULL. Conversely, if a particular audit record was created when a project field changed, then the PROJECT_NAME view column will contain the name of that project, while the TASK_NAME view column will be NULL. This facilitates auditing both project and task changes in the same view.

Sample Query

To report on the frequency at which the priority changed from any value to critical each month, on both projects and tasks, an SQL statement such as the following can be used:

```
SELECT m.calendar_month MONTH,
       c.old_field_value OLD_VALUE,
       count(*) NUM_CHANGED
FROM   mprj_changes c,
       krml_calendar_months m
WHERE  c.field_prompt = 'Priority'
AND    c.new_field_code = 'C'
AND    c.change_date >= m.start_date
AND    c.change_date < m.end_date
GROUP BY m.calendar_month, c.old_field_value
ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

In the WHERE clause of this statement, we are testing the NEW_FIELD_CODE instead of the NEW_FIELD_VALUE. Either would work—C is the code for the critical priority; this statement could also have been written `WHERE c.new_field_value = 'Critical'`.

The validation for the project/task priority field contains the hidden and visible values for this field. Consult this validation in the Validations window for verification of these values.

Also note that if it was necessary to create a similar report that reported changes to the Priority field on tasks (but not on projects), a simple additional `AND` statement would work:

```
...
AND    c.project_name IS NULL
...
```

Columns

Table 9-50. MPRJ_CHANGES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Project name (if this is a change to a project field).
TASK_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Task name (if this is a change to a task field).
PARENT_PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Parent project name.
CHANGE_DATE	DATE	Date change occurred.
CHANGED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user who made change.
COLUMN_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of field column whose value changed.
FIELD_PROMPT	VARCHAR2(100)	Prompt of field whose value changed.
OLD_FIELD_VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	Field value before change.
NEW_FIELD_VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	Field value after change.
OLD_FIELD_CODE	VARCHAR2(1800)	Field hidden code before change.
NEW_FIELD_CODE	VARCHAR2(1800)	Field hidden code after change.
PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the project (if applicable).
TASK_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the task (if applicable).
PARENT_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of parent project.

MPRJ_PREDECESSORS

A key part of creating a project plan is to specify the ordering in which tasks on the project can be acted upon. Project or task dependencies can be configured in Project Management by specifying predecessors on a project or task.

The Reporting Meta Layer provides the view MPRJ_PREDECESSORS to facilitate creating reports that include details about predecessor projects or tasks.

Usage

This view can be used to query predecessors of a project or task, and returns both projects and tasks. The internal IDs for both projects and tasks are provided (TASK_ID and PROJECT_ID) to join this view with other Project Management views. The names and IDs of the parent projects for the current project or task, and for the predecessor, are also provided.

Sample Query

Suppose a report is necessary to show the state of all open tasks that are predecessors for tasks on which Mercury IT Governance Center user fjohnson is a resource. To get information about task resources, we can use the view MPRJ_TASK_RESOURCES, and to get the state of a task, we can join MPRJ_PREDECESSORS to the general task view MPRJ_TASK_INFO:

```
SELECT tr.task_name             current_task,
       p.predecessor_task       predecessor,
       ti.task_state            predecessor_state,
       ti.scheduled_finish_date planned_complete
FROM   mprj_task_info ti,
       mprj_predecessors p,
       mprj_task_resources tr
WHERE  tr.resource_username = 'fjohnson'
AND    tr.task_id = p.task_id
AND    ti.task_id = p.predecessor_task_id
AND    ti.task_state != 'Completed'
ORDER BY 1,2;
```

Columns

Table 9-51. MPRJ_PREDECESSORS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Project name (if this is a project).
TASK_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Task name (if this is a task).
PARENT_PROJECT	VARCHAR2(300)	Parent project name.
PREDECESSOR_PROJECT	VARCHAR2(300)	Predecessor project name.
PREDECESSOR_TASK	VARCHAR2(300)	Predecessor task name.
PREDECESSOR_PARENT_ PROJECT	VARCHAR2(300)	Parent project of predecessor.
PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the project (if applicable).
TASK_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the task (if applicable).
PARENT_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of parent project.
PREDECESSOR_ PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of predecessor project.
PREDECESSOR_TASK_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of predecessor task.
PREDECESSOR_PARENT_ PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of predecessor's parent project.

MPRJ_PROJECT_INFO

Used to gather information about projects in Project Management. MPRJ_PROJECT_INFO contains columns to display the current state of a project, the project's summary condition, percent complete, actuals vs. estimated project metrics, and other details about the project. This view also includes a column for each project user data field defined in the system.

Sample Query1

As an example, consider a scenario in which a user data field has been defined for projects to specify a technical lead resource. Suppose this field is called Technical Lead, and has a token TECH_LEAD. Therefore, in this view there will be a TECH_LEAD column:

```
SQL> desc mprj_project_info
```

Results1

```
 Name                            Null?    Type
 ------------------------------- -------- ----
 PROJECT_NAME                    NOT NULL VARCHAR2(300)
 MASTER_PROJECT_FLAG                      VARCHAR2(1)
   :
 ESTIMATED_REMAINING_EFFORT               NUMBER
 TECH_LEAD                                VARCHAR2(200)
 CREATION_DATE                            DATE
 CREATED_BY_USERNAME                      VARCHAR2(30)
   :
```

Sample Query2

To relate information from this view with information from related projects, the report designer can use the project identifier PROJECT_ID to join with other views like MPRJ_PREDECESSORS or MPRJ_PROJECT_MANAGERS.

For example, suppose a report is needed that shows all incomplete tasks for any projects that are in Red condition:

```
SELECT pi.master_project MASTER_PROJECT,
       pi.project_name   PROJECT,
       ti.task_sequence  SEQ,
       ti.task_name      TASK,
       ti.task_state     TASK_STATE
FROM   mprj_task_info ti,
       mprj_project_info pi
WHERE  pi.project_summary_condition = 'Red'
AND    ti.parent_project_id = pi.project_id
AND    ti.task_state not in ('Completed',
                             'Bypassed',
```

```
                                    'Cancelled')
ORDER BY pi.master_project, pi.project_sequence, ti.task_
sequence;
```

The column PROJECT_STATE in MPRJ_PROJECT_INFO is the state that is displayed in the projects screen in the Project Management application. The PROJECT_STATE column has the following possible values:

- New
- Active
- Plan
- Completed
- Ready
- Cancelled

Columns

Table 9-52. MPRJ_PROJECT_INFO view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Project name.
MASTER_PROJECT_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this a master project? (Y/N).
PROJECT_TEMPLATE_ NAME	VARCHAR2(100)	Name of project template, if applicable.
PROJECT_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(300)	Project description.
PROJECT_SEQUENCE	NUMBER	Order of this project relative to other projects under the same master project.
PROJECT_SUMMARY_ CONDITION	VARCHAR2(80)	The project's overall condition (for example, Green, Yellow, or Red).
PARENT_PROJECT	VARCHAR2(300)	Name of parent project.
MASTER_PROJECT	VARCHAR2(300)	Name of master project.
PROJECT_STATE	VARCHAR2(100)	Current state of this project.
DEPARTMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Value of project's "department" field.
PRIORITY	NUMBER	Project's priority number.
SCHEDULED_START_DATE	DATE	Scheduled project start date.
SCHEDULED_FINISH_DATE	DATE	Scheduled project finish date.

Table 9-52. MPRJ_PROJECT_INFO view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
SCHEDULED_EFFORT	NUMBER	Scheduled effort (days).
SCHEDULED_DURATION	NUMBER	Scheduled project duration (days).
ACTUAL_START_DATE	DATE	Actual project start date.
ACTUAL_FINISH_DATE	DATE	Actual project finish date.
ACTUAL_EFFORT	NUMBER	Actual effort (days).
ACTUAL_DURATION	NUMBER	Actual project duration (days).
PERCENT_COMPLETE	NUMBER	Estimated percent complete.
ESTIMATED_FINISH_DATE	DATE	Estimated project finish date.
ESTIMATED_REMAINING_ DURATION	NUMBER	Estimated time left to complete (days).
ESTIMATED_REMAINING_ EFFORT	NUMBER	Estimated remaining effort (days).
Project Global User Data fields	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each project global user data field. Column name is the user data field token name.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Date project was created.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user who created this project.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Date project was last updated.
PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the project.
PROJECT_TEMPLATE_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the project template (if applicable).
PARENT_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the parent project.
MASTER_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the master project.
CALENDAR_ID		ID of the calendar used for scheduling this project.
CALENDAR_NAME		Name of the calendar used for scheduling this project.
REGION_ID		ID of the region in which this project is tracked.
REGION_NAME		Name of the region in which this project is tracked.

Table 9-52. MPRJ_PROJECT_INFO view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
ACTIVITY_ID	NUMBER	Activity ID.
ACTIVITY_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Activity name.
CAPEX_OPEX_CODE	VARCHAR2(10)	Whether costs are capitalized, and if the project is capital or operating cost.
CAPEX_OPEX_MEANING	VARCHAR2(80)	Whether costs are capitalized, and if the project is capital or operating cost.

MPRJ_PROJECT_MANAGERS and MPRJ_TASK_RESOURCES

These two similar views allow report designers to include details about Mercury IT Governance Center users or security groups that are managing projects in Project Management, or that are assigned as resources on tasks in Project Management. For each project (task) with assigned resources, the view MPRJ_PROJECT_MANAGERS (MPRJ_TASK_RESOURCES) returns one row for each project manager (task resource).

Usage

If the project manager (task resource) is a Mercury IT Governance Center user, then the column MANAGER_USERNAME (RESOURCE_USERNAME) will have the username of that user.

If the project manager (task resource) is a security group, then the column MANAGER_SECURITY_GROUP (RESOURCE_SECURITY_GROUP) will contain the name of that security group. The internal ID columns for the project (task), user, and security group are provided to facilitate joining to other relevant Meta Layer views when more information is necessary.

Sample Query

Consider a case in which a report is needed to show all open tasks that are generating exceptions, to which a specified user has been assigned as a resource. This could be accomplished by using MPRJ_TASK_RESOURCES and MPRJ_TASK_EXCEPTIONS views, joining with the TASK_ID column:

```
SELECT tr.resource_username resource,
       tr.task_name         task,
       e.exception_date     date,
       e.exception_message  exception,
       e.violation          violation
FROM   mprj_task_resources tr,
       mprj_task_exceptions s
WHERE  e.task_id = tr.task_id
ORDER BY e.exception_date;
```

Results

```
RESOURCE    TASK               DATE      EXCEPTION                                VIOLATION
----------- ------------------ --------- ---------------------------------------- ---------
fjohnson    Design             12-APR-01 Task is not yet "Complete", and the    -2 days
                                         current date is 3 days past the
                                         Scheduled Start Date
fjohnson    Design Review      13-APR-01 Task is not yet "Complete", and the    -4 days
                                         current date is 3 days past the
                                         Scheduled Start Date
fjohnson    Unit Test          21-APR-01 Task is not yet "Complete", and the    -3 days
                                         current date is 3 days past the
                                         Scheduled Start Date
fjohnson    Design             05-MAY-01 Estimated Remaining Duration exceeds   3 days
                                         the time left between the current
                                         date and the Scheduled Finish Date
...
```

These views do not expand manager or resource security groups to show records for each Mercury IT Governance Center user that is a member of the security group.

Table 9-53. MPRJ_PROJECT_MANAGERS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Project name.
PROJECT_STATE	VARCHAR2(100)	Current project state.
PRIORITY	NUMBER	Priority of project.
MANAGER_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that is a manager of this project.
MANAGER_SECURITY_ GROUP	VARCHAR2(40)	Name of security group that is managing this project.
PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of project.
MASTER_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of master project.
MANAGER_USER_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of resource user.
MANAGER_SECURITY_ GROUP_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of resource security group.

Table 9-54. MPRJ_TASK_RESOURCES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
TASK_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Task name.
TASK_STATE	VARCHAR2(100)	Current task state.
PRIORITY	NUMBER	Priority of task.

Table 9-54. MPRJ_TASK_RESOURCES view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
RESOURCE_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that is an assigned resource on this task.
RESOURCE_SECURITY_ GROUP	VARCHAR2(40)	Name of security group that is assigned as resources on this task.
TASK_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of task.
MASTER_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of master project.
RESOURCE_USER_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of resource user.
RESOURCE_SECURITY_ GROUP_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of resource security group.

MPRJ_PROJECT_NOTES and MPRJ_TASK_NOTES

These views provide access to the notes for all projects and tasks in Project Management.

Usage

Notes are stored in an Oracle LONG database column; to prevent an overload of information this was presented in separate Meta Layer views, making it less likely to design a report that inadvertently returns too much data.

To include project notes along with other details about projects, join MPRJ_PROJECT_NOTES with other project-related views (for example, MPRJ_PROJECT_INFO) using the internal project ID column PROJECT_ID.

Similarly, to include task notes in reports with other details about tasks, use the TASK_ID column to join MPRJ_TASK_NOTES with other task-related views (for example, MPRJ_TASK_INFO).

Sample Query

To retrieve a list of the notes for all open priority 1 tasks that are currently waiting for requests to be completed:

```
SELECT ti.task_name TASK_NAME,
       tn.NOTE_DATA NOTES
FROM   mprj_task_info ti,
       mprj_task_notes tn
WHERE  ti.priority = 1
AND    ti.task_state = 'Pending Request'
AND    ti.task_id = tn.task_id;
```

Columns

Table 9-55. MPRJ_PROJECT_NOTES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Project internal identifier.
PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Name of the project.
AUTHOR_ID	NUMBER	The note's author (a Mercury IT Governance Center user).
AUTHOR_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	The note's author (a Mercury IT Governance Center user.
AUTHOR_FULL_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	The note's author (a Mercury IT Governance Center user.

Table 9-55. MPRJ_PROJECT_NOTES view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
AUTHORED DATE	DATE(7)	Date the note was authored.
NOTE_CONTEXT_VALUE	VARCHAR2(30)	Any context information for the note entry.
NOTE_CONTEXT_VISIBLE_ VALUE	VARCHAR2(80)	Any visible context information for the note entry.
NOTE_TYPE_CODE	VARCHAR2(17)	User-entered or system-generated note.
USER_NOTE_DATA	CLOB(4000)	User-entered note.
NOTE_DATA	VARCHAR2(4000)	Not entry contents.
OLD_COLUMN_VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	Old value for a field-change note entry.
OLD_VISIBLE_COLUMN_ VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	Old visible value for a field-change note entry.
NEW_COLUMN_VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	New value for a field-change note entry.
NEW_VISIBLE_COLUMN_ VALUE	VARCHAR2(1800)	New visible value for a field-change note entry.
COLUMN_PROMPT	VARCHAR2(80)	Column prompt.

Table 9-56. MPRJ_TASK_NOTES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
TASK_ID	NUMBER	Task internal identifier.
TASK_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Name of the task.
AUTHOR_ID		The note's author (a Mercury IT Governance Center user).
AUTHOR_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	The note's author (a Mercury IT Governance Center user.
AUTHOR_FULL_NAME		The note's author (a Mercury IT Governance Center user.
AUTHORED DATE		Date the note was authored.
NOTE_CONTEXT_VALUE		Any context information for the note entry.
NOTE_CONTEXT_VISIBLE_ VALUE		Any visible context information for the note entry.
NOTE_TYPE_CODE		User-entered or system-generated note.
USER_NOTE_DATA		User-entered note.

Table 9-56. MPRJ_TASK_NOTES view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
NOTE_DATA		Note entry contents.
OLD_COLUMN_VALUE		Old value for a field-change note entry.
OLD_VISIBLE_COLUMN_ VALUE		Old visible value for a field-change note entry.
NEW_COLUMN_VALUE		New value for a field-change note entry.
NEW_VISIBLE_COLUMN_ VALUE		New visible value for a field-change note entry.
COLUMN_PROMPT		Column prompt.

MPRJ_PROJECT_REFERENCES and MPRJ_TASK_REFERENCES

Used to view the references of projects or tasks, respectively, in Project Management.

Usage

There are several types of references for projects and tasks. If a project contains another project, then there will be a reference for that project. If a task is dependent on a request, then there will be a reference for that request. References are also used to attach documents to a project or task.

The RELATIONSHIP column in either of these views describes the relationship of the referenced item to the project or task that references it. This view also has columns for each of the entities that can be referenced to a project or task—other projects and tasks, requests, packages, attachments, and URLs. For each record in these views, only one of these columns will have a value and the others will be NULL.

Table 9-57. MPRJ_PROJECT_REFERENCES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Project to show references for.
RELATIONSHIP	VARCHAR2(30)	Relationship of reference to this project.
REFERENCED_PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced package.
REFERENCED_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced project.
REFERENCED_REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced request.
REFERENCED_RELEASE_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced release.
REFERENCED_TASK_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced task.
OVERRIDE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Code to manually override the dependency behavior of the reference.
ATTACHMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Name of attached document.
DOCUMENT_URL	VARCHAR2(200)	URL of referenced document on the Web.
PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this project.

Table 9-58. MPRJ_TASK_REFERENCES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
TASK_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Task to show references for.
RELATIONSHIP	VARCHAR2(30)	Relationship of reference to this task.
REFERENCED_PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced package.
REFERENCED_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced project.
REFERENCED_REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced request.
REFERENCED_RELEASE_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced release.
REFERENCED_TASK_ID	NUMBER	ID of referenced task.
ATTACHMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Name of attached document.
DOCUMENT_URL	VARCHAR2(200)	URL of referenced document on the Web.
TASK_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of this task.

MPRJ_TASK_EXCEPTIONS

Facilitates the creation of reports that reveal task exception information.

Usage

Use this view to examine the exceptions to task planning. Reports built off of this view can show details of each exception, and compare schedule targets to actuals. The internal project and task ID codes (PARENT_PROJECT_ID, TASK_ID) are also provided for joining this view to other project or task views to include additional information.

Sample Query

Suppose a report is desired to show exceptions on tasks belonging to projects managed by Mercury IT Governance Center user fjohnson , broken down by month:

```
SELECT m.calendar_month    MONTH,
       e.task_name         TASK,
       e.resource_username RESOURCE,
       e.exception_message EXCEPTION,
       e.violation         VIOLATION,
       e.parent_project    PROJECT,
       e.master_project    MASTER_PROJECT
FROM   krml_calendar_months m,
       mprj_project_managers pm,
       mprj_task_exceptions e
WHERE  pm.manager_username = 'fjohnson'
AND    pm.project_id = e.parent_project_id
AND    e.exception_date >= m.start_date
AND    e.exception_date < m.end_date
ORDER BY e.exception_date, e.parent_project, e.task_name;
```

Output

```
MONTH     TASK             RESOURCE      EXCEPTION                                VIOLATION...
--------- ---------------- ------------- ---------------------------------------- ---------
01-FEB-00 Design           gsmith        Task is not yet "Complete", and the   -2 days
                                         current date is 3 days past the
                                         Scheduled Start Date
01-FEB-00 Design Review    bjeffries     Task is not yet "Complete", and the   -4 days
                                         current date is 3 days past the
                                         Scheduled Start Date
01-MAR-00 Unit Test        alouis        Task is not yet "Complete", and the   -3 days
                                         current date is 3 days past the
                                         Scheduled Start Date
01-APR-00 Design           fjohnson      Estimated Remaining Duration exceeds  3 days
                                         the time left between the current
                                         date and the Scheduled Finish Date
...
```

Columns

Table 9-59. MPRJ_TASK_EXCEPTIONS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
TASK_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Task name.
TASK_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(300)	Task description.
PARENT_PROJECT	VARCHAR2(300)	Name of parent project.
MASTER_PROJECT	VARCHAR2(300)	Name of master project.
EXCEPTION_DATE	DATE	Date on which exception occurred.
RESOURCE_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of resource taking action that generated this exception.
EXCEPTION_MESSAGE	VARCHAR2(2000)	The message shown for this exception.
VIOLATION	VARCHAR2(250)	The exception violation duration.
RULE_TYPE	VARCHAR2(100)	Type of rule that was violated.
SCHEDULED_START_DATE	DATE	Date task was scheduled to start.
SCHEDULED_FINISH_DATE	DATE	Date task was scheduled to finish.
SCHEDULED_EFFORT	NUMBER	Effort (days) scheduled for this task.
ACTUAL_START_DATE	DATE	Date task actually started.
ACTUAL_FINISH_DATE	DATE	Date task actually finished.
ACTUAL_EFFORT	NUMBER	Number of days task actually took.
TASK_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the task.
RESOURCE_USER_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of resource user.
PARENT_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of parent project.
MASTER_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of master project.

MPRJ_TASK_INFO

Contains columns to display the current state of a task; whether the task has exceptions, constraints, or is waiting for open requests in Demand Management; what percentage is complete; actuals vs. estimated task metrics; and other details about the task. MPRJ_TASK_INFO also includes a column for the task category. This view also includes a column for each project user data field defined in the system.

Sample Query1

Consider a scenario in which a user data field has been defined for projects to specify a technical lead resource. Suppose this field is called Technical Lead , and has a token TECH_LEAD. Therefore, in this view there will be a TECH_ LEAD column:

```
SQL> desc mprj_task_info
```

Results

```
 Name                            Null?    Type
 ------------------------------- -------- ----
 TASK_NAME                       NOT NULL VARCHAR2(300)
 TASK_DESCRIPTION                         VARCHAR2(300)
   :
 ESTIMATED_REMAINING_EFFORT               NUMBER
 TECH_LEAD                                VARCHAR2(200)
 CREATION_DATE                            DATE
 CREATED_BY_USERNAME                      VARCHAR2(30)
   :
```

To relate information from this view with information from related task or project views, the report designer can use the task identifier TASK_ID to join with other views like MPRJ_TASK_EXCEPTIONS or MPRJ_TASK_ RESOURCES.

Sample Query2

Also provided is the PARENT_PROJECT_ID, which can be useful in joining to views such as MPRJ_PROJECT_INFO to include information about a task's parent project.

For example, suppose a report is needed that shows all incomplete tasks for any projects that are in Red condition:

```
SELECT pi.master_project MASTER_PROJECT,
       pi.project_name   PROJECT,
       ti.task_sequence  SEQ,
       ti.task_name      TASK,
```

```
       ti.task_state     TASK_STATE
FROM   mprj_task_info ti,
       mprj_project_info pi
WHERE  pi.project_summary_condition = 'Red'
AND    ti.parent_project_id = pi.project_id
AND    ti.task_state not in ('Completed',
                             'Bypassed',
                             'Cancelled')
ORDER BY pi.master_project, pi.project_sequence, ti.task_
sequence;
```

The TASK_STATE column has the following possible values

- New
- Pending Request
- Completed
- Ready
- In Progress
- Cancelled
- Pending Predecessor
- Bypassed

Columns

Table 9-60. MPRJ_TASK_INFO view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
TASK_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Task name.
TASK_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(300)	Task description.
TASK_SEQUENCE	NUMBER	Order of this task relative to other tasks under the same master project.
PARENT_PROJECT	VARCHAR2(300)	Name of parent project.
MASTER_PROJECT	VARCHAR2(300)	Name of master project.
CATEGORY	VARCHAR2(80)	Category of this task.
TASK_STATE	VARCHAR2(100)	Current state of this task.
DEPARTMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Value of task's department field.
CONFIDENCE_LEVEL	VARCHAR2(80)	Confidence level of this task.
PRIORITY	NUMBER	Task's priority number.

Table 9-60. MPRJ_TASK_INFO view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
HAS_EXCEPTIONS_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Are there any exceptions for this task? (Y/N).
OPEN_REQUESTS_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Are there open requests that this task is waiting for? (Y/N).
HAS_CONSTRAINT_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Does this task have a scheduling constraint? (Y/N).
SCHEDULING_ CONSTRAINT	VARCHAR2(80)	Type of scheduling constraint.
HAS_NOTIFICATIONS_ FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Are there notifications for this task? (Y/N).
SCHEDULED_START_DATE	DATE	Scheduled task start date.
SCHEDULED_FINISH_DATE	DATE	Scheduled task finish date.
SCHEDULED_EFFORT	NUMBER	Scheduled effort (days).
SCHEDULED_DURATION	NUMBER	Scheduled task duration (days).
ACTUAL_START_DATE	DATE	Actual task start date.
ACTUAL_FINISH_DATE	DATE	Actual task finish date.
ACTUAL_EFFORT	NUMBER	Actual effort (days).
ACTUAL_DURATION	NUMBER	Actual task duration (days).
PERCENT_COMPLETE	NUMBER	Estimated percent complete.
ESTIMATED_FINISH_DATE	DATE	Estimated task finish date.
ESTIMATED_REMAINING_ DURATION	NUMBER	Estimated time left to complete (days).
ESTIMATED_REMAINING_ EFFORT	NUMBER	Estimated remaining effort (days).
Project Global User Data fields	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each project global user data field—column name is the user data field token name.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Date task was created.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that created this task.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Date task was last updated.
TASK_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the task.
PARENT_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the parent project.

Table 9-60. MPRJ_TASK_INFO view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
MASTER_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the master project.
MILESTONE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	
AUTOMATIC_ COMPLETION_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	
REQUIRED_BY_ TEMPLATE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	
ACTIVITY_ID	NUMBER	Activity ID.
ACTIVITY_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Activity name.
CAPEX_OPEX_CODE	VARCHAR2(10)	Whether costs are capitalized, and if the task is capital or operating cost.
CAPEX_OPEX_MEANING	VARCHAR2(80)	Whether costs are capitalized, and if the task is capital or operating cost.

Other Views

Other views provide information about Mercury IT Governance Center entities like workflows and security groups. For example, MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_USERS lists all users with authority to act on a given workflow step through static security group or user linkage, as defined in the workflow step window in the workflow workbench. RML_USERS provides information about Mercury IT Governance Center user definitions, including user data fields.

MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_GROUPS and MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_USERS

Used to get information about Mercury IT Governance Center users or security groups linked to Workflow steps.

The view MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_USERS lists all users with authority to act on a given workflow step through static security group or user linkage, as defined in the workflow step dialog in the Workflow Workbench.

The view MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_GROUPS lists all security groups with authority to act on a step through static security group linkage.

These views can be useful for reporting on specific key workflow steps to show more detailed information that may not be available in the more general activity management views (such as RML_WORKFLOW_PENDING_ACTIVITY).

Sample Query

Consider a scenario in which a report is needed to show all requests in Demand Management for which a given user is eligible for one or more approval workflow steps. The view MWFL_WORKFLOW_STEPS can be used to show which workflow steps are approval steps, and the view MREQ_REQUEST_ACTIONS will provide the request information for eligible steps:

```
SELECT ssu.username                ELIGIBLE_USER,
       ra.request_id               REQUEST_NUM,
       ra.request_workflow_step_label || ': ' || ra.action_name
                                   ELIGIBLE_STEP,
       ra.duration                 DAYS_ELIGIBLE
FROM   mwfl_step_security_users ssu,
       mwfl_workflow_steps ws,
       mreq_request_actions ra
WHERE  ra.status_type = 'ELIGIBLE'
AND    ws.step_type = 'Approval'
AND    ra.workflow_step_id = ws.workflow_step_id
AND    ssu.workflow_step_id = ra.workflow_step_id
ORDER BY 1,2,3,4;
```

In this query, the workflow step identifier WORKFLOW_STEP_ID was used to join MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_USERS with the view MREQ_ REQUEST_ACTIONS, to relate request workflow step information.

Dynamic workflow step security defined by tokens is not included in these views.

Columns

Table 9-61. MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_GROUPS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
WORKFLOW_STEP	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow step.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ NUMBER	NUMBER	Workflow step sequence number.
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow containing this step.
SECURITY_GROUP_NAME	VARCHAR2(40)	Security group authorized to act on this step.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier of workflow step.
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier of security group.
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier of workflow.

Table 9-62. MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_USERS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
WORKFLOW_STEP_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier of workflow step.
WORKFLOW_STEP	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow step.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ NUMBER	NUMBER	Workflow step sequence number.
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow containing this step.
USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user authorized to act on this step.
USER_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier of user.
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier of workflow.

MWFL_WORKFLOWS

Accesses basic configuration details of workflows.

Usage

Report designers who need to include workflow information in a report can join the WORKFLOW_ID column in this view with the same column in Workflow transaction views (for example, MREQ_REQUEST_ACTIONS). The view MWFL_WORKFLOW has columns for the main workflow definition fields present on the first tab of the workflow detail window in the Workbench, and also includes a column for each workflow user data field defined in the system.

Sample Query

If the system has three workflow user data fields defined, this view will contain three columns that use the user data fields' token names as view column names.

If these three user data fields have the tokens DEPARTMENT, ADMINSTRATOR_USERNAME, and WORKFLOW_MANAGER, then the MWFL_WORKFLOWS view would contain three columns with these names:

```
SQL> desc mwfl_workflows
```

Results

```
 Name                            Null?    Type
 ------------------------------- -------- ----
 WORKFLOW                        NOT NULL VARCHAR2(80)
 WORKFLOW_DESCRIPTION                     VARCHAR2(240)
   :
 SUB_WORKFLOW_FLAG                        VARCHAR2(1)
 DEPARTMENT                               VARCHAR2(200)
 ADMINISTRATOR_USERNAME                   VARCHAR2(200)
 WORKFLOW_MANAGER                         VARCHAR2(200)
 CREATED_BY_USERNAME             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
 CREATION_DATE                   NOT NULL DATE
   :
```

By default this view returns both reference and non-reference workflows in the system.

Mercury IT Governance Center provides reference copies of some workflows, which are disabled and not usable by Mercury IT Governance Center transactions, and as such are rarely of reporting interest. The view column REFERENCE_FLAG can be used to filter results. To only show active, non-

reference workflows while using MWFL_WORKFLOWS view, include `REFERENCE_FLAG = 'N'` in the query.

Table 9-63. MWFL_WORKFLOWS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Workflow name.
WORKFLOW_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Workflow description.
REFERENCE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this a reference workflow? (Y/N).
ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this workflow enabled? (Y/N).
PRODUCT_SCOPE	VARCHAR2(200)	Mercury IT Governance Center product scope of this workflow.
RESTRICT_OBJECT_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Are new objects automatically restricted from this workflow? (Y/N).
FORCE_APP_CODES_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	(If PRODUCT_SCOPE = 'Change Management':) is app code choice required on package lines using this workflow? (Y/N).
RESTRICT_WORKFLOWS_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Are new workflows automatically restricted from this workflow? (Y/N).
SUB_WORKFLOW_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this workflow a subworkflow? (Y/N).
Workflow Global User Data	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each workflow global user data field. Column name is the user data field token name.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user who created this workflow.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Date workflow was created.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Date workflow was last updated.
FIRST_WORKFLOW_STEP_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier (workflow step ID) of the first step in this workflow.
REOPEN_STEP_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier (workflow step ID) of the step that will be eligible if this workflow is re-opened.
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for this workflow.

MWFL_WORKFLOW_STEPS

Provides configuration details of workflow steps.

Usage

In some cases a report designer might need to present workflow step information in a report. The report designer can join this view with other workflow views through the key values WORKFLOW_STEP_ID and WORKFLOW_ID.

This view also includes a column for each workflow step user data field defined in the system.

Sample Query1

Consider a scenario in which a user data field has been defined for workflow steps to provide a categorization. Suppose this field is called Step Category, has a token CATEGORY. Therefore, in this view there will be a CATEGORY column:

```
SQL> desc mwfl_workflow_steps
```

Results1

```
 Name                            Null?    Type
 ------------------------------- -------- ----
 WORKFLOW_STEP                   NOT NULL VARCHAR2(80)
 WORKFLOW_STEP_NUMBER            NOT NULL NUMBER
   :
 PARENT_REQUEST_TYPE_STATUS               VARCHAR2(30)
 CATEGORY                                 VARCHAR2(200)
 CREATED_BY_USERNAME             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
 CREATION_DATE                   NOT NULL DATE
   :
```

This type of information can be used to drive reports built using the Meta Layer.

Sample Query2

To continue the example, suppose the CATEGORY user data field has possible values like Normal, Test Gate, and Prod Gate to give an indication of the nature of each step. Suppose a report is needed to show if a particular Mercury IT Governance Center user (in this case a user with username fjohnson) is eligible for any Change Management workflow steps that are critical gateways to production (that is, in the Prod Gate category), and how long they have been eligible:

```
SELECT pla.package_number          PACKAGE_NUM,
       pla.line_number             LINE_NUM,
       pla.line_workflow_step_label || ': ' || pla.action_name
                                   ELIGIBLE_STEP,
       pla.duration                TIME_ELIGIBLE,
       ws.workflow                 WORKFLOW
FROM   mwfl_step_security_users ssu,
       mwfl_workflow_steps ws,
       mpkgl_package_line_actions pla
WHERE  pla.status_type = 'ELIGIBLE'
AND    ws.category = 'Prod Gate'
AND    ws.workflow_step_id = pla.workflow_step_id
AND    ws.workflow_step_id = ssu.workflow_step_id
AND    ssu.username = 'fjohnson';
```

In this example, MWFL_WORKFLOW_STEPS was joined to the view MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINE_ACTIONS with the WORKFLOW_STEP_ID column.

Note the use of the Meta Layer view MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_USERS, which is used to determine if a specified user is authorized for a specified Workflow step.

Additional information:

- By default this view returns both reference and non-reference workflow steps in the system. Mercury IT Governance Center provides reference copies of some workflow steps, which are disabled and not usable by Mercury IT Governance Center transactions, and as such are rarely of reporting interest. The view column REFERENCE_FLAG can be used to filter results. To show only active, non-reference workflow steps while using the MWFL_WORKFLOW_STEPS view, include `REFERENCE_FLAG = 'N'` in the query.
- The type of each workflow step is accessible through the column STEP_TYPE. The following types of workflow steps are available:
  - Condition
  - Decision

- Execution
- Workflow

Columns

Table 9-64. MWFL_WORKFLOW_STEPS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
WORKFLOW_STEP	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of workflow step.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ NUMBER	NUMBER	Workflow step sequence number.
STEP_TYPE	VARCHAR2(200)	Type of workflow step.
REFERENCE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this a reference workflow step? (Y/N).
ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this workflow step enabled? (Y/N).
STEP_SOURCE_NAME	VARCHAR2(50)	Name of source of this workflow step.
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	Workflow name.
PRODUCT_SCOPE	VARCHAR2(200)	Mercury IT Governance Center product scope of workflow step.
PARENT_REQUEST_TYPE_ STATUS	VARCHAR2(80)	(If PRODUCT_SCOPE = 'Demand Management':) status to set in parent request when at this workflow step.
PARENT_ASSIGNED_TO_ USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Mercury IT Governance Center user to assign to parent.
PARENT_ASSIGNED_TO_ GROUP	VARCHAR2(40)	Security group to assign to parent.
Workflow Step Global User Data	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each workflow step global user data field. Column name is the user data field token name.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user who created this workflow step.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Date workflow was created.
LAST_UPDATED_BY_ USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user who last updated this workflow step.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Date workflow step was last updated.
WORKFLOW_STEP_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for workflow step.

Table 9-64. MWFL_WORKFLOW_STEPS view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for this workflow.
PERCENT_COMPLETE	NUMBER	Percent complete value defined for a workflow step.
PARENT_ASSIGNED_TO_USER_ID	NUMBER	ID for parent assigned-to Mercury IT Governance Center user.
PARENT_ASSIGNED_TO_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	ID for parent assigned-to security group.

RML_ENVIRONMENTS

Contains configuration information about environments. This includes server, client, and database details at both the base environment level, and at the application code level.

Usage

The report designer can join this view with other Meta Layer views through the key value ENVIRONMENT_ID. This view also includes a column for each environment user data field defined in the system.

Sample Query1

Consider a scenario in which a user data field has been defined for environments to store the version control project name. Suppose this field is called Version Control Project, has a token VC_PROJECT. Therefore, in the RML_ENVIRONMENTS view there will be a column named VC_PROJECT:

```
SQL> desc rml_environments
```

Results1

```
 Name                            Null?    Type
 ------------------------------- -------- ----
 ENVIRONMENT_NAME                NOT NULL NUMBER
 ENV_DESCRIPTION                          VARCHAR2(240)
 ENV_ENABLED_FLAG                NOT NULL VARCHAR2(1)
   :
 LAST_UPDATE_DATE                NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
 VC_PROJECT                               VARCHAR2(200)
 ENVIRONMENT_ID                  NOT NULL NUMBER
```

This type of information can be used to drive reports built using the Meta Layer.

Sample Query2

Continuing this example, suppose a report is needed to show how many packages are pending deployment to the FINAPPS v11.4.7 version control project:

```
SELECT pdba.app_code,
       environment_name,
       total_count,
       unique_pkgs,
       unique_pkg_lines
FROM   mpkgl_pending_deploymnt_by_app pdba,
       rml_environments e
WHERE  e.vc_project = 'FINAPPS v11.4.7'
```

```
AND    pdba.environment_id = e.environment_id
AND    pdba.app_code = e.app_code;
```

Sample Query3

Every environment in RML_ENVIRONMENTS contains a record where the application code is NULL. This record shows the base environment configuration information.

For example, to view the base environment information for the Fin Prod environment:

```
SELECT *
FROM   rml_environments
WHERE  environment_name = 'Fin Prod'
AND    app_code IS NULL;
```

For records in RML_ENVIRONMENTS where the application code is not NULL, information returned will be that defined at the app code level, or, if a column value is NULL in the app code definition, then the base environment value will be returned (similar to how [ENV.*] tokens are resolved during a Change Management package line execution).

Columns

Table 9-65. RML_ENVIRONMENTS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
ENVIRONMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Environment name.
ENV_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of environment.
ENV_ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this environment enabled? (Y/N).
ENV_LOCATION	VARCHAR2(240)	Location of environment.
APP_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Application code context.
APP_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Application name.
APP_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of application.
APP_ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this app code enabled? (Y/N).
SERVER_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	Hostname of the server.
SERVER_CLASS	VARCHAR2(80)	Server machine class.
SERVER_TYPE	VARCHAR2(240)	Server machine type.
SERVER_BASE_PATH	VARCHAR2(80)	Base path to use in a server connection.

Table 9-65. RML_ENVIRONMENTS view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
SERVER_NT_DOMAIN	VARCHAR2(80)	(If SERVER_CLASS = 'Windows Hosts':) Windows domain to use in a server connection.
SERVER_CONNECT_ PROTOCOL	VARCHAR2(200)	Server shell connection protocol.
SERVER_TRANSFER_ PROTOCOL	VARCHAR2(200)	Server file transfer protocol.
SERVER_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username to use in a server connection.
SERVER_ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is the client enabled? (Y/N).
CLIENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	Hostname of the client.
CLIENT_CLASS	VARCHAR2(80)	Client machine class.
CLIENT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(240)	Client machine type.
CLIENT_BASE_PATH	VARCHAR2(80)	Base path to use in a client connection.
CLIENT_NT_DOMAIN	VARCHAR2(80)	(If CLIENT_CLASS = 'Windows Hosts':) Windows domain to use in a client connection.
CLIENT_CONNECT_ PROTOCOL	VARCHAR2(200)	Client shell connection protocol.
CLIENT_TRANSFER_ PROTOCOL	VARCHAR2(200)	Client file transfer protocol.
CLIENT_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username to use in a client connection.
CLIENT_ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is the client enabled? (Y/N).
DB_TYPE	VARCHAR2(200)	Database type.
ORACLE_DB_SID	VARCHAR2(30)	(If DB_TYPE = 'Oracle Server':) Oracle SID for the database.
ORACLE_CONNECT_ STRING	VARCHAR2(30)	(If DB_TYPE = 'Oracle Server':) Oracle database connection string.
MSSQL_DB_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	(If DB_TYPE = 'SQL Server':) Microsoft SQL Server database name.
DB_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username to use in a DB connection.
DB_LINK	VARCHAR2(130)	Name of DB link to the database.
DB_SERVER_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	Hostname of the database server computer.
DB_SERVER_PORT_NUM	NUMBER	Port # for socket database connections.

Table 9-65. RML_ENVIRONMENTS view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
DB_VERSION	VARCHAR2(40)	Database version.
DB_ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is the database enabled? (Y/N).
Environment Global User Data	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each environment global user data field. Column name is the user data field token name.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	date environment was created.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user who created this environment.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Date environment was last updated.
ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for this environment.

RML_LOOKUP_VALUES

Contains all of the static values used in validations for Mercury IT Governance Center products. Each row includes a code and a meaning for that code.

Usage

Mercury IT Governance Center products track lookups by their code internally, and use the meaning to display a meaningful message to the user.

Sample Query

Report designers might need to use the view RML_LOOKUP_VALUES to query a meaningful list of values for field validations in their custom reports. Simple queries from this view can achieve this, such as the following (in this case, to get a list of types of patches, to limit the report runner's choices when kicking off a report that has a field for the patch type):

```
SELECT lookup_value
FROM   rml_lookup_values
WHERE  lookup_type = 'PATCH_TYPES'
```

For customer-defined validations, the value of the LOOKUP_TYPE column matches the corresponding validation name.

Columns

Table 9-66. RML_LOOKUP_VALUES view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
LOOKUP_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Lookup type.
LOOKUP_VALUE	VARCHAR2(80)	Visible value for this lookup type.
LOOKUP_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Internal code for this lookup type.
LOOKUP_SEQ	NUMBER	Sequence number of this value in a list.
LOOKUP_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of lookup value.
DEFAULT_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this the default value? (Y/N).
USER_MAINTAINABLE_ FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this value editable? (Y/N).
ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is this value enabled? (Y/N).
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that created this lookup value.

Table 9-66. RML_LOOKUP_VALUES view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Date this lookup value was created.
LAST_UPDATED_BY_ USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user that last updated this lookup value.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Date this lookup value was last updated.

RML_SECURITY_GROUPS

Information about security group configurations.

Usage

In some cases a report designer might need to include security group information in a report, and can join the SECURITY_GROUP_ID column in this view with the same column in other views that reference security groups (for example, MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_GROUPS).

The RML_SECURITY_GROUPS view has columns for the main security group configuration fields present on the security group detail window in the Workbench, and also includes a column for each security group user data field defined in the system.

Sample Query1

If the system has two security group user data fields defined, this view will contain two respective columns that use the user data fields' token names as view column names.

If these two user data fields have tokens DEPARTMENT and GROUP_MANAGER, then the RML_SECURITY_GROUPS view would contain two columns with these names:

```
SQL> desc mwfl_workflows
```

Results1

```
 Name                            Null?    Type
 ------------------------------- -------- ----
 SECURITY_GROUP_NAME             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(80)
 SECURITY_GROUP_DESCRIPTION      NOT NULL VARCHAR2(240)
   :
 ENABLED_FLAG                    NOT NULL VARCHAR2(1)
 DEPARTMENT                               VARCHAR2(200)
 GROUP_MANAGER                            VARCHAR2(200)
 CREATED_BY_USERNAME             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
 CREATION_DATE                   NOT NULL DATE
   :
```

Sample Query2

Suppose a report is needed that takes a department as input from the user running the report, and shows the details of all open release distributions that security groups in the given department have authority to act on.

Consider an SQL statement such as the following (DEPARTMENT is a security group user data column):

