KINTANA™

Kintana Reports

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Kintana, Inc.
1314 Chesapeake Terrace, Sunnyvale, California 94089
Telephone: (408) 543-4400
Fax: (408) 752-8460
http://www.kintana.com

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Kintana Reports run from report types provided with Kintana. Custom reports can also be built using RML views with external reporting tools.

The Kintana Reports guide:

- Covers how to run Kintana Reports
- Details all Kintana Reports
- Discusses the Reporting Meta Layer used in reporting

How to use this guide

This document provides details for running Kintana Reports and covers the following topics:

- *Chapter 2 -* "Running Kintana Reports"

  This chapter discusses the Reports available in Kintana, and provides the procedures for running Kintana Reports using the Kintana HTML interface and the Kintana Workbench interface.

- *Chapter 3 -* "Kintana Standard Reports"

  This chapter provides details on all Kintana Standard Reports that are available in all Kintana products.

- *Chapter 4 -* "Kintana Create Reports"

  This chapter provides details on all Kintana Reports that are available specifically in Kintana Create.

- *Chapter 5 -* "Kintana Deliver Reports"

This chapter provides details on all Kintana Reports that are available specifically in Kintana Deliver.

- *Chapter 6 -* "Kintana Drive Reports"

  This chapter provides details on all Kintana Reports that are available specifically in Kintana Drive.

- *Chapter 7 -* "Reporting Meta Layer"

  This chapter describes the procedures for setting up and using the Reporting Meta Layer.

- *Appendix A*

  This appendix details the views provided with the Reporting Meta Layer.

Who should read this guide

This document provides details for running Kintana Reports. This guide is used primarily by:

- Kintana Workbench interface users who run and configure Kintana Reports
- Kintana HTML interface users who run Kintana Reports
- Kintana administrators who need to set up and use the Reporting Meta Layer

Additional Resources

Kintana provides the following additional resources to help you successfully implement, configure, maintain and fully utilize your Kintana installation:

- *Kintana Documentation*
- *Kintana Services*
- *Kintana Education*
- *Kintana Support*

Kintana Documentation

Kintana product documentation is linked from the Kintana Library page. This page is accessed by:

- Selecting **HELP > KINTANA LIBRARY** from the Kintana Workbench menu.
- Selecting **HELP > CONTENTS AND INDEX** from the menu bar on the HTML interface. You can then click the **KINTANA LIBRARY** link to load the full list of product documents.

Kintana organizes their documents into a number of user-based categories. The following section defines the document categories and lists the documents currently available in each category.

- *Kintana Business Application Guides*
- *User Guides*
- *Kintana Application Reference Guides*
- *Kintana Instance Administration Guides*
- *External System Integration Guides:*
- *Kintana Solution Guides*
- *Kintana Accelerator Guides*

Kintana Business Application Guides

Provides instructions for modeling your business processes in Kintana. These documents contain process overviews, implementation instructions, and detailed examples.

- Configuring a Request Resolution System (Create)
- Configuring a Deployment and Distribution System (Deliver)
- Configuring a Release Management System
- Configuring the Kintana Dashboard
- Managing Your Resources with Kintana
- Kintana Reports

User Guides

Provides end-user instructions for using the Kintana products. These documents contain comprehensive processing instructions.

- Processing Packages (Deliver) User Guide
- Processing Requests (Create) User Guide
- Processing Projects (Drive) User Guide
- Kintana Reports
- Navigating the Kintana Workbench:
  Provides an overview of using the Kintana Workbench
- Navigating Kintana:
  Provides an overview of using the Kintana (HTML) interface

Kintana Application Reference Guides

Provides detailed reference information on other screen groups in the Kintana Workbench. Also provides overviews of Kintana's command usage and security model.

- Workbench Reference: Deliver
- Workbench Reference: Configuration
- Reference: Using Commands in Kintana
- Reference: Kintana Security Model
- Workbench Reference: Create
- Workbench Reference: Dashboard
- Workbench Reference: Sys Admin
- Workbench Reference: Drive
- Workbench Reference: Environments

Kintana Instance Administration Guides

Provides instructions for administrating the Kintana instances at your site. These documents include information on user licensing and archiving your Kintana configuration data.

- Kintana Migration
- Kintana Licensing and Security Model

External System Integration Guides:

Provides information on how to use Kintana's open interface (API) to access data in other systems. Also discusses Kintana's Reporting meta-layer which can be used by third party reporting tools to access and report on Kintana data.

- Kintana Open Interface
- Kintana Reporting Meta-Layer

Kintana Solution Guides

Provides information on how to configure and use functionality associated with the Kintana Solutions. Each Kintana Solution provides a User Guide for instructions on end-use and a Configuration Guide for instructions on installing and configuring the Solution.

Kintana Accelerator Guides

Provides information on how to configure and use the functionality associated with each Kintana Accelerator. Kintana Accelerator documents are only provided to customers who have purchased a site-license for that Accelerator.

Kintana provides documentation updates in the Download Center section of the Kintana Web site (http://www.kintana.com/support/download/download_center.htm).

A username and password is required to access the Download Center. These were given to your Kintana administrator at the time of product purchase. Contact your administrator for information on Kintana documentation or software updates.

Kintana Services

Kintana is a strategic partner to its clients, assisting them in all aspects of implementing a Kintana technology chain - from pilot project to full implementation, education, project turnover, and ongoing support. Our Total Services Model tailors solution and service delivery to specific customer needs, while drawing on our own knowledgebank and best practices repository. Learn more about Kintana Services from our Web site:

http://www.kintana.com/services/services.shtml

Kintana Education

Kintana has created a complete product training curriculum to help you achieve optimal results from your Kintana applications. Learn more about our Education offering from our Web site:

http://www.kintana.com/services/education/index.shtml

Kintana Support

Kintana provides web-based interactive support for all products in the Kintana product suite via Contori.

http://www.contori.com

Login to Contori to enter and track your support issue through our quick and easy resolution system. To log in to Contori you will need a valid email address at your company and a password that will be set by you when you register at Contori.

Chapter 2

Running Kintana Reports

Kintana features a pre-defined set of HTML-based reports that are accessed through a Web browser. The reports provided with Kintana allow users to view the current detailed status of their Kintana data at any point in time. Kintana's Decision Support System (DSS) reports provide users with a high level overview of their initiatives through graphical summary reports. Kintana also allows users to build their own reports.

This chapter describes the following topics related to submitting and viewing reports in Kintana:

- *Submitting a Report from the Workbench Interface*
- *Submitting a Report from the Kintana Interface*
- *Viewing Previously Submitted Reports*
- *Decision Support System (DSS) Reports*

Kintana Reports Overview

Kintana features two types of reports: standard reports and Decision Support System (DSS) reports. Kintana's standard reports output text that provides information on your specific entities or configurations. Kintana's DSS reports feature a graphical data display which helps evaluate key system and process performance. The following sections discuss each type of Kintana report and list the reports commonly used in Kintana:

- *Standard Reports*
- *Decision Support System (DSS) Reports*

Standard Reports

Kintana's standard reports output text that provides information on your specific entities or configurations. These reports can be accessed through the Kintana Workbench, and can be configured for access through the HTML interface. Details for each report, such as the description of each parameter, are in subsequent chapters of this book.

All Report Types that end with 'Report' are textual reports that list details about specific entities. Report Types that end with 'Program' perform some activity and then report on their results.

Decision Support System (DSS) Reports

Kintana's Decision Support System is a powerful extension to Kintana that provides enhanced capabilities for data analysis. The DSS Module provides valuable information on several types of metrics and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that organizations use to make more informed decisions. Examples of the data analysis capabilities include the following:

- **Bottleneck Reporting:** Identify steps within a Workflow that require the most attention due to an imbalance in resources or operational inefficiencies. View aging information to see the average time a Request has been pending some form of action.
- **Cycle-Time Reporting**: Measure Service Level Agreements and evaluate if new procedures have had an impact over time.
- **Throughput Reporting:** Measure the volume of Requests over a period of time and categorize them to determine where most of your organization's time and effort has been spent.
- **Trend & Exception Reporting:** Quickly identify trends and exceptions in summarized reports based on the transaction data captured by Kintana.

Key features of the Decision Support System include:

- Real-time graphical reporting in a Web interface.
- Access to the summarized and detailed data behind each graphical report.
- Ability to export the data in a text format that is easily imported into Excel.

Understanding the Reports

Every DSS report provides a graphical summary of transaction-level data. Many reports display data over a specified time range in buckets of time

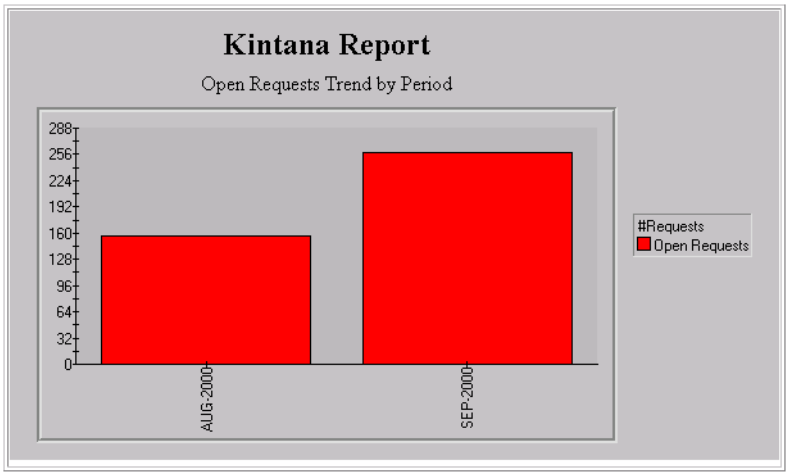
(weeks, months, or years). Others display information by Workflow or Environment. Report parameters can be specified to further refine the data retrieved by the reports.

Graphical Data Representation

Each DSS report provides a graphical representation of the data included in the report. Graphical representations provide several advantages over data presented only in a textual format.

- Trends in the data are more easily identified.
- Exceptions in the data can be quickly identified.
- Data can be summarized and more easily interpreted.

An example of graphical report output is shown in *Figure 2-1* below.



Parameters used in chart	
Parameter	**Value**
Period Type	Month
Chart Type	Bar
Start Date	01-AUG-2000
End Date	29-SEP-2000
Department	Development

Summary Data HTML File
Summary Data Text File

Last Update:*09/26/2000 16:20:09*

Figure 2-1 Sample DSS Chart

Textual Data

All of the data returned in the DSS report is also presented at the bottom of the report in a table format. Tables allow a granular look at the data returned for a particular report. A link to a text file containing this data is also included with the report. The link allows users to download a file that can easily be imported into Excel or any other application for further analysis. All of the parameters used when submitting the report are displayed.

Submitting a Report from the Workbench Interface

To submit a Report from the Kintana Workbench:

1. In the Kintana Workbench, click the appropriate screen group (**CREATE**, **DELIVER**, or **DRIVE**) and either the REPORTS or DSS REPORTS screen. The REPORT SUBMISSION WORKBENCH window opens.

2. Click **NEW REPORT** in the **QUERY** tab or **NEW** in the **RESULTS** tab. The NEW REPORT SUBMISSION window opens.

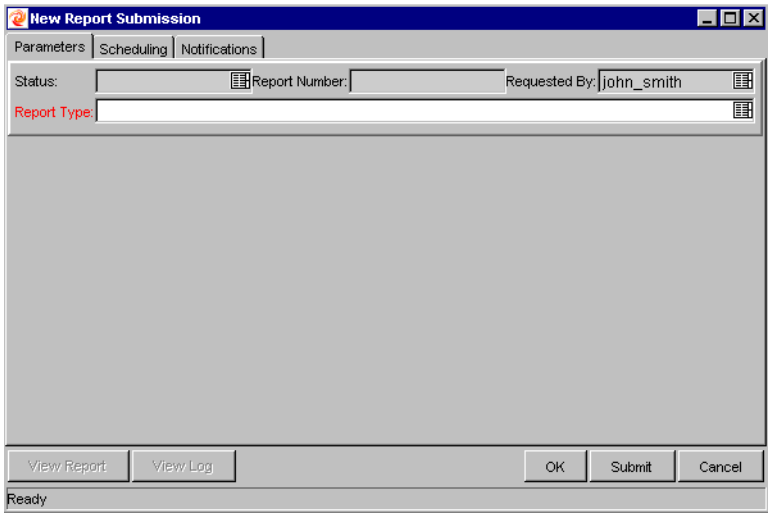
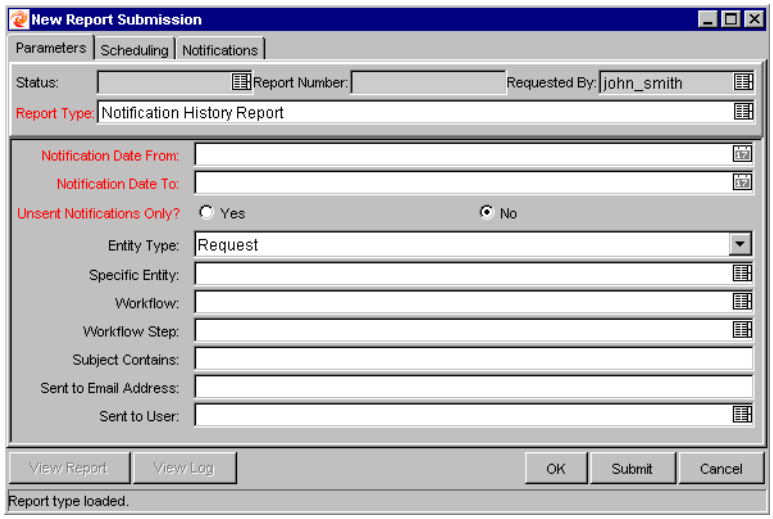


Figure 2-2 New Report Submission window

3. Select the Report Type desired from the REPORT TYPE auto-complete list.

4. Click **OK**. Report-specific parameters appear at the bottom of the tab.



5. Enter information in the required fields and any other fields you would like to use for your report.

6. (Optional) Click on the **SCHEDULING** tab and enter the time at which you would like the Report to run. If no scheduling information is entered, the report runs immediately. See *"Using the Scheduling Tab"* on page 12 for more detailed information.

7. (Optional) Enter the frequency with which you would like the report to be re-run.

8. (Optional) Click on the **NOTIFICATIONS** tab and click **NEW**. Select any users you would like informed of the Report results. For more information on adding new recipients, refer to *"Using the Notifications Tab"* on page 13.

   Click **OK**.

9. Click **SUBMIT** to run the Report.

10. When the STATUS field becomes either COMPLETED or FAILED, click **VIEW REPORT**.

    The Report output displays in your Web browser.

Note

If you do not have permission to submit a report, contact the Kintana configuration team at your site.

Using the Scheduling Tab

Use the **SCHEDULING** tab to determine when a Report runs. Reports can be run immediately or scheduled to run at a later time. Reports can also be scheduled to run periodically.

To schedule when reports will run:

1. Click the **SCHEDULING** tab.
2. Check the SCHEDULE THE REPORT check box.
3. In the EXECUTION DATE and EXECUTION TIME fields, enter the appropriate date and time to run the report.
4. To run the report periodically:
    a. Check the REPEAT PERIODICALLY check box.
    b. Use the REPEAT UNTIL DATE field to specify the date after which the Report will no longer be run.
    c. Use the REPEAT INTERVAL field to specify how frequently the report will run, based upon the time unit specified in the drop-down list following the field.

For example, to schedule a report to run every three days for one month:

1. In the REPEAT UNTIL DATE field, enter the date one month in the future.
2. In the REPEAT INTERVAL field, enter **3**.
3. In the drop-down list, select **DAYS**.

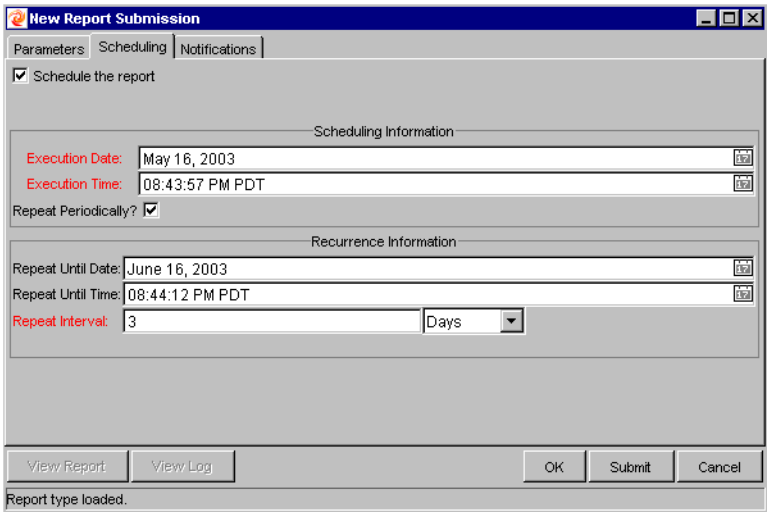


Figure 2-3 New Report Submission window Scheduling tab

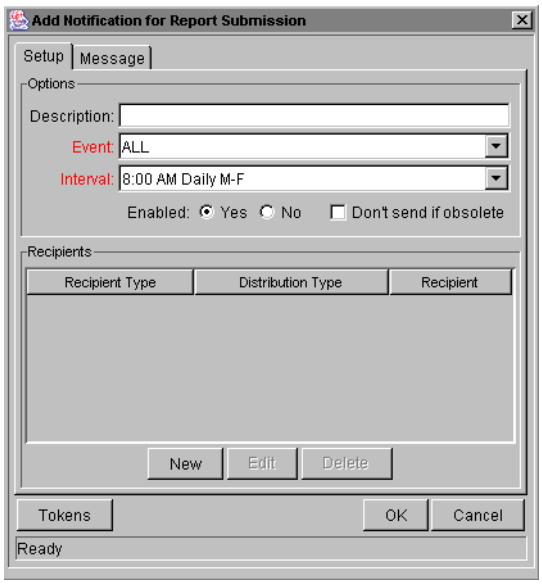
Using the Notifications Tab

Use the **NOTIFICATIONS** tab to specify recipients for the Report.

To specify recipients for the Report:

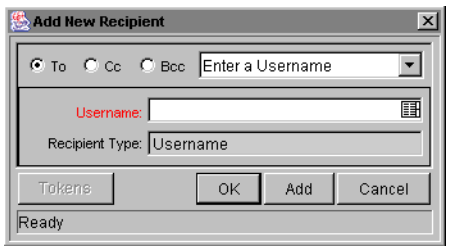
1. Click the **NOTIFICATIONS** tab.
2. Click **NEW**.

   The ADD NOTIFICATION FOR REPORT SUBMISSION window opens.



3. In the **SETUP** tab, enter information in the required fields.

4. To add a new user to the Recipients, click **NEW**. The ADD NEW RECIPIENT window opens.



5. Enter information in the required fields and click **ADD** to add the new recipient.

   a. To return to the ADD NOTIFICATION FOR REPORT SUBMISSION window, click **OK**.

   b. To return to the ADD NOTIFICATION FOR REPORT SUBMISSION window without saving any changes, click **CANCEL**.

6. (Optional) In the ADD NOTIFICATION FOR REPORT SUBMISSION dialog, use the **EDIT** and **DELETE** buttons to modify the list of recipients. To view available tokens, click **TOKEN**.

7. (Optional) To view and edit the Message Notification Template, click the **MESSAGE** tab in the ADD NOTIFICATION FOR REPORT SUBMISSION window.

8. Click **OK** to close the ADD NOTIFICATION FOR REPORT SUBMISSION window, or **CANCEL** to return to the **NOTIFICATIONS** tab.

   The email will be sent to the recipients specified in the ADD NEW RECIPIENT window.

Submitting a Report from the Kintana Interface

Standard Kintana Reports, both DSS and Non-DSS, can be run from the Kintana interface.

To run a Report from the Kintana interface:

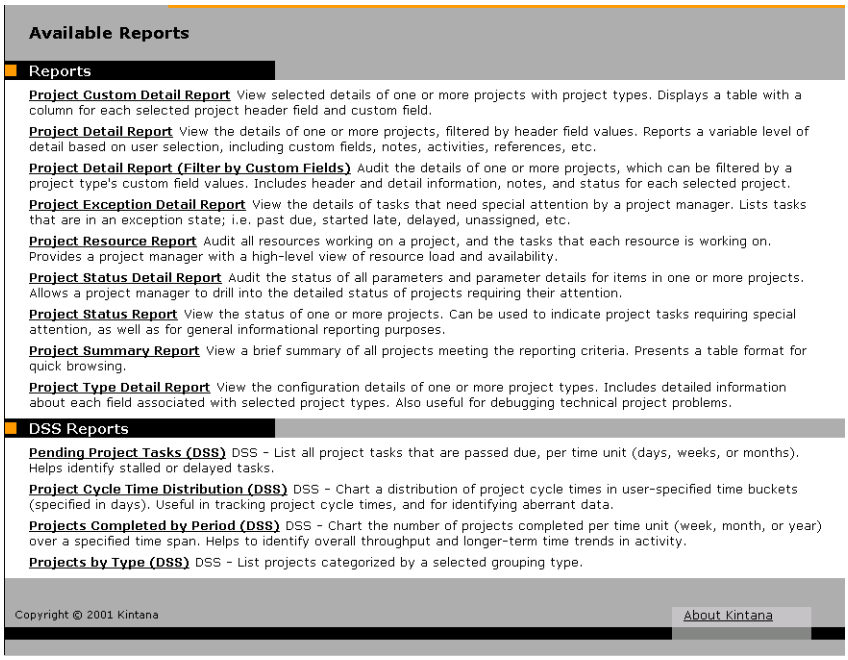
1. In the navigation bar at left, select **REPORTS**.

   a. To run a Request report for Kintana Create, select **REQUEST REPORTS**.

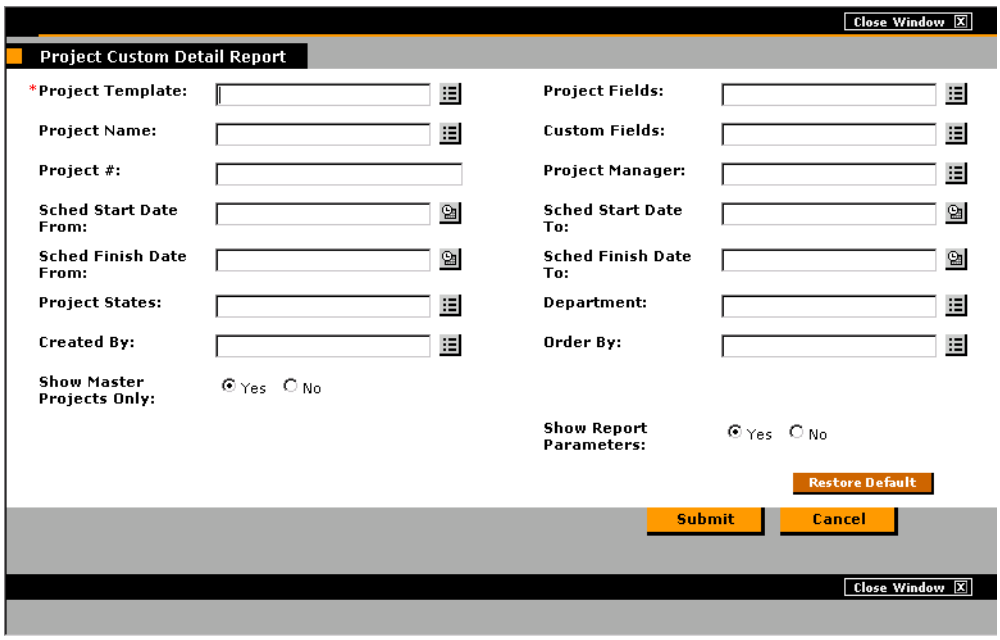
   b. To run a Package report for Kintana Deliver, select **PACKAGE REPORTS**.

   c. To run a Project report for Kintana Drive, select **PROJECT REPORTS**.

   The AVAILABLE REPORTS page opens.



2. Choose the report to be submitted from the list of Report Types by clicking on its name. Both Regular Reports and DSS Reports are available in separate sections of the AVAILABLE REPORTS page. The Report's creation page opens.



This example of a Report creation page shows the required and optional fields for the PROJECT CUSTOM DETAIL REPORT. Each Report Type has its own set of required and optional fields. The Report creation page always displays a different set of fields depending on which Report Type is selected.

3. Enter information in the Report creation page's required fields.
4. Enter information in the Report creation page's optional fields.
5. Click **SUBMIT**.

   After the report has been processed, the REPORT SUBMITTED page opens and displays the Report in another window.

Viewing Previously Submitted Reports

Previously submitted reports can be viewed from the Workbench or Kintana interface in the following ways:

- *"Viewing Reports From the Workbench"* on page 17
- *"Viewing Reports From the Kintana Interface"* on page 18

Viewing Reports From the Workbench

To view previously submitted reports in the Workbench interface:

1. Enter search criteria in the **QUERY** tab of the REPORT SUBMISSION WORKBENCH.
2. Click **LIST**. All matching Report Submissions will be listed in the **RESULTS** tab.
   - To view the submission details used for the Report, click **OPEN**.
   - To view the Report output, click **VIEW REPORT**, or double-click on the desired Report.

It is not possible to modify the values used for a previous Report Submission. However, from the **RESULTS** tab of the REPORT SUBMISSION WORKBENCH you can highlight a particular Report Submission and click **COPY**. This makes an exact duplicate of the Report Submission. The duplicate report can be modified and submitted.

Viewing Reports From the Kintana Interface

To view previously submitted reports in the Kintana interface:

1. From the navigation bar at left, select **SEARCH -> REPORTS**. The REPORT SEARCH page opens.
2. Enter search criteria in the fields under SEARCH INFORMATION.
3. Click **SEARCH**. All reports that match your criteria display on the REPORT SEARCH RESULTS page.
4. To view the Report output, click the desired Report.

   The Report output displays in your Web browser.

Chapter 3 Kintana Standard Reports

This chapter lists all standard reports available in all Kintana products. These reports are HTML files created by the application that can be viewed using a Web browser. The reports list a tabular version of the details for export into Excel. For each report, this chapter provides a brief description and explanation of the screen parameters.

This chapter also provides definitions for all the field names used in each report. By entering criteria into a field, you create a filter for the report so it only displays information that matches your criteria.

This chapter only covers general reports that are available in all Kintana products. This chapter does not cover reports that are used specifically by each product. For information on Kintana Create specific reports, see *Chapter 4 -* "Kintana Create Reports". For information on Kintana Deliver specific reports, see *Chapter 5 -* "Kintana Deliver Reports". For information on Kintana Drive specific reports, see *Chapter 6 -* "Kintana Drive Reports". For more information on running reports, see *Chapter 2 -* "Kintana Standard Reports".

Kintana Non-DSS Reports

This section contains information on all standard non-DSS (Decision Support System) reports available in Kintana.

Notification History Report

This is a general report that lets you view notifications that have been sent or are pending. It contains such information as:

- Notification Date
- Entity Type

- Subject of the Notification
- Sent and Reminder Flags

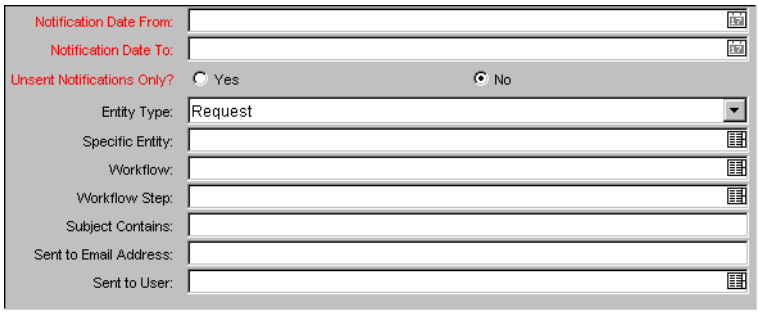


Figure 3-1 Parameters - Notification History Report

Table 3-1. Parameters - Notification History Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
NOTIFICATION DATE FROM	Y	Date Field	Only select notifications created on or after the value in this date field.
NOTIFICATION DATE TO	Y	Date Field	Only select notifications created on or before the value in this date field.
UNSENT NOTIFICATIONS ONLY?	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Only select notifications that have not yet been sent.
ENTITY TYPE	N	Drop Down List	The type of Kintana entity for which the notification is being sent.
SPECIFIC ENTITY	N	Auto-Complete List	The specific Kintana entity for which the notification is being sent.
WORKFLOW	N	Auto-Complete List	The name of the workflow associated with the notification.
WORKFLOW STEP	N	Auto-Complete List	The workflow step associated with the notification.

Table 3-1. Parameters - Notification History Report

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
SUBJECT CONTAINS	N	Text Field	The subject of the notification.
SENT TO EMAIL ADDRESS	N	Text Field	The email address to which the notification is sent.
SENT TO USER	N	Auto-Complete List	The name of the user to whom the notification is sent.

Portlet Detail Report

The Portlet Detail Report returns the details of 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 only see information on 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.

