Operations Center

Service Warehouse Data Dictionary

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NetIQ

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Contents

About This Guide

The *Service Warehouse Data Dictionary Guide* provides describes the Operations Center data dictionary. All database tables listed in this document can be accessed directly through third-party reporting tools, if a valid database driver such as ODBC or JDBC* is available from the database vendor.

Audience

This guide is intended for Operations Center system administrators that need to access Service Warehouse database tables via third-party reporting tools.

Feedback

We want to hear your comments and suggestions about this manual and the other documentation included with this product. Please use the *User Comments* feature at the bottom of each page of the online documentation.

Additional Documentation & Documentation Updates

This guide is part of the Operations Center documentation set. For the most recent version of the *Service Warehouse Data Dictionary Guide* and a complete list of publications supporting Operations Center, visit our Online Documentation Web Site at Operations Center online documentation.

The Operations Center documentation set is also available as PDF files on the installation CD or ISO; and is delivered as part of the online help accessible from multiple locations in Operations Center depending on the product component.

Additional Resources

We encourage you to use the following additional resources on the Web:

- NetIQ User Community (https://www.netiq.com/communities/): A Web-based community with a variety of discussion topics.
- NetIQ Support Knowledgebase (https://www.netiq.com/support/kb/?product%5B%5D=Operations_Center): A collection of in-depth technical articles.
- NetIQ Support Forums (https://forums.netiq.com/forumdisplay.php?26-Operations-Center): A Web location where product users can discuss NetIQ product functionality and advice with other product users.

Technical Support

You can learn more about the policies and procedures of NetIQ Technical Support by accessing its Technical Support Guide (https://www.netiq.com/Support/process.asp#_Maintenance_Programs_and).

Use these resources for support specific to Operations Center:

- Telephone in Canada and the United States: 1-800-858-4000
- Telephone outside the United States: 1-801-861-4000
- E-mail: support@netiq.com (support@netiq.com)
- Submit a Service Request: http://support.novell.com/contact/ (http://support.novell.com/contact/)

Documentation Conventions

A greater-than symbol (>) is used to separate actions within a step and items in a cross-reference path. The > symbol is also used to connect consecutive links in an element tree structure where you can either click a plus symbol (+) or double-click each element to expand them.

When a single pathname can be written with a backslash for some platforms or a forward slash for other platforms, the pathname is presented with a forward slash to preserve case considerations in the UNIX* or Linux* operating systems.

A trademark symbol (®, ™, etc.) denotes a NetIQ trademark. An asterisk (*) denotes a third-party trademark.

1 Service Warehouse Overview

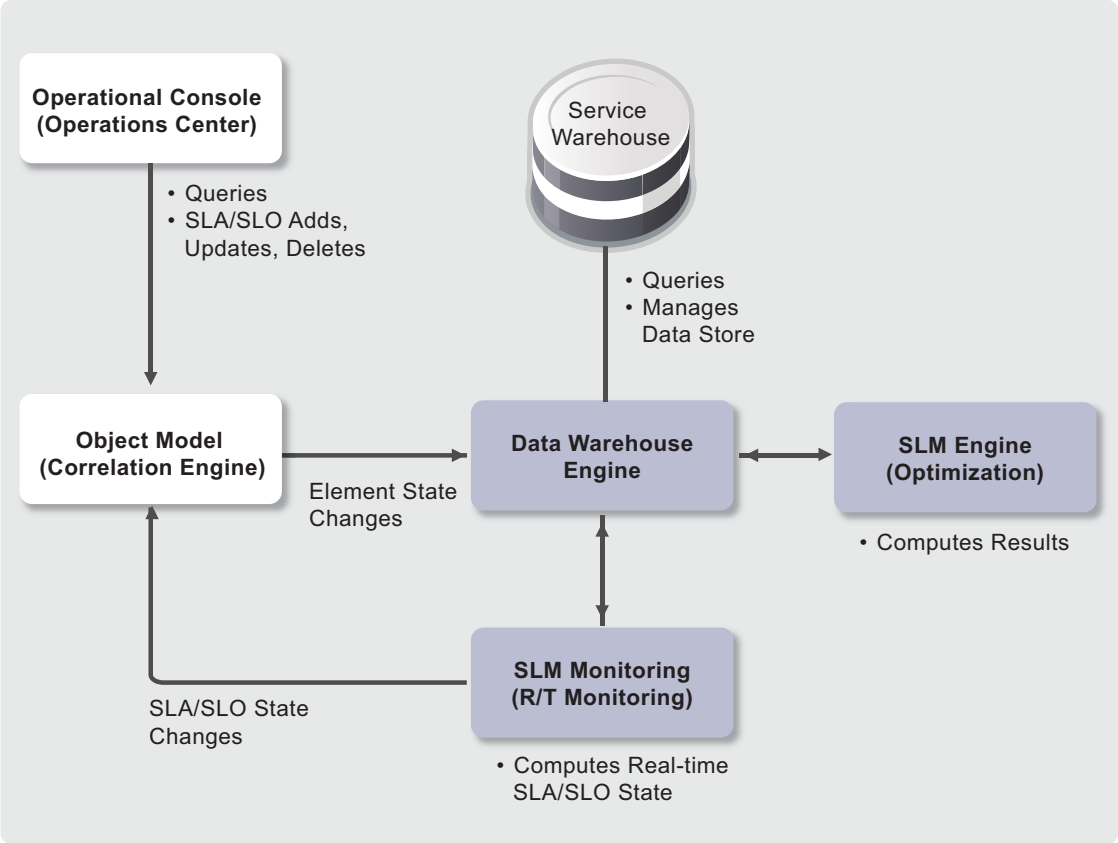
The Service Warehouse allows you to capture performance series, alarm history, and service level data through profiles that match one or more elements based on criteria defined by the administrator. Expressions defined for a profile determine the type of data that is captured, such as alarm severity, element conditions, or alarm fields.

