RTView® Monitor for Solace® User's Guide

Version 3.8



RTView Enterprise Monitor®

Copyright © 2013-2017. Sherrill-Lubinski Corporation. All rights reserved.

 $\mathsf{RTView}^{\circledR}$

Copyright © 1998-2017. Sherrill-Lubinski Corporation. All rights reserved.

No part of this manual may be reproduced, in any form or by any means, without written permission from Sherrill-Lubinski Corporation. All trademarks and registered trademarks mentioned in this document are property of their respective companies.

LIMITATIONS ON USE

Use, duplication, or disclosure by the U.S. Government is subject to restrictions as set forth in the Technical Data - Commercial Items clause at DFARS 252.227-7015, the Rights in Data - General clause at FAR 52.227-14, and any other applicable provisions of the DFARS, FAR, or the NASA FAR supplement.

SL, SL-GMS, GMS, RTView, RTView Core, RTView Enterprise Monitor, SL Corporation, and the SL logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of Sherrill-Lubinski Corporation in the United States and other countries. Copyright © 1998-2017. Sherrill-Lubinski Corporation. All rights reserved.

JMS, JMX and Java are trademarks or registered trademarks of Sun Microsystems, Inc. in the United States and other countries. They are mentioned in this document for identification purposes only.

No part of this manual may be reproduced, in any form or by any means, without written permission from Sherrill-Lubinski Corporation.

All trademarks and registered trademarks mentioned in this document are property of their respective companies.



Phone: 415.927.8400 Fax: 415.927.8401 Web: http://www.sl.com

Contents

Preface 1 About This Guide 1 Document Conventions 1 Additional Resources 1 Release Notes 2 Documentation and Support Knowledge Base 2 Contacting SL 2 Internet 2
Document Conventions 1 Additional Resources 1 Release Notes 2 Documentation and Support Knowledge Base 2 Contacting SL 2 Internet 2
Document Conventions 1 Additional Resources 1 Release Notes 2 Documentation and Support Knowledge Base 2 Contacting SL 2 Internet 2
Release Notes
Documentation and Support Knowledge Base 2 Contacting SL 2 Internet 2
Contacting SL 2 Internet 2
Internet
Technical Support 2
Chapter 1 - Introduction to the Monitor
Overview
RTView Monitor for Solace On Premise Version
RTView Monitor for Solace AMI Version
Solution Package Version
System Requirements
Upgrading the Monitor4
3.6
Chapter 2 - Quick Start - AMI Version
Create Instance from RTView Monitor for Solace
Obtain SEMP Version
Connect Your Message Routers
Start the Monitor
Start the RTView Monitor for Solace
Start the RTView Monitor
Stop the Monitor
Troubleshooting
Log Files
Network/DNS
Data Not Received from Data Server
Verify Port Assignments

Chapter 3 - Quick Start - On Premise Version	 17
Install & Setup	 17
Obtain SEMP Version	 18
Connect Your Message Routers	 18
Start the Monitor	 20
Stop the Monitor	 21
Troubleshooting	
Log Files for Solace	
JAVA_HOME	 22
Permissions	 22
Network/DNS	 22
Data Not Received from Data Server	
Verify Port Assignments	 23
Chapter 4 - Production Configuration	 25
Configure the Database	 25
Third Party Application	
Enable Storage of Historical Data	 28
Configure Alert Notification	 29
Substitutions for Batch Files or Shell Scripts	
Notification Persistence	 31
Configure HA	 31
Setup Data Persistence	 32
Configure Sender / Receiver	 33
Connect Via Hostname or IP and Port	 33
Connect Via RTVAgent Servlet	 35
Chapter 5 - Using the Monitor	 37
Overview	 37
Heatmaps	
Mouse-over	39
Log Scale	 40
Tables	 40
Multiple Column Sorting	 41
Column Visibility	41
Column Filtering	41
Column Locking	43
Column Reordering	43
Saving Settings	44
Row Paging	44
Row Color Code	45
Row Keyboard Selection	 45

Trend Graphs		46
Time Range		46
Mouse-over		46
Title Bar Functionality		46
Export Report		47
Solace Monitor Views/Displa	ys	49
Message Routers		50
All Message Routers	s Heatmap	50
All Message Routers	s Table	53
Message Router Su	mmary	61
Environmental Sens	sors	65
Message Router Pro	ovisioning	67
Interface Summary	/	69
Message Spool Tab	le	72
Message Router VP	N Activity	74
Neighbors		76
CSPF Neighbors		76
Neighbor Summary	/	78
VPNs		82
All VPNs Heatmap		82
All VPNs Table		86
Top VPNs Grid		91
Single VPN Summa	ry	92
Clients		96
_	nary	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	mary	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
•		
	mmary	
-	mmary Rates	
	Orangilla	
	Capacity	
	pacity	
<u> </u>	pacity Trends	
3 3	able	
		140
		145
_	n Audit	
	es	
	in	

Contents

RTV	/iew Monitor Views/Displays	. 151
	JVM Process Views	. 151
	All JVMs Heatmap	. 151
	All JVMs Table	. 153
	JVM Summary	. 156
	JVM System Properties	. 159
	JVM Mem Pool Trends	
	JVM GC Trends	
	RTView Servers	
	Data Servers	. 166
	Display Servers	. 169
	Historian Servers	
	Version Info	. 172
	Tomcat Servers	. 174
	All Tomcat Servers	
	All Applications Heatmap	. 176
	Single Application Summary	
	MySQL Database	. 181
	All MySQL Databases	. 181
	All Servers Heatmap	. 181
	All Servers Table	. 184
	Single MySQL Database	. 187
	Server Summary	. 188
	Servers Properties	. 190
	Servers Operations	. 191
	User Tables	. 193
	Docker Engines	. 194
	Engines Heatmap	
	Engines Table	. 197
	Engines Summary	. 200
	Container Heatmap	. 202
	Container Table	. 205
	Container Summary	. 207
	Hosts	
	All Hosts Heatmap	
	All Hosts Table	
	All Hosts Grid	
	All Processes Table	. 217
	All Network Table	. 219
	All Storage Table	
	Host Summary	
	Alert Views	
	Alert Detail Table	
	Administration	
	Alert Administration	
	Tabular Alert Administration	
	Setting Override Alerts	234

	Alert Administration Audit	235
	Metrics Administration	238
	RTView Cache Tables	
	Agent Administration	241
Append	dix A - Alert Definitions	243
Append	dix B - Third Party Notice Requirements	249
Append	dix C - Limitations	267
	iPad Safari Limitations	267

Contents

About This Guide Preface

Preface

Welcome to the RTView® Monitor for Solace® User's Guide.

Read this preface for an overview of the information provided in this guide and the documentation conventions used throughout, additional reading, and contact information. This preface includes the following sections:

- "About This Guide" on page 1
- "Additional Resources" on page 1
- "Contacting SL" on page 2

About This Guide

The RTView® Monitor for Solace® User's Guide describes how to install, configure and use the Monitor.

Document Conventions

This guide uses the following standard set of typographical conventions.

Convention	Meaning	
italics	Within text, new terms and emphasized words appear in italic typeface.	
boldface	Within text, directory paths, file names, commands and GUI controls appear in bold typeface.	
Courier	Code examples appear in Courier font: amnesiac > enable amnesiac # configure terminal	
< >	Values that you specify appear in angle brackets: interface <ipaddress></ipaddress>	

Additional Resources

This section describes resources that supplement the information in this guide. It includes the following information:

- "Release Notes" on page 2
- "Documentation and Support Knowledge Base" on page 2

Preface Contacting SL

Release Notes

The Release Notes document, which is available on the SL Technical Support site at http://www.sl.com/support/, supplements the information in this user guide.

Documentation and Support Knowledge Base

For a complete list and the most current version of SL documentation, visit the SL Support Web site located at http://www.sl.com/support/documentation/. The SL Knowledge Base is a database of known issues, how-to documents, system requirements, and common error messages. You can browse titles or search for keywords and strings. To access the SL Knowledge Base, log in to the SL Support site located at http://www.sl.com/support/.

Contacting SL

This section describes how to contact departments within SL.

Internet

You can learn about SL products at http://www.sl.com.

Technical Support

If you have problems installing, using, or replacing SL products, contact SL Support or your channel partner who provides support. To contact SL Support, open a trouble ticket by calling 415 927 8400 in the United States and Canada or +1 415 927 8400 outside the United States.

You can also go to http://www.sl.com/support/.

CHAPTER 1 Introduction to the Monitor

This section contains the following:

- "Overview" on page 3
- "System Requirements" on page 4

Overview

The RTView Monitor for Solace is an easy to configure and use monitoring system that gives you extensive visibility into the health and performance of your Solace message routers and the applications that rely on them.

The RTView Monitor for Solace enables Solace users to continually assess and analyze the health and performance of their infrastructure, gain early warning of issues with historical context, and effectively plan for capacity of their messaging system. It does so by aggregating and analyzing key performance metrics across all routers, bridges, endpoints and clients, and presents the results, in real time, through meaningful dashboards as data is collected.

Users also benefit from predefined dashboards and alerts that pin-point critical areas to monitor in most environments, and allow for customization of thresholds to let users fine-tune when alert events should be activated.

The RTView Monitor for Solace also contains alert management features so that the life cycle of an alert event can be managed to proper resolution. All of these features allow you to know exactly what is going on at any given point, analyze the historical trends of the key metrics, and respond to issues before they can degrade service levels in high-volume, high-transaction environments.

You can also install the monitor as a Solution Package (rather than a standalone product).

RTView Monitor for Solace On Premise Version

Go to "Quick Start - On Premise Version" on page 17 for details on how to get up and running with RTView Monitor for Solace.

RTView Monitor for Solace AMI Version

The RTView Monitor for Solace is available pre-installed on an Amazon EC2 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) running Amazon Linux. It comes pre-installed with a 30-day license. The AMI includes an application stack with MySQL and Docker (among others) for convenience of quick deployment. Please refer to your instance's /home/ec2-user/amibase/MANIFEST.txt for the full version information.

Go to "Quick Start - AMI Version" on page 7 for details on how to get up and running with RTView Monitor for Solace.

Solution Package Version

The RTView Monitor for Solace can also be installed as a Solution Package within the RTView Enterprise Monitor® product. RTView Enterprise Monitor is an end-to-end monitoring platform that allows application support teams to understand how infrastructure, middleware, and application performance data affect the availability and health of the entire system. Used as a Solution Package within RTView Enterprise Monitor, the Solace metrics are but one source of data, among many other sources (solution packages are available for EMS, OCM, AWS, BusinessWorks, SQL and many others), that determine the entire health state of the application.

For more information about RTView Enterprise Monitor®, see the *RTView Enterprise Monitor® User's Guide*, available at http://www.sl.com/support/documentation/.

System Requirements

For browser support, hardware requirements, JVM support and other system requirement information, please refer to the **README_sysreq.txt** file from your product installation. A copy of this file is also available on the product download page.

Upgrading the Monitor

This section describes the steps necessary to upgrade existing RTView Monitor for Solace. It is organized by version. To upgrade your application, follow the steps for each version between the version you are upgrading from and the version you are upgrading to. This section includes:

■ "3.6," next

3.6

Sender/receiver deployments

If you are using the sender/receiver deployment and upgrading from versions previous to RTView Monitor for Solace 3.6, you need to modify properties files after upgrading in the following cases:

1. If the project properties files overwrite the **sender.sl.rtview.sub=\$rtvAgentTarget** property, change it to use the new **sender.sl.rtvapm.dataxfr.target** property using the URL you specified for the **\$rtvAgentTarget**. For example:

sender.sl.rtview.sub=\$rtvAgentTarget:'localhost:3172'
would be changed to

sender.sl.rtvapm.dataxfr.target=id=default url=localhost:3172 packages=all

2. If the project properties file adds additional targets using the sender.sl.rtview.cache.config property, change it to use the new sender.sl.rtvapm.dataxfr.target property using the URL you specified for the \$rtvAgentTarget and a new unique ID. For example:

sender.sl.rtview.cache.config=sol_rtvagent_sender.rtv \$rtvAgentTarget:'otherhost:3172'

would be changed to

sender.sl.rtvapm.dataxfr.target=id=target2 url=otherhost:3172 packages=all

If your project properties file did not overwrite either of the above, the default sender/receiver properties values were used and therefore no changes are needed.

CHAPTER 2 Quick Start - AMI Version

This section describes how to create an AMI instance from the RTView Monitor for Solace, setup and use the RTView Monitor for Solace AMI using default settings (for evaluation purposes).

The RTView Monitor for Solace AMI is pre-installed on an Amazon EC2 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) running Amazon Linux. It includes the following application stack for convenience of quick deployment:

- Oracle Java 8
- Node.js
- Docker
- MySQL 5.7 (via Docker) for storage of historical data
- rtvHostAgent (via Docker) for providing host metrics to RTVMGR
- cadvisor-rtview (via Docker) for providing docker metrics to RTVMGR

RTView Monitor for Solace AMI is configured to start all RTView processes and supporting services on restart.

Please refer to your instance's **/home/ec2-user/amibase/MANIFEST.txt** for the full version info:

The scripts used to create the Docker containers are included in named subdirectories under **/home/ec2-user/amibase**, to be used as templates if you wish to recreate the containers with your preferred configuration.

The MySQL database data is stored external to the Docker container at **/home/ec2-user/amibase/mysql/DATA**.

If you wish to use the RTView Monitor for Solace On Premise version, see Chapter 3, "Quick Start - On Premise Version".

Information you need:

Login credentials for each Solace message router you will monitor.

Linux users:

- These instructions require a Bourne-compatible shell.
- JAVA_HOME is required to be in the PATH for Tomcat to start correctly.

For complete RTView® system requirements, see **README_sysreq.txt**.

This section includes:

- "Create Instance from RTView Monitor for Solace," next
- "Obtain SEMP Version" on page 11
- "Connect Your Message Routers" on page 11
- "Start the Monitor" on page 12
- "Stop the Monitor" on page 13
- "Troubleshooting" on page 14

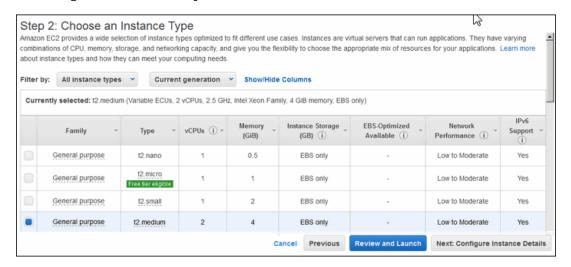
Create Instance from RTView Monitor for Solace

This section describes how to create obtain the RTView Monitor for Solace Amazon Machine Image (AMI).

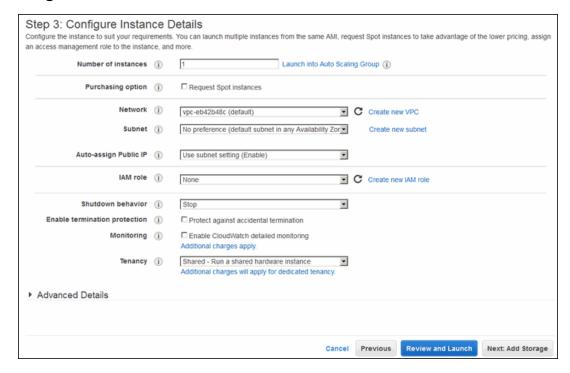
Before you proceed: We recommended that you be logged into your Amazon AWS user account with administrative access before following the link to the AWS Instance Launch Wizard.

- 1. In a browser, go to http://sl.com/solace-ami-free-trial/ and complete the form to gain access to the page of region links.
- 2. Click on the link for the AWS region appropriate for you to go to the AWS Instance Launch Wizard.
- 3. In the Configure Instance Details screen, choose an appropriate Instance Type and click Next: Configure Instance Details.

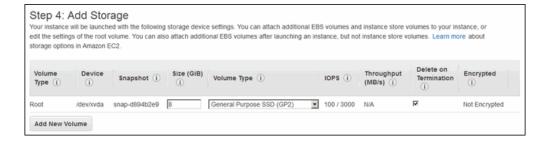
For information about Instance Types, refer to AWS documentation. We recommend starting with the t2 family, of at least t2.medium.



2. In the **Configure Instance Details** screen, configure the VPC, then click **Next: Add Storage**.

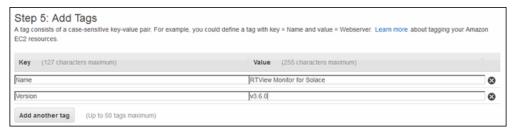


4. In the **Add Storage** screen, accept the **8 GB** storage size, or select a sufficiently-sized volume for the number of Solace message routers that you will be storing archival data for, and then click **Next: Tag Instance**.

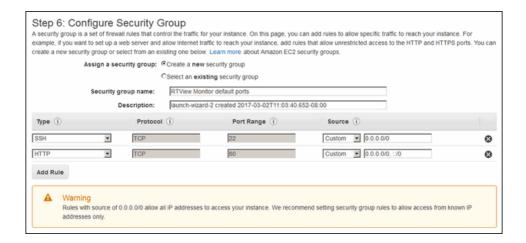


5. In the **Tag Instance** screen, add tags as appropriate to keep your VMR instances organized, then click **Next: Configure Security Group**.

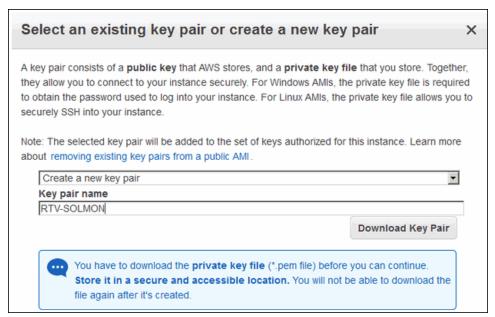
The following example uses Name, and Version but you can choose any tags that make sense for your application.



6. In the **Configure Security Group** screen, create or choose an appropriate security rule that allows SSH (22) and HTTP (80) access for the RTView Monitor for Solace, then click **Review and Launch**.



- **7.** In the **Review** screen, verify your instance, ignore the warnings, and click **Launch**. The instance starts.
- **8.** In the dialog box that opens, choose an authentication key pair for the instance, which can be used for this first login to the instance, then click **Launch Instance**.



9. Look for your RTView Monitor for Solace instance in the EC2 dashboard **Instances**. This is where you can see the external and internal IP address of the instance.

For more information about IP Addressing in the Cloud, refer to Solace Corporation documentation.

10.To log into the Linux Host shell, enter the following command:

ssh -p 22 -i <auth_key> ec2-user@<public_ip>

Obtain SEMP Version

In order to properly request monitored data, the Monitor requires the exact SEMP version on your message routers. These instructions describe how to use SolAdmin to determine the SEMP version for each of your Solace Message Routers or VMRs. You will need this information when you connect your message routers and edit connection properties.

Note: These instructions are for SolAdmin on Windows. For Linux, only the path to the log file changes.

- 1. Navigate to the SolAdmin installation folder. For example, C:\Program Files (x86)\SolAdmin\.
- 2. Change directory (cd) to the bin directory and open the log4j.properties file in a text editor.
- **3.** Change the logging level to **DEBUG** and provide the full path to the logging file (for example, **C:\Logs**) while retaining all other settings. The edited properties are as follows:
- # full path to the location where you want the log file to be stored. In this example C:\Logs

log4j.appender.A1.File=C:\Logs\soladmin.log
Set the logging category to DEBUG
log4j.category.com.solacesystems=DEBUG, A1

- 4. Save the log4j.properties file.
- 5. Start SolAdmin and add your message routers or VMRs as managed instances.
- **6.** Open the **soladmin.log** file and locate the semp-version tag in SEMP requests. The SEMP version that will be used by the Monitor replaces underscores (_) with dots (.). For example, if the SEMP request in the SolAdmin log file is **7_2VMR**, you use **7.2VMR** for the **\$solSempVersion** substitution of the Monitor connection property.

Proceed to "Connect Your Message Routers," next.

Connect Your Message Routers

Connect your own message routers and enable for data collection.

- 1. Log in to your AMI instance using the Secure Socket Shell (SSH) protocol.
- 2. Open the sample.properties file located in the /home/ec2-user/RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/solmon directory.
- **3.** Edit the following lines for each Solace message router or VMR you want to monitor (to enable the Monitor to collect data from them):

collector.sl.rtview.http.conn=__name=<UNIQUE_APPLIANCE_NAME> url=http://<IP or hostname>:<port>/SEMP username=<user> password=<pass> collector.sl.rtview.cache.config=sol_cache_source.rtv \$solConn:<UNIQUE_APPLIANCE_NAME> \$solSempVersion:<SEMP_Version>

where

- <UNIQUE_APPLIANCE_NAME> is a unique string to identify the connection of each monitored message router.
- <IP or hostname> is either an IP address or the host name that can be resolved by your network name resolution method.
- <port> is the SEMP port number configured for your message router.
- <user> and <pass> are the user credentials to log into the message router.
- <SEMP_Version> is the value you obtained for each Message Router or VMR from previous step.

Example:

```
(where xxx.xxx.xxx = IP address)
```

collector.sl.rtview.http.conn=__name=example url=http://xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:8080/SEMP username=rtviewadmin password=rtview collector.sl.rtview.cache.config=sol_cache_source.rtv \$solConn:example \$solSempVersion:7.2VMR

4. If you do *not* have Syslog configured to capture event messages from your Solace message routers, skip this step. If you *do* have Syslog configured, uncomment and modify the following connection parameters as needed in your **sample.properties** file, located in the **RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/solmon** directory:

```
# # Configure connections to Syslog
# #For messages sent via TCP, use
#collector.sl.rtview.syslogds.conn=__name=syslogTCP protocol=TCP host=localhost
port=601
#collector.sl.rtview.cache.config=sol_syslog_cache_source.rtv $conn:syslogTCP
#For messages sent via UDP, use
#collector.sl.rtview.syslogds.conn=__name=syslogUDP protocol=UDP host=localhost
port=514
#collector.sl.rtview.cache.config=sol_syslog_cache_source.rtv $conn:syslogUDP
```

NOTE: host refers to the network interface that will be used to receive Syslog messages (there might be more than one network interface available on the receiving system). Typically, this will be the IP address assigned to the selected network interface. If the system where the Monitor Data Server is running is also the Syslog receiver, then **localhost** can be used.

Proceed to "Start the Monitor," next.

Start the Monitor

Note: You must restart your AMI instance to see changes made in the .properties file.

Start the RTView Monitor for Solace

1. If not already logged in, log in to your AMI instance using the Secure Socket Shell (SSH) protocol.

- 2. Restart the AMI instance by typing: sudo reboot
- **3.** Point your browser to: **<Your-AMI-IP>:8068/rtview-solmon**Displays should now be populated with performance data.
- **4.** In the Solace Monitor, go to the **Administration>** "RTView Cache Tables" display and verify that all caches are being populated with monitoring data (the number of rows in the table is greater than zero).

Start the RTView Monitor

- 1. If not already logged in, log in to your AMI instance using the Secure Socket Shell (SSH) protocol.
- 2. Restart the AMI instance by typing: sudo reboot
- **3.** Point your browser to: **<Your-AMI-IP>:8068/rtview-rtvmgr**Displays should now be populated with performance data.
- **4.** In the RTView Monitor, go to the **Administration>** "RTView Cache Tables" display and verify that all caches are being populated with monitoring data (the number of rows in the table is greater than zero). If not, there is a problem with the connection to the Data Server. See "Troubleshooting" on page 14.

You have completed the Quick Start.

Stop the Monitor

These instructions describe how to stop the RTView Monitor for Solace, RTView Monitor and Tomcat by executing one command.

To stop the Monitors and Tomcat:

- 1. Open a command line window.
- 2. Change directory (cd) to the RTViewSolaceMonitor/bin directory.
- 3. Execute sh stop_servers.sh to stop all Monitor components, RTView Monitor and Tomcat.
- **4.** Optionally, you can use **grep** or **Task Manager** to ensure that all RTView-related processes and Tomcat are stopped.
- UNIX: Execute ps —ef |grep rtv to determine the Process Identifier of the processes still running and kill -9 < ProcessId > to terminate any that remain active.
- Windows: Open Task Manager and look for Java sessions with hsqldb or rtv in the execute statement and terminate any that remain active.

Note: Alternatively, you can restart all Monitoring processes using the **sh start_servers.sh** script, located in the **RTViewSolaceMonitor/bin** directory.

Quick Start - AMI Version Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting

This section includes:

- "Log Files," next
- "Network/DNS" on page 14
- "Data Not Received from Data Server" on page 14
- "Verify Port Assignments" on page 15
- "RTView Monitor does not show data for MySQL, Docker and Host Displays" on page 15

Log Files

When any RTView Monitor for Solace component encounters an error, an error message is output to the console and/or to the corresponding log file. Logging is enabled by default. If you encounter issues with log files, verify the **logs** directory exists.

Solace Monitor Log Files

If you encounter issues, look for errors in the following log files, located in the RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/solmon/logs directory:

- dataserver.log
- displayserver.log
- historian.log

RTView Monitor Log Files

If you encounter issues, look for errors in the following log files, located in the RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/rtvmgr/logs directory:

- dataserver.log
- displayserver.log
- historian.log

Network/DNS

If any log file shows reference to an invalid URL, check your system's hosts file and check with your network administrator that your access to the remote system is not being blocked.

Data Not Received from Data Server

In the RTView Monitor for Solace, if you go to the **Administration>** "RTView Cache Tables" display and see that caches are not being populated with monitoring data (the number of rows in the table is zero), check for connection property errors that are provided to the Data Server:

- Open your RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/solmon/ sample.properties file in a text editor and:
- Verify the connection parameters associated with your message routers.
- Verify the SEMP version is correct for each of your message routers (monitoring data cannot be collected if SEMP version is incorrect).

Troubleshooting Quick Start - AMI Version

- 2. "Stop the Monitor" and all processes.
- 3. After all processes stop, "Start the Monitor" and all processes.

4. In the RTView Monitor for Solace, return to the **Administration>** "RTView Cache Tables" display and verify that all caches are being populated with monitoring data (the number of rows in the table is greater than zero).

Verify Port Assignments

In the RTView Monitor for Solace, if you go to the **Administration>** "RTView Cache Tables" display and see that caches are not being populated with monitoring data (the number of rows in the table is zero), check the SEMP port assignment connection properties of your message routers that are provided to the Data Server:

- Open your RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/solmon/ sample.properties file in a text editor and:
- Verify the assigned SEMP port for each of your message routers. (The examples provided are using the default SEMP port 8080).
- **2.** "Stop the Monitor".
- **3.** After all processes stop, "Start the Monitor".
- **4.** In the RTView Monitor for Solace, return to the **Administration>** "RTView Cache Tables" display and verify that all caches are being populated with monitoring data (the number of rows in the table is greater than zero).

RTView Monitor does not show data for MySQL, Docker and Host Displays

Due to a Docker bug (see https://github.com/docker/containerd/pull/410), Docker might hang after an instance reboot due to containers that were not shut down completely.

When this happens, you will notice that MySQL, Docker and Host displays do not populate and cannot store historical data.

To Prevent Issue

To avoid this you can manually stop Docker containers before rebooting their instance by doing the following:

SSH into your Amazon EC2 instance.

- \$ docker stop MYSQL
- \$ docker stop rtvHostAgent
- \$ docker stop cadvisor-rtview

To Recover From Issue

To recover an instance if this has already occurred, you can manually clear the Docker container state.

NOTE: Do not try this if you are not comfortable working in a Linux shell environment, as it will involve deleting files as root user.

Quick Start - AMI Version Troubleshooting

- 1. To manually clear the Docker container state SSH into your Amazon EC2 instance:
- \$ sudo su -
- \$ sudo service docker stop
- \$ sudo Is /var/run/docker/libcontainerd
- \$ sudo Is /var/run/docker/libcontainerd/containerd
- 2. Take note of any directories with very long names, such as:

7b9a95fd9de14456add57cdd7b74a833348a2cf81075b72121cd08bde552ff6db2a3d5c0f4021609bf1ed4e3d2268978febe801f4355e75f451840d3e6497d77e97f5b0ae0af7731a3af90d78cb6d43c9313acaf1dad70220ab2874f3b44d53d

- **3.** With a healthy shut down these types of directories do not exist if a container is not running. If you see these directories this indicates that the problem is caused by the Docker bug described above. In this case do the following:
- \$ sudo rm -rf /var/run/docker/libcontainerd
- \$ sudo service start docker
- \$ docker images

You should now see your three docker containers.

\$ docker ps

Your containers might have already restarted. If you do not see all three containers, then you can manually start them by typing:

- \$ docker start MYSQL
- \$ docker start rtvHostAgent
- \$ docker start cadvisor-rtview

CHAPTER 3 Quick Start - On Premise Version

This section describes how to install, configure and start the RTView Monitor for Solace On Premise version using default settings (for evaluation purposes).

If you wish to use the RTView Monitor for Solace AMI version, see Chapter 2, "Quick Start - AMI Version".

Information you need:

Login credentials for each Solace message router you will monitor.

Linux users:

- These instructions require a Bourne-compatible shell.
- JAVA_HOME is required to be in the PATH for Tomcat to start correctly.

For complete RTView® system requirements, see **README_sysreq.txt**.

This section includes:

- "Install & Setup," next
- "Obtain SEMP Version" on page 18
- "Connect Your Message Routers" on page 18
- "Start the Monitor" on page 20
- "Stop the Monitor" on page 21
- "Troubleshooting" on page 21

Install & Setup

- Download the RTViewSolaceMonitor_<VERSION>.zip archive to your local Windows/ UNIX/Linux server.
- 2. Extract the files:

Windows:

Type unzip RTViewSolaceMonitor_<VERSION>.zip and save the extracted files to a newly created directory (for example, C:\RTView).

UNIX/Linux:

Type unzip -a RTViewSolaceMonitor_<VERSION>.zip and save the extracted files to your home directory. For example, /home/yourLoginUser/RTView directory.

Important: In Linux use the **-a** flag from unzip to properly convert text files to the native format.

The RTViewSolaceMonitor directory is created under the destination directory.

- **3.** On Windows, verify that either JAVA_HOME or JRE_HOME exist and are correctly set. On Linux, double check that the Java location is available in the PATH.
- **4.** If you prefer not to use the pre-configured Apache Tomcat 7 application server, you must obtain another application server. This change implies additional configuration steps.

Proceed to "Obtain SEMP Version," next.

Obtain SEMP Version

In order to properly request monitored data, the Monitor requires the exact SEMP version on your message routers. These instructions describe how to use SolAdmin to determine the SEMP version for each of your Solace Message Routers or VMRs. You will need this information when you connect your message routers and edit connection properties.

Note: These instructions are for SolAdmin on Windows. For Linux, only the path to the log file changes.

- 1. Navigate to the SolAdmin installation folder. For example, C:\Program Files (x86)\SolAdmin\.
- 2. Change directory (cd) to the bin directory and open the log4j.properties file in a text editor.
- **3.** Change the logging level to **DEBUG** and provide the full path to the logging file (for example, **C:\Logs**) while retaining all other settings. The edited properties are as follows:
- # full path to the location where you want the log file to be stored. In this example C:\Logs

log4j.appender.A1.File=C:\Logs\soladmin.log
Set the logging category to DEBUG
log4j.category.com.solacesystems=DEBUG, A1

- 4. Save the log4j.properties file.
- **5.** Start SolAdmin and add your message routers or VMRs as managed instances.
- **6.** Open the **soladmin.log** file and locate the semp-version tag in SEMP requests. The SEMP version that will be used by the Monitor replaces underscores (_) with dots (.). For example, if the SEMP request in the SolAdmin log file is **7_2VMR**, you use **7.2VMR** for the **\$solSempVersion** substitution of the Monitor connection property.

Proceed to "Connect Your Message Routers," next.

Connect Your Message Routers

Connect your own message routers and enable for data collection.

1. Open the **sample.properties** file from your project directory (**RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/solmon**).

2. Edit the following lines for each Solace message router or VMR you want to monitor (to enable the Monitor to collect data from them):

```
collector.sl.rtview.http.conn=__name=<UNIQUE_APPLIANCE_NAME> url=http://<IP or hostname>:<port>/SEMP username=<user> password=<pass> collector.sl.rtview.cache.config=sol_cache_source.rtv $solConn: <UNIQUE_APPLIANCE_NAME> $solSempVersion: <SEMP_Version> where
```

- <UNIQUE_APPLIANCE_NAME> is a unique string to identify the connection of each monitored message router.
- <IP or hostname> is either an IP address or the host name that can be resolved by your network name resolution method.
- **<port>** is the SEMP port number configured for your message router.
- <user> and <pass> are the user credentials to log into the message router.
- **<SEMP_Version>** is the value you obtained for each Message Router or VMR from previous step.

Example:

```
(where xxx.xxx.xxx = IP address)

collector.sl.rtview.http.conn=__name=example url=http://xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:8080/SEMP
username=rtviewadmin password=rtview
collector.sl.rtview.cache.config=sol_cache_source.rtv $solConn:example
$solSempVersion:7.2VMR
```

3. If you do *not* have Syslog configured to capture event messages from your Solace message routers, skip this step. If you *do* have Syslog configured, uncomment and modify the following connection parameters as needed in your **sample.properties** file, located in the **RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/solmon** directory:

```
#
# Configure connections to Syslog
#
#For messages sent via TCP, use
#collector.sl.rtview.syslogds.conn=__name=syslogTCP protocol=TCP host=localhost
port=601
#collector.sl.rtview.cache.config=sol_syslog_cache_source.rtv $conn:syslogTCP
#For messages sent via UDP, use
#collector.sl.rtview.syslogds.conn=__name=syslogUDP protocol=UDP host=localhost
port=514
#collector.sl.rtview.cache.config=sol_syslog_cache_source.rtv $conn:syslogUDP
```

NOTE: host refers to the network interface that will be used to receive Syslog messages (there might be more than one network interface available on the receiving system). Typically, this will be the IP address assigned to the selected network interface. If the system where the Monitor Data Server is running is also the Syslog receiver, then **localhost** can be used.

Proceed to "Start the Monitor," next.

Start the Monitor

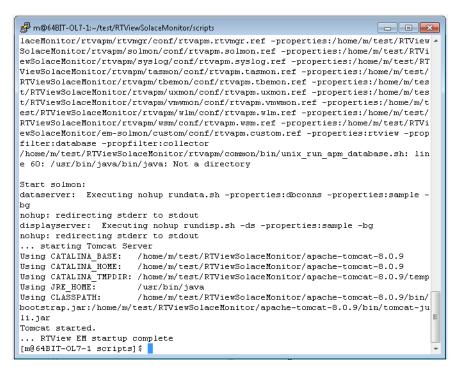
These instructions describe how to start the RTView Monitor for Solace (for tracking the health of your Solace resources) and the RTView Monitor (for tracking the health of RTView Solace Monitor processes and Tomcat) using the pre-configured settings.

You execute one command to start the RTView Monitor for Solace, RTView Monitor and Tomcat (the Monitor servlets are pre-deployed in Tomcat).

To start the Monitor and Tomcat:

- 1. Open a command line window.
- 2. Change directory (cd) to the RTViewSolaceMonitor/bin directory.
- **3.** Execute **sh start_servers.sh** (or **start_servers.bat** for Windows) to start all Monitor components, RTView Monitor and Tomcat.

Important: UNIX/Linux - To make the script in the **bin** directory executable, use the **sh** command (as shown), or execute **chmod** a+x start_servers.sh, then execute ./ start_servers.sh.



- **4.** Open a browser and go to **localhost:8068/rtview-solmon** (login ID/Password is **admin**/ **admin**). The Solace Monitor opens.
- **5.** Go to the **Administration>** "RTView Cache Tables" display and verify that all caches are populated with monitoring data (the number of rows in the table is greater than zero). If not, there is a problem with the connection to the Data Server and/or the connection properties you created. See "Troubleshooting" on page 21.

6. Open another browser window and go to **localhost:8068/rtview-rtvmgr** (login ID/ Password is **admin/admin**). The RTView Monitor opens. Verify that all caches are populated with data.

You have completed the Quick Start.

Stop the Monitor

These instructions describe how to stop the RTView Monitor for Solace, RTView Monitor and Tomcat by executing one command.

To stop the Monitor and Tomcat:

- **1.** Open a command line window.
- 2. Change directory (cd) to the RTViewSolaceMonitor/bin directory.
- **3.** Execute **sh stop_servers.sh** (or **stop_servers.bat** for Windows) to stop all Monitor components, RTView Monitor and Tomcat.
- **4.** Optionally, you can use **grep** or **Task Manager** to ensure that all RTView-related processes and Tomcat are stopped.
- UNIX: Execute ps —ef |grep rtv to determine the Process Identifier of the processes still running and kill -9 <ProcessId> to terminate any that remain active.
- Windows: Open Task Manager and look for Java sessions with hsqldb or rtv in the execute statement and terminate any that remain active.

Troubleshooting

This section includes:

- "Log Files for Solace," next
- "JAVA_HOME" on page 22
- "Permissions" on page 22
- "Network/DNS" on page 22
- "Data Not Received from Data Server" on page 22
- "Verify Port Assignments" on page 23

Log Files for Solace

When any RTView Monitor for Solace component encounters an error, an error message is output to the console and/or to the corresponding log file. Logging is enabled by default. If you encounter issues with log files, verify the **logs** directory exists.

Solace Monitor Log Files

If you encounter issues, look for errors in the following log files, located in the RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/solmon/logs directory:

- dataserver.log
- displayserver.log
- historian.log

RTView Monitor Log Files

If you encounter issues, look for errors in the following log files, located in the RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/rtvmgr/logs directory:

- dataserver.log
- displayserver.log
- historian.log

JAVA_HOME

If you encounter issues starting Solace Monitor or RTView Monitor processes on Linux, verify that JAVA_HOME is set correctly in the path as JAVA_HOME is required for Tomcat to start correctly. On Windows, JAVA_HOME or JRE_HOME should exist as environment variables indicating a valid Java path.

Permissions

If you encounter permissions-related errors in the response from the **start_servers** command, check ownership of the directory structure.

Network/DNS

If any log file shows reference to an invalid URL, check your system's hosts file and check with your network administrator that your access to the remote system is not being blocked.

Data Not Received from Data Server

In the RTView Monitor for Solace, if you go to the **Administration>** "RTView Cache Tables" display and see that caches are not being populated with monitoring data (the number of rows in the table is zero), check for connection property errors that are provided to the Data Server:

- Open your RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/solmon/ sample.properties file in a text editor and:
- Verify the connection parameters associated with your message routers.
- Verify the SEMP version is correct for each of your message routers (monitoring data cannot be collected if SEMP version is incorrect).
- 2. "Stop the Monitor" and all processes.
- **3.** After all processes stop, "Start the Monitor" and all processes.
- **4.** In the RTView Monitor for Solace, return to the **Administration>** "RTView Cache Tables" display and verify that all caches are being populated with monitoring data (the number of rows in the table is greater than zero).

