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**Polizzi**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2008/0033977 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Feb. 7, 2008**(54) **SCRIPT GENERATING SYSTEM AND METHOD****Publication Classification**(75) Inventor: **Nicholas P. Polizzi**, St. Charles, MO  
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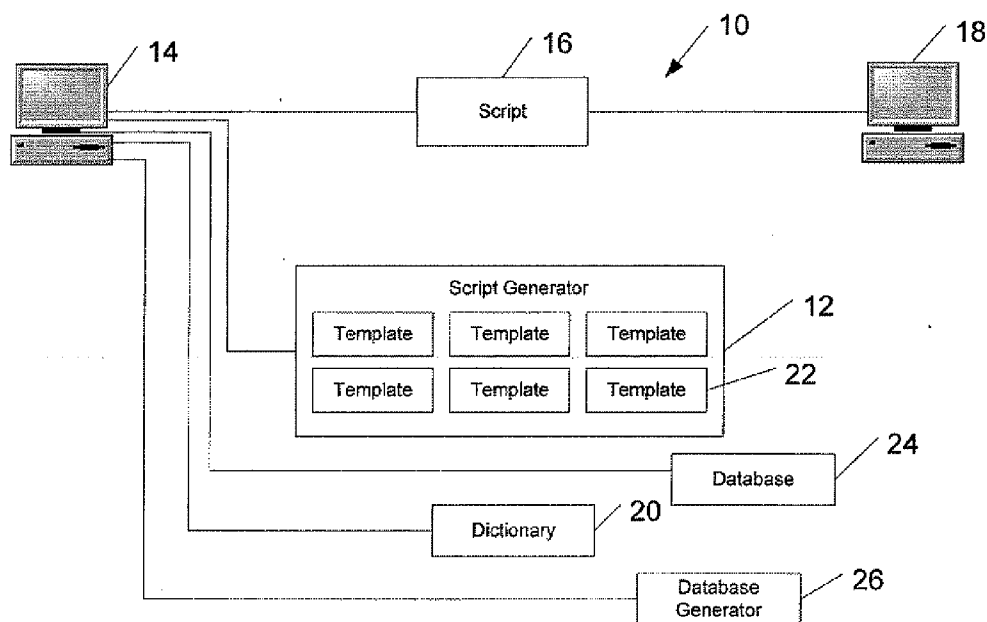
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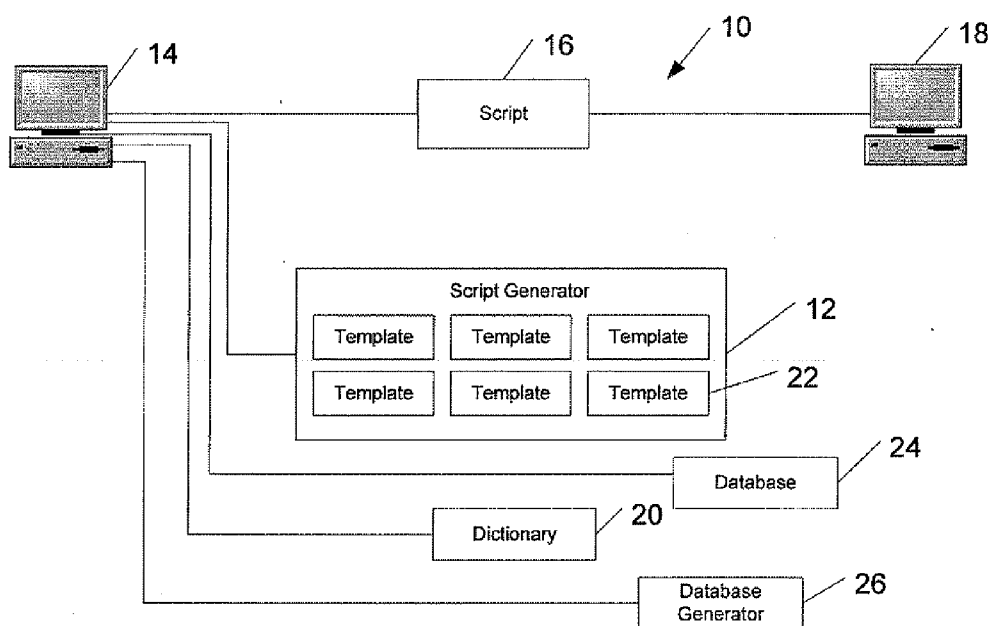
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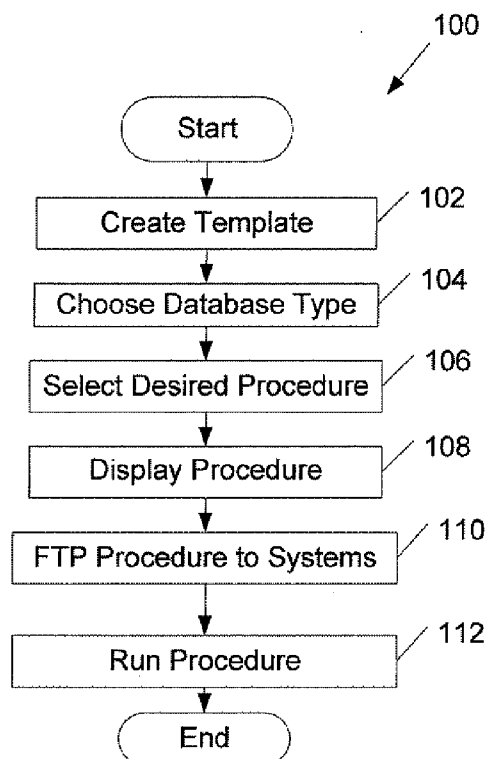
**ABSTRACT**(73) Assignee: **SBC Properties, L.P.**, Reno, NV(21) Appl. No.: **11/870,857**(22) Filed: **Oct. 11, 2007****Related U.S. Application Data**(63) Continuation of application No. 10/458,466, filed on  
Jun. 10, 2003.