1.1 Data Capture for Performance and Service Level Data

The Data Warehouse is an integral part of the ability of NetIQ Operations Center to store alarm history and the ability of the Service Level Manager (SLM) to capture performance and service level information so that it can be exposed and analyzed later.

Figure 1-1 provides an overview of how the Service Warehouse stores and feeds data for the Operations Center server:

Figure 1-1 *Service Warehouse High-Level Architecture*



The *Operations Center Server Configuration Guide* explains the process of setting up database definitions, Time Management objects (time categories, calendars, schedules), and Data Warehouse features (profiles, expressions, data warehouse settings) that are used by the Service Warehouse to store alarm history, performance, and service level information.

Basically, data is captured through profiles that match one or more elements based on criteria defined by the administrator. Expressions defined for a profile determine the type of data that is captured, such as alarm severity, element conditions, and alarm fields.

After a Operations Center administrator configures the data capture, users can view the information in various ways, depending upon the type of data.

Capturing and storing performance and service level data requires the purchase of the Service Level Manager. At purchase, you are given a specific license key to allow access to additional features for the purpose of capturing and analyzing historical performance data.

Performance data events are stored in one of two ways:

- **Scheduled Event:** The scheduler determines that a collection event should be fired, and an expression polls an element for specific information.
- **Non-Scheduled Event:** An event is received from a specific element and an expression (such as an Alarm expression or Alarm Field expression) is “matched” to the element.

1.2 Data Warehouse Performance Database Tables

At the first scheduled interval after all Time Management and Data Warehouse objects are set up and configured, the BSLM Scheduling Engine fires an event for BSLM expressions. This causes the engine to poll the matched elements for the specific performance data, then store them to the database tables, as described in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 *Data Warehouse Performance Database Tables*

Database Table	Description
BSATimeBand	If the current time normalized to a five-second interval falls within an existing BSATimeBand record, the existing time band information is used. If not, then a new BSATimeBand record is created for the current performance event. The new/existing time band record is cached by the BSLM Engine to reduce database overhead for future events.
BSASeries	The BSASeries table is queried to determine if a series record exists for the current Profile/Subject/Expression combination. For example: Profile Test 1 Profile Subject TEC (that is, the Tec element above) Expression Element Conditions If a series record already exists, the existing series record is used to populate the foreign keys in the BSAFactSeriesData record. If the series information does not exist, a new record is inserted and foreign keys populated as required. The new/existing BSASeries record is cached by the BSLM Engine to minimize database overhead.
BSAFactSeriesData	This table stores the actual performance data points retrieved by the BSLM Engine. The exception to this rule is the Alarm Field expression. Since alarms are inspected when the event is received by the Operations Center server, the specific alarm field is stored when processed.
RootCauseTables: ◆ BSAFactSeriesRootCauses ◆ BSARootCauseTrees ◆ BSARootCauseChains ◆ BSARootCauseHierarchy ◆ BSARootCauseReasons	If the expression (such as. ElementConditionChange) requires persistence of the root cause information.

1.3 Warehouse Database Tables

When an alarm event is received, the event is forwarded to the BSLM Engine, and stored to the Warehouse database tables, as described in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 *Warehouse Database Tables*

Database Table	Description
BSATimeBand	If the current time normalized to a five-second interval falls within an existing BSATimeBand record, the existing time band information is used. If not, then a new BSATimeBand record is created for the current performance event. The new/existing time band record is cached by the BSLM Engine to reduce database overhead for future events.
BSASeries	The BSASeries table is queried to determine if a series record exists for the current Profile/Subject/Expression combination, with the exception of the Expression field. The BSASeries record for an alarm event in the sample setup contains the following data: Profile Test 1 Profile Subject TEC (that is, the Tec element above) Expression Alarms If a series record already exists, the existing series record is used to populate the foreign keys in the BSAAlarmData record. The new/existing BSASeries record is cached by the BSLM Engine to minimize database overhead.
BSAElements	The BSLM Engine then checks the alarm event to determine all affected elements. Each affected element is checked against the BSAElements table to confirm their existence. If an entry for the Element DName is already present in this table, it is retrieved; otherwise a new record is inserted. Both new and existing records are cached by the BSLM Engine to reduce database overhead.
BSAAlarmData	Normalized alarm data from the event is then broken out and set in the appropriate fields of the BSAAlarmData table. Also, the entire alarm object is serialized and stored to the BSAAlarmData.AlarmBlob field.
BSAAlarmElements	After all affected elements have been identified and appropriate BSAElements records are cached, the next step is to create reference entries between the BSAAlarmData and BSAElements table. This is done by inserting a new row for each affected ElementKey and the current AlarmKey into the BSAAlarmElements table.
BSAAlarmProperties	Specific alarm properties are persisted to BSAAlarmProperties to identify alarm hash values for deduplication purposes, and status flags for general alarm work flow.