Verify Port Assignments

In the RTView Monitor for Solace, if you go to the **Administration>** "RTView Cache Tables" display and see that caches are not being populated with monitoring data (the number of rows in the table is zero), check the SEMP port assignment connection properties of your message routers that are provided to the Data Server:

- Open your RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/solmon/ sample.properties file in a text editor and:
- Verify the assigned SEMP port for each of your message routers. (The examples provided are using the default SEMP port 8080).
- 2. "Stop the Monitor".
- 3. After all processes stop, "Start the Monitor".
- **4.** In the RTView Monitor for Solace, return to the **Administration>** "RTView Cache Tables" display and verify that all caches are being populated with monitoring data (the number of rows in the table is greater than zero).

CHAPTER 4 Production Configuration

This section describes how to configure RTView Monitor for Solace components for operation in your production environment.

For Linux, these instructions assume a Bourne-compatible shell. For details about RTView® system requirements, see **README_sysreq.txt**.

This section includes:

- "Configure the Database," next: This section is for RTView Monitor for Solace On Premise version only. The Solace AMI version has a pre-configured MySQL Server (which is one of our supported platforms suitable for production environments).
- "Enable Storage of Historical Data" on page 28: This section is for both On Premise and AMI versions of the RTView Monitor for Solace.
- "Configure Alert Notification" on page 29: This section is for both On Premise and AMI versions of the RTView Monitor for Solace.
- "Configure HA" on page 31: This section is for both On Premise and AMI versions of the RTView Monitor for Solace.
- "Setup Data Persistence" on page 32: This section is for both On Premise and AMI versions of the RTView Monitor for Solace.
- "Configure Sender / Receiver" on page 33: This section is for both On Premise and AMI versions of the RTView Monitor for Solace.

Information you need:

- Login credentials for each Solace message router you will monitor.
- Defined connection string names that uniquely identify each Solace message router you will Monitor.

Configure the Database

This section is for RTView Monitor for Solace On Premise version only. The Solace AMI version has a preconfigured MySQL Server installed within the AMI instance.

The RTView Monitor for Solace On Premise version is delivered with a default memory resident HSQLDB database which is suitable for evaluation purposes. However, for production deployments, we recommend that you deploy one of our supported databases. For details about supported databases, see the *RTView Core® User's Guide*.

This section describes how to configure an alternate supported database for your production environment. You configure the database by copying and pasting properties from the database.properties file, located in the RTViewSolaceMonitor/rtvapm/common/dbconfig directory, to the emcommon.properties file, located in the RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/conf directory.

Database Connections

The Monitor requires two database connections that provide access to the following information:

Alert Settings

Alert administration and alert auditing information is contained in the ALERTDEFS database. The values in the database are used by the alert engine at runtime. If this database is not available, the Self-Service Alerts Framework, under which alerts are executed, will not work correctly.

Historical Data

Historical data that is used to track system behavior for future analysis, and to show historical data in displays, is contained in the RTVHISTORY database.

To Configure the RTView Monitor for Solace Database:

1. Install a database engine of your choice. Supported database engines are Oracle, Sybase, Microsoft SQL Server, MySQL and DB2.

IMPORTANT: The default page size of DB2 is 4k. It is required that you create a DB2 database with a page size of 8k. Otherwise, table indexes will not work.

- 2. Open the emcommon.properties file, located in the RTViewSolaceMonitor/emsolmon/servers/conf directory, in a text editor.
- **3.** Copy/paste the following property at the end of the emcommon.properties file: collector.sl.rtview.cp=JDBCDriverClassPath

Note: You paste the property at the end of the file so that the property overrides the default setting to the HSQLDB.

4. Edit the **collector.sl.rtview.cp=JDBCDriverClassPath** property, where **JDBCDriverClassPath** is the location of the jar where the JDBC driver file (used to connect to your database) resides in your environment. For example:

collector.sl.rtview.cp=/opt/oracle/ora92/jdbc/lib/ojdbc14.jar

- **5.** Save the **emcommon.properties** file and keep the file open for pasting and editing properties.
- **6.** Open the database.properties file, located in the RTViewSolaceMonitor/rtvapm/common/dbconfig directory, in a text editor.
- **7.** In the **database.properties** file, locate the **Define the ALERTDEFS DB** section and select (for copying) the line that corresponds to your supported database.
- **8.** Paste the line into the **emcommon.properties** file.
- **9.** In the **emcommon.properties** file, add the property filter prefix **ConfigClient** to the property you just pasted. For example, if your database is **Oracle** you should have this in your **emcommon.properties** file:

Oracle

ConfigClient.sl.rtview.sql.sqldb=ALERTDEFS myusername mypassword jdbc:oracle:thin:@myhost:1521:myinstance oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver - false false

10.Edit parameters in the line you just pasted as appropriate for your environment, as follows:

- myusername User name to enter into this database when making a connection.
- myhost Full database URL to use when connecting to this database using the specified JDBC driver.
- myinstance Instance name to use when connecting to this database
- **JDBCDriverClass** Fully qualified name of the JDBC driver class to use when connecting to this database. In the example above the driver class is **com.mysql.jdbc.Driver**.
- mypassword Password to enter into this database when making a connection. If there is no password, use "-".

Encrypt Password

If you need to provide an encrypted password (rather than expose server password names in a clear text file), use the **encode_string** command window option in an initialized command window with the following syntax:

encode_string sql mypassword

where **mypassword** is your plain text password.

For example:

encode_string sql mypassword

You then receive an encrypted password that you enter as your password. For example:

013430135501346013310134901353013450134801334

- **11.**In the **database.properties** file, locate the **Define the RTVHISTORY DB** section and select (for copying) the lines that correspond to your database.
- **12.**Paste the lines into the **emcommon.properties** file. For example, if your database is Oracle you should have this in your **emcommon.properties** file:

```
#historian.sl.rtview.historian.driver=oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver
#historian.sl.rtview.historian.url=jdbc:oracle:thin:@myhost:1521:myinstance
#historian.sl.rtview.historian.username=myusername
#historian.sl.rtview.historian.password=mypassword
```

- **13.**Edit parameters in the lines you just pasted as appropriate for your environment (as you did previously) for **driver**, **url**, **username** and **password**.
- 14.Save the emcommon.properties file.
- **15.**Create the database tables using the **.sql** template files provided. If your configured database user has table creation permissions, you only need to create the ALERTDEFS tables. If your configured database user does *not* have table creation permission, you must create both the ALERTDEFS and RTVHISTORY tables.
 - Use the $.\mathbf{sql}$ template file that corresponds to your database platform, located in the following directories:
- RTViewSolaceMonitor/rtvapm/common/dbconfig/ for ALERTDEFS tables named create_common_alertdefs_tables_<db>.sql, where <db> is the prefix of the Data Base (db2, mysql, oracle, sqlserver or sybase).
- RTViewSolaceMonitor/rtvapm/solmon/dbconfig/ for RTVHISTORY tables named create_solmon_history_tables_<db>.sql, where <db> is the prefix of the Data Base (db2, mysql, oracle, sqlserver or sybase).

NOTE: The standard SQL syntax is provided for each database, but requirements can vary depending on database configuration. If you require assistance, consult with your database administrator.

The most effective method to load the .sql files to create the database tables depends on your database and how the database is configured. Some possible mechanisms are:

Interactive SQL Tool

Some database applications provide an interface where you can directly type SQL commands. Copy/paste the contents of the appropriate .sql file into this tool.

Import Interface

Some database applications allow you to specify a .sql file containing SQL commands. You can use the .sql file for this purpose.

Before loading the .sql file, create the database and declare the database name in the command line of your SQL client. For example, on MySQL 5.5 Command Line Client, to create the tables for the Alert Settings you first create the database:

create database myDBName;

before loading the .sql file:

mysql -u myusername -mypassword myDBName < create_common_alertdefs_tables_mysql.sql;

If you need to manually create the Historical Data tables, repeat the same process. In some cases it might also be necessary to split each of the table creation statements in the .sql file into individual files.

Third Party Application

If your database does not have either of the two above capabilities, a third party tool can be used to enter SQL commands or import .sql files. Third party tools are available for connecting to a variety of databases (RazorSQL, SQLMaestro, Toad, for example).

You have finished configuring the databases.

Enable Storage of Historical Data

This section is for both On Premise and AMI versions of the RTView Monitor for Solace.

By default, all history tables are disabled except those for message routers, VPNs, and CSPF Neighbor caches (SOL_APPLIANCE, SOL_VPN and SOL_CSPF_NEIGHBOR). To enable the collection of this historical data, perform the following steps.

To enable storage of historical data

- 1. Navigate to rtvapm/solmon/conf/and open the rtvapm.solmon.properties file.
- 2. Find the Configure Database Tables section in the file.
- **3.** Copy the following lines from the **rtvapm/solmon/conf/rtvapm.solmon.properties** file and paste them into your **sample.properties** file:

```
collector.sl.rtview.sub=$SOL_APPLIANCE_TABLE:SOL_APPLIANCE
collector.sl.rtview.sub=$SOL_INTERFACE_TABLE:SOL_INTERFACE
collector.sl.rtview.sub=$SOL_VPN_TABLE:SOL_VPN
collector.sl.rtview.sub=$SOL_BRIDGE_STATS_TABLE:SOL_BRIDGE_STATS
collector.sl.rtview.sub=$SOL_CLIENT_STATS_TABLE:SOL_CLIENT_STATS
collector.sl.rtview.sub=$SOL_ENDPOINT_TABLE:SOL_ENDPOINT
collector.sl.rtview.sub=$SOL_ENDPOINT_STATS_TABLE:SOL_ENDPOINT_STATS
collector.sl.rtview.sub=$SOL_MESSAGE_SPOOL_TABLE:SOL_MESSAGE_SPOOL
collector.sl.rtview.sub=$SOL_CSPF_NEIGHBOR_TABLE:SOL_CSPF_NEIGHBOR
```

4. Save your **sample.properties** file.

Configure Alert Notification

This section is for both On Premise and AMI versions of the RTView Monitor for Solace.

This section describes how to configure alert notification. This section includes:

- "Substitutions for Batch Files or Shell Scripts" on page 30
- "Notification Persistence" on page 31

The Monitor provides alerts concerning conditions in your system through RTView alerts. This section describes how to configure the alerts to execute an automated action. By default, alerts execute a .bat script. The script, by default, is not configured to execute an automated action. However, you can uncomment a line in the script that prints alert data to standard output. Or, you can modify the script to execute an automated action (such as sending an email alert).

There are two options for configuring Monitor alert notification: Batch/Shell Script files and Customization of the Java Command Handler. This document describes the configuration of Alert Notification through Batch/Shell Script files, which requires switching to an OS-specific set of alert definitions that execute the appropriate file type.

Windows and UNIX alert definition files are provided with the Monitor.

A sample batch file, my_alert_actions.bat, and a sample shell script, my_alert_actions.sh, located in the RTViewSolaceMonitor/rtvapm/common/bin directory, are provided as templates that you can modify as needed. Use the appropriate file for the platform that hosts Monitor processes. By default, both scripts send alert information to standard output.

To configure alert notification:

- Copy the my_alert_actions.sh|.bat file, located in the RTViewSolaceMonitor/ rtvapm/common/bin directory, into your RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/ servers/solmon directory.
- 2. Open the my_alert_actions.sh|.bat file you just copied to RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/solmon directory, and uncomment the echo line (near the end of the file) to print alert information to standard output. Or, you can modify the script to execute an automated action (such as sending an email alert).
- 3. Open the sample.properties file, located in your RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/ servers/solmon directory, and uncomment the lines that apply in the Configure Alert Notification section:

For UNIX/Linux:

#sl.rtview.cmd_line=-sub: \$scriptEnding: bat sl.rtview.cmd_line=-sub: \$scriptEnding: sh

sl.rtview.cmd_line=-sub: \$alertActionScript: my_alert_actions

For Windows:

sl.rtview.cmd_line=-sub: \$scriptEnding: bat #sl.rtview.cmd_line=-sub: \$scriptEnding: sh

sl.rtview.cmd_line=-sub: \$alertActionScript:my_alert_actions

4. Save the sample.properties file.

5. Stop the Monitor as described in "Stop the Monitor" on page 21.

6. Start the Monitor as described in "Start the Monitor" on page 20.

Substitutions for Batch Files or Shell Scripts

The default **my_alert_actions** scripts use the substitutions described in the table below. When you customize the script, you can use a use substitution to get any of the columns in the alert table. To do this, modify the **sl.rtview.alert.notifiercommandnew** and **sl.rtview.alert.notifiercommandfirstsevchange** properties from Step 3 (above) to replace the default substitutions with the substitutions you want to use. You must make corresponding modifications to your script to use modified substitution values.

The substitution names map to the names of the columns in the alert table. Convert the column name to camel case and if it does not start with Alert, prepend alert to it. For example, to use the value of the **Alert Name** column, use **\$alertName**. To use the value of the **ID** column, use **\$alertID**. To use the value of the **Row Update Time** column, use **\$alertRowUpdateTime**. The following table contains the substitutions used by the default **my_alert_actions** scripts:

Argument	Description	Values
\$alert1d	This substitution specifies the unique ID for the alert. For example: alertId = 1004	Text or Numeric
\$alertIndex	This substitution specifies which source triggered the alert. With tabular objects, the first column of data is typically the <code>Index</code> column. The value in the <code>Index</code> column is a name that uniquely identifies each table row. The <code>alertIndex</code> uses the <code>Index</code> column name.	Text or Numeric
	For example, if the CapactityLimitAllCaches alert is configured to monitor all of your caches, and to trigger when any of the caches exceed the specified capacity threshold, the alertIndex indicates specifically which cache triggered the alert.	
	With scalar objects, which do not have a table and therefore do not have a column (the useTabularDataFlag property is False), the alertIndex is blank. For example: alertIndex = MyCacheO1	
\$alertName =	This substitution specifies the name of the alert. For example: alertName = CapacityLimitAllCaches	Values vary.

\$alertSeverity	This substitution specifies the severity level of the alert. O: The alert limit has not been exceeded therefore the alert is not activated. 1: The alert warning limit has been exceeded. 2: The alert alarm limit has been exceeded. For example: alertSeverity = 1	Numeric
\$alertText	This substitution specifies the text that is displayed when the alert executes. For example: alertText = High Warning Limit exceeded, current value: 0.9452 limit: 0.8	Text
\$alertTime	This value is the time the alert was initially generated.	Text

Notification Persistence

To prevent duplication and missed notifications after restart or failover, you must configure the Data Server for alert persistence. To do so, add the following property to your sample.properties file, located in the RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/solmon directory:

collector.sl.rtview.alert.persistAlerts=true

Configure HA

This section is for both On Premise and AMI versions of the RTView Monitor for Solace.

High Availability (HA) mitigates single point of failure within the Monitor by providing a means of defining redundant system components, together with failover capability, for users of those components.

To setup HA you designate two components: the PRIMARY and the BACKUP. If the PRIMARY component fails, failover occurs to the BACKUP component. And when the PRIMARY component is subsequently restarted, the BACKUP component allows the newly restarted component to take the primary role and returns to its backup role.

The Monitor is available with a HA Data Server configuration. The **RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers** directory provides an example of HA for the Data Server. The property values controlling HA are defined in the **ha.properties** file located in the **RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/solmon** directory.

The example assumes the availability of two machines which are defined by two environment variables: PRIMARYHOST and BACKUPHOST. You define these two environment variables on the PRIMARY and BACKUP machines that will host the Data Servers. HA configuration will not work if they are incorrectly defined.

The Monitor is configured by using the **solmon-primary** and **solmon-backup** configurations in the **rtvservers.dat** file located in the **RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers** directory.

The PRIMARY Data Server runs on **PRIMARYHOST**; the **BACKUP** Data Server runs on **BACKUPHOST**; the other Monitor applications failover between the Data Servers as appropriate. Assuming the environment variables **PRIMARYHOST** and **BACKUPHOST** are set correctly, Monitor components on the PRIMARYHOST are started as normal using the **solmon-primary** configuration (instead of the default configuration) with the **start_rtv** command. The **BACKUP** Monitor Data Server on the BACKUPHOST is started using the **solmon-backup** configuration with the **start_rtv** command.

To start the HA configuration, first start the PRIMARY Monitor components on the **PRIMARYHOST** using the **solmon-primary** configuration with the **start_rtv** command. For example, if you configured the connections of your Solace message routers in **sample.properties** file from the **RTViewSolaceMonitor\em-solmon\servers\solmon** directory:

UNIX

start_rtv.sh solmon-primary -properties:sample

Windows

start_rtv solmon-primary -properties:sample

Then start the BACKUP Monitor Data Server on the backup machine using the **solmon-backup** configuration with the **start_rtv** command. For example:

UNIX

start_rtv.sh solmon-backup -properties:sample

Windows

start_rtv solmon-backup -properties:sample

Setup Data Persistence

This section is for both On Premise and AMI versions of the RTView Monitor for Solace.

To enable storage of historical data:

Edit the **start_servers.sh**|.**bat** and **stop_servers.sh**|.**bat** scripts, located in the **RTViewSolaceMonitor/bin** directory, by uncommenting the following two lines as follows:

start_rtv.sh solmon historian \$*

and

stop_rtv.sh solmon historian \$*

By default, storage of historical data is only enabled for the **SolAppliances** and **SolVpns** caches. If you want to enable storage of historical data for all caches, comment out the property associated with the cache in the **sample.properties** file, located in the **RTViewSolaceMonitor/em-solmon/servers/solmon** directory:

■ To persist data for the **SolApplianceInterfaces** cache, comment out the following line:

#collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$SOL_INTERFACE_TABLE:"

■ To persist data for the **SolBridgeStats** cache, comment out the following line:

#collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$SOL_BRIDGE_STATS_TABLE:"

■ To persist data for the **SolClientStats** cache, comment out the following line:

#collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$SOL_CLIENT_STATS_TABLE:"

■ To persist data for the **SolEndpoints** cache, comment out the following line:

#collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$SOL_ENDPOINT_TABLE:"

To persist data for the SolEndpointStats cache, comment out the following line:

#collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$SOL_ENDPOINT_STATS_TABLE:"

■ To persist data for the **SolApplianceMessageSpool** cache, comment out the following line:

#collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$SOL_MESSAGE_SPOOL_TABLE:"

Configure Sender / Receiver

This section is for both On Premise and AMI versions of the RTView Monitor for Solace.

If you wish to deploy the RTView Monitor for Solace as a Sender/Receiver configuration, continue with instructions in this section. Otherwise, skip these steps.

This section describes how to configure the sender/receiver deployment. This type of deployment is useful in cases where you need a Data Server to collect data on a system that your system cannot otherwise access.

The sender Data Server collects data and stores the data in its local caches. The sender then sends the cached data to the receiver Data Server. Note that the receiver Data Server can also be configured to collect data, and the sender does not generate alerts or store history (those occur on the receiver). You can configure a single sender to send to multiple receivers and/or multiple senders to send to a single receiver.

Depending on the network architecture and accessibility of the hosts that are to execute the sender and the receiver, there are two options for sending data to a receiver Data Server.

- "Connect Via Hostname or IP and Port": With this option you connect to the receiver Data Server using the host name or IP address and port number. This option requires a higher degree of accessibility between sender and receiver as the sender communicates with the receiver via a socket connection.
- "Connect Via RTVAgent Servlet": With this option you connect to the receiver Data Server using the RTVAgent Servlet. This option requires an application server running in the receiver host with the RTVAgent Servlet deployed. The sender uses HTTP to send data to the receiver RTVAgent Servlet which uses a socket connection to send the data to the receiver Data Server.

Connect Via Hostname or IP and Port

Perform the following steps to configure sender/receiver by connecting to the receiver Data Server using the host name or IP address and port number:

- "Receiver Data Server Setup"
- "Sender Data Server Setup"

Receiver Data Server Setup

These instructions assume you followed the previous configuration instructions in this *Guide* for the Data Server you will be using as a receiver. Continue modifying the **sample.properties** file from those steps.

- **1.** Confirm that both the sender and receiver Data Servers are running the same version of RTView Monitor for Solace. This is required for the sender/receiver deployment.
- 2. Open the RTView Monitor for Solace properties file, located here:

RTVAPM_HOME\solmon\conf\rtvapm.solmon.properties.

Locate the **receiver.sl.rtview.rtvagent.port** = **4172** property (where **4172** is the port number) and note the port number.

3. If the port number (noted in the previous Step) is already in use, override this property by copying and pasting the property into your project's properties file (**sample.properties**) and setting an unused port number. For example:

receiver.sl.rtview.rtvagent.port=5678

4. Start the Data Server as a receiver (include the **-propfilter:receiver** command line argument).

Sender Data Server Setup

These instructions assume you followed the previous configuration instructions in this *Guide* for the Data Server you will be using as a sender. Continue modifying the **sample.properties** file from in those steps. These instructions also assume that you have setup the receiver Data Server and confirmed that the sender and receiver Data Servers are running the same version of RTView Monitor for Solace.

1. Add the following to your project properties file:

sender.sl.rtvapm.dataxfr.target=id=default url=< HostName-IP>:<ReceiverPort> packages=all

where

 ${f <} {f HostName-IP}{f >}$ is the host name or IP address of the machine where the Data Server receiver is running

and

< ReceiverPort > is the port assigned to communicate sender and receiver

Example 1:

sender.sl.rtvapm.dataxfr.target=id=default url=localhost:5678 packages=all Example 2:

sender.sl.rtvapm.dataxfr.target=id=default url=194.165.202.194:5678 packages=all

2. Specify a unique name for your sender by adding the following property to your project properties file and replacing **MyUniqueSenderName** with a unique name for your sender:

sender.sl.sub=\$rtvAgentName:<MyUniqueSenderName>

For example:

sender.sl.sub=\$rtvAgentName:solmon-sender

3. Start your sender Data Server as a sender (include the **-propfilter:sender** command line argument).

Connect Via RTVAgent Servlet

Perform the following steps to configure sender/receiver by connecting to the receiver Data Server through the RTVAgent Servlet:

- "Receiver Data Server Setup"
- "Sender Data Server Setup"

Receiver Data Server Setup

These instructions assume you followed the previous configuration instructions in this *Guide* for the Data Server you will be using as a receiver. Continue modifying the **sample.properties** file from those steps.

- **1.** Confirm that both the sender and receiver Data Servers are running the same version of RTView Monitor for Solace. This is a requirement for the sender/receiver deployment.
- 2. Open the rtvapm.solmon.properties file, located here: RTVAPM_HOME\solmon\conf\.

Locate the **receiver.sl.rtview.rtvagent.port=4172** property (where **4172** is the port number) and note the port number.

3. If the port number (noted in the previous Step) is already in use, override this property by copying and pasting the property into your project's properties file (**sample.properties**) and setting an unused port number. For example:

receiver.sl.rtview.rtvagent.port=5678

- **4.** If your receiver will be receiving data through the RTVAgent Servlet (Option 2) and you changed the **rtvagent.port** property in the previous Step, update the port in the RTVAgent Servlet as follows:
- Edit the **update_wars.bat/.sh** file in your project directory and change the port to match the **port** value used in previous Step. For example:

make_rtvagent_war -appname:solmon -host:localhost -port:5678 - package:solmon

or, if you are a configuring the receiver on Linux:

make_rtvagent_war.sh -appname:solmon -host:localhost -port:5678 - package:solmon

- Generate the war file for the RTVAgent Servlet by executing **update_wars** (for UNIX, execute with the **.sh** suffix).
- Install the generated **solmon_rtvagent.war** file in your local Application Server.
- **5.** Start the Data Server as a receiver (include the **-propfilter:receiver** command line argument).

Sender Data Server Setup

These instructions assume you followed the previous configuration instructions in this *Guide* for the data server you will be using as a sender. Continue modifying the **sample.properties** file you created in those steps. These instructions also assume that you have setup the receiver and confirmed that the sender and receiver Data Servers are running the same version of RTView Monitor for Solace.

1. Add the following to your project properties file:

sender.sl.rtvapm.dataxfr.target=id=default url=< ReceiverURL >:<AppServerPort>/solmon_rtvagent packages=all

where

<ReceiverURL> is the URL of the machine where the Data Server receiver is running,

<AppServerPort> is the port used by the Application Server to expose the deployed
servlets,

and

solmon_rtvagent is the name of the war file you deployed in the Application Server where the Data Server Receiver is running.

Example 1:

sender.sl.rtvapm.dataxfr.target=id=default url=localhost:8068/solmon_rtvagent packages=all

Example 2:

sender.sl.rtvapm.dataxfr.target=id=default url=194.165.202.194/solmon_rtvagent packages=all

2. Specify a unique name for your sender by adding the following property to your project properties file replacing **MyUniqueSenderName** with a unique name for your sender:

sender.sl.sub=\$rtvAgentName:<MyUniqueSenderName>

For example:

sender.sl.sub=\$rtvAgentName:solmon-sender

3. Start your sender Data Server as a sender (include the **-propfilter:sender** command line argument).

CHAPTER 5 Using the Monitor

The RTView® Monitor for Solace® is an advanced messaging platform that allows customer applications to efficiently exchange messages over dedicated VPNs. The RTView® Monitor for Solace® provides pre-configured alerts and dashboards to monitor current status and manage history for the Solace message router. The RTView® Monitor for Solace® can help operators avoid or detect many problems relating to configuration, topology, and performance. This section describes Monitor features, graphs and functionality as well as Monitor displays. This section includes:

- "Overview": This section describes the Monitor GUI elements.
- "Solace Monitor Views/Displays": This section describes RTView® Monitor for Solace® displays.
- "RTView Monitor Views/Displays": This section describes RTView Monitor displays. Use the RTView Monitor to track the health and performance of your Solace Monitor components. Note that the "MySQL Database" and "Docker Engines" displays are populated with performance data only if you are using the RTView Monitor for Solace AMI version.

Overview

This section describes the general operation of the Solace Monitor and the user interface. This section includes:

- "Heatmaps" on page 38: Describes how to read heatmaps.
- "Tables" on page 40: Describes how to read tables.
- "Trend Graphs" on page 46: Describes how to read trend graphs.
- "Title Bar Functionality" on page 46: Describes the top layer of the title bar shared by Monitor displays.
- "Export Report" on page 47: Allows you to quickly export reports for displays, or for tables and grid objects in a display, to a PDF file.

Heatmaps

Heatmaps organize your Solace resources (instances, databases, and collections) into rectangles and use color to highlight the most critical value in each. Heatmaps enable you to view various alert metrics in the same heatmap using drop-down menus. Each metric has a color gradient bar that maps relative values to colors. In most heatmaps, the rectangle size represents the number of Solace resources in the rectangle; a larger size is a larger value. Heatmaps include drop-down menus by which to filter data. The filtering options vary among heatmaps (the **All Message Routers Heatmap** is shown below).



For example, the **All Instances Heatmap** (shown above) contains a **Metric** drop-down menu with options such as **Alert Severity** and **Alert Count**. Menu options vary according to the data populating the heatmap. **Alert Severity** is selected and its corresponding color gradient bar is shown. Each rectangle represents a connection. A red rectangle in the heatmap indicates that one or more resources associated with that connection currently has an alert in an alarm state. The yellow rectangles in the heatmap indicate that one or more resources associated with that host currently have an alert in a warning state. A green rectangle would indicate that no alert is in a warning or alarm state.

In most heatmaps, you can also drill-down to more detail by clicking a rectangle in the heatmap. Or, open a new window by using the button and then drill-down. The drill-down opens a display that contains relevant and more detailed data.

Note: Typically, it takes about 30 seconds after a server is started to appear in an Solace Monitor display. By default, data is collected every 15 seconds, and the display is refreshed 15 seconds afterward.

As previously mentioned, each Metric drop-down menu option has a color gradient bar that maps relative values to colors. The following summarizes the heatmap color code translation for typical heatmaps:

Alert Impact

The product of the maximum **Alert Severity** multiplied by the maximum **Criticality** of alerts in a given heatmap rectangle. Values range from **0 - 10**, as indicated in the color gradient bar, where **10** is the highest **Alert Impact**.

Alert Severity

The maximum alert level in the item (index) associated with the rectangle. Values range from **0 - 2**, as indicated in the color gradient bar, where **2** is the highest Alert **Severity**.

- Metrics that have exceeded their specified ALARM LEVEL threshold have an Alert Severity value of 2. For a given rectangle, this indicates that one or more metrics have reached their alert thresholds.
- Metrics that have exceeded their specified **WARNING LEVEL** threshold have an **Alert Severity** value of **1**. For a given rectangle, this indicates that one or more metrics have reached their warning thresholds.
- Metrics that have not exceeded either specified threshold have an **Alert Severity** value of **0**. For a given rectangle, this indicates that no metrics have reached their warning or alert thresholds.

Alert Count

The total number of critical and warning alerts in a given item (index) associated with the rectangle. The color gradient bar numerical values range from **0** to the maximum count of alerts currently in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average alert count.

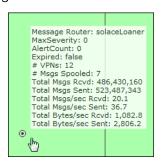
Criticality

The maximum level of **Criticality** (rank of importance) in a given item (index) associated with the rectangle. Values range from **0** to **5**, as indicated in the color gradient bar, where **5** is the highest Criticality.

Criticality is specified in the Service Data Model by your administrator. **Criticality** values range from **A** to **E**, where **A** is the highest Criticality (level **5** maps to a Criticality of **A** and level **1** maps to a **Criticality** of **E** with equally spaced intermediate values).

Mouse-over

The mouse-over functionality provides additional detailed data in a tool-tip when you mouse-over a heatmap. The following figure illustrates mouse-over functionality in a heatmap object. In this example, when you mouse-over a host, details are shown such as alert count, number of connections, and pending messages.



Log Scale

Typically, heat maps provide the Log Scale option, which enables visualization on a logarithmic scale. This option should be used when the range in your data is very broad. For example, if you have data that ranges from the tens to the thousands, then data in the range of tens will be neglected visually if you do not check this option. This option makes data on both extreme ranges visible by using the logarithmic of the values rather than the actual values.

Tables

Solace Monitor tables contain the same data that is shown in the heatmap in the same View, and additional data not included the heatmap. For example, the **All Message Routers Table** display (shown below) shows the same data as the **All Message Routers Heatmap** display (shown above).



Tables support advanced HTML, interactive features: sorting on multiple columns, filtering on multiple columns, column resizing, column reordering, and hiding columns. Many of these features are accessed from the column menu, shown in the screen shot above, which you open by clicking on the menu icon in a column's header.

Additional features are:

- "Multiple Column Sorting," next
- "Column Visibility" on page 41
- "Column Filtering" on page 41
- "Column Locking" on page 43
- "Column Reordering" on page 43
- "Saving Settings" on page 44
- "Row Paging" on page 44
- "Row Color Code" on page 45
- "Row Keyboard Selection" on page 45

Multiple Column Sorting

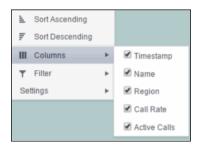
Click on a column header to sort the table by that column. On the first click, the column is sorted in ascending order (smallest value at the top), on the second click the sort is in descending order, and on the third click, the column is returned to its original unsorted state. A sort on a string column is case-insensitive.

To sort multiple columns, click on the column header for each column you want to sort. The sorting is performed in the order that the column headers were clicked. Multiple column sorting is a very useful feature, but can also cause confusion if you intend to sort on a single column, but forget to "unsort" any previously selected sort columns first. You should check for the up/down sort icon in other column headers if a sort gives unexpected results.

The grid's row selection is cleared if the sort is changed or if columns are resized or reordered. Column sorting is reflected in an export to HTML and Excel.

Column Visibility

You can hide or show columns in the table by clicking on any column's menu icon, and choosing **Columns** from the menu. This opens a submenu with a check box for each column that toggles the visibility of the column. All columns in the data table appear in the Columns menu, even those that are initially hidden.



The leftmost column (the row header column) cannot be hidden.

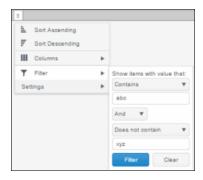
Column visibility changes are NOT reflected in an export to HTML and Excel.

Column Filtering

You can create a filter on any column. If filters are created on multiple columns, then only the rows that pass all of the filters are displayed. That is, if there are multiple filters they are logically "ANDed" together to produce the final result.

The background of a column's menu icon changes to white to indicate that a filter is defined on that column. This is intended to remind you which columns are filtered.

You can configure a filter on any column by clicking on the column's menu icon and choosing **Filter** from the menu. This opens the **Column Filter** dialog:



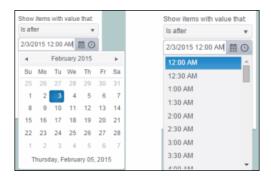
Options in the Column Filter dialog vary according to the data type of the selected column:

- String columns: You can enter a filter string such as "abc" and, from the dropdown list, select the operator (equal to, not equal to, starts with, contains, etc) to be used when comparing the filter string to each string in the column. All of the filter comparisons on strings are case-insensitive. You can optionally enter a second filter string (e.g. "xyz") and specify if an AND or OR combination should be used to combine the first and second filter results on the column.
- **Numeric columns**: You can enter numeric filter values and select arithmetic comparison operators, (=, !=, >, >=, <, <=). You can optionally enter a second filter value and comparison operator, and specify if an AND or OR combination should be used to combine the first and second filter results.
- **Boolean columns**: You simply select whether matching items should be true or false.

The numeric and boolean filter dialogs are shown below.



■ **Date columns**: You can select a date and time and choose whether matching items should have a timestamp that is the same as, before, or after the filter time. The date is selected by clicking on the calendar icon and picking a date from a calendar dialog. The time is selected by clicking on the time icon and picking a time from a dropdown list:



Alternatively, a date and time can be typed into the edit box. The strings shown in a date column are formatted by the Display Server using its time zone. But if a filter is specified on a date column, the date and time for the filter are computed using the client system's time zone. This can be confusing if the Display Server and client are in different time zones.

Data updates to the grid are suspended while the filter menu is opened. The updates are applied when the menu is closed.

Column filtering is reflected in an export to HTML and Excel.

Column Locking

The leftmost column is "locked" in position, meaning that it does not scroll horizontally with the other columns in the table. If the row header is enabled, then two items labeled **Lock** and **Unlock** appear in the column menu. These can be used to add or remove additional columns from the non-scrolling row header area.



If the row header is enabled, at least one column must remain locked.

Column locking is NOT reflected in an export to HTML and Excel.

Column Reordering

You can reorder the grid columns by dragging and dropping a column's header into another position. Dragging a column into or out of the row header area (the leftmost columns) is equivalent to locking or unlocking the column.

Column reordering is NOT reflected in an export to HTML and Excel.

Saving Settings

You can permanently save all of the custom settings made to the grid, including filtering, sorting, column size (width), column order, column visibility, and column locking. This is done by opening any column menu, clicking **Settings**, and then clicking **Save All**:



The grid's settings are written as an item in the browser's local storage. The item's value is a string containing the grid's settings. The item uses a unique key comprised of the URL path name, the display name, and the table's RTView object name. If the Thin Client's login feature is enabled, the key will also include the username and role, so different settings can be saved for each user and role for a grid on any given display, in the same browser and host.

If you save the grid settings and navigate away from the display or close the browser, then the next time you return to the display in the same browser the settings are retrieved from the browser's local storage and applied to the grid. The browser's local storage items are persistent, so the grid settings are preserved if the browser is closed and reopened or if the host system is restarted.

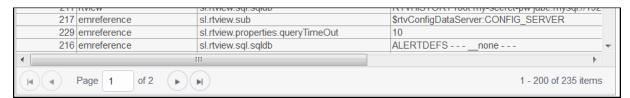
Note that each browser has its own local storage on each host. The local storage items are not shared between browsers on the same host or on different hosts. So, if a user logs in as Joe with **role = admin**, in Internet Explorer on host H1, and saves grid settings for display X, then those grid settings are restored each time a user logs in as Joe, role admin, on host H1 and opens display X in Internet Explorer. But if all the same is true except that the browser is Chrome, then the settings saved in Internet Explorer are not applied. Or if the user is Joe and role is admin and the browser is IE and the display is X, but the host system is H2 not H1, then the grid settings saved on H1 are not applied.

Revert Table Settings

You can delete the grid's item from local storage by clicking **Settings> Clear All** in any column menu. This permanently deletes the saved settings for the grid and returns the grid to the state defined in the display file.

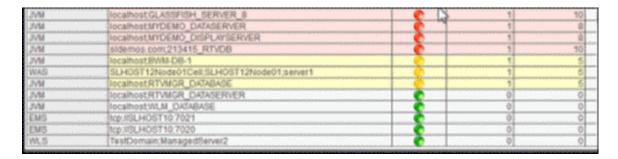
Row Paging

If the data table contains more than one 200 rows, page controls appear at the bottom of the grid.



Row Color Code

Table rows sometimes use color to indicate the current most critical alert state for all CIs associated with the row. In this example, the **Severity Level** column is sorted in descending order (from high to low values).



The yellow row color indicates that one or more alerts exceeded their warning threshold for one or more CIs associated with the Service. The red row color indicates that one or more alerts exceeded their critical threshold for the CI associated with the Service (in this case there is a single CI). To summarize:

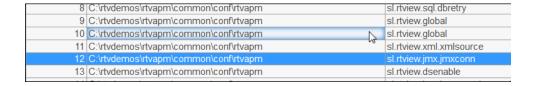
Row Color Code:

Tables with colored rows indicate the following:

- Red indicates that one or more alerts exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold in the table row.
- O Yellow indicates that one or more alerts exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold in the table row.
- Green indicates that no alerts exceeded their WARNING or ALARM LEVEL threshold in the table row.

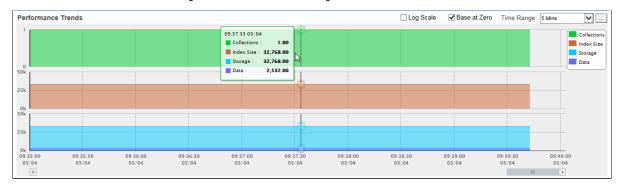
Row Keyboard Selection

You can use the mouse to select a row and use the arrow keys to change the focus (highlighted) row, but to select the focus row, you must then press the space bar.



Trend Graphs

Solace Monitor trend graphs enable you to view and compare various important metrics over time, such as server memory and virtual memory utilization.



Time Range

Select a time range from the drop down menu varying from 2 Minutes to Last 7 Days, or display All Data. By default, the time range end point is the current time. To enter a specific time range, click the associated ellipsis button —.