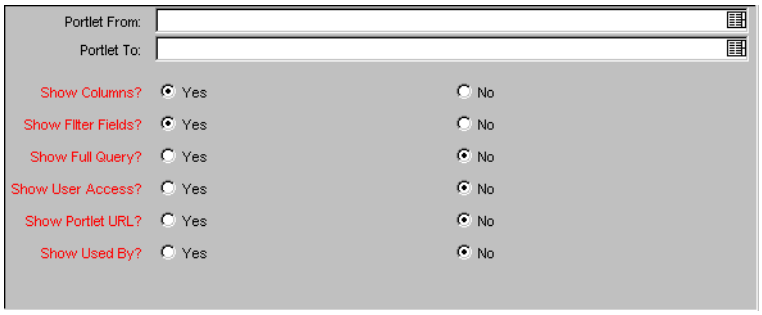


Figure 3-2 Parameters - Portlet Detail Report

Table 3-2. Parameters - Portlet Detail Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
Portlet From	N	Auto-Complete List	Only select Portlets that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Portlet To	N	Auto-Complete List	Only select Portlets that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
Show Columns	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show Portlet column information.
Show Filter Fields	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show Portlet filter field information.
Show Full Query	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the full Portlet query.
Show User Access	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show Portlet Security.
Show Portlet URL	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show Portlet URLs.
Show Used By	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show which users are using this Portlet.

Report Type Detail Report

This is a report for Report Type definitions. Use this report to see the parameters and parameter details for each Report Type as well as the exact commands used to run the report.

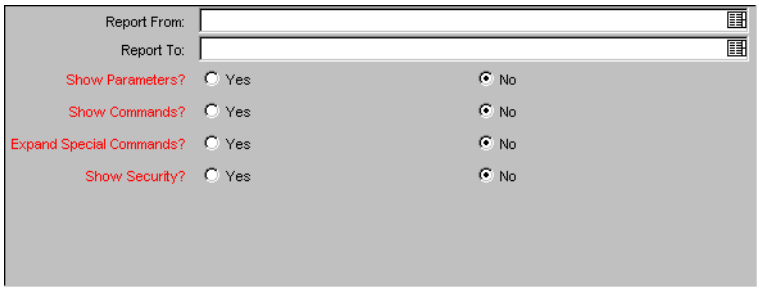


Figure 3-3 Parameters - Report Type Detail Report

Table 3-3. Parameters - Report Type Detail Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
Report From	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Report Types that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Report To	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Report Types that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
Show Parameters	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Parameters and Validations for the selected Report Types.
Show Commands	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Commands and Command Steps for the selected Report Types.
Expand Special Commands	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Expands user-defined Special Commands, replacing appropriate parameters and listing Commands to be executed.
Show Security	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Security Groups for the selected Report Types.

Security Group Detail Report

The Security Group Detail report lists the setup information for one or more Security Groups. It lists which users belong to the group, what Workflow Steps the Security Group has access to, and other information such as what screens the users in the Security Group will have update access to. The report can also display which transactional entities (Requests, Packages, Projects or Tasks) can use a Security Group's information in its search fields, and which Request Types that members of a designated Security Group are allowed to create.

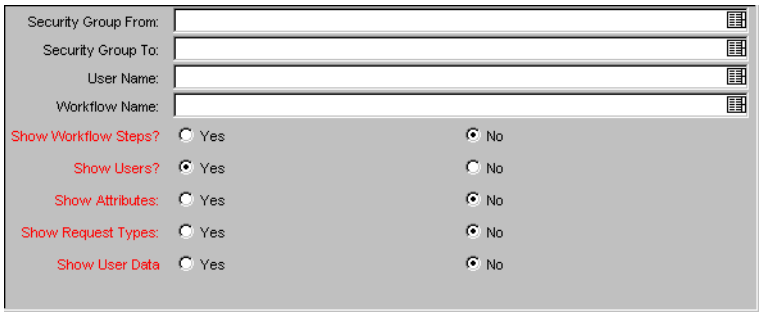


Figure 3-4 Parameters - Security Group Report

Table 3-4. Parameters - Security Group Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
Security Group From	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Security Groups that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Security Group To	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Security Groups that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
User Name	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Security Groups containing a specific user.
Workflow Name	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Security Groups that are linked to Workflow Steps in a specific Workflow.
Show Workflow Steps	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	For each selected Security Group, show all the Workflow Steps that include the Security Group.
Show Users	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	For each selected Security Group, show all users in the Security Group.
Show Attributes	N	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to report the entity types that can use this Security Group's information in its search fields.
Show Request Types	N	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Request Types that members of this Security Group are allowed to create.
Show User Data	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the User Data custom fields (if any) for each selected Security Group.

User Data Detail Report

User Data fields are custom fields that can be added to various Kintana entities (Packages, Requests, Workflows, Security Groups, etc.). The User Data Detail report displays the definition of each custom field. 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 3-5 Parameters - User Data Detail Report

Table 3-5. Parameters - User Data Detail Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
User Data From	N	Auto-Complete List	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	N	Auto-Complete List	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 is a simple report that lists the users that have been defined in your Kintana system as well as the Security Groups attached to each user.

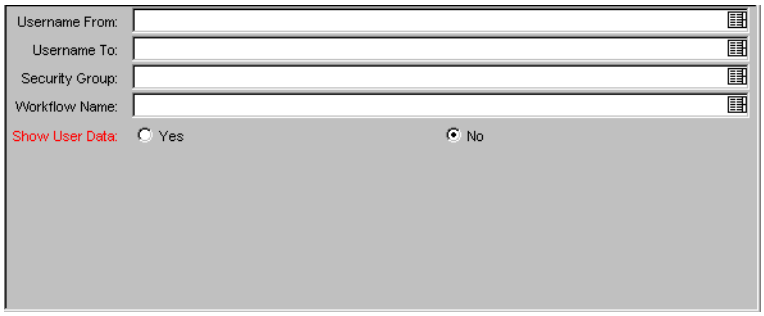


Figure 3-6 Parameters - User Detail Report

Table 3-6. Parameters - User Detail Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
Username From	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Users with Username alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Username To	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Users with Username are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
Security Group	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Users in a specific Security Group.
Workflow Name	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Users that are tied to Security Groups that can access one or more steps in the given Workflow.
Show User Data	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the User Data custom fields (if any) for each selected User.

Validations Report

This is a simple report on the various custom validations that have been entered into the system or those that are standard with Kintana products.

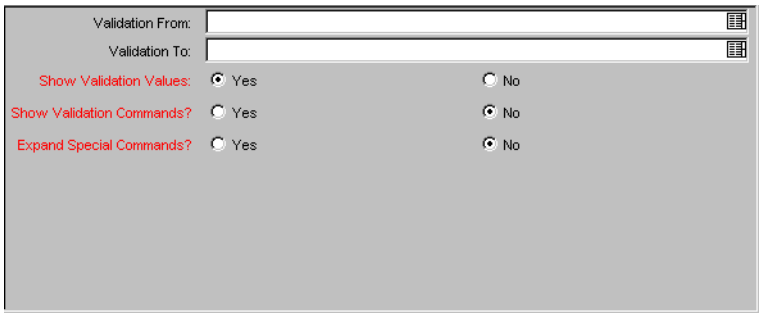


Figure 3-7 Parameters - Validations Report

Table 3-7. Parameters - Validations Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
Validation From	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Validations whose names are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Validation To	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Validations whose names are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
Show Validation Values	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	For each selected Validation that is validated by a list of values, show each value in the list.
Show Validation Commands	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	For each selected Validation that is validated by a list of commands, show each value in the list.
Expand Special Commands	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Displays the script for any special commands contained in displayed Validation commands.

Workflow Detail Report

Use this report to view the complete definition of a specific Workflow or a set of Workflows. This report details all the steps in the Workflow, all the transitions in and out of the Workflow, the possible results of each step, and all the notifications attached to the Workflow. This report is both good as an audit of the Workflow business process set-up as well as a good tool to analyze those business processes.

Figure 3-8 Parameters - Workflow Detail Report

Table 3-8. Parameters - Workflow Detail Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
Workflow From	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Workflows that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Workflow To	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Workflows that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
Show Valid Results	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	For each selected Workflow, show the valid result values for each Workflow Step.
Show Transitions	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	For each selected Workflow, show the transitions in and out of each Workflow Step.
Show Security	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	For each selected Workflow, show the Security Groups that have access to act on each Workflow Step.
Show Notifications	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	For each selected Workflow, show the Notifications attached to each Workflow Step.
Show User Data	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the User Data custom fields (if any) for each selected Workflow.
Show Sub-Workflows	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show sub-workflows for the selected Workflows.
Show Workflow Step Commands	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Workflow Step commands if a step is a command execution step.
Expand Special Commands	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	If a displayed Workflow Step command contains special commands, checking Yes displays the script for the special commands.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
Show Filters	N	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show information about field filtering for Deliver header fields.

Workflow Statistics Report

Given a date range and a Workflow or a range of Workflows, this report gives statistical information regarding the usage of the Workflow such as:

- 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 step, the average, minimum, and maximum completion times
- For each step, the breakdown of the results and transitions that lead out of the step

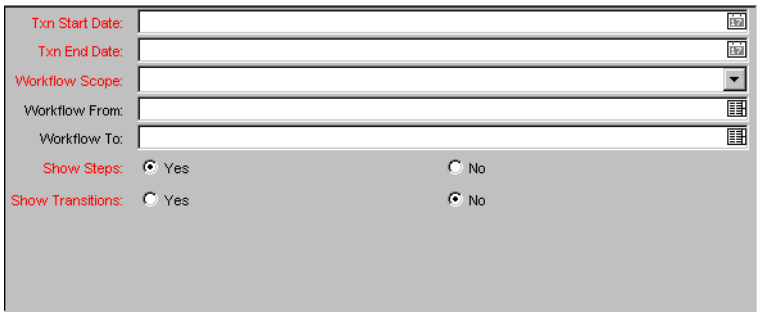


Figure 3-9 Parameters - Workflow Statistics Report

Table 3-9. Parameters - Workflow Statistics Report

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
Txn Start Date	Y	Date Field	Required parameter that defines the window of time within which to perform the statistical analysis.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
Txn End Date	Y	Date Field	Required parameter that defines the window of time within which to perform the statistical analysis.
Workflow Scope	Y	Drop Down List	Show statistics for Workflows in Kintana Create or Kintana Deliver
Workflow From/To	N	Auto-Complete List	Optional parameters to limit the Workflows being examined.
Show Steps	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Show the statistical analysis for individual Workflow Steps.
Show Transitions	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Show the statistical analysis of the transaction history for each Workflow.

Special Command Detail Report

This report lists details for a special command or a range of special commands.

Figure 3-10 Parameters - Special Command Detail Report

Table 3-10. Parameters - Special Command Detail Report

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
Special Command From	N	Auto-Complete List	Limits the report to a specific special command or a range of special commands listed alphabetically.
Special Command To	N	Auto-Complete List	Limits the report to a specific special command or a range of special commands listed alphabetically.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
Show References	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	For each special command, show all the entities that refer to the special command.

Compare Custom Database Setup

The COMPARE CUSTOM DATABASE SETUP report is used to run custom Database comparisons. Included are some seed data used to compare Kintana objects, such as:

- Object Types
- Request Header Types
- Request Types
- Security Groups
- Special Commands
- User Data
- Validations
- Workflow Step Sources (Executions and Decisions)
- Workflows

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

Some standard features have been included with this report. A filter can be applied to each object. The user 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 Kintana.

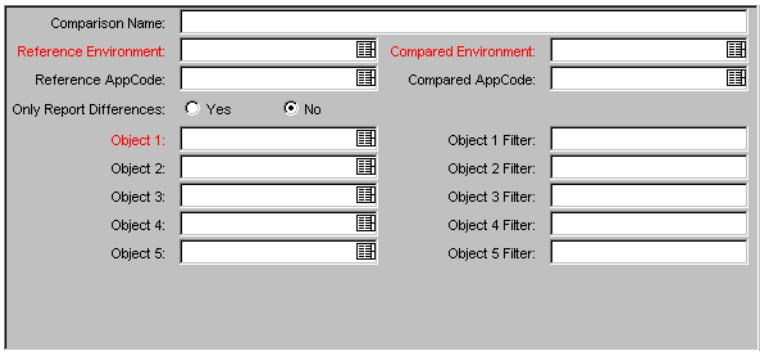


Figure 3-11 Parameters - Compare Custom Database Setup Report

Table 3-11. Parameters - Compare Custom Database Setup

Field	Description
COMPARISON NAME	Name of the File System comparison.
REFERENCE ENVIRONMENT	Environment that you would like to compare with 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 1-5	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 Kintana commands.

Compare Filesystem Environment

The COMPARE FILESYSTEM ENVIRONMENTS report is used to compare the files and file structure of two machines. In order to run this report, an Environment or

Application Code for each machine must be defined within the Kintana product suite. The filesystem can be any that an environment is defined for; this means that a Windows filesystem can be compared with a Unix filesystem or the many flavors of Unix can be compared with each other.

Some of the options available with this report are as follows:

- 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 or directory names.

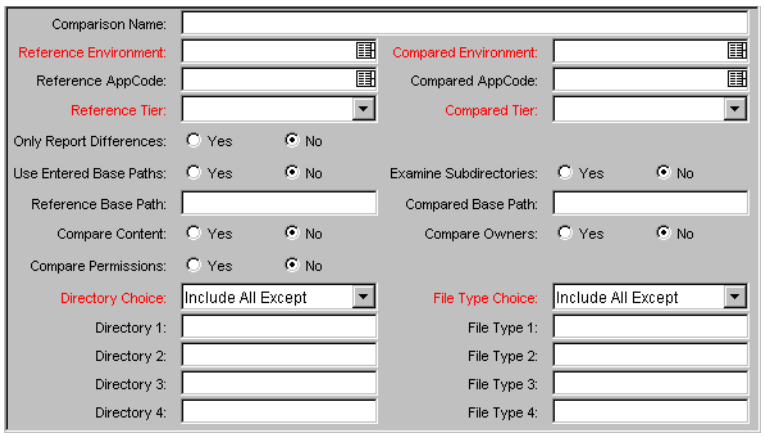


Figure 3-12 Parameters - Compare Filesystem Environments

Table 3-12. Parameters - Compare Filesystem Environments

Field	Description
COMPARISON NAME	Name of the Database comparison.
REFERENCE ENVIRONMENT	Environment that you would like to compare with another Environment.
COMPARED ENVIRONMENT	Environment that will be compared to the Reference Environment.

Table 3-12. Parameters - Compare Filesystem Environments

Field	Description
REFERENCE APPCODE	AppCode used to override the parameters for the Reference Environment.
COMPARED APPCODE	AppCode used to override the parameters for the Compared Environment.
REFERENCE TIER	Client or server of the Reference Environment.
COMPARED TIER	Client or server of 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 basepath 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 are: • **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 3-12. Parameters - Compare Filesystem Environments

Field	Description
FILE TYPE CHOICE	Defines the file types to be compared with respect to the below File Types (1-4). Possible values are: • **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 Kintana commands.

The referenced Environment Base Paths should be defined using absolute paths for best results.

Compare Oracle Environments

The COMPARE ORACLE ENVIRONMENTS report is used to compare the data model of two Oracle Schemas. Specifically, the report can compare the following: Tables, Sequences, Indexes, Views, Packages, Procedures, Functions, Triggers, Synonyms, and Grants. A unique filter can be specified for each category. The user 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 the Kintana product suite.

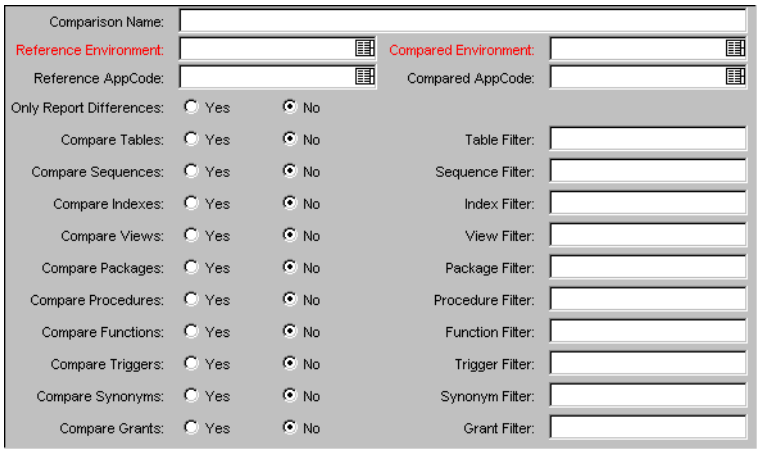


Figure 3-13 Parameters - Compare Oracle Environments Report

Table 3-13. Parameters - Compare Oracle Environments

Field	Description
COMPARISON NAME	Name of the Database comparison.
REFERENCE ENVIRONMENT	Environment that you would like to compare with 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 Kintana commands.
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 Kintana commands.

Table 3-13. Parameters - Compare Oracle Environments

Field	Description
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 Kintana 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 Kintana 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 Kintana 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 Kintana 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 Kintana 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 Kintana commands.
COMPARE SYNONYMS	Determines whether or not to compare the environment synonyms.
SYNONYM FILTER	Filter applied to further define which synonyms are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Kintana commands.
COMPARE GRANTS	Determines whether or not to compare the environment grants.

Table 3-13. Parameters - Compare Oracle Environments

Field	Description
GRANT FILTER	Filter applied to further define which grants are to be compared using syntax of the conditions on Kintana commands.

Compare MS SQL Server 7 Environments

The COMPARE MS SQL SERVER 7 ENVIRONMENTS report is used to compare the data model of two SQL Server Version 7 Databases. The report can compare the following: Tables, Views, Procedures, and Triggers. A unique filter can be specified for each category. The user 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 the Kintana product suite.

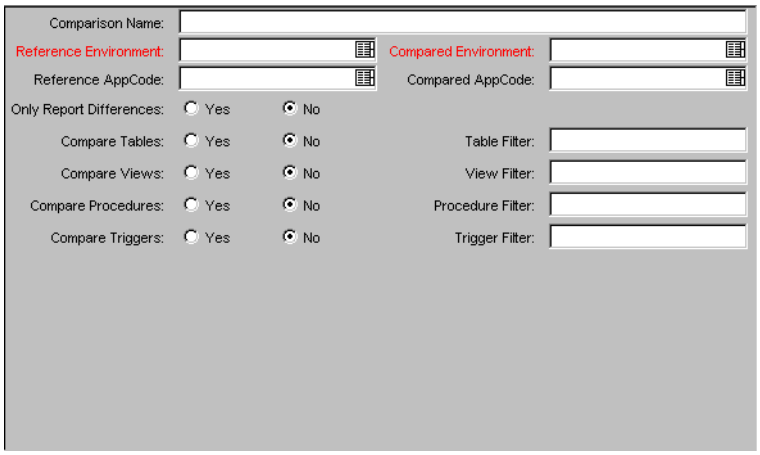


Figure 3-14 Parameters - Compare MS SQL Server 7 Environments

Table 3-14. Parameters - Compare MS SQL Server 7 Environment

Field	Description
COMPARISON NAME	Name of the Database comparison.
REFERENCE ENVIRONMENT	Environment that you would like to compare with another Environment.

Table 3-14. Parameters - Compare MS SQL Server 7 Environment

Field	Description
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 Kintana 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 Kintana 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 Kintana 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 Kintana commands.

Lookup Types Report

This report shows the configuration details of one or more lookups.

Figure 3-15 Parameters - Lookup Types Report

Table 3-15. Parameters - Lookup Types Report

Field	Description
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.

Run Field Security Denormalization Report

This report runs Field Level Security related denormalization tasks for particular entities.

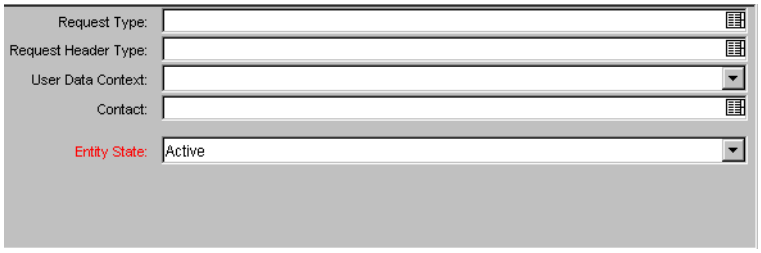


Figure 3-16 Parameters - Run Field Security Denormalization Report

Table 3-16. Parameters - Run Field Security Denormalization Report

Field	Description
REQUEST TYPE	Selects Requests of a specific Request Type. This field can hold multiple items.
REQUEST HEADER TYPE	Selects Request Header Type.

Table 3-16. Parameters - Run Field Security Denormalization Report

Field	Description
USER DATA CONTEXT	**PACKAGE USER DATA (GLOBAL)** or **REQUEST USER DATA (GLOBAL)**
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 Kintana Organization User Interface

This report imports data from the organization unit interface tables or an LDAP server. For more information on this report, refer to the *"Kintana Open Interface"* document.

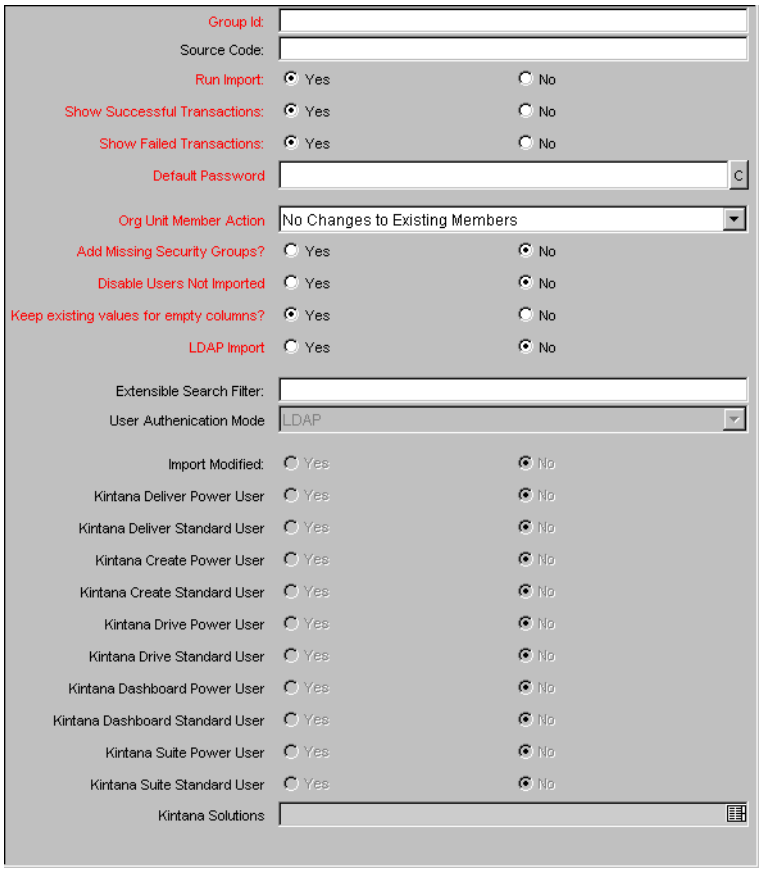


Figure 3-17 Parameters - Run Kintana Organization User Interface

Table 3-17. Parameters - Run Kintana Organization User Interface

Field	Description
GROUP ID	Runs the interface for a specific Group ID. The interface program will only look for records with this value in the GROUP_ID column. This is useful when importing a batch of Packages. If this parameter is left blank, the program will only pick up records with a NULL GROUP_ID value.
SOURCE CODE	Runs the interface for records from a specific source. The interface program will only look for records with this value in the SOURCE_CODE column.
RUN IMPORT	If set to “Yes”, the program will process the records in the interface table and try to import them. If set to “No”, the program will simply report on the records in the interface table. This option is useful when auditing prior executions of the Open Interface.
SHOW SUCCESSFUL TRANSACTIONS	Shows Packages and Package Lines that were successfully imported.
SHOW FAILED TRANSACTIONS	Shows Packages and Package Lines that were not successfully imported.
DEFAULT PASSWORD	Enter a default password.
SECURITY GROUPS	Select Security Groups that have the right to access this group of users.
USER SECURITY GROUP ACTION	Select action to perform (Add/Drop, Add, Drop or Overwrite).
ADD MISSING SECURITY GROUPS	Determines whether or not to add missing Security Groups.
DISABLE USERS NOT IMPORTED	Determines whether or not to import users who have been disabled.
LDAP IMPORT	Determines whether or not to perform LDAP import.
LDAP IMPORT KINTANA USER ONLY	Determines whether or not to perform LDAP import of only Kintana users.
SEARCH FILTER	Enter a search filter using syntax of the conditions on Kintana commands.
USER AUTHENTICATION MODE	Select a user authentication mode (LDAP or NTLM).

Table 3-17. Parameters - Run Kintana Organization User Interface

Field	Description
LINK USER SECURITY GROUPS FROM LDAP GROUPS	Determines whether or not to link Security Groups from LDAP Groups.
IMPORT MODIFIED	Determines whether or not the import can be modified.
KINTANA DELIVER POWER USER	Determines whether or not to give permissions for this license type to users when they are imported into the standard Kintana data model.
KINTANA DELIVER STANDARD USER	Determines whether or not to give permissions for this license type to users when they are imported into the standard Kintana data model.
KINTANA CREATE POWER USER	Determines whether or not to give permissions for this license type to users when they are imported into the standard Kintana data model.
KINTANA CREATE STANDARD USER	Determines whether or not to give permissions for this license type to users when they are imported into the standard Kintana data model.
KINTANA DRIVE POWER USER	Determines whether or not to give permissions for this license type to users when they are imported into the standard Kintana data model.
KINTANA DRIVE STANDARD USER	Determines whether or not to give permissions for this license type to users when they are imported into the standard Kintana data model.
KINTANA DASHBOARD POWER USER	Establishes a Kintana Dashboard Power License account for the imported users.
KINTANA DASHBOARD STANDARD USER	Establishes a Kintana Dashboard Standard License account for the imported users.
KINTANA SUITE POWER USER	Determines whether or not to give permissions for this license type to users when they are imported into the standard Kintana data model.
KINTANA SUITE STANDARD USER	Establishes a Kintana Suite Standard License account for the imported users.
KINTANA SOLUTIONS	Establishes Kintana Solution licenses for the imported user.

Run Kintana User Interface Report

This report imports data from the user interface tables or an LDAP server. For more information on this report, refer to the *"Kintana Open Interface"*.

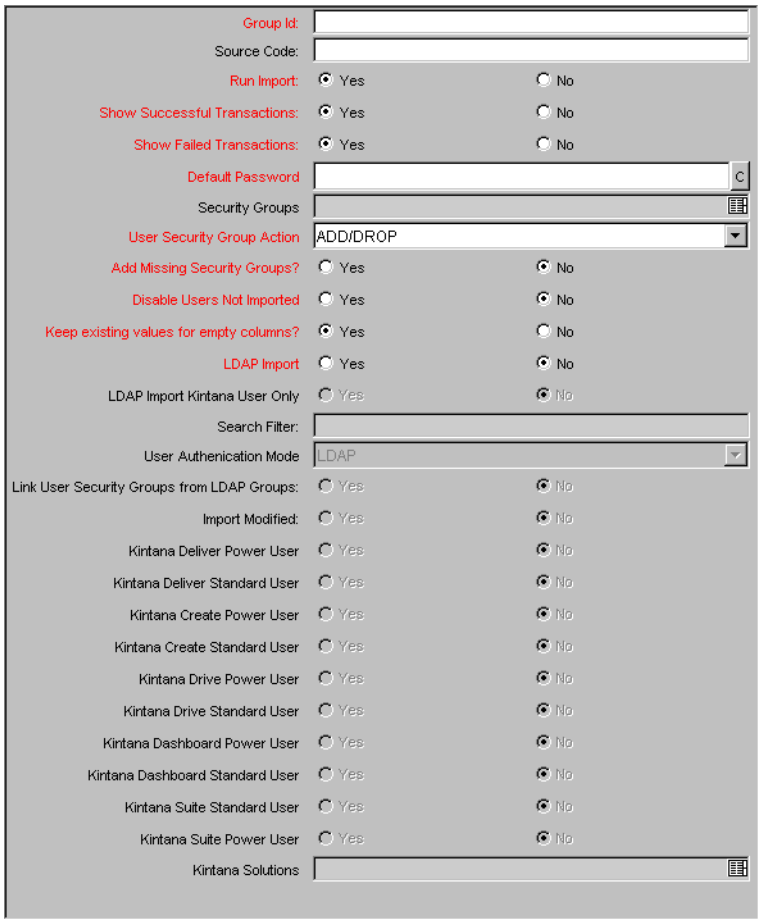


Figure 3-18 Parameters - Run Kintana User Interface Report

Table 3-18. Parameters - Run Kintana User Interface Report

Field	Parameters
GROUP ID	Runs the interface for a specific Group ID. The interface program will only look for records with this value in the GROUP_ID column. This is useful when importing a batch of Packages. If this parameter is left blank, the program will only pick up records with a NULL GROUP_ID value.

Table 3-18. Parameters - Run Kintana User Interface Report

Field	Parameters
SOURCE CODE	Runs the interface for records from a specific source. The interface program will only look for records with this value in the SOURCE_CODE column.
RUN IMPORT	If set to “Yes”, the program will process the records in the interface table and try to import them. If set to “No”, the program will simply report on the records in the interface table. This option is useful when auditing prior executions of the Open Interface.
SHOW SUCCESSFUL TRANSACTIONS	Shows Packages and Package Lines that were successfully imported.
SHOW FAILED TRANSACTIONS	Shows Packages and Package Lines that were not successfully imported.
DEFAULT PASSWORD	Enter a default password.
SECURITY GROUPS	Select Security Groups that have the right to access this group of users.
USER SECURITY GROUP ACTION	Select action to perform (Add/Drop, Add, Drop or Overwrite).
ADD MISSING SECURITY GROUPS	Determines whether or not to add missing Security Groups.
DISABLE USERS NOT IMPORTED	Determines whether or not to import users who have been disabled.
LDAP IMPORT	Determines whether or not to perform LDAP import.
LDAP IMPORT KINTANA USER ONLY	Determines whether or not to perform LDAP import of only Kintana users.
SEARCH FILTER	Enter a search filter using syntax of the conditions on Kintana commands.
USER AUTHENTICATION MODE	Select a user authentication mode (LDAP or NTLM).
LINK USER SECURITY GROUPS FROM LDAP GROUPS	Determines whether or not to link Security Groups from LDAP Groups.
IMPORT MODIFIED	Determines whether or not the import can be modified.