```
SELECT sg.department                              DEPARTMENT,
       da.release_name                            RELEASE_NAME,
       da.distribution_name                      DISTRIBUTION_NAME,
       da.dist_workflow_step_label || ': ' || da.action_name
                                                  ELIGIBLE_STEP,
       da.duration                                DAYS_ELIGIBLE
FROM   rml_security_groups sg,
       mwfl_step_security_groups ssg,
       mrel_distribution_actions da
WHERE  da.status_type = 'ELIGIBLE'
AND    da.workflow_step_id = ssg.workflow_step_id
AND    ssg.security_group_id = sg.security_group_id
ORDER BY 1,2,3,4;
```

The key column SECURITY_GROUP_ID joins with the view MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_GROUPS.

Columns

Table 9-67. RML_SECURITY_GROUPS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
SECURITY_GROUP_NAME	VARCHAR2(40)	Security group name.
SECURITY_GROUP_ DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of security group.
RESTRICT_WF_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Always restrict new workflows from this security group? (Y/N).
RESTRICT_APPCODE_ FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Always restrict new app codes from this security group? (Y/N).
ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is the security group enabled? (Y/N).
Security Group Global User Data	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each security group global user data field. Column name is the user data field token name.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Date this group was created.

Table 9-67. RML_SECURITY_GROUPS view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Mercury IT Governance Center user that created this group.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Date this group was last updated.
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for this group record.

RML_USERS

Contains information about user configurations.

Usage

In some cases a report designer might need to include user information in a report, and can join the USER_ID column in this view with the same column in other views that reference individual users (for example, RML_RESOURCE_ACTIVITY).

The RML_USERS view has columns for the main user configuration fields present on the user detail window in the Workbench, and also includes a column for each user's user data field defined in the system.

Sample Query

For example, if the system has three user data fields defined, this view will contain three columns that use the user data fields' token names as view column names. If these three user data fields have tokens PAGER_NUM, CELL_PHONE_NUM, and HOME_PHONE_NUM, then the RML_USERS view would contain three columns with these names:

```
SQL> desc mwfl_workflows
```

Results

```
 Name                            Null?    Type
 ------------------------------- -------- ----
 USERNAME                        NOT NULL VARCHAR2(80)
 ENABLED_FLAG                    NOT NULL VARCHAR2(1)
   :
 COMPANY                                  VARCHAR2(30)
 PAGER_NUM                                VARCHAR2(200)
 CELL_PHONE_NUM                           VARCHAR2(200)
 HOME_PHONE_NUM                           VARCHAR2(200)
 CREATION_DATE                   NOT NULL DATE
 CREATED_BY_USERNAME             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
   :
```

Columns

Table 9-68. RML_USERS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user.
ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	Is the user enabled? (Y/N).
PASSWORD_EXPIRATION_DAYS	NUMBER	Days until password expires.
PASSWORD_EXPIRATION_DATE	DATE	Date on which password expires.
EMAIL_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(80)	Email address of user.
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	User's first name.
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	User's last name.
START_DATE	DATE	Date on which user becomes active.
END_DATE	DATE	Date on which user is deactivated.
DEFAULT_ACCELERATOR	VARCHAR2(80)	User's default Extension context.
AUTHENTICATION_MODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Authentication mode for user.
COMPANY	VARCHAR2(30)	User's associated company.
User Global User Data	VARCHAR2(200)	One column for each user global user data field. Column name is the user data field token name.
CREATION_DATE	DATE	Date this user was created.
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Mercury IT Governance Center user that created this user.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	Date this user was last updated.
USER_ID	NUMBER	Internal identifier for this user record.
CALENDAR_ID		ID of the calendar used for scheduling this project.
REGIONAL_CALENDAR_ID		ID of the user's regional base calendar.
REGIONAL_CALENDAR_NAME		Name of the user's regional base calendar.

Table 9-68. RML_USERS view column definitions [continued]

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
REGION_ID		ID of the region specified for the user.
REGION_NAME		Name of the region specified for the user.

Additional Resources

These views are useful to report designers. For example, RML_USER_ACCESS_GRANTS provides security information about the levels of access granted to Mercury IT Governance users. KRML_CALENDAR_DAYS is a utility table that contains daily date records.

KCRT_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V

Used to enforce request participant security in the data presented in reports.

Usage

A query of KCRT_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V will return the requests in Demand Management in which a particular Mercury IT Governance Center user is a participant. This view can be joined into report queries to check whether the user running the report is a participant of requests that are enforcing participant-only viewing restriction.

Sample Query

Consider a report that is to return the description of open requests in Demand Management. To restrict reported information to only those requests in which the user running the report is a participant, the so that it requires a valid username as an input field.

The methodology and support for this type of report input will vary between reporting systems. Consult the documentation for the reporting system you are using for specific instructions.

Assuming the input username was available as REPORT_USER, you can include the following SQL fragment in the report query:

```
...
FROM   kcrt_participant_check_v kpc
WHERE  kpc.username = REPORT_USER
AND    kpc.request_id = ...
 ...
```

Including this fragment in the full SQL statement might look as follows (with an example username of fjohnson):

```
SELECT r.request_id,
       r.request_status,
       r.request_description
```

```
FROM   mreq_requests r,
       kcrt_participant_check_v kpc
WHERE  r.request_status not in ('Cancelled','Closed')
AND    kpc.username = 'fjohnson'
AND    kpc.request_id = r.request_id;
```

If a request type does not enforce request participant security, then all requests of this request type will be returned by KCRT_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V as viewable.

Columns

Table 9-69. KCRT_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user.
REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the request that this user is a participant of.
USER_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the Mercury IT Governance Center user.
USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of the Mercury IT Governance Center user.
REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the request that this user is a participant of.
USER_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the Mercury IT Governance Center user.
USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user.
REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the request that this user is a participant of.

KDLV_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V

Used to enforce package participant security in the data presented in reports.

Usage

A query of KDLV_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V will return the packages in Change Management of which a particular user is a participant. This view can be joined into report queries to check whether the user running the report is a participant of packages that are enforcing participant-only viewing restriction.

Sample Query

As a simple example, consider a report that is to return the description of open packages in Change Management. To restrict reported information to only those packages that the user running the report is a participant of, you must design the report so that it requires a valid username as an input field.

The methodology and support for this type of report input will vary between reporting systems. Consult the documentation for the reporting system you are using for specific instructions.

Sample Query

Assuming the input username is available as REPORT_USER, include the following SQL fragment in the report query:

```
...
FROM   kdlv_participant_check_v kpc
WHERE  kpc.username = REPORT_USER
AND    kpc.package_id = ...
 ...
```

Including this fragment in the full SQL statement might look as follows (with an example username of fjohnson):

```
SELECT p.package_id,
       p.package_status
       p.package_description
FROM   mpkg_packages p,
       kdlv_participant_check_v kpc
WHERE  p.package_status not like 'Closed%'
AND    kpc.username = 'fjohnson'
AND    kpc.package_id = p.package_id;
```

If a Change Management workflow does not enforce package participant security, then all packages using this workflow will be returned by KDLV_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V as viewable.

Columns

Table 9-70. KDLV_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user.
REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the request that this user is a participant of.
USER_ID	NUMBER	Internal ID of the Mercury IT Governance Center user.

KRML_CALENDAR_DAYS and KRML_CALENDAR_MONTHS

These tables, included in the RML, contain sequential dates. KRML_CALENDAR_DAYS contains a record for every day from January 1, 1998, to mid-2011. KRML_CALENDAR_MONTHS contains a record for every month from January 1998 to mid-2011.

Usage

These tables can be used to provide a date for organizing and grouping the results of queries.

Sample Query

Suppose that a report needs to contain summary information for the number of errors for step 2 in the FIN dev-test-prod workflow, broken down by month. The calendar table KRML_CALENDAR_MONTHS can be used to provide the month-by-month breakdown to join with the ACTIVITY_DATE column in the view MWFL_STEP_ACTIVITIES:

```
SELECT m.calendar_month MONTH,
       sum(sa.error)    NUM_ERRORS
FROM   krml_calendar_months m,
       mwfl_step_activities sa
WHERE  sa.workflow = 'FIN dev-test-prod'
AND    sa.workflow_step_number = 2
AND    sa.activity_date >= m.start_date
AND    sa.activity_date < m.end_date
GROUP BY m.calendar_month
ORDER BY 1;
```

Note the comparison of ACTIVITY_DATE to the START_DATE and END_DATE of the calendar month. This can be very useful for grouping discrete activity dates into aggregate time buckets.

Columns

Table 9-71. KRML_CALENDAR_DAYS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
CALENDAR_DATE	DATE	A calendar date.
CALENDAR_MONTH	DATE	Date of the first day of the month containing the calendar date.
CALENDAR_YEAR	DATE	Date of the first day of the year containing the calendar date.

Table 9-72. KRML_CALENDAR_MONTHS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
CALENDAR_MONTH	DATE	Date of the first day of a calendar month.
START_DATE	DATE	Date the calendar month started.
END_DATE	DATE	Date the calendar month ended.

RML_USER_ACCESS_GRANTS

Allows report designers to enforce access security in the data presented in reports. A query of RML_USER_ACCESS_GRANTS will return the access grants available for a particular Mercury IT Governance Center user.

Usage

This view can be included in report queries to check for certain access grants for the user running the report.

Sample Query

Consider a report that is to return information about in-progress release distributions in Change Management. If you want to restrict reported information to only those Mercury IT Governance Center users that have either Change Management: View Releases or Change Management: Edit Releases access grants, you must first design the report so that it takes a valid Mercury IT Governance Center username as input.

The methodology and support for this type of report input will vary between reporting systems. Consult the documentation for the reporting system you are using for specific instructions.

Supposing the input username was available as REPORT_USER, you can include the following SQL fragment in a query:

```
...
WHERE exists (select 1
from rml_user_access_grants
where username = 'REPORT_USER'
and access_grant_name in ('Change Management: View Release',
'Change Management: Edit Release'))
AND ...
```

Including this fragment in the full SQL statement might look as follows (with an example Mercury IT Governance Center username of fjohnson):

```
SELECT r.release_name RELEASE,
r.release_status REL_STATUS,
d.distribution_name DIST,
d.dist_status DIST_STATUS
FROM mrel_distributions d,
mrel_releases r
WHERE exists (select 1
from rml_user_access_grants
where username = 'REPORT_USER'
and access_grant_name in ('Change Management: View Release',
'Change Management: Edit Release'))
AND r.release_id = d.release_id
ORDER BY r.release_name, d.distribution_name;
```

Columns

Table 9-73. KRML_USER_ACCESS_GRANTS view column definitions

Column Name	Data Type	Definition
USERNAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Username of Mercury IT Governance Center user.
USER_ID	NUMBER	Identification number of the user.
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	First name of Mercury IT Governance Center user.
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	Last name of Mercury IT Governance Center user.
ACCESS_GRANT_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of access grant possessed by this user.

Appendix

A

Reports by Category

In This Appendix:

Overview of Report Categories

Reports available through the Mercury IT Governance Center standard interface are listed (by category) and described in the following sections.

Another type of report in Mercury IT Governance Center (not discussed in this document) are server reports, which are submitted and viewed from the Workbench interface, For information about server reports, see the *System Administration Guide and Reference*.

Administrative Reports

The administrative reports (listed in *Table A-1*) are available to users with an administration license.

Table A-1. Administrative reports

Report	Definition
Contact Synchronization	Provides an interface for checking whether Mercury Demand Management contacts are properly defined. This report is also in the Resource category.
Environment Comparison	Helps audit environment definitions when different environments (for example, development and production) are similar to each other.
Environment Detail	Lists the detailed definitions of a given environment or group of environments, the major attributes of the environments, and the attributes of applications tied to the environments.
Environment Group Detail	Contains detailed information about specified environment groups.
Import Requests	Imports requests into Demand Management request tables, moves the requests to the appropriate status, and reports on the results of the execution. For more information about this report, see the *Open Interface Guide and Reference*.

Table A-1. Administrative reports [continued]

Report	Definition
Import Users	Imports data from the user interface tables or an LDAP server. For more information about this report, see the *Open Interface Guide and Reference*.
Lookup Types	Provides information about one or more lookups.
Notification History	Provides information about notifications that have been sent or are pending.
Object Type Detail	Lists all parameters and commands associated with a given object type.
Portlet Detail	Provides information about a portlet or range of portlets.
RCS Check In	Template of a report used to check files into the RCS repository (if the RCS file management system is being used).
RCS Check Out	Template of a report used to check files out of the RCS repository (if the RCS file management system is being used).
Report Type Detail	Provides information about report type definitions.
Request Header Type Detail	Lists detailed definitional information for request header types.
Request Type Detail	Lists detailed definitional information for request types.
Run Field Security Denormalization	Runs field level security-related denormalization tasks for particular entities.
Run ITG Organization Unit Interface	Imports data from the organization unit interface tables or an LDAP server. For more information about this report, see the *Open Interface Guide and Reference*.
Run ITG Package Interface	Validates and loads package data from the package open interface tables into the standard Mercury Change Management data model. For more information about this report, see the *Open Interface Guide and Reference*.
Run Workflow Transaction Interface	Validates and runs workflow transactions based on data in the workflow open interface tables. For more information about this report, see the *Open Interface Guide and Reference*.
Security Group Detail	Lists definitional information for one or more security groups.

Table A-1. Administrative reports [continued]

Report	Definition
Special Command Detail	Provides details for a command (special command) or a range of commands.
Synchronize Meta Layer	Assesses or synchronizes the RML (Reporting Meta Layer).
User Data Detail	Displays the definition of custom user data field (for example, fields on entities like packages, requests, workflows, and security groups).
User Detail	Lists the users who have been defined in the Mercury IT Governance system, as well as the security groups attached to each user. This report is also in the Resource category.
Validations	Provides information about the various custom validations that have been entered into the system as well as those that are standard with Mercury IT Governance Center products.
Workflow Detail	Provides detailed definitional information about specific workflows or sets of workflows.
Workflow Statistics	Given a date range and a workflow (or a range of workflows), this report provides statistical information regarding workflow usage.

For More Information

Unless otherwise indicated in *Table A-1*, see Chapter 3, *Administrative Reports*, on page 45 for more information about Administrative reports.

Change Management Reports

The Change Management reports (listed in *Table A-2*) are available to users with a Mercury Change Management application license.

Table A-2. Change Management reports

Report	Definition
Compare Custom Database Setup	Runs custom database comparisons.
Compare Filesystem Environment	Compares the files and file structures of two machines.
Compare MS SQL Server 7 Environments	Compares the data model of two SQL Server Version 7 databases.
Compare Oracle Environments	Compares the data model of two Oracle schemas.
Distribution Detail	Lists the contents and results of a distribution.
Environment Comparison by Objects Migrated	Given two environments, this report looks at the history of all the objects migrated into each environment (using Mercury Change Management) and lists any differences.
Environments/Objects Detail	Lists objects that have been migrated into a given environment or set of environments.
Object History	Provides a workflow step transaction history for packages.
Objects/Environments Detail	Lists objects that have been migrated into a given environment or a set of environments.
Package Details	Returns details about a given package.
Package History	Lists the complete workflow history of a given package.
Package Impact Analysis	Lists three separate sections for analysis: • Other packages that contain common objects with a given package • Objects that have migrated alongside one or more of the objects being migrated on the given package but are not included in the given package • Recent migrations for each object in the package, showing where changes to the given objects have recently been deployed
Packages Pending	Lists: • Open packages with pending activity • Details about each package • Pending work for a group of users

Table A-2. Change Management reports [continued]

Report	Definition
Release Detail	Lists requests, packages and distributions associated with a release.
Release Notes	Shows all of the requests and packages in a release as well as their associations.

For More Information

For more information about Change Management reports, see Chapter 4, *Change Management Reports*, on page 81.

Demand Management Reports

The Demand Management reports (listed in *Table A-3*) are available to users with a Mercury Demand Management application license.

Table A-3. Demand Management reports

Report	Definition
Contact Detail	Queries the contacts already entered in the Demand Management system that are available for entering and updating requests.
DEM Demand Creation History	Shows the history of demand creation for a specified demand set.
DEM Historical SLA Violation	Shown the history of SLA violations for a specified demand set.
DEM Satisfied Demand History	Shows the history of demand that has been satisfied for a specified demand set.
Request Detail	Provides information about requests using a number of selection criteria.
Request Detail (Filter by Custom Fields)	Similar to the Request Detail report except that requests can be filtered by values in custom fields.
Request History	Lists the complete workflow and field change history for each selected request.
Request Quick View	Lists a quick summary of open and closed requests, breaking down the requests by priority.
Request Summary	Displays the total counts for groups of requests matching the selection criteria.
Request Summary (Filter by Custom Fields)	Similar to the Request Summary report except that requests can be filtered by values in custom fields.
Resource Load by Priority	Lists all open requests assigned to different users. This report is also in the Resource category.

For More Information

For more information about Demand Management reports, see Chapter 5, *Demand Management Reports*, on page 111.

Financial Management Reports

The Financial Management reports (listed in *Table A-4*) are available to users with a Mercury Time Management application license.

Table A-4. Financial Management reports

Report	Definition
Actual Time/Cost Summary	Summarizes actual time information entered in non-cancelled time sheets and the calculated charge dollar totals for each grouping. This report is also in the Time Management category.
Project Cost Breakdown	Shows the costs for a project, and the activities with which the costs are associated. This report is also in the Project Management category.
Project Cost Details	Shows the cost details for select projects, grouped by labor/non-labor or operating categorizations. This report is also in the Project Management category.

For More Information

For more information about Financial Management reports, see:

- Chapter 6, *Project Management Reports*, on page 137
- Chapter 7, *Time Management Reports*, on page 159

Portfolio Management Reports

The Portfolio Management reports are available to users with a Mercury Portfolio Management application license.

There are currently no Mercury-supplied reports in this category, but you can create your own custom reports, if you like.