To change the time range click the Open Calendar button , choose the date and time, then click **OK**. Or, enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: **MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM:ss** (for example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM) and click **Apply**. Use the Navigation Arrows to move forward or backward one time period (the time period selected from the Time Range drop-down menu). Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

Mouse-over

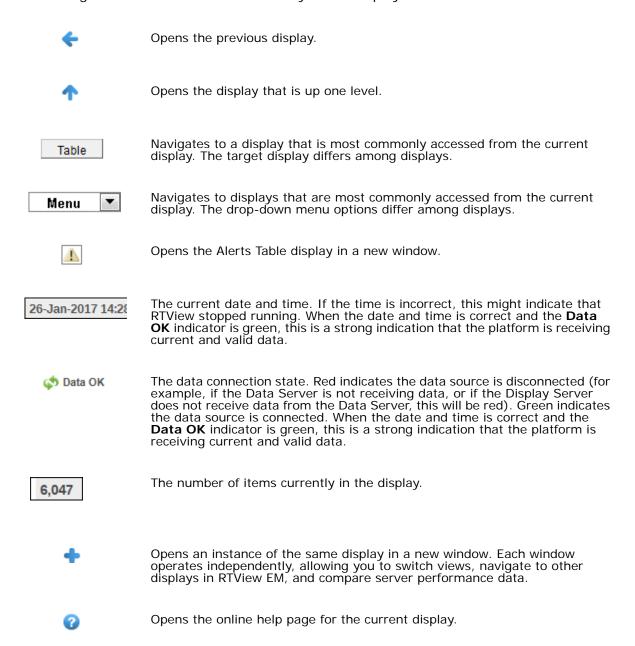
The mouse-over functionality provides additional detailed data in an over imposed pop-up window when you mouse-over trend graphs. The above figure illustrates mouse-over functionality. In the example above, when you mouse-over a single dot, or data point, in the Index Size trend graph, a pop-up window shows data for that data point. In this case, the X-axis value is 9:37:30 hours on March 4th, and the Y-axis value is 32768.00 bytes.

Title Bar Functionality

Displays share the same top layer in the title bar, as shown and described below.



The following table describes the functionality in the display title bar.



Export Report

You can quickly export reports for displays, or for tables and grid objects in a display, to a PDF file.

To generate a report for a display:

Right-click on the display and select **Export PDF**. The **Export to PDF** dialog opens.

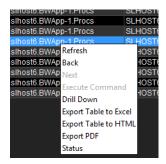


Set the margins and choose the **Export Type**:

- **Report**: Generates an image of the display on the first page, followed by at least one page for each table or object grid in the display. As many pages as are necessary to show all the data in each table or object grid are included in the report. This enables you to view all data in a table or object grid that you otherwise must use a scrollbar to see. If there are no tables or object grids in your display, you only get a image of the display.
- **Display**: Generates an image of the display in PDF format.Choose the page orientation (**Portrait** or **Landscape**), set the page margins and click **OK**. The report opens in a new window.

To generate a report for a table or grid object in a display:

Right-click on the table or grid object and choose **Export PDF**, **Export Table to Excel** or **Export Table to HTML**.



Solace Monitor Views/Displays

The RTView® Monitor for Solace® has the following Views:

- "Message Routers" on page 50: The displays in this View present message router-level metrics, which reflect configuration settings, total throughput, current status, errors, and value-added calculations that summarize metrics across all of the VPNs.
- "Neighbors" on page 76: The displays in this View present metrics for neighbor message routers and their configuration settings.
- "VPNs" on page 82: The displays in this View present VPN-level metrics.
- "Clients" on page 96: The displays in this View present metrics for all clients of the message router. These views can be filtered to limit the displays to clients for a single VPN.
- "Bridges" on page 107: The displays in this View present metrics for a message router bridges. These views can be filtered to limit the displays to bridges for a single VPN.
- "Endpoints" on page 116: The displays in this View present metrics for topics and queues on the message router, which can be filtered to limit the displays to topics and queues for a single VPN.
- "Capacity Analysis" on page 126: The displays in this View present current metrics, alert count and severity at the message router level.
- "Syslog" on page 134: View all Syslog events for your Solace message routers.
- "Alert Views" on page 136: Track and manage all alerts that have occurred in the system, add comments, acknowledge or assign Owners to alerts.
- "Administration" on page 140: Set alert thresholds, observe how alerts are managed, and view internal data gathered and stored by RTView.

Message Routers

These displays provide detailed data and statuses for message routers and their connected message routers. Displays in this View are:

- "All Message Routers Heatmap" on page 50: A color-coded heatmap view of the current status of each of your message routers.
- "All Message Routers Table" on page 53: A tabular view of all available message router performance data.
- "Message Router Summary" on page 61: Current and historical metrics for a single message router.
- "Environmental Sensors" on page 65: Provides value and status information for all sensors on a single message router or for all sensors for all message routers.
- "Message Router Provisioning" on page 67: Provides message router host, chassis, redundancy, memory, and fabric data for a particular message router.
- "Interface Summary" on page 69: Provides detailed data and status information for the interfaces associated with one or all message router(s). You can also view current and historical amounts of incoming and outgoing packets and bytes for a selected interface in a trend graph.
- "Message Spool Table" on page 72: Provides status and usage data for message spools associated with one or all message router(s).
- "Message Router VPN Activity" on page 74: Provides the number of connections for each client connected to a specific message router and lists the average incoming and outgoing bytes per minute for each of the connected clients.

All Message Routers Heatmap

This heatmap shows the current status of all message routers for the selected metric. Use this to quickly identify the current status of each of your message routers for each available metric: the current alert severity, alert count, number of spooled messages, total messages received, total messages sent, total number of messages received per second, total number of messages sent per second, total bytes received per second, and the total bytes sent per second. By default, this display shows the heatmap based on the **Alert Severity** metric.

You can use the check-boxes ☑ to include or exclude labels in the heatmap, show only connected or expired message routers, and you can mouse over a rectangle to see additional metrics for an message router. Clicking one of the rectangles in the heatmap opens the "Message Router Summary" display, which allows you to see additional details for the selected message router.





Fields and Data:

Connected	Select this check box to only show connected message routers in the heatmap.
Expired	Select this check box to only show expired message routers in the heatmap.
Names	Select this check box to include labels in the heatmap.
Log	Select to this check box to enable a logarithmic scale. Use Log Scale to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. Log Scale makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.
Auto	Select to enable auto-scaling. When auto-scaling is activated, the color gradient bar's maximum range displays the highest value. Note: Some metrics are preconfigured to auto-scale automatically, even when Auto is not selected.
Metric	Choose a metric to view in the display.

Alert Severity

The current alert severity. Values range from **0** - **2**, as indicated in the color gradient bar, where **2** is the highest Alert Severity:

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

 Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Alert Count

The total number of critical and warning unacknowledged alerts in the message router. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of alerts in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average alert count.

Msgs Spooled

The total number of spooled messages in the message router. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **SolAppliancePendingMsgsHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Total Msgs Rcvd

The total number of received messages in the message router. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of total messages received in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count.

The **Auto** flag does not have any impact on this metric.

Total Msgs Sent

The total number of sent messages in the message router. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of total messages sent in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count.

The Auto flag does not have any impact on this metric.

Total Msgs/ sec Rcvd

The total number of messages received per second in the message router. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **SolMsgRouterInboundMsgRateHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Total Msgs/ sec Sent

The total number of messages sent per second in the message router. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **SolMsgRouterOutboundMsgRateHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Total Bytes/ sec Rcvd

The total number of bytes received per second in the message router. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **SolMsgRouterInboundByteRateHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Total Bytes/ sec Sent

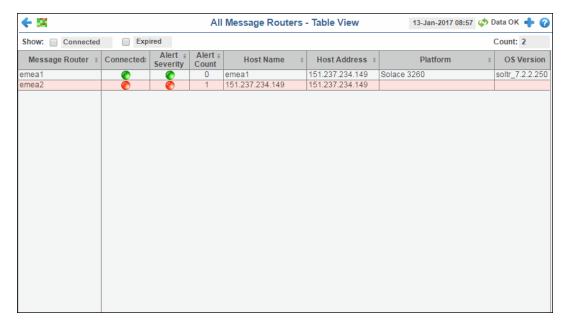
The total number of bytes sent per second in the message router. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **SolMsgRouterOutboundByteRateHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

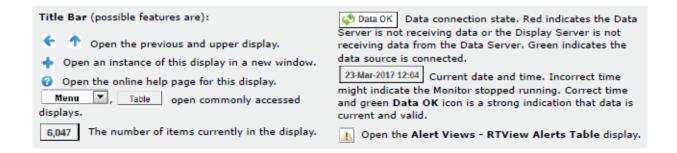
When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

All Message Routers Table

View current status data for all message routers in a tabular format. Data shown in the "All Message Routers Heatmap" is included here with additional details. Each row in the table is a different message router. You can click a column header to sort column data in numerical or alphabetical order.

Double-click a row to drill-down and investigate in the "Message Router Summary" display





Fields and Data:

Count Total number of message routers found.

Table:

Each row in the table is a different message router.

cirrow in the table is	s a different message router.
Message Router	The name of the message router.
Connected	The message router state: Red indicates that the message router is NOT connected. Green indicates that the message router is connected.
Alert Severity	The current alert severity. Values range from 0 - 2, as indicated in the color gradient bar, where 2 is the highest Alert Severity: Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold. Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold. Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.
Alert Count	The total number of alerts.
Host Name	The name of the host.
Platform	The name of the platform.
OS Version	The version of the operating system.
Up Time	The amount of time that the message router has been up and running.
Total Clients	The total number of clients associated with the message router.
Total Clients Connected	The total number of clients that are currently connected to the message router.
Clients Using Compression	The number of clients who send/receive compressed messages.
Clients Using SSL	The number of clients using SSL for encrypted communications.
Max Client Connections	The maximum number of available client connections.
# VPNs	The total number of VPNs configured on the message router.
# Endpoints	The total number of Endpoints configured on the message router.
# Bridges	The total number of bridges configured on the message router.

# Local Bridges	The total number of local bridges configured on the message router.
# Remote Bridges	The total number of remote bridges configured on the message router.
# Remote Bridge Subscriptions	The total number of remote bridge subscriptions configured on the message router.
Routing Enabled	This check box is checked when the message router is configured to route messages to other message routers.
Routing Interface	The name of the interface configured to support message routing.
Total # Conflicting Destinations	The total number conflicting destinations.
Pending Messages	The number of pending messages on the message router.
Total Client Msgs Rcvd	The total number of client messages received on the message router.
Total Client Msgs Sent	The total number of client messages sent by the message router.
Total Client Msgs Rcvd/ sec	The total number of client messages received per second by the message router.
Total Client Msgs Sent/ sec	The total number of client messages sent by the message router.
Total Client Bytes Rcvd	The total number of client bytes received by the message router.
Total Client Bytes Sent	The total number of client bytes sent by the message router.
Total Client Bytes Rcvd/ sec	The total number of client bytes received per second by the message router.
Total Client Bytes Sent/ sec	The total number of client bytes sent per second by the message router.
Total Client Direct Msgs Rcvd	The total number of direct client messages received by the message router.
Total Client Direct Msgs Sent	The total number of direct client messages sent from the message router.
Total Client Direct Msgs Rcvd/sec	The total number of direct client messages received per second by the message router.
Total Client Direct Msgs Sent/sec	The total number of direct client messages sent per second by the message router.

Total Client Direct Bytes Rcvd	The total number of direct client bytes received by the message router.
Total Client Direct Bytes Sent	The total number of direct client bytes sent by the message router.
Total Client Direct Bytes Rcvd/sec	The total number of direct client bytes received per second by the message router.
Total Client Direct Bytes Sent/sec	The total number of direct client bytes sent per second by the message router.
Total Client Non- Persistent Msgs Rcvd	The total number of non-persistent client messages received by the message router.
Total Client Non- Persistent Msgs Sent	The total number of non-persistent client messages sent by the message router.
Total Client Non- Persistent Msgs Rcvd/ sec	The total number of non-persistent client messages received per second by the message router.
Total Client Non- Persistent Msgs Sent/ sec	The total number of non-persistent client messages sent per second by the message router.
Total Client Non- Persistent Bytes Rcvd	The total number of non-persistent client bytes received by the message router.
Total Client Non- Persistent Bytes Sent	The total number of non-persistent client bytes sent by the message router.
Total Client Non- Persistent Bytes Rcvd/ sec	The total number of non-persistent client bytes received per second by the message router.
Total Client Non- Persistent Bytes Sent/ sec	The total number of non-persistent client bytes sent per second by the message router.
Total Client Persistent Msgs Rcvd	The total number of persistent client messages received by the message router.
Total Client Persistent Msgs Sent	The total number of persistent client messages sent by the message router.

Total Client Persistent Msgs Rcvd/ sec	The total number of persistent client messages received per second by the message router.
Total Client Persistent Msgs Sent/ sec	The total number of persistent client messages sent per second by the message router.
Total Client Persistent Bytes Rcvd	The total number of persistent client bytes received by the message router.
Total Client Persistent Bytes Sent	The total number of persistent client bytes sent by the message router.
Total Client Persistent Bytes Rcvd/ sec	The total number of persistent client bytes received per second by the message router.
Total Client Persistent Bytes Sent/ sec	The total number of persistent client bytes sent per second by the message router.
Avg Egress Bytes/min	The average number of outgoing bytes per minute.
Avg Egress Compressed Msgs/min	The average number of outgoing compressed messages per minute.
Avg Egress Msgs/min	The average number of outgoing messages per minute.
Avg Egress SSL Msgs/min	The average number of outgoing messages per minute being sent via SSL-encrypted connections.
Avg Egress Uncompressed Msgs/min	The average number of uncompressed outgoing messages per minute.
Avg Ingress Bytes/min	The average number of incoming bytes per minute.
Avg Ingress Compressed Msgs/min	The average number of compressed incoming message per minute.
Avg Ingress Msgs/min	The average number of incoming messages per minute.
Average Ingress SSL Msgs/min	The average number of incoming messages per minute being received via SSL-encrypted connections.
Avg Ingress Uncompressed Msgs/min	The average number of uncompressed messages per minute.
Current Egress Bytes/sec	The current number of outgoing bytes per second.

Current Egress Compressed Msgs/sec	The current number of outgoing compressed messages per second.
Current Egress Msgs/sec	The current number of outgoing messages per second.
Current Egress SSL Msgs/sec	The current number of outgoing messages per second sent via SSL-encrypted connections.
Current Egress Uncompressed Msgs/sec	The current number of outgoing uncompressed messages per second.
Current Ingress Bytes/sec	The current number of incoming bytes per second.
Current Ingress Compressed Msgs/sec	The current number of incoming compressed messages per second.
Current Ingress Msgs/ sec	The current number of incoming messages per second.
Current Ingress SSL Msgs/sec	The current number of incoming messages per second received via SSL-encrypted connections.
Current Ingress Uncompressed Msgs/sec	The current number of incoming uncompressed messages per second.
Ingress Comp Ratio	The percentage of incoming messages that are compressed.
Egress Comp Ratio	The percentage of outgoing messages that are compressed.
Egress Compressed Bytes	The number of outgoing compressed bytes.
Egress SSL Bytes	The number of outgoing compressed bytes being sent via SSL-encrypted connections.
Egress Uncompressed Bytes	The number of outgoing uncompressed bytes.
Ingress Compressed Bytes	The number of incoming compressed bytes.
Ingress SSL Bytes	The number of incoming bytes via SSL-encrypted connections.
Ingress Uncompressed Bytes	The number of incoming uncompressed bytes.
Total Egress Discards	The total number of outgoing messages that have been discarded by the message router.

Total Egress Discards/sec	The total number of outgoing messages per second that have been discarded by the message router.
Total Ingress Discards	The total number of incoming messages that have been discarded by the message router.
Total Ingress Discards/sec	The total number of incoming messages per second that have been discarded by the message router.
Client Authorization Failures	The number of failed authorization attempts
Client Connect Failures (ACL)	The number of client connection failures caused because the client was not included in the defined access list.
Subscribe Topic Failures	The number of failed attempts at subscribing to topics.
TCP Fast Retrans Sent	The total number of messages that were retransmitted as a result of TCP Fast Retransmission (one or more messages in a sequence of messages that were not received by their intended party that were sent again).
Memory (KB)	The total available memory (in kilobytes) on the message router.
Memory Free (KB)	The total amount of available memory (in kilobytes) on the message router.
Memory Used (KB)	The total amount of memory used (in kilobytes) on the message router.
Memory Used %	The percentage of total available memory that is currently being used.
Swap (KB)	The total available swap (in kilobytes) on the message router.
Swap Free (KB)	The total amount of available swap (in kilobytes) on the message router.
Swap Used (KB)	The total amount of swap used (in kilobytes) on the message router.
Swap Used %	The percentage of total available swap that is currently being used.
Subscription Mem Total (KB)	The total amount of available memory (in kilobytes) that can be used by queue/topic subscriptions.
Subscription Mem Free (KB)	The current amount of available memory (in kilobytes) that can be used by queue/topic subscriptions.
Subscription Mem Used (KB)	The current amount of memory (in kilobytes) being used by queue/topic subscriptions.
Subscription Mem Used %	The percentage of available memory being used by queue/topic subscriptions.
Chassis Product Number	The product number of the chassis in which the router is contained.
Chassis Revision	The revision number of the chassis.
Chassis Serial	The serial number of the chassis.

BIOS Version	The basic input/output system used by the chassis.
CPU-1	The name of the central processing unit (CPU 1) used by the message router.
CPU-2	The name of the central processing unit (CPU 2) used by the message router.
Operational Power Supplies	The number of available power supplies that are operational on the chassis.
Power Redundancy Config	The configuration used by the backup message router.
Max # Bridges	The maximum number of bridges allowed on the message router.
Max # Local Bridges	The maximum number of local bridges allowed on the message router.
Max # Remote Bridges	The maximum number of remote bridges allowed on the message router.
Max # Remote Bridge Subscriptions	The maximum number of remote bridge subscriptions allowed on the message router.
Redundancy Config Status	The status of the redundancy configuration.
Redundancy Status	The status of the redundant message router.
Redundancy Mode	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
Auto-revert	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
Mate Router Name	If redundancy is configured, this field lists the redundant router name (mate router name).
ADB Link Up	This check box is checked if a message router is set up to use guaranteed messaging and an Assured Delivery Blade (ADB) is set up and working correctly.
ADB Hello Up	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
Pair Primary Status	The primary status of the message router and its redundant (failover) mate.
Pair Backup Status	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

When checked, performance data about the message router has not been **Expired**

received within the time specified (in seconds) in the \$solRowExpirationTime field in the conf\rtvapm_solmon.properties file. The **\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete** field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the message router. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file:

Metrics data are considered expired after this number of seconds

collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTime:45 collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete:3600

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 45 seconds, and the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

The date and time the row data was last updated. **Time Stamp**

Message Router Summary

This display shows current and historical performance metrics for a single message router. You can view the total number of clients that are connected, number of incoming flows, current Up Time, and additional information specific to a message router. You can also view alert statuses for the message router and any associated VPNs/Endpoints/Bridges/Clients, total number of Connections/Destinations, Incoming/Outgoing/Pending messages data, and Spool Status data for the message router.

Data Quality Indicators:

[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

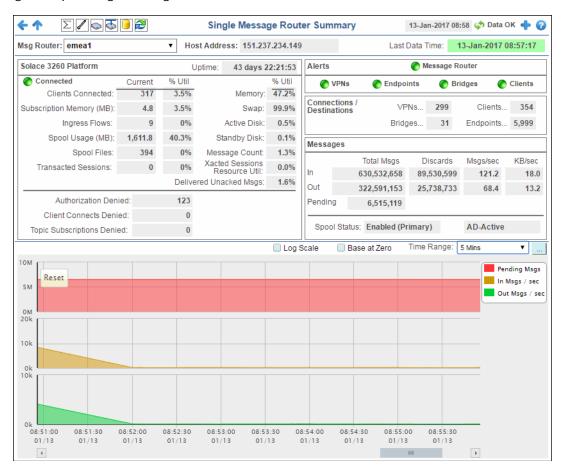
[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

- When the display background color is light red the data is stale.
- The Last Data Time | Last Data Time: 15-Aug-2016 14:34:00 | shows the date and time the selected message router was last updated.

If the Last Data Time background is:

- (Red) the selected message router is offline or expired.
- (Green) the selected message router is connected and receiving data.

This display also includes a trend graph containing the current and historical incoming, outgoing, and pending message data.





Note: The upper icons () also open displays within the **Message Routers** View.

Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Msg Choose the message router for which you want to show data in the display. Router:

Fields and Data:

Host The host address. **Address**

Last Data Time

Last Data Time: 15-Aug-2016 14:34:00

The date and time the selected message router was last updated.

- Red indicates the selected message router is offline or expired.
- Green indicates the selected message router is connected and receiving data.

Platform

Platform Name

The Solace platform name.

Uptime

The amount of time the message router has been up and running.

Connected

The message router state:

- Red indicates that the message router is NOT connected.
- Green indicates that the message router is connected.

Clients Connected The current number of clients connected and the percent utilization of the total number of available clients (current number of clients connected divided by the total number of available clients).

Subscriptio n Memory (MB) The current subscription memory used (in megabytes) and the percent utilization of the total amount of subscription memory available (current amount of subscription memory used divided by the total amount of available subscription memory).

Ingress Flows The current number of incoming flows and the percent utilization of the total number of flows allowed (current number of incoming flows divided by the total number of flows allowed).

Spool Usage (MB) The current spool usage (in megabytes) and the percent utilization of the total amount of available spool usage (current spool usage divided total available spool usage).

Spool Files

The current number of spool files and the percent utilization total number of spool files allowed (current number of spool files divided by the total number of spool files allowed).

Transacted **Sessions**

The current number of transacted sessions and the percent utilization total number of transacted sessions allowed (current number of transacted sessions divided by the total number of transacted sessions allowed).

Memory Used The total percentage of memory used on the message router.

Swap Used

The total percentage of swap used on the message router.

Active Disk Used The amount of active disk space used.

Stndby Disk Used The amount of standby disk space used.

Msg Cnt Util The number of messages.

Xacted Sessions Resource Util The percent resource utilization for transacted sessions, in percent.

Delivered Unacked Msgs

The percentage of delivered messages that have not been acknowledged.

Authorizati on Denied

The number of failed authorization attempts.

Client Connects Denied The number of attempted client connections that have been denied.

Topic Subscriptio ns Denied The number of denied topic subscriptions.

Alerts

Indicates the severity level for the message router and its associated **VPNs**, **Endpoints**, **Bridges**, and **Clients**. Click on the alert indicator to drill down to the "All Message Routers Table" display, "All VPNs Table" display, "All Bridges" display, and "All Clients" display, respectively, to view current alerts for the selected application.

Values are:

One or more alerts exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

One or more alerts exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

No alert thresholds have been exceeded.

Message The current alert status for the message router. **Router**

VPNs The current alert status for the VPNs associated with the message router.

Endpoints The current alert status for the endpoints associated with the message router.

Bridges The current alert status for the bridges associated with the message router.

Clients The current alert status for the clients associated with the message router.

Connections/ Destinations

VPNs The total number of VPNs connected to the message router.

Clients The total number of client connections on the message router.

Bridges The total number of defined VPN bridges on the message router.

Endpoints The total number of endpoints defined on the message router.

Messages

Total Msgs The total number of incoming messages on the message router. In **Total Msgs** The total number of outgoing messages on the message router. Out **Total Msgs** The total number of pending messages on the message router. **Pending** Discards In The total number of incoming messages that were discarded. **Discards Out** The total number of outgoing messages that were discarded. Msgs/sec In The number of incoming messages per second. Msgs/sec The number of outgoing messages per second. Out KB/sec In The number of incoming kilobytes per second. KB/sec out The number of outgoing kilobytes per second. **Spool Status** The status of the message spool on the message router. % Utilization The percentage of the message spool that is currently being used. Active Disk The current message spool usage in megabytes. Usage (MB)

Trend Graphs

Traces the sum of process metrics across all processes in all slices of the selected message router.

Pending Msgs Traces the number of currently pending messages.

In Msgs/ sec Traces the number of incoming messages per second.

Out Msgs/ sec Traces the number of outgoing messages per second.

Log Scale

Select to enable a logarithmic scale. Use **Log Scale** to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Base at Zero Select to use zero (0) as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range Select a time range from the drop down menu varying from **2 Minutes** to **Last 7 Days**, or display **All Data**. To specify a time range, click Calendar | __|.



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

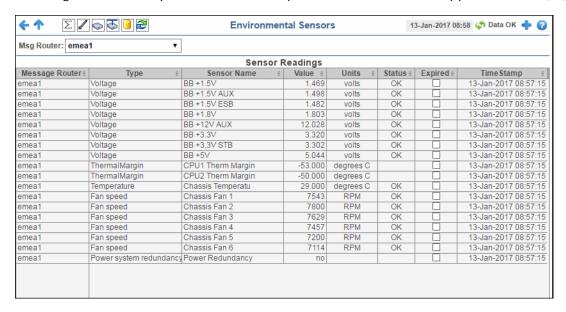
Environmental Sensors

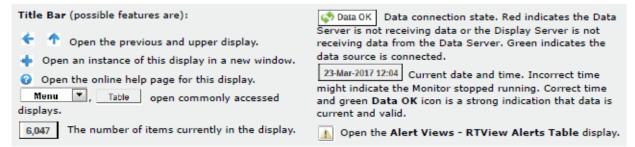
This tabular display contains sensor metrics for one message router. You can see the current sensor readings for all sensors on a particular message router. Use this display to find out the type, name, value, and status of the sensors. This display does not show data for VMRs as it only applies to message routers.

Data Quality Indicators:

[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].





Note: The upper icons (also open displays within the **Message Routers** View.

Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Msg Select the message router for which you want to show data in the display. Router:

Fields and Data:

Message Router	Lists the selected message router.
Туре	Lists the type of sensor.
Sensor Name	Lists the name of the sensor.
Value	Lists the value of the sensor.
Units	Lists the unit of measure for the sensor.
Status	The current status of the sensor

Expired

When checked, performance data about the sensor has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the **\$solRowExpirationTime** field in the **conf\rtvapm_solmon.properties** file. The **\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete** field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the sensor. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the **.properties** file:

 $\mbox{\#}$ Metrics data are considered expired after this number of seconds $\mbox{\#}$

collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTime:45
collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete:3600

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 45 seconds, and the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

Time Stamp

The date and time the row data was last updated.

Message Router Provisioning

This display shows provisioning metrics for a single message router. Use this to see the host, platform, chassis, memory, redundancy and fabric data for a specific message router.

Data Quality Indicators:

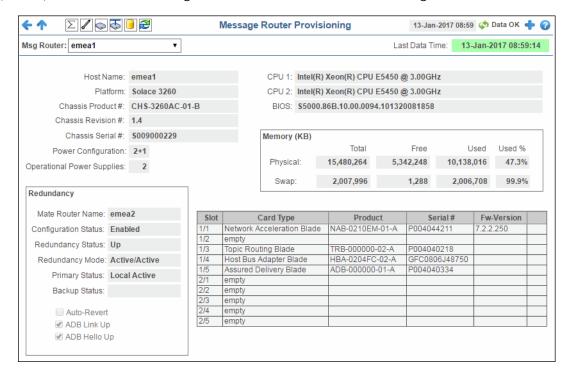
[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

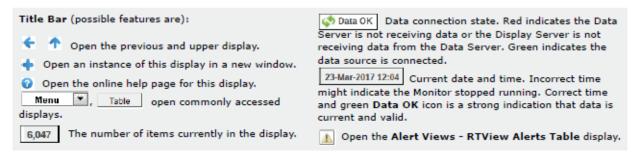
[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

- When the display background color is light red the data is stale.
- The **Last Data Time** | Last Data Time: 15-Aug-2016 14:34:00 | shows the date and time the selected message router was last updated.

If the Last Data Time background is:

- (Red) the selected message router is offline or expired.
- (Green) the selected message router is connected and receiving data.





Note: The upper icons (also open displays within the Message Routers View.

Filter Bv:

The display might include these filtering options:

Select the message router for which you want to show data in the display. Msg Router:

Fields and Data:

Last Data		
	Last Data Time:	15-Aug-2016 14:34:00
Time	Last Data Tille.	13-Aug-2010 14.54.00

The date and time the selected message router was last updated.

Red indicates the selected message router is offline or expired.

Green indicates the selected message router is connected and receiving data

The name of the host. **Host Name**

Platform The platform on which the message router is running.

Chassis Product # The product number of the chassis in which the router is contained.

Chassis Revision # The revision number of the chassis.

Chassis Serial

The serial number of the chassis.

Power Configuration The power configuration used by the chassis.

Operational Power Supplies

The number of available power supplies that are operational on the chassis.

The name of the central processing unit (CPU 1) used by the message router. CPU 1

The name of the central processing unit (CPU 2) used by the message router. CPU₂

The basic input/output system used by the chassis. BIOS

Memory (KB)

Physical Lists the **Total** amount, the **Free** amount, the **Used** amount,

and the **Used** % of physical memory.

Lists the Total amount, the Free amount, the Used amount, Swap

and the **Used** % of swap memory.

Redundancy

These fields describe a fault tolerant pair of message routers.

Mate Router If redundancy is configured, this field lists the redundant router name (mate router name). Name **Configuratio** The status of the configuration for the backup message router. n Status **Redundancy** The status of the redundant message router. **Status Redundancy** Refer to Solace documentation for more information. Mode Primary The status of the primary message router. **Status** Refer to Solace documentation for more information. Backup Status **Auto-Revert** Refer to Solace documentation for more information. ADB Link Up This check box is checked if a message router is set up to use guaranteed messaging and an Assured Delivery Blade (ADB) is set up and working correctly. Refer to Solace documentation for more information. **ADB Hello** Up Slot Displays the slot number on the network switch.

Fabric

Slot Displays the slot number on the network switch.

Card Type The type of card connected to the particular slot.

Product The product associated with the particular slot.

Serial # The serial number of the product.

Fw-Version The firmware version of the product.

Interface Summary

This display lists all network interfaces on a selected message router, the status of each network interface, as well as their throughput per second (bytes in/out and packets in/out).

Each row in the table is a different network interface. Click one to trace its current and historical performance data in the trend graph (bytes in/out and packets in/out per second).

Data Quality Indicators:

[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

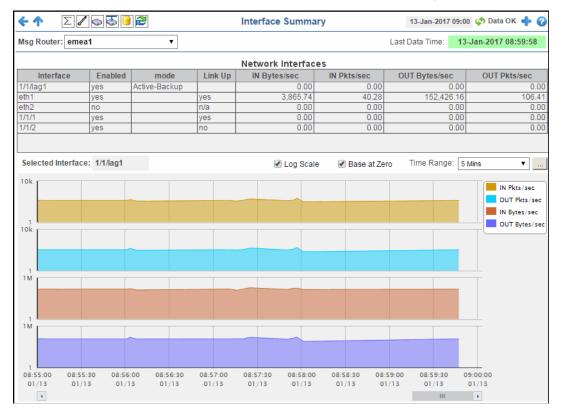
[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

- When the display background color is light red
 the data for the selected network interface is stale.
- The **Last Data Time** Last Data Time: 15-Aug-2016 14:34:00 shows the date and time the selected network interface was last updated.

If the Last Data Time background is:

(Red) the selected network interface is offline or expired.







Note: The upper icons (also open displays within the **Message Routers** View.

Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Message Select the message router for which you want to show data in the display. **Router:**

Fields and Data:



Enabled Displays whether or not the network interface is enabled.

mode Describes how the interface is configured to support networking operations.

Link Up Indicates whether the interface is electrically signaling on the transmission

medium.

IN Bytes/ sec The number of bytes per second contained in incoming messages.

IN Pkts/sec The number of incoming packets per second.

OUT Bytes/ The number of bytes

sec

The number of bytes per second contained in the outgoing messages.

OUT Pkts/ sec The number of outgoing packets per second.

Trend Graphs

Traces the sum of process metrics across all processes in all slices of the selected message router.

IN Pkts/ Traces the number of incoming packets per second. sec

OUT Pkts/ Traces the number of outgoing packets per second. sec

IN Bytes/ Traces the number of bytes per second contained in the incoming messages. sec

OUT Bytes/ Traces the number of bytes per second in the outgoing messages. **sec**

Select to enable a logarithmic scale. Use **Log Scale** to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Base at Select to use zero (

Select to use zero (0) as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar ___ and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

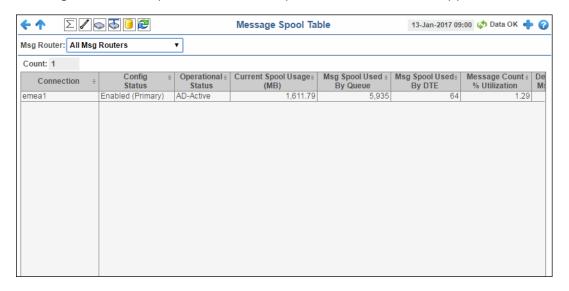
Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

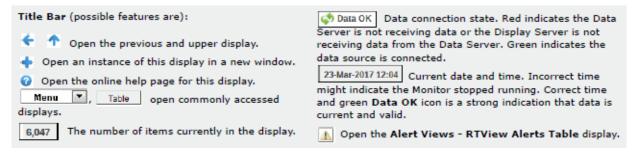
Message Spool Table

This display shows operational status and message spool metrics (if spooling is enabled on the message router) for a selected message router. Refer to Solace documentation for details about data in this display.

Data Quality Indicators:

- [?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].
- [X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].





Note: The upper icons (also open displays within the **Message Routers** View.

Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Msg Router: Select the message router for which you want to show data in the display.

Fields and Data:

Count Lists the total number of message routers that are using spooling in the table.

Connection The name of the message router.

Config Status The status of the connection's configuration.

Operational Status The operational status of the spool on the message router.

Current Spool Usage (MB)	The current amount of spool used in megabytes on the message router (calculated by summing spool used for each endpoint).
Msg Spool Used By Queue	The amount of spool used by the queue.
Msg Spool Used By DTE	The amount of spool used by DTE.
Message Count % Utilization	The percentage of total messages that use the message spool.
Delivered UnAcked Msgs % Utilization	The percentage of messages delivered via the spool that have not been acknowledged.
Ingress Flow Count	The current incoming flow count.
Ingress Flows Allowed	The total number of incoming flows allowed.
Queue/Topic Subscriptions Used	The number of queue/topic subscriptions used.
Max Queue/ Topic Subscriptions	The maximum number of queue/topic subscriptions available.
Sequenced Topics Used	The number of sequenced topics used.
Max Sequenced Topics	The maximum number of sequenced topics available.
Spool Files Used	The number of spool files used.
Spool Files Available	The maximum number of spool files available.
Spool Files % Utilization	The percentage of available spool files that have been used.
Active Disk Partition % Usage	The percentage of available active disk partition that has been used.
Standby Disk Partition % Usage	The percentage of available standby disk partition that has been used.
Disk Usage Current (MB)	The current amount of spool disk usage in megabytes.
Disk Usage Max (MB)	The maximum amount of available spool disk usage in megabytes.
Transacted Sessions Used	The current number of transacted sessions.
Transacted Sessions Max	The maximum number of transacted sessions allowed.

Transacted		
Se	ssion Count	
%	Utilization	

The percentage of allowable transacted sessions that have been used.

Transacted Session Resource % Utilization

The percentage of allowable transacted session resources that have been used.

Expired

When checked, performance data about the message router has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the

\$solRowExpirationTime field in the conf\rtvapm_solmon.properties file. The \$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the message router. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file:

 $\mbox{\#}$ Metrics data are considered expired after this number of seconds $\mbox{\#}$

collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTime:45
collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete:3600

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 45 seconds, and the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

Message Router VPN Activity

This display shows VPN activity metrics for a single message router. Choose a message router to see the number of client connections and the average in/out bytes per minute for each connected client. Use this display to compare metrics across VPNs.

Data Quality Indicators:

[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

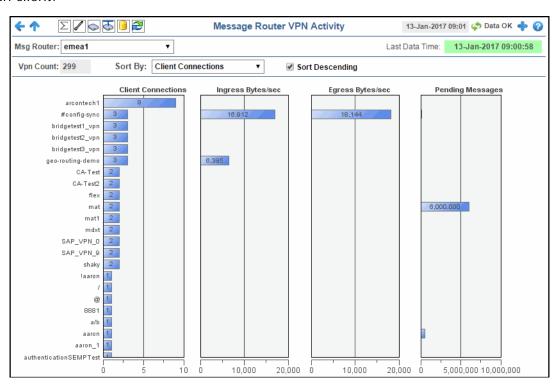
[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

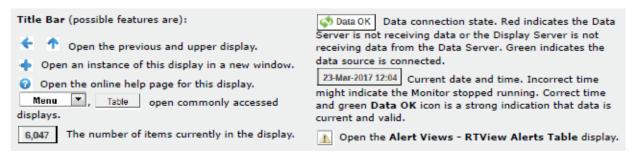
- When the display background color is light red the data is stale.
- The **Last Data Time** | Last Data Time: 15-Aug-2016 14:34:00 | shows the date and time the selected message router was last updated.

If the Last Data Time background is:

- (Red) the selected message router is offline or expired.
- (Green) the selected message router is connected and receiving data.

Each column in the Average Ingress Bytes per Minute and Average Egress Bytes per Minute graphs refers to the same column in the Client graph. For example, the first column in the Average Ingress Bytes per Minute and Average Egress Bytes per Minute graphs refers to the first column in the Clients graph. You can hover over each of the graphs to view the exact number of connections and the average number of incoming and outgoing bytes for each client.





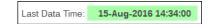
Note: The upper icons (also open displays within the **Message Routers** View.

Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Msq Router: Select the message router for which you want to show data in the display.

Last Data Time



The date and time the selected message router was last updated.

Red indicates the selected message router is offline or expired.

Green indicates the selected message router is connected and receiving data.

Fields and Data:

Clients Lists the clients and the number of connections for each client for the selected

message router. Hovering over each client in the graph displays the exact

number of connections for the clients.

Average Ingress Bytes per Minute Displays the average number of incoming bytes per minute for each of the clients in the message router. Hovering over each column in this graph provides the exact number of incoming bytes per minute for the associated

client.

Average Egress Bytes per Minute Displays the average number of outgoing bytes per minute for each of the clients in the message router. Hovering over each column in this graph provides the exact number of outgoing bytes per minute for the associated

client

Neighbors

These displays provide detailed data and statuses for CSPF neighbor message routers. Check trends on network traffic among CSPF neighbors. Displays in this View are:

- "CSPF Neighbors" on page 76: View metrics for Solace neighbor message routers that use the Content Shortest Path First (CSPF) routing protocol to determine the shortest path in which to send messages from one message router to another message router in the Solace network.
- "Neighbor Summary" on page 78: View detailed performance metrics for a single Solace neighbor message router that uses the CSPF routing protocol.

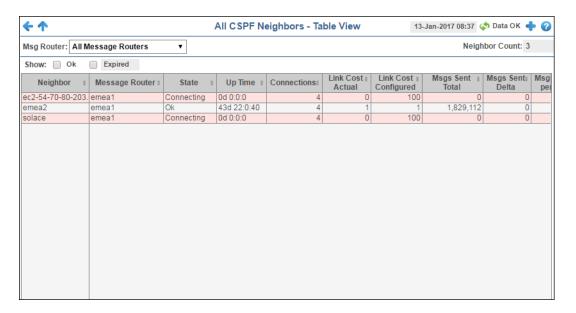
CSPF Neighbors

This tabular display shows Content Shortest Path First (CSPF) "neighbor" metrics for a selected message router. View metrics for a Solace neighbor message router that uses the CSPF routing protocol to determine the least cost path in which to send messages from one message router to another message router in the Solace network.