Table 3-18. Parameters - Run Kintana User Interface Report

Field	Parameters
KINTANA DELIVER POWER USER	Determines whether or not to give permissions for this license type to users when they are imported into the standard Kintana data model.
KINTANA DELIVER STANDARD USER	Determines whether or not to give permissions for this license type to users when they are imported into the standard Kintana data model.
KINTANA CREATE POWER USER	Determines whether or not to give permissions for this license type to users when they are imported into the standard Kintana data model.
KINTANA CREATE STANDARD USER	Determines whether or not to give permissions for this license type to users when they are imported into the standard Kintana data model.
KINTANA DRIVE POWER USER	Determines whether or not to give permissions for this license type to users when they are imported into the standard Kintana data model.
KINTANA DRIVE STANDARD USER	Determines whether or not to give permissions for this license type to users when they are imported into the standard Kintana data model.
KINTANA DASHBOARD POWER USER	Establishes a Kintana Dashboard Power License account for the imported users.
KINTANA DASHBOARD STANDARD USER	Establishes a Kintana Dashboard Standard License account for the imported users.
KINTANA SUITE POWER USER	Determines whether or not to give permissions for this license type to users when they are imported into the standard Kintana data model.
KINTANA SUITE STANDARD USER	Establishes a Kintana Suite Standard License account for the imported users.
KINTANA SOLUTIONS	Establishes Kintana Solution licenses for the imported user.

Run Workflow Transaction Interface Report

This report validates and runs Workflow transactions based on data in the Workflow open interface tables. It is used to kick-off process steps from outside the Kintana end-user screens.

Figure 3-19 Parameters - Run Workflow Transaction Interface Report

Table 3-19. Parameters - Run Workflow Transaction Interface Report

Field	Parameter
GROUP ID	Runs the interface for a specific Group ID. The interface program will only look for records with this value in the GROUP_ID column. This is useful when processing a specific batch of transactions. If this parameter is left blank, the program will only pick up records with a blank GROUP_ID value.
SOURCE CODE	Runs the interface for records from a specific source. The interface program will only look for records with this value in the SOURCE_CODE column. This is useful for running the open interface at different frequencies depending on the driver of the Workflow transactions.
RUN IMPORT	If set to **YES**, the program will process the records in the interface table and try to import them. If set to **NO**, the program will simply report on the records in the interface table. This option is useful when auditing prior executions of the Open Interface.
RESUBMIT	If set to **YES**, the program will reset the appropriate values for the records in the interface table, remove any previous errors, and rerun the interface for the records. To resubmit failed transactions, it is necessary to provide a Group ID and optionally a Source Code.
SHOW SUCCESSFUL TRANSACTIONS	Shows Workflow Transactions that were successfully processed.

Synchronize Meta Layer Report

This report is used to assess or synchronize the Meta Layer.

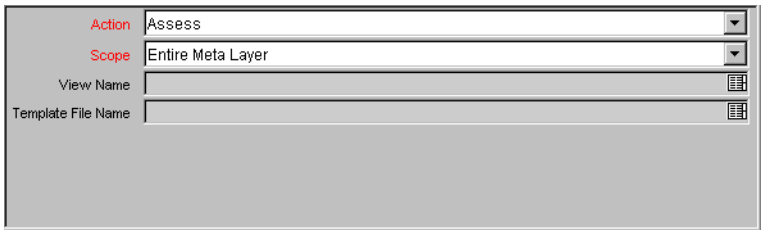


Figure 3-20 Parameters - Synchronize Meta Layer Report

Table 3-20. Parameters - Synchronize Meta Layer Report

Field	Description
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.

Chapter 4

Kintana Create Reports

This chapter lists all the standard reports available in Kintana Create. These reports are HTML files created by the application that can be viewed using a Web browser. In addition to a graphical representation of the data, the reports list a tabular version of the details for export into Excel. For each report, this chapter provides a brief description and explanation of the screen parameters.

This chapter also provides definitions for all the field names used in each report. By entering criteria into a field, you create a filter for the report so it only displays information that matches your criteria.

For more information on running reports, see *Chapter 2 -* "Running Kintana Reports".

Kintana Create Non-DSS Reports

This section contains information on all standard non-DSS (Decision Support System) reports available in Kintana Create.

Contact Detail Report

This report is primarily a Request Manager tool. Use the report to query the Contacts already entered in the Kintana Create system that are available for entering and updating Requests.

Figure 4-1 Parameters - Contact Detail Report

Table 4-1. Parameters - Contact Detail Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
LAST NAME FROM	N	Text Field	Select Contacts with Last Names alphabetically greater than or equal to this field.
LAST NAME TO	N	Text Field	Contacts with Last Names alphabetically less than or equal to this field.
FULL NAME CONTAINS	N	Text Field	Select Contacts whose full name contains the string of characters entered in this field. This search is not case sensitive.
EMAIL CONTAINS	N	Text Field	Select Contacts whose email address contains the string of characters entered in this field. This search is not case sensitive.

Contact Synchronization Report

The Contact Synchronization Report provides a convenient interface for ensuring that the Create contacts are properly defined. This report can detect all Kintana 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 Kintana user information within the Kintana 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 Kintana 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

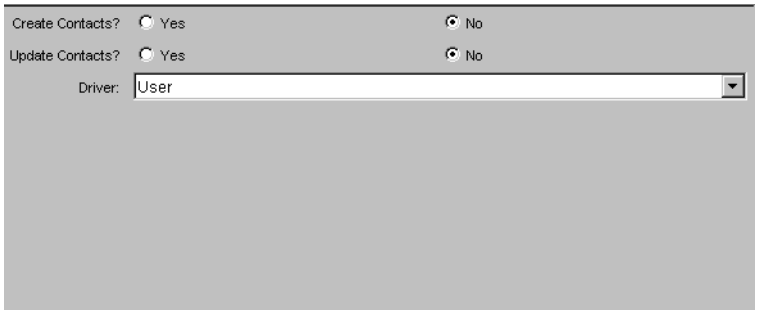


Figure 4-2 Parameters - Contact Synchronization Report

Table 4-2. Parameters - Contact Synchronization Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
CREATE CONTACTS	N	Yes/No Radio Button	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	N	Yes/No Radio Button	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	N	Drop Down List	Determines how the records should be synchronized: using information on either the User record, the Contact Record, or on the record most recently updated.

Request Detail Report

This is the main report in Kintana Create. It reports on Requests using a large number of selection criteria. For each Request, the report displays all the notes attached to the Request, the current status of the Request as well as a listing of future steps, and all the populated detail fields for the Request. This report can be used to see Requests assigned to you or Requests ready for review. It can also be used to see all new Requests that need to be tracked. The parameters of this report ensure that only the desired Requests are selected.

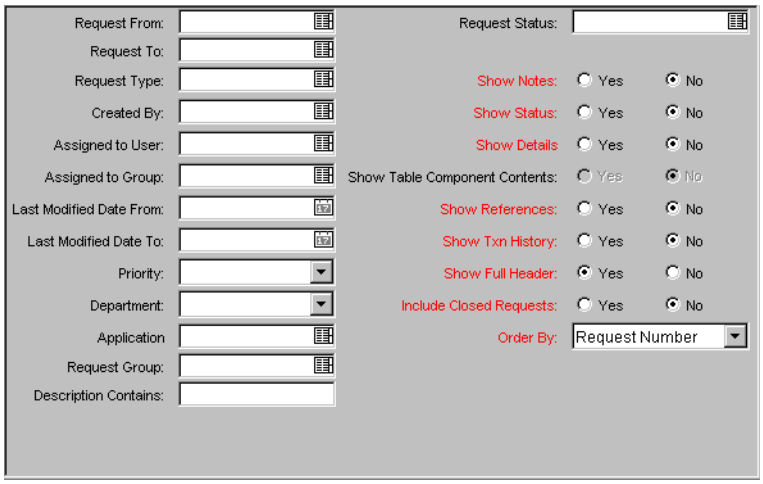


Figure 4-3 Parameters - Request Detail Report

Table 4-3. Parameters - Request Detail Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
REQUEST FROM	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request number numerically greater than or equal to this field.
REQUEST TO	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request number numerically less than or equal to this field
REQUEST TYPE	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests of a specific Request Type.
CREATED BY	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests created by a specific Kintana Create user.
ASSIGNED TO USER	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with the Assigned to User field equal to the value in this field.
ASSIGNED TO GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with the Assigned to Group field equal to the value in this field.
LAST MODIFIED DATE FROM	N	Date Field	Select Requests that have had some activity on or after the given date.
LAST MODIFIED DATE TO	N	Date Field	Select Requests that have had some activity on or before the given date.
PRIORITY	N	Drop Down List	Select Requests with a specific Priority.
DEPARTMENT	N	Drop Down List	Select Requests for a specific Department.
APPLICATION	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests for a specific Application.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
REQUEST GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests for a specific Request Group.
DESCRIPTION CONTAINS	N	Text Field	Select Requests with descriptions that contain the string of characters entered in this field. This is not a case sensitive search.
REQUEST STATUS	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request Statuses matching this field. This field can hold multiple items.
SHOW NOTES	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Notes attached to each selected Request.
SHOW STATUS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Workflow Steps and current Step status for each selected Request.
SHOW DETAILS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the custom fields for each selected Request.
SHOW TABLE COMPONENT CONTENTS	N	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the contents of table component fields for each selected Request.
SHOW REFERENCES	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the References associated with selected Request.
SHOW TXN HISTORY	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Transaction History of each selected Request.
SHOW FULL HEADER	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the full header for each selected Request.
INCLUDE CLOSED REQUESTS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to include or exclude Requests that have been Closed or Cancelled.
ORDER BY	Y	Drop Down List	Determines the ordering of the results. If the results are ordered by Request number, the report orders the Requests in descending order (i.e. highest Request Number first).

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, pick up to four of the custom fields for that Request Type. Run the report for specific values for each of those fields.

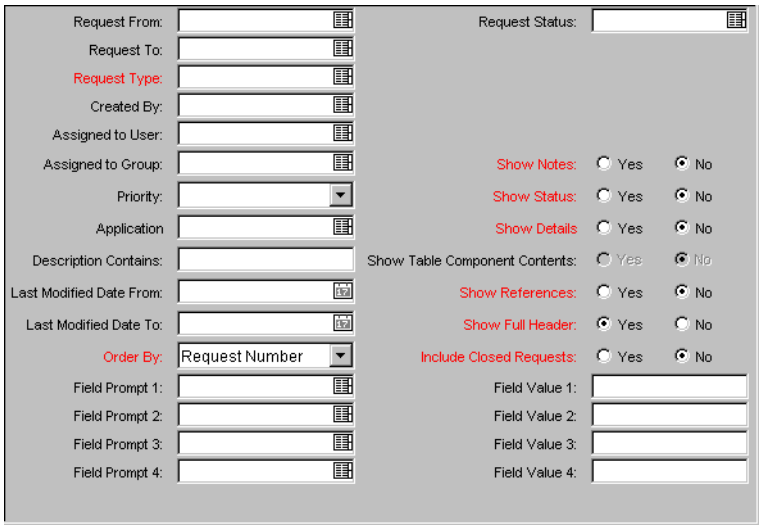


Figure 4-4 Parameters - Request Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) Report

Table 4-4. Parameters - Request Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
REQUEST FROM	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request number numerically greater than or equal to this field
REQUEST TO	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request number numerically less than or equal to this field.
REQUEST TYPE	Y	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests of a specific Request Type.
CREATED BY	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests created by a specific Kintana Create user.
ASSIGNED TO USER	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with the Assigned to User field equal to the value in this field.
PRIORITY	N	Drop Down List	Select Requests with a specific Priority.
APPLICATION	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests for a specific Application.
DESCRIPTION CONTAINS	N	Text Field	Select Requests with descriptions that contain the string of characters entered in this field. This is not a case sensitive search.
LAST MODIFIED DATE FROM	N	Date Field	Select Requests that have had some activity on or after the given date.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
LAST MODIFIED DATE TO	N	Date Field	Select Requests that have had some activity on or before the given date.
REQUEST STATUS	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request Statuses specified in this multi-select field.
SHOW NOTES	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Notes attached to each selected Request.
SHOW STATUS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Workflow Steps and current Step status for each selected Request.
SHOW DETAILS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the custom fields for each selected Request.
SHOW TABLE COMPONENT CONTENTS	N	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the contents of table component fields for each selected Request.
SHOW REFERENCES	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether or not to show the references for each selected Request.
SHOW FULL HEADER	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether or not to show the Full Request Header.
INCLUDE CLOSED REQUEST	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to include or exclude Requests that have been Closed or Cancelled.
ORDER BY	Y	Drop Down List	Determines the ordering of the results. If the results are ordered by Request number, the report will order the Requests in descending order (i.e. highest Request Number first).
FIELD PROMPT 1-4	N	Auto-Complete List	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.
FIELD VALUE 1-4	N	Text Field	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.

Request Header Type Detail Report

This report lists the detailed set-up information for the Request Header Types. This report can be used to audit your set-up as well as help debug any problems with Requests using a given Request Header Type.

You can also display information about field filters that have been selected for the Assigned To, Assigned Group and Contacts fields.

Figure 4-5 Parameters - Request Header Type Detail Report

Table 4-5. Parameters - Request Header Type Detail Report

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
Request Header Type From	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Request Header Types that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
Request Header Type To	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Request Header Types that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
SHOW FILTERS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show information about field filters.

Request History Report

This report lists the complete Workflow and field change history for each selected Request. For each Request, it details each change in the status of each Workflow Step, listing the date and time the status changed, the person who caused the change, as well as the new status of that step. For example, a different entry is displayed for 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 the report for auditing the transaction history of individual Requests.

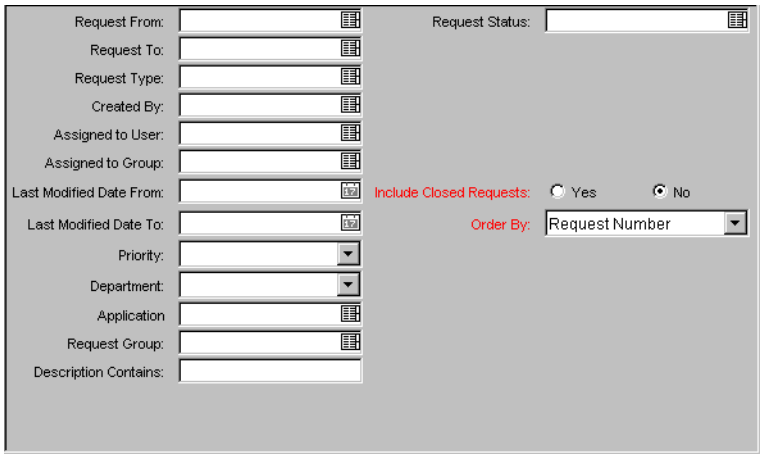


Figure 4-6 Parameters - Request History Report

Table 4-6. Parameters - Request History Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
REQUEST FROM	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request number numerically greater than or equal to this field.
REQUEST TO	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request number numerically less than or equal to this field.
REQUEST TYPE	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests of a specific Request Type.
CREATED BY	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests created by a specific Kintana Create user.
ASSIGNED TO USER	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with the Assigned to User field equal to the value in this field.
ASSIGNED TO GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with the Assigned to Group field equal to the value in this field.
LAST MODIFIED DATE FROM	N	Date Field	Select Requests that have had some activity on or after the given date.
LAST MODIFIED DATE TO	N	Date Field	Select Requests that have had some activity on or before the given date.
PRIORITY	N	Drop Down List	Select Requests with a specific Priority.
DEPARTMENT	N	Drop Down List	Select Requests for a specific Department.
APPLICATION	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests for a specific Application.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
REQUEST GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests for a specific Request Group.
DESCRIPTION CONTAINS	N	Text Field	Select Requests with descriptions that contain the string of characters entered in this field. This is not a case sensitive search.
REQUESTED STATUS	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request Statuses matching entries in this field. This field can facilitate multiple entries.
INCLUDE CLOSED REQUESTS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to include or exclude Requests that have been Closed or Cancelled.
ORDER BY	Y	Drop Down List	Determines the ordering of the results. If the results are ordered by Request number, the report orders the Requests in descending order (i.e. highest Request Number first).

Request Listing Report

The Request Listing Report provides a useful interface for viewing selected Request information. It lets you select various fields for inclusion or exclusion and specify the desired display order. The Request Listing Report can also be used to export data to MS Excel or another data analysis tool. This report's output is formatted as an HTML table that can be copied and pasted from your Web browser into the data analysis tool.

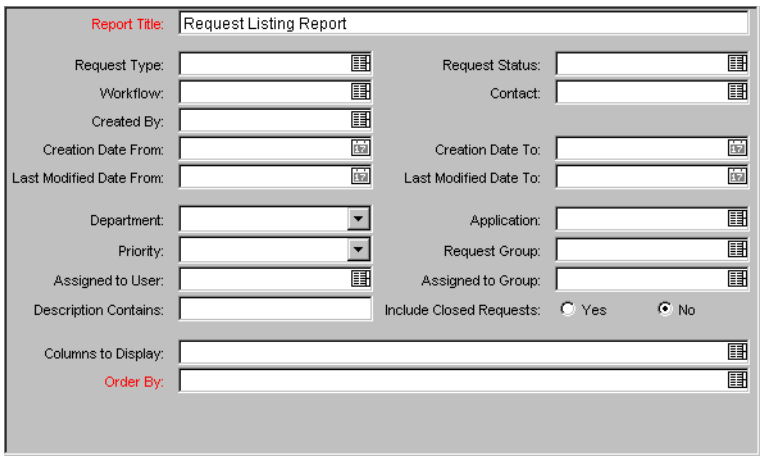


Figure 4-7 Parameters - Request Listing Report

Table 4-7. Parameters - Request Listing Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
REPORT TITLE	Y	Text Field	The name of the Report which appears at the top of the generated HTML page.
REQUEST TYPE	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests of a specific Request Type. This field can hold multiple items.
REQUEST STATUS	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request Statuses matching this field. This field can hold multiple items.
WORKFLOW	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Workflows specified in this field. This field can hold multiple Workflows.
CONTACT	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with the associated Contact specified in this field.
CREATED BY	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests created by the specific Kintana Create user specified in this field.
CREATION DATE FROM	N	Date Field	Select Requests that were created on or after the date specified in this field.
CREATION DATE TO	N	Date Field	Select Requests that were created on or before the date specified in this field.
LAST MODIFIED DATE FROM	N	Date Field	Select Requests that have had some activity on or after the given date.
LAST MODIFIED DATE TO	N	Date Field	Select Requests that have had some activity on or before the given date.
DEPARTMENT	N	Drop Down List	Select Requests for the Department specified in this field.
APPLICATION	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests for the Applications specified in this field. This field can hold multiple Applications.
PRIORITY	N	Drop Down List	Select Requests with a specific Priority.
REQUEST GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests associated with the Request Groups specified in this field. This field can hold multiple Request Groups.
ASSIGNED TO USER	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with the Assigned To User field equal to the value in this field. This field can hold multiple items.
ASSIGNED TO GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with the Assigned to Groups specified in this field. This field can hold multiple items.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
DESCRIPTION CONTAINS	N	Text Field	Select Requests with descriptions that contain the string of characters entered in this field. This is not a case sensitive search.
INCLUDE CLOSED REQUESTS	N	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to include or exclude Requests that have been Closed or Cancelled.
COLUMNS TO DISPLAY	N	Auto-Complete List	Select one or more fields which should be displayed in the body of the report. If left blank, a general purpose default display is used.
ORDER BY	Y	Auto-Complete List	Select one or more fields which should be used to sort the results of the report. If multiple fields are selected, the report is sorted by the first field, then by the next field for each set of Requests having the same value for the first field. This pattern continues until all of the fields are displayed.

Request Summary Report

The Request Summary report displays the total counts for groups of Requests matching the selection criteria. Categorize/group selected Requests into up to five categories and get the counts for each group. For example, a report can display the counts for Requests in each Department/Assigned User combination or for each Department/Application/Priority combination.

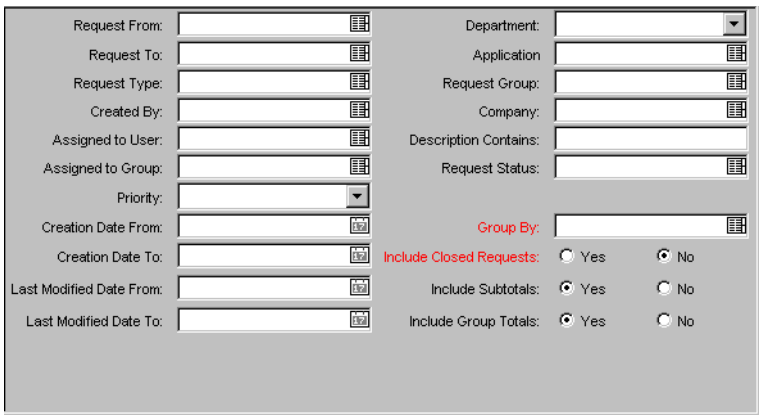


Figure 4-8 Parameters - Request Summary Report

Table 4-8. Parameters - Request Summary Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
REQUEST FROM	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request number numerically greater than or equal to this field.
REQUEST TO	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request number numerically less than or equal to this field.
REQUEST TYPE	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests of a specific Request Type. This field can hold multiple values.
CREATED BY	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests created by a specific Kintana Create user. This field can hold multiple values.
ASSIGNED TO USER	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with the Assigned to User field equal to the value in this field. This field can hold multiple values.
ASSIGNED TO GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with the Assigned to Group field equal to the value in this field. This field can hold multiple values.
PRIORITY	N	Drop Down List	Select Requests with a specific Priority. This field can hold multiple values.
CREATION DATE FROM	N	Date Field	Select Requests that were created on or after the date specified in this field.
CREATION DATE TO	N	Date Field	Select Requests that were created on or before the date specified in this field.
LAST MODIFIED DATE FROM	N	Date Field	Select Requests that have had some activity on or after the given date.
LAST MODIFIED DATE TO	N	Date Field	Select Requests that have had some activity on or before the given date.
DEPARTMENT	N	Drop Down List	Select Requests for a specific Department.
APPLICATION	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests for a specific Application. This field can hold multiple values.
COMPANY	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests for a specific company.
DESCRIPTION CONTAINS	N	Text Field	Select Requests with descriptions that contain the string of characters entered in this field. This is not a case sensitive search.
REQUEST STATUS	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request Statuses listed in this field. This field can hold multiple values.
GROUP BY	Y	Auto-Complete List	Group the selected Requests by values listed in this field. This field can hold multiple values.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
INCLUDE CLOSED REQUESTS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to include or exclude Requests that have been Closed or Cancelled.
INCLUDE SUBTOTALS	N	Yes/No Radio Button	Includes subtotals by the primary break group.
INCLUDE GROUP TOTALS	N	Yes/No Radio Button	Includes subtotals for every 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.

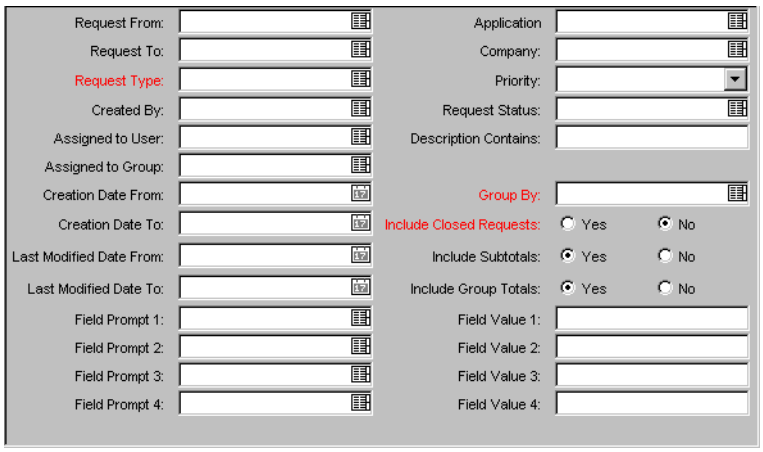


Figure 4-9 Parameters - Request Summary (Filter by Custom Fields) Report

Table 4-9. Parameters - Request Summary (Filter by Custom Fields) Report

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
REQUEST FROM	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request number numerically greater than or equal to this field.
REQUEST TO	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request number numerically less than or equal to this field.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
REQUEST TYPE	Y	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests of a specific Request Type. This field can hold multiple values.
CREATED BY	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests created by a specific Kintana Create user. This field can hold multiple values.
ASSIGNED TO USER	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with the Assigned to User field equal to the value in this field. This field can hold multiple values.
ASSIGNED TO GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with the Assigned to Group field equal to the value in this field.
CREATION DATE FROM	N	Date Field	Select Requests that were created on or after the date specified in this field.
CREATION DATE TO	N	Date Field	Select Requests that were created on or before the date specified in this field.
LAST MODIFIED DATE FROM	N	Date Field	Select Requests that have had some activity on or after the given date.
LAST MODIFIED DATE TO	N	Date Field	Select Requests that have had some activity on or before the given date.
FIELD PROMPT 1-4	N	Auto-Complete List	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.
APPLICATION	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests for a specific Application. This field can hold multiple values.
COMPANY	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests for a specific company.
PRIORITY	N	Drop Down List	Select Requests with a specific Priority. This field can hold multiple values.
REQUEST STATUS	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Request Statuses listed in this field. This field can hold multiple values.
DESCRIPTION CONTAINS	N	Text Field	Select Requests with descriptions that contain the string of characters entered in this field. This is not a case sensitive search.
GROUP BY	Y	Auto-Complete List	Group the selected Requests by values listed in this field. This field can hold multiple values.
INCLUDE CLOSED REQUESTS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to include or exclude Requests that have been Closed or Cancelled.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
INCLUDE SUBTOTALS	N	Yes/No Radio Button	Includes subtotals by the primary break group.
INCLUDE GROUP TOTALS	N	Yes/No Radio Button	Includes subtotals for every break group.
FIELD VALUE 1-4	N	Text Field	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.

Request Type Detail Report

This report lists the detailed set-up information for your Request Types. This report displays all the custom fields for the Request Type, all the Requests statuses that the Request Type can have, the defaulting logic attaches to the Request Type, and any commands the type would have. This report can be used to audit the set-up as well as help debug any problems with Requests of a given Request Type.

You can also display information about which Security Groups are allowed to create Requests of a specific Request Type, and which Workflows can be used in a specific Request Type.

Figure 4-10 Parameters - Request Type Detail Report

Table 4-10. Parameters - Request Type Detail Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
REQUEST TYPE FROM	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Request Types that are alphabetically equal to or greater than the value in this field.
REQUEST TYPE TO	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Request Types that are alphabetically equal to or less than the value in this field.
SHOW FIELDS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Fields and Validations for the selected Request Types.
SHOW STATUSES	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the linked Requests Statuses for the selected Request Types.
SHOW DEFAULTS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Default Rules for the selected Request Types.
SHOW COMMANDS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Commands and Command Steps for the selected Request Types.
SHOW STATUS DEPENDENCIES	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Status Dependencies for the selected Request.
EXPAND SPECIAL COMMANDS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Expands user defined Special Commands, replacing appropriate parameters and listing commands to be executed.
SHOW SECURITY GROUPS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Security Groups that can create Requests of this Request Type.
SHOW WORKFLOWS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the Workflows that can be selected for this Request Type.

Request Quick View Report

The Request Quick View 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) in regards to Requests opened and Requests closed. The report can also show selected Request information for each of the individual open Requests, allowing managers to see both a summary view on Request activity and one level down in Request detail.

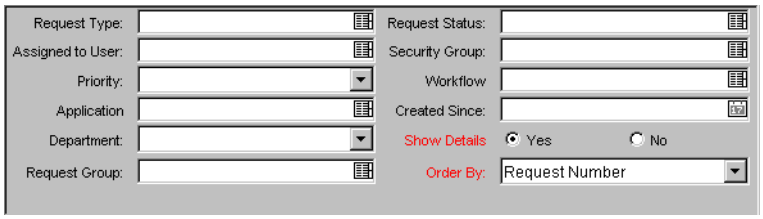


Figure 4-11 Parameters - Request Quick View Report

Table 4-11. Parameters - Request Quick View Report

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
REQUEST TYPE	N	Auto-Complete List	Limit to Requests of a specific Request type.
REQUEST STATUS	N	Auto-Complete List	Limit to Requests at a specific Request status or group of statuses.
ASSIGNED TO USER	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with the Assigned to User field equal to the value in this field.
PRIORITY	N	Drop Down List	Limit to Requests of a specific priority.
WORKFLOW	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests with Workflows specified in this field.
APPLICATION	N	Auto-Complete List	Limit to Requests for a specific Application. This field can hold multiple items.
CREATED SINCE	N	Date Field	Limit to Requests created after a given date.
DEPARTMENT	N	Drop Down List	Limit to Requests for a specific department.
SHOW DETAILS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Determines whether to show the custom fields for each selected Request.
REQUEST GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Limit to Requests assigned to only users in a specific Request Group. This field can hold multiple items.
SECURITY GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Limit to Requests assigned to only users in a specific Security Group. This field can hold multiple items.
ORDER BY	Y	Drop Down List	Determines the ordering of the results. The report orders the Requests in descending order (i.e. highest Request Number first) if it is ordered by Request number.