1.4 Normalizing Alarm History Data

The Normalize Alarm History Data feature can be set on individual Alarm expression instances attached to your profiles. This option causes the BSLM Engine to break out the alarm fields into normalized tables, which can then be accessed by third-party reporting packages. To reduce

overhead on the Operations Center server, alarm breakout events are first queued to the BSAAlarmQueue table, then processed in batches by a lower priority maintenance thread to maximize database throughput.

Alarms queued to the BSAAlarmQueue table are retrieved in a first-in/first-out order. Alarm fields specified in the Alarm expression are extracted from the serialized object (BSAAlarmData.AlarmBlob), and stored to the BSAAlarmXML table. One row is added per alarm and contains an XML representation of the alarm.

2 Introduction to Databases

Although other open source or public domain databases might work, only the databases listed in the *Operations Center Getting Started Guide* have been certified by Operations Center for production use.

This section defines all the databases supported by the NetIQ Operations Center Service Warehouse.

2.1 Conventions

The following conventions are imposed on the database schema to maintain compatibility between the supported database environments:

- All date/time fields are represented as a long data type. The value of the date/time field is the time in milliseconds since January 1, 1970 (UNIX EPOC time).
- Numeric fields use the NUMBER data type, which is supported by all certified databases.
- Boolean values are stored as a SMALLINT data type where 0 is false and 1 is true. It is the responsibility of the application code to convert to the proper data type after the data has been retrieved.
- All binary data is stored as a LONG RAW data type because all databases do not support the BLOB and CLOB native data types.

2.2 Database Symbols

To maintain application code compatibility among the supported databases, some data types are referenced as symbols in the Warehouse schema script to deal with particular limitations on specific database environments. Symbols are represented as `$SYMBOL_NAME$` in the database tables. The following tables list each symbol and its redefined data type:

2.2.1 IBM DB2 Database Symbols

Table 2-1 describes IBM DB2 database symbols.

Table 2-1 *IBM DB2 Database Symbols*

Symbol Name	Data Type Value	Description
STRING	VARCHAR(3000)	Large string value
IDX_STRING	VARCHAR(254)	Maximum string value for fields included in an index
VARCHAR	VARCHAR	Not redefined
ID	NUMERIC(24)	Unique key identifier (represented as a LONG value)
LONG	NUMERIC(24)	Long value
DOUBLE	DOUBLE	Not redefined
BOOLEAN	SMALLINT	Boolean value
TIMEPOINT	NUMERIC(32)	Time point value represented as a LONG value
DATETIME	TIMESTAMP	A native Date/Time field

2.2.2 Microsoft SQL Server Database Symbols

Table 2-2 describes Microsoft SQL server database symbols.

Table 2-2 *Microsoft SQL Server Database Symbols*

Symbol Name	Data Type Value	Description
STRING	VARCHAR(254)	Large string value
IDX_STRING	VARCHAR(254)	Maximum string value for fields included in an index
VARCHAR	VARCHAR	Not redefined
ID	NUMERIC(24)	Unique key identifier (represented as a LONG value)
LONG	NUMERIC(24)	Long value
DOUBLE	MONEY	Double value
BOOLEAN	SMALLINT	Boolean value
TIMEPOINT	NUMERIC(32)	Time point value represented as a LONG value
DATETIME	DATETIME	A native Date/Time field

2.2.3 Oracle Database Symbols

Table 2-3 describes Oracle database symbols.

Table 2-3 *Oracle Database Symbols*

Symbol Name	Data Type Value	Description
STRING	VARCHAR2(3000)	Large string value
IDX_STRING	VARCHAR2(800)	Maximum string value for fields included in an index

Symbol Name	Data Type Value	Description
VARCHAR	VARCHAR2	Redefined to use a more efficient variable length character field
ID	NUMERIC(32)	Unique key identifier (represented as a LONG value)
LONG	NUMERIC(32)	Long value
DOUBLE	DOUBLE PRECISION	Double value
BOOLEAN	SMALLINT	Boolean value
TIMEPOINT	NUMERIC(32)	Time point value represented as a LONG value
DATETIME	DATE	A native Date/Time field

2.2.4 PostgresSQL Database Symbols

Table 2-4 describes PostgresSQL database symbols.