Data Quality Indicators:

[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Choose a message router or All Message Routers to show data for in the Msg Router:

display.

Fields and Data:

The number of neighbor message routers connected to the selected Msg Neighbor Count:

Router.

Show: OK

Select to *only* show neighbor message routers that are connected (**State** is **OK**). By default, this option is not selected (all

neighbor message routers are shown.

Select to show both expired and non-expired neighbor message **Expired**

routers. By default, this option is not selected (only non-expired

neighbor message routers are shown).

Table:

Each table role is a different neighbor message router.

Neighbor The name of the neighbor message router.

The name of the message router. Message Router

State The current state of the message router.

Up Time The amount of time the message router has been up and running.

Connections The number of connections.

Link Cost Actual Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Link Cost Configured Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Data Port Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Expired When checked, performance data about the message router has not been

received within the time specified (in seconds) in the \$solRowExpirationTime

field in the conf\rtvapm_solmon.properties file. The

\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the message router. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file:

Metrics data are considered expired after this number of seconds

collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTime:45

collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete:3600

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 45 seconds, and the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

Timestamp The date and time the row data was last updated.

Neighbor Summary

View neighbor message router current configuration details and message throughput rates.

Select a message router and a neighbor message router from the drop down menus. Check message throughput rates to the neighbor message router, as well as neighbor **Up Time**, **State**, **Data Port**, number of connections and link costs.

Data Quality Indicators:

[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

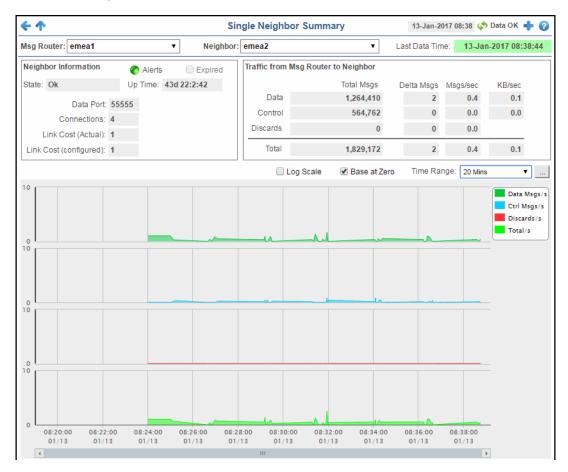
[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

- When the display background color is light red the data is stale.
- The Last Data Time | Last Data Time: 15-Aug-2016 14:34:00 | shows the date and time the neighbor message router was last updated.

If the Last Data Time background is:

- (Red) the neighbor message router is offline or expired.
- (Green) the neighbor message router is connected and receiving data.

The trend graph traces the current and historical message throughput (Data, Control, Discards and Total).





Note: The upper icons () also open displays within the Message Routers View.

Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Choose the message router for which you want to show data in the display. Msg Router:

Choose the neighbor message router for which you want to show data in the Neighbor:

display.

Last Data Time

Last Data Time: 15-Aug-2016 14:34:00

The date and time the selected message router was last updated.

- Red indicates the selected message router is offline or expired.
- Green indicates the selected message router is connected and receiving data.

Neighbor Information

Alerts

Indicates the severity level for the neighbor message router and its associated VPNs, Endpoints, Bridges, and Clients. Click on the alert indicator to drill down to the "All Message Routers Table" display, "All VPNs Table" display, "All Bridges" display, and "All Clients" display, respectively, to view current alerts for the selected application.

Values are:

- One or more alerts exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.
- One or more alerts exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.
- No alert thresholds have been exceeded.

Expired

When checked, performance data about the message router has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the **\$solRowExpirationTime** field in the **conf\rtvapm_solmon.properties** file. The

\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the message router. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file:

 $\ensuremath{\sharp}$ Metrics data are considered expired after this number of seconds .

#

collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTime:45
collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete:3600

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 45 seconds, and the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

State The current state of the neighbor message router.

Up Time The amount of time the neighbor message router has been up and

running.

Data Port Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Connections The number of connections on the neighbor message router.

Link Cost (Actual) Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Link Cost (configured)

Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Traffic from Message Router to Neighbor

Data Total Msgs The total number of messages sent from the selected Msg

Router to the selected Neighbor message router since

the message router was last started.

Delta Msgs The total number of messages sent from the selected **Msg**

Router to the selected Neighbor message router since

the last data update.

Msgs/sec The number of messages sent, per second, from the

selected Msg Router to the selected Neighbor message

router.

	KB/sec	The amount of messages sent, in kilobytes, from the selected Msg Router to the selected Neighbor message router.
Control	Total Msgs	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
	Delta Msgs	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
	Msgs/sec	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
	KB/sec	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
Discards	Total Msgs	The total number of discarded messages sent from the selected Msg Router to the selected Neighbor message router since the message router was last started.
	Delta Msgs	The total number of discarded messages sent from the selected Msg Router to the selected Neighbor message router since the last data update.
	Msgs/sec	The number of discarded messages sent, per second, from the selected Msg Router to the selected Neighbor message router.
	KB/sec	The amount of discarded messages sent, in kilobytes, from the selected Msg Router to the selected Neighbor message router.
Total	Total Msgs	The sum total of messages sent from the selected Msg Router to the selected Neighbor message router since the message router was last started.
	Delta Msgs	The sum total of messages sent from the selected Msg Router to the selected Neighbor message router since the last data update.
	Msgs/sec	The sum total of messages sent, per second, from the selected Msg Router to the selected Neighbor message router.
	KB/sec	The sum total of messages sent, in kilobytes, from the selected Msg Router to the selected Neighbor message router.

Trend GraphsTraces the rates of messages sent from the selected **Msg Router** to the selected **Neighbor** message router.

Data Msgs	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
Ctrl Msgs/sec	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
Discards/ sec	Traces the number of discarded messages sent, per second, from the selected Msg Router to the selected Neighbor message router.
Total	Traces the sum total of messages sent from the selected Msg Router to the selected Neighbor message router since the message router was last started.
Log Scale	Select to enable a logarithmic scale. Use Log Scale to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. Log Scale makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Base at Zero

Select to use zero (0) as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: **MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM**. For example, **Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM**.

Use the navigation arrows to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

VPNs

You can view data for all VPNs configured on a specific message router in heatmap, table, or grid formats, or you can view data for a single VPN. Displays in this View are:

- "All VPNs Heatmap" on page 82: A color-coded heatmap view of the current status of all VPNs configured on a specific message router.
- "All VPNs Table" on page 86: A tabular view of all available data for all VPNs configured on a specific router.
- "Top VPNs Grid" on page 91: Lists VPNs configured on a specific message router, in ascending or descending order, based on a selected metric.
- "Single VPN Summary" on page 92: Current and historical metrics for a single VPN.

All VPNs Heatmap

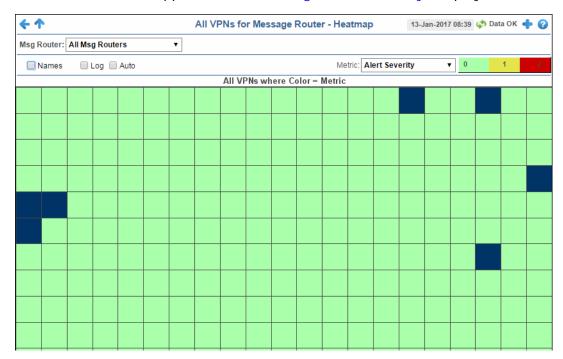
View the status of all VPNs configured on a specific message router in a heatmap format, which allows you to quickly identify VPNs with critical alerts. Each rectangle in the heatmap represents a VPN. The rectangle color indicates the alert state for each VPN.

Data Quality Indicators:

[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

Select a message router from the **Msg Router** drop-down menu and select a metric from the **Metric** drop-down menu. Use the **Names** check-box ☑ to include or exclude labels in the heatmap. By default, this display shows **Alert Severity**, but you can mouse over a rectangle to see additional metrics. Drill-down and investigate by clicking a rectangle in the heatmap to view details for the selected application in the "Single VPN Summary" display.





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Msg Router Choose the message router for which you want to view data in the display.

Fields and Data:

Names Check the Names check box to include labels for each heatmap rectangle.

Log

Select to enable a logarithmic scale. Use **Log Scale** to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Auto

Select to enable auto-scaling. When auto-scaling is activated, the color gradient bar's maximum range displays the highest value.

Note: Some metrics auto-scale automatically, even when Auto is not selected.

Metric

Choose a metric to view in the display.

Alert Severity

Visually displays the level at which the VPN has or has not exceeded its alarm level threshold. Values range from 0 - 2, as indicated in the color gradient bar, where 2 is the highest Alert Severity:

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

 Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Alert Count

The total number of critical and warning alerts. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of alerts in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average alert count.

Connections

The total number of connections. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **SolVpnConnectionCountHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Subscription

The total number of subscriptions. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **SolVpnSubscriptionCountHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Msgs Spooled

The total number of spooled messages. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **SolAppliancePendingMsgsHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Total Msgs Rcvd

The total number of received messages. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of messages received in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count.

The Auto flag does not impact this metric.

Total Msgs Sent

The total number of sent messages. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of messages sent in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count.

The **Auto** flag does not impact this metric.

Total Msgs/ sec Rcvd

The number of messages received per second. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **SolVpnInboundMsgRateHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Total Msgs/ sec Sent

The number of messages sent per second. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **SolVpnOutboundMsgRateHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Total Bytes/ sec Rcvd

The number of bytes contained in messages received per second. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **SolVpnI nboundByteRateHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Total Bytes/ sec Sent

The number of bytes contained in direct messages sent per second. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **SolMsgRouterOutboundByteRateHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Direct Msgs/ sec Rcvd

The number of direct messages received per second. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the average number of direct messages received per second in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count.

The Auto flag does not impact this metric.

Direct Msgs/ sec Sent

The number of direct messages sent per second in the heatmap rectangle. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the average number of direct messages sent per second in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count.

The Auto flag does not impact this metric.

Total Inbound Discards The total number of discarded inbound messages in the heatmap rectangle. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of discarded inbound messages in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count.

The Auto flag does not impact this metric.

Total Outbound Discards The total number of discarded outbound messages in the heatmap rectangle. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of discarded outbound messages in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count.

The **Auto** flag does not impact this metric.

Inbound Discard Rate

The number of discarded inbound messages per second in the heatmap rectangle. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **SolVpnInboundDiscardRateHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Outbound Discard Rate

The number of discarded outbound messages per second in the heatmap rectangle. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **SolVpnOutboundDiscardRateHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

All VPNs Table

View data shown in the "All VPNs Heatmap" display, as well as additional details, in a tabular format. Use this display to view all available data for each VPN associated with a specific message router.

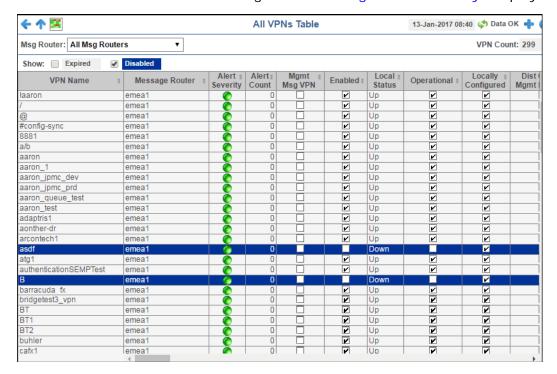
Each table row is a different VPN. Choose a message router from the **Msg Router** drop-down menu to view a list of all associated VPNs. Click a column header to sort column data in numerical or alphabetical order.

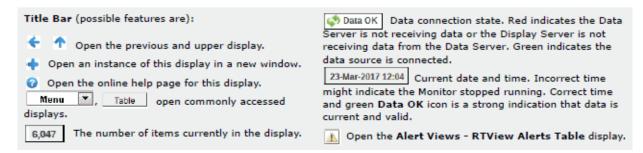
Data Quality Indicators:

[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

Double-click a row to drill-down and investigate in the "Single VPN Summary" display.





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Msg Router: Choose the message router for which you want view data in the display.

Fields and Data:

VPN Count: The total number of VPNs (rows) in the table.

Show: Expired Select to include expired VPNs in the display and in the total VPN Count. An endpoint is expired when data has not been received

for the time specified.

Disabled Select to include down VPNs in the display and in the total **VPN Count**. An endpoint is down when data has not been received for

the time specified.

Blue indicates that the VPN is **Disabled**.

Table:

Column values describe the message router and its associated VPN.

- Gray indicates that the VPN is Expired.
- Blue indicates that the VPN is Disabled.

VPN Name	The name of the VPN.
VI IN INGILIC	The manne of the Title

Message Router	The name	of the	message	router.
----------------	----------	--------	---------	---------

Alert Severity	The maximum level of alerts in the color gradient	the row. Values range from 0 - 2 , as indicated bar, where 2 is the highest Alert Severity:
	<u> </u>	

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Alert Count The total number of active alerts for the AppNode.

Is Mgmt Msg When checked, the VPN is used by the message router for management purposes.

Enabled When checked, the VPN was enabled via the command line interface or via SolAdmin.

Local Status Displays the status of the VPN.

Operational When checked, this status indicates that the VPN is enabled and is operating

normally.

Locally ConfiguredWhen checked, this status indicates that the VPN was configured locally using SolAdmin or the command line interface.

Dist Cache Indicates whether the distributed ca

Indicates whether the distributed cache management has been enabled.

ExportSubscriptions
When checked, the export subscriptions policy allows subscriptions added locally to Message VPN to be advertised to the other message routers in the network.

Pending The Messages

The current number of pending messages in the VPN.

Connections The total number of message routers connected to the VPN.

Total Unique Subscriptions

Mgmt Enabled

The total number of unique subscriptions to the VPN.

Total Client Messages Rcvd The total number of messages received from clients connected to the VPN.

Total Client Messages Sent The total number of messages sent to clients connected to the VPN.

Total Client Bytes Rcvd The total number of bytes contained in messages received from clients connected to the VPN.

Total Client Bytes Sent The total number of bytes contained in messages sent to clients connected to the VPN.

Total Client Msgs/sec Rcvd The total number of messages received per second from clients connected to the VPN.

Total Client Msgs /sec Sent The total number of messages sent per second to clients connected to the VPN.

Total Client	The total number of bytes contained in messages received per second from
Bytes/sec Rcvd	clients connected to the VPN.
Total Client Bytes/sec Sent	The total number of bytes contained in messages sent per second to clients connected to the VPN.
Client Direct Msgs Rcvd	The total number of direct messages received from clients connected to the VPN.
Client Direct Msgs Sent	The total number of direct messages sent to clients connected to the VPN.
Client Direct Bytes Rcvd	The total number of bytes contained in direct messages received from clients connected to the VPN.
Client Direct Bytes Sent	The total number of bytes contained in direct messages sent to clients connected to the VPN.
Client Direct Msgs/sec Rcvd	The total number of direct messages received per second from clients connected to the VPN.
Client Direct Msgs/sec Sent	The total number of direct messages sent per second to clients connected to the VPN.
Client Direct Bytes/sec Rcvd	The total number of bytes contained in the direct messages received per second from clients connected to the VPN.
Client Direct Bytes/sec Sent	The total number of bytes contained in the direct messages sent per second to clients connected to the VPN.
Client NonPersistent Msgs Rcvd	The total number of non-persistent messages received from clients connected to the VPN.
Client NonPersistent Msgs Sent	The total number of non-persistent messages sent to clients connected to the VPN.
Client NonPersistent Bytes Rcvd	The total number of bytes contained in the non-persistent messages received from clients connected to the VPN.
Client NonPersistent Bytes Sent	The total number of bytes contained in the non-persistent messages sent per second to clients connected to the VPN.
Client NonPersistant Msgs/sec Rcvd	The total number of non-persistent messages received per second from clients connected to the VPN.
Client NonPersistent Msgs/sec Sent	The total number of non-persistent messages sent per second to clients connected to the VPN.
Client NonPersistant Bytes/sec Rcvd	The total number of bytes contained in the non-persistent messages received per second from clients connected to the VPN.
Client NonPersistent Bytes/sec Sent	The total number of bytes contained in the non-persistent messages sent per second to clients connected to the VPN.
Client Persistent Msgs Rcvd	The total number of persistent messages received from clients connected to the VPN.

Client	
Persistent	Msgs
Sent	•

The total number of persistent messages sent to clients connected to the VPN.

Client Persistent Bytes Rcvd

The total number of bytes contained in persistent messages received from clients connected to the VPN.

Client Persistent Bytes Sent

The total number of bytes contained in persistent messages sent to clients connected to the VPN.

Client Persistent Msgs/sec Rcvd

The total number of persistent messages received per second from clients connected to the VPN.

Client Persistent Msgs/sec Sent

The total number of persistent messages sent per second to clients connected to the VPN.

Client Persistent Bytes/sec Rcvd

The total number of bytes contained in the persistent messages received per second from clients connected to the VPN.

Client Persistent Bytes/sec Sent

The total number of bytes contained in the persistent messages sent per second to clients connected to the VPN.

Total In Discards

The total number of discarded incoming messages.

Total In Discards/sec

The number of discarded incoming messages per second.

Total Out Discards

The total number of discarded outgoing messages.

Total Out Discards/sec

The number of discarded outgoing messages per second.

Max Spool Usage (MB)

The maximum amount of disk storage (in megabytes) that can be consumed by all spooled message on the VPN.

Authentication Type

The defined authentication type on the VPN.

Expired

When checked, performance data about the VPN has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the \$solRowExpirationTime field in the

conf\rtvapm_solmon.properties file. The \$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the VPN. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file:

 $\ensuremath{\mathtt{\#}}$ Metrics data are considered expired after this number of seconds $\ensuremath{\mathtt{\#}}$

collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTime:45
collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete:3600

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 45 seconds, and the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

Time Stamp

The date and time the row data was last updated.

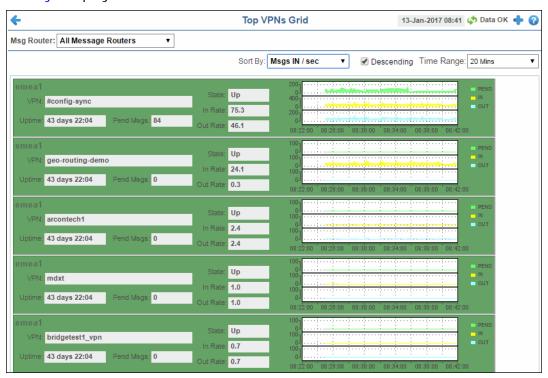
Top VPNs Grid

View the VPNs in ascending or descending order based on the number of pending messages, the number of incoming messages per second, or the number of outgoing messages per second.

Data Quality Indicators:

- [?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].
- [X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

Drill-down and investigate by clicking a row to view details for the selected VPN in the "Single VPN Summary" display.





Filter By/Sort By:

The display includes these filtering/sorting options:

Msg Router: Choose the message router for which you want view data in the display.

Sort By: Select how you want to sort the data. You can select from **Pending Msgs**, **Msgs**

IN/sec, and Msgs OUT/sec.

Select this check box to view the data in descending order based on the option Descending:

selected in the **Sort By** drop down list. For example, select **Pending Msgs** in the **Sort By** drop down and select this toggle to view the VPNs (for the selected message router) with the most pending messages at the top of the display.

Deselect this toggle to view the data in ascending order (for example, VPNs with

the least pending messages at the top of the display).

Select the length of time for which you want to view past data in the trend Time Range:

graphs. You can select from the last 2 Mins up to the last 7 Days, or you can

view **All Data**.

Fields and Data:

Out Rate

VPN Displays the name of the VPN.

Displays the length of time the VPN has been up and running. **Uptime**

Displays the number of pending messages for the VPN. **Pend Msgs**

State Displays the current status of the VPN.

Displays the current Incoming Message Rate (per second) for the VPN. In Rate Displays the current Outgoing Message Rate (per second) for the VPN.

Trend Graph

Displays, in graph form, the Pending Messages, In Message Rate/sec, and Out Message Rate/sec based on the selected **Time Range**. For example, if **20 Mins** was selected in the **Time Range** drop down, the graph displays the total pending messages **(Pend)**, the incoming message rates **(IN)**, and the outgoing message

rates (**OUT**) over the last 20 minutes.

Single VPN Summary

View alert, connection/destination, incoming message, outgoing message, and pending message information for a VPN.

Data Quality Indicators:

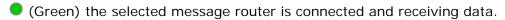
[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

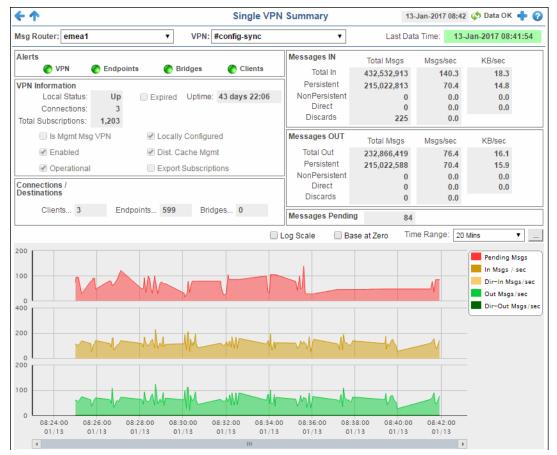
[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

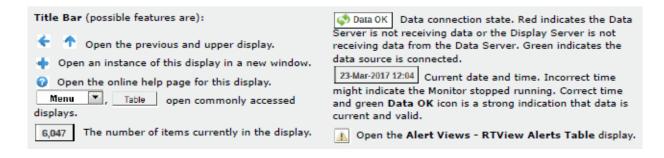
- When the display background color is light red the data is stale.
- The Last Data Time Last Data Time: 15-Aug-2016 14:34:00 shows the date and time the selected message router was last updated.

If the Last Data Time background is:

(Red) the selected message router is offline or expired.







Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Msg Router: Choose the message router for which you want to view data.

VPN Choose the VPN associated with the selected message router for which you want

to view data.

Last Data Time



The date and time the selected message router was last updated.

- Red indicates the selected message router is offline or expired.
- Green indicates the selected message router is connected and receiving data.

Fields and Data:

Alerts

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

VPN The current alert status for the VPN.

Endpoints The current alert status for the endpoints associated with the

Bridges The current alert status for the bridges associated with the

Clients The current alert status for the clients associated with the VPN.

VPN Information

Local Status The current status of the VPN.

Connections The total number of connections for the VPN.

Total Subscriptions

Locally

Configured

The total number of subscriptions to the VPN.

When checked, performance data about the VPN has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the **Expired**

\$solRowExpirationTime field in the

conf\rtvapm_solmon.properties file. The

\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the VPN. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file:

Metrics data are considered expired after this number of seconds

collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTime:45 collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelet e:3600

In the example above, the Expired check box would be checked after 45 seconds, and the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

Uptime If the VPN's Local Status is Up, this field displays the length of

time that the VPN has been up and running.

Is Mgmt Msg Displays whether or not the VPN is used by the message router

for management purposes.

When checked, the VPN was enabled via the command line **Enabled**

interface or SolAdmin.

Operational When checked, this status indicates that the VPN has been

enabled and is operating normally.

When checked, the VPN was configured locally using the command line interface or SolAdmin. If unchecked, the VPN received configuration instructions from another message

router.

Dist. Cache Indicates whether the distributed cache management has been Mgmt

enabled.

When checked, the export subscriptions policy allows Export Subscriptions

subscriptions added locally to the Message VPN to be advertised to the other message routers in the network.

Connections/ Destinations

Clients The total number of connected clients.

Endpoints The total number of endpoints.

Bridges The total number of bridges connected to the VPN.

Messages IN

Total In Displays the total incoming messages (Total Msgs), the total

incoming message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total incoming

kilobytes per second (KB/sec).

Persistent Displays the total number of incoming persistent messages

(Total Msgs), the incoming persistent message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total incoming kilobytes per second (KB/sec) for

the persistent messages.

Displays the total number of incoming non-persistent messages NonPersisten

(Total Msgs), the incoming non-persistent message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total incoming kilobytes per second (KB/

sec) for the non-persistent messages.

Direct Displays the total number of incoming direct messages (Total

Msgs), the incoming direct message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total incoming kilobytes per second (KB/sec) for the direct

messages.

Discards Displays the total number of incoming messages (**Total Msgs**)

that were discarded, the incoming message rate (Msgs/sec) for the discarded messages, and the total kilobytes per second

(KB/sec) of discarded incoming messages.

Messages OUT

Displays the total outgoing messages (Total Msgs), the total Total In

outgoing message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total outgoing

kilobytes per second (KB/sec).

Persistent Displays the total number of outgoing persistent messages

(**Total Msgs**), the outgoing persistent message rate (**Msgs/sec**), and the total outgoing kilobytes per second (**KB/sec**) for

the persistent messages.

Displays the total number of outgoing non-persistent messages NonPersisten

(Total Msgs), the outgoing non-persistent message rate

(Msgs/sec), and the total outgoing kilobytes per second (KB/

sec) for the non-persistent messages.

Direct Displays the total number of outgoing direct messages (Total

Msgs), the outgoing direct message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total outgoing kilobytes per second (KB/sec) for the direct

messages.

Discards Displays the total number of outgoing messages (**Total Msgs**)

that were discarded, the outgoing message rate (Msgs/sec)

for the discarded messages, and the total kilobytes per second

(KB/sec) of discarded outgoing messages.

Messages Pending

The total number of pending messages for the VPN.

Trend Graphs

Traces the sum of process metrics for the VPN associated with the selected message router.

- Pending Msgs: The number of pending messages for the VPN.
- In Msgs/sec: The rate of incoming messages (per second) into the VPN.
- Dir-In Msgs/sec: The rate of direct incoming messages (per second) into the VPN.
- Out Msgs/sec: The rate of outgoing messages (per second) from the VPN.
- Dir-Our Msgs/sec: The rate of direct outgoing messages (per second) from the VPN.

Log Scale

Select to enable a logarithmic scale. Use **Log Scale** to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Base at Zero

Select to use zero (0) as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range

Select a time range from the drop down menu varying from **2 Minutes** to **Last 7 Days**, or display **All Data**. To specify a time range, click Calendar



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

Clients

These displays allow you to view the current and historical metrics for clients configured on a VPN. Displays in this View are:

- "All Clients" on page 96: A tabular view of data for all clients configured on a VPN.
- "Single Client Summary" on page 103: Current and historical metrics for a single client configured on a VPN.

All Clients

This display allows you to view data for all clients configured on a VPN. Each table row is a different VPN client connection.

This display is populated by two caches, SolClientsStats and SolClients. SolClientsStats provides most of the data. SolClients provides the static data. If the SolClients cache encounters an issue the static fields in this display are blank.

Data Quality Indicators:

[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

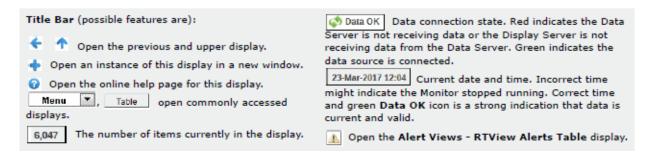
Gray indicates that the client connection is Expired.

Blue indicates that it is a processes that runs on the message router under the Solace OS.

Select the **Show: Expired** check box to include clients in the table that are marked as expired due to lack of response to message router polls for the client status. Select the **Internal** check box to include processes that run on the message router under the Solace OS.

Double-click a row to drill-down and investigate in the "Single Client Summary" display.





Filter Bv:

The display includes these filtering options:

Msg Router: Choose the message router for which you want to view data.

VPN: Select the VPN associated with the message router for which you want to view

data.

Fields and Data:

Client Count The number of VPN client connections listed in the display.

Show: Expired Select to include VPN client connections that are not currently

active in the display and in the total **Client Count**. A client connection is expired when data has not been received for the

time specified.

Internal

Select to include processes that run on the message router under the Solace OS.

Gray indicates that the client connection is Expired.

Blue indicates that it is a processes that runs on the message router under the Solace OS.

Column values describe the message router and its associated VPN.

Gray indicates that the client connection is Expired.

Blue indicates that client connection is a processes that runs on the message router under the Solace OS.

The name of the client. Client Name

Message Router

Lists the name of the selected message router.

Lists the name of the selected VPN. VPN

Alert Severity

The maximum level of alerts in the row. Values range from **0** - **2**, as indicated in the color gradient bar, where **2** is the highest Alert Severity: Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL

threshold.

Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL

threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Total number of alerts for the client. **Alert Count**

Lists the type of alert. Type

Uptime Lists the amount of time the client has been up and running.

Client ID Lists the client ID.

Client UserName Lists the user name for the client.

Client Address The IP Address of the client.

The client profile that is assigned to the client. **Profile**

ACL Profile The access control list profile to which the client is assigned.

Lists a description of the client. Description

Lists the platform of the client. **Platform**

Software Version

The version of the platform.

Slow Subscriber This check box will be checked if the client consistently fails to consume their messages at the offered rate (which causes their egress queues to fill up).

Total Flows

Out

The total number of outbound message flows for the client.

Total Flows In The total number of inbound message flows for the client.

Bind Requests The number of bind requests made by the client.

The number of subscribers connected to the client.

Subscriptions

Add Sub Msgs Rcvd	The number of Add Subscription messages received.
Add Sub Msgs Sent	The number of Add Subscription Messages sent.
Already Exists Msgs Sent	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
Assured Ctrl Msgs Rcvd	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
Assured Ctrl Msgs Sent	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
Total Client Msgs Rcvd	The total number of messages received by the client.
Total Client Msgs Sent	The total number of messages sent by the client.
Total Client Bytes Rcvd	The total number of bytes contained within the messages received by the client.
Total Client Bytes Sent	The total number of bytes contained within the messages sent by the client.
Total Client Msgs Rcvd/ sec	The total number of messages received per second by the client.
Total Client Msgs Sent/ sec	The total number of messages sent per second by the client.
Total Client Bytes Rcvd/ sec	The total number of bytes contained within the messages received per second by the client.
Total Client Bytes Sent/ sec	The total number of bytes contained within the messages sent per second by the client.
Ctl Bytes Rcvd	The number of control data bytes received by the client.
CTL Bytes Sent	The number of control data bytes sent by the client.
Ctl Msgs Rcvd	The number of control data messages received by the client.
Ctl Msgs Sent	The number of control data messages sent by the client.
Client Data Bytes Rcvd	The number of bytes contained within the data messages received by the client.
Client Data Bytes Sent	The number of bytes contained within the data messages sent by the client.
Client Data Msgs Rcvd	The number of data messages received by the client.
Client Data Msgs Sent	The number of data messages sent by the client.
Client Direct Msgs Rcvd	The number of direct messages received by the client.

Client Direct Msgs Sent	The number of direct messages sent by the client.
Client Direct Bytes Rcvd	The number of bytes contained within direct messages received by the client.
Client Direct Bytes Sent	The number of bytes contained within direct messages sent by the client.
Client Direct Msgs Rcvd/ sec	The number of direct messages received per second by the client.
Client Direct Msgs Sent/ sec	The number of direct messages sent per second by the client.
Client Direct Bytes Rcvd/ sec	The number of bytes contained within the messages received per second by the client.
Client Direct Bytes Sent/ sec	The number of bytes contained within the messages sent per second by the client.
Client NonPersistent Msgs Rcvd	The number of non-persistent messages received by the client.
Client NonPersistent Msgs Sent	The number of non-persistent messages sent by the client.
Client NonPersistent Bytes Rcvd	The number of bytes contained within the non-persistent messages received by the client.
Client NonPersistent Bytes Sent	The number of bytes contained within the non-persistent messages sent by the client.
Client NonPersistent Msgs Rcvd/ sec	The number of non-persistent messages received per second by the client.
Client NonPersistent Msgs Sent/ sec	The number of non-persistent messages sent per second by the client.
Client NonPersistent Bytes Rcvd/ sec	The number of bytes contained within the non-persistent messages received per second by the client
Client NonPersistent Bytes Sent/ sec	The number of bytes contained within the non-persistent messages sent per second by the client
Client Persistent Msgs Rcvd	The number of persistent messages received by the client.
Client Persistent Msgs Sent	The number of persistent messages sent by the client.

Client Persistent Bytes Rcvd	The number of bytes contained within the persistent messages received by the client.
Client Persistent Bytes Sent	The number of bytes contained within the persistent messages sent by the client.
Client Persistent Msgs Rcvd/ sec	The number of persistent messages received per second by the client.
Client Persistent Msgs Sent/ sec	The number of persistent messages sent per second by the client.
Client Persistent Bytes Rcvd/ sec	The number of bytes contained within the persistent messages received per second by the client.
Client Persistent Bytes Sent/ sec	The number of bytes contained within the persistent messages sent per second by the client.
Denied Dup Clients	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
Denied Subscribe Permission	The number of denied subscription requests due to improper permissions.
Denied Subscribe Topic-ACL	The number of denied subscriptions to topics due to the fact that the client requesting was not on the Access Control List.
Denied Unsubscribe Permission	The number of denied unsubscribe requests due to improper permissions.
Denied Unsubscribe Topic-ACL	The number of denied unsubscribe requests to topics due to the fact that the client requesting was not on the Access Control List.
DTO Msgs Rcvd	The number of Deliver-To-One messages received by the client.
Egress Compressed Bytes	The number of compressed bytes contained within outgoing messages.
Ingress Compressed Bytes	The number of compressed bytes contained within incoming messages.
Total Ingress Discards	The total number of discarded incoming messages.
Total Egress Discards	The total number of discarded outgoing messages.
Total Ingress Discards/sec	The total number of discarded incoming messages per second.

Total Egress Discards/sec	The total number of discarded outgoing messages per second.
Keepalive Msgs Rcvd	The number of Keepalive messages received by the client.
Keepalive Msgs Sent	The number of Keepalive messages sent by the client.
Large Msgs Rcvd	The number of large messages received by the client.
Login Msgs Rcvd	The number of login message received by the client.
Max Exceeded Msgs Sent	The number of responses sent by the client informing the connected message router(s) that the number of the message(s) sent exceeded the maximum allowed.
Not Enough Space Msgs Sent	The number of responses sent by the client informing the connected message router(s) that the size of the message(s) sent exceeded the maximum allowable size, or that the message caused the client's Local Spool Quota to exceed the maximum amount of space.
Not Found Msgs Sent	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
Parse Error on Add Msgs Sent	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
Parse Error on Remove Msgs Sent	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
Remove Subscription Msgs Rcvd	The number of remove subscription requests received by the client.
Remove Subscription Msgs Sent	The number of remove subscription requests sent by the client.
Subscribe Client Not Found	The number of subscription requests for clients that were not found.
Unsubscribe Client Not Found	The number of unsubscribe requests for clients that were not found.
Update Msgs Rcvd	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.
Update Msgs Sent	Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Expired

When checked, performance data about the client has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the **\$solRowExpirationTime** field in the **conf\rtvapm_solmon.properties** file. The

\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the client. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file:

 $\mbox{\#}$ Metrics data are considered expired after this number of seconds $\mbox{\#}$

collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTime:45
collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete:3600

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 45 seconds, and the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

Timestamp

The date and time the row data was last updated.

Single Client Summary

This display allows you to view the current and historical metrics for a single VPN client.

This display is populated by two caches, SolClientsStats and SolClients. SolClientsStats provides most of the data. SolClients provides the static data. If the SolClients cache encounters an issue the graphic elements that have no data are replaced with **N/A**.

You can view the **Client Type**, the **User Name**, the **Client ID**, the associated **Platform**, the current **Up Time**, and additional information specific to the client. You can also view the total number of incoming and outgoing messages, as well as the number of incoming and outgoing persistent, non-persistent, direct, and discarded messages.

Data Quality Indicators for Message Routers:

[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

■ The **Last Data Time** | Last Data Time: 15-Aug-2016 14:34:00 | shows the date and time the selected message router was last updated.

If the Last Data Time background is:

- (Red) the selected message router is offline or expired.
- (Green) the selected message router is connected and receiving data.
- (Gray) the selected message router is expired.

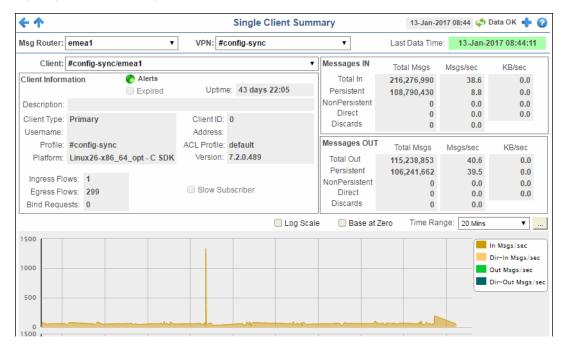
[?] Message routers are disconnected and clients are expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

Data Quality Indicators for Clients

If the display background color is:

- (Light Red) the selected client is offline and the Alert State is gray.
- (Gray) the selected client data is expired and the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

This display also includes a trend graph containing the current and historical incoming messages per second, outgoing messages per second, incoming direct messages per second, and outgoing direct messages per second.





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Msg Router: Select the message router containing the VPN and client for which you want to

view data.

VPN Select the VPN associated with the selected message router and containing the

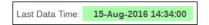
client for which you want to view data.

Client Select the client associated with the message router and VPN for which you want

to view data.

Fields and Data:

Last Data Time



The date and time the selected message router was last updated.

Red indicates the selected message router is offline or expired.

Green indicates the selected message router is connected and receiving data.

Alerts The current status of the Alerts. Client Information Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold. Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold. Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds. **Expired** When checked, performance data about the client has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the \$solRowExpirationTime field in the conf\rtvapm_solmon.properties file. The \$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the client. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file: # Metrics data are considered expired after this number of seconds collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTime:45 collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelet e:3600 In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 45 seconds, and the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds. **Uptime** If the VPN's Local Status is Up, this field displays the length of time that the VPN has been up and running. Description The description of the client. **Client Type** The client type. Username The client's user name. **Profile** The client's profile. **Platform** The client's platform Client ID The client ID. **Address** The client's IP address. **ACL Profile** The access control list profile to which the client is assigned. Version The client's version number.

The number of message flows coming into the client. Ingress Flows

Egress Flows The number of message flows going out of the client.

Bind Requests The number of bind requests received by the client.

This check box will be checked if the client consistently fails to Slow consume their messages at the offered rate (which causes their Subscriber egress queues to fill up).

Total In Displays the total incoming messages (Total Msgs), the total

incoming message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total incoming kilobytes per second (KB/sec).

Persistent Displays the total number of incoming persistent messages

(Total Msgs), the incoming persistent message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total incoming kilobytes per second (KB/sec) for the persistent messages.