Resource Load Report by Priority

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

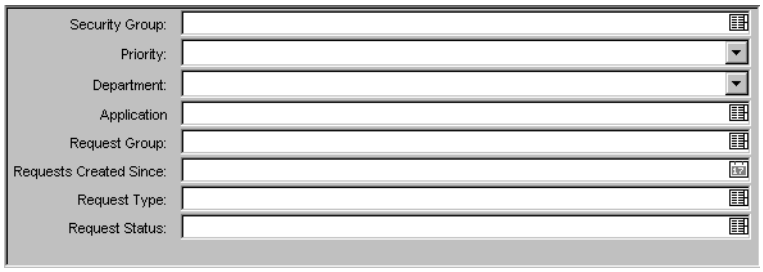


Figure 4-12 Parameters - Resource Load by Priority

Table 4-12. Parameters - Resource Load by Priority

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
SECURITY GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Limit to Requests assigned to only users in a specific Security Group.
PRIORITY	N	Drop Down List	Limit to Requests on a specific priority.
DEPARTMENT	N	Drop Down List	Limit to Requests for a specific department.
APPLICATION	N	Auto-Complete List	Limit to Requests for a specific application.
REQUEST GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Limit to Requests for a specific group.
REQUESTS CREATED SINCE	N	Date Field	Limit to Requests created after a given date.
REQUEST STATUS	N	Auto-Complete List	Limit to Requests at a specific Request status or group of statuses.
REQUEST TYPE	N	Auto-Complete List	Limit to Requests at a specific Request type or group of Request types.

Run Kintana Request Interface

When executed, the ‘Run Kintana Request Interface’ program:

- Queries the KCRT_REQUESTS_INT interface table for active records matching the given selection criteria.
- Defaults any information that has defaulting rules in Kintana Create but has not been specified in the interface table records. For example, if the REQUEST_ID column is left blank, it will be defaulted from a sequence.
- Validates Request header and detail data for both referential and data integrity. This validation is based on the logic used when entering or updating data through the graphical user interface. Information in User Data fields is not validated.
- Imports validated Requests into the Kintana Create Request tables. Partial imports are not allowed. Requests with one or more failed fields will not be imported.
- Moves the Request to the appropriate Request Status and moves the Request to the first Workflow Step corresponding to the specific Request Status, if indicated.
- Reports on the results of the execution, listing the specified Requests that failed validation and the specific validation errors they encountered.

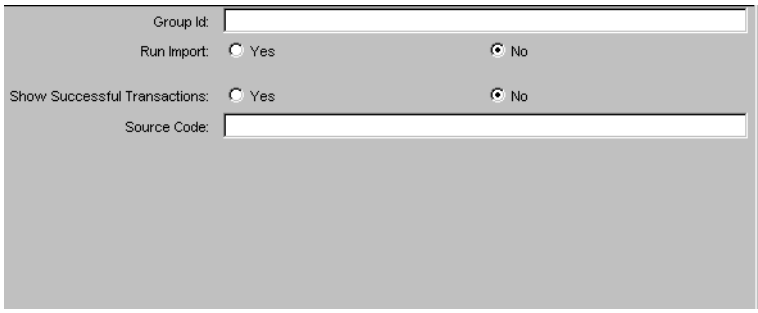


Figure 4-13 Parameters - Run Kintana Request Interface

Table 4-13. Parameters - Run Kintana Request Interface

Field	Type	Description
Group ID	Text Field	Runs the interface for a specific Group ID. The interface program will only look for records with this value in the GROUP_ID column. This is useful when importing a batch of Requests. If this parameter is left blank, the program will only pick up records with a NULL GROUP_ID value.
Run Import	Radio Button	If set to **YES**, the program will process the records in the interface table and try to import them. If set to **NO**, the program will simply report on the records in the interface table. This option is useful when auditing prior executions of the Open Interface.
Show Successful Transactions	Radio Button	Shows Requests that were successfully imported.
Source Code	Text Field	Used to set the SOURCE_CODE column of the final Requests created with a free form text code. It is used as an indicator of how the Request was created for auditing or testing purposes.

Kintana Create DSS Reports

This section contains information on all standard DSS (Decision Support System) reports available in Kintana Create.

Request Cycle Time Distribution

This report displays the distribution of Request cycle times in user-specified time buckets. The time bucket duration is specified in days. This report is useful in identifying the typical cycle times for Requests in a specific Workflow. It can also be used to identify incorrect data points.

The report's parameters are shown in *Figure 4-14* and described in *Table 4-14*.

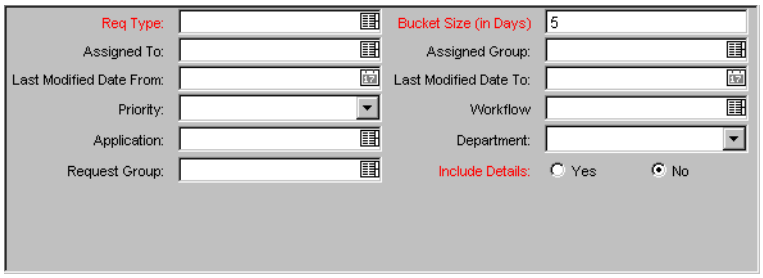


Figure 4-14 Parameters - Request Cycle Time Distribution

Table 4-14. Parameters - Request Cycle Time Distribution

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
REQUEST TYPE	Y	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests of a specific Request Type.
ASSIGNED TO	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Assigned to User field.
LAST MODIFIED DATE FROM	N	Date Field	Only Select Requests with activity date greater than or equal to this field.
PRIORITY	N	Drop Down List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Priority field.
APPLICATION	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Application field.
REQUEST GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests associated with the Request Group specified in this field.
BUCKET SIZE	Y	Text Field	Enter the size of each time bucket to aggregate data for. The bucket size is specified in days.
ASSIGNED GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Assigned to Group field.
LAST MODIFIED DATE TO	N	Date Field	Select Requests with activity date less than or equal to this field.
WORKFLOW	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Workflow field.
DEPARTMENT	N	Drop Down List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Department field.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
INCLUDE DETAILS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Requests Closed By Period

This report displays the number of Requests that have been closed or canceled per time unit (week, month or year) over a specified time span. The option is available for specifying a particular Workflow, or compiling composite data for all Workflows. This report allows an organization to judge its overall throughput, and identify trends in activity.

The report's parameters are shown in *Figure 4-15* and described in *Table 4-15*.

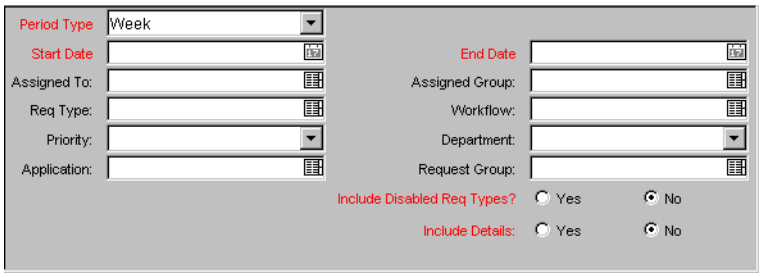


Figure 4-15 Parameters - Requests Closed By Period

Table 4-15. Parameters - Request Closed By Period

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
PERIOD TYPE	Y	Drop Down List	Determine whether to group the report by weeks, months or years.
START DATE	Y	Date Field	Select Requests that were closed later than or equal to this field.
ASSIGNED TO	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Assigned to User field.
REQUEST TYPE	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests of a specific Request Type.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
PRIORITY	N	Drop Down List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Priority field.
APPLICATION	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Application field.
END DATE	Y	Date Field	Select Requests that were closed earlier than or equal to this field.
ASSIGNED GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Assigned to Group field.
WORKFLOW	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Workflow field.
DEPARTMENT	N	Drop Down List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Department field.
REQUEST GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests associated with the Request Group specified in this field.
INCLUDE DISABLED REQUEST TYPES	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Include Requests for Request types that are currently disabled.
INCLUDE DETAILS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Requests Submitted by Period

This report displays the number of Requests that have been created during a particular time period. The results can be divided into specific time units (week, month or year). You have the option of running the report for a specific Workflow or for all Workflows. The purpose of this report is to identify increases or decreases in the quantity of pending Requests within your organization and to assess the causes of these trends.

The report's parameters are shown in *Figure 4-16* and described in *Table 4-16*.

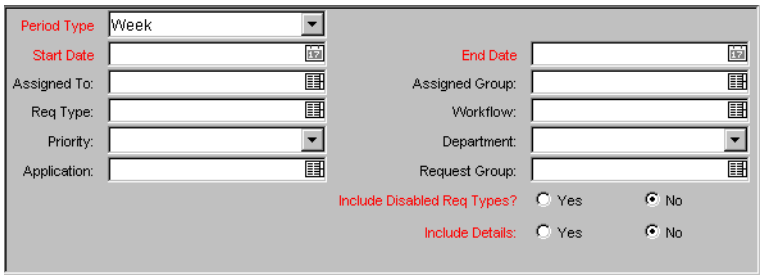


Figure 4-16 Parameters - Requests Submitted by Period

Table 4-16. Parameters - Requests Submitted by Period

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
PERIOD TYPE	Y	Drop Down List	Determine whether to group the report by weeks, months or years.
START DATE	Y	Date Field	Select Requests that were submitted later than or equal to this field.
ASSIGNED TO	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Assigned to User field.
REQUEST TYPE	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests of a specific Request Type.
PRIORITY	N	Drop Down List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Priority field.
APPLICATION	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Application field.
END DATE	Y	Date Field	Select Requests that were submitted earlier than or equal to this field.
ASSIGNED GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Assigned to Group field.
WORKFLOW	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Workflow field.
DEPARTMENT	N	Drop Down List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Department field.
REQUEST GROUP	N	Drop Down List	Select Requests associated with the Request Group specified in this field.
INCLUDE DISABLED REQUEST TYPES	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Include Requests for Request types that are currently disabled.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
INCLUDE DETAILS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Requests Summary

This report displays the number of Requests that have been completed. They are grouped based on a variety of Request information including Request Type, Request Group, and Request Status.

The report's parameters are shown in *Figure 4-17* and described in *Table 4-17*.

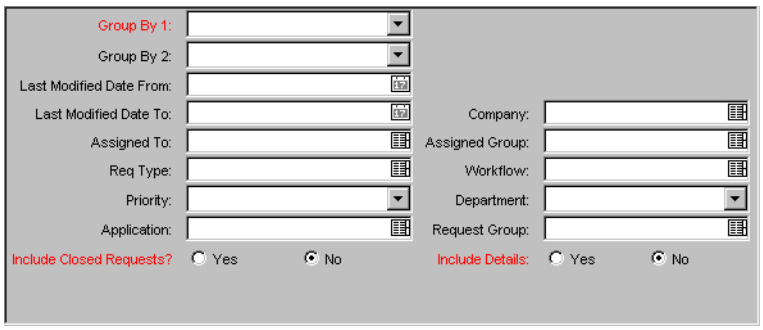


Figure 4-17 Parameters - Requests Summary

Table 4-17. Parameters - Requests Summary

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
GROUP BY 1	Y	Drop Down List	Group the reported Requests by the parameter specified in this field.
GROUP BY 2	N	Drop Down List	Group the reported Requests by the parameter specified in this field. This is a secondary grouping below the Group By 1 parameter.
LAST MODIFIED DATE FROM	N	Date Field	Select Requests with change activity date later than or equal to this field.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
LAST MODIFIED DATE TO	N	Date Field	Select Requests with change activity date less than or equal to this field.
ASSIGNED TO	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Assigned to User field.
REQUEST TYPE	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests of a specific Request Type.
PRIORITY	N	Drop Down List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Priority field.
APPLICATION	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Application field.
INCLUDE CLOSED REQUESTS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	Include Closed or Canceled Requests.
COMPANY	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests for a specific company.
ASSIGNED GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Assigned to Group field.
WORKFLOW	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Workflow field.
DEPARTMENT	N	Drop Down List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Department field.
REQUEST GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests associated with the Request Group specified in this field.
INCLUDE DETAILS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Open Requests Trend by Period

This report indicates the number of Requests that were open during the specified time period, with results reported by the specified time unit. This report can be run for one or all Workflows. Using this report, managers are able to identify the overall Request workload during a certain time period.

The report's parameters are shown in *Figure 4-18* and described in *Table 4-18*.

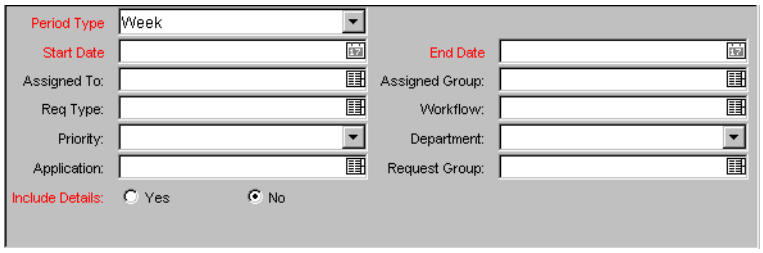


Figure 4-18 Parameters - Open Requests Trend by Period

Table 4-18. Parameters - Open Requests Trend by Period

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
PERIOD TYPE	Y	Drop Down List	Determine whether to group the report data by weeks, months or years.
START DATE	Y	Date Field	Select Requests that were open later than or equal to this field.
ASSIGNED TO	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Assigned to User field.
REQUEST TYPE	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests of a specific Request Type.
PRIORITY	N	Drop Down List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Priority field.
APPLICATION	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Application field.
INCLUDE DETAILS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.
END DATE	Y	Date Field	Select Requests that were open earlier than or equal to this field.
ASSIGNED GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Assigned to Group field.
WORKFLOW	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Workflow field.
DEPARTMENT	N	Drop Down List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Department field.
REQUEST GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests associated with the Request Group specified in this field.

Pending Workflow Steps

This report displays the number of Requests for a specific Workflow at each status level. The report displays each status in the format *Step Name - Status*. Specify the Workflow, time period and the user for the report.

The report's parameters are shown in *Figure 4-19* and described in *Table 4-19*.

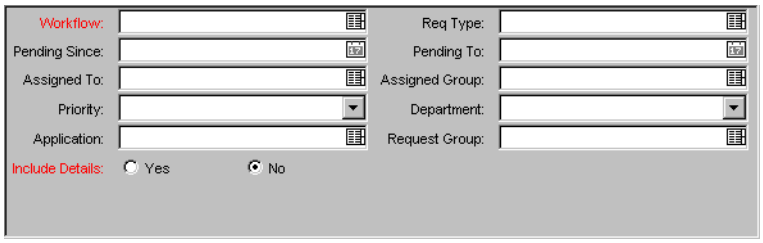


Figure 4-19 Parameters - Pending Workflow Steps

Table 4-19. Parameters - Pending Workflow Steps

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
WORKFLOW	Y	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Workflow field.
PENDING SINCE	N	Date Field	Select Requests with active Workflow Steps that have been eligible since the date in this field.
ASSIGNED TO	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Assigned to User field.
PRIORITY	N	Drop Down List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Priority field.
APPLICATION	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Application field.
INCLUDE DETAILS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.
REQUEST TYPE	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests of a specific Request Type.
PENDING TO	N	Date Field	Select Requests with Workflow Steps that were eligible before the date in this field.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
ASSIGNED GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Assigned to Group field.
DEPARTMENT	N	Drop Down List	Include Requests with a specific value in the Department field.
REQUEST GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	Select Requests associated with the Request Group specified in this field.

Chapter 5
Kintana Deliver Reports

This chapter lists all the standard reports available in Kintana Deliver. These reports are HTML files created by the application that can be viewed using a Web browser. In addition to a graphical representation of the data, the reports list a tabular version of the details for export into Excel. For each report, this chapter provides a brief description and explanation of the screen parameters.

This chapter also provides definitions for all the field names used in each report. By entering criteria into a field, you create a filter for the report so it only displays information that matches your criteria.

For more information on running reports, see *Chapter 2 -* "Running Kintana Reports".

Kintana Deliver Non-DSS Reports

This section contains information on all standard non-DSS (Decision Support System) reports available in Kintana Deliver.

Distribution Detail Report

The DISTRIBUTION DETAIL REPORT is a Release Management Report used to list the contents and results of a Distribution. It is useful in getting a high level view of a Distribution and analyzing the execution results.

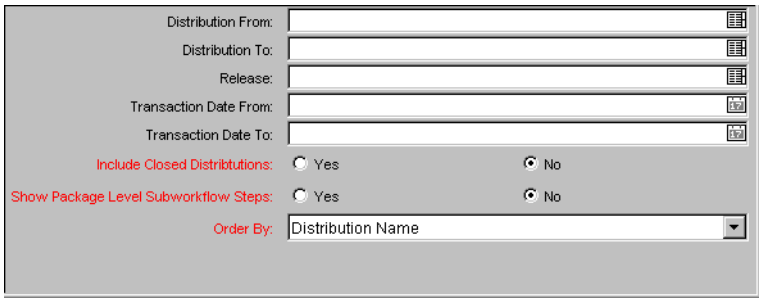


Figure 5-1 Parameters - Distribution Detail Report

Table 5-1. Parameters-Distribution Detail Report

Field	Description
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 Canceled.
ORDER BY	Order the report by Distribution Name or Release.

Environment Comparison Report

This report helps audit environment set-up. Many times, you have different environments that are similar to each other. For example, you might have DEV, QA, and PROD environments that are almost identical. This report lets you compare the definitions of two Kintana 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 values. The Environment Comparison report also compares the Applications tied to each Environment.

Figure 5-2 Parameters - Environment Comparison Report

Table 5-2. Parameters - Environment Comparison Report parameters

Field	Description
ENVIRONMENT NAME 1	The first of two environments to compare.
ENVIRONMENT NAME 2	The second of two environments to compare.

Environment Comparison by Objects Migrated Report

Given two environments, this report looks at the history of all the objects migrated (using Kintana Deliver) into each environment and lists any differences. These differences include objects migrated into one environment and not the other and can also include objects migrated into both environments but at different times. The Environment Comparison by Objects Migrated 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 that the Workflow Engine will not see 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 Kintana Deliver migrations into that environment. It does not make any comparisons at the file system or database levels.

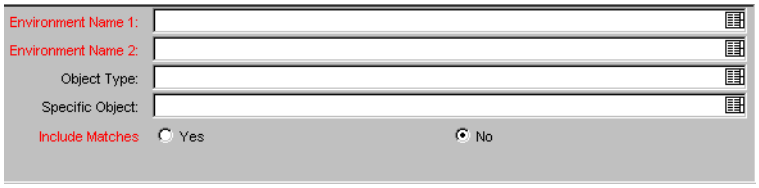


Figure 5-3 Parameters - Environment Comparison by Objects Migrated Report

Table 5-3. Parameters - Environment Comparison by Objects Migrated Report

Field	Description
ENVIRONMENT NAME 1	The first of two environments to compare their migrations.
ENVIRONMENT NAME 2	The second of two environments to compare their migrations.
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.

Environment Detail Report

The ENVIRONMENT DETAIL REPORT report lists the detailed set-up of a given Environment or group of Environments. It lists all the major attributes of the environment as well as the attributes of the Applications tied to each Environment. Encrypted information such as database or operation system passwords are not displayed. Use this report as a way to textually audit your Environment set-up.

Figure 5-4 Parameters - Environment Detail Report

Table 5-4. Parameters - Environment Detail Report

Fields	Description
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 from the specified Environment Groups. Users can specify a range of Environment Groups using the From Environment Group and To Environment Group parameters. The Report output includes the header information on an Environment Group, the constituent environments of the Environment Group, and the Applications defined for the Environment Group.

Figure 5-5 Parameters - Environment Group Detail Report

Table 5-5. Parameters - Environment Group Detail Report

Fields	Description
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.

Environments/Objects Detail Report

This report lists Objects that have been migrated into a given Environment or sets of Environments grouping the report output by Environment name. Use this report as an 'Object inventory' for newly migrated objects. The Environment/Objects Detail 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 that the Workflow Engine will not see any cases where the destination environment is overwritten in the Object command while it is being migrated).

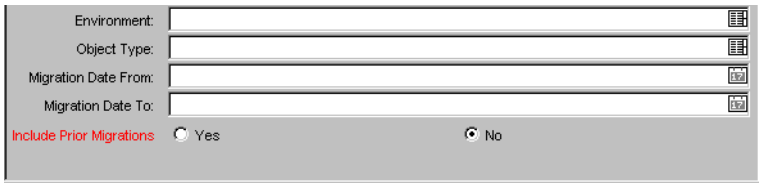


Figure 5-6 Parameters - Environments/Objects Detail Report

Table 5-6. Parameters - Environments/Objects Detail Report

Fields	Description
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 Type Detail Report

The OBJECT TYPE DETAIL report is a configuration report used to audit the set-up of an Object Type or a group of Object Types. For each Object Type, this report lists all the parameters associated with the Object Type and all the commands for that Object Type. In addition to auditing Object Types, this report is a good tool for debugging problems associated with entering information for or migrating a Package Line of a specific Object Type.

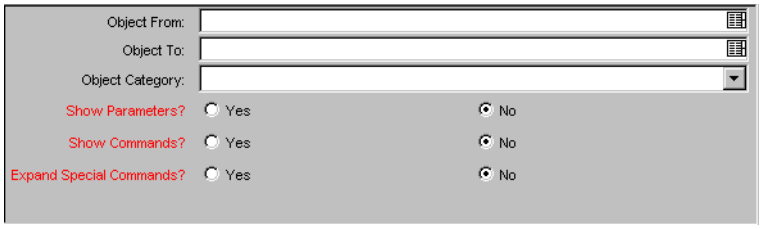


Figure 5-7 Parameters - Object Type Detail Report

Table 5-7. Parameters - Object Type Detail Report

Fields	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.

Object History Report

This report provides a workflow step transaction history for your Packages. It lists all the transactions matching your selection criteria. Use this report to see all executions for a given Object Type and/or a given date range. You can also

see if the same Object has been migrated/executed by multiple Packages or many times in the same Package. For migration steps, the Object History 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 that this report will not see any cases where the destination environment is overwritten in the object command while it is being migrated).

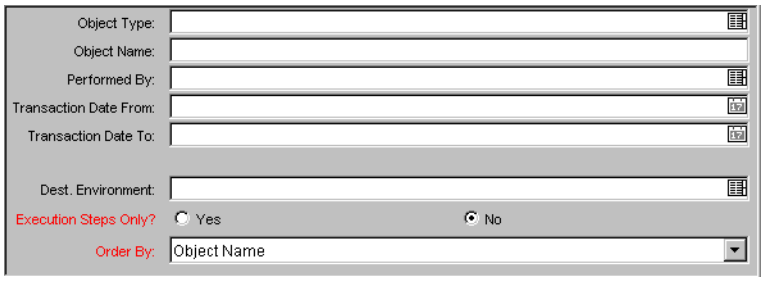


Figure 5-8 Parameters - Object History Report

Table 5-8. Parameters - Object History Report

Fields	Description
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.
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 Kintana Deliver 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. The Objects/Environments Detail 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 that the Workflow Engine will not see any cases where the destination environment is overwritten in the object command while it is being migrated).

Figure 5-9 Parameters - Objects/Environments Detail Report

Table 5-9. Parameters - Objects/Environments Detail Report

Fields	Description
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

Use the PACKAGE DETAILS report for auditing individual Packages. Based on the selection criteria, this report lists individual Packages and detailed data regarding each Package. This includes header information about the Package like Package priority and description. It also includes detailed information, such as Package notes, Package lines and their parameters, and current workflow status for each Package line on each selected Package.

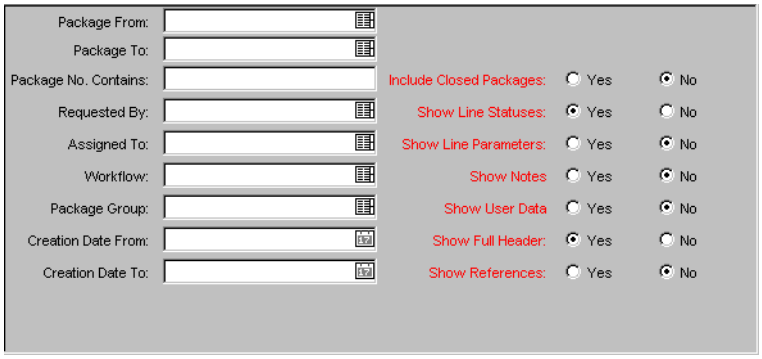


Figure 5-10 Parameters - Package Details Report

Table 5-10. Parameters - Package Details Report

Fields	Description
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 Kintana Deliver 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.
PACKAGE GROUP	Only select Packages that are categorized under a specific Package Group.

Table 5-10. Parameters - Package Details Report

Fields	Description
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 Canceled.
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

Use the PACKAGE HISTORY report for auditing the transaction history of individual Packages. This report lists the complete Workflow history for each selected Package, such as:

- 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, you would see a different entry when a step became ‘Eligible’ versus when the step was completed and had a result. The Package History report breaks down each Package into its Package Lines and gives the Workflow history separately for each line.

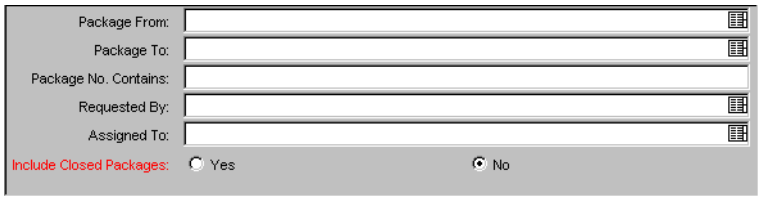


Figure 5-11 Parameters - Package History Report

Table 5-11. Parameters - Package History Report

Fields	Description
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 NAME 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 Kintana Deliver user.
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 Canceled.

Package Impact Analysis Report

This report is used to analyze the impact of a given Package based on the audit history stored in the Kintana product suite. 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 relation between the objects).
- Recent migrations for each object in the Package, allowing you to see where changes to the given objects have recently been deployed.

Figure 5-12 Parameters - Package Impact Analysis Report

Table 5-12. Parameters - Package Impact Analysis Report

Fields	Description
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**, additional information is given in sections #1 and #2 listing all the specific common objects between the queried Packages and the given Package.

Packages Pending Report

Use this report as a worklist for pending work on Packages. Based on your selection criteria, this report lists open Packages with pending activity. It lists details about each Package, allowing you to quickly decide which actions to perform first. You can then go to Kintana Deliver, query the Package, and perform the appropriate action(s). You can also use this report to monitor the pending work for a group of users.

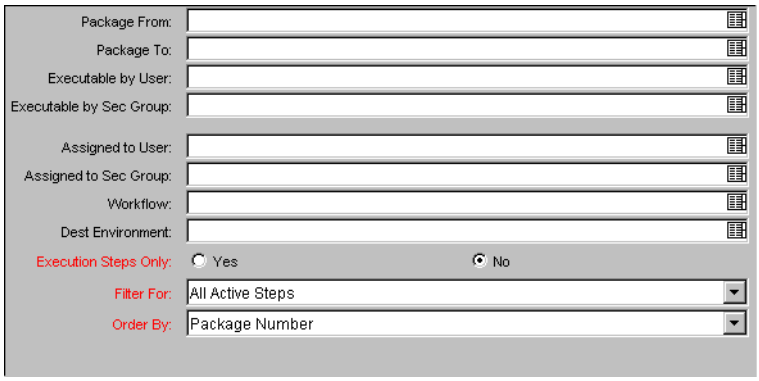


Figure 5-13 Parameters - Packages Pending Report

Table 5-13. Parameters - Packages Pending Report

Fields	Description
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).
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.

Table 5-13. Parameters - Packages Pending Report

Fields	Description
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.

RCS Check In Report

The template of a report used to check a file into the RCS repository (if you use the RCS file management system).

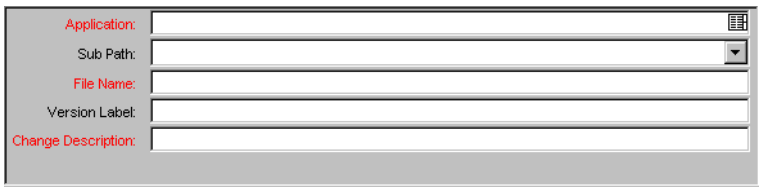


Figure 5-14 Parameters - RCS Check In Report

Table 5-14. Parameters - RCS Check In Report

Fields	Description
APPLICATION	The Application of the file to be checked in.
SUB PATH	The sub path 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

The template of a report used to check a file out of the RCS repository (if you use the RCS file management system).

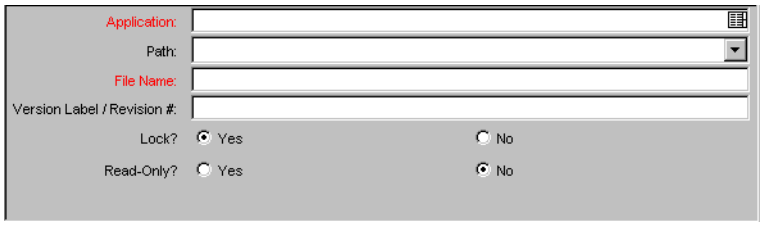


Figure 5-15 Parameters - RCS Check Out Report

Table 5-15. Parameters - RCS Check Out Report

Fields	Description
APPLICATION	The Application of the file to be checked out.
PATH	The sub path 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.

Release Detail Report

This is a Management Report used to list the contents of a Release. It lists all of the 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.