Table 2-4 *PostgresSQL Database Symbols*

Symbol Name	Data Type Value	Description
STRING	TEXT	Text value
IDX_STRING	VARCHAR(254)	Maximum string value for fields included in an index
VARCHAR	VARCHAR	Not redefined
ID	NUMERIC(24)	Unique key identifier (represented as a LONG value)
LONG	NUMERIC(24)	Long value
DOUBLE	DOUBLE	Double value
BOOLEAN	SMALLINT	Boolean value
TIMEPOINT	NUMERIC(32)	Time point value represented as a LONG value
DATETIME	TIMESTAMP	A native Date/Time field

2.2.5 Sybase Database Symbols

Table 2-5 describes Sybase database symbols.

Table 2-5 *Sybase Database Symbols*

Symbol Name	Data Type Value	Description
STRING	TEXT	Text value
IDX_STRING	VARCHAR(254)	Maximum string value for fields included in an index
VARCHAR	VARCHAR	Not redefined
ID	NUMERIC(24)	Unique key identifier (represented as a LONG value)
LONG	NUMERIC(24)	Long value

Symbol Name	Data Type Value	Description
DOUBLE	DOUBLE	Double value (not redefined for sybase)
BOOLEAN	SMALLINT	Boolean value
TIMEPOINT	NUMERIC(32)	Time point value represented as a LONG value
DATETIME	DATETIME	A native Date/Time field

3 Warehouse Database Tables

This section provides descriptions and table columns for all Service Warehouse database tables.

For all tables in this section, the following column heading abbreviations are used:

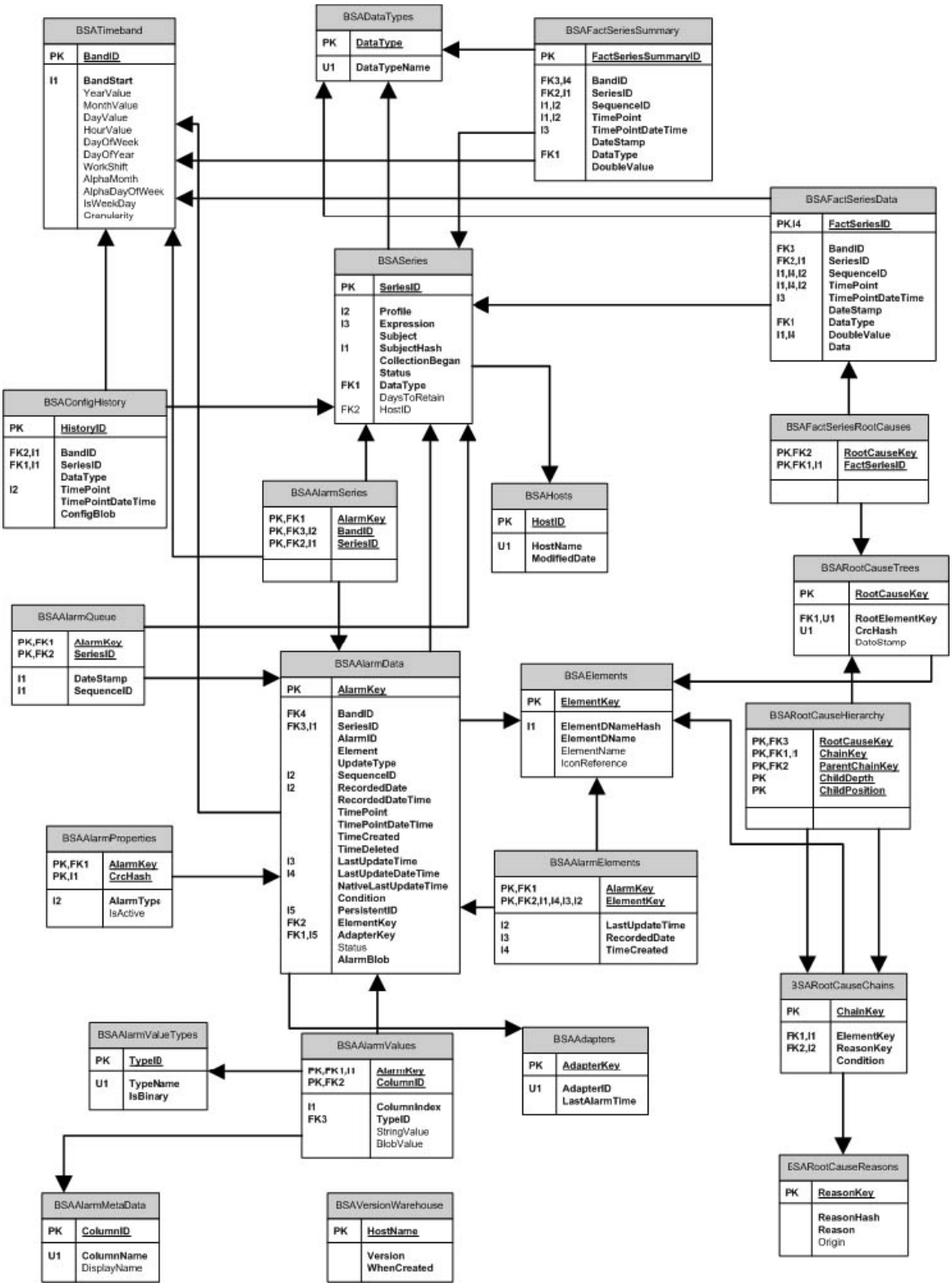
P = Primary Key
M = Mandatory
F = Foreign

The following sections contain the entity relationship diagram for the Service Warehouse database, as well as a section for all warehouse tables:

3.1 Database Entity Relationship Diagram

The following diagram shows the relationships among the various database tables:

Figure 3-1 *Table Relationships*



3.2 BSAAdapters Table

The `BSAAadapters` table contains information pertaining to adapters that have reported alarms to the event store facility. Only adapters that have stored alarms as a result of an active profile appear in it.