Messages

NonPersistent Displays the total number of incoming non-persistent messages

(Total Msgs), the incoming non-persistent message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total incoming kilobytes per second (KB/

sec) for the non-persistent messages.

Direct Displays the total number of incoming direct messages (Total

Msgs), the incoming direct message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total incoming kilobytes per second (KB/sec) for the direct

messages.

Discards Displays the total number of incoming messages (Total Msgs)

that were discarded, the incoming message rate (Msgs/sec) for the discarded messages, and the total kilobytes per second

(KB/sec) of discarded incoming messages.

Messages OUT

Total Out Displays the total outgoing messages (Total Msgs), the total

outgoing message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total outgoing kilobytes per second (KB/sec).

Persistent Displays the total number of outgoing persistent messages

(Total Msgs), the outgoing persistent message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total outgoing kilobytes per second (KB/sec) for

the persistent messages.

NonPersistent Displays the total number of outgoing non-persistent messages

(**Total Msgs**), the outgoing non-persistent message rate (**Msgs/sec**), and the total outgoing kilobytes per second (**KB/**

sec) for the non-persistent messages.

Direct

Displays the total number of outgoing direct messages (**Total Msgs**), the outgoing direct message rate (**Msgs/sec**), and the total outgoing kilobytes per second (KB/sec) for the direct

messages.

Displays the total number of outgoing messages (Total Msgs) **Discards**

that were discarded, the outgoing message rate (Msgs/sec) for the discarded messages, and the total kilobytes per second

(KB/sec) of discarded outgoing messages.

Messages Pending

The total number of pending messages for the VPN.

Trend Graphs

Traces the sum of process metrics for the client associated with the selected message router and VPN.

- In Msgs/sec: The rate of incoming messages (per second) into the client.
- Dir-In Msgs/sec: The rate of direct incoming messages (per second) into the client.
- Out Msgs/sec: The rate of outgoing messages (per second) from the client.
- · Dir-Out Msgs/sec: The rate of direct outgoing messages (per second) from the client.

Log Scale

Select to enable a logarithmic scale. Use Log Scale to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Base at Zero

Select to use zero (0) as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar ___ and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows \square to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

Bridges

These displays provide process data for bridges configured on a VPN. Displays in this View are:

- "All Bridges" on page 107: A tabular view of all available process performance data for all bridges configured on a VPN.
- "Single Bridge Summary" on page 112: Current and historical metrics for a single bridge.

All Bridges

This display allows you to view data for all bridges configured for a VPN. Each table row is a different VPN bridge, where:

- Gray indicates that the VPN bridge is Expired.
- Blue indicates that the VPN bridge is disabled.

Data Quality Indicators:

- [?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].
- [X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

Rows listing bridges that are disabled or expired display with a shaded background. Double-click a row to drill-down and investigate in the "Single Bridge Summary" display.





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Msg Router: Select the message router for which you want to view data.

VPN Select the VPN associated with the selected message router for which you

want to view data.

Fields and Data:

Bridge Count: The total number of bridges found that were configured on the VPN and are

displayed in the table.

Show: Expired Select to include expired VPN bridges in the display and in the

total Bridge Count. A VPN bridge is expired when data has

not been received for the time specified.

Disabled Select to include down VPN bridge in the display and in the

total Bridge Count. A VPN bridge is down when data has not

been received for the time specified.

Blue border indicates that the VPN bridge is disabled.

Table: Each table row is a different VPN bridge, where:

- Gray indicates that the VPN bridge is expired.
- Blue indicates that the VPN bridge is disabled.

Router	Displays the name of the message reater
Local VPN	The name of the local VPN.
Bridge Name	The name of the bridge.
Alert Severity	The current level of alerts in the row. Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold. Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold. Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.
Alert Count	The total number of active alerts for the process.
Remote VPN	The name of the remote VPN that is connected to the local VPN via the bridge.
Remote Router	The name of the remote router.
Admin State	Indicates whether the bridge has been administratively enabled (via SolAdmin or the command line interface).
Inbound Operational State	The current inbound operational status of the bridge. (The administrator can turn off a bridge's input or output for maintenance or other reasons.)
Outbound Operational State	The current outbound operational status of the bridge. (The administrator can turn off a bridge's input or output for maintenance or other reasons.)
Queue Operational State	The current operational status of the queue.
Connection Establisher	Indicates whether the administrator created and configured the bridge directly on the message router using SolAdmin or the command line interface, or indirectly from another message router.
Redundancy	Displays whether the bridge is the primary bridge, the backup bridge, the static bridge (default bridge used when no other bridge is available), or whether it is the only bridge available (none).
Uptime	The current amount of time in which the bridge has been up and running.
Client Name	The name of the client.

Displays the name of the message router

Interface

Addr

Connected Via The name of the network interface used for the bridge.

Connected Via The local IP address and port used for the bridge.

Client Direct Bytes Rcvd

The number of bytes contained within direct messages received by the client via the bridge.

Client Direct Bytes/sec Rcvd

The number of bytes contained within direct messages received per second by the client via the bridge.

Client Direct Bytes Sent	The number of bytes contained within direct messages sent by the client via the bridge.
Client Direct Bytes/sec Sent	The number of bytes contained within direct messages sent per second by the client via the bridge.
Client Direct Msgs/sec Rcvd	The number of bytes contained within direct messages received per second by the client via the bridge.
Client Direct Msgs Sent	The number of direct messages sent by the client via the bridge.
Client Direct Msgs/sec Sent	The number of direct messages sent per second by the client via the bridge.
Client NonPersistent Bytes Rcvd	The number of bytes contained within non-persistent messages received by the client via the bridge.
Client NonPersistent Bytes/sec Rcvd	The number of bytes contained within non-persistent messages received per second by the client via the bridge.
Client NonPersistent Bytes Sent	The number of bytes contained within non-persistent messages sent by the client via the bridge.
Client NonPersistent Bytes/sec Sent	The number of bytes contained within non-persistent messages sent per second by the client via the bridge.
Client NonPersistent Msgs Rcvd	The number of non-persistent messages received by the client via the bridge.
Client NonPersistent Msgs/sec Rcvd	The number of non-persistent messages received per second by the client via the bridge.
Client NonPersistent Msgs Sent	The number of non-persistent messages sent by the client via the bridge.
Client NonPersistent Msgs/sec Sent	The number of non-persistent messages sent per second by the client via the bridge.
Client Persistent Bytes Rcvd	The number of bytes contained within persistent messages received by the client via the bridge.
Client Persistent Bytes/sec Rcvd	The number of bytes contained within persistent messages received per second by the client via the bridge.
Client Persistent Bytes Sent	The number of bytes contained within persistent messages sent by the client via the bridge.
Client Persistent Bytes/sec Sent	The number of bytes contained within persistent messages sent per second by the client via the bridge.

Client Persistent Msgs Rcvd	The number of persistent messages received by the client via the bridge.
Client Persistent Msgs /sec Rcvd	The number of persistent messages received per second by the client via the bridge.
Client Persistent Msgs Sent	The number of persistent messages sent by the client via the bridge.
Client Persistent Msgs/sec Sent	The number of persistent messages sent per second by the client via the bridge.
Total Client Bytes Rcvd	The number of bytes contained within all messages received by the client via the bridge.
Total Client Bytes/sec Rcvd	The number of bytes contained within all messages received per second by the client via the bridge.
Total Client Bytes Sent	The number of bytes contained within all messages sent by the client via the bridge.
Total Client Bytes/sec Sent	The number of bytes contained within all messages sent per second by the client via the bridge.
Total Client Msgs Rcvd	The total number of all messages received by the client via the bridge.
Total Client Msgs/sec Rcvd	The total number of all messages received per second by the client via the bridge.
Total Client Msgs Sent	The total number of all messages sent by the client via the bridge.
Total Client Msgs/sec Sent	The total number of all messages sent per second by the client via the bridge.
Total Out Discards	The total number of discarded outgoing messages sent by the client via the bridge.
Total Out Discards/sec	The total number of discarded outgoing messages sent per second by the client via the bridge.
Total In Discards	The total number of discarded incoming messages received by the client via the bridge.
Total In Discards/sec	The total number of discarded incoming messages received per second by the client via the bridge.

Expired

When checked, performance data about the bridge has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the **\$solRowExpirationTime** field in the **conf\rtvapm_solmon.properties** file. The

\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the bridge. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file:

 $\mbox{\#}$ Metrics data are considered expired after this number of seconds $\mbox{\#}$

collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTime:45
collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete:3600

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 45 seconds, and the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

Timestamp

The date and time the row data was last updated.

Single Bridge Summary

This display allows you to view data for a specific bridge configured on a VPN.

Data Quality Indicators:

[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

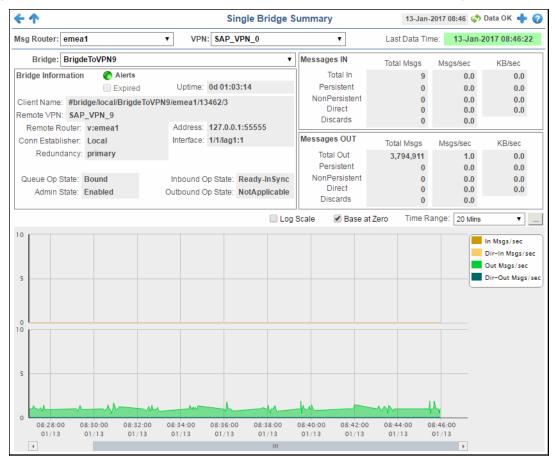
[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

- When the display background color is light red the data is stale.
- The **Last Data Time** Last Data Time: 15-Aug-2016 14:34:00 shows the date and time the selected message router was last updated.

If the Last Data Time background is:

- (Red) the selected message router is offline or expired.
- (Green) the selected message router is connected and receiving data.

Choose a message router, VPN, and a bridge from the drop-down menus, and use the **Time-Range** to "zoom-in" or "zoom-out" on a specific time frame in the trend graph.





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Msq Router: Select the message router containing the VPN and client for which you want to

view data.

VPN Select the VPN associated with the selected message router and containing the

client for which you want to view data.

Bridge Select the bridge associated with the message router and VPN for which you want

to view data.

Fields and Data:

Last Data Time

15-Aug-2016 14:34:00 Last Data Time:

The date and time the selected message router was last updated.

Red indicates the selected message router is offline or expired.

Green indicates the selected message router is connected and receiving data.

Bridge Information

Alerts

The current status of the Alerts.

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Expired

When checked, performance data about the bridge has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the

\$solRowExpirationTime field in the

conf\rtvapm_solmon.properties file. The \$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the bridge. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file:

Metrics data are considered expired after this number of seconds

collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTime:45 collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelet

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 45 seconds, and the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

Uptime

Displays the length of time that the bridge has been up and running.

Client Name The name of the client.

Remote VPN

The name of the remote VPN that is connected to the local VPN via the bridge.

Remote Router

The name of the remote router.

Conn Establisher

Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Redundancy

Indicates whether the bridge is the **primary** bridge, the **backup** bridge, the **static** bridge (default bridge used when no other bridge is available), or whether it is the only bridge

available (none).

Address The IP address.

Interface The interface ID.

Queue Op State

Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Admin State

Indicates whether the bridge has been administratively enabled

(via SolAdmin or the command line interface).

Inbound Op State

The current inbound operational status of the bridge. (The administrator can turn off a bridge's input or output for

maintenance or other reasons.)

Outbound Op The current outbound operational status of the bridge. (The administrator can turn off a bridge's input or output for State

maintenance or other reasons.)

Displays the total incoming messages (**Total Msgs**), the total incoming message rate (**Msgs/sec**), and the total incoming kilobytes per second (**KB/sec**). Messages IN Total In

Persistent Displays the total number of incoming persistent messages

(Total Msgs), the incoming persistent message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total incoming kilobytes per second (KB/sec) for

the persistent messages.

Displays the total number of incoming non-persistent messages NonPersisten

(Total Msgs), the incoming non-persistent message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total incoming kilobytes per second (KB/

sec) for the non-persistent messages.

Displays the total number of incoming direct messages (Total Direct

Msgs), the incoming direct message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total incoming kilobytes per second (KB/sec) for the direct

messages.

Displays the total number of incoming messages (Total Msgs) **Discards**

that were discarded, the incoming message rate (Msgs/sec) for the discarded messages, and the total kilobytes per second (KB/sec) of discarded incoming messages.

Messages OUT

Displays the total outgoing messages (Total Msgs), the total **Total Out**

outgoing message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total outgoing kilobytes per second (KB/sec).

Persistent Displays the total number of outgoing persistent messages

(Total Msgs), the outgoing persistent message rate (Msgs/ sec), and the total outgoing kilobytes per second (KB/sec) for

the persistent messages.

NonPersisten Displays the total number of outgoing non-persistent messages

(Total Msgs), the outgoing non-persistent message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total outgoing kilobytes per second (KB/

sec) for the non-persistent messages.

Direct Displays the total number of outgoing direct messages (Total

Msgs), the outgoing direct message rate (Msgs/sec), and the total outgoing kilobytes per second (KB/sec) for the direct

messages.

Displays the total number of outgoing messages (Total Msgs) **Discards**

that were discarded, the outgoing message rate (Msgs/sec) for the discarded messages, and the total kilobytes per second

(KB/sec) of discarded outgoing messages.

Trend Graphs

Traces the sum of process metrics for the client associated with the selected message router and VPN.

- In Msgs/sec: The rate of incoming messages (per second) into the client.
- Dir-In Msgs/sec: The rate of direct incoming messages (per second) into the client.
- Out Msgs/sec: The rate of outgoing messages (per second) from the client.
- Dir-Out Msgs/sec: The rate of direct outgoing messages (per second) from the client.

Log Scale

Select to enable a logarithmic scale. Use Log Scale to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual

values to the data.

Base at Zero Select to use zero (0) as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range S



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar ___ and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows uto move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

Endpoints

These displays list data for one or more endpoints configured on a VPN. Displays in this View are:

- "All Endpoints" on page 116
- "Single Endpoint Summary" on page 119
- "Single Endpoint Summary Rates" on page 122

All Endpoints

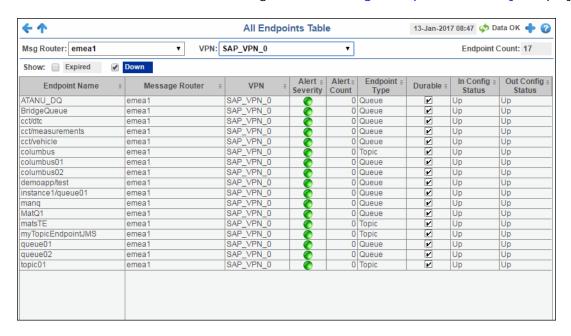
This display lists data in a table for all endpoints configured on a VPN. Each row in the table lists the details for a specific endpoint.

Data Quality Indicators:

[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

You can click a column header to sort column data in numerical or alphabetical order, or double-click a row to drill-down and investigate in the "Single Endpoint Summary" display.





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Msg Select the message router for which you want to view data. **Router:**

VPN Select the VPN associated with the selected message router for which you want to view data.

Fields and Data:

Endpoint Count:

The total number of endpoints configured on the VPN and displayed in the table. When the Expired and Down options are selected they are included in the count.

Show: Expired Select to include expired endpoints in the display and in the total Endpoint Count. An endpoint is expired when data has not

been received for the time specified.

Down Select to include down endpoints in the display and in the total **Endpoint Count**. An endpoint is down when data has not been

received for the time specified.

Table:

Each row in the table lists the details for a specific endpoint.

Gray indicates that the endpoint is Expired.

Blue indicates that the endpoint is Down.

Endpoint Name The name of the endpoint.

Message Router Displays the name of the message router

VPN

The name of the VPN.

Alert Severity The current alert severity in the row.

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Alert Count The total number of active alerts for the endpoint.

Endpoint Type The type of endpoint (either queue or topic).

Durable Displays whether or not the endpoint is durable (checked) or non-durable

(unchecked). Durable endpoints remain after an message router restart and are automatically restored as part of an message router's backup and restoration

process.

In Config Status Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Out Config Status Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Type Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Access Type Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Bind Count The total number of binds connected to the endpoint.

Pending Messages The total number of pending messages on the endpoint.

Spool Usage (MB) The total spool usage consumed on the endpoint (in megabytes).

High Water

The highest level of spool usage on the endpoint (in megabytes).

Mark (MB)

Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Out Selector

Selector

Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Expired

When checked, performance data about the endpoint has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the **\$solRowExpirationTime** field in the **conf\rtvapm_solmon.properties** file. The

\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the endpoint. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file:

 $\mbox{\#}$ Metrics data are considered expired after this number of seconds $\mbox{\#}$

collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTime:45
collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete:3600

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 45 seconds, and the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

Time Stamp

The date and time the data was last updated.

Single Endpoint Summary

This display allows you to view endpoint information, message data, and a trend graph for pending and spool messages for a specific endpoint configured on a VPN. Choose a message router, VPN, and an endpoint from the drop-down menus, and use the **Time Range** to "zoom-in" or "zoom-out" on a specific time frame in the trend graph.

Data Quality Indicators:

[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

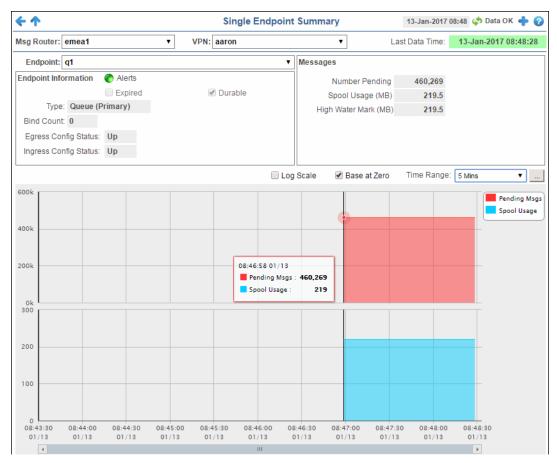
[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

- When the display background color is light red the data is stale.
- The **Last Data Time** | Last Data Time: 15-Aug-2016 14:34:00 | shows the date and time the selected message router was last updated.

If the Last Data Time background is:

- (Red) the selected message router is offline or expired.
- (Green) the selected message router is connected and receiving data.

This display is provided by default and should be used if you do not want to collect message spool data for specific VPNs. However, if you do want to configure message spool monitoring for specific VPNs, then you should use the **Single Endpoint Summary Rates** display instead, which is not included in the navigation tree by default. See "Single Endpoint Summary Rates" for more information on disabling the **Single Endpoint Summary** display and enabling the **Single Endpoint Summary Rates** display.





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Msg Router: Select the message router containing the VPN and client for which you want to

view data.

VPN Select the VPN associated with the selected message router and containing the

client for which you want to view data.

Endpoint

Select the endpoint associated with the message router and VPN for which you want to view data.

Fields and Data:

Last Data Time

Last Data Time: 15-Aug-2016 14:34:00

The date and time the selected message router was last updated.

- Red indicates the selected message router is offline or expired.
- Green indicates the selected message router is connected and receiving data.

Endpoint Information

Alerts

The current status of the Alerts.

- Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.
- Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.
- Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Expired

When checked, performance data about the endpoint has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the

\$solRowExpirationTime field in the **conf\rtvapm_solmon.properties** file. The

\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the endpoint. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file:

 $\ensuremath{\mathtt{\#}}$ Metrics data are considered expired after this number of seconds

#

collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTime:45
collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete:360
0

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 45 seconds, and the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

Durable

Displays whether or not the endpoint is durable (checked) or nondurable (unchecked). Durable endpoints remain after an message router restart and are automatically restored as part of an message router's backup and restoration process.

Type

The type of endpoint (either queue or topic).

Bind Count

The total number of binds connected to the endpoint.

Egress Config Status

The status of the egress configuration.

Ingress Config Status

The status of the ingress configuration.

Messages

Number Pending

The total number of pending messages on the endpoint.

Spool Usage (MB)

The current spool usage consumed on the endpoint (in megabytes).

High Water Mark (MB)

The highest level of spool usage on the endpoint (in megabytes).

Trend Graphs

Traces the sum of process metrics for the endpoint associated with the selected message router and VPN.

- Pending Msgs: The number of pending messages.
- Spool Usage: The total spool usage consumed on the endpoint (in megabytes).

Log Scale

Select to enable a logarithmic scale. Use **Log Scale** to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Base at Zero Select to use zero (0) as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range Select a time range from the drop down menu varying from 2 Minutes to Last 7 Days, or display All Data. To specify a time range, click Calendar | ... |...



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: **MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM**. For example, **Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM**.

Use the navigation arrows to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

Single Endpoint Summary Rates

This display allows you to view endpoint information, message data, and a trend graph for pending messages, spool messages, incoming message rates, and outgoing message rates for a specific endpoint configured on a VPN. Choose a message router, VPN, and an endpoint from the drop-down menus, and use the **Time Range** to "zoom-in" or "zoom-out" on a specific time frame in the trend graph.

Data Quality Indicators:

- When the display background color is light red
 the data is stale.
- The **Last Data Time** Last Data Time: 15-Aug-2016 14:34:00 shows the date and time the selected message router was last updated.

If the **Last Data Time** background is:

- (Red) the selected message router is offline or expired.
- (Green) the selected message router is connected and receiving data.

The "Single Endpoint Summary" display is provided by default and should be used if you do not want to collect message spool data for specific VPNs. However, if you do want to configure message spool monitoring for specific VPNs, then you should use this display instead, which is not included in the navigation tree by default. To collect message spool data for specific VPNs, disable the **Single Endpoint Summary** display, and enable the **Single Endpoint Summary Rates** display in the navigation tree, perform the following steps:

1. Uncomment and copy the following line in your **sample.properties** file to configure message spool monitoring for each VPN:

```
#collector.sl.rtview.cache.config=sol_cache_source_msg_spool.rtv
$solConn:UNIQUE_APPLIANCE_NAME $solVpnName:VPN_NAME
```

- 2. To edit the navigation tree, extract solmon.navtree.xml from the rtvapm\solmon\lib\rtvapm_solmon.jar file and save it in the emsample\servers\central directory.
- In the solmon.navtree.xml file, comment out the following line (enclose with <!-- and -->):

```
<node label="Single Endpoint Summary" display="sol_endpoint_summary"></node>
and add/uncomment this line:
<node label="Single Endpoint Summary Rates" display="sol_endpoint_summaryWithRates"></node>
```

Once the file is edited and saved in **emsample\servers\central** directory, it will get picked up automatically during startup.

Note: Collecting data for a large number of VPNs might impair the performance of the message router.





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Msg Router: Select the message router containing the VPN and client for which you want to

view data.

VPN Select the VPN associated with the selected message router and containing the

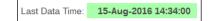
client for which you want to view data.

Endpoint Select the endpoint associated with the message router and VPN for which you

want to view data.

Fields and Data:

Last Data



The date and time the selected message router was last updated.

Red indicates the selected message router is offline or expired.

Green indicates the selected message router is connected and receiving data.

Endpoint Information

Alerts

The current status of the Alerts.

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Expired

When checked, performance data about the endpoint has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the

\$solRowExpirationTime field in the

conf\rtvapm_solmon.properties file. The

\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the endpoint. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file:

 $\ensuremath{\mathtt{\#}}$ Metrics data are considered expired after this number of seconds

#

collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTime:45
collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$solRowExpirationTimeForDelete:360
0

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 45 seconds, and the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

	Durable	Displays whether or not the endpoint is durable (checked) or non- durable (unchecked). Durable endpoints remain after an message router restart and are automatically restored as part of an message router's backup and restoration process.
	Туре	The type of endpoint (either queue or topic).
	Bind Count	The total number of binds connected to the endpoint.
	Egress Config Status	The status of the egress configuration.
	Ingress Config Status	The status of the ingress configuration.
Messages	Number Pending	The total number of pending messages on the endpoint.
	Spool Usage (MB)	The current spool usage consumed on the endpoint (in megabytes).
	High Water Mark (MB)	The highest level of spool usage on the endpoint (in megabytes).

Trend Graphs

Traces the sum of process metrics for the endpoint associated with the selected message router and VPN.

- Pending Msgs: The number of pending messages.
- **Spool Usage**: The total spool usage consumed on the endpoint (in megabytes).
- Ingress msgs/sec: The number of incoming messages per second.
- Egress msgs/sec: The number of outgoing messages per second.

Log Scale

Select to enable a logarithmic scale. Use **Log Scale** to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Base at Zero Select to use zero (0) as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range Select a time range from the drop down menu varying from 2 Minutes to Last 7 Days, or display All Data. To specify a time range, click Calendar



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

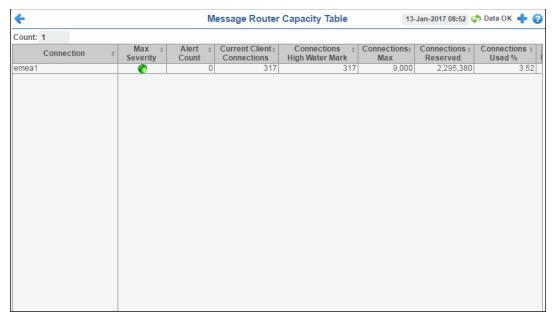
Capacity Analysis

These displays provide current metrics, alert count and severity at the message router level. Displays in this View are:

- "All Message Router Capacity" on page 127: View client, spool usage, incoming messages, outgoing messages, incoming bytes, and outgoing bytes data for all message routers.
- "Message Router Capacity" on page 127: View client, spool usage, incoming messages, outgoing messages, incoming bytes, and outgoing bytes data for a specific message router.
- "Message Router Capacity Trends" on page 131: View the message router capacity data for a specific message router in a trend graph format.

All Message Router Capacity

This display allows you to view the message router capacity data for all message routers in a table format. You can view client, spool usage, incoming message, outgoing message, incoming bytes, and outgoing bytes data for the message router. Double-click a row to drill-down and investigate in the "Message Router Capacity" display.





Message Router Capacity

This display, a pivoted view of the **All Message Routers Capacity** table, allows you to view the message router capacity data for a specific message router. You can view client, spool usage, incoming message, outgoing message, incoming bytes, and outgoing bytes data for the message router.

Data Quality Indicators:

[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

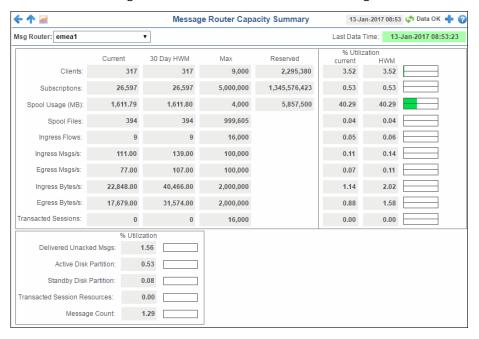
[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

- When the display background color is light red the data is stale.
- The **Last Data Time** | Last Data Time: 15-Aug-2016 14:34:00 | shows the date and time the selected message router was last updated.

If the Last Data Time background is:

(Red) the selected message router is offline or expired.

(Green) the selected message router is connected and receiving data.





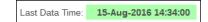
Note: Clicking the **Capacity Trends** button displays the message router's capacity metrics in the "Message Router Capacity Trends" display.

Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Msg Router: Select the message router for which you want to view data.

Last Data Time



The date and time the selected message router was last updated.

Red indicates the selected message router is offline or expired.

 Green indicates the selected message router is connected and receiving data.

Fields and Data:

Count The total number of message routers listed in the table.

Clients	Current	The current number of clients connected to the message
onems	0	router.
	30 Day HWM	The highest number of clients connected to the message router on a particular day in the past 30 days.
	Max	The maximum number of clients allowed to connect to the message router.
	Reserved	The sum over all VPNs of connections allowed for each VPN.
	% Utilization	Current : The number of current clients divided by the maximum number of clients.
		HWM : The highest utilization level in the last 30 days (in percent).
Subscriptions	Current	The current number of subscriptions on the message router.
	30 Day HWM	The highest number of subscriptions on the message router on a particular day in the past 30 days.
	Max	The maximum number of subscriptions allowed on the message router.
	Reserved	The sum over all VPNs of connections allowed for each VPN.
	% Utilization	Current : The number of current subscriptions divided by the maximum number of subscriptions.
		HWM : The highest utilization level in the last 30 days (in percent).
Spool Usage (MB)	Current	The current spool usage, in megabytes, on the message router.
	30 Day HWM	The most megabytes used by messages spools on the message router on a particular day in the past 30 days.
	Max	The maximum number of megabytes allowed to be used by message spools on the message router.
	Reserved	The sum over all VPNs of connections allowed for each VPN.
	% Utilization	Current: The current spool usage in megabytes divided by the maximum allowed spool usage on the message router.HWM: The highest utilization level in the last 30 days (in percent).
Spool Files	Current	The current number of spool files on the message router.
	30 Day HWM	The highest number of spool files on the message router on a particular day in the past 30 days.
	Max	The maximum number of spool files allowed to be on the message router.
	% Utilization	Current : The current number of spool files divided by the maximum number of spool files allowed on the message router.
		HWM : The highest utilization level in the last 30 days (in percent).
Ingress Flows	Current	The current number of flows coming into the message router.
	30 Day HWM	The highest number of flows coming into the message router on a particular day in the past 30 days.
	Max	The maximum number of incoming flows allowed to come into the message router.

	% Utilization	Current : The current number of flows divided by the maximum number of flows allowed to come into the message router.
		HWM : The highest utilization level in the last 30 days (in percent).
Ingress Msgs/s	Current	The current number of messages coming into the message router per second.
	30 Day HWM	The highest number of messages coming into the message router per second on a particular day in the past 30 days.
	Max	The maximum number of messages (per second) allowed to come into the message router.
	% Utilization	Current : The current number of incoming messages divided by the maximum number of messages allowed to come into the message router.
		HWM : The highest utilization level in the last 30 days (in percent).
Egress Msgs/s	Current	The current number of messages going out of the message router per second.
	30 Day HWM	The highest number of messages going out of the message router per second on a particular day in the past 30 days.
	Max	The maximum number of messages (per second) allowed to go out of the message router.
	% Utilization	Current : The current number of outgoing messages divided by the maximum number of messages allowed go out of the message router.
		HWM : The highest utilization level in the last 30 days (in percent).
Ingress Bytes/s	Current	The current number of bytes coming into the message router per second.
	30 Day HWM	The highest number of bytes coming into the message router per second on a particular day in the past 30 days.
	Max	The maximum number of bytes (per second) allowed to come into the message router.
	% Utilization	Current : The current number of incoming bytes divided by the maximum number of bytes allowed to come into the message router.
		HWM : The highest utilization level in the last 30 days (in percent).
Egress Bytes/s	Current	The current number of bytes going out of the message router per second.
	30 Day HWM	The highest number of bytes going out of the message router per second on a particular day in the past 30 days.
	Max	The maximum number of bytes (per second) allowed to go out of the message router.
	% Utilization	Current : The current number of outgoing bytes divided by the maximum number of bytes allowed go out of the message router.
		HWM : The highest utilization level in the last 30 days (in percent).
Transacted Sessions	Current	The current number of transacted sessions on the message router.
	30 Day HWM	The highest number of transacted sessions on the message router on a particular day in the past 30 days.

	Max	The maximum number of incoming transacted sessions allowed on the message router.
	% Utilization	Current : The current number of transacted sessions divided by the maximum number of transacted sessions allowed on the message router.
		HWM : The highest utilization level in the last 30 days (in percent).
Delivered Unacked Msgs	% Utilization	The current number of delivered messages that were not acknowledged divided by the maximum number of delivered messages that were not acknowledged allowed on the message router.
Active Disk Partition	% Utilization	The percentage of available active disk partition that has been used.
Standby Disk Partition	% Utilization	The percentage of available standby disk partition that has been used.
Transacted Session Resource	% Utilization	The current amount of transacted session resources divided by the maximum number of transaction session resources allowed on the message router.
Message Count	% Utilization	The current number messages divided by the maximum number of messages allowed on the message router.

Message Router Capacity Trends

This display allows you to view the message router capacity data for a specific message router in a trend graph format. You can view client, spool usage, incoming message, outgoing message, incoming bytes, and outgoing bytes data for the message router.

Data Quality Indicators:

[?] A message router is disconnected when the drop-down menu name is appended with [?].

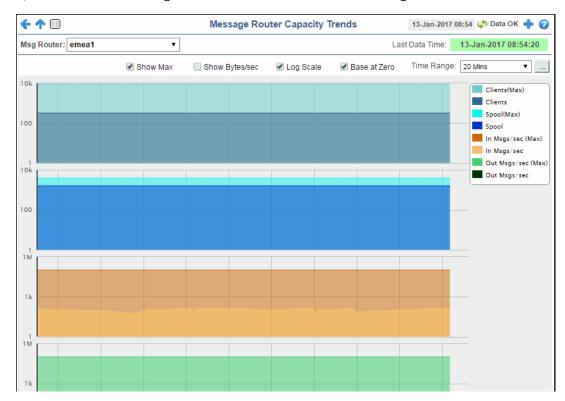
[X] A message router is expired when the drop-down menu name is appended with [X].

- When the display background color is light red the data is stale.
- The **Last Data Time** | Last Data Time: 15-Aug-2016 14:34:00 | shows the date and time the selected message router was last updated.

If the Last Data Time background is:

(Red) the selected message router is offline or expired.

(Green) the selected message router is connected and receiving data.



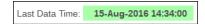


Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Msg Router: Select the message router for which you want to view data.

Last Data Time



The date and time the selected message router was last updated.

- Red indicates the selected message router is offline or expired.
- Green indicates the selected message router is connected and receiving data.

Trend Graphs

Traces the sum of process metrics for the selected message router.

- Clients (HWM): The highest number of clients connected to the message router on a particular day in the past 30 days.
- Clients (Max): The maximum number of clients allowed to connect to the message router. This option only displays when the **Show Max** check box is selected.
- Clients: The current number of clients connected to the message router.
- **Spool (HWM)**: The most megabytes used by messages spools on the message router on a particular day in the past 30 days.
- Spool (Max): The maximum number of megabytes allowed to be used by message spools on the message router. This option only displays when the **Show Max** check box is selected.
- **Spool**: The current spool usage, in megabytes, on the message router.
- In Msgs/sec (HWM): The current number of messages coming into the message router per second.
- In Msgs/sec (Max): The maximum number of messages (per second) allowed to come into the message router. This option only displays when the **Show Max** check box is selected.
- In Msgs/sec: The rate of incoming messages into the client.
- In Bytes/sec (HWM): The highest number of bytes coming into the message router per second on a particular day in the past 30 days. This option only displays when the **Show Bytes/sec** check box is selected.
- In Bytes/sec (Max): The maximum number of bytes (per second) allowed to come into the message router. This option only displays when the **Show Max** and **Show Bytes/sec** check boxes are selected.
- In Bytes/sec: The current number of bytes coming into the message router per second. This option only displays when the **Show Bytes/sec** check box is selected.
- Out Msgs/sec (HWM): The highest number of messages going out of the message router per second on a particular day in the past 30 days.
- Out Msgs/sec (Max): The maximum number of messages (per second) allowed to go out of the message router. This option only displays when the **Show Max** check box is selected.
- Out Msgs/sec: The current number of messages going out of the message router per second.
- Out Bytes/sec (HWM): The highest number of bytes going out of the message router per second on a particular day in the past 30 days. This option only displays when the **Show Bytes/sec** check box is selected.
- Out Bytes/sec (Max): The maximum number of messages allowed to go out of the message router. This option only displays when the Show Max and Show Bytes/sec check boxes are selected.
- Out Bytes/sec: The current number of bytes going out of the message router per second. This option only displays when the **Show Bytes/sec** check box is selected.

Show Max	Selecting this toggle changes metrics using HWM (high water mark) to Max
	(maximum value). For example, Clients (HWM) becomes Clients (Max) and
	the values in the graph are updated accordingly.

Show Bytes/ Selecting this toggle changes metrics using Messages/sec to Bytes/sec. For example, In Msgs/sec becomes In Bytes/sec and the values in the graph are updated accordingly.

Select to enable a logarithmic scale. Use **Log Scale** to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Log Scale

Base at Zero Select to use zero (0) as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar ___ and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows uto move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

Syslog

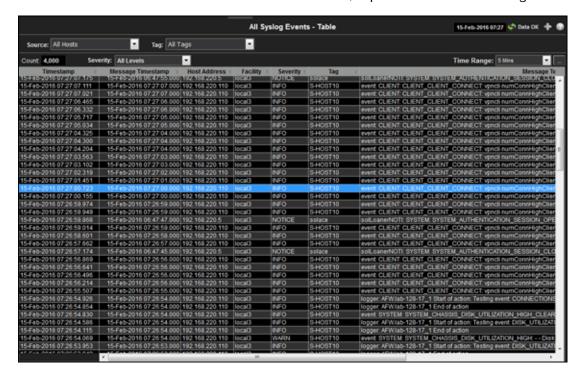
The display in this View provides a tabular list of all Syslog events:

 "All Syslog Events Table" on page 134: View all Syslog events for all your Solace message routers.

All Syslog Events Table

This table lists all Syslog events collected from one or all Solace message routers. Each row in the table is a different message. Filter messages per single Solace message router or all message routers (choose **All Hosts** from the **Source** drop-down menu), a single tag or **All Tags**, a single severity level or all levels (choose **All Levels** from the **Severity** drop-down menu), and specify a **Time Range**.

Click a column header to sort column data in numerical, alphabetical or chronological order.





Source: Select the host for which you want to view data, or All Hosts.

Tag: Select the message tag for which you want to view data, or All Tags.

Severity: Select the message severity level for which you want to view data, or **All Levels**.

Time Range: Select a time range from the drop down menu varying from 2 Minutes to Last 7 Days, or display All Data. To specify a time range, click Calendar



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows 🔲 👂 to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the Time Range dropdown menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

The date and time the row data was last updated. **Timestam** The date and time the message was sent. Message

Timestam

Host **Address** The host IP address. Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Facility

The message facility code. Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

Severity

The message severity level. Refer to Solace documentation for more information.

- INFO
- NOTICE
- NOTICE or higher
- WARN
- · WARN or higher
- ERROR
- · ERROR or higher
- CRITICAL
- ALERT
- EMERGENCY

The host name. Refer to Solace documentation for more information. Tag

Message Text

The content of the message.

Alert Views

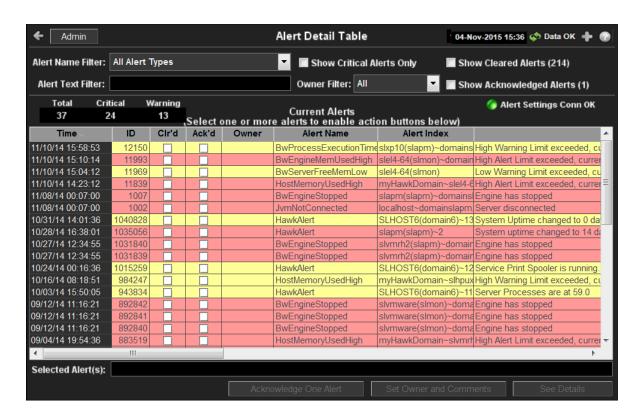
This display presents detailed information about all alerts that have occurred in your system. Displays in this View are:

"Alert Detail Table" on page 137: Time ordered list of all alerts that have occurred in the system.