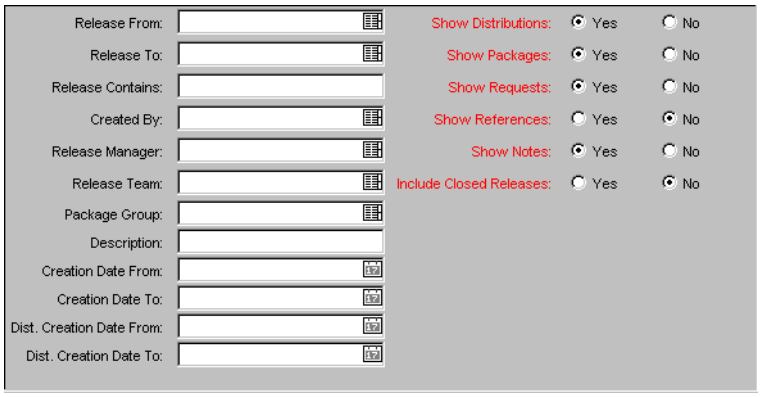


Figure 5-16 Parameters - Release Detail Report

Table 5-16. Parameters - Release Detail Report

Fields	Description
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 either Customization, Setup or Upgrade.
DESCRIPTION	Select Releases that contain the given description.
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.

Table 5-16. Parameters - Release Detail Report

Fields	Description
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 is a Release Management Report. It shows all of the Requests and Packages in a Release as well as their associations. This report can be used to create a list of bugs fixed and patches applied within a specific Release.

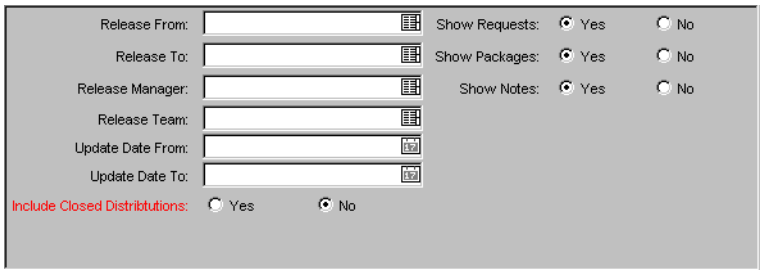


Figure 5-17 Parameters - Release Notes Report

Table 5-17. Parameters - Release Notes Report

Fields	Description
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.

Table 5-17. Parameters - Release Notes Report

Fields	Description
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.

Run Kintana Package Interface Report

This report validates and loads Package data from the Package open interface tables into the standard Deliver data model. For more information on this report, refer to the *"Kintana Open Interface"*.

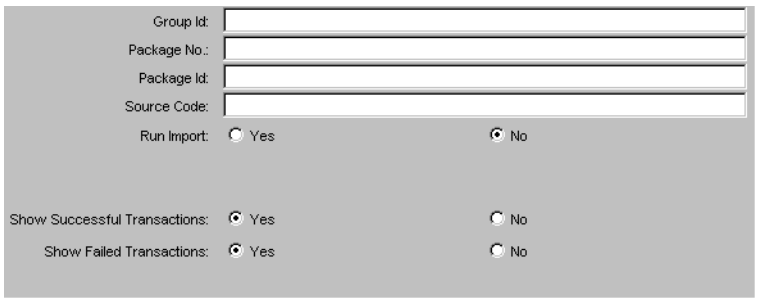


Figure 5-18 Parameters - Run Kintana Package Interface Report

Table 5-18. Parameters - Run Kintana Package Interface Report

Fields	Description
GROUP ID	Runs the interface for a specific Group ID. The interface program will only look for records with this value in the GROUP_ID column. This is useful when importing a batch of Packages. If this parameter is left blank, the program will only pick up records with a NULL GROUP_ID value.

Table 5-18. Parameters - Run Kintana Package Interface Report

Fields	Description
PACKAGE NO.	Runs the interface for a specific Package Number. The interface program will only look for records with this value in the PACKAGE_NUMBER column. This is useful when importing a specific Package.
PACKAGE ID	Runs the interface for a specific Package ID. The interface program will only look for records with this value in the PACKAGE_ID column.This is useful when importing a specific Package.
SOURCE CODE	Runs the interface for records from a specific source. The interface program will only look for records with this value in the SOURCE_CODE column.
RUN IMPORT	If set to “Yes”, the program will process the records in the interface table and try to import them. If set to “No”, the program will simply report on the records in the interface table. This option is useful when auditing prior executions of the Open Interface.
SHOW SUCCESSFUL TRANSACTIONS	Shows Packages and Package Lines that were successfully imported.
SHOW FAILED TRANSACTIONS	Shows Packages and Package Lines that were not successfully imported.

Kintana Deliver DSS Reports

This section contains information on all standard DSS (Decision Support System) reports available in Kintana Deliver.

Average Package Cycle Time by Workflow

This report measures the average time a Package takes to complete a workflow process. Cycle time is defined as the time taken by a Package from the time it is submitted to the time it is fully completed.

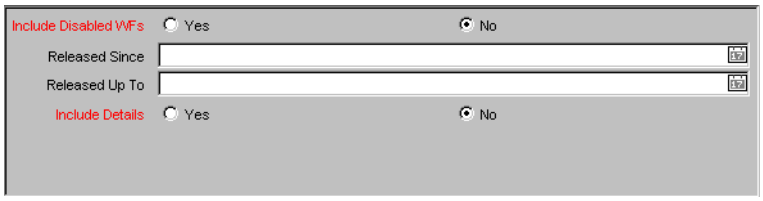


Figure 5-19 .Parameters - Average Package Cycle Time by Workflow

Table 5-19. Parameters - Average Package Cycle Time by Workflow

Fields	Description
INCLUDE DISABLED WFS	Include information on Workflows that are currently disabled.
SUBMITTED SINCE	Only select Packages submitted greater than or equal to this field.
SUBMITTED UP TO	Only select Packages submitted less than or equal to this field.
INCLUDE DETAILS	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Package Cycle Time Distribution

This report displays the distribution of Package cycle times in user-specified time buckets. The time bucket duration is specified in days (e.g. 5 days). This report is useful in identifying the typical cycle times for Packages in a specific workflow. It can also be used to immediately identify aberrant data points. This report complements the Average Package Cycle Time by Workflow report.

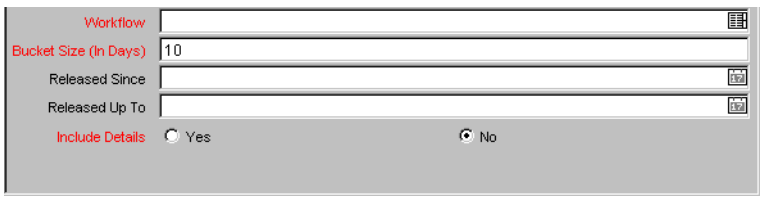


Figure 5-20 Parameters - Package Cycle Time Distribution

Table 5-20. Parameters - Package Cycle Time Distribution

Fields	Description
WORKFLOW	Only select Packages that use a specific Workflow.
BUCKET SIZE	Enter the size of each time bucket to aggregate data for. The bucket size is specified in days.
SUBMITTED SINCE	Only select Packages submitted greater than or equal to this field.
SUBMITTED UP TO	Only select Packages submitted less than or equal to this field.
INCLUDE DETAILS	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Package Line Status Detail

This report allows you to view the number of Packages passing through a given Package status for a particular workflow, over a given time period. This report allows you to view the typical path of Packages as they move through a particular workflow. Using this report you can identify frequent points of failure and take measures to address these failures and improve your change deployment processes.

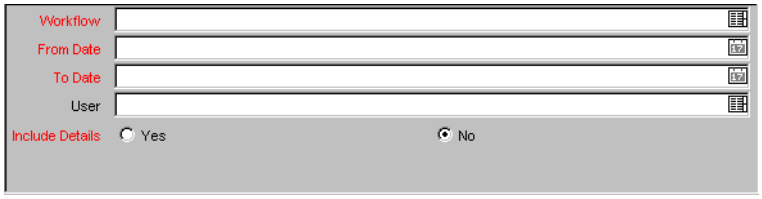


Figure 5-21 Parameters - Package Line Status Detail

Table 5-21. Parameters - Package Line Status Detail

Fields	Description
WORKFLOW	Only select Packages that use a specific Workflow.

Table 5-21. Parameters - Package Line Status Detail

Fields	Description
FROM DATE	Only select Packages updated greater than or equal to this field.
TO DATE	Only select Packages updated less than or equal to this field.
USER	Only select Package Lines updated by a given user.
INCLUDE DETAILS	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Packages Completed by Period

This report allows you to view the number of Packages that have been completed per time unit (week, month or year) over a specified time span. Additionally, you have the option of specifying a particular workflow or compiling composite data for all workflows. This report is designed to allow an organization to judge its overall throughput, and identify peaks, valleys or trends in activity.

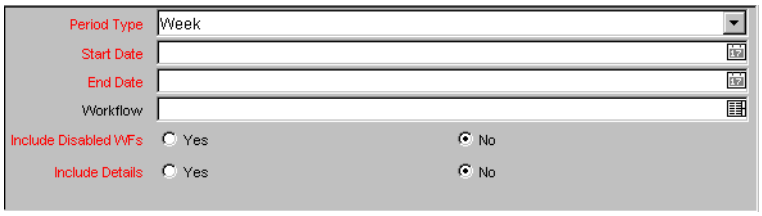


Figure 5-22 Parameters - Packages Completed by Period

Table 5-22. Parameters - Packages Completed by Period

Fields	Description
PERIOD TYPE	Determine whether to display the report in weeks, months, or years.
START DATE	Only select Packages completed greater than or equal to this field.
END DATE	Only select Packages completed less than or equal to this field.

Table 5-22. Parameters - Packages Completed by Period

Fields	Description
WORKFLOW	Only select Packages that use a specific Workflow.
INCLUDE DISABLED WFS	Include information on Packages with Workflows that are currently disabled.
INCLUDE DETAILS	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Packages Submitted by Period

This report allows you to view the number of Packages that have been generated during a particular time period. The results can be divided into specific time units (week, month, or year), and you have the option of running the report for a specific workflow or for all workflows. The purpose of this report is to identify increases or decreases in the quantity of pending changes within your organization and allow your organizations to assess the causes of these trends.

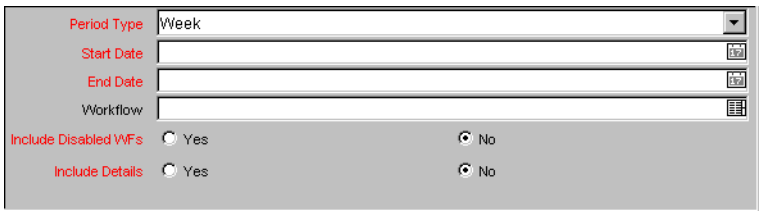


Figure 5-23 Parameters - Packages Submitted by Period

Table 5-23. Parameters - Packages Submitted by Period

Fields	Description
PERIOD TYPE	Determine whether to display the report in weeks, months, or years.
START DATE	Only select Packages submitted greater than or equal to this field.
END DATE	Only select Packages submitted less than or equal to this field.
WORKFLOW	Only select Packages that use a specific Workflow.

Table 5-23. Parameters - Packages Submitted by Period

Fields	Description
INCLUDE DISABLED WFS	Include information on Packages with Workflows that are currently disabled.
INCLUDE DETAILS	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Completed Package Lines Summary

This report gives the number of Package Lines that have been completed; Package Lines are grouped based on Object Type, Project, Package Type, or Workflow. This report can be restricted to a specific Object Name or Project.

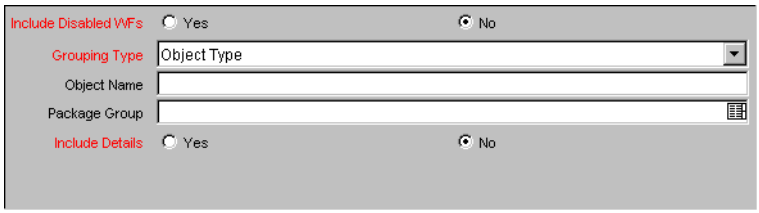


Figure 5-24 Parameters - Complete Package Lines Summary

Table 5-24. Parameters - Completed Package Lines Summary

Fields	Description
INCLUDE DISABLED WFS	Include information on Packages with Workflows that are currently disabled.
GROUPING TYPE	Indicate how to group the data in the report, by Workflow, by Package Type, by Object Type, or by Project.
OBJECT NAME	Only select Package Lines for a specific Object.
PROJECT	Only select Packages attached to a specific Project.
INCLUDE DETAILS	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Packages Submitted/Closed By Period

This is very similar to Released By Period and Completed by Period. This report tracks both Released by Period and Closed by Period, but if the status is submitted and closed, the report only tracks as closed. This helps to avoid double tracking and overlap on pie charts.

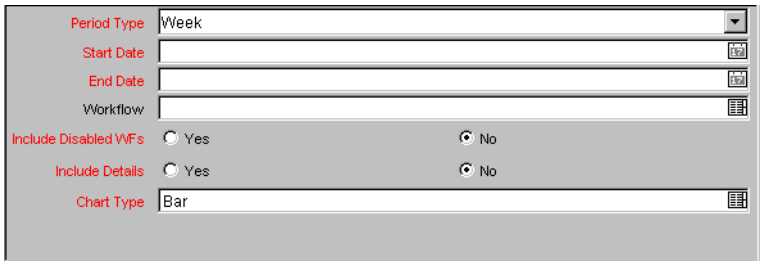


Figure 5-25 Parameters - Packages Submitted/Closed by Period

Table 5-25. Parameters - Packages Submitted/Closed by Period

Fields	Description
PERIOD TYPE	Determine whether to display the report in weeks, months, or years.
START DATE	Only select Packages submitted greater than or equal to this field.
END DATE	Only select Packages submitted less than or equal to this field.
WORKFLOW	Only select Packages that use a specific Workflow.
INCLUDE DISABLED WFS	Include information on Packages with Workflows that are currently disabled.
INCLUDE DETAILS	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.
CHART TYPE	Selects the type of chart to use: Pie, Bar, or Stacked Bar.

Migrations Submitted by Period

This report shows the number of objects that were submitted for migration during a specified time period. You can select the desired time unit (week,

month, or year) and view the report for a specific workflow, or for all workflows. This report identifies periods of high or low volumes of object migrations, and identifies long term trends in migration volume.

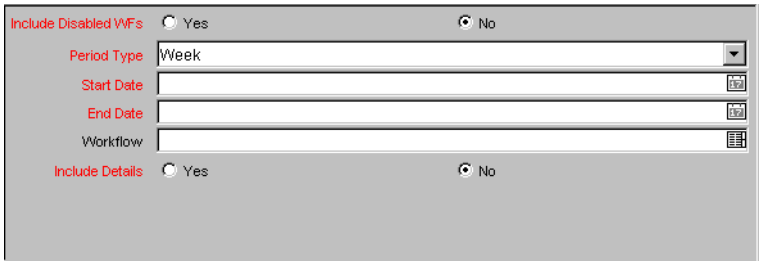


Figure 5-26 Parameters - Migrations Submitted by Period

Table 5-26. Parameters - Migrations Submitted by Period

Fields	Description
INCLUDE DISABLED WFS	Include information on Packages with Workflows that are currently disabled.
PERIOD TYPE	Determine whether to display the report in weeks, months, or years.
START DATE	Only select migrations with migration dates greater than or equal to this field.
END DATE	Only select migrations with migration dates less than or equal to this field.
WORKFLOW	Only select Packages that use a specific Workflow.
INCLUDE DETAILS	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Object Migrations Summary

The Object Migration Summary report allows you to view the number of object migrations performed. This report is grouped by object type, destination environment or workflow. This report can be run for a specific object type, environment, or migration status, and can be restricted by the start and/or end date.

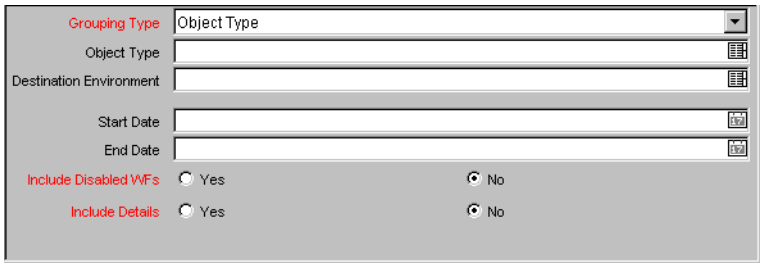


Figure 5-27 Parameters - Objects Migration Summary

Table 5-27. Parameters - Object Migration Summary

Fields	Description
GROUPING TYPE	Indicate how to group the data in the report, by Workflow, by Destination Environment, or by Object Type.
OBJECT TYPE	Only select migrations for Package Lines for objects of a specific Object Type.
DESTINATION ENVIRONMENT	Only select migrations to a specific Environment.
START DATE	Only select migrations with migration dates greater than or equal to this field.
END DATE	Only select migrations with migration dates less than or equal to this field.
INCLUDE DISABLED WFS	Include information on Packages with Workflows that are currently disabled.
INCLUDE DETAILS	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Objects Migrated by Period

Results from this report indicate the number of objects that were actually migrated during the specified time period, with results reported by the specified time unit. This report can be run for one or all workflows. This report enables managers to identify when a large or small volume of changes have been migrated during a given period.

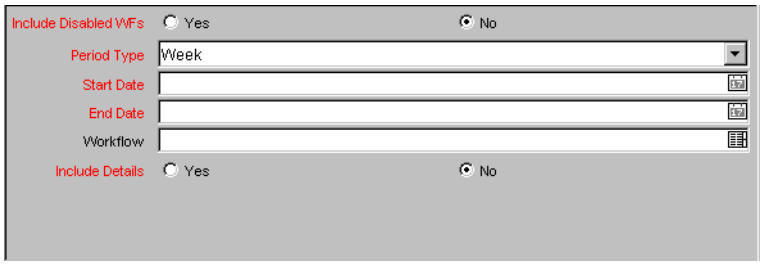


Figure 5-28 Parameters - Objects Migrated by Period

Table 5-28. Parameters - Objects Migrated by Period

Fields	Description
INCLUDE DISABLED WFS	Include information on Packages with Workflows that are currently disabled.
PERIOD TYPE	Determine whether to display the report in weeks, months, or years.
START DATE	Only select migrations with migration dates greater than or equal to this field.
END DATE	Only select migrations with migration dates less than or equal to this field.
WORKFLOW	Only select Packages that use a specific Workflow.
INCLUDE DETAILS	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Pending Package Line Aging

This report lists the average number of days that a Package remained at a particular workflow step before being acted on and the number of Packages that passed through each status during the specified time period. This report allows you to see how long it typically takes your organization to act on Packages at each workflow step. You must select the desired workflow, and can optionally specify a time window for the report.

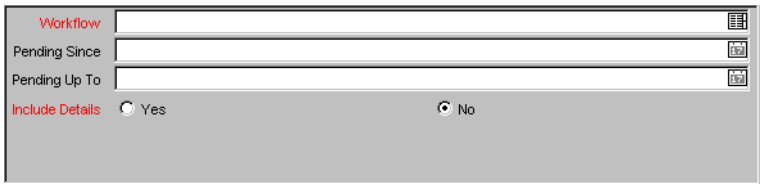


Figure 5-29 Parameters - Pending Package Line Aging

Table 5-29. Parameters - Pending Package Line Aging

Fields	Description
WORKFLOW	Only select Packages that use a specific Workflow.
PENDING SINCE	Only select Package Lines open since the value in this field.
PENDING UP TO	Only select Package Lines not completed by the date in this field.
INCLUDE DETAILS	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Pending Package Lines

This report lists the number of Package Lines currently requiring action for a given workflow step. Specify a beginning and/or ending date to view the number of Packages that are pending for a particular period. This report is useful for identifying workflow bottlenecks, including steps that need greater attention from the IS staff.

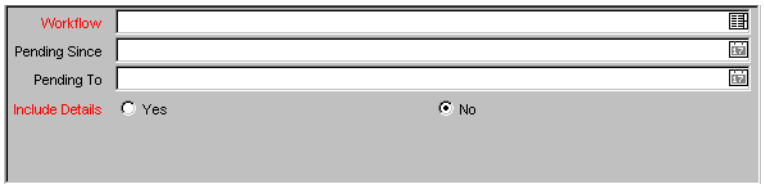


Figure 5-30 Parameters - Pending Package Lines

Table 5-30. Parameters - Pending Package Lines

Fields	Description
WORKFLOW	Only select Packages that use a specific Workflow.
PENDING SINCE	Only select Package Lines open since the value in this field.
PENDING UP TO	Only select Package Lines not completed by the date in this field.
INCLUDE DETAILS	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Pending Package Lines by Security Group

This report indicates the number of Package Lines pending for each Security Group and whether those pending Packages are exclusive to that group, or whether they are eligible to be acted on by another Security Group as well (shared load). A Package is pending if any line on the Package has a workflow step that is eligible or exists in some intermediate status that prevents a subsequent workflow step from becoming eligible. This report can be restricted based on a specific workflow.

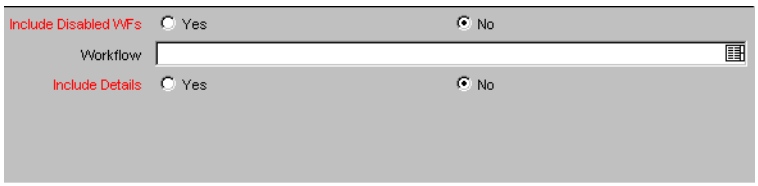


Figure 5-31 Parameters - Pending Package Lines by Security Group

Table 5-31. Parameters - Pending Package Lines by Security Group

Fields	Description
INCLUDE DISABLED WFS	Include information on Packages with Workflows that are currently disabled.
WORKFLOW	Only select Packages that use a specific Workflow.

Table 5-31. Parameters - Pending Package Lines by Security Group

Fields	Description
INCLUDE DETAILS	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Pending Package Lines by Workflow Step

This report allows you to see the number of Package Lines currently at each of the workflows' statuses. The report displays each status in the format Step Name - Status. You specify the workflow, time period and the optional user for which they would like to see the report. This report enables you to see the frequency of failed migrations and other places where workflows are stalled; it can also help analyze the efficiency and effectiveness of particular employees.

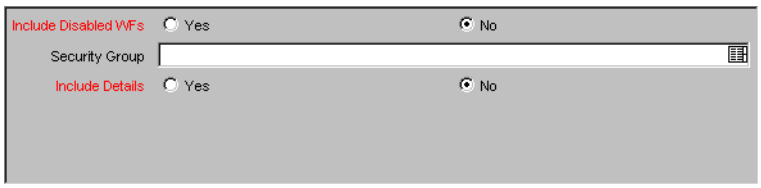


Figure 5-32 Parameters - Pending Package Lines by Workflow Step

Table 5-32. Parameters - Pending Package Lines by Workflow Step

Fields	Description
INCLUDE DISABLED WFS	Include information on Packages with Workflows that are currently disabled.
SECURITY GROUP	Only select Packages with at least one Package Line accessible by a specific Security Group.
INCLUDE DETAILS	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Pending Packages by Workflow

This report gives a high level view of the number of Packages in process in a given workflow at the current time.

Figure 5-33 Parameters - Pending Packages by Workflow

Table 5-33. Parameters - Pending Packages by Workflow

Fields	Description
INCLUDE DISABLED WFS	Include information on Packages with Workflows that are currently disabled.
INCLUDE DETAILS	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Chapter 6

Kintana Drive Reports

This chapter lists all the standard reports available in Kintana Drive. These reports are HTML files created by the application that can be viewed using a Web browser. In addition to a graphical representation of the data, the reports list a tabular version of the details for export into Excel. For each report, this chapter provides a brief description and explanation of the screen parameters.

This chapter also provides definitions for all the field names used in each report. By entering criteria into a field, you create a filter for the report so it only displays information that matches your criteria.

For more information on running reports, see *Chapter 2 -* "Running Kintana Reports".

Kintana Drive Non-DSS Reports

This section contains information on all standard non-DSS (Decision Support System) reports available in Kintana Drive.

Project Schedule Change Report

The Project Schedule Change report allows you to compare a Project plan with a baseline, or a baseline to another baseline. The report's output is generated in 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.

The Project Schedule Change Report parameters are shown in *Figure 6-1* and defined in *Table 6-1*.

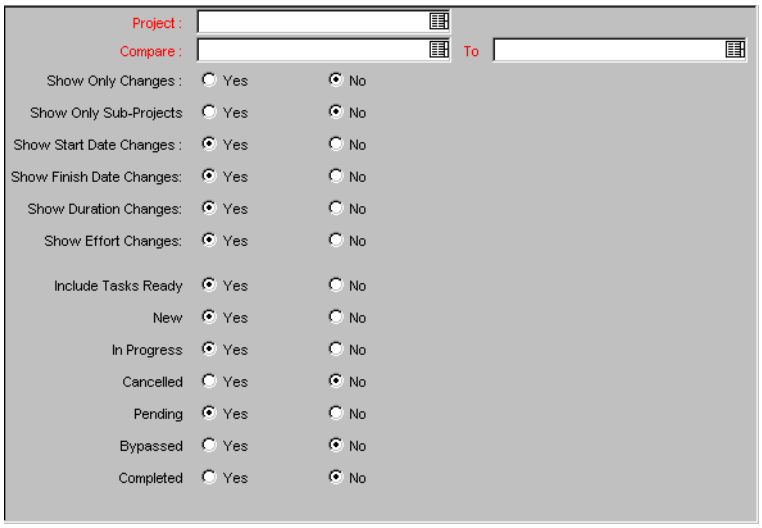


Figure 6-1 Parameters - Project Schedule Change Report

Table 6-1. Parameters - Project Schedule Change Report

Fields	Description
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.
SHOW ONLY CHANGES	Specify whether you wish to see only changes between the two entities.
SHOW ONLY SUB-PROJECTS	Specify whether you wish to see only Sub-Projects.
SHOW START DATE CHANGES	Specify whether or not you wish to see changes to Task start dates.
SHOW FINISH DATE CHANGES	Specify whether or not you wish to see changes to Task finish dates.
SHOW DURATION CHANGES	Specify whether or not you wish to see changes to Task durations.

Table 6-1. Parameters - Project Schedule Change Report

Fields	Description
SHOW EFFORT CHANGES	Specify whether or not you wish to see changes to Task effort values.
INCLUDE TASKS READY	Specify whether or not you wish to see Tasks in the **READY** state.
NEW	Specify whether or not you wish to see Tasks in the **NEW** state.
CANCELLED	Specify whether or not you wish to see Tasks in the **CANCELED** state.
PENDING	Specify whether or not you wish to see Tasks in the **PENDING** state.
BYPASSED	Specify whether or not you wish to see Tasks in the **BYPASSED** state.
COMPLETED	Specify whether or not you wish to see Tasks in the **COMPLETED** state.

Project Critical Path Report

This report shows the tasks that are on a Project's critical path.

The Project Critical Path Report parameters are shown in *Figure 6-2* and defined in *Table 6-2*.

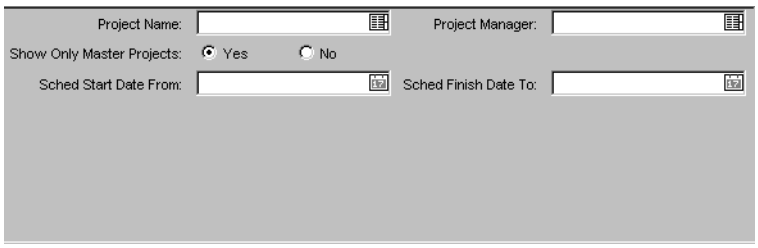


Figure 6-2 Parameters - Project Critical Path Report

Table 6-2. Parameters - Project Critical Path Report

Field	Description
PROJECT NAME	Name of the Project.

Table 6-2. Parameters - Project Critical Path Report

Field	Description
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 you select from the Header Fields and custom fields based on the selected Project. You can sort by more than one field.

The Project Custom Detail Report parameters are shown in *Figure 6-3* and defined in *Table 6-3*.

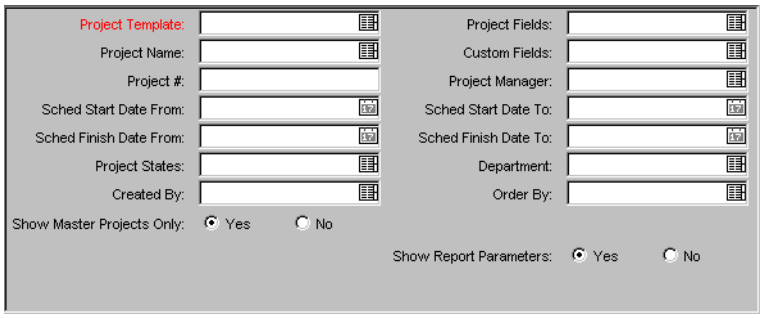


Figure 6-3 Parameters - Project Custom Detail Report

Table 6-3. Parameters - Project Custom Detail Report

Fields	Description
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 Date on or after the date value in this field.

Fields	Description
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.
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.
INCLUDE CLOSED PROJECTS	Determines whether or not to include Projects that are closed.
SHOW REPORT PARAMETERS	Determines whether or not to show Report Parameters.

Project Detail Report

This report lets you query Projects by their header fields. You can design the report to include the Project's:

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

- Transaction History

The Project Detail Report parameters are shown in *Figure 6-4* and defined in *Table 6-4*.