Table 3-1 *BSAAdapters Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
Adapter Key	ID	Y	Y	N	Random number generated at row creation time to identify the adapter DName.
AdapterID	IDX_STRING	N	Y	N	DName of the Adapter Administration element.
LastAlarmTime	NUMBER	N	Y	N	The last time the Operations Center server received an alarm refresh packet for the current adapter. This allows the Operations Center server to discard duplicate refresh packets when restarted.

3.3 BSAAlarmData Table

All alarm events are stored in the `BSAAlarmData` table if an appropriate profile is present. This table contains the common set of normalized alarm fields and the entire contents of the alarm in binary form.

Table 3-2 *BSAAlarmData Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
AlarmKey	ID	Y	Y	N	Unique random number generated when the alarm record was stored to the database.
BandID	ID	N	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSATimeBand table.
SeriesID	ID	N	Y	Y	Foreign key to the BSASeries table.
AlarmID	NUMBER	N	Y	N	Nonpersistent Alarm ID generated by the network management system.
Element	NUMBER	N	Y	N	The ID of the affected element. This ID is not unique and might be reassigned by the Operations Center server after a server restart.
UpdateType	NUMBER	N	Y	N	Alarm update type. Supported types include: 0=Alarm Created 1=Alarm updated 2=Alarm Deleted
RecordedDate	$TIMEPOINT$	N	Y	N	Date and time that the BSAAlarmData record was created (represented in milliseconds).
RecordedDateTime	$DATETIME$	N	Y	N	Date and time that the BSAAlarmData record was created (represented as a native date/time object).

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
SequenceID	LONG	N	Y	N	Maintains data order when the data occurs within the same millisecond.
TimePoint	$TIMEPOINT$	N	Y	N	The time point of the alarm record. This field is set to the date and time when the Operations Center server received the alarm (represented in milliseconds).
TimePointDateTime	$DATETIME$	N	Y	N	The time point of the alarm record. This field is set to the date and time when the Operations Center server received the alarm (represented in milliseconds).
TimeCreated	$TIMEPOINT$	N	Y	N	The date and time the alarm was created. This field is the same as NativeLastUpdateTime for alarm create records. However, if this is an alarm delete entry, the TimeCreated field is set to Long.MAX_VALUE; that is, 9223372036854775807.
TimeDeleted	$TIMEPOINT$	N	Y	N	The date and time the alarm was closed or deleted. This field is the same date as NativeLastUpdateTime for alarm delete records. However, if this is an alarm create entry, this field is set to Long.MAX_VALUE; that is, 9223372036854775807.
LastUpdateTime	$TIMEPOINT$	N	Y	N	The date and time of the most recent update of the current alarm. This is a skewed date/time, meaning the time is adjusted for differences between the network management system and the Operations Center server. This value is represented in milliseconds.
LastUpdateDateTime	$DATETIME$	N	Y	N	The date and time of the most recent update of the current alarm. This is a skewed date/time; the time is adjusted for differences between the network management system and the Operations Center server. This value is represented as a native date/time object.
NativeLastUpdateTime	$TIMEPOINT$	N	Y	N	The most recent update time of the current alarm. This is the nonskewed date/time, meaning no adjustments have been made between the network management system and Operations Center server time.

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
Condition	NUMBER	N	Y	N	Element condition for current alarm. Current values include: 0=Unknown 1=Critical 2=Major 3=Minor 4=Informational 5=OK 6=Initial 7=Usage Idle 8=Usage Active 9=Usage Busy
PersistentID	IDX_STRING	N	Y	N	A unique persistent ID associated with the current alarm. This ID is persistent across Operations Center server restarts, and is unique to each adapter.
ElementKe	ID	N	Y	Y	Foreign key to the BSAElements table.
AdapterKe	ID	N	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the Adapters table.
Status	$VARCHAR$(32)	N	N	N	Normalized status of the alarm. Current values include: OPEN ACK SUSPENDED CLOSED DELETED
AlarmBlob	LONG RAW	N	N	N	Alarm data stored as a serialized object. Cannot be viewed by external reporting tools.

3.4 BSAAlarmElements Table

The `BSAAlarmElements` table contains a list of all affected elements for a particular alarm. It is used mainly as a reference table to join the BSAAlarmData and BSAElements tables during alarm history queries.

Table 3-3 *BSAAlarmElements Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
AlarmKey	ID	Y	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSAAlarmData table.
ElementKey	ID	Y	Y	Y	Foreign key to the BSAElements table.
RecordedDate	$TIMEPOINT$	N	Y	N	Date and time that the BSAAlarmData record was created (represented in milliseconds).