Alert Detail Table

Use this display to track and manage all alerts that have occurred in the system, add comments, acknowledge or assign Owners to alerts.

Each row in the table is a different active alert. Select one or more rows, right-click and choose **Alert** to see all actions that you can perform on the selected alert(s). Choose **Alert / Set Filter Field** to apply the selected cell data to the **Field Filter** and **Search Text** fields. Or enter filter criteria directly in the **Field Filter** and **Search Text** fields. Click **Clear** to clear the **Field Filter** and **Search Text** fields. Click **Sort** to order column data.





Row Color Code:

Tables with colored rows indicate the following:

Red indicates that one or more alerts exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold in the table row.

O Yellow indicates that one or more alerts exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold in the table row.

• Green indicates that no alerts exceeded their WARNING or ALARM LEVEL threshold in the table row.

Fields and Data

This display includes:

Alert
Name
Filter

Select from a list of alert types or select All Alert Types. Filters limit display content and drop down menu selections to only those items that pass through the selected filter's criteria. Therefore if no items match the filter, you may see nothing in a given display and may not have any options available in the drop-down menu(s).

NOTE: Filter selection is disabled on drill down summary displays.

Show Critical Alerts Only If selected, only currently critical alerts are shown in the table. Otherwise, all active alerts are shown in the table.

Show Cleared Alerts If selected, cleared alerts are shown in the table.

Alert Text Filter Enter all or part of the Alert Text to view specific alerts. For example, High selects and displays all alerts that include High in the Alert Text. **NOTE:** Wild card characters are supported.

Owner Filter Select the alert **Owner** to show alerts for in the table.

All Shows alerts for all Owners in the table: Not Owned and Owned

By Me alerts.

Not Owned Shows only alerts without Owners in the table.

Owned By Me Shows only alerts for the current user in the table.

Show Acknowl edged Alerts If selected, acknowledged alerts are shown in the table.

Total Total number of alerts.

Critical Number of critical alerts.

Warning Total number of alerts that are currently in a warning state.

Alert Settings Conn OK The Alert Server connection state:

Disconnected.Connected.

Alerts Table

This table lists all active alerts for the current filters.

The time (Java format) that the alert was activated. **Time**

A unique string identifier assigned to each activated alert. ID

Clr'd

When checked, this typically indicates that the alert has been resolved. An alert is automatically cleared when the value being monitored no longer in the alert threshold.

Ack'd When checked, this typically indicates that the alert is being

addressed.

The named owner assigned by the administrator. **Owner**

The name of the alert. For a list of all alerts, see Alert **Alert Name**

Administration.

The IP address and port number for the source (application, server, **Alert Index**

and so forth) associated with the alert.

Descriptive text about the alert. **Alert Text**

The severity of the alert: Severity

0 = Normal

1 = Warning / Yellow 2 = Alarm / Red

The color for the alert severity is shown by the row in the alert

table.

Source Name of RTView Data Server sending this data (or localhost).

Selected Alerts

Lists the alerts selected in the table.

Select one alert from the Current Alerts table and click to Acknowledge

One Alert acknowledge.

Select one or more alerts from the Current Alerts table and click to Acknowledge

Multiple Alerts acknowledge.

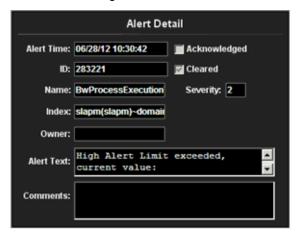
Set Owner and Comments

Select one or more alerts from the Current Alerts table and click to open the Set Owner and Comments dialog.



See Details

Select an alert from the Current Alerts table and click to open the Set Owner and Comments dialog.



Administration

These displays enable you to set alert thresholds, observe how alerts are managed, and view internal data gathered and stored by RTView (used for troubleshooting with SL Technical Support). Displays in this View are:

- "Alert Administration" on page 140: Displays active alerts and provides interface to modify and manage alerts.
- "Alert Administration Audit" on page 146: View cached data that RTView is capturing and maintaining, and use this data use this for debugging with SL Technical Support.
- "RTView Cache Tables" on page 148: Display information about RTView Agent data servers.
- "RTView Agent Admin" on page 150: Display information about RTView Agent data servers.

Alert Administration

This section includes:

- "Tabular Alert Administration" on page 143
- "Setting Override Alerts" on page 145

Set global or override alert thresholds. Alert settings are global by default.

The table describes the global settings for all alerts on the system. To filter the alerts listed in the table, enter a string in the **Alert Filter** field and press **<enter>** or click elsewhere in the display. Filters are case sensitive and no wildcard characters are needed for partial strings. For example, if you enter Server in the **Alert Filter** field, it filters the table to show only alerts with **Server** in the name. Choose **Clear** to clear the filter.

Global Thresholds

To set a global alert, select an alert from the **Active Alert Table**. The name of the selected alert populates the **Settings for Selected Alert Name** field. Edit the **Settings for Selected Alert** and click **Save Settings** when finished.

The manner in which global alerts are applied depends on the CI Type. For example, the EMS CI Type has queue alerts, topic alerts and server alerts. When a queue alert is applied globally, it is applied to all queues on all servers. Likewise, a server alert applies to all servers, and a topic alert applies to all topics on all servers.

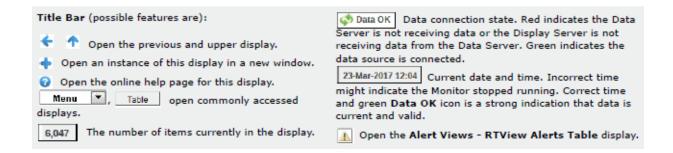
Override Thresholds

Setting override alerts allows you to set thresholds for a single resource (for example, a single server). Override alerts are useful if the majority of your alerts require the same threshold setting, but there are other alerts that require a different threshold setting. For example, you might not usually be concerned with execution time at a process level, but perhaps certain processes are critical. In this case, you can apply alert thresholds to each process individually.

To apply an individual alert you Index the Monitored Instance or resource. The Index Types available are determined by the CI Type. For example, with the EMS CI Type you set an alert for a specific *topic* on a specific *server* (such as the PerServerTopic Index option), rather than for all topics on all servers.

4 Alert Administration 03-Dec-2015 16:33 🦃 Data OK 💠 🕡 Alert Filter: Clear Alert Engine Enabled Disable 🏉 Alert Settings Conn OK Warning Alarm Alert Override Duration **Fnabled** Count JvmCpuPercentHigh 50 75 30 75 JvmGcDutvCvcleHiah 30 JvmMemoryUsedAfterGCHigh 1 80 0 JvmMemoryUsedHigh JvmNotConnected NaN NaN JvmThreadCountHigh SolBridgeInboundByteRateHigh 50000 SolBridgeInboundMsgRateHigh 10000000 SolBridgeOutboundByteRateHigh SolBridgeOutboundMsgRateHigh 40000 50000 30 SolClientInboundByteRateHigh 8000000 SolClientInboundMsgRateHigh 40000 50000 30 10000000 SolClientOutboundByteRateHigh SolClientOutboundMsgRateHigh 50000 40000 **Settings for Selected Alert** Duration (Secs.): Name: <select one alert from the table to edit> Warning Level: Enabled: Description: Alarm Level:

For details about alerts for Solace, see Appendix A, Alert Definitions.



Fields and Data

This display includes:

Alert Filter

Enter the (case-sensitive) string to filter the table by the Alert table column value.

NOTE: Partial strings can be used without wildcard characters. Press <enter> or click elsewhere in the display to apply the filter.

Clear

Clears the Alert Filter entry.

Alert Setting s The Alert Server connection state:

Disconnected.Connected.

Active Alert Table

This table describes the global settings for all alerts on the system. Select an alert. The name of the selected alert populates the **Settings for Selected Alert Name** field (in the lower panel). Edit **Settings for Selected Alert** fields and click **Save Settings** when finished.

Alert	The name of the alert.
Warning Level	The global warning threshold for the selected alert. When the specified value is exceeded a warning is executed.
Alarm Level	The global alarm threshold for the selected alert. When the specified value is exceeded an alarm is executed.
Duration (Secs)	The amount of time (in seconds) that the value must be above the specified Warning Level or Alarm Level threshold before an alert is executed. 0 is for immediate execution.
Alert Enabled	When checked, the alert is enabled globally.
Override Count	The number of times thresholds for this alert have been defined individually in the Tabular Alert Administration display. A value of: -0 indicates that no overrides are applied to the alert. -1 indicates that the alert does not support overrides.

Settings for Selected Alert

To view or edit Global settings, select an alert from the **Active Alert Table**. Edit the **Settings for Selected Alert** fields and click **Save Settings** when finished.

To set override alerts, click on **Override Settings** to open the **Tabular Alert Administration** display.

Name	The name of the alert selected in the Active Alert Table .
Description	Description of the selected alert. Click Calendar for more detail.

Warning Level

Set the Global warning threshold for the selected alert. When the specified value is exceeded a warning is executed. To set the warning to occur sooner, reduce the Warning Level value. To set the warning to occur later, increase the Warning Level value.

NOTE: For low value-based alerts (such as

EmsQueuesConsumerCountLow), to set the warning to occur sooner, increase the Warning Level value. To set the warning to occur later,

reduce the Warning Level value.

Alarm Level

Set the Global alarm threshold for the selected alert. When the specified value is exceeded an alarm is executed. To set the alarm to occur sooner, reduce the Alarm Level value. To set the warning to occur later, increase the Alarm Level value.

NOTE: For low value-based alerts (such as

EmsQueuesConsumerCountLow), to set the alarm to occur sooner, increase the Alarm Level value. To set the alarm to occur later, reduce the

Alarm Level value.

Duration Set the amount of time (in seconds) that the value must be above the

specified Warning Level or Alarm Level threshold before an alert is executed. **0** is for immediate execution. This setting is global.

Enabled Check to enable alert globally.

Save **Settings** Click to apply alert settings.

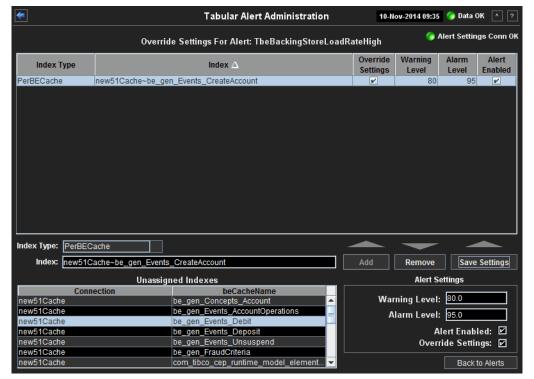
Override Settings Click to open the Tabular Alert Administration display to set override

alerts on the selected alert.

Tabular Alert Administration

Set override alerts (override global alert settings). This display opens when you select an alert in the Alert Administration display and then select Override Settings.

For step-by-step instructions setting thresholds for individual alerts, see **Setting Override Alerts**.



Fields and Data

This display includes:



The connection state.

No servers are found.

One or more servers are delivering data.

Override Settings For Alert: (name)

This table lists and describes alerts that have override settings for the selected alert. Select a row to edit alert thresholds. The selected item appears in the **Index** field. Edit settings in the **Alert Settings** fields, then click **Save** Settings.

Index Type

Select the type of alert index to show in the **Values** table. Options in this drop-down menu are populated by the type of alert selected, which are determined by the CI Type. For example, the EMS Monitor has the following Index Types:

- PerServer: Alert settings are applied to a specific server.
- PerQueue: Alert settings are applied to the queue on each server that has the queue defined.
- PerServerQueue: Alert settings are applied to a single queue on a specific server.
- PerTopic: Alert settings are applied to the topic on each server that has the topic defined.
- PerServerTopic: Alert settings are applied to a single topic on a specific server.

Index

The value of the index column.

Override **Settinas**

When checked, the override settings are applied.

Alert Enabled When checked, the alert is enabled.

Index Type

Select the index type. The index type specifies how to apply alert settings. For example, to a queue (topic or JVM, and so forth) across all servers, or to a queue on a single server. **NOTE:** Options in this drop-down menu are populated by the type of alert selected from the Alert Administration display. Index Types available depend on the Package installed.

Index

The selected index column to be edited. This field is populated by the selection made in the Unassigned Indexes table.

Unassigned Indexes

This table lists all possible indexes corresponding to the Index Type chosen in the drop-down list. Select a row to apply individual alert thresholds. The selected item appears in the Index field. Edit settings in the Alert Settings fields, then click Add.

Add

Click to add changes made in **Alert Settings**, then click **OK** to confirm.

Remove

Click to remove an alert selected in the Index Alert Settings table, then click OK to confirm.

Save **Settings** Click to save changes made to alert settings.

Alert Settings

Select a topic, server or queue from the **Unassigned Indexes** table and edit the following settings.

Warning Level

Set the warning threshold for the selected alert. When the specified value is exceeded a warning is executed. To set the warning to occur sooner, reduce the Warning Level value. To set the warning to occur later, increase the Warning Level value.

NOTE: For low value-based alerts (such as

EmsQueuesConsumerCountLow), to set the warning to occur sooner, increase the Warning Level value. To set the warning to occur later, reduce the Warning Level value.

Click Save Settings to save settings.

Alarm Level

Set the alarm threshold for the selected alert. When the specified value is exceeded an alarm is executed. To set the alarm to occur sooner, reduce the Alarm Level value. To set the warning to occur later, increase the Alarm Level value.

NOTE: For low value-based alerts (such as

EmsQueuesConsumerCountLow), to set the alarm to occur sooner, increase the Alarm Level value. To set the alarm to occur later, reduce the Alarm Level value. Click **Save Settings** to save settings.

Alert Enabled Check to enable the alert, then click Save Settings.

Override

Check to enable override global setting, then click Save Settings.

Settings

Back to **Alerts**

Returns to the **Administration** - **Alert Administration** display.

Setting Override Alerts

Perform the following steps to set an override alert. Index Types available depend on the CI Type. In this example, we use the EMS Monitor Package to illustrate.

NOTE: To turn on an alert, both Alert Enabled and Levels Enabled must be selected.

To turn on/off, change threshold settings, enable/disable or remove an alert on a single resource:

- 1. In the Alert Administration display, select an alert in the Active Alert Table and click Edit Index Levels. The Tabular Alert Administration display opens.
- 2. In the **Tabular Alert Administration** display, from the **Index Type** drop-down menu, select the Index type (options are populated by the type of alert you previously selected). For example, with the EMS Monitor, select PerServerQueue, PerServerTopic or PerServer. **NOTE:** If you select PerServerQueue or PerServerTopic, the alert settings are applied to the queue or topic on a single server.
- **3.** In the **Values** table, select the server to apply alert settings and click **Add**. In a few moments the server appears in the **Index Alert Settings** table.
- 4. In the Index Alert Settings table select the server.
- 5. In the Alert Settings panel (lower right), if needed, modify the Warning Level and Alarm Level settings.
- **6.** In the **Alert Settings** panel, set the following as appropriate.

To turn on the alert for this index with the given thresholds:

Alert Enabled Select this option.

Levels Enabled Select this option.

To turn off the alert for only this index (global alert thresholds will no longer apply to this index):

Alert Enabled Deselect this option.

Levels Enabled Select this option.

To no longer evaluate this indexed alert and revert to global settings (or, optionally, Remove it if it is never to be used again):

Alert Enabled Not used.

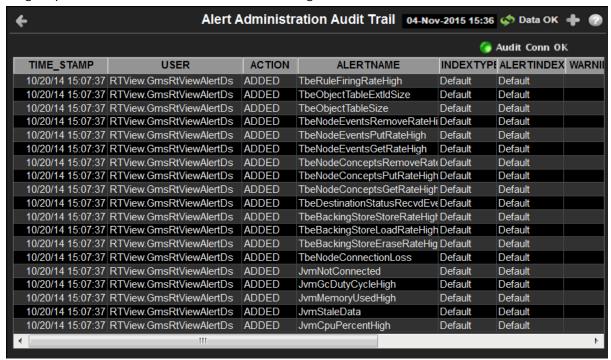
Levels Enabled Deselect this option.

7. Click Save Settings. In a few moments the modifications are updated in the Index Alert Settings table.

Alert Administration Audit

View alert management details such as alert threshold modifications.

Each table row is a single modification made to an alert. To view modifications for a single alert in a group, sort the **ALERTNAME** column using the button.





The Alert Server connection state: **Audit Conn OK** Disconnected. Connected. The date and time of the modification. TIME_STAMP The user name of the administrator who made the modification. **USER** The type of modification made to the alert, such as UPDATED. ACTION The name of the alert modified. **ALERTNAME INDEXTYPE** The type of alert Index. The IP address and port number for the source (application, server, and so **ALERTINDEX** forth) associated with the alert.

WARNINGLEVEL The warning threshold value for the alert at the time this modification was made, as indicated in the **TIME_STAMP** column. The warning level is a

threshold that, when exceeded, a warning is executed.

ALARMLEVEL The alarm threshold value for the alert at the time this modification was made,

as indicated in the TIME_STAMP column. The alarm level is a threshold that,

when exceeded, an alarm is executed.

DURATIONThe duration value for the alert at the time this modification was made, as

indicated in the **TIME_STAMP** column. The alert duration is the amount of time (in seconds) that a value must exceed the specified Warning Level or Alarm Level threshold before an alert is executed. 0 is for immediate execution.

ENABLED When checked, indicates the alert was Enabled at the time this modification

was made, as indicated in the TIME_STAMP column.

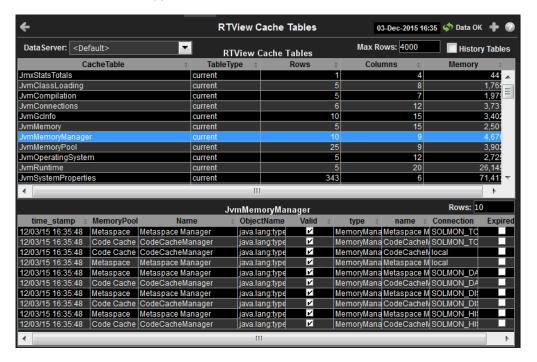
USEINDEX When checked, this action was performed on an override alert (the alert does

not use the global settings).

RTView Cache Tables

View data that RTView is capturing and maintaining. Drill down and view details of RTView Cache Tables. Use this data for debugging. This display is typically used for troubleshooting with Technical Support.

Choose a cache table from the upper table to see cached data.





DataServer Select a data server from the drop down menu.

Max Rows Enter the maximum number of rows to display in RTView Cache Tables.

History Tables Select to include all defined history tables in RTView Cache Tables.

RTView Cache Tables

This table lists and describes all defined RTView Cache Tables for your system. Cache tables gather Monitor data and are the source that populate the Monitor displays.

NOTE: When you click on a row in RTView Cache Tables a supplemental table will appear that gives more detail on the selected Cache Table.

CacheTable The name of the cache table.

TableType The type of cache table:

current Current table which shows the current

values for each index.

configured.

history History table.

history_condensed History table with primary compaction

configured.

Rows Number of rows currently in the table.

Columns Number of columns currently in the table.

Memory Amount of space, in bytes, used by the table.

RTView Agent Admin

Verify when agent metrics were last queried by the Monitor. The data in this display is predominantly used for debugging by Technical Support.





Data Received from Remote Agents Table

AgentName Name of the agent.

AgentClass Class of the agent.

Client ID Unique client identifier.

Total Rows Rcvd Total number of rows of data received.

Rows Rcvd/sec Number of rows of data received per second.

Last Receive Time Last time data was received from the agent.

RTView Monitor Views/Displays

This section describes RTView Monitor displays. Use the RTView Monitor to track the health and performance of your Solace Monitor components. Note that the "MySQL Database" and "Docker Engines" displays are populated with performance data only if you are using the RTView Monitor for Solace AMI version.

The RTView Monitor has the following Views:

- "JVM Process Views" on page 151
- "RTView Servers" on page 166
- "Tomcat Servers" on page 174
- "MySQL Database" on page 181
- "Docker Engines" on page 194
- "Hosts" on page 210
- "Alert Views" on page 225
- "Administration" on page 229

JVM Process Views

These displays present performance data for monitored Java Virtual Machine (JVM) Processes. Use these displays to examine the performance and resource use of JVMs in summary and detail. Any JVM that is enabled for monitoring can be included in these displays. The displays include summary overviews and detail pages with historical trends.

You can set alert thresholds on performance and resource metrics for your JVMs, including CPU Percent, Memory Used and Gc Duty cycle. Alerts are shown in the "All JVMs Heatmap" display. Use the detailed JVM displays to investigate further; for example a Memory Used alarm might take you to the "JVM Summary" display to get historical memory use, or a Gc Duty Cycle alarm might take you to the "JVM GC Trends" display. Displays in this View are:

- "All JVMs Heatmap" on page 151: Heatmap of alert states for all JVM connections
- "All JVMs Table" on page 153: Table of connection details for all JVM connections.
- "JVM Summary" on page 156: Table of connection details for a single JVM as well as performance trend graphs.
- "JVM System Properties" on page 159: Table of system details for a single JVM.
- "JVM Mem Pool Trends" on page 160: Trend graphs of memory pool utilization.
- "JVM GC Trends" on page 164: Trend graphs of garbage collection memory utilization.

All JVMs Heatmap

View the most critical alert state for all monitored JVM connections for one or all sources, as well as CPU and memory utilization. The heatmap organizes JVM connections by source and host, and uses color to show the most critical Metric value for each JVM connection associated with the selected source. Each rectangle in the heatmap represents a JVM connection. The rectangle size represents the amount of memory reserved for that process; a larger size is a larger value. Each Metric (selected from the drop-down menu) has a color gradient bar that maps relative values to colors.

Choose one or **All Sources** from the **Source** drop-down menu. Use the check-boxes \checkmark to include or exclude labels in the heatmap. Move your mouse over a rectangle to see detailed JVM connection information (including **PID**). Drill-down and investigate by clicking a rectangle in the heatmap to view details for the selected connection in the **JVM Summary** display.





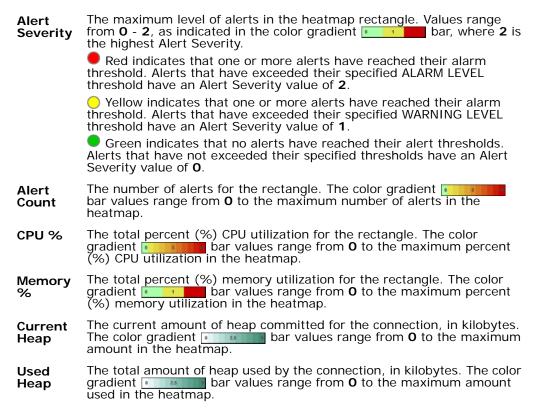
Fields and Data

This display includes:

Source	Choose one or All Sources to display.
JVM Count	The number of JVM connections shown in the display.
Show Inactive	Select to show inactive connections.
Connection	Select to show JVM connections names.

Metric

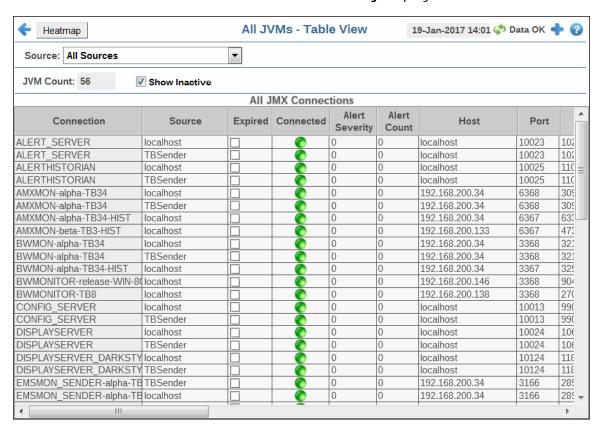
Select the Metric to display in the heatmap. Each Metric has a color gradient bar that maps relative values to colors.

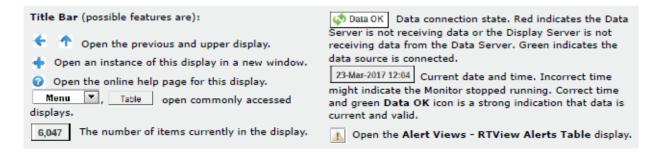


All JVMs Table

View JVM connection details for one or all sources, the most critical alert state for each JVM connection, as well as CPU and memory utilization in a tabular format. Each row in the table is a different connection.

Choose one or **All Sources** from the **Source** drop-down menu. Check the **Show Inactive** box to include inactive connections. The row color for inactive connections is dark red. Click Sort to order column data. Drill-down and investigate by clicking a row in the table to view details for the selected connection in the **JVM Summary** display.





Row Color Code:

Tables with colored rows indicate the following:

- Red indicates that one or more alerts exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold in the table row.
 Yellow indicates that one or more alerts exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold in the table row.
- Green indicates that no alerts exceeded their WARNING or ALARM LEVEL threshold in the table row.

Fields and Data

This display includes:

Choose one or **All Sources** to display. Source

The number of JVM connections in the table. JVM

Count:

Show Select to include inactive connections.

Inactive

All JMX Connections Table

The name of the JVM connection. Connection

Source The name of the source.

When checked, this connection is expired due to inactivity. **Expired**

The data connection state: Connected

Disconnected.

Connected.

Alert Severity The maximum level of alerts associated with the connection. Values range from 0 to 2, where 2 is the greatest Alert Severity.

One or more alerts associated with the connection exceeded their

ALARM LEVEL threshold.

One or more alerts associated with the connection exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

No alerts associated with the connection have exceeded their

thresholds.

The current number of alerts for the connection. **Alert Count**

Host The name of the host for this connection.

Port The port number for the connection.

PID The connection PID.

The amount of CPU, in percent (%) used by this connection. CPU %

The maximum amount of heap used by this connection, in kilobytes. Max Heap

Current Heap

The current amount of committed heap for this connection, in kilobytes.

The current amount of heap used by this connection, in kilobytes. **Used Heap**

Mem % Used

The amount of JVM memory used by this connection, in percent (%).

The type of RTView application, where: 1 is for the Historian, 3 is for the RtvAppType

Data Server; 5 is for the Display Server, and 0 is a non-RTView

application.

The Data Server that sent this value. Source

The date and time this row of data was last updated. time_stamp

JVM Summary

Track JVM memory and CPU usage, get JVM system information, application performance metrics, and input arguments for a single connection. Verify whether the memory usage has reached a plateau. Or, if usage is getting close to the limit, determine whether to allocate more memory.

Use the available drop-down menus or right-click to filter data shown in the display.





Fields and Data

This display includes:

Source Select the type of connection to the RTView Server.

Connection Select an RTView Server from the drop-down menu. Names can be modified in the RTView Server configuration properties file.

Operating System

Displays data pertaining to the operating system running on the host on which the JVM resides.

Connected The data connection state:

Disconnected.Connected.

Expired When checked, this server is expired due to inactivity.

Operating System The name of the operating system running on the host on which the

JVM resides.

OS Version The operating system version.

Architectur The ISA used by the processor.

Available Processors The total number of processors available to the JVM.

Runtime

Process Name Name of the process.

Start Time The date and time that the application started running.

Up Time The amount of time the application has been running, in the

following format:

0d 00:00

<days>d <hours>:<minutes>:<seconds>

For example: **10d 08:41:38**

JVM CPU % The amount of CPU usage by the JVM, in percent.

Live Threads The total number of live threads.

Daemon Threads The total number of live daemon threads.

Peak Threads The total number of peak live threads since the JVM started or the peak was reset.

Max Heap Mb The maximum amount of memory used for memory management by the application in the time range specified. This value may change or be undefined.

NOTE: A memory allocation can fail if the JVM attempts to set the **Used** memory allocation to a value greater than the **Committed** memory allocation, even if the amount for **Used** memory is less than or equal to the *Maximum* memory allocation (for example, when the system is low on virtual memory).

Committed

Mb

The amount of memory, in megabytes, guaranteed to be available for use by the JVM. The amount of committed memory can be a fixed or variable size. If set to be a variable size, the amount of committed memory can change over time, as the JVM may release memory to the system. This means that the amount allocated for **Committed** memory could be less than the amount initially allocated. **Committed** memory will always be greater than or equal to the amount allocated for **Used** memory.

Used Mb

The amount of memory currently used by the application. Memory used includes the memory occupied by all objects including both reachable and unreachable objects.

Class name used for JVM. Class Name

The arguments used to start the application. **Arguments**

More **Arguments** Additional arguments used to start the application.

JVM CPU, Memory, Thread Trends Shows JVM metrics for the selected server.

Log Scale

Enable to use a logarithmic scale for the Y axis. Use Log Scale to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. Log Scale makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Base at Zero

Use zero as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range

Select a time range from the drop down menu varying from 2 Minutes to Last 7 Days, or display All Data. To specify a time range, click Calendar 🗐



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar 📃 and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows **\left\ \right\ \right** to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

JVM CPU %

Traces the amount of memory, in percent, used by the JVM in the time range specified.

Max Heap Mb

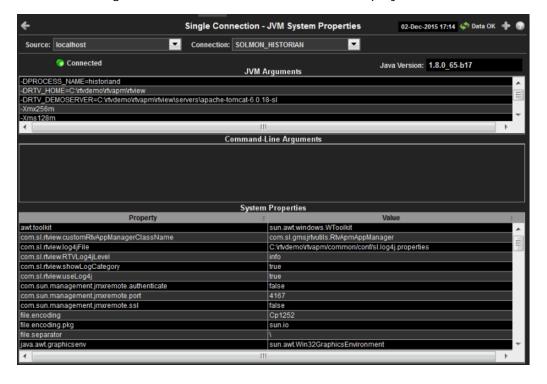
Traces the maximum amount of memory used for memory management by the application in the time range specified. This value may change or be undefined.

NOTE: A memory allocation can fail if the JVM attempts to set the Used memory allocation to a value greater than the Committed memory allocation, even if the amount for **Used** memory is less than or equal to the Maximum memory allocation (for example, when the system is low on virtual memory).

Cur Heap Mb	Traces the current amount of memory, in megabytes, used for memory management by the application in the time range specified.
Used Heap Mb	Traces the memory currently used by the application.
Live Threads	Traces the total number of currently active threads in the time range specified.

JVM System Properties

Track JVM input arguments and system properties for a single connection. Use the available drop-down menus or right-click to filter data shown in the display.





Fields and Data

This display includes:

Source Select the type of connection to the RTView Server.

Connection

Select an RTView Server from the drop-down menu. Names can be modified in the RTView Server configuration properties file.

Connected

The data connected.

Connected.

The laws version supplies on the selected server.

Java Version The Java version running on the selected server.

JVM Arguments The JVM arguments in the ${\bf Runtime MXBean\ Input Arguments}$ attribute.

Command Line Arguments Arguments used to start the application.

System Properties

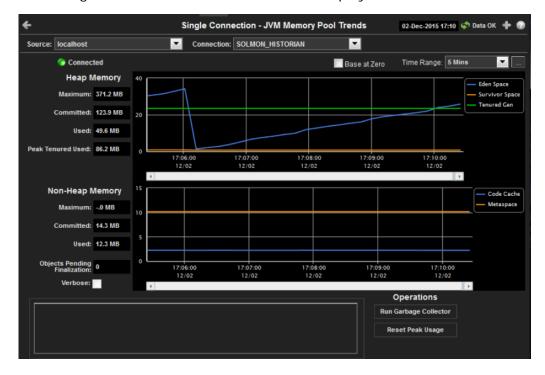
This table lists and describes system property settings.

Property Name of the property.

Value Current value of the property.

JVM Mem Pool Trends

Track JVM heap and non-heap memory usage for a single connection. Use the available drop-down menus or right-click to filter data shown in the display.





Fields and Data

This display includes:

Source Select the type of connection to the RTView Server.

Connection Select an RTView Server from the drop-down menu. Names can be modified in the RTView Server configuration properties file.

Connected The data connection state:

Disconnected.Connected.

Base at Zero

Use zero as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar ___ and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows up to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** dropdown menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

Heap Memory

Maximum

The maximum amount of memory used, in megabytes, for memory management by the application in the time range specified. This value may change or be undefined.

NOTE: A memory allocation can fail if the JVM attempts to set the **Used** memory allocation to a value greater than the **Committed** memory allocation, even if the amount for **Used** memory is less than or equal to the **Maximum** memory allocation (for example, when the system is low on virtual memory).

Committed

The amount of memory, in megabytes, guaranteed to be available for use by the JVM. The amount of committed memory can be a fixed or variable size. If set to be a variable size, the amount of committed memory can change over time, as the JVM may release memory to the system. This means that the amount allocated for **Committed** memory could be less than the amount initially allocated. **Committed** memory will always be greater than or equal to the amount allocated for **Used** memory.

Used

The amount of memory, in megabytes, currently used by the application. Memory used includes the memory occupied by all objects including both reachable and unreachable objects.

Peak Tenured Used The amount of memory, in megabytes, used by tenured JVM objects in the time range specified. Tenured refers to JVM objects contained in a pool that holds objects that have avoided garbage collection and reside in the survivor space. Peak tenured refers to the maximum value of the tenured memory over a specified period of time.

Eden Space

Traces the amount of memory used by the JVM eden pool in the time range specified. Eden refers to the JVM eden pool, which is used to initially allocate memory for most objects.

Survivor Space Traces the amount of memory used by the JVM survivor pool in the time range specified. The JVM survivor pool holds objects that survive the eden space garbage collection.

Tenured Gen Traces the amount of memory used by tenured JVM objects in the time range specified. Tenured refers to JVM objects contained in a pool that holds objects that have avoided garbage collection and reside in the survivor space. Peak tenured refers to the maximum value of the tenured memory over a specified period of time.

Non-Heap Memory

The maximum amount of memory, in megabytes, used for JVM non-Maximum

heap memory management by the application in the time range

specified.

The amount of memory, in megabytes, guaranteed to be available for Committed

use by JVM non-heap memory management. The amount of committed memory can be a fixed or variable size. If set to be a variable size, it can change over time, as the JVM may release memory to the system. This means that the amount allocated for **Committed** memory could **be** less than the amount initially allocated. Committed memory will always be greater than or equal to the amount allocated for **Used** memory.

The amount of memory, in megabytes, currently used by the Used

application. Memory used includes the memory occupied by all objects including both reachable and unreachable objects.

Objects Pending Finalization The value of the **MemoryMXBean ObjectPendingFinalizationCount** attribute.

The value of the **MemoryMXBean Verbose** attribute. Verbose

Traces the amount of non-heap memory used in the JVM for Code Cache

compilation and storage of native code.

Traces the amount of memory used by the pool containing reflective Perm Gen

data of the virtual machine, such as class and method objects. With JVMs that use class data sharing, this generation is divided into read-

only and read-write areas.

Operations

Performs garbage collection on the selected server. Run

Garbage Collector

Clears peak usage on the selected server.

JVM GC Trends

Track JVM garbage collection memory usage for a single connection. Use the available drop-down menus or right-click to filter data shown in the display.





Fields and Data

This display includes:

Source	Select the type of connection to the RTView Server.
Connection	Select an RTView Server from the drop-down menu. Names can be modified in the RTView Server configuration properties file.
Garbage Collector	Select a garbage collection method: Copy or MarkSweepCompact .
Max	Shows the maximum amount of memory used for JVM garbage collection in the time range specified.

Committed

Shows the amount of memory guaranteed to be available for use by JVM non-heap memory management. The amount of committed memory can be a fixed or variable size. If set to be a variable size, it can change over time, as the JVM may release memory to the system. This means that the amount allocated for **Committed** memory could be less than the amount initially allocated. **Committed** memory will always be greater than or equal to the amount allocated for **Used** memory.

Base at Zero

Use zero as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar ___ and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows up to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** dropdown menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

Memory Usage (in MB) Before and After Garbage Collection

Maximum	Traces the maximum amount of memory used by garbage	

collection in the time range specified. This value may change or

be undefined.

NOTE: A memory allocation can fail if the JVM attempts to set the **Used** memory allocation to a value greater than the **Committed** memory allocation, even if the amount for **Used** memory is less than or equal to the **Maximum** memory allocation (for example, when the system is low on virtual memory).

Committed

Traces the amount of memory guaranteed to be available for use by the JVM. The amount of committed memory can be a fixed or variable size. If set to be a variable size, the amount of committed memory can change over time, as the JVM may release memory to the system. This means that the amount allocated for **Committed** memory could be less than the amount initially allocated. **Committed** memory will always be greater than or equal to the amount allocated for **Used** memory.

Used - Before Traces the amount of memory used before the last garbage

collection.

Used - After Traces the amount of memory used after the last garbage

collection.

Duration The duration, in seconds, of garbage collection.

Duty Cycle The percentage of time that the application spends in garbage

collection.

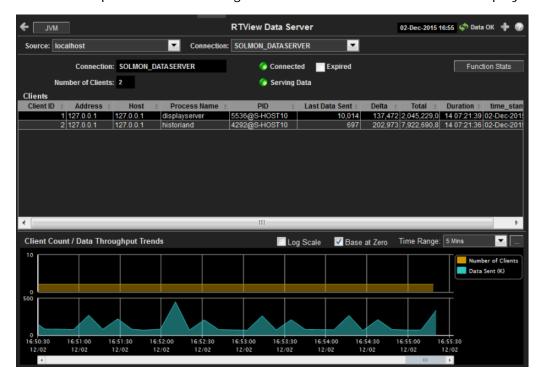
RTView Servers

These displays present performance data for all RTView Servers. Displays in this View are:

- "Data Servers" on page 166: Shows metrics for RTView Data Servers.
- "Display Servers" on page 169: Shows metrics for RTView Display Servers.
- "Historian Servers" on page 170: Shows metrics for RTView Historian Servers.
- "Version Info" on page 172: Shows the version information of each jar used in each connected RTView application.

Data Servers

Track data transfer metrics for RTView Data Servers, client count and throughput trends. Use the available drop-down menus or right-click to filter data shown in the display.





Source Select the type of connection to the RTView Server.

Connection Select an RTView Server from the drop-down menu. Names can be modified in the

RTView Server configuration properties file.

Connection The connection selected from the **Connection** drop-down menu.

Number of Clients The number of clients currently server on this Data Server.

Connected The Data Server connection state:

Disconnected.Connected.

Serving Data The Data Server is not currently serving data.The Data Server is currently serving data.

Expired This server has been marked as expired after no activity.

Function Stats Opens the **RTView Function Stats** display which shows detailed performance statistics for RTView functions in the selected Data Server. This button is only enabled if the RTVMGR has a JMX connection defined for the selected Data Server.

Clients

This table describes all clients on the selected server.

Address The client IP address.

Client ID The unique client identifier.

Duration The amount of time for this client session. Format:

dd HH:MM:SS

<days> <hours>:<minutes>:<seconds>

For example: 10d 08:41:38

Host The client host name.