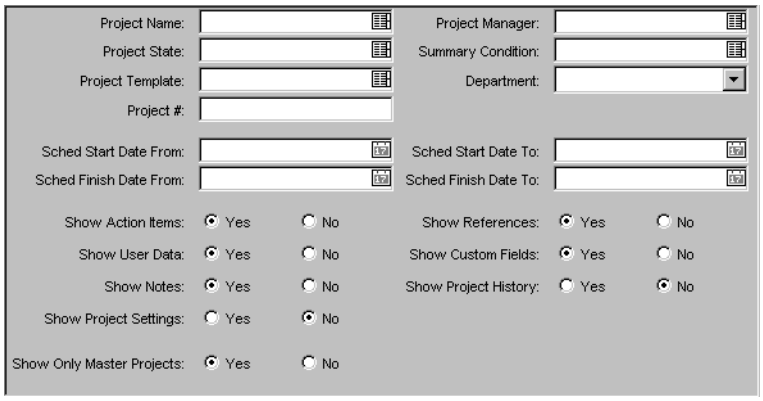


Figure 6-4 Parameters - Project Detail Report

Table 6-4. Parameters - Project Detail Report

Fields	Description
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.
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.

Fields	Description
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

This report lets you query Projects by their header fields. You can filter the query using the Project's custom fields.

The Project Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) Report parameters are shown in *Figure 6-5* and defined in *Table 6-5*.

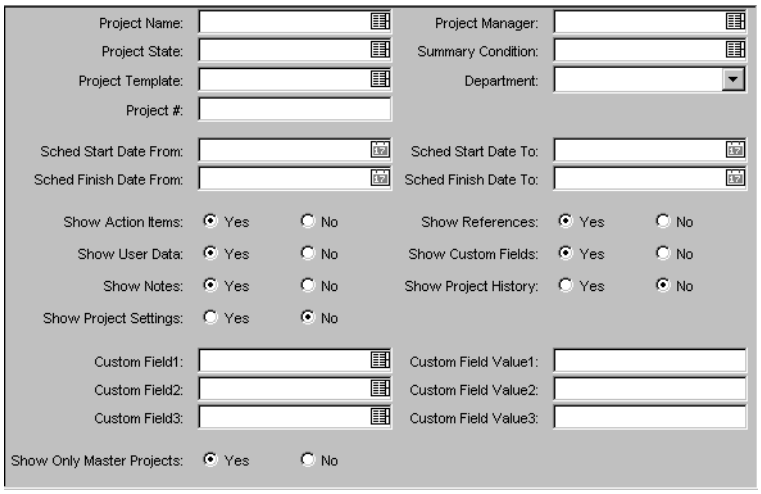


Figure 6-5 Parameters - Project Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) Report

Table 6-5. Parameters - Project Detail (Filter by Custom Fields) Report

Fields	Description
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.
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.

Fields	Description
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 need attention by a Project Manager.

The Project Resource Report parameters are shown in *Figure 6-6* and defined in *Table 6-6*.

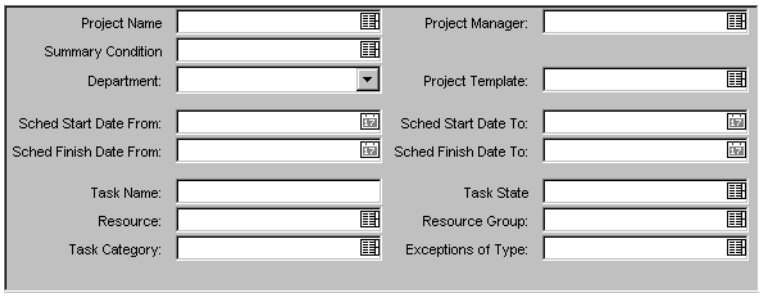


Figure 6-6 Parameters - Project Exception Detail Report

Table 6-6. Parameters - Project Exception Detail Report

Fields	Description
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.
TASK CATEGORY	The category 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.
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.

Fields	Description
EXCEPTIONS OF TYPE	Only select Tasks with Exceptions of a certain Exception Type (such as Late Tasks, Unassigned Tasks, etc.) or a group of Exception Types.

Project Resource Report

This report lists all the resources working on a Project and the tasks that they are working on. This lets a Manager 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.

The Project Resource Report parameters are shown in *Figure 6-7* and defined in *Table 6-7*.

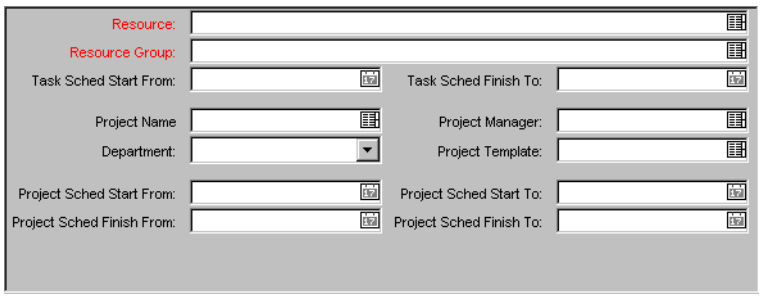


Figure 6-7 Parameters - Project Resource Report

Table 6-7. Parameters - Project Resource Report

Fields	Description
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.
DEPARTMENT	The department/division that takes responsibility for the Project. This is used for additional Project categorization and reporting.
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.

Fields	Description
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.
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 Status Detail Report

This report is a summary of Project statuses of selected Projects and Tasks.

The Project Summary Report parameters are shown in *Figure 6-8* and defined in *Table 6-8*.

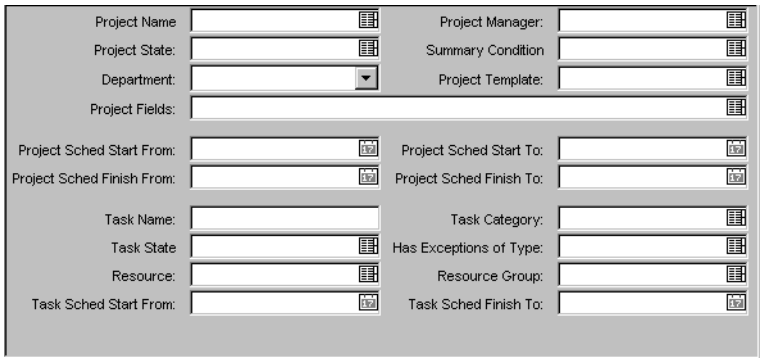


Figure 6-8 Parameters - Project Status Detail Report

Table 6-8. Parameters - Project Status Detail Report

Fields	Description
PROJECT NAME	The name of the Project.
PROJECT STATE	The current state of the Project (Active, Cancelled, Completed, New or Plan).
DEPARTMENT	The department/division that takes responsibility for the Project. This is used for additional Project categorization and reporting.
PROJECT FIELDS	The Project fields whose statuses are being viewed.

Fields	Description
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 (such as 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.
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.
TASK CATEGORY	The category for the Task (Design or Signoff).
HAS EXCEPTIONS OF TYPE	Only select Tasks with Exceptions of a specific Exception Type (Late Tasks, Unassigned Tasks, etc.) 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. It allows you display all the Projects that meet the criteria you enter in the header fields.

The Project Summary Report parameters are shown in *Figure 6-9* and defined in *Table 6-9*.

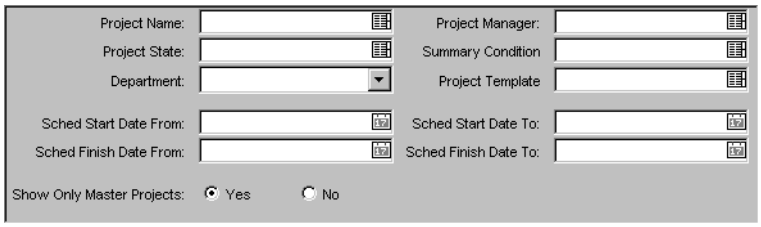


Figure 6-9 Parameters - Project Summary Report

Table 6-9. Parameters - Project Summary Report

Fields	Description
PROJECT NAME	The name of the Project.
PROJECT STATE	The current state of the Project (Active, Cancelled, Completed, New or Plan).
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.
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 shows assignment information for a user or a group of users.

The Project Task Assignment Report parameters are shown in *Figure 6-10* and defined in *Table 6-10*.

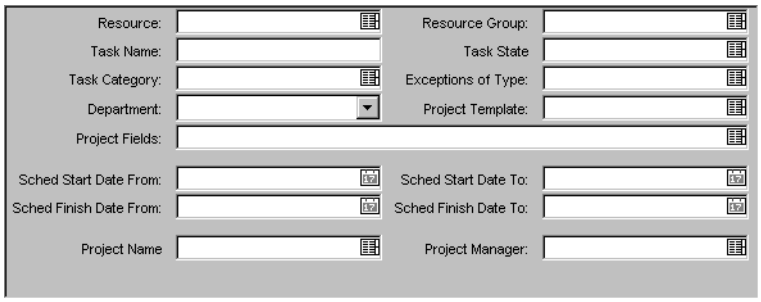


Figure 6-10 Parameters - Project Task Assignment Report

Table 6-10. Parameters - Project Task Assignment Report

Fields	Description
RESOURCE	The name of the user assigned as a Resource.
TASK NAME	The name of the Task to which the users have been assigned.
TASK CATEGORY	The category for the Task (Design or Signoff).
DEPARTMENT	The department/division that takes responsibility for the Project. This is used for additional Project categorization and reporting.
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 (Late Tasks, Unassigned Tasks, etc.) or a group of Exception Types.
PROJECT TEMPLATE	The template for the Project.

Table 6-10. Parameters - Project Task Assignment Report

Fields	Description
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.

The Project Template Detail Report parameters are shown in *Figure 6-11* and defined in *Table 6-11*.

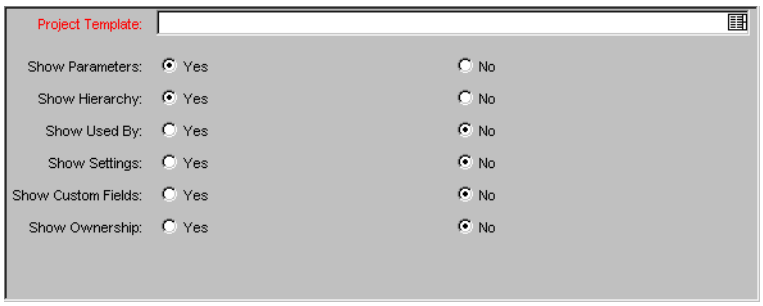


Figure 6-11 Parameters - Project Template Detail Report

Table 6-11. Parameters - Project Template Detail Report

Fields	Description
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.

Fields	Description
SHOW CUSTOM FIELDS	Determines whether or not to show custom fields for the Project Template.

Resource Availability Report

This report provides a high level view of the availability of Resources in Drive.

The Resource Availability Report parameters are shown in *Figure 6-12* and defined in *Table 6-12*.

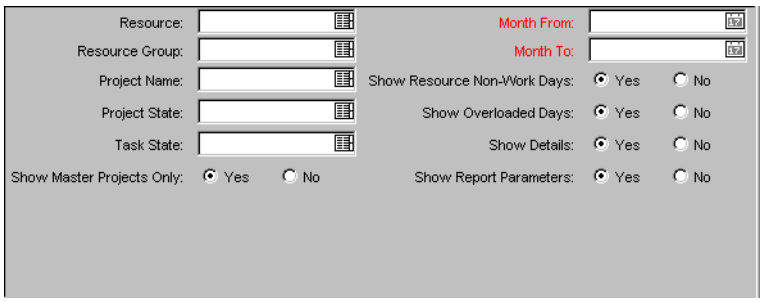


Figure 6-12 Parameters - Resource Availability Report

Table 6-12. Parameters - Resource Availability Report

Fields	Description
RESOURCE	The user name of the selected resource.
RESOURCE GROUP	Only select resources in a set of Security Groups.
PROJECT NAME	The resources in a selected Projects.
PROJECT STATE	Resources in Projects in a set of specific Project states.
TASK STATE	Resources assigned to Tasks in specific Task states.
SHOW MASTER PROJECTS ONLY	Determines whether or not to query Subprojects.
MONTH FROM	A day in the starting month for which to display the information.
MONTH TO	A day in the ending month for which to display the information.
SHOW RESOURCE NON-WORK DAYS	Determines whether to show the non-working days in the Resource Calendar for the selected resources.

Table 6-12. Parameters - Resource Availability Report

Fields	Description
SHOW OVERLOADED DAYS	Determines whether to show days when the resource has been overloaded.
SHOW DETAILS	Determines whether to show task details and non-working days details.
SHOW REPORT PARAMETERS	Determines whether to show parameters for the report.

Kintana Drive DSS Reports

This section contains information on all standard DSS (Decision Support System) reports available in Kintana Drive.

Pending Tasks Report

This report lets you view all the Project Tasks that are past due categorized by the Period Type that you select. The Period Type can be day, week or month. You can also select Start and End Dates for this report.

The report results are displayed in a bar chart. To see the report results in a textual report using a tabular format, select the **INCLUDE DETAILS** radio button on the Parameters tab of the New Report Submission window.

The Pending Tasks parameters are shown in *Figure 6-13* and defined in *Table 6-13*.

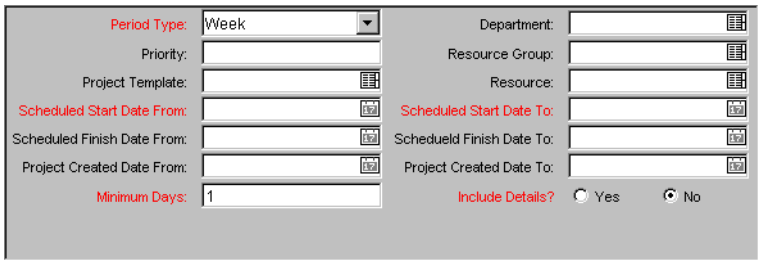


Figure 6-13 Parameters - Pending Tasks

Table 6-13. Parameters - Pending Tasks

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
PERIOD TYPE	Y	Drop Down List	The time period for the graphical scale (Week, Month or Year).
PRIORITY	N	Text Field	The level of importance assigned to a Task.
PROJECT TEMPLATE	N	Auto-Complete Field	The name of the template for the Project.
SCHEDULED START DATE FROM	Y	Date Field	Only select Tasks with a Scheduled Start Date on or after the date value in this field.
SCHEDULED FINISH DATE FROM	N	Date Field	Only select Tasks with a Scheduled Finish Date on or after the date value in this field.
PROJECT CREATED DATE FROM	N	Date Field	Only select Projects with a Project Created Date on or after the date value in this field.
MINIMUM DAYS	Y	Numeric Field	The minimum number of days since the Task is considered past due its finish date. The default is 1 day.
DEPARTMENT	N	Drop Down List	The department/division that takes responsibility for the Task.
RESOURCE GROUP	N	Auto-Complete List	The name of the Security Group for the selected Task.
RESOURCE	N	Auto-Complete List	The user(s) assigned to the Task.
SCHEDULED START DATE TO	Y	Date Field	Only select Tasks with a Scheduled Start Date on or before the date value in this field.
SCHEDULED FINISH DATE TO	N	Date Field	Only select Tasks with a Scheduled Finish Date on or before the date value in this field.
PROJECT CREATED DATE TO	Y	Date Field	Only select Projects with a Project Created Date on or before the date value in this field.
INCLUDE DETAILS?	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Projects By Type

This report lets you view the Projects categorized by the Grouping Type you select.

The report results are displayed in a bar chart. To see the report results in a textual report using a tabular format, select the **INCLUDE DETAILS** radio button on the Parameters tab of the New Report Submission dialog.

The Projects By Type parameters are shown in *Figure 6-14* and defined in *Table 6-14*.

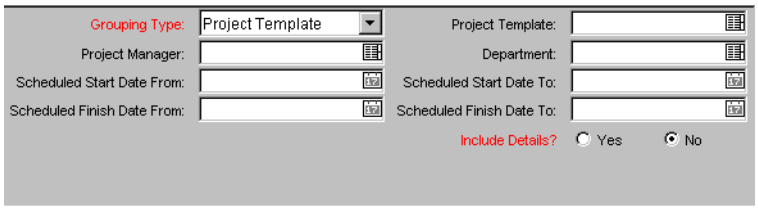


Figure 6-14 Parameters - Projects By Type

Table 6-14. Parameters - Projects By Type

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
GROUPING TYPE	Y	Drop Down List	The category type in which to group the Projects. Choose from Application or Department.
PROJECT MANAGER	N	Auto-Complete List	The name of the Project Manager.
SCHEDULED START DATE FROM	N	Date Field	Only select Projects that have a Scheduled Start Date on or after the date value in this field.
SCHEDULED FINISH DATE FROM	N	Date Field	Only select Projects that have a Scheduled Finish Date on or after the date value in this field.
PROJECT TEMPLATE	N	Auto-Complete List	The name of the template for the Project.
DEPARTMENT	N	Auto-Complete List	The department/division that takes responsibility for the Project.
SCHEDULED START DATE TO	N	Date Field	Only select Projects that have a Scheduled Start Date on or before the date value in this field.

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
SCHEDULED FINISH DATE TO	N	Date Field	Only select Projects that have a Scheduled Finish Date on or before the date value in this field.
INCLUDE DETAILS?	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Project Completed By Period

This reports allows you to view the number of Projects that have been closed or canceled per time unit (week, month or year) over a specified time span. You also have the option of specifying a particular Workflow, or compiling composite data for all Workflows. This report is designed to allow an organization to judge its overall throughput, and identify trends in activity.

The report results are displayed in a bar chart. To see the report results in a textual report using a tabular format, select the **INCLUDE DETAILS** radio button on the Parameters tab of the New Report Submission dialog.

The Project Completed By Period parameters are shown in *Figure 6-15* and defined in *Table 6-15*.

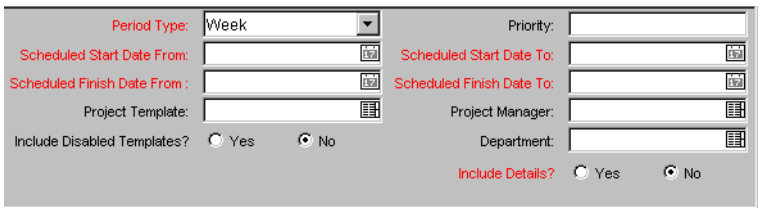


Figure 6-15 Parameters - Project Completed By Period

Table 6-15. Parameters - Project Completed By Period

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
PERIOD TYPE	Y	Drop Down List	The time period for the Project (Week, Month or Year).

Fields			Description
Name	Required	Type	
SCHEDULED START DATE FROM	Y	Date Field	Only select Projects that have a Scheduled Start Date on or after the date value in this field.
SCHEDULED FINISH DATE FROM	Y	Date Field	Only select Projects that have a Scheduled Finish Date on or after the date value in this field.
PROJECT TEMPLATE	N	Auto-Complete List	The name of the template for the Project.
INCLUDE DISABLED TEMPLATES	N	Yes/No Radio Button	Include Project templates that are currently disabled.
PRIORITY	N	Text Field	The level of importance assigned to a Project.
SCHEDULED START DATE TO	Y	Date Field	Only select Projects that have a Scheduled Start Date on or before the date value in this field.
SCHEDULED FINISH DATE TO	Y	Date Field	Only select Projects that have a Scheduled Finish Date on or before the date value in this field.
PROJECT MANAGER	N	Auto-Complete List	The name of the Project Manager.
DEPARTMENT	N	Drop Down List	The department/division that takes responsibility for the project. This is used for additional Project categorization and reporting.
INCLUDE DETAILS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Project Cycle Time Distribution

This report displays the distribution of Project cycle times in user-specified time buckets. The time bucket duration is specified in days.

The report results are displayed in a bar chart. To see the report results in a textual report using a tabular format, select the **INCLUDE DETAILS** radio button on the Parameters tab of the New Report Submission window.

The Project Cycle Time Distribution parameters are shown in *Figure 6-16* and defined in *Table 6-16*.

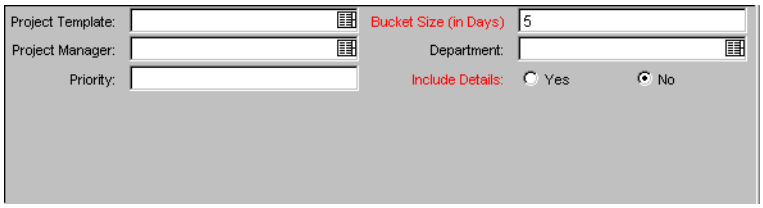


Figure 6-16 Parameters - Project Cycle Time Distribution

Table 6-16. Parameters - Project Cycle Time Distribution

Fields			Description
Name	**Required**	**Type**	
PROJECT TEMPLATE	N	Auto-Complete List	The name of the template for this Project.
PROJECT MANAGER	N	Auto-Complete List	The name of the Project Manager.
PRIORITY	N	Text Field	The level of importance assigned to a Project.
BUCKET SIZE (IN DAYS)	Y	Numeric Field	Enter the size of each time bucket for which to aggregate data. The bucket size is specified in days.
DEPARTMENT	N	Drop Down List	The department/division that takes responsibility for the project. This is used for additional Project categorization and reporting.
INCLUDE DETAILS	Y	Yes/No Radio Button	In addition to showing the graphical report, include a textual report of the detail records behind the report. This textual report is in tabular format and can be saved and uploaded into Excel for further analysis.

Chapter 7

Reporting Meta Layer

The Reporting Meta Layer is an additional layer to the Kintana data model that allows Kintana customers to use third-party reporting software to define their own custom reports.

The Reporting Meta Layer's key features and how to use them are described in the following sections:

- *"Key Concepts and Definitions"* on page 139
- *"Setting Up the Reporting Meta Layer"* on page 142
- *"Using the Reporting Meta Layer"* on page 146
- *"Handling Synchronization Issues"* on page 146

Key Concepts and Definitions

This section defines the following key concepts related to the Reporting Meta Layer.

- *Reporting Meta Layer*
- *Reporting Meta Layer View*
- *Reporting Meta Layer View Template*
- *View Compilation*
- *Reporting Meta Layer Synchronization*
- *Data Security*

Reporting Meta Layer

The layer that sits on top of the Kintana data model, resolving and exposing key functional information and hidden technical complexities. The Reporting Meta Layer (RML) is a schema that resides in the same Oracle database as the Kintana schema. The Reporting Meta Layer's schema contains database Views that read and interpret data from the Kintana database.

Reporting Meta Layer View Template

The guide that is used to create a Reporting Meta Layer View. When the RML is synchronized, each View Template is parsed and used as a basis for generating a View or set of Views in the Reporting Meta Layer schema.

Note: Kintana does not recommend changing or dropping specific templates. More information on Meta Layer View Templates can be found on Contori (http://customer.contori.com).

Reporting Meta Layer View

A representation of a logical Kintana business entity or a collection of relevant functional information, presented as an Oracle view. There are several different categories of Reporting Meta Layer Views:

- *Cross-Product Views*
- *Kintana Create Views*
- *Kintana Deliver Views*
- *Kintana Drive Views*
- *Other Views*
- *Additional Resources*

Cross-Product Views

These Views relate information across all Kintana products. For example, RML_RESOURCE_LOAD shows open Requests, Packages, and Project Tasks currently assigned to a specific Kintana user.

Kintana Create Views

These Views relate information specific to Kintana Create. For example, the Reporting Meta Layer view MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_D gives summary information for Request submission and completion activity, broken down by Request Type and by calendar day.

Kintana Deliver Views

These Views relate information specific to Kintana Deliver. For example, the Reporting Meta Layer view MPKGL_OBJ_TYPE_DEPLOYMENT_D gives summary information for Package deployment activity, broken down by Object Type and calendar day.

Kintana Drive Views

These Views relate information specific to Kintana Drive. For example, the Reporting Meta Layer View 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.

Other Views

These Views relate information about Kintana entities like Workflows and Security Groups. For example, the Reporting Meta Layer 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 window in the Workflow Workbench.

Additional Resources

These Views are useful to report designers. For example, the Reporting Meta Layer View RML_USER_ACCESS_GRANTS is provided to allow report designers to enforce access security in the data presented in reports.

View Compilation

Refers to the technical process of reading the View Template of a Reporting Meta Layer View, calculating any custom information to include, and generating the final View that will live in the RML.

Reporting Meta Layer Synchronization

Brings the Reporting Meta Layer up to date with the current state of Kintana data. During synchronization, some or all Reporting Meta Layer Views are compiled, depending on user-specified options. See *"Synchronizing the Reporting Meta Layer"* on page 143 for more detailed information.

Data Security

The Reporting Meta Layer is a self-contained schema residing in the Kintana Database. Its access to Kintana data is read only, rendering it strictly one-way. Any third-party reporting tool would be able to read and interpret Kintana data through the Reporting Meta Layer, but would be unable to alter or corrupt the Kintana database itself in any way.

Data Authorization

In order to prevent a third-party report from exposing certain information to people who lack the proper authorization, security Views are included in the Reporting Meta Layer that can be referenced by any other View.

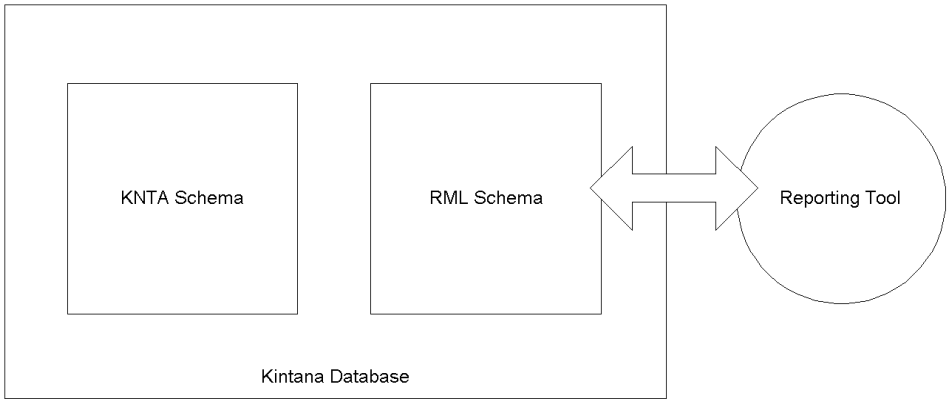
Setting Up the Reporting Meta Layer

The following sections describe the basic structure of the Reporting Meta Layer, as well as the behavior and maintenance of its Views:

- *Architectural Overview*
- *Synchronizing the Reporting Meta Layer*

Architectural Overview

The Reporting Meta Layer is a separate schema that resides in the Kintana database. It contains the set of Reporting Meta Layer views that are its functional components, providing interpretation of Kintana's complex data model.



RML Views are essentially SQL statements that return specific, useful data from the Kintana database, providing direct mapping to the business entities defined in Kintana 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. In other words, when a reporting tool makes a query on the Kintana database using a Reporting Meta Layer View, it is running a SQL statement on a SQL statement.

Synchronizing the Reporting Meta Layer

Kintana transactional entities like Request Types and Object Types have their own Reporting Meta Layer 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 such as a Request Type is created, it must be given a corresponding RML View name.

Each View must have a unique name that cannot be duplicated in the Kintana system.

Since Reporting Meta Layer Views are essentially Oracle database views, they are named according to Oracle convention. RML Views, therefore, can only have names up to 20 characters in length, A-Z, 0-9, with _ for spaces. Avoid using Oracle-reserved words for Kintana field tokens, since they are being used as View columns.

User Data fields are also incorporated into many Reporting Meta Layer Views. *Table 1* lists the types of User Data that may be present in one or more RML Views:

Table 1 Available Reporting Meta Layer Views for User Data

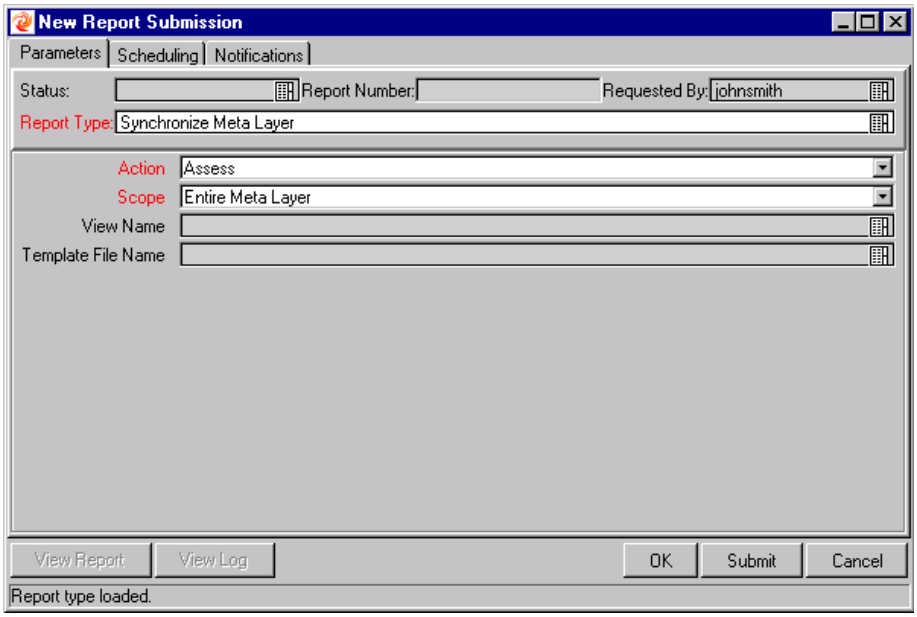
Package User Data	Global and context-sensitive User Data
Contact User Data Package Line User Data Request Header Type User Data Request Type User Data Security Group User Data User User Data Workflow Step User Data Workflow User Data Project Environment	Global User Data only.

As part of routine Kintana configuration, users can update any 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 Kintana configurations.