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
TimeCreated	$TIMEPOINT$	N	Y	N	The date and time the alarm was created. This field is the same as NativeLastUpdateTime for alarm create records. However, if this is an alarm delete entry, the TimeCreated field is set to Long.MAX_VALUE; that is, 9223372036854775807.
LastUpdateTime	$TIMEPOINT$	N	Y	N	The date and time of the most recent update of the current alarm. This is a skewed date/time, meaning the time is adjusted for differences between the network management system and the Operations Center server. This value is represented in milliseconds.
AlarmType	CHAR(1)	N	Y	N	Alarm type.

3.5 BSAAlarmMetaData Table

Alarm metadata for the event store breakout feature is stored in the `BSAAlarmMetaData` table. Data is only present if the Normalize feature is enabled for the alarm history expression on the profile.

Table 3-4 *BSAAlarmMetaData Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
ColumnID	ID	Y	Y	N	Unique random number generated when the alarm field metadata was created.
ColumnName	VARCHAR2(32)	N	Y	N	Alarm column name.
DisplayName	VARCHAR2(64)	N	N	N	The alarm field display name. Usually equals the alarm field name, but might be different for some adapters.

3.6 BSAAlarmProperties Table

The `BSAAlarmProperties` table contains basic information regarding an alarm record in the BSAAlarmData table. This includes an alarm type used for channel support, a 32-bit CRC hash used for alarm deduplication, and a flag to determine if the alarm is considered active.

Table 3-5 *BSAAlarmProperties Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
AlarmKey	ID	Y	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSAAlarmData table.
AlarmType	CHAR(1)	N	Y	N	Alarm type.
CrcHash	INTEGER	Y	Y	N	32-bit CRC hash computed on key alarm fields.
IsActive	$BOOLEAN$	N	N	N	Flag to indicate if the current alarm is active. (Currently unused).

3.7 BSAAlarmQueue Table

The `BSAAlarmQueue` table is used internally by the Warehouse to queue alarm records for normalization. Alarm history data normalization occurs as a lower priority maintenance thread to prevent performance bottlenecks during normal operations.

Table 3-6 *BSAAlarmQueue Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
AlarmKey	ID	Y	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSAAlarmData table.
SeriesID	ID	Y	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSASeries table.
DateStamp	$TIMEPOINT$	N	Y	N	The date and time that the BSAAlarmQueue record was created.
SequenceID	LONG	N	Y	N	Maintains data order when the data occurs within the same millisecond.

3.8 BSAAlarmSeries Table

The `BSAAlarmSeries` table links each alarm record to the associated performance series and time band records.

Table 3-7 *BSAAlarmSeries Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
Alarm Key	ID	Y	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSAAlarmData table.
BandID	ID	Y	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSATimeband table.
SeriesID	ID	Y	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSASeries table.

3.9 BSAAlarmValues Table

Normalized alarm history data field values are stored in the `BSAAlarmValues` table when the Normalize feature is enabled for the Alarms history expression on a profile. The table contains one row for each field associated with an alarm.

Table 3-8 *BSAAlarmValues Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
AlarmKey	ID	Y	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSAAlarmData table.
ColumnID	ID	Y	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSAMetaData table.
ColumnIndex	NUMBER	N	Y	N	Index of the current field within the alarm.
TypeID	NUMBER	N	Y	Y	Foreign key to the BSAAlarmValueTypes table.
StringValue	$STRING$	N	N	N	The string representation of the alarm field.

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
BlobValue	$BLOB$	N	N	N	Alarm field value for non-ASCII data.

3.10 BSAAlarmValueTypes Table

Each alarm might have different CORBA data types associated with each field. The `BSAAlarmValueTypes` table stores the different CORBA data types for reference purposes during alarm history data normalization.

Table 3-9 *BSAAlarmValueTypes Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
TypeID	ID	Y	Y	N	The internal CORBA data type ident.ifier for the current alarm field. This field is used to convert the binary form of the current field to its string representation.
TypeName	VARCHAR2(32)	N	Y	N	The string representation of the current internal CORBA identifier.
IsBinary	$BOOLEAN$	N	Y	N	Boolean flag to indicate that the alarm field value contains binary data.

3.11 BSAConfigHistory Table

The `BSAConfigHistory` table persists Service Level Manager (SLM) configuration information when modified. The table is currently only used for historical auditing purposes. Configuration information stored to it includes Service Level Agreements and time management data.

Table 3-10 *BSAConfigHistory Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
HistoryID	ID	Y	Y	N	A unique random number generated when the record is created.
BandID	ID	N	Y	Y	Foreign key to the BSATimeband table.
SeriesID	ID	N	Y	Y	Foreign key to the BSASeries table.
DataType	INTEGER	N	Y	N	Configuration history data type ID. A sequential number representing the data type.
TimePoint	$LONG$	N	Y	N	Date and time the configuration information record was recorded.
TimePointDateTime	$DATETIME$	N	Y	N	Date and time the configuration information record was recorded. This value is stored in the database native DATE format.
ConfigBlob	$BLOB$	N	Y	N	The configuration information stored as a serialized object.