A method includes receiving data from a user indicating a selection of a procedure, automatically selecting at least one template to implement the procedure, and extracting table structure information related to the procedure from a database management system dictionary. The method further includes manipulating the table structure information and automatically incorporating the manipulated table structure information into the at least one template to generate a modified template.





**FIG. 1**



**FIG. 2**

## SCRIPT GENERATING SYSTEM AND METHOD

### RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application is a continuation of and claims priority to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/458,466, filed Jun. 10, 2003, the contents of which are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

### FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0002] The present disclosure relates generally to a script generating system and method.

### BACKGROUND

[0003] As is well known, computer scripts, also referred to as macros or batch files, are lists of commands that can be executed without user interaction. A script language is a simple programming language with which a programmer can write scripts. Examples thereof include BASIC, C, C++, COBOL, FORTRAN, ADA, and PASCAL. Each language has a unique set of key words (words that it particularly understands) and a special syntax organizing program instructions. A script generator generates either a complete computer program written in a prescribed programming language or a portion thereof.

[0004] Previously, to avoid writing a complete program or a complete script, a programmer would start a project by either reusing some previous code that was similar to the current project request or by going to a repository of standard templates. The programmer then proceeds with the time consuming task of replacing mirrored code with new variables. A single project may take a programmer hours or even days to complete, depending on how much rework must be done on the acquired code.

[0005] The disadvantages associated with current script generating techniques have made it apparent that a new technique to generate scripts in such a manner to reduce required user input or reworking of previously written code is desirable. The new technique should facilitate the writing of code by automatically updating old or previously used code.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The present invention provides a method for automating system administration operations for use as a script generator. The present invention also provides a system for implementing the script generator.

[0007] In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, a script generating system includes a data dictionary adapted to include table structure data. A database management system runs a script generator, which includes a plurality of user defined templates. Activation of the script generator utilizes built-in macros within the database management system and extracts the table structure data. Responsively, one of the templates manipulates the table structure data to generate a script.

[0008] In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a method for generating a script includes running a built-in macro for RDBMS architecture dictionary retrieval, and extracting table structure data from a RDBMS architecture dictionary. The table structure data is then converted into an alternate programming language file lay-

out and arranged within a predefined template. Ultimately, a script is generated from the predefined template.