To synchronize the Reporting Meta Layer:

1. Click the **REPORTS** icon in the **CREATE**, **DELIVER**, or **DRIVE** screen group. The REPORT SUBMISSION WORKBENCH opens.

2. Click **NEW REPORT**. The NEW REPORT SUBMISSION window opens.



3. Click on the REPORT TYPE auto-complete list and select **SYNCHRONIZE META LAYER.**

Note

The Report may not be named Synchronize Meta Layer, as it must be copied from read-only data in the Kintana system. If you have any questions about the RML synchronization Report, contact your Kintana System Administrator.

If you are the Kintana System Administrator, go to **CONFIGURATION** in the Shortcut Bar, click **REPORT TYPES**, and list all Reports. Copy the reference Synchronize Meta Layer report and name the copy Synchronize Meta Layer, ensuring that it is enabled for all products.

4. From the Action drop down list, select the action desired.

   - You can simulate a synchronization by selecting **ASSESS**. This will generate a Synchronization Report detailing the updates that *would* have been made to the Reporting Meta Layer, allowing you to assess the impact of any changes.

   - You can perform the actual synchronization by selecting **SYNCHRONIZE**. This compiles all of the Views from existing View Templates and generates a report of the updates made, subject to the Scope specified (see below).

- Any specific Views in the Reporting Meta Layer, including the entire RML itself, that are no longer needed can be removed by selecting **DROP**.

5. From the SCOPE drop down list, select the scope desired.

   - Select **ENTIRE META LAYER** to perform the selected action on the entire Reporting Meta Layer.

   - Select **SPECIFIC VIEW** to cause the View Name auto-complete list to become required. You must select a View to perform the selected action on.

   - Select **SPECIFIC TEMPLATE** to cause the Template File Name auto-complete list to become required. You must select a View Template to perform the selected action on.

6. Click **SUBMIT** to run the Report.

The Reporting Meta Layer has now been synchronized and the RML View is current with Kintana configurations.

Using the Reporting Meta Layer

Any third-party reporting software capable of running SQL queries on an Oracle database can make use of the Reporting Meta Layer. The process can be summarized by the following two steps:

1. Configure the reporting tool to use the Reporting Meta Layer schema in the Kintana database as its data source.

2. Build any desired reports using the standard capabilities of your reporting system.

Handling Synchronization Issues

Table 2 details the possible RML synchronization informational messages, user error messages, and internal error messages:

Table 2 RML Synchronization Messages

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 will be given if the system detects additional Request context-sensitive User Data configured in the Kintana 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.
KNTA-10591: Existing view name is restored: existing view name	The reason for the creation or drop of an RML view.

Table 2 RML Synchronization Messages

Message	Description
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 Kintana 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 Kintana 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 Kintana schema is missing the 'Comment any table' system grant. The system grant is granted to the base Kintana schema at the time of installation and upgrade. Be sure to store it if it has been accidentally dropped.
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.

Table 2 RML Synchronization Messages

Message	Description
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 the Kintana application suit 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 Kintana built-in template. Please restore original template. Original driving context set is parameter_set_id.	Some un-supported 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 the Kintana application suite. To resolve this problem, restore it to the original as instructed in the message.
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. You must 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 on the Synchronize Meta Layer Report Type to ensure the view is still valid in the system.

Table 2 RML Synchronization Messages

Message	Description
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.	There is an Oracle database restriction on schema object names being no 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.	Rename the view name prefix to be no more than 10 characters.
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.
Internal Error Messages	
KNTA-10509: View ID is not returned after assessment	Contact Kintana 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 Kintana Support to report the problem.

Appendix

A

Reporting Meta Layer Views

This appendix lists standard views provided with the Reporting Meta Layer. For each view, this Appendix gives a brief usage guide and a detailed technical description. For information on generating these views, see *Chapter 7 -* "Reporting Meta Layer".

Kintana provides the Reporting Meta Layer as an integration point for using commercial reporting software to report on Kintana data. The Reporting Meta Layer is an Oracle database schema that contains a set of database views designed to ease the task of creating reports for the Kintana application suite. Many of the views defined in the Reporting Meta Layer map intuitively to familiar entities in the Kintana user interface. This gives a report writer the ability to report on Kintana data without needing to understand the technical complexities of the underlying data model in which the data is stored.

Target users of the Reporting Meta Layer are report designers and Kintana administrators who are responsible for creating business reports on Kintana usage. It is assumed that this type of user has a basic understanding of relational database concepts and Oracle technologies, as well as a functional knowledge of the Kintana application suite. But the Reporting Meta Layer mitigates the need for a detailed technical understanding of the Kintana data model.

The Reporting Meta Layer is implemented as a stand-alone schema in the same Oracle database that contains the Kintana schema. The Meta Layer schema has privileges to view all tables in the Kintana schema. Any reporting tool that has the ability to connect to an Oracle database schema can use the Reporting Meta Layer as a data source for reporting; simply build queries off of the Meta Layer views. And because the Meta Layer just has read-only access to the Kintana tables, report designers can be given access to this schema without concern for accidental data corruption.

How to Use the Reporting Meta Layer

The Reporting Meta Layer can be used as the data source for any reporting tool with connectivity to an Oracle database. This covers most popular reporting software available on the market today, including Crystal Reports, Cognos, Actuate, Brio, and Oracle Reports. Simply configure your reporting software to connect to the Reporting Meta Layer database schema, and build reports using the views provided therein. For instructions on building reports using a commercial software-reporting tool, please see the corresponding user guides for the specific tool being used.

Breakdown of Views

In this document, the views contained in the Reporting Meta Layer have been categorized by the Kintana product they are associated with. Several views have been designed to span Kintana products and provide summary information of user activity across the suite of Kintana applications; these are described in the "Cross-Product Views" section. Within the scope of each product are additional views designed to summarize activity for respective product transactions.

For reporting needs not met by these summary views, the Reporting Meta Layer provides entity-specific views that map more or less to the data shown in the Kintana Application User Interface. For example, each Request Type in Kintana Create has a unique view in the Reporting Meta Layer, which clearly presents both static and customer-defined fields (i.e. Request detail fields and User Data fields). This allows report writers to devise reports that implement specific customer-oriented business logic, which might drive off of data contained in certain customer-defined fields.

Also included in this set of Meta Layer views are several views presenting Workflow transaction data. Used in conjunction with appropriate Request or Package views, these give a report writer the power to zero in on specific parts of a process that are critical to facilitating IT business decisions.

All together, the views contained in the Reporting Meta Layer represent a broad presentation of Kintana data for limitless reporting needs.

Cross-Product Views

View Name	Description	Pg.
RML_RESOURCE_LOAD	Statistics about workload per Kintana user, across all Kintana products.	*159*
RML_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOAD	Statistics about workload by Security Group, across all Kintana products.	*162*
RML_RESOURCE_ACTIVITY	Aggregate statistics about the activity of Kintana users, across all Kintana products.	*165*
RML_WORKFLOW_COMPLETION_TRENDS	Statistics about Workflow step completion.	*167*
MWFL_STEP_ACTIVITIES	Aggregate statistics about specific Kintana Workflow steps.	*169*
RML_WORKFLOW_PENDING_ACTIVITY	Statistics about open Workflow steps that are pending activity.	*171*
RML_NEW_CHANGED_CONFIGS	Details of changes to certain Kintana configurations.	*173*

Kintana Create Views

View Name	Description	Pg.
MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_D	Statistics about Requests being opened and closed, broken down by day.	*175*
MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_M	Statistics about Requests being opened and closed, broken down by month.	*175*
MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_DETAIL_D	Statistics about Requests being opened and closed, broken down by day.	*177*
MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_DETAIL_M	Statistics about Requests being opened and closed, broken down by month.	*177*
MREQ_PENDING_REQUESTS	Statistics about Requests pending action in Kintana Create.	*179*
MREQ_REQUEST_ACTIONS	Details of actions taken on a Request, and the results.	*181*
MREQ_REQUESTS	Information about Requests in Kintana Create, including global Request user data fields.	*185*
MREQ_[Request Type Name]	Information about Requests of a specific Request Type, including custom Request Detail fields.	*189*
MREQ_CONTACTS	Detail information about Contacts in Kintana Create.	*192*
MREQ_CHANGES	Audit trail of changes to any audited fields during processing of an open Request.	*194*
MREQ_NOTES	Request notes.	*196*
MREQ_REFERENCES	Information about references for Kintana Create Requests.	*197*
MREQ_REQUEST_TYPES	Information about Kintana Request Type definitions, including Request Type user data fields.	*199*
MREQ_REQUEST_HEADER_TYPES	Information about Kintana Request Header Type definitions, including Request Header Type user data fields.	*201*
MREQ_TABLE_COMPONENT	Table component data for Requests detail fields with Validations.	*202*

Kintana Deliver Views

View Name	Description	Pg.
MPKG_DEPLOYMENT_DETAILS	Details of Package deployments in Kintana Deliver.	*203*
MPKGL_APP_DEPLOYMENT_D	Breakdown of new Package deployments by App Code, by day.	*205*
MPKGL_APP_DEPLOYMENT_M	Breakdown of new Package deployments by App Code, by month.	*205*
MPKGL_ENV_DEPLOYMENT_D	Breakdown of new Package deployments by Environment, by day.	*207*
MPKGL_ENV_DEPLOYMENT_M	Breakdown of new Package deployments by Environment, by month.	*207*
MPKGL_OBJ_TYPE_DEPLOYMENT_D	Breakdown of new Package deployments by Object Type, per day	*209*
MPKGL_OBJ_TYPE_DEPLOYMENT_M	Breakdown of new Package deployments by Object Type, by month.	*209*
MPKG_PENDING_PACKAGES	Statistics about Packages pending action in Kintana Deliver.	*211*
MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMNT_BY_ENV	Breakdown of pending Package deployments by destination Environment.	*213*
MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMNT_BY_APP	Breakdown of pending Package deployments by destination App Code.	*213*
MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMENT_BY_OT	Breakdown of pending Package deployments by Object Type being deployed.	*213*
MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINE_ACTIONS	Details of actions taken on a Package Line, and the results.	*216*
MPKG_PACKAGES	Information about Kintana Packages, including Package user data fields.	*219*
MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES	Information about Package lines, including global Package line user data fields.	*222*
MPKGL_[Object Type Name]	Information about Package lines of a specific Object Type, including the Object Type custom fields.	*224*
MPKG_NOTES	Package notes.	*227*
MPKG_REFERENCES	Information about references for Kintana Deliver Packages.	*228*
MPKG_UD_[Context Value]	Context-sensitive Package user data, for a specific context.	*230*

View Name	Description	Pg.
MREL_RELEASES	Information about Releases in Kintana Deliver.	*232*
MREL_DISTRIBUTIONS	Information about Distributions of Kintana Deliver Releases, including Distribution user data fields.	*234*
MREL_DISTRIBUTION_ACTIONS	Details of actions taken on a Release Distribution, and the results.	*235*
MREL_REFERENCES	Information about references for Kintana Deliver Releases.	*238*
RML_OBJECT_TYPES	Information about Kintana Object Types.	*240*

Kintana Drive Views

View Name	Description	Pg.
MPRJ_PROJECT_INFO	Details of Projects in Kintana Drive.	*242*
MPRJ_TASK_INFO	Details of Project tasks in Kintana Drive.	*245*
MPRJ_PREDECESSORS	Details of exceptions generated by current Project Tasks in Kintana Drive.	*252*
MPRJ_TASK_EXCEPTIONS	Audit trail of changes to any audited fields during processing of a Project or Task in Kintana Drive.	*248*
MPRJ_CHANGES	Allows a report to display and drive off of changes to Project fields.	*250*
MPRJ_PROJECT_NOTES	Information to link a Project or Task with its Project or Task predecessors in Kintana Drive.	*256*
MPRJ_PREDECESSORS	Kintana Users or Security Groups assigned as Project managers in Kintana Drive.	*252*
MPRJ_PROJECT_MANAGERS *MPRJ_TASK_RESOURCES*	Kintana Users or Security Groups assigned as Task resources in Kintana Drive.	*254*
MPRJ_PROJECT_NOTES	Project notes.	*256*
MPRJ_TASK_NOTES	Task notes.	*256*
MPRJ_PROJECT_REFERENCES	Information about references for Kintana Drive Projects.	*257*
MPRJ_TASK_REFERENCES	Information about references for Kintana Drive Tasks.	*257*
MPRJ_BASELINE_INFO	Basic information about baselines.	*258*
MPRJ_BASELINE_PROJECT_INFO	Project information for each baseline.	*259*
MPRJ_BASELINE_TASK_INFO	Task information for each baseline.	*260*

Other Kintana Views

View Name	Description	Pg.
MWFL_WORKFLOWS	Information about Kintana Workflow definitions, including Workflow user data fields.	*262*
MWFL_WORKFLOW_STEPS	Information about Kintana Workflow Step definitions, including Workflow Step user data fields.	*264*
MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_USERS	Information to show which Kintana Users have security access to a Workflow step, or vice versa.	*266*
MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_GROUPS	Information to show which Security Groups are linked to a Workflow step, or vice versa.	*266*
RML_ENVIRONMENTS	Information about Kintana Environments, including Environment user data fields and application codes.	*269*
RML_USERS	Information about Kintana User definitions, including Users user data fields.	*273*
RML_SECURITY_GROUPS	Information about Kintana security groups, including Security Group user data fields.	*275*
RML_LOOKUP_VALUES	Information about Kintana lookup values.	*277*

Additional Resources

View Name	Description	Pg.
RML_USER_ACCESS_GRANTS	Security information about the levels of access granted to a Kintana user.	*278*
KCRT_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V	Security information about Requests in Kintana Create that a Kintana user is a participant of.	*280*
KDLV_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V	Security information about Packages in Kintana Deliver that a Kintana user is a participant of.	*281*
KRML_CALENDAR_DAYS	A utility table that contains daily date records.	*282*
KRML_CALENDAR_MONTHS	A utility table that contains monthly date records.	*282*

Cross-Product Views

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 Kintana system. It can be used to get a quick snapshot of what's on an individual's plate. It shows open Requests, Packages, and Project Tasks currently assigned to a specific Kintana user. 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. (For more detailed resource reporting based on eligibility for specific Workflow Steps, please see the general Workflow-related Meta Layer views in *Other Kintana Views (page 262)*, such as MWFL_ STEP_SECURITY_USERS.)

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'.

As a simple example, 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 Kintana 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 might look as follows:

```
                            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
```

Note

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

RML_RESOURCE_LOAD View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
RESOURCE_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(80)	username of Kintana 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)
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
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_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. If you have 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. (Note that it does not look at the 'Assigned-to Group' or 'Assigned Resource Group' fields, nor does it take individual Workflow Step security into account. For more detailed resource reporting based on eligibility for specific Workflow Steps, please see the general Workflow-related Meta Layer views in *Other Kintana Views (page 262)*, such as MWFL_ STEP_SECURITY_USERS.)

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 (i.e. the 'Assigned-to User' or 'Assigned Resource' fields are null). This record has a RESOURCE_USERNAME of 'Unassigned'. Please see the description of the RML_RESOURCE_LOAD view above for further details on additional columns in this view.

As an example, 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 can 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 might look as follows:

```
                          P1    P2              P1     P2
             Open  Avg  Open  Open  Open  Avg  Open  Open
GROUP        Reqs  Age  Reqs  Reqs  Pkgs  Age  Pkgs  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
```

Note: This view ignores Requests and Packages that have not been submitted, and Tasks that are not in the 'Ready' or 'In Progress' states.

RML_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOAD View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
RESOURCE_GROUP	VARCHAR2(40)	name of Kintana 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
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_ACTIVITY

While the previous two Meta Layer views can be used to summarize current workloads on Kintana users, it may also be desirable to look at your resources' load history. The view RML_RESOURCE_ACTIVITY is designed to give historical load information for specified resources. For each month, it 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.

Some important notes to consider when making use of this view:

- 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. (For more detailed resource reporting based on eligibility for specific Workflow Steps, please see the general Workflow-related Meta Layer views in *Other Kintana Views (page 262)*, such as MWFL_ STEP_SECURITY_USERS.)
- 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 Kintana usage is that the current assigned user for a Request, Package, or Task is the user you want to credit the 'Opened' and 'Closed' activities to.

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 159)*, 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');
```

producing results like:

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
...											

RML_RESOURCE_ACTIVITY View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
RESOURCE_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana 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
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_WORKFLOW_COMPLETION_TRENDS

This view gives historical completion information for specific Kintana Workflows and Workflow steps. These can be Workflows for either Kintana Create or Kintana Deliver. 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'.

Some important notes to consider when making use of this view:

- 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.

For example, consider writing a report to gather statistics on a bug review Workflow for the Financials application for the month of April, 2001. A 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;
```

The resulting output might look something like this:

WORKFLOW_STEP	Seq	Num Comps	Avg Comp Time	Std Step Time	Pct Grtr	Max Comp Time	Min Comp 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

RML_WORKFLOW_COMPLETION_TRENDS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	name of the Kintana Workflow to analyze
PRODUCT	VARCHAR2(80)	analyze processes for this Kintana product
WORKFLOW_STEP	VARCHAR2(30)	name of the Workflow step to analyze
WORKFLOW_STEP_NUMBER	NUMBER	the Workflow step number
WORKFLOW_STEP_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	the Workflow step type (Approval, Execution, etc.)
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 avg completion time is greater than expected standard time
MAX_COMPLETION_TIME	NUMBER	process time of longest-duration Workflow
MIN_COMPLETION_TIME	NUMBER	process time of shortest-duration Workflow
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	internal ID for the Workflow
WORKFLOW_STEP_ID	NUMBER	internal ID for the Workflow step
WORKFLOW_STEP_TYPE_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	internal code for WORKFLOW_STEP_TYPE

MWFL_STEP_ACTIVITIES

This view contains activity statistics for all Workflow steps, including sub-Workflows. 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 isn't 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.

As a simple example, 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 this view. A SQL query to gather this information might be constructed as follows:

```
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;
```

This query will produce output that looks similar to the following list:

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

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 such as spikes in the number of cancelled Workflow steps for a point in time.

MWFL_STEP_ACTIVITIES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	name of Workflow being analyzed
WORKFLOW_STEP	VARCHAR2(80)	name of Workflow step to analyze
WORKFLOW_STEP_NUMBER	NUMBER	the 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_WORKFLOW_PENDING_ACTIVITY

This view gives summary information about pending Kintana Workflows and Workflow steps. These can be Workflows for either Kintana Create or Kintana Deliver. 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').

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'.

Some important notes to consider when making use of this view:

- 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.

For example, to get a picture of this week's activity for the Financial App 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 might look something like this:

WORKFLOW_STEP	Seq	Tot Curr Open	Ave Age	Max Age	Min Age	Open This Month	Open This Week	Closed This Month	Closed This 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	...							

RML_WORKFLOW_PENDING_ACTIVITY View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
WORKFLOW	VARCHAR2(80)	name of the Kintana Workflow to analyze
PRODUCT	VARCHAR2(80)	analyze processes for this Kintana product
WORKFLOW_STEP	VARCHAR2(30)	name of the Workflow step to analyze
WORKFLOW_STEP_NUMBER	NUMBER	the Workflow step number
WORKFLOW_STEP_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	the Workflow step type ('Approval', 'Execution', etc.)
OPEN_TO_CLOSE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	show entire process trend? (Y/N)
TOTAL_CURRENT_OPEN	NUMBER	total number of open processes
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 (Workflow ID)
WORKFLOW_STEP_ID	NUMBER	internal identifier for the process step (Workflow Step ID)
WORKFLOW_STEP_TYPE_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	internal code for PROCESS_STEP_TYPE

RML_NEW_CHANGED_CONFIGS

This view is designed to facilitate an administrative report that shows all major configuration changes in the Kintana system, and the date/time at which the changes took place. It 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 *Table A-1*.

Table A-1. Configurations included in the Reporting Meta Layer view RML_NEW_CHANGED_CONFIGS.

Request Types	Workflows	Security Groups
Request Type Fields	Workflow Steps	Users in a Security Group
Request Header Types	Decision Step Types	Report Types
Request Header Type Fields	Execution Step Types	Report Type Fields
Object Types	Validations	User Data Fields
Object Type Fields	Special Commands	User Data Contexts
Environments	Notification Templates	
Environment Groups	Users	

For example, to look at recent configuration additions to get an idea about configuration activity within the past 10 days, try the following SQL:

```
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;
```

providing results like:

```
                                        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
```

Or, to look for configurations that were modified in the last 10 days, consider this SQL query: (Note that we do not currently have a means of tracking configuration deletions.)

```
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;
```

RML_NEW_CHANGED_CONFIGS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
ENTITY_TYPE	VARCHAR2(30)	specific type of entity that was changed ('User', 'Field', 'Workflow step', etc.)
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 (User ID, Field ID, etc.)
PARENT_ENTITY_TYPE	VARCHAR2(30)	type of Kintana entity to analyze ('Object Type', 'Request Type', 'Workflow', etc.)
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 (Object Type ID, Request Type ID, etc.)
CREATION_DATE	DATE	date entity was created
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	date entity was last updated
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana user who created the entity
CREATED_BY_FULL_NAME	VARCHAR2(61)	full name of Kintana user who created the entity

Kintana Create Views

MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_D

MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_M

The Reporting Meta Layer views MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_D (MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_TYPE M) give summary information for Request submission and completion activity, broken down by Request Type and by calendar day (month). They can be used to quickly 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 such as 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. For example, 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;
```

(Note that 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.)

The resulting data will appear similar to the following:

REQUEST_TYPE_NAME	Month	Tot Open	Total Closed	Net Change	Num Still Open	Avg Comp Time Open	Avg Comp Time 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 such as 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.

MREQ_OPEN_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_D View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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

MREQ_OPEN_CLOSED_BY_TYPE_M View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_DETAIL_D

MREQ_OPENED_CLOSED_BY_DETAIL_M

These views give 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. 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) when you need to report on Request throughput for a specific Application, Department, Priority, and/or Assigned User, allowing you to get 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. As an example, 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;
```

(Note that 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 of such a query might look like the following table:

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

MREQ_OPEN_CLOSED_BY_DETAIL_D View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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_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

MREQ_OPEN_CLOSED_BY_DETAIL_M View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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_PENDING_REQUESTS

This view is used to create a report that shows the volume of open Requests for any given Request Type in Kintana Create. It can be used to get a quick snapshot of ongoing Request processing work. It shows a summary of Requests currently open for a specific Kintana Create Request Type (total number, average age, etc.), 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 – mapping to the three highest priority levels defined.

As a simple example, 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 might look as follows:

```
                                        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
```

Note: This view ignores Requests that have not been submitted.

MREQ_PENDING_REQUESTS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
REQUEST_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	the Request Type to show info for
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 Req Type
AVG_AGE_OPEN_REQUESTS	NUMBER	average age of open Requests
MAX_AGE_OPEN_REQUESTS	NUMBER	age of oldest open Requests
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
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_REQUEST_ACTIONS

This Meta Layer view can be used to gather information about all Workflow actions for any given Request in Kintana Create. The view MREQ_REQUEST_ACTIONS contains columns to display the result status of each step, how long it took to complete, details about the step (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, letting you see the entire life cycle of the Request in a single view.

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 (such as MREQ_REQUESTS, or a view for Requests of a specific Request Type, MREQ_*[Request Type Name]*).

As an example, 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. A 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;
```

In the resulting report, when the user enters a Request ID, the output might include information such as:

```
                              Action    Action
Process Step                  Date      Result            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
```

As another example, consider a “Work Order” Request Type that has a field for “Customer”, 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 Kintana user (in this case a user with username ‘fjohnson’) to act on, broken down by customer. Consider a SQL statement such as the following:

```
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 - this will return a value such as “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. Please see the appropriate sections for the views MREQ_*[Request Type Name]* and MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_USERS for more details about those views.

Some important notes to consider when making use of this view:

- The column STATUS is the status name that is displayed in the status tab of Requests in the Kintana Create 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 (e.g. 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 9 possible values:

SUBMITTED	ELIGIBLE	PENDING
IN_PROGRESS	ERROR	COMPLETE
CLOSED_SUCCESS	CLOSED_FAILURE	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.

MREQ_REQUEST_ACTIONS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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
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 Env
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	internal ID of source Env Group
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	internal ID of dest Env
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	internal ID of dest Env Group

MREQ_REQUESTS

This is 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 Requests – a potentially large list! The view columns map to the Request fields that are common to all Request Types (such as 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]*.)

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]*.)

For example, to get a picture of the number of open Requests in the system and whom they are assigned to, consider a query such as:

```
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;
```

which would produce results like:

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

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;
```

which would produce results like:

```
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
```

Next, as an example, consider the case where a global Request User Data field has been defined to capture the Kintana username of a backup user responsible for each Request. The token name for this field is BACKUP_USERNAME. Thus, in this view there would be a column named BACKUP_USERNAME (in ***italic boldface*** below):

```
SQL> desc mreq_requests
 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)
   :
```

Now this new column can be used to drive a report if necessary. For instance, to report on Requests that have been open for more than 5 days and assigned to a particular backup user, consider a query such as:

```
SELECT backup_username BACKUP_USER,
       assigned_to_username ASSIGNED_USER,
       COUNT(*) NUM_OLD_REQS
FROM   mreq_requests
WHERE  backup_username = '<a valid Kintana 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.)

MREQ_REQUESTS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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(80)	username of Kintana 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
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_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	name of the Request Type
REQUEST_SUBTYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	name of the Request sub-Type

REQUEST_HEADER_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	name of the Request Header Type
CREATION_DATE	DATE	date the Request record was created
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana 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 Type Name]

This section describes a set of views containing Request Type-specific information. 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 field 'Meta Layer View:'. 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 Kintana Create named 'Support Ticket', 'Bug', and 'Work Order', then three corresponding Meta Layer views would exist: MREQ_SUPPORT_TICKET, MREQ_BUG, and MREQ_WORK_ORDER, respectively.

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 which drives off of customer-defined Request detail fields. For example, consider the 'Work Order' Request Type mentioned above. This Request Type might have custom detail fields with tokens such as CUSTOMER, TIME_ESTIMATE, and ACTUAL_TIME. The corresponding view MREQ_WORK_ORDER would contain columns with these names (in ***italic boldface*** below):

```
SQL> desc mreq_work_order
 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)
   :
```

Carrying on this example, 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. A 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;
```

*MREQ_*[Request Type Name] *View Column Descriptions*

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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(80)	username of Kintana 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
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 Request Detail field in the first 4 field batches - column name is the field's token name

REQUEST_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	name of the Request Type
REQUEST_SUBTYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	name of the Request sub-Type
REQUEST_HEADER_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	name of the Request Header Type
CREATION_DATE	DATE	date the Request record was created
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana 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

This view contains all fields for Contacts defined in Kintana Create. A subset of the information provided here is also present in the Request views MREQ_REQUESTS and MREQ_*[Request Type Name]*. This view contains all relevant pieces of information about a Contact, including a denormalized Kintana 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.

To generate a simple list of all enabled Contacts in the Kintana Create system, a simple SQL statement such as the following will suffice:

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

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 (in ***italic boldface*** below):

```
SQL> desc mreq_contacts
 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
   :
```

For a slightly more complex example (building upon 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. A 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;
```

MREQ_CONTACTS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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(30)	Kintana 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
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana 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 Kintana database every time the value in that field changes on any open Request. This audit history can be important to business decision-making. The Reporting Meta Layer provides the view MREQ_CHANGES to allow 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.

For example, to report on the frequency at which the Request Priority is changed from any value to 'Critical', a 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;
```

Note in the 'WHERE' clause of this statement that we are testing the NEW_FIELD_CODE instead of the NEW_FIELD_VALUE. Either would work – 'C' is the code for '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 Kintana Validations screen 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>'."

MREQ_CHANGES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	ID of the field's parent Request
CHANGE_DATE	DATE	date change occurred
CHANGED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana 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

This view provides access to the notes for all Requests in Kintana Create. 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]*). For example, 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 a 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;
```

MREQ_NOTES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	Request internal identifier
REQUEST_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(30)	Request number
NOTES	LONG	aggregate notes for the Request

MREQ_REFERENCES

References are used throughout the Kintana application suite to relate transaction entities together. The view MREQ_REFERENCES can be used to view the references of Requests in Kintana Create. 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.

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. As a simple example, 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 of this query would look like:

```
  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
```

MREQ_REFERENCES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
REQUEST_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(30)	Request number to show references for
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_TYPES

The Reporting Meta Layer provides this view to access configuration details of Request Types in Kintana Create. 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]*).

Kintana 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.

As an example usage case, consider a scenario in which a User Data field with token name OWNER is defined for Request Types, perhaps to keep track of a Kintana administrator responsible for maintaining each Request Type configuration. A corresponding view column named OWNER will be present in MREQ_REQUEST_TYPES view (in ***italic boldface*** below):

```
SQL> desc mreq_request_types
 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)
   :
```

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 instance, 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. Thus 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, as it is already implicit in the view definition – only ‘Work Order’ Requests are returned from that view.)

MREQ_REQUEST_TYPES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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 Accelerator
CRT_WORKBENCH_ONLY_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	is this Request Type only available to the Kintana 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'
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(30)	username of Kintana 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_REQUEST_HEADER_TYPES

The Reporting Meta Layer provides this view to access configuration details of Request Header Types in Kintana Create. 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]*).

Kintana 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.

As an example usage case, 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 Kintana administrator responsible for maintaining each Request Header Type configuration. A corresponding view column named OWNER will be present in MREQ_REQUEST_HEADER_TYPES view (in ***italic boldface*** below):

```
SQL> desc mreq_request_header_types
 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
```

MREQ_REQUEST_HEADER_TYPES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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 Accelerator
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(30)	username of Kintana 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_TABLE_COMPONENT

This RML view contains table component data for Request Detail fields with Validations.