3.12 BSADataTypes Table

The `BSADataTypes` table contains a list of data types supported by the BSLM Engine. All performance tables contain a foreign key constraint to this table to maintain referential integrity.

Table 3-11 *BSADataTypes Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
DataType	NUMBER	Y	Y	N	Performance information data type ID. A sequential number representing the data type.
DataTypeName	IDX_STRING	N	Y	N	Performance information data type. Supported data types include: Boolean Byte Short Integer Long Float Double String Object ConditionCounts Element Condition BSAAlarm

3.13 BSAElements Table

The `BSAlements` table contains a list of elements from which the BSLM Engine has received alarms. The table is used to normalize element DNames and is referenced by other BSLM Event store tables.

Table 3-12 *BSAElements Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
ElementKey	ID	Y	Y	N	A unique random number generated for the element when the record was created.
ElementDName	IDX_STRING	N	Y	N	The DName of the element for the current record. This field is URL encoded.
ElementName	$STRING$	N	N	N	The short name of the element for the current record.
IconReference	$STRING$	N	N	N	The icon associated to the element for the current record.
ElementDNameHash	NUMBER	N	Y	N	A 32-bit CRC hash of the ElementDName field. Used for faster searches.

3.14 BSAFactSeriesData Table

The `BSAFactSeriesData` table is the main Service Warehouse data repository. It contains all SLM performance information and is used as the primary data repository for graphing and charting performance data.

Table 3-13 *BSAFactSeriesData Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
FactSeriesID	ID	Y	Y	N	A unique random number generated when the performance record was created.
BandID	ID	N	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSATimeBand table.
SequenceID	LONG	N	Y	N	Maintains data order when the data occurs within the same millisecond.
SeriesID	ID	N	Y	Y	Foreign key to the BSASeries table.
TimePoint	$TIMEPOINT$	N	Y	N	The time point of the performance series record. This field is set to the date and time when the Operations Center server received the performance event. This value is represented in milliseconds.
TimePointDateTime	$DATETIME$	N	Y	N	The time point of the performance series record. This field is set to the date and time when the Operations Center server received the performance event. This value is represented as a native date/time object.
DateStamp	$DATETIME$	N	Y	N	Date and time that the BSAFactSeriesData record was created.
DataType	NUMBER	N	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSADataTypes table.
DoubleValue	$DOUBLE$	N	Y	N	If the performance data can be represented as a numeric value, it is converted to a double and inserted to this field. This provides an easy mechanism to produce averages or sums.
Data	VARCHAR2(128)	N	Y	N	Performance information data represented in string form. This data is converted to the proper data type by the Warehouse repository. All numeric data is stored as a string.

3.15 BSAFactSeriesRootCauses Table

The `BSAFactSeriesRootCauses` table is the summary table that links root cause information back to a performance series.

Table 3-14 *BSAFactSeriesRootCauses Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
RootCauseKey	ID	Y	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSARootCauseTrees table.
FactSeriesID	ID	Y	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSAFactSeriesData table.

3.16 BSAFactSeriesSummary Table

The `BSAFactSeriesSummary` table is a summary performance data repository. It contains a summary of BSLM performance information.

Table 3-15 *BSAFactSeriesSummary Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
FactSeriesSummaryID	ID	Y	Y	N	A unique random number generated when the performance record was created.
BandID	ID	N	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSATimeBand table.
SeriesID	ID	N	Y	Y	Foreign key to the BSASeries table.
SequenceID	LONG	N	Y	N	Maintains data order when the data occurs within the same millisecond.
TimePoint	$TIMEPOINT$	N	Y	N	The summary time point of the performance series record.
TimePointDateTime	$DATETIME$	N	Y	N	The summary time point of the performance series record. This value is represented as a native date/time object.
DateStamp	$DATETIME$	N	Y	N	Date and time that the BSAFactSeriesSummary record was created.
DataType	NUMBER	N	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSADataTypes table.
DoubleValue	$DOUBLE$	N	Y	N	If the performance data can be represented as a numeric value, it is converted to a double and inserted to this field. This provides an easy mechanism to produce averages or sums.

3.17 BSAHosts Table

The `BSAHosts` table contains information pertaining to the Operations Center server persisting data to the Service Warehouse database.

Table 3-16 *BSAHosts Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
HostID	ID	Y	Y	N	Random number generated at row creation time to identify the host.
HostName	IDX_STRING	N	Y	N	The host name of the system persisting data to the Service Warehouse database.
ModifiedDate	$TIMEPOINT$	N	Y	N	The last time the BSLM Engine received an event (currently not in use).

3.18 BSARootCauseChains Table

The `BSARootCauseChains` table contains information regarding the parent element that is being affected by an element's change in condition, with a short description about why it is affected.

Table 3-17 *BSARootCauseChains Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
ChainKey	ID	Y	Y	N	Random number generated at row creation time to identify the Root Cause chain.
ElementKey	ID	N	Y	Y	Foreign key to the BSAElements table.
ReasonKey	ID	N	Y	Y	Foreign key to the BSARootCauseReasons table.
Condition	INTEGER	N	Y	N	The condition of the element when the root cause information was retrieved.

