



This PDF is generated from authoritative online content, and is provided for convenience only. This PDF cannot be used for legal purposes. For authoritative understanding of what is and is not supported, always use the online content. To copy code samples, always use the online content.

Interaction Concentrator User's Guide

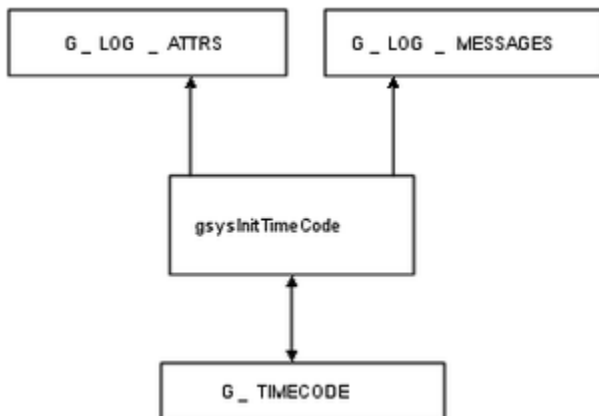
The `gsysInitTimeCode` Stored Procedure

The gsysInitTimeCode Stored Procedure

Important

The gsysInitTimeCode stored procedure is necessary only if you are running Interaction Concentrator *without* Genesys Info Mart. Genesys Info Mart provides functionality that supplants that documented on this page.

ICON uses the gsysInitTimeCode stored procedure to populate the G_TIMECODE table. The figure below shows the three tables that are involved in the time-setting procedure.



The following subsections describe each of these tables, and how they are used in the time-setting procedure.

G_LOG_MESSAGES and G_LOG_ATTRS

- The G_LOG_MESSAGES table contains information about the start (MESSAGE_ID = 5040) and end (MESSAGE_ID = 5050) of the time-setting procedure, as well as information about any errors (MESSAGE_ID = 5045) that occurred while the procedure was running.
- The G_LOG_ATTRS table contains the error descriptions (code and message) and detailed information about the processed data.

You can read information from these two tables by using Genesys SCI.

G_TIMECODE

After the time-setting procedure is executed, the G_TIMECODE table is filled, based on the input parameters for the procedure. You can use the G_TIMECODE table to create time-interval reports. The ID field in this table is related to the *_TCODE fields in other tables, and it represents the amount of time, in seconds, counted in five-minute intervals, since January 1, 1970.

Important

The gsysInitTimeCode procedure does not populate the TC_WEEKDAY, TC_WEEK, TC_DAYNAME, TC_WEEKNAME, and TC_MONTHNAME columns in the G_TIMECODE table.

Setting Up the Time-Setting Procedure

No setup is required in order to execute the time-setting procedure.

Executing the Time-Setting Procedure

Execute the time-setting procedure as often as required, using the following input parameters:

- BEGIN_DATE—The date of the first interval.
- END_DATE—The date of the last interval.

To execute the time-setting procedure, use the following statement (the exact syntax depends on the RDBMS):

```
EXEC gsysInitTimeCode  
getdate(),  
getdate()+365
```