MREQ_TABLE_COMPONENT View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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.
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.

Kintana Deliver Views

MPKG_DEPLOYMENT_DETAILS

Use this Meta Layer view to report on the details of object deployments to Kintana Environments. MPKG_DEPLOYMENT_DETAILS has a record for each deployment, presented in easy-to-decipher format.

This view is based on object deployment history stored in the Kintana 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.

As a simple example of possible uses of this view, consider a requirement to report on all objects deployed to the 'MFG Prod' Environment in the last day. A simple SQL query such as the following will serve this purpose:

```
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 of this query will be like the following example table:

```
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
...
```

MPKG_DEPLOYMENT_DETAILS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
PACKAGE_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(40)	Package number
PACKAGE_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(240)	description of the Package
LINE_NUMBER	NUMBER	the deployed Package line number
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(30)	username of Kintana user that deployed the Package line object
DEPLOYED_BY_FULL_NAME	VARCHAR2(61)	full name of Kintana 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 dest Environment

MPKGL_APP_DEPLOYMENT_D

MPKGL_APP_DEPLOYMENT_M

These views give summary information for Package deployment activity, broken down by application, Environment, and calendar day (month) for MPKGL_APP_DEPLOYMENT_D (MPKGL_APP_DEPLOYMENT_M). It can be used to quickly assess regular Package throughput for each application managed by your 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 Kintana 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. For example, 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;
```

(Note that 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.)

The resulting data will appear similar to the following:

```
                                                         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
...
```

MPKGL_APP_DEPLOYMENT_D View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
APP_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	application code
ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Kintana 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

MPKGL_APP_DEPLOYMENT_M View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
APP_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	application code
ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Kintana 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

MPKGL_ENV_DEPLOYMENT_M

The Reporting Meta Layer views MPKGL_ENV_DEPLOYMENT_D (MPKGL_ENV_DEPLOYMENT_M) give summary information for Package deployment activity, broken down by Environment and calendar day (month). They can be used to quickly assess regular Package throughput for each Environment managed by your 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. For example, 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;
```

(Note that 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.)

The resulting data will appear similar to the following:

```
                                            Num
                                   Total    Obj
Dest_Env         Date      Deployed   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
```

MPKGL_ENV_DEPLOYMENT_D View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Kintana 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

MPKGL_ENV_DEPLOYMENT_M View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Kintana 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

MPKGL_OBJ_TYPE_DEPLOYMENT_M

The Reporting Meta Layer views MPKGL_OBJ_TYPE_DEPLOYMENT_D (MPKGL_OBJ_TYPE_DEPLOYMENT_M) give summary information for Package deployment activity, broken down by Object Type and calendar day (month). They can be used to quickly assess regular Package throughput for each Object Type used by your IT department, and can help indicate trends in Package processing over time for a specified Object Type.

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 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. For example, 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;
```

(Note that 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.)

The resulting data will appear similar to the following:

```
                                 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
```

MPKGL_OBJ_TYPE_DEPLOYMENT_D View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OBJECT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Kintana 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

MPKGL_OBJ_TYPE_DEPLOYMENT_M View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OBJECT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Kintana 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 distinct Environments deployed to

MPKG_PENDING_PACKAGES

This view is used to create a report that shows the volume of open Packages for any given Workflow in Kintana Deliver. 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 Kintana Deliver Workflow (total number, average age, etc.), 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 – mapping to the three highest priority levels defined.

As a simple example, 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 might look as follows:

```
                                      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
```

Note: This view ignores Packages that have not been submitted.

MPKG_PENDING_PACKAGES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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
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

MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMNT_BY_ENV

MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMNT_BY_APP

MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMENT_BY_OT

This set of Reporting Meta Layer views summarizes the number of open Packages and Package lines that are currently pending deployment into Kintana Environments. The deployment information is broken down into a different category for each view. Specifically:

- 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.
- And to see the same deployment information distributed across Object Types, use MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMENT_BY_OT.

As a simple example, to obtain a quick look at the volume of deployments queued up at each Environment defined in the Kintana system (for those with one or more pending deployments), consider a SQL query such as:

```
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, respectively) can be used to link this view with other relevant views (such as RML_ENVIRONMENTS or MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES) to provide additional information in a report built off of these views.

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

MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMNT_BY_ENV View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Kintana Environment name
ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	Kintana Environment name
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

MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMNT_BY_APP View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
APP_CODE	VARCHAR2(30)	application code
ENVIRONMENT	VARCHAR2(80)	Kintana 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

MPKGL_PENDING_DEPLOYMENT_BY_OT View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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

MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINE_ACTIONS

This Meta Layer view can be used to gather transaction details for any given Package line in Kintana Deliver. The view MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINE_ACTIONS 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.

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, respectively) to join with other standard views such as MPKG_PACKAGES and MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES. As an example of using this view, 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. Consider a SQL statement such as the following:

```
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;
```

Some important notes to consider when making use of this view:

- The column STATUS is the status name that is displayed for lines in the status tab of Packages in the Kintana Deliver 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 (e.g. 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 9 possible values:

SUBMITTED	ELIGIBLE	PENDING
IN_PROGRESS	ERROR	COMPLETE
CLOSED_SUCCESS	CLOSED_FAILURE	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.

MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINE_ACTIONS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
PACKAGE_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(40)	the 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
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 Env
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	internal ID of source Env Group
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	internal ID of dest Env
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	internal ID of dest Env Group

MPKG_PACKAGES

This is the most general view into Package transaction data. A blind query ("SELECT * FROM mpkg_packages;") will return one row for each Package present in the system, including closed Packages – a potentially large list! The view columns map to Package header fields such as 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 view MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES 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]*.

For example, to get a picture of the number of open Packages in the system and whom they are assigned to, consider a query such as:

```
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;
```

which would produce results like:

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

For another example, consider the case where a global Package User Data field has been defined to capture the Kintana username of a backup user responsible for each Package. The token name for this field is BACKUP_USERNAME. Thus, in this view there would be a column named BACKUP_USERNAME (in ***italic boldface*** below):

```
SQL> desc mpkg_packages
 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
   :
```

Now this new column can be used to drive a report if necessary. For instance, to report on Packages that have been open for more than 5 days and assigned to a particular backup user, consider a query such as:

```
SELECT backup_username BACKUP_USER,
       assigned_to_username ASSIGNED_USER,
       COUNT(*) NUM_OLD_REQS
FROM   mpkg_packages
WHERE  backup_username = '<a valid Kintana 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 Package was assigned.)

MPKG_PACKAGES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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(80)	username of Kintana 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 Kintana Create that spawned this Package (if applicable)
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana 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

MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES

This is a 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 – a potentially large list! The view columns map to common Package Line fields such as 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.

Note that 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. 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 Kintana user is eligible to act on, consider a SQL statement such as the following:

```
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. Please see the appropriate sections for the views MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINE_ACTIONS and MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_USERS for more details about those views.

MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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(30)	username of Kintana user that created this Package Line
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	last update date of this Package Line
LAST_UPDATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana 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_*[Object Type Name]

This section describes a set of views containing Object Type-specific Package Line information. 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 field ‘Meta Layer View:’. It defaults to a prefix ‘MPKGL_’ and a suffix that defaults to the first 20 alphanumeric characters of the corresponding Object Type name. For example, if there are three Object Types defined in Kintana Deliver 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, respectively.

The view columns are identical to those of the general MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINES view (including the Package Line User Data fields), and they also include additional columns for each custom field for the Object Type. This allows a report designer to create a report that implements business logic which 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 (in ***italic boldface*** below):

```
SQL> desc mpkgl_java_file_migration;
 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)
   :
```

Carrying on this example, suppose a report is needed that will list the Kintana 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;
```

MPKGL_*[Object Type Name] *View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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(30)	username of Kintana user that created this Package Line
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	last update date of this Package Line
LAST_UPDATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana 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

MPKG_NOTES

This view provides access to the notes for all Packages in Kintana Deliver. 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 Package notes, join this view with the MPKG_ALL_PACKAGES view. For example, 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 a SQL statement:

```
SELECT p.package_number PKG_NUM,
       n.notes 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;
```

MPKG_NOTES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	Package internal identifier
PACKAGE_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(40)	Package number
NOTES	LONG	aggregate notes for the Package

MPKG_REFERENCES

References are used throughout the Kintana application suite to relate transaction entities together. The view MPKG_REFERENCES can be used to view the references of Packages in Kintana Deliver. 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. As a simple example, the following SQL 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 of this query would look like:

```
  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
```

MPKG_REFERENCES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
PACKAGE_NUMBER	VARCHAR2(40)	Package number to show references for
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]

This section describes a set of views containing context-sensitive Package User Data information. 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 on the User Data screen in the field 'Meta Layer View:'. It defaults to a prefix 'MPKG_UD_' and a suffix that defaults to the first 20 alphanumeric characters of the corresponding context value. For example, if there are two sets of context-sensitive Package User Data defined in Kintana, with a context field 'Workflow' 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, respectively.

Note that if no context-sensitive Package User Data has been defined in the User Data screen, 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 thus do not require a separate unique view.

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 (in ***italic boldface*** below):

```
SQL> desc mpkg_ud_fin_dev_prod;
 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
```

Now 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;
```

The output of such a SQL query might look as follows:

```
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
 ...
```

MPKG_UD_*[Context Value] *View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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(30)	username of Kintana user that created this Package record
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	last update date of this Package
PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	internal identifier for this Package

MREL_RELEASES

This Meta Layer view can be used to gather information about Releases in Kintana Deliver. MREL_RELEASES 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 detail information.

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. For example, 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, consider a SQL statement such as the following:

```
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 of a query such as this might look as follows:

```
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 Kintana Deliver application. The RELEASE_STATUS column has 4 possible values:

New	Open
Code Freeze	Closed

MREL_RELEASES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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 Kintana 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(30)	username of Kintana 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

MREL_DISTRIBUTIONS

This Meta Layer view can be used to gather information about Distributions of Releases in Kintana Deliver. MREL_DISTRIBUTIONS 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 detail information.

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 such as 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 Workflow being used by a Distribution.

MREL_DISTRIBUTIONS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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(30)	username of Kintana 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

This Meta Layer view can be used to gather information about current Workflow steps for any given Release Distribution in Kintana Deliver. The view MREL_DISTRIBUTION_ACTIONS 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.

To relate information from this view with detail information from related Releases or Release Distributions, the report designer can use the Release and Distribution identifiers (RELEASE_ID and DISTRIBUTION_ID columns, respectively) to join with other standard views such as MREL_RELEASES and MREL_DISTRIBUTIONS. For example, 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 desired Release. Consider a SQL statement such as the following:

```
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;
```

Some important notes to consider when making use of this view:

- The column STATUS is the status name that is displayed in the status tab of Distributions in the Kintana Deliver 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 (e.g. 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 9 possible values:

SUBMITTED	ELIGIBLE	PENDING
IN_PROGRESS	ERROR	COMPLETE
CLOSED_SUCCESS	CLOSED_FAILURE	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.

MREL_DISTRIBUTION_ACTIONS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
DISTRIBUTION_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	the 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
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 Env
SOURCE_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	internal ID of source Env Group
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	internal ID of dest Env
DEST_ENVIRONMENT_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	internal ID of dest Env Group

MREL_REFERENCES

References are used throughout the Kintana application suite to relate transaction entities together. The view MREL_REFERENCES can be used to view the references of Releases in Kintana Deliver. 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. As a simple example, the following SQL can be used 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 of this query would look like:

```
  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
 ...
```

MREL_REFERENCES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
RELEASE_NAME	VARCHAR2(200)	Release to show references for
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

RML_OBJECT_TYPES

The Reporting Meta Layer provides this view to access configuration details of Object Types in Kintana Deliver. 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]*).

A 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. Thus 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;
```

(Notice that we don't have to join the explicit Object Type name to the view MPKGL_JAVA_FILE_MIGRATION, as it is already implicit in the view definition – only 'Java File Migration' Package Lines are returned from that view.)

RML_OBJECT_TYPES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OBJECT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(80)	Object Type name
REFERENCE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	is this a reference Object Type? (Y/N)
ACCELERATOR	VARCHAR2(80)	Accelerator 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 Kintana Object*Migrator? (Y/N)
OM_SEQ_NUM	NUMBER	sequence number to determine relative priority of this Object Type in a batch of Kintana Object*Migrator executions (applicable if OM_ENABLED_FLAG = 'Y')
ENABLED_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)	is this Object Type enabled? (Y/N)
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana 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

Kintana Drive Views

MPRJ_PROJECT_INFO

This Meta Layer view can be used to gather information about Projects in Kintana Drive. 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 Kintana system.

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. Thus in this view there will be a TECH_LEAD column (in ***italic boldface*** below):

```
SQL> desc mprj_project_info
 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)
   :
```

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 such as 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. Consider a SQL statement such as the following:

```
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 Kintana Drive application. The PROJECT_STATE column has 6 possible values:

New	Plan	Ready
Active	Completed	Cancelled

MPRJ_PROJECT_INFO View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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 (e.g. '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
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(30)	username of Kintana user that 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

MPRJ_TASK_INFO

This Meta Layer view can be used to gather information about Tasks in Kintana Drive. The view MPRJ_TASK_INFO contains columns to display the current state of a Task; whether the Task has exceptions, constraints, or is waiting on open Requests in Kintana Create; 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 Kintana system.

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. Thus in this view there will be a TECH_LEAD column (in ***italic boldface*** below):

```
SQL> desc mprj_task_info
 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 such as MPRJ_TASK_EXCEPTIONS or MPRJ_TASK_RESOURCES. 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. Consider a SQL statement such as the following:

```
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;
```

Note that the TASK_STATE column has 8 possible values:

New	Ready	Pending Predecessor
Pending Request	In Progress	Bypassed

Completed	Cancelled	

MPRJ_TASK_INFO View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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
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(30)	username of Kintana 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
MASTER_PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	internal ID of the Master Project

MPRJ_TASK_EXCEPTIONS

It is important for Project managers to report on exceptions that arise as Tasks are undertaken by their team members, and as progress is made on Projects. The Reporting Meta Layer provides the view MPRJ_TASK_EXCEPTIONS to facilitate the creation of reports that reveal Task exception information.

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.

For example, suppose a report is desired to show exceptions on Tasks belonging to Projects managed by Kintana user 'fjohnson', broken down by month. A SQL statement such as the following can be used:

```
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;
```

A sample output from this type of statement might look as follows:

```
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
...
```

MPRJ_TASK_EXCEPTIONS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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(30)	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_CHANGES

As Projects and Tasks are processed in Kintana Drive, changes to key Project/Task fields are audited as transactions are made. A record is stored in the Kintana 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.

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.

For example, to report on the frequency at which the Priority changed from any value to 'Critical' each month, on *both* Projects and Tasks, a 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;
```

Note in the 'WHERE' clause of this statement that we are testing the NEW_FIELD_CODE instead of the NEW_FIELD_VALUE. Either would work – 'C' is the code for '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 Kintana Validations screen for verification of these values.

Also note that if it was necessary to create a similar report that *only* reported changes to the Priority field on Tasks (not Projects), a simple additional "AND" statement would suffice:

```
...
AND    c.project_name IS NULL
...
```

MPRJ_CHANGES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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(30)	username of Kintana 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 Kintana Drive 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.

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, respectively) to join this view with other Kintana Drive views. The names and IDs of the parent Projects for the current Project or Task, and for the predecessor, are also provided.

For example, suppose a report is necessary to show the state of all open Tasks that are predecessors for Tasks on which Kintana 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. Consider a SQL query such as the following:

```
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;
```

MPRJ_PREDECESSORS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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_MANAGERS

MPRJ_TASK_RESOURCES

These two similar views allow report designers to include details about Kintana users or Security Groups that are managing Projects in Kintana Drive, or that are assigned as resources on Tasks in Kintana Drive. For each Project (Task) with assigned resources, the view MPRJ_PROJECT_MANAGERS (MPRJ_TASK_RESOURCES) returns one row for each Project manager (Task resource).

If the Project manager (Task resource) is a Kintana 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.

As an example, 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. A SQL query such as the following shows how this might be accomplished:

```
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;
```

A report built around this type of query might produce results such as the following (after the person running the report has given ’fjohnson’ as the resource to report on):

```
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
...
```

Note: These views do *not* expand manager or resource Security Groups to show records for each Kintana user that is a member of the respective Security Group.

MPRJ_PROJECT_MANAGERS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Project name
PROJECT_STATE	VARCHAR2(100)	current Project state
PRIORITY	NUMBER	priority of Project
MANAGER_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana 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

MPRJ_TASK_RESOURCES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
TASK_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	Task name
TASK_STATE	VARCHAR2(100)	current Task state
PRIORITY	NUMBER	priority of Task
RESOURCE_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana 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

MPRJ_TASK_NOTES

These views provide access to the notes for all Projects and Tasks in Kintana Drive. 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 (such as 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 (such as MPRJ_TASK_INFO).

As a simple example, to retrieve a list of the notes for all open "priority 1" Tasks that are currently waiting for Requests to be completed, use the following logic in a SQL statement:

```
SELECT ti.task_name TASK_NAME,
       tn.notes 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;
```

MPRJ_PROJECT_NOTES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	Project internal identifier
PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	name of the Project
NOTES	LONG	aggregate notes for the Project

MPKG_NOTES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
TASK_ID	NUMBER	Task internal identifier
TASK_NAME	VARCHAR2(300)	name of the Task
NOTES	LONG	aggregate notes for the Task

MPRJ_PROJECT_REFERENCES

MPRJ_TASK_REFERENCES

References are used throughout the Kintana application suite to relate transaction entities together. The Meta Layer views MPRJ_PROJECT_REFERENCES and MPRJ_TASK_REFERENCES can be used to view the references of Projects or Tasks, respectively, in Kintana Drive. 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.

MPRJ_PROJECT_REFERENCES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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

MPRJ_TASK_REFERENCES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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_BASELINE_INFO

This RML view contains basic information about baselines. This view 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

MPRJ_BASELINE_INFO View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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(30)	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

This RML view contains project information for each baseline. All projects and subprojects contained in a given baseline will be contained in this view. The contents 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 will be required.

MPRJ_BASELINE_PROJECT_INFO View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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.
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 Managers assigned to this Project.
PROJECT_MANAGER_FULL_NAME_LIST	VARCHAR2(4000)	First and last names of Project Managers assigned to this Project.
BOOKED_SKILL_NAME_LIST	VARCHAR2(4000)	List of skill names booked for this Project.
SUMMARY_CONDITION	VARCHAR2(30)	Summary of Project condition.

MPRJ_BASELINE_TASK_INFO

This RML view contains task information for each baseline. All tasks contained in a given baseline will be 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 will be required.

MPRJ_BASELINE_TASK_INFO View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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.
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.

Other Kintana Views

MWFL_WORKFLOWS

The Reporting Meta Layer provides this view to access basic configuration details of Kintana Workflows. In some cases a report designer might need to include Workflow information in a report, and can join the WORKFLOW_ID column in this view with the same column in Workflow transaction views (such as 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 Kintana Workbench, and also includes a column for each Workflow User Data field defined in the Kintana system.

For example, if your Kintana system has 3 Workflow User Data fields defined, this view will contain 3 respective columns which use the User Data fields' token names as view column names. If these 3 User Data fields have tokens DEPARTMENT, ADMINSTRATOR_USERNAME, and WORKFLOW_MANAGER, then the MWFL_WORKFLOWS view would contain 3 columns with these names (in ***italic boldface*** below):

```
SQL> desc mwfl_workflows
 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
   :
```

A note to consider when making use of this view:

- By default this view returns both 'reference' and 'non-reference' Workflows in the Kintana system. Kintana provides reference copies of some Workflows, which are disabled and not usable by Kintana 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 your query.

MWFL_WORKFLOWS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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)	Kintana 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 = 'Kintana Deliver':) 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 sub-Workflow? (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(30)	username of Kintana user who created this Workflow
CREATION_DATE	DATE	date Workflow was created
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	date Workflow was last updated
RESULT_VALIDATION_ID	NUMBER	(if SUB_WORKFLOW_FLAG = 'Y':) internal identifier of Kintana Validation that specifies possible outcomes for this Workflow
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

This view exposes configuration details of Kintana Workflow steps. 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 Kintana system.

As an example, 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. Thus in this view there will be a CATEGORY column (in ***italic boldface*** below):

```
SQL> desc mwfl_workflow_steps
 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. To continue the example, suppose the CATEGORY User Data field has possible values 'Normal', 'Test Gate', 'Prod Gate', etc. to give an indication of the nature of each step. Suppose a report is needed to show if a particular Kintana user (in this case a user with username 'fjohnson') is eligible for any Deliver Workflow steps that are critical gateways to production (i.e. with 'Prod Gate' category), and how long they've been eligible. Consider a SQL query such as the following:

```
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. Please see the appropriate

sections for MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_USERS and MPKGL_PACKAGE_LINE_ACTIONS for more details about those views.

Some important notes to consider when making use of this view:

- By default this view returns both 'reference' and 'non-reference' Workflow steps in the Kintana system. Kintana provides reference copies of some Workflow steps, which are disabled and not usable by Kintana 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 Workflow steps while using MWFL_WORKFLOW_STEPS view, include "REFERENCE_FLAG = 'N'" in your query.
- The type of each Workflow step is accessible through the column STEP_TYPE. There are 4 types of Workflow steps:
    - Condition
    - Decision
    - Execution
    - Workflow

MWFL_WORKFLOW_STEPS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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)	Kintana product scope of Workflow step
PARENT_REQUEST_TYPE_STATUS	VARCHAR2(80)	(if PRODUCT_SCOPE = 'Kintana Create':) status to set in parent Request when at this Workflow step
PARENT_ASSIGNED_TO_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	Kintana 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(30)	username of Kintana user who created this Workflow step
CREATION_DATE	DATE	date Workflow was created
LAST_UPDATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana 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
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	internal identifier for this Workflow
CURRENT_PERCENT_COMPLETE	NUMBER	percent complete value defined for a Workflow step
PARENT_ASSIGNED_TO_USER_ID	NUMBER	ID for parent assigned-to Kintana User
PARENT_ASSIGNED_TO_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	ID for parent assigned-to Security Group

MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_USERS

MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_GROUPS

These views are used to get information about Kintana 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 Kintana Workbench Workflows screen. Similarly, 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).

For example, consider a scenario in which a report is needed to show all Requests in Kintana Create 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. Putting these together results in a SQL query such as this one:

```
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. Please see the sections for MREQ_REQUEST_ACTIONS and MWFL_WORKFLOW_STEPS for additional information about these Meta Layer views.

Note: Dynamic Workflow step security defined by tokens is not included in these views.

MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_USERS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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(30)	username of Kintana user authorized to act on this step
USER_ID	NUMBER	internal identifier of user
WORKFLOW_ID	NUMBER	internal identifier of Workflow

MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_GROUPS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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)	Kintana 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

RML_ENVIRONMENTS

This view contains configuration information about Kintana Environments. This includes server, client, and database details at both the base Environment level, and at the Application Code level. 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 Kintana system.

As an example, 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.Thus in the view RML_ENVIRONMENTS there will be a column named VC_PROJECT (in ***italic boldface*** below):

```
SQL> desc rml_environments
 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. 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. Consider a SQL query such as the following:

```
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;
```

Note: 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, use a query such as:

```
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 Kintana Deliver Package Line execution).

RML_ENVIRONMENTS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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
SERVER_NT_DOMAIN	VARCHAR2(80)	(if SERVER_CLASS = 'Windows Hosts':) Windows NT 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(30)	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 NT 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

RML_ENVIRONMENTS View Column Descriptions (continued)

Column Name	Data Type	Description
CLIENT_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	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(30)	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
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(30)	username of Kintana user who created this Environment
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	date Environment was last updated
ENVIRONMENT_ID	NUMBER	internal identifier for this Environment

RML_USERS

This view contains detail information about Kintana User configurations. 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 (such as RML_RESOURCE_ACTIVITY). The view RML_USERS has columns for the main User configuration fields present on the User detail window in the Kintana Workbench, and also includes a column for each Users User Data field defined in the Kintana system.

For example, if your Kintana system has 3 Users User Data fields defined, this view will contain 3 respective columns which use the User Data fields' token names as view column names. If these 3 User Data fields have tokens PAGER_NUM, CELL_PHONE_NUM, and HOME_PHONE_NUM, then the RML_USERS view would contain 3 columns with these names (in ***italic boldface*** below):

```
SQL> desc mwfl_workflows
 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)
   :
```

RML_USERS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana 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 Accelerator context

AUTHENTICATION_MODE	VARCHAR2(30)	Kintana 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(30)	Kintana user that created this user
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	date this user was last updated
USER_ID	NUMBER	internal identifier for this user record

RML_SECURITY_GROUPS

This view contains detail information about Kintana Security Group configurations. 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 (such as MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_GROUPS). The view RML_SECURITY_GROUPS has columns for the main Security Group configuration fields present on the Security Group detail window in the Kintana Workbench, and also includes a column for each Security Group User Data field defined in the Kintana system.

For example, if your Kintana system has 2 Security Group User Data fields defined, this view will contain 2 respective columns which use the User Data fields' token names as view column names. If these 2 User Data fields have tokens DEPARTMENT and GROUP_MANAGER, then the RML_SECURITY_GROUPS view would contain 2 columns with these names (in ***italic boldface*** below):

```
SQL> desc mwfl_workflows
 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
   :
```

Following this example, 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 a SQL statement such as the following (keep in mind that 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;
```

Note the use of the key column SECURITY_GROUP_ID to join with the view MWFL_STEP_SECURITY_GROUPS.

RML_SECURITY_GROUPS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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
CREATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	Kintana 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_LOOKUP_VALUES

This view contains all of the static values used in validations for Kintana products. Each row includes a code and a meaning for that code. Kintana products track lookups by their code internally, and use the meaning to display a meaningful message to the user.

Report designers may 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 in the Kintana Validations screen, the value of the LOOKUP_TYPE column matches the corresponding Validation name.

RML_LOOKUP_VALUES View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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(30)	username of Kintana user that created this lookup value
CREATION_DATE	DATE	date this lookup value was created
LAST_UPDATED_BY_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana user that last updated this lookup value
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	DATE	date this lookup value was last updated

Additional Resources

RML_USER_ACCESS_GRANTS

This view is provided to allow 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 Kintana user. This view can be included in report queries to check for certain access grants for the user running the report.

As a simple example, consider a report that is to return information about in-progress Release Distributions in Kintana Deliver. If the report designer wants to restrict reported information to only those Kintana users that have either 'Deliver: View Releases' or 'Deliver: Edit Releases' access grants, he first must design the report so that it takes a valid Kintana username as input. (The methodology and support for this type of report input will vary between reporting systems. Please consult the documentation for the reporting system being used for further instructions.) Then, supposing the input username was available as REPORT_USER, he 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 ('Deliver: View Release',
'Deliver: Edit Release'))
AND ...
```

Including this fragment in the full SQL statement might look as follows (with an example Kintana 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 ('Deliver: View Release', 'Deliver: Edit
    Release'))
AND r.release_id = d.release_id
ORDER BY r.release_name, d.distribution_name;
```

RML_USER_ACCESS_GRANTS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana user
USER_ID	NUMBER	identification number of the user
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	first name of Kintana user

LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	last name of Kintana user
ACCESS_GRANT_NAME	VARCHAR2(80)	name of Kintana access grant possessed by this user

KCRT_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V

This view can be used by report designers to enforce Request participant security in the data presented in reports. A query of KCRT_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V will return the Requests in Kintana Create of which a particular Kintana 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.

As a simple example, consider a report that is to return the description of open Requests in Kintana Create. If the report designer wants to restrict reported information to only those Requests that the user running the report is a participant of, he first must design the report so that it requires a valid Kintana username as an input field. (The methodology and support for this type of report input will vary between reporting systems. Please consult the documentation for the reporting system being used for further instructions.) Then, assuming the input Kintana username was available as REPORT_USER, he 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 Kintana 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;
```

Note: 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.

KCRT_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana user
REQUEST_ID	NUMBER	internal ID of Request that this user is a participant of
USER_ID	NUMBER	internal ID of the Kintana user

KDLV_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V

This view can be used by report designers to enforce Package participant security in the data presented in reports. A query of KDLV_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V will return the Packages in Kintana Deliver of which a particular Kintana 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.

As a simple example, consider a report that is to return the description of open Packages in Kintana Deliver. If the report designer wants to restrict reported information to only those Packages that the user running the report is a participant of, he first must design the report so that it requires a valid Kintana username as an input field. (The methodology and support for this type of report input will vary between reporting systems. Please consult the documentation for the reporting system being used for further instructions.) Then, assuming the input Kintana username was available as REPORT_USER, he can 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 Kintana 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;
```

Note: If a Deliver Workflow does not enforce Package participant security, then all Packages using this Workflow will be returned by KDLV_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V as viewable.

KDLV_PARTICIPANT_CHECK_V View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	username of Kintana user
PACKAGE_ID	NUMBER	internal ID of Package that this user is a participant of
USER_ID	NUMBER	internal ID of the Kintana user

KRML_CALENDAR_DAYS

KRML_CALENDAR_MONTHS

Also included with the Kintana Reporting Meta Layer are two tables that 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. These tables can be used to provide a date for organizing and grouping the results of queries.

As a simple example, 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. A SQL query to gather this information might be constructed as follows:

```
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.

KRML_CALENDAR_DAYS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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

KRML_CALENDAR_MONTHS View Column Descriptions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
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

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