[0009] One advantage of the present invention is that it takes the manual effort of script building, maintenance of database structures and automates it. A further advantage is that the present invention allows programmers to build personalized collections of local templates. Additional advantages and features of the present invention will become apparent from the description that follows and may be realized by the instrumentalities and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] For a more complete understanding of the present invention, reference will now be made to the embodiments illustrated in greater detail in the accompanying figures and described below by way of examples of the invention wherein:

[0011] FIG. 1 is a schematic view of the script generator for automating system administration operations in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention; and

[0012] FIG. 2 is a logic flow diagram of a method for automating system administration operations in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0013] The present invention is illustrated with respect to a script generator for automating system administration operations particularly suited to data management. The present invention is, however, applicable to various other uses that may require system administration operations, as will be understood by one skilled in the art.

[0014] Referring to FIG. 1, a system for automating system administration operations (script generating system 10), including a script generator 12, is illustrated in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. The system 10 also includes a host server 14, a database 24, a remote server 18, and a database generator 26, all of which are electrically coupled together.

[0015] The host server 14 may include the database 16, the script generator 12, and the database generator 26, or alternately the host server 14 may be a remote unit from any or all of the aforementioned components.

[0016] The script generator 12 may be included within the server 14 or alternately included in a separate unit. The script generator 12 includes a number of templates 22. The script generator 12 is designed such that the templates 22 may be edited, deleted, or stored in a different of permanent storage unit. The script generator 12 ideally runs on a relational database management system (RDBMS) or database management system (DBMS), and may incorporate data architectures, such as Teradata.

[0017] The script generator 12 includes Teradata in one embodiment of the present invention. Teradata is a database management system (DBMS) created by NCR Corporation. It includes both custom hardware and custom software. A Teradata DBMS is useful because it can handle more than 1 terabyte of data, which is why it is used a lot in very large scale data warehousing applications. Essentially, Teradata is

a parallel architecture used to efficiently store, retrieve, and process large volumes of data.

[0018] The script generator **12** may include a DBMS, which is a computer program (or more typically, a suite of them) designed to manage a database, a large set of structured data, and run operations on the data requested by numerous users. Typical examples of DBMS include: accounting, human resources, and customer support systems. An alternate embodiment of the present invention includes an RDB MS, which is a type of DBMS that stores data in the form of related tables.

[0019] The templates **22** are stored within the script generator **12**. Examples of the templates **22** include an auto load feature to auto load a specific file, a create duplicate copy from a dictionary table layout to generate a backup copy for editing of either the original or the duplicate, a multi-load delete to include a delete that works off a separate file whereby a parallel connection between the two files can result in a parallel deletion of data within the files, a template for collecting statistics on columns and upfront optimizations, a template with a syntax that purges data from a table or other template thereby allowing two templates to link together, a template including the secondary index that allows storing of data on a table or removing data on a table for a separate fast load procedure then reincorporating the data, a template to replace or update the template with a new template, and a template to clean or filter out data. Important to note is that numerous other templates may be designed and incorporated in a system embodied herein.

[0020] These templates **22** generate error-free scripts for an infinite number of table structures by incorporating and manipulating dictionary information from the dictionary **20**. The script generator **12** also allows users at remote servers **18** to download the templates **22** and generate new templates or user-defined templates using predefined variables, such as the ones used in the templates **22**. The templates **22** may also call other templates into the templates **22** as variables, thereby allowing the user to quickly assemble repetitive, complex script logic solely from dictionary information.

[0021] The database dictionary **20**, which may be a Teradata data dictionary, as most other RDBMS architectures are, holds information regarding table structures (i.e. column names, data types, formatting, default values, primary index, secondary index, column statistics, views, etc.). By utilizing built-in macros for dictionary retrieval, dictionary information can be obtained instantly on all table structures. Once retrieved, this dictionary information is then manipulated using the aforementioned predefined templates **22** to generate error-free scripts **16**.

[0022] In one embodiment of the present invention, the remote server **18** receives information from the database **24**, and a user applies the database information to various programs, such as inventory reports. In an alternate embodiment, the user designs templates on the remote server **18** and extracts dictionary information for use in the templates. The remote server **18** may include an alternate script generator or may be linked to the script generator **12**.

[0023] Referring to FIG. 2, a logic flow diagram of a method **100** for automating system administration operations is illustrated. Logic starts in operation block **102** where a programmer creates templates **22** using information from the database dictionary **20**.