Program Management Reports

The Program Management reports are available to users with a Mercury Program Management application license.

There are currently no Mercury-supplied reports in this category, but you can create your own custom reports, if you like.

Project Management Reports

The Project Management reports (listed in *Table A-5*) are available to users with a Mercury Project Management application license.

Table A-5. Project Management reports

Report	Definition
Project Cost Breakdown	Shows the costs for a project, and the activities with which the costs are associated. Totals include both labor and non-labor costs. This report is also in the Financial Management category.
Project Cost Details	Shows the cost details for select projects, grouped by labor/non-labor or operating categorizations. This report is also in the Financial Management category.
Project Critical Path	Displays the tasks that are on a project's critical path.
Project Custom Detail	Generated in HTML table format, showing only the columns that are selected from the header fields and custom fields based on the selected project.
Project Detail	Queries projects by their header fields.
Project Detail (Filter by Custom Fields)	Queries projects by their header fields. You can filter the query using the project's custom fields.
Project Exception Detail	Lists task details for tasks that have violated user-defined exception rules.
Project Resource	Lists all resources working on a given project and the tasks on which they are working. This report is also in the Resource category.
Project Schedule Change	Compares a project plan with a baseline, or a baseline to another baseline.
Project Status Detail	Summarizes project statuses of selected projects and tasks.
Project Summary	Displays all projects that meet the criteria selected in the header fields.
Project Task Assignment	Shows assignment information for a user or a group of users. This report is also in the Resource category.
Project Template Detail	Lists the parameters and parameter details for project templates.

For More Information

For more information about Project Management reports, see Chapter 6, *Project Management Reports*, on page 137.

Resource Management Reports

The Resource Management reports (listed in *Table A-6*) are available to users with the licenses indicated in the definition column in the table.

Table A-6. Resource Management reports

Report	Definition
Contact Synchronization	Provides an interface for checking whether Mercury Demand Management contacts are properly defined. Available to users with an administration license. This report is also in the Administrative category.
Project Resource	Lists all resources working on a given project and the tasks on which they are working. Available to users with a Mercury Project Management license.
Project Task Assignment	Shows assignment information for a user or a group of users. Available to users with a Mercury Project Management license.
Resource Load by Priority	Lists open requests assigned to different users. Available to users with a Mercury Demand Management license.
User Detail	Lists the users who have been defined in the Mercury IT Governance system, as well as the security groups attached to each user. This report is available to users with any application license. This report is also in the Administration category.
Work Allocation Details	Shows much of the same information shown on the Work Allocation definition page—for example, allocation work item information, budget and actuals to date, charge code allocations, and resource restrictions. Available to users with a Mercury Time Management application license. This report is also in the Time Management category.

For More Information

For more information about Resource Management reports, see:

- Chapter 3, *Administrative Reports*, on page 45
- Chapter 5, *Demand Management Reports*, on page 111
- Chapter 6, *Project Management Reports*, on page 137
- Chapter 7, *Time Management Reports*, on page 159

Time Management Reports

The Time Management reports (listed in *Table A-7*) are available to users with a Mercury Time Management application license.

Table A-7. Time Management reports

Report	Definition
Actual Time/Cost Summary	Summarizes actual time information entered in non-cancelled time sheets and the calculated charge dollar totals for each grouping.
Actual Time Summary	Summarizes actual time information entered in non-cancelled time sheets.
Time Sheet Details	Summarizes multiple time sheets displays their details.
Time Sheet Summary	Summarizes time information entered in non-cancelled time sheets.
Work Allocation Details	Shows much of the same information shown on the Work Allocation definition page—for example, allocation work item information, budget and actuals to date, charge code allocations, and resource restrictions. This report is also in the Resource category.

For More Information

For more information about Time Management reports, see Chapter 7, *Time Management Reports*, on page 159.

Extension Reports

The Extension reports listed in the following sections are available for three of the Mercury Change Management Extensions:

- Mercury Change Management Extension for Oracle E-Business Suite
- Mercury Change Management Extension for PeopleSoft Enterprise
- Mercury Change Management Extension for SAP® Solutions
- Mercury Change Management Extension for Siebel eBusiness Applications

Mercury Change Management Extension for Oracle E-Business Suite

The Extension reports listed in *Table A-8* are available only to customers who have purchased Mercury Change Management Extension for Oracle E-Business Suite.

Table A-8. Extension for Oracle E-Business Suite reports

Report	Definition
OraApps Apps Issues Detail	For the OraApps Application Issue request type, provides information similar to the Request Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) Report in Mercury Demand Management.
OraApps Apps Issues Summary	For the OraApps Application Issue request type, provides information similar to the Request Summary (Filter by Custom Fields) Report in Mercury Demand Management.
OraApps Critical Requests Summary	Lists a summary of Extension-related requests with Critical priority, similar to the Request Quick View Report in Mercury Demand Management.
OraApps IT Demand Summary	Lists a summary of selected Extension-related requests, similar to the Request Summary Report in Mercury Demand Management.
OraApps Ready Task List	Lists Oracle project tasks that are in the Ready state, similar to the Project Task Assignment Report in Mercury Project Management.
OraApps Unassigned Ready Tasks	Lists Oracle project tasks that are in the Ready state but are not yet assigned.

Table A-8. Extension for Oracle E-Business Suite reports [continued]

Report	Definition
Patch-Related Reports	
OraApps Patch Analysis	Lists details of selected patches. Similar to the OraApps Patch Detail Report but does not allow loading of patch data.
OraApps Patch Detail	Lists details of selected patches or loads patch data for unapplied patches.
Patch Application Comparison	Lists Oracle patches migrated to or applied to up to six different environments, similar to the Environment Comparison by Objects Migrated Report in Mercury Change Management.
Patches Applied to an Environment	Lists Oracle patches migrated to or applied to a specific environment, similar to the Environment/Objects Detail Report in Mercury Change Management.
Pending Patches	Lists package lines for Oracle patches that are waiting at a migration step. This functionality is an Oracle-specific subset of the Packages Pending Report in Mercury Change Management.

For More Information

For more information about these reports, see the *Mercury Change Management Extension for Oracle E-Business Suite Guide*.

Mercury Change Management Extension for PeopleSoft Enterprise

The Extension reports listed in *Table A-9* are available only to customers who have purchased Mercury Change Management Extension for PeopleSoft Enterprise.

Table A-9. Extension for PeopleSoft Enterprise reports

Report	Definition
PeopleSoft Compare Custom Database Setup	Provides custom database comparisons of PeopleSoft databases.
PeopleSoft Comparison	Provides a comparison of the contents of two PeopleSoft instances.
PeopleSoft Customized Objects	Provides information about PeopleSoft customized entities.
PeopleSoft File Comparison	Provides information about PeopleSoft file comparisons.
PeopleSoft Object Customization Detail	Provides information about PeopleSoft entity customizations.
PeopleSoft Object Migrations	Lists migrations that were executed using any of the PeopleSoft object types.
PeopleSoft Patches Applied to an Environment	Lists patches that were applied to a specific environment.
PeopleSoft Project Migration Impact Analysis	Lists packages that were applied to a specific environment, along with the projects impacted by these packages.
PeopleSoft Request Detail	Lists details of requests that use PeopleSoft request types, based on criteria you specify.
PeopleSoft Version Control - Baseline	Baseline version control for PeopleSoft entities.
PeopleSoft Version Control - Break Lock	Breaks a lock set by PeopleSoft version control.
PeopleSoft Version Control - Check In	Checks a file into PeopleSoft version control.
PeopleSoft Version Control - Check Out	Check a file out of PeopleSoft version control

For More Information

For more information about these reports, see the *Mercury Change Management Extension for PeopleSoft Enterprise Guide*.

Mercury Change Management Extension for SAP® Solutions

The Extension reports listed in *Table A-10* are available only to customers who have purchased Mercury Change Management Extension for SAP® Solutions.

Table A-10. Extension for SAP® Solutions reports

Report	Definition
SAP Request Detail	Lists details of requests that use SAP® request types, based on criteria you specify.
SAP Transport Migration	Lists all the environments to which transports have been migrated and shows all the actions for a transport: Export, Add to Buffer, Import.

For More Information

For more information about these reports, see the *Mercury Change Management Extension for SAP® Solutions Guide*.

Mercury Change Management Extension for Siebel eBusiness Applications

The Extension reports listed in *Table A-11* are available only to customers who have purchased Mercury Change Management Extension for Siebel eBusiness Applications.

Table A-11. Extension for Siebel eBusiness Applications reports

Report	Definition
Siebel Object Migrations	Lists migrations that were executed using any of the Siebel object types.
Siebel Request Detail Report	Lists details of requests that use Siebel request types, based on criteria you specify.

For More Information

For more information about these reports, see the *Mercury Change Management Extension for Siebel eBusiness Applications Guide*.

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