Last Data Sent The amount of data, in bytes, last sent to the client.

Delta The amount of data, in bytes, sent since the last update.

Total The total amount of data, in bytes, sent to the client.

TIME_STAMP The date and time this row of data was last updated.

Client Count / Data Throughput Trends

Shows throughput metrics for all clients on the selected server.

Log Scale Enable to use a logarithmic scale for the Y axis. Use Log Scale to see

usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. Log Scale makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values

to the data.

Base at Zero Use zero as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range

Select a time range from the drop down menu varying from **2 Minutes** to **Last 7 Days**, or display **All Data**. To specify a time range, click Calendar ...



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar __ and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$ to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

Number of Clients

Traces the number of clients being served by the Data Server.

Data Sent

Traces the total amount of data, in Kilobytes, sent to all clients.

Display Servers

Track display utilization metrics for RTView Display Servers.

Use the available drop-down menus or right-click to filter data shown in the display.





Fields and Data

This display includes:

Source	Select the type of connection to the RTView Server.
Connection	Select an RTView Server from the drop-down menu. Names can be modified in the RTView Server configuration properties file.
Connected	The Display Server connection state: Disconnected. Connected.
Expired	This server has been marked as expired after no activity.

Function	
Stats	

Opens the RTView Function Stats display which shows detailed performance statistics for RTView functions in the selected Display Server. This button is only enabled if the RTVMGR has a JMX connection defined for the selected Display Server.

Display Timeout (seconds)

The amount of time, in seconds, that a display can be kept in memory after the Display Servlet has stopped requesting it. The default is 60 seconds (to allow faster load time when switching between displays).

I mage Quality (0-100)

A value between **0** and **100**, which controls the quality of the generated images. If the value is **100**, the Display Server outputs the highest quality image with the lowest compression. If the value is **0**, the Display Server outputs the lowest quality image using the highest compression. The default is 75.

Number of Active **Displays**

Active

The total number of displays currently being viewed by a user.

Maximum Number of Displays

The maximum number of displays kept in memory. The default is 20 (to optimize memory used by the Display Server).

Sessions with Active Displays

Number of clients accessing the Display Server.

Display Data / Active Displays

The name of the currently open display. **Display Name**

A unique string identifier assigned to each session. Session

Panel ID A unique string identifier assigned to each panel. The Display

Server loads each display requested by each client into a panel.

This ID can be useful in troubleshooting.

Substitutions Lists the substitutions used for the display.

The amount of time that has elapsed since the display was last Last Ref

requested by a client.

ID The client ID.

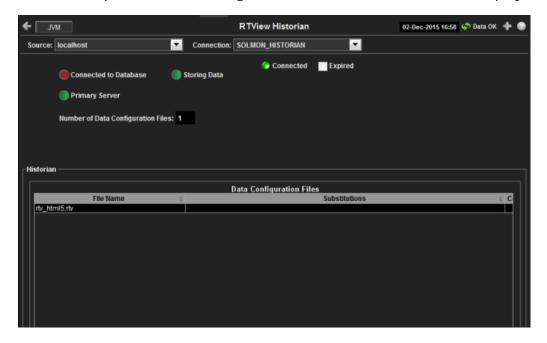
Preloaded When checked, indicates that the display (.rtv) file is configured in

the **DISPLAYSERVER.ini** file to be preloaded. The **history_config** option is used to configure display preloading. Preloading a display makes data immediately available. Preloaded displays are not unloaded unless the Display Server is restarted or the display cache is cleared via JMX. This option can be used multiple times to specify multiple displays to preload.

Historian Servers

Track the status of RTView Historian Servers and data configuration file usage. View the caches that are archived by the Historian application, substitution variables associated with the history cache configuration file, as well as the history cache status. You can also stop and start the Historian, and purge data.

Use the available drop-down menus or right-click to filter data shown in the display.





Fields and Data

This display includes:

Source	Select the type of connection to the RTView Server.
Connection	Select an RTView Server from the drop-down menu. Names can be modified in the RTView Server configuration properties file.
Connected	The Historian Server connection state: Disconnected. Connected.
Expired	This server has been marked as expired after no activity.
Connected to Database	The Historian Server database connection state: Disconnected. Connected.

Primary Server

When green, indicates that this Historian, when used within a group of Historians, is the primary group member. If the primary member fails or shuts down, the standby member with the highest priority becomes the primary group member. When red, indicates that the Historian is a secondary server.

The Historian Server member state:

The Historian Server is a secondary group member.

This Historian is the primary group member.

Number of Data Configuratio n Files The number of configuration files that are used by the history cache.

Historian / Data Configuration Files

File Name The name of the history cache configuration file.

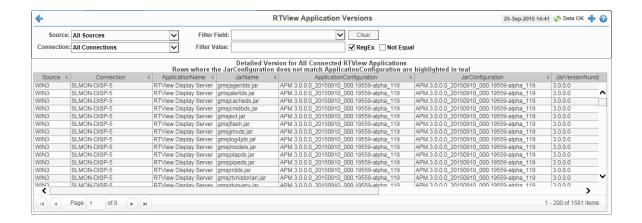
Substitutions Lists the substitutions specified in the history cache

configuration file.

Version Info

This display provides detailed version information for all of the connected RTView applications. You can view specific applications by filtering data using the **Source**, **Connection**, **Filter Field**, and **Filter Value** fields at the top of the display. This display provides valuable information about the version of each jar that is used in each connected RTView application that can be used to help Technical Support when issues arise. Rows in the table where the **JarConfiguration** does not match the **ApplicationConfiguration** are highlighted in teal.

Note: RTView applications running versions previous to this enhancement will only have one row in the table and will display "version info not supported in this version" in the **ApplicationConfiguration** column.





Fields and Data

This display includes:

Source Select a filter value for the **Source** column.

Connection Select a filter value for the **Connection** column.

Filter Field Select a table column from the drop-down menu to perform a search in:

ApplicationName, JarName, ApplicationConfiguration, JarConfiguration, JarVersionNumber, JarVersionDate, JarReleaseDate, and JarMicroVersion.

Filters limit display content and drop-down menu selections to only those items that pass through the selected filter's criteria. If no items match the filter, you might have zero search results (an empty table). Double-clicking on a specific field in the table will populate this field with the selected field's content. For example, double-clicking on the **DataServerName** field in one of the rows displays the

entire field's content into this field.

Clears entries in the Filter Field display list, Filter Value field, and Not Equal

check box.

Filter Value Enter the (case-sensitive) string to search for in the selected Filter Field.

RegEx Select this check box to use the **Filter Value** as a regular expression when

filtering. When selected, the **Not Equal** check box displays.

Not Equal Works in conjunction with the RegEx field. Selecting this check box searches for values in the specified Filter Field that are NOT equal to the value defined in the

Filter Value field. For example, if the Filter Field specified is JarMicroVersion, the Filter Value is specified as 317, and this check box is selected, then only those rows containing JarMicroVersion fields NOT EQUAL to 317 will display.

This field is only enabled when the **RegEx** check box is checked.

Source The name of the source of the RTVMGR.

Connection Lists the name of the imx connection to the RTView application.

Application Name Lists the name of the application.

JarName Lists the name of the jar used in the connected application.

ApplicationLists the configuration string of the application. This string contains the main application version that corresponds to the version information printed to the

console at startup.

JarConfiguration Lists the configuration string for the jar.

JarVersionNumber Lists the version number for the jar.

JarVersionDate Lists the version date for the jar.

JarReleaseType Lists the release type for the jar.

JarMicroVersion Lists the micro version for the jar.

Expired When checked, this connection is expired due to inactivity.

time_stamp The time at which the information in the current row was last received.

DataServerName The name of the RTVMGR data server connection.

Tomcat Servers

These displays present performance data for monitored Tomcat Application Servers. Use these displays to examine the state and performance of your Tomcat servers as well as all installed web modules. The server displays include summary overviews and detail pages with historical trends. Displays in this View are:

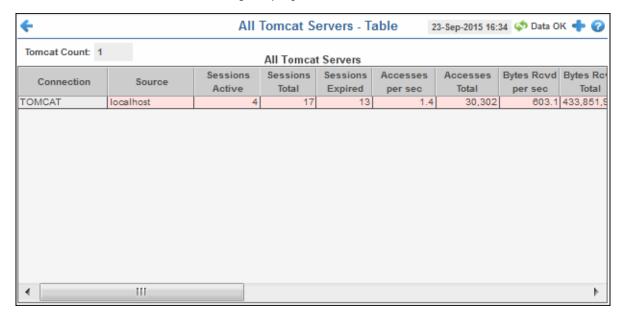
- "All Tomcat Servers" on page 174: Table of connection details and performance metrics for all Tomcat servers.
- "All Applications Heatmap" on page 176: Heatmap of performance metrics for all Web modules for one Tomcat Server.
- "Single Application Summary" on page 178: Table and trend graphs of performance metrics for Web modules.

All Tomcat Servers

View Tomcat Server details per connection such as the total number of sessions, bytes sent/received, and processing time. Each row in the table is a different Tomcat Server. The row color for inactive connections is dark red.

Use this display to see summary information for your Tomcat servers, including session counts, access and request rates, cache hit rates, and data transmission metrics.

Drill-down and investigate by clicking a row in the table to view details for the selected connection in the **Service Summary** display.





Fields and Data

This display includes:

Tomcat Count	The number of Tomcat connections in the table.
Connection	The name of the Tomcat connection.
Source	The host where the Tomcat Server is running.
Sessions Active	The number of currently active client sessions.
Sessions Total	The total number of client sessions since the server was started.
Sessions Expired	The total number of client sessions that expired since the server was started.
Accesses per sec	The number of times pages are accessed, per second.
Accesses Total	The total number of times pages have been accessed since the server was started.
Bytes Rcvd per sec	The number of bytes received per second.
Bytes Rcvd Total	The total number of bytes received since the server was started.
Bytes Sent per sec	The number of bytes sent per second.
Bytes Sent Total	The total number of bytes sent since the server was started.
Cache Hit Rate	The number of times the cache is accessed, per second.
Requests per sec	The number of requests received, per second.
Requests Total	The total number of requests received since the server was started.
Process Time	The average amount of time, in milliseconds, to process requests.

Error Count The number of errors that have occurred since the server was started.

appBase The directory in which Tomcat is installed.

Display Name The name of the currently open display.

Expired When checked, this connection is expired due to inactivity.

time_stamp The date and time this row of data was last updated.

Format:

MM/DD/YY HH:MM:SS

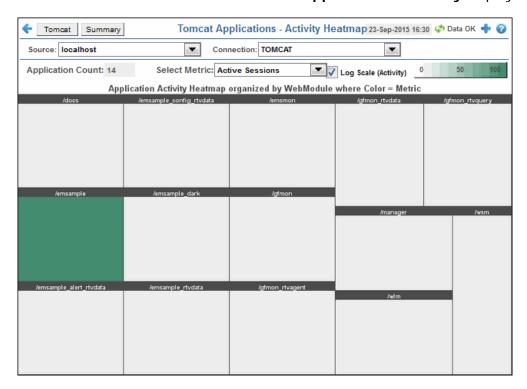
<month>/ <day>/<year> <hours>:<minutes>:<seconds>

All Applications Heatmap

View performance metrics for all monitored Tomcat Web modules for one Tomcat Server. The heatmap organizes Tomcat Web modules by server, and uses color to show the most critical Metric value for each Tomcat connection associated with the selected source. Each rectangle in the heatmap represents a Web module. In this heatmap, the rectangle size is the same for all Web modules. Each Metric (selected from the drop-down menu) has a color gradient bar that maps relative values to colors.

Use this display to see at-a-glance the health of all your web applications. You can select the heatmap color metric from a list including active sessions, access rate, and total access count.

Use the available drop-down menus or right-click to filter data shown in the display. Use the check-boxes to include or exclude labels in the heatmap. Move your mouse over a rectangle to see additional information. Drill-down and investigate by clicking a rectangle in the heatmap to view details for the selected Web module in the **Application Summary** display.





Fields and Data

This display includes:

Source	Select the host where the Tomcat Server is running.
Connection	Select a Tomcat Server from the drop-down menu.
Application Count	The number of Tomcat applications in the heatmap.

Log Scale (Activity)	Select to enable a logarithmic scale. Use Log Scale to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. Log Scale makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.
Select	Select the metric to display in the heatmap. Each Metric has a color gradient bar that

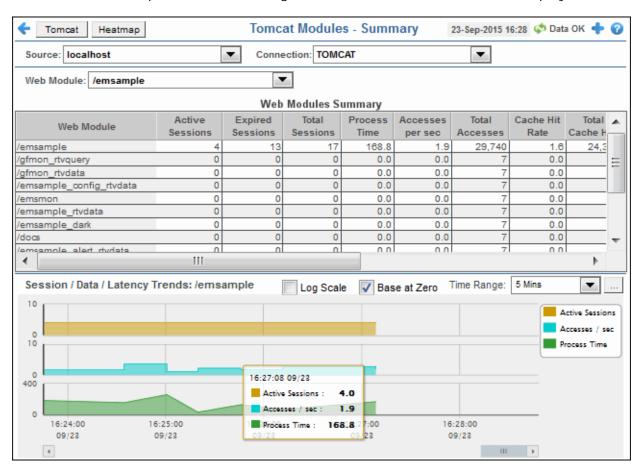
Select maps relative values to colors. Metric

Single Application Summary

Track the performance of all web application modules in a server and view utilization details. The table summarizes the sessions, accesses, cache hit and so forth, for all installed web modules. Each row in the table is a different web application module. The row color for inactive modules is dark red. Select a web application module to view metrics in the trend graph.

Use this data to verify response times of your Web application modules.

Use the available drop-down menus or right-click to filter data shown in the display.





Fields and Data

This display includes:

Source Connection	Select the host where the Tomcat Server is running. Select a Tomcat Server from the drop-down menu. This menu is populated by the
Connection	selected Source.
Web Module	Select a Web module from the drop-down menu. This menu is populated by the selected Connection. The Web Module you select populates the trend graphs.
Web Module Summary	

Web Module	The name of the Web module.
Sessions Active	The number of currently active client sessions.
Sessions Total	The total number of client sessions since the application was started.
Sessions Expired	The total number of client sessions that expired since the application was started.
Accesses per sec	The number of times pages are accessed, per second.
Accesses Total	The total number of times pages have been accessed since the application was started.
Bytes Rcvd per sec	The number of bytes received per second.
Bytes Rcvd Total	The total number of bytes received since the application was started.
Bytes Sent per sec	The number of bytes sent per second.
Bytes Sent Total	The total number of bytes sent since the application was started.
Cache Hit Rate	The number of times the cache is accessed, per second.
Requests per sec	The number of requests received, per second.

Requests Total The total number of requests received since the application was

started.

Process Time The average amount of time, in milliseconds, to process requests.

Error Count The number of errors occurred since the application was started.

appBase The directory in which Tomcat is installed.

Expired When checked, this connection is expired due to inactivity.

time_stamp The date and time this row of data was last updated.

Format:

MM/DD/YY HH:MM:SS

<month>/ <day>/<year> <hours>:<minutes>:<seconds>

Session/Data/Latency Trends

Shows metrics for the selected Web module. The Web module can be selected from the **Web Module** drop-down menu or the **Web Modules Summary** table.

Log Scale

Select to enable a logarithmic scale. Use Log Scale to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. Log Scale makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Base at Zero Use ze

Use zero as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range

Select a time range from the drop down menu varying from **2 Minutes** to **Last 7 Days**, or display **All Data**. To specify a time range, click Calendar \blacksquare .



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar ___ and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

Active Sessions

Traces the number of currently active client sessions.

Accesses / sec	Traces the number of times pages are accessed, per second.
Process Time	Traces the average amount of time, in milliseconds, to process requests.

MySQL Database

The MySQL Database displays provide extensive visibility into the health and performance of the MySQL database included in the RTView Monitor for Solace AMI version. These displays are populated with performance data if you are using the RTView Monitor for Solace AMI version.

All MySQL Databases

Displays in this View are:

- "All Servers Heatmap" on page 181: A heatmap view of all servers and their associated metrics.
- "All Servers Table" on page 184: A tabular view of your servers and their associated metrics.

All Servers Heatmap

This heatmap display provides an easy-to-view interface that allows you to quickly identify the current status of each of your servers for each available metric. By default, this display shows the heatmap based on the **Alert Severity** metric.

Choose a metric from the **Metric** drop down menu:



By default, this display shows the heatmap based on the Alert Severity metric.

Each rectangle in the heatmap is a different server. Use the **Names** check-box $\ ^{\ }$ to include or exclude labels in the heatmap, and mouse over a rectangle to see additional metrics for a server. Click a rectangle to open the "Server Summary" display and see additional details for the selected server.





Fields and Data:

Log

Names Select this check box to display the names of the instances at the top of each

rectangle in the heatmap.

Select to this check box to enable a logarithmic scale. Use **Log Scale** to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Auto

Select to enable auto-scaling. When auto-scaling is activated, the color gradient bar's maximum range displays the highest value.

Note: Some metrics auto-scale automatically, even when **Auto** is not selected.

Metric

Choose a metric to view in the display. For details about the data, refer to vendor documentation.

Alert Severity

The current alert severity. Values range from **0** - **2**, as indicated in the color gradient bar, where **2** is the highest Alert Severity:

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

 Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Alert Count

The total number of critical and warning unacknowledged alerts. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of alerts in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average alert count.

Received

The total number of bytes received. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the alarm threshold specified for the MysqlBytesReceivedHigh alert. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count.

Sent

The total number of bytes sent. The color gradient populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the alarm threshold specified for the **MysqlBytesSentHigh** alert. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count.

Delayed Writes

The total number of delayed writes. Values range from ${\bf 0}$ to the alarm threshold specified for the ${\bf MysqlDelayedWrites}$ alert. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count:

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

O Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Table Locks Waited

The total number of table locks waited. Values range from **0** to the alarm threshold specified for the **MysqlLocksWaited** alert. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count:

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

 Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Slow Queries

The total number of slow queries. Values range from **0** to the alarm threshold specified for the **MysqlSlowQueries**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count:

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

O Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Slow Launch Threads

The total number of slow launch threads. Values range from **0** to the alarm threshold specified for the **MysqlSlowThreads**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count:

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

 Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Qcache Low Mem Prunes

The total number of Qcache low memory prunes. Values range from **0** to the alarm threshold specified for the

MysqlQcacheLowMemPrunes. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count:

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

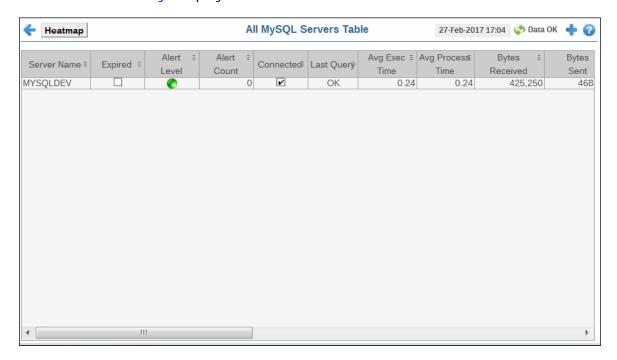
 Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

 Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

All Servers Table

This display provides a tabular view of the performance metrics shown in the "All Servers Heatmap" (alert level, alert count, bytes received, and so forth), as well as additional metrics (such as query information and uptime).

Each table row is a different server. Click a column header to sort column data in numerical or alphabetical order, and drill-down and investigate by clicking a row to view details for a server in the "Server Summary" display.





All MySQL Servers Table

Server Name The name of the server.

Expired

When checked, performance data about the server has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the **\$mysqlRowExpirationTime** field in the

conf\rtvapm_mysqlmon.properties file. The

\$mysqlRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the server. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file:

###########################

CACHE / HISTORIAN SETTINGS

#

collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$mssqlRowExpirationTime:120
collector.sl.rtview.sub=\$mssqlRowExpirationTimeForDelete:0

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 120 seconds, and the row would never be deleted. If **\$mysqlRowExpirationTimeForDelete** was set to 3600, then the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

Alert Level

The current alert severity.

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL

threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Alert Count The total number of alerts for the server.

Connected When checked, the server is connected.

Last Query The status of the last query made:

Avg Exec Time The average amount of execution time, in seconds.

Avg Process

Time

The average amount of process time, in seconds.

Bytes Received The total number of bytes received since the server was last started.

Connections The total number of connections since the server was last started.

Delayed Writes The total number of delayed writes.

Queries The total number of queries.

Query Objects The total number of query objects.

Slow Queries The total number of slow queries.

Total

Executions

The total number of executions.

Uptime The amount of time since the server was last started, in seconds.

Concurrent When checked, the database allows concurrent usage.

Enabled When checked, the database is enabled for usage.

Timestamp The data and time of the last data update.

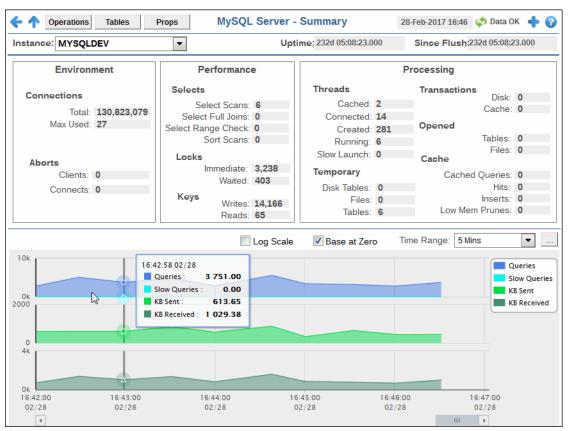
Single MySQL Database

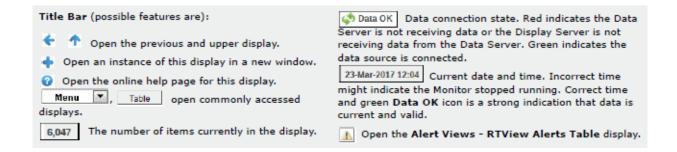
Displays in this View are:

- "Server Summary" on page 188: Displays performance, processing, alerts, memory, and trend data for a particular database server.
- "Servers Properties" on page 190: Displays the values of properties on servers.
- "Servers Operations" on page 191: Trend graph that traces server queries, slow queries, KB sent and KB received.
- "User Tables" on page 193: A tabular view of cache tables performance and utilization metrics.

Server Summary

View connection, performance and processing details for a single MySQL database server, as well as trending data for the number of kilobytes received and queries. Choose an instance from the **Instance** drop-down menu. Mouse over the trend graph to see performance metrics with time stamps.





Filter By:

Instance: Select the instance for which you want to show data in the display.

Fields and Data: For details about the data in this display, please refer to vendor documentation.

Uptime The amount of time since the server was last started, in number of days, hours, minutes and seconds.

Since Flush

The amount of time since the last flush, in number of days, hours, minutes and seconds.

Performanc e Trends Graph Traces the following:

Queries -- traces the amount queries per second.

Slow Queries -- traces the amount of slow queries per second.

KB Sent -- traces the number of kilobytes sent per second.

KB Received -- traces the number of kilobytes received per second.

Log

Select to this check box to enable a logarithmic scale. Use **Log Scale** to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Base at Zero Select to use zero (0) as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range

Select a time range from the drop down menu varying from **2 Minutes** to **Last 7 Days**, or display **All Data**. To specify a time range, click Calendar .



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar ___ and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

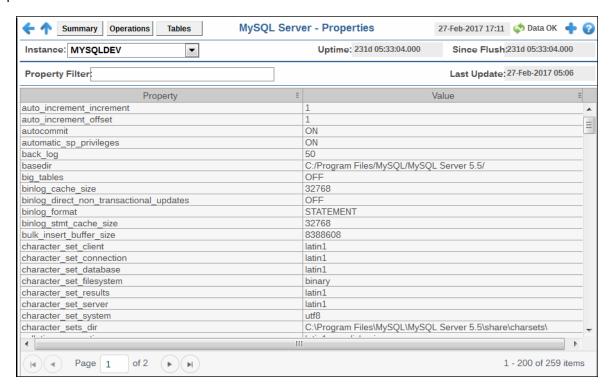
Use the navigation arrows to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

Servers Properties

View properties and property values for a single MySQL database server.

Choose an instance from the **Instance** drop-down menu. Each table row is a different property for the selected instance. Enter a search string in the **Property Filter** field to limit the number of table rows. Click a column header to sort column data in numerical or alphabetical order.





Filter By:

Instance Select the database for which you want to show data in the display.

Fields and Data:

Uptime The amount of time since the server was last started, in number of days, hours, minutes

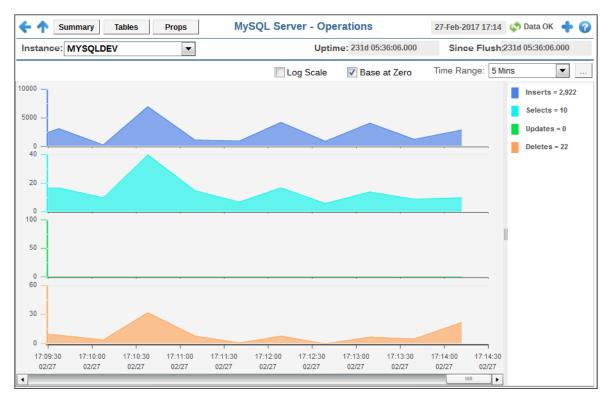
and seconds.

Property Enter a search string to filter the number of table rows. **Filter:**

Since Flush The amount of time since the last flush, in number of days, hours, minutes and seconds.

Servers Operations

View trending performance data for a single MySQL database server: **Inserts**, **Selects**, **Updates** and **Deletes**. Choose an instance from the **Instance** drop-down menu. Mouse over the trend graph to see performance metrics with time stamps.





Filter By:

Instance Select the database for which you want to show data in the display.

Fields and Data:

Uptime The amount of time since the server was last started, in number of days, hours, minutes

and seconds.

Property Enter a search string to filter the number of table rows. **Filter:**

Since Flush The amount of time since the last flush, in number of days, hours, minutes and seconds.

Performance Trends Graph

Traces the following:

Queries -- traces the amount gueries per second.

Slow Queries -- traces the amount of slow queries per second.

KB Sent -- traces the number of kilobytes sent per second.

KB Received -- traces the number of kilobytes received per second.

Log

Select to this check box to enable a logarithmic scale. Use **Log Scale** to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Base at Zero

Select to use zero (**0**) as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range

Select a time range from the drop down menu varying from **2 Minutes** to **Last 7 Days**, or display **All Data**. To specify a time range, click Calendar .



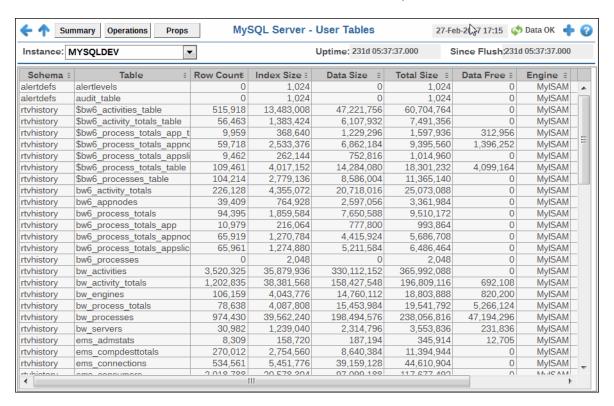
By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar ___ and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows up to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

User Tables

View performance and utilization details for cache tables for a single MySQL database server. Each row is a different cache table. Choose an instance from the **Instance** drop-down menu. Click a column header to sort column data in numerical or alphabetical order.





Filter By:

Instance Select the database for which you want to show data in the display.

Fields and Data: For details about the data in this display, please refer to vendor documentation.

Uptime The amount of time since the server was last started, in number of days, hours, minutes

and seconds.

Property En

-iitei:

Enter a search string to filter the number of table rows.

Since Flush The amount of time since the last flush, in number of days, hours, minutes and seconds.

Table

Schema The name of the database.

Table The name of the table.

Row Count The number of rows currently in the table.

Index Size The size of the table indexes, in bytes.

Data Size The size of the data stored in the table, in bytes (Total Size - Index Size = Data Size).

Total Size The total size of the table, in bytes.

Data Free RX The amount of available space that can be reclaimed to store new data, in bytes.

Engine The storage engine handling the SQL operations.

Last Updated The time of the last data update.

Docker Engines

The Docker Engines displays provide extensive visibility into the health and performance of your Docker engines. These displays are populated with performance data if you are using the RTView Monitor for Solace AMI version.

Displays are:

- "Engines Heatmap" on page 194
- "Engines Table" on page 197
- "Engines Summary" on page 200
- "Container Heatmap" on page 202
- "Container Table" on page 205
- "Container Summary" on page 207

Engines Heatmap

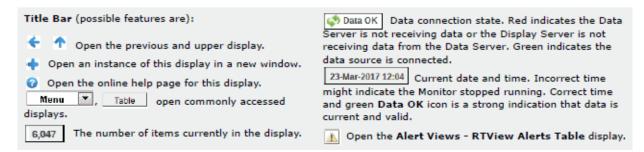
This heatmap display provides an easy-to-view interface that allows you to quickly identify the current status of each of your engines for each available metric. You can view the engines in the heatmap based on the following metrics: the current alert severity, the current alert count, the percentage of CPU used, the amount of memory used, the total incoming bytes, and the total outgoing bytes. By default, this display shows the heatmap based on the **Alert Severity** metric.

You can use the **Names** check-box \checkmark to include or exclude labels in the heatmap, and you can mouse over a rectangle to see additional metrics for an engine. Clicking one of the rectangles in the heatmap opens the "Engine Summary" display, which allows you to see additional details for the selected engine.

Note: When the data for the engine being monitored expires, the color of the rectangle representing that engine in the heatmap automatically changes to a color that is not included in the color gradient bar so that you can easily identify when the data is stale. Expired data could occur for a number of reasons

including, but not limited to, the connection to the engine may have been lost, or the engine could have experienced a problem and may no longer be up-and-running.





Fields and Data:

Host Select the host for which you want to show data in the display.

Count Lists the total number of engines found using the search parameters.

Names Select this check box to display the names of the engines at the top of each rectangle

in the heatmap.

Log

Select this check box to enable a logarithmic scale. Use **Log Scale** to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Auto

Select to enable auto-scaling. When auto-scaling is activated, the color gradient bar's maximum range displays the highest value.

Note: Some metrics auto-scale automatically, even when Auto is not selected.

Metric

Choose a metric to view in the display.

Alert Severity

The current alert severity. Values range from **0** - **2**, as indicated in the color gradient bar, where **2** is the highest Alert Severity:

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

O Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Alert Count

The total number of critical and warning unacknowledged alerts in the engine. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of alerts in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average alert count.

CPU Usage

The percentage of CPU used by the engine. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of

DocEngineCpuUsageHigh. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Memory

The current memory usage by the engine, in kilobytes, which includes all memory regardless of when it was accessed. The color gradient bar shows the range of the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of connections in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

The **Auto** option does not impact this metric.

Net Bytes In

The total number of incoming bytes. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **DocEngineNetBytesInHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

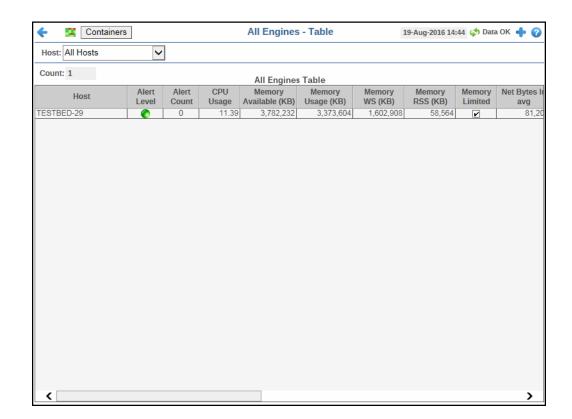
Net Bytes Out

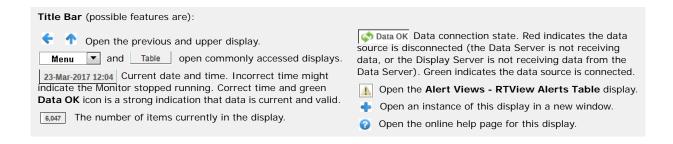
The total number of outgoing bytes. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **DocEngineNetBytesOutHigh**. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Engines Table

This table provides a view of all of your engines and their associated metric data including host, alert severity, alert count, and the current value of each gathered metric. You can click a column header to sort column data in numerical or alphabetical order, and drill-down and investigate by clicking a row to view details for the selected engine in the "Engine Summary" display





Note: The Containers button takes you to "Containers Table".

Fields and Data:

Host Select the name of the host (or All Hosts) containing the engines for which you

want to view data.

Count The total number of engines being monitored based on your search criteria.

All Engines Table:

Host The name of the host.

Alert Level The current alert severity.

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

O Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL

threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Alert Count The total number of alerts for the host.

CPU Usage The percentage of CPU used by the engine.

Memory Available (KB) The amount of memory, in kilobytes, that is available to the engine.

Memory Usage (KB)

The current memory usage by the engine, in kilobytes, which includes all memory

regardless of when it was accessed.

Memory WS (KB)

The amount of memory (in kilobytes) in the working set, which includes recently

accessed memory, dirty memory, and kernel memory.

Memory RSS

(KB)

The amount of anonymous and swap cache memory (including transparent/

hugepages), in kilobytes.

Memory Limited When checked, the amount of memory available to the engine is limited.

Net Bytes In avg

The average number of incoming bytes per second.

Net Bytes Out avg

The average number of outgoing bytes per second.

Net Packets In

The average number of incoming packets per second.

Net Packets Out avg

The average number of outgoing packets per second.

Docker Version The Docker software version of the Docker Engine.

Container OS Version The version of the container's operating system on which the docker engine is running.

Container Kernal Version The version of the container's Kernal in which the docker engine is running.

Expired

When checked, performance data about the engine has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the **\$docRowExpirationTime** field in the **conf\rtvapm_dockermon.properties** file. The

\$docRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the cadvisor-rtview agent. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the **.properties** file:

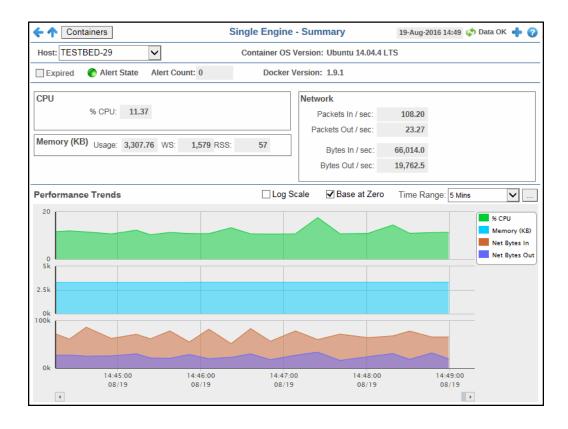
In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 120 seconds, and the row would never be deleted. If **\$docRowExpirationTimeForDelete** was set to 3600, then the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

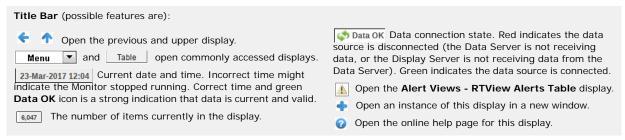
Timestamp

The date and time the row data was last updated.

Engines Summary

This display allows you to view current as well as trending data for the percentage of CPU used by the engine, memory usage details, and network data details.





Note: The **Containers** button takes you to "Containers Table".

Filter By:

Host Select the host for which you want to show data in the display.

Container OS The version of the container's operating system on which the docker engine is running. **Version**

Fields and Data:

Expired

When checked, performance data about the engine has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the **\$docRowExpirationTime** field in the **conf\rtvapm_dockermon.properties** file. The **\$docRowExpirationTimeForDelete** field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the cadvisor-rtview agent. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the **.properties** file:

##########################

CACHE / HISTORIAN SETTINGS

#

Cache history settings

#

sl.rtview.sub=\$docRowExpirationTime:120

sl.rtview.sub=\$docRowExpirationTimeForDelete:0

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 120 seconds, and the row would never be deleted. If **\$docRowExpirationTimeForDelete** was set to 3600, then the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

Alert State

The current alert severity.

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Alert Count

The total number of current alerts.

Docker Version

The Docker software version of the Docker Engine.

CPU

CPU The percentage of CPU used by the engine.

Memory (KB)

Usage The current memory usage by the engine, in kilobytes, which includes

all memory regardless of when it was accessed.

WS The amount of memory (in kilobytes) in the working set, which

includes recently accessed memory, dirty memory, and kernel

memory.

RSS The Resident Set Size, which is the amount of anonymous and swap

cache memory (including transparent/hugepages), in kilobytes.

Network

Packets In/ The average number of incoming packets per second...

sec

Packets Out/ The average number of outgoing packets per second.

sec

Bytes In/sec The average number of incoming bytes per second.

Bytes Out/ The average number of outgoing bytes per second. **sec**

Performance Traces the following:

% CPU -- traces the percentage of CPU being used on the engine.

Memory (KB) -- traces the amount of memory, in kilobytes, used by the engine.

Net Bytes In -- traces the average number of incoming bytes per second.

Net Bytes Out -- traces the average number of outgoing bytes per second.

Log Scale

Select to enable a logarithmic scale. Use **Log Scale** to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Base at Zero

Select to use zero (0) as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range

Select a time range from the drop down menu varying from **2 Minutes** to **Last 7 Days**, or display **All Data**. To specify a time range, click Calendar \square .



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar __ and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

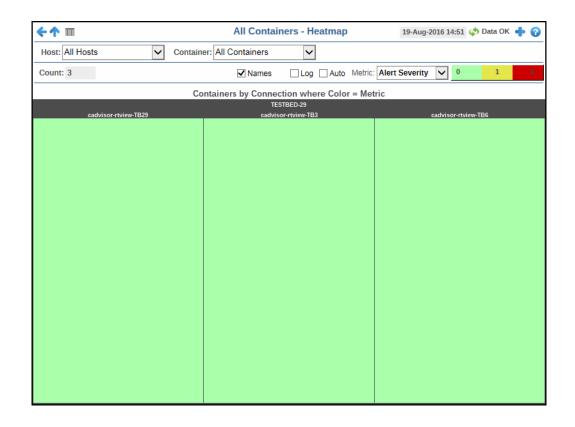
Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

Container Heatmap

This heatmap display provides an easy-to-view interface that allows you to quickly identify the current status of each of your containers for each available metric. You can view the containers in the heatmap based on the following metrics: the current alert severity, the current alert count, the percentage of CPU used, and the percentage of memory used. By default, this display shows the heatmap based on the **Alert Severity** metric.

You can use the **Names** check-box \checkmark to include or exclude labels in the heatmap, and you can mouse over a rectangle to see additional metrics for a container. Clicking one of the rectangles in the heatmap opens the "Container Summary" display, which allows you to see additional details for the selected container.