3.19 BSARootCauseHierarchy Table

The `BSARootCauseHiearchy` table contains information pertaining to the root cause hierarchy that is affected by the condition of an element.

Table 3-18 *BSARootCauseHierarchyTable*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
RootCauseKey	ID	Y	Y	Y	Foreign key to the BSARootCauseTrees table.
ChainKey	ID	Y	Y	Y	Foreign key to the BSARootCauseChains table.
ParentChainKey	ID	Y	Y	Y	Foreign key to the BSARootCauseChains table.
ChildDepth	INTEGER	Y	Y	N	The child depth in the hierarchy.
ChildPosition	INTEGER	Y	Y	N	The child position in the hierarchy.

3.20 BSARootCauseReasons Table

The `BSARootCauseReasons` table contains a list of reasons or descriptions for root cause situations.

Table 3-19 *BSARootCauseReasons Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
ReasonKey	ID	Y	Y	N	Random number generated at row creation time to identify the reason record.
ReasonHash	INTEGER	N	Y	N	A 32-bit CRC hash of the reason information. This value is used to identify duplicate root cause reasons.
Reason	$STRING$	N	Y	N	A description of the root cause occurrence.
Origin	$STRING$	N	N	N	The origin of the root cause event.

3.21 BSARootCauseTrees Table

The `BSARootCauseTrees` table stores the element and time when a condition change affected the element.

Table 3-20 *BSARootCauseTrees Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
RootCauseKey	ID	Y	Y	N	Random number generated at row creation time to identify the root cause tree record.
RootElementKey	ID	N	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSAElements table.
CrcHash	INTEGER	N	Y	N	A 32-bit CRC hash of the entire root cause structure. This value is used to identify and deduplicate root cause events.
DateStamp	$DATETIME$	N	N	N	Date and time that the BSARootCauseTrees record was created.

3.22 BSASeries Table

The `BSASeries` table contains all series information related to configured profiles. Each profile has separate entries for the various *profile*/*subject*(DName)/*expression* combination.

Table 3-21 *BSASeries Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
SeriesID	ID	Y	Y	N	A unique random number generated at performance series creation time.

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
Subject	IDX_STRING	N	Y	N	The subject of the current profile record. This is usually the DName of the element for which performance data is collected.
SubjectHash	NUMBER	N	Y	N	A 32-bit CRC hash of the Subject field; used for faster searches.
Profile	IDX_STRING	N	Y	N	The performance series profile name. This name is assigned by the user at profile creation time.
Expression	IDX_STRING	N	Y	N	The expression name associated with the current performance series.
CollectionBegan	$DATETIME$	N	Y	N	Date and time when the profile began collecting data.
Status	CHAR(1)	N	Y	N	Performance series status. Current values include A=Active, D=Deleted. If the series record is in a deleted state, all data associated with the current series is purged from the database at the next scheduled purge cycle (configured by using the Customizer).
DataType	NUMBER	N	Y	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSADataTypes table.
DaysToRetain	INTEGER	N	N	N	Number of days to retain data for the current performance or alarm series.
HostID	ID	N	N	Y	Foreign key reference to the BSAHosts table.

3.23 BSATimeBand Table

The `BSATimeBand` table is used to store different time bands associated with an alarm event or performance series.

Table 3-22 *BSATimeBand Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
BandID	ID	Y	Y	N	Unique random number generated when the time band record was created.
AlphaDayOf Week	VARCHAR2(16)	N	N	N	Time band day of week represented by the day name (Monday, Tuesday Wednesday, etc).
AlphaMonth	VARCHAR2(16)	N	N	N	Time band month of year represented by month name (January, February, etc.).
BandStart	$DATETIME$	N	Y	N	Date and time when the time band started.
DayofWeek	NUMBER	N	N	N	Numeric day of week associated with the current time band.
DayofYear	NUMBER	N	N	N	Numeric day of year associated with the current time band.
DayValue	NUMBER	N	N	N	The numeric day value for the current time band.

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
Granularity	INTEGER	N	N	N	Time band granularity. Currently not used.
HourValue	NUMBER	N	N	N	The hour value for the current time band.
MonthValue	NUMBER	N	N	N	The numeric month value for the current time band.
IsWeekDay	$BOOLEAN$	N	N	N	Boolean flag which indicates if this time band falls on a weekday.
WorkShift	NUMBER	N	N	N	The shift identifier associated with the current time band.
YearValue	NUMBER	N	N	N	The year value for the current time band.

3.24 BSAVersionWarehouse Table

The `BSAVersionWarehouse` table is an internal table used to manage the Service Warehouse schema.

Table 3-23 *BSAVersionWarehouse Table*

Name	Type	P	M	F	Description
Version	VARCHAR2(64)	N	Y	N	The Warehouse schema version number.
HostName	VARCHAR2(64)	Y	Y	N	Name of host that created the current Warehouse schema. This field is checked at Operations Center server startup to determine if the current Operations Center server created the schema. If the schema was created by a different host, an error is logged.
WhenCreated	$TIMEPOINT$	N	Y	N	The date/time when the Warehouse schema was created.