[0024] In operation block **104**, either the programmer or a user at a remote server **18** chooses the database type with which to run one of the templates **22**. In operation block **106**, the desired procedure is selected, and various templates **22** for implementing the procedure are incorporated within the procedure script.

[0025] In operation block **108**, the procedure is displayed in its entirety. In operation block **110**, the procedure is FTP (file transfer protocol) to various systems requiring the procedure or aspects of the procedure. In operation **112**, the procedure is run on either the server **14** or a remote server **18**.

[0026] In operation, the method for generating a script **16** includes running a built-in macro for RDBMS architecture dictionary retrieval, and extracting table structure data from a RDBMS architecture dictionary **20**. The table structure data is then converted into an alternate programming language file layout, such as COBOL, and arranged within a predefined template **22**. Ultimately, a script is generated from the predefined template **22**.

[0027] From the foregoing, it can be seen that there has been brought to the art a new script generating system **10**. It is to be understood that the preceding descriptions of various embodiments are merely illustrative of some of the many specific embodiments that represent applications of the principles of the present invention. Numerous and other arrangements would be evident to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

receiving data from a user indicating a selection of a procedure;

automatically selecting at least one template to implement the procedure;

extracting table structure information related to the procedure from a database management system dictionary;

manipulating the table structure information; and

automatically incorporating the manipulated table structure information into the at least one template to generate a modified template.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising creating the at least one template.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising selecting a database type that includes the database management system dictionary.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the table structure information is extracted from the database management system dictionary via at least one macro,

5. The system of claim 4, wherein the at least one macro retrieves the database management system dictionary from a database management system (DBMS).

6. The system of claim 5, wherein the database management system is a relational database management system (RDBMS).

7. The system of claim 5, wherein the database management system is a Teradata database management system.

8. The method of claim 1, further comprising automatically generating a script to implement the procedure,

wherein the script calls a first template of the at least one template as a variable into a second template of the at least one template.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the database management system dictionary is associated with a database management system, and wherein the database management system has a parallel architecture.

10. The method of claim 1, further comprising generating a procedure script to implement the procedure, wherein the procedure script includes the modified template.

11. The method of claim 10, further comprising displaying the procedure script.

12. The method of claim 10, further comprising transmitting the procedure script via a file transfer protocol (FTP) to a destination.

13. The method of claim 1, further comprising converting the table structure information into an alternate programming language file layout prior to incorporating the manipulated table structure information into the at least one template.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the alternate programming language file layout is compatible with the Common Business Oriented Language (COBOL) programming language.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one template comprises one of:

- an auto load feature to auto load a specific file;
- a create duplicate copy feature, the create duplicate copy feature to generate a backup copy from a dictionary table layout;
- a multi-load delete feature;
- a template for collecting statistics on columns and upfront optimizations;
- a template with a syntax that purges data from a table or another template;
- a template including a secondary index that allows storing of data at a particular table or removing data from the particular table;
- a template to replace or update a particular template with a new template; and
- a template to filter out data.

16. A script generating system comprising:

a server including logic adapted to receive data indicating a selection of a procedure;

wherein, in response to receiving the data, the logic is adapted to:

automatically select at least one template to implement the procedure;

extract table structure information related to the procedure from a database management system dictionary;

manipulate the table structure information; and

automatically incorporate the manipulated table structure information into the at least one template.

17. The system of claim 16, wherein the logic is further adapted to automatically generate a script to implement the procedure using the at least one template.

18. The system of claim 16, wherein the table structure information includes a column name, a data type, format data, a default value, a primary index, a secondary index, a column statistic, a view, or any combination thereof.

19. A computer-readable medium including instructions executable by a processor, which when executed cause the processor to:

receive data from a user indicating a selection of a procedure;

automatically select at least one template from a plurality of templates to implement the procedure;

extract table structure information related to the procedure from a database management system dictionary;

convert the table structure information into a file having an alternate language file layout; and

automatically incorporate the converted table structure information in the file into the at least one selected template.

20. The computer-readable medium of claim 19, further comprising instructions executable by the processor to include a pre-defined template into the plurality of templates.

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