Note: When the data for the container being monitored expires, the color of the rectangle representing that container in the heatmap automatically changes to a color that is not included in the color gradient bar so that you can easily identify when the data is stale. Expired data could occur for a number of reasons including, but not limited to, the connection to the container may have been lost, or the container could have experienced a problem and may no longer be up-and-running.





Fields and Data:

Host Select the host (or **All Hosts**) for which you want to show data in the heatmap.

Container Select the container (or All Containers) for which you want to show data in the

heatmap..

Count Lists the total number of containers (rows) found using the search parameters.

Names Select this check box to display the names of the containers at the top of each

rectangle in the heatmap.

Log Select this check box to enable a logarithmic scale. Use Log Scale to see usage

correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual

values to the data.

Auto

Select to enable auto-scaling. When auto-scaling is activated, the color gradient bar's maximum range displays the highest value.

Note: Some metrics auto-scale automatically, even when **Auto** is not selected.

Metric

Choose a metric to view in the display.

Alert Severity

The current alert severity. Values range from **0** - **2**, as indicated in the color gradient bar, where 2 is the highest Alert Severity:

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Alert Count

The total number of critical and warning unacknowledged alerts in the instance. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of alerts in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average alert count.

CPU Usage

The percentage of CPU used by the container. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of **DocContainerCpuUsageHigh**. The middle value in the gradient

bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Memory

The current memory usage by the container, in kilobytes, which includes all memory regardless of when it was accessed. The color gradient bar shows the range of the value/color gradient bar shows the range of the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of connections in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

The **Auto** option does not impact this metric.

Net Bytes In

The number of incoming bytes per second. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of

DocContainerNetBytesInHigh. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When Auto is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Net Bytes Out

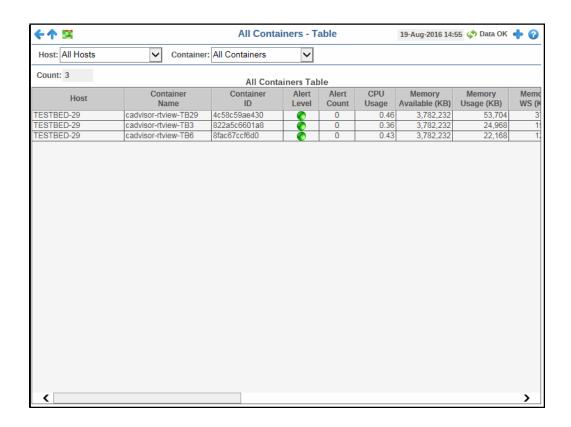
<u>The number</u> of outgoing bytes per second. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the defined alert threshold of

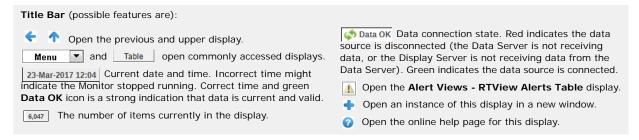
DocContainerNetBytesOutHigh. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the middle value of the range.

When **Auto** is checked, the numeric values in the color gradient bar show the range of the data being displayed rather than the default values. The middle value changes accordingly to indicate the color of the middle value of the range.

Container Table

This display allows you to view details in a table format for one container on a particular host, for all containers on a particular host, for a particular container on all hosts, or for all containers on all hosts. You can drill-down and view the details for a particular container in the "Container Summary" display by clicking on a row in the resulting table.





Filter By:

The display includes these filtering options:

Host Select the host for which you want to show data in the display.

Container Select the container (or **All Containers**) for which you want to view data..

Count Lists the total number of containers (rows) found using the search parameters.

All Containers Table

Host The name of the host.

Container Name The name of the container.

Container ID The absolute container name.

Alert Level The current alert status.

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

 Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Alert Count Total number of alerts for the process.

CPU Usage The percentage of CPU used by the container.

Memory Available (KB) The amount of memory, in kilobytes, that is available to the container.

Memory Usage (KB) Current memory usage by the container, in kilobytes, which includes all memory regardless of when it was accessed.

The consequent of management (in hills broken)

Memory WS (KB)

The amount of memory (in kilobytes) in the working set, which includes recently accessed memory, dirty memory, and kernel memory.

Memory RSS (KB)

The Resident Set Size, which is the amount of anonymous and swap cache memory (including transparent/hugepages), in kilobytes.

Memory Limited When checked, the amount of memory available to the container is limited. If not checked, then the amount of memory available to the container is unlimited, which means the amount of memory available to the container is the same as the memory available to the engine.

Net Bytes In avg

The average number of incoming bytes per second.

Net Bytes Out avg

The average number of outgoing bytes per second.

Net Packets In avg

The average number of incoming packets per second.

Net Packets Out avg The average number of outgoing packets per second.

Uptime The amount of time (in seconds) that the container has been up and running.

Running When checked, this check box indicates that the container is running.

Status The current status of the container. Values are:

Up - indicates that the container is up and running, and lists the amount of time the container has been up and running (**Uptime**).

the container has been up and running (optime).

Created - indicates that the container has been created but is currently not in use.

Exited - indicates that the container has been stopped, and lists the error code as well as the amount of time since the container was stopped.

Starts The number of times the container (re)started within the time specified (in

seconds) in the \$docEventCacheTimeRange field in the conf\rtvapm_dockermon.properties file. The default is 3600 seconds (1 hour). For example, by default, this row column lists the number of times the container has (re)started in the past hour. This number provides a good indication of the stability of the container; the higher the number, the more

unstable the container.

Expired

When checked, performance data about the engine has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the **\$docRowExpirationTime** field in the **conf\rtvapm dockermon.properties** file. The

conf\rtvapm_dockermon.properties file. The \$docRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the cadvisor-rtview agent. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file:

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 120 seconds, and the row would never be deleted. If

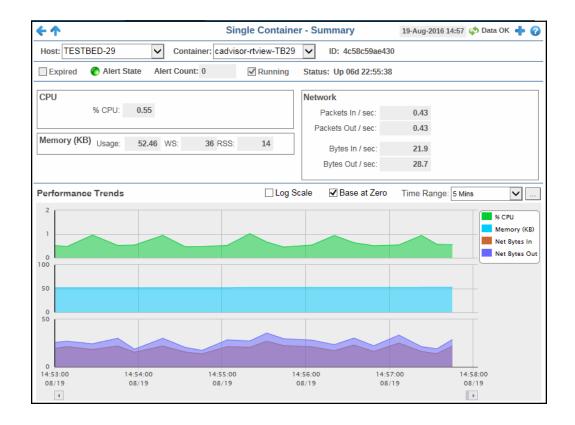
\$docRowExpirationTimeForDelete was set to 3600, then the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

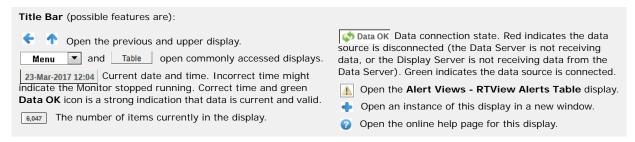
Timestamp

The date and time the row data was last updated.

Container Summary

This display provides a view of the current and historical metrics for a single container. You can view the current information pertaining to CPU usage percentage, Memory details, Disk read and write details, and network data details in the upper portion of the display. The trend graph in the bottom half of the display traces the current and historical CPU usage, the average memory used, and the number of incoming and outgoing network bytes.





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Host Select the host for which you want to show data in the display.

Container Select the container for which you want to show data in the display.

ID The absolute container name.

Fields and Data:

Expired

When checked, performance data about the engine has not been received within the time specified (in seconds) in the **\$docRowExpirationTime** field in the

conf\rtvapm_dockermon.properties file. The

\$docRowExpirationTimeForDelete field allows you to define the amount of time (in seconds) in which the row will be removed from the table if there is no response from the cadvisor-rtview agent. To view/edit the current values, modify the following lines in the .properties file:

###########################

CACHE / HISTORIAN SETTINGS

#

Cache history settings

#

sl.rtview.sub=\$docRowExpirationTime:120

sl.rtview.sub=\$docRowExpirationTimeForDelete:0

In the example above, the **Expired** check box would be checked after 120 seconds, and the row would never be deleted. If **\$docRowExpirationTimeForDelete** was set to 3600, then the row would be removed from the table after 3600 seconds.

Alert State

The current alert severity.

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

 Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds.

Alert Count

The total number of current alerts.

Running

When checked, this check box indicates that the container is running.

Status

The current status of the container. Values are:

Up - indicates that the container is up and running, and lists the amount of time the container has been up and running (**Uptime**).

Created - indicates that the container has been created but is currently not in use.

Exited - indicates that the container has been stopped, and lists the error code as well as the amount of time since the container was stopped.

CPU

CPU The percentage of CPU used by the container.

Memory (KB)

Usage The current memory usage by the container, in kilobytes, which

includes all memory regardless of when it was accessed.

WS The amount of memory (in kilobytes) in the working set, which

includes recently accessed memory, dirty memory, and kernel

memory.

RSS The Resident Set Size, which is the amount of anonymous and swap

cache memory (including transparent/hugepages), in kilobytes.

Network

Packets In/ The average number of incoming packets per second.

sec

Packets Out/ The average number of outgoing packets per second.

sec

Bytes In/sec The average number of incoming bytes per second.

Bytes Out/sec The average number of outgoing bytes per second.

Performance Trends Graph

Traces the following:

% CPU -- traces percentage of CPU used by the container.

Memory (KB) -- traces the current memory usage by the container, in kilobytes, which includes all memory regardless of when it was accessed.

Net Bytes In -- traces the average number of incoming bytes per second.

Net Bytes Out -- traces the average number of outgoing bytes per second.

Log Scale

Select to enable a logarithmic scale. Use **Log Scale** to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Base at Zero

Select to use zero (0) as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.

Time Range

Select a time range from the drop down menu varying from **2 Minutes** to **Last 7 Days**, or display **All Data**. To specify a time range, click Calendar .



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows up to move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

Hosts

Hosts displays provide extensive visibility into the health and performance of your hosts.

Displays are:

- "All Hosts Heatmap" on page 211
- "All Hosts Table" on page 212
- "All Hosts Grid" on page 215
- "All Processes Table" on page 217
- "All Network Table" on page 219
- "All Storage Table" on page 221
- "Host Summary" on page 223

All Hosts Heatmap

View the most critical alert states pertaining to your hosts. Use this display to quickly identify hosts with critical alerts.

Each rectangle in the heatmap represents a host. The rectangle color indicates the most critical alert state associated with the host for the selected **Metric**. The rectangle size represents the amount of physical memory present on the host; a larger size is a larger value.

Choose a domain or **All Domains** from the **Domain** drop-down menu to filter data shown in the display. Choose a different metric to display from the **Metric** drop-down menu. Mouse over a rectangle to see additional metrics. By default, this display shows **Alert Severity**.

Drill-down and investigate a host by clicking a rectangle in the heatmap to view details in the **Host Summary** display.





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Domain: Choose a domain to show data for in the display. Domain names are specified when your administrator configures your Data Server to collect Hawk data, and

applies to all host data collected from Hawk by that Data Server.

Fields and Data:

Host Count: The total number of hosts currently shown in the display.

Show:

Metric

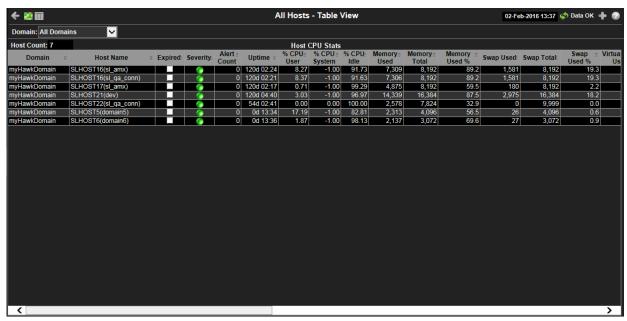
Domain When selected, includes the Domain name in the display. When selected, includes the Host name in the display. Host Choose a metric to view in the display. The maximum level of alerts in the heatmap rectangle. Values Alert Severity range from **0** - **2**, as indicated in the color gradient bar, where 2 is the highest Alert Severity: Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold. Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold. Green indicates that no metrics have exceeded their alert thresholds. The total number of critical and warning alerts in the heatmap Alert Count rectangle. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from 0 to the maximum count of alerts in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average alert count. The percent of CPU used in the heatmap rectangle. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, % CPU Utilization shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of alerts in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count. The percent of memory used in the heatmap rectangle. The color % Memory Used gradient 🗾 bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of alerts in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count. % Virtual The percent of virtual memory used in the heatmap rectangle. The color gradient bar, populated by the current heatmap, shows the value/color mapping. The numerical values Memory Used in the gradient bar range from **0** to the maximum count of alerts in the heatmap. The middle value in the gradient bar indicates the average count. The average number of processes running over 1 minute. 1 Minute Load Avg The average number of processes running over 5 minutes. 5 Minute Load Avg The average number of processes running over 15 minutes. 15 Minute

All Hosts Table

Load Avg

View host utilization data in a tabular format. Use this display to see all available data for this View.

Each row in the table is a different host. Choose a domain or **All Domains** from the **Domain** drop-down menu. Click a column header to sort column data in numerical or alphabetical order. Drill-down and investigate by clicking a row to view details for the selected application in the **Host Summary** display.





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Domain: Choose a domain to show data for in the display.

Fields and Data:

Host Count: The total number of hosts in the table.

Table:

Each row in the table is a different host.

Domain The domain in which the host resides. Domain names are specified when your

administrator configures your Data Server to collect Hawk data, and applies

to all host data collected from Hawk by that Data Server.

Host Name The name of the host.

Expired When checked, data has not been received from this host in the specified

amount of time. The host will be removed from the Monitor in the specified

amount of time. The default setting is **60** seconds.

Severity The maximum level of alerts in the row. Values range from 0 - 2, as indicated

in the color gradient bar, where **2** is the highest Alert Severity:

Red indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold.

 Yellow indicates that one or more metrics exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold.

Green indicates that no metrics exceeded their alert thresholds.

Alert Count The total number of active alerts associated with the host.

Uptime The amount of time the application has been running, in the following format:

0d 00:00 <days>d <hours>:<minutes>:<seconds>

For example: 10d 08:41:38

% CPU Used The amount of CPU used, in percent.

% CPU System The amount of CPU used, in percent.

% CPU Idle The amount of CPU not used, in percent.

Memory Used The amount of memory, in megabytes, currently used.

Memory Total The total amount of memory, in megabytes.

Memory Used%

The amount of memory used, in percent.

Swap Used The amount of swap space, in megabytes, currently used.

Swap Total The total amount of swap space, in megabytes.

Swap Used % The amount of swap space used, in percent.

Virtual Mem(ory) Used The amount of virtual memory currently used, in megabytes.

Virtual Mem(ory) Total The total amount of virtual memory, in megabytes.

Virtual Mem(ory) Used%

The amount of virtual memory used, in percent.

Load Avg 1 Minute The average number of processes running over 1 minute.

Load Avg 5 Minute The average number of processes running over 5 minutes.

Load Avg 15 Minute The average number of processes running over 15 minutes.

OS Type The type of operating system (for example, Linux, HP-UX, Windows 2003).

os

The name of the operating system.

Description
OS Version

The operating system version.

CPU Model

The CPU model.

CPUs

The number of node connections.

Agent Type The type of agent from which the data was collected: **HOSTMON** (a SL Host

Agent), Hawk, WMI or SNMP.

Agent Class The specific version of the agent software.

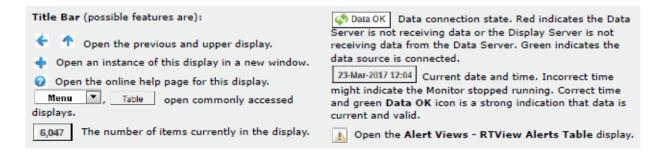
Source The name of the SL Data Server where the host data was collected.

Timestamp The date and time the data was last updated.

All Hosts Grid

This grid provides a list view of utilization metrics for all hosts. Use this display to track and view in parallel the general performance of your hosts. Drill down and investigate by clicking a host to view details in the **Host Summary** display.





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Domain: Choose a domain to show data for in the display. Domain names are specified

when your administrator configures your Data Server to collect Hawk data, and applies to all host data collected from Hawk by that Data Server.

Host Count Displays the number of hosts (including expired hosts) listed in the display.

Time Range: Choose a time range to show data for in the display. Options are: All Data, 2

Mins, 5 Mins, 20 Mins, 1 Hour, 2 Hours, 4 Hours, 8 Hours, 24 Hours, 2

Days and 7 Days.

Grid

Utilization data shown for hosts in the selected domain.

Host Name The name of the host.

OS Type The name of the operating system.

Uptime The amount of time (days, hours, seconds) the operating system has been

running.

Phys Mem The amount of physical memory used, in megabytes.

Virtual Mem The amount of virtual memory used, in megabytes.

Load Avg 1 The average number of processes running over 1 minute.

5 The average number of processes running over 5 minutes.

The average number of processes running over 15 minutes.

CPU Usage The bar graph shows the amount of CPU currently used.

VMem Usage The bar graph shows the amount of virtual memory currently used.

Trend Graphs

CPU Traces the amount of CPU currently used.

VM Usage Traces the amount of virtual memory currently used.

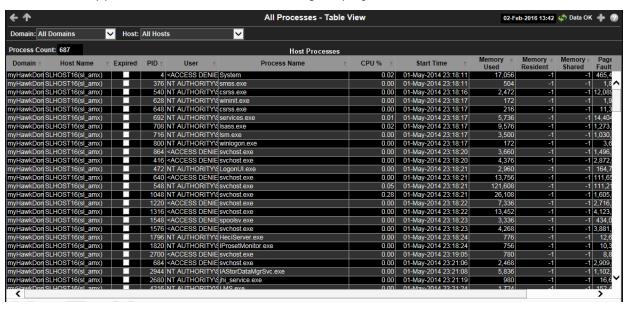
Rx KB/s Traces the amount data currently being received per second.

Tx KB/s Traces the amount data currently being transmitted per

second.

All Processes Table

View host utilization data in a tabular format. Use this display to see all available data for this View. Each row in the table is a different host. Choose a domain or **All Domains** and a host or **All Hosts** from the drop-down menus. Click a column header to sort column data in numerical or alphabetical order. Drill-down and investigate by clicking a row to view details for the selected application in the **Host Summary** display.





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Domain: Choose a domain to show data for in the display. Domain names are specified

when your administrator configures your Data Server to collect Hawk data,

and applies to all host data collected from Hawk by that Data Server.

Host: Choose a host to show data for in the display.

Fields and Data:

Process The total number of processes in the table.

Count:

Table:

Each row in the table is a different host.

Domain The domain in which the host resides.

Host Name The name of the host.

Expired When checked, data has not been received from this host in the specified

amount of time. The host will be removed from the Monitor in the specified

amount of time. The default setting is 60 seconds.

PID The process ID.

User The user name.

Process Name The name of the process.

CPU% The amount of CPU used, in percent.

Start Time The host start time, in the following format:

0d 00:00 <days>d <hours>:<minutes>:<seconds>

For example: 10d 08:41:38

Memory Used The amount of memory currently used, in megabytes.

Memory ResidentThe amount of memory currently used by the process that resides in physical memory and is not paged out. Set to -1 when the data is not available from

an agent. (Hawk does not provide this data.)

Memory Shared The amount of physical memory that is shared with other processes. Set to - 1 when the data is not available from an agent. (Hawk does not provide this

data.)

Page Faults The number of page faults.

Page Faults The number of page faults per second.

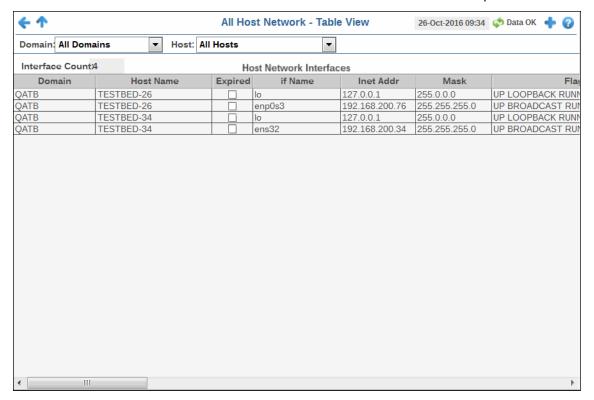
/sec

Timestamp

Stamp The date and time the data was last updated.

All Network Table

View network interface data in a tabular format. Each row in the table is a different network interface card (NIC). Choose a domain or **All Domains** and a host or **All Hosts** from the dropdown menus. Click a column header to sort column data in numerical or alphabetical order.





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Domain: Choose a domain for which to show NIC data. Domain names are specified

when your administrator configures your Data Server.

Host: Choose a host for which to show NIC data.

Fields and Data:

Interface The total number of NICs in the table.

Count:

Table:

Each row in the table is a different NIC.

Domain The domain in which the NIC resides.

Host Name The name of the NIC in which the network interface resides.

Expired When checked, data has not been received from this NIC in the specified

amount of time. The NIC will be removed from the Monitor in the specified

amount of time. The default setting is 60 seconds.

if Name The name of the NIC.

Inet Addr The NIC IP address.

Mask The NIC subnet mask IP address.

Flags Descriptive text for NIC flag.

The the largest size packet or frame for the NIC.

Metric Indicates...

Point To Point

Indicates whether the NIC is a point to point configuration.

Broadcast Indicates whether the NIC is a broadcast configuration.

rxKBytes The total number of kilobytes received by the NIC.

rxPackets The total number of packets received by the NIC.

rxDropped The total number of received packets that were dropped by the NIC.

rxErrors The total number of received errors on the NIC.

rxOverruns The total number of received overruns on the NIC.

rxFrame The total number of received frames on the NIC.

txKBytes The total number of kilobytes transmitted by the NIC.

txPackets The total number of packets transmitted by the NIC.

txDropped The total number of transmitted packets that were dropped by the NIC.

txErrors The total number of transmission errors for the NIC.

txOverruns The total number of transmission overruns for the NIC.

txCollisions The total number of transmission collisions for the NIC.

txCarrier The total number of transmission carrier errors for the NIC.

MAC Address The NIC MAC address.

Rx KB/s The number of kilobytes received per second.

Tx KB/s The number of kilobytes transmitted per second.

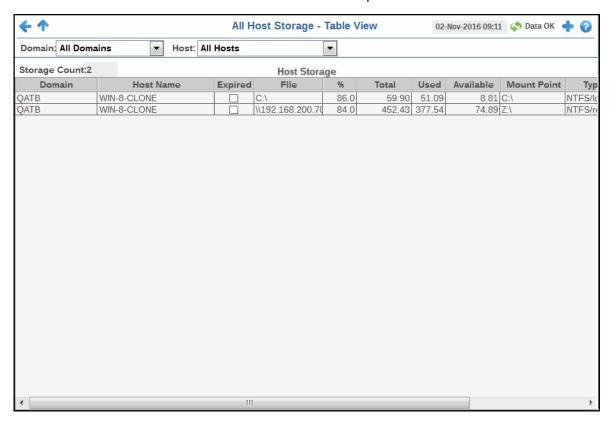
Rx Packets/s The number of packets received per second.

Tx Packets/s The number of packets transmitted per second.

Timestamp The date and time the data was last updated.

All Storage Table

View storage data in a tabular format. Each row in the table is a different storage partition. Choose a domain or **All Domains** and a host or **All Hosts** from the drop-down menus. Click a column header to sort column data in numerical or alphabetical order.





'

Filter By: The display might include these filtering options:

Domain: Choose a domain or **All Domains** to show data for in the display. Domain

names are specified when your administrator configures your Data Server to collect Hawk data, and applies to all host data collected from Hawk by that

Data Server.

Host: Choose a host or **All Hosts** to show data for in the display.

Fields and Data:

Storage Count:

The total number of storage partitions in the table.

Table:

Each row in the table is a different host.

Domain The domain in which the host resides.

Host Name The name of the host in which the storage partition resides.

Expired When checked, data has not been received from this host in the specified

amount of time. The host will be removed from the Monitor in the specified

amount of time. The default setting is 60 seconds.

File System The storage partition location.

% Used The amount of storage partition used, in percent.

Total Size (GB)

The storage partition size, in gigabytes.

Used (GB) The amount of storage partition used, in gigabytes.

Available (GB)

The amount of storage partition available, in gigabytes.

Mount Point The storage partition parent directory.

Type The file system type.

Timestamp The date and time the data was last updated.

Host Summary

This display provides a detailed view of utilization metrics for a single server.





Filter By:

The display might include these filtering options:

Domain: Choose a domain to show data for in the display. Domain names are specified

when your administrator configures your Data Server to collect Hawk data,

and applies to all host data collected from Hawk by that Data Server.

Host: Choose a host to show data for in the display.

Expired When checked, data has not been received from this host in the specified

amount of time. The host will be removed from the Monitor in the specified

amount of time. The default setting is ${f 60}$ seconds.

Last Update The time the display was last updated.

Fields and Data:

Data describes the selected host except where noted.

OS: The operating system.

Version: The operating system version.

Uptime: The number of days, hours and minutes since started.

	#CPUs	The number of node connections.
CPU Type:	The type of C	PU.
%CPU	User	The amount of CPU used by the user, in percent.
	System	The amount of CPU used by the system, in percent.
	Idle	The amount of CPU that is not used, in percent.
Physical Memory	Used	The amount of physical memory used, in kilobytes.
	Total(MB)	The amount of physical memory available, in kilobytes.
	%Used	The amount of physical memory used, in percent.
Virtual Memory	Used	The amount of virtual memory used, in kilobytes.
	Total(MB)	The amount of virtual memory available, in kilobytes.
	%Used	The amount of virtual memory used, in percent.
Processes	The number of	of processes running.
Load Avg:	1 Min	The average number of processes running over 1 minute.
	5 Min	The average number of processes running over 5 minutes.
	15 Min	The average number of processes running over 15 minutes.
Storage	File System	The amount of storage space used for the file system, in kilobytes.
	Mount Point	The name used by the operating system to mount and provide an entry point to other storage volumes.
	%Used	The amount of storage space used, in percent.
Network	ifName	The name assigned to the network interface by the operating system.
	RxKB/s	The amount of network data received per second, in kilobytes.
	TxKB/s	The amount of network data transmitted per second, in kilobytes.

Trend Graphs

Traces metrics for the selected host.

- CPU% Used: The amount of CPU used, in percent.
- Mem Total: The amount of available memory, in kilobytes.
- Mem Used: The amount of memory used, in kilobytes.
- Net Rx KB/s: The amount of network data received per second, in kilobytes.
- Net Tx KB/s: The amount of network data transmitted per second, in kilobytes.

Log Scale

Select to enable a logarithmic scale. Use **Log Scale** to see usage correlations for data with a wide range of values. For example, if a minority of your data is on a scale of tens, and a majority of your data is on a scale of thousands, the minority of your data is typically not visible in non-log scale graphs. **Log Scale** makes data on both scales visible by applying logarithmic values rather than actual values to the data.

Base at Zero Select to use zero (0) as the Y axis minimum for all graph traces.



By default, the time range end point is the current time. To change the time range end point, click Calendar and select a date and time from the calendar or enter the date and time in the text field using the following format: MMM dd, YYYY HH:MM. For example, Aug 21, 2011 12:24 PM.

Use the navigation arrows uto move forward or backward one time period. NOTE: The time period is determined by your selection from the **Time Range** drop-down menu.

Click **Restore to Now** to reset the time range end point to the current time.

Alert Views

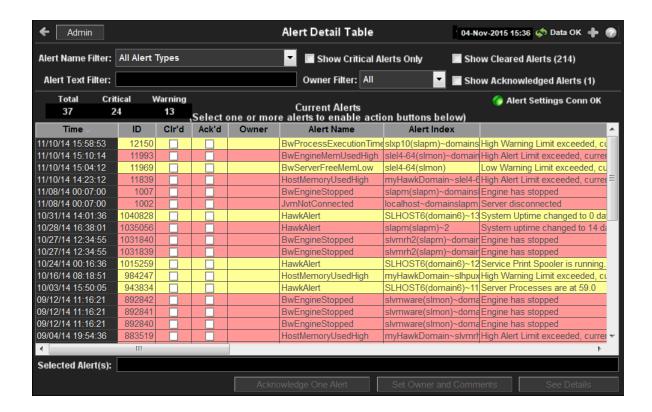
This display presents detailed information about all alerts that have occurred in your Monitoring system:

"Alert Detail Table" on page 137: Shows current alert data. Use this time-ordered tabular view to track, manage and assign alerts.

Alert Detail Table

Use this display to track and manage all alerts that have occurred in the system, add comments, acknowledge or assign Owners to alerts.

Each row in the table is a different active alert. Select one or more rows, right-click and choose **Alert** to see all actions that you can perform on the selected alert(s). Choose **Alert / Set Filter Field** to apply the selected cell data to the **Field Filter** and **Search Text** fields. Or enter filter criteria directly in the **Field Filter** and **Search Text** fields. Click **Clear** to clear the **Field Filter** and **Search Text** fields. Click **Sort** to order column data.





Row Color Code:

Tables with colored rows indicate the following:

- Red indicates that one or more alerts exceeded their ALARM LEVEL threshold in the table row.
 Yellow indicates that one or more alerts exceeded their WARNING LEVEL threshold in the table row.
- Green indicates that no alerts exceeded their WARNING or ALARM LEVEL threshold in the table row.

Fields and Data

This display includes:

Alert Name Filter

Select from a list of alert types or select All Alert Types. Filters limit display content and drop down menu selections to only those items that pass through the selected filter's criteria. Therefore if no items match the filter, you may see nothing in a given display and may not have any options available in the drop-down menu(s).

NOTE: Filter selection is disabled on drill down summary displays.

Show Critical Alerts Only If selected, only currently critical alerts are shown in the table. Otherwise, all active

alerts are shown in the table.

Show Cleared Alerts If selected, cleared alerts are shown in the table.

Alert Text Filter Enter all or part of the Alert Text to view specific alerts. For example, High selects and displays all alerts that include High in the Alert Text. **NOTE:** Wild card characters

ilter are supported.

Owner Filter

Select the alert **Owner** to show alerts for in the table.

All Shows alerts for all Owners in the table: Not Owned and Owned

By Me alerts.

Not Owned Shows only alerts without Owners in the table.

Owned By Me Shows only alerts for the current user in the table.

Show Acknowl edged Alerts If selected, acknowledged alerts are shown in the table.

Total Total number of alerts.

Critical Number of critical alerts.

Warning Total number of alerts that are currently in a warning state.

Alert Settings Conn OK

Alerts Table

The Alert Server connection state:

Disconnected.

Connected.

This table lists all active alerts for the current filters.

The time (Java format) that the alert was activated. **Time**

A unique string identifier assigned to each activated alert. ID

Clr'd

When checked, this typically indicates that the alert has been resolved. An alert is automatically cleared when the value being monitored no longer in the alert threshold.

Ack'd When checked, this typically indicates that the alert is being

addressed.

The named owner assigned by the administrator. **Owner**

The name of the alert. For a list of all alerts, see Alert **Alert Name**

Administration.

The IP address and port number for the source (application, server, **Alert Index**

and so forth) associated with the alert.

Descriptive text about the alert. **Alert Text**

The severity of the alert: Severity

0 = Normal

1 = Warning / Yellow 2 = Alarm / Red

The color for the alert severity is shown by the row in the alert

table.

Source Name of RTView Data Server sending this data (or localhost).

Selected Alerts

Lists the alerts selected in the table.

Select one alert from the Current Alerts table and click to Acknowledge

acknowledge. One Alert

Select one or more alerts from the Current Alerts table and click to Acknowledge

Multiple Alerts acknowledge.

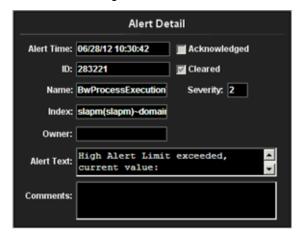
Set Owner and Comments

Select one or more alerts from the Current Alerts table and click to open the Set Owner and Comments dialog.



See Details

Select an alert from the Current Alerts table and click to open the Set Owner and Comments dialog.



Administration

These displays enable you to set alert thresholds, observe how alerts are managed, and view internal data gathered and stored by RTView (used for troubleshooting with SL Technical Support). Displays in this View are:

- "Alert Administration" on page 140: Displays active alerts and provides interface to modify and manage alerts.
- "Alert Administration Audit" on page 146: View cached data that RTView is capturing and maintaining, and use this data use this for debugging with SL Technical Support.
- "RTView Cache Tables" on page 148: Display information about RTView Agent data servers.
- "RTView Agent Admin" on page 150: Display information about RTView Agent data servers.

Alert Administration

This section includes:

- "Tabular Alert Administration" on page 232
- "Setting Override Alerts" on page 234

Set global or override alert thresholds. Alert settings are global by default.

The table describes the global settings for all alerts on the system. To filter the alerts listed in the table, enter a string in the **Alert Filter** field and press **<enter>** or click elsewhere in the display. Filters are case sensitive and no wildcard characters are needed for partial strings. For example, if you enter Server in the **Alert Filter** field, it filters the table to show only alerts with **Server** in the name. Choose **Clear** to clear the filter.

Global Thresholds

To set a global alert, select an alert from the **Active Alert Table**. The name of the selected alert populates the **Settings for Selected Alert Name** field. Edit the **Settings for Selected Alert** and click **Save Settings** when finished.

The manner in which global alerts are applied depends on the CI Type. For example, the EMS CI Type has queue alerts, topic alerts and server alerts. When a queue alert is applied globally, it is applied to all queues on all servers. Likewise, a server alert applies to all servers, and a topic alert applies to all topics on all servers.

Override Thresholds

Setting override alerts allows you to set thresholds for a single resource (for example, a single server). Override alerts are useful if the majority of your alerts require the same threshold setting, but there are other alerts that require a different threshold setting. For example, you might not usually be concerned with execution time at a process level, but perhaps certain processes are critical. In this case, you can apply alert thresholds to each process individually.

To apply an individual alert you Index the Monitored Instance or resource. The Index Types available are determined by the CI Type. For example, with the EMS CI Type you set an alert for a specific *topic* on a specific *server* (such as the PerServerTopic Index option), rather than for all topics on all servers.

4 Alert Administration 03-Dec-2015 16:33 🗳 Data OK 💠 Alert Filter: Clear Alert Engine Enabled Disable 🏉 Alert Settings Conn OK Warning Alarm Alert Override Duration Count JvmCpuPercentHigh 50 75 30 75 JvmGcDutvCvcleHiah 30 JvmMemoryUsedAfterGCHigh 1 80 0 JvmMemoryUsedHigh JvmNotConnected NaN NaN JvmThreadCountHigh SolBridgeInboundByteRateHigh 50000 SolBridgeInboundMsgRateHigh 10000000 SolBridgeOutboundByteRateHigh SolBridgeOutboundMsgRateHigh 40000 50000 30 SolClientInboundByteRateHigh 8000000 SolClientInboundMsgRateHigh 40000 50000 30 10000000 SolClientOutboundByteRateHigh SolClientOutboundMsgRateHigh 50000 40000 **Settings for Selected Alert** Duration (Secs.): Name: <select one alert from the table to edit> Warning Level: Enabled: Description: Alarm Level:

For details about alerts for Solace, see **Appendix A**, **Alert Definitions**.



Fields and Data

This display includes:

Alert Enter the (case-sensitive) string to filter the table by the Alert table column value. NOTE: Partial strings can be used without wildcard characters. Press <enter> or click Filter elsewhere in the display to apply the filter. Clears the Alert Filter entry. Clear Alerting is disabled. Alert **Engine** Alerting is enabled (by default). **Enabled** Suspends all alerting. Disable The Alert Server connection state: Alert Settings Disconnected. Conn Connected.

Active Alert Table

OK

This table describes the global settings for all alerts on the system. Select an alert. The name of the selected alert populates the Settings for Selected Alert Name field (in the lower panel). Edit Settings for Selected Alert fields and click Save Settings.

Alert	The name of the alert.
Warning Level	The global warning threshold for the selected alert. When the specified value is exceeded a warning is executed.
Alarm Level	The global alarm threshold for the selected alert. When the specified value is exceeded an alarm is executed.
Duration (Secs)	The amount of time (in seconds) that the value must be above the specified Warning Level or Alarm Level threshold before an alert is executed. 0 is for immediate execution.
Alert Enabled	When checked, the alert is enabled globally.
Override Count	The number of times thresholds for this alert have been defined individually in the Tabular Alert Administration display.

Settings for Selected Alert

To view or edit global settings, select an alert from the **Active Alert Table**. Edit the **Settings for Selected Alert** fields and click **Save Settings** when finished.

To set override alerts, click on Override Settings to open the Tabular Alert Administration display.

Name The name of the alert selected in the Active Alert Table.

Description Description of the selected alert. Click Calendar for more detail.

Warning Level Set the Global warning threshold for the selected alert. When the specified value is exceeded a warning is executed. To set the warning to occur sooner, reduce the Warning Level value. To set the warning to occur later, increase the Warning Level value.

NOTE: For low value-based alerts (such as

EmsQueuesConsumerCountLow), to set the warning to occur sooner, increase the Warning Level value. To set the warning to occur later, reduce the Warning Level value.

Alarm Level

Set the Global alarm threshold for the selected alert. When the specified value is exceeded an alarm is executed. To set the alarm to occur sooner, reduce the Alarm Level value. To set the warning to occur later, increase the Alarm Level value.

NOTE: For low value-based alerts (such as

EmsQueuesConsumerCountLow), to set the alarm to occur sooner, increase the Alarm Level value. To set the alarm to occur later, reduce the Alarm Level value.

Duration Set the amount of time (in seconds) that the value must be above the

specified Warning Level or Alarm Level threshold before an alert is executed. **0** is for immediate execution. This setting is global.

Enabled Check to enable alert globally.

Save Settings Click to apply alert settings.

Override Settings

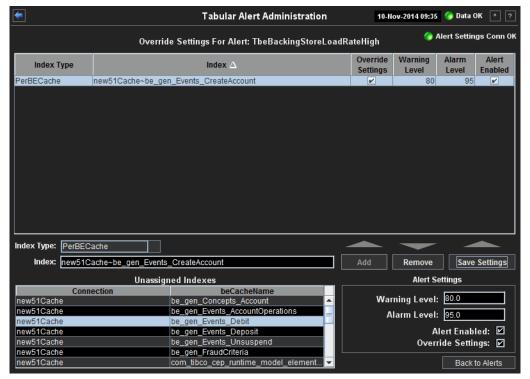
Click to open the Tabular Alert Administration display to set override

alerts on the selected alert.

Tabular Alert Administration

Set override alerts (override global alert settings). This display opens when you select an alert in the **Alert Administration** display and then select **Override Settings**.

For step-by-step instructions setting thresholds for individual alerts, see **Setting Override Alerts**.



Fields and Data

This display includes:



The connection state.

No servers are found.

One or more servers are delivering data.

Override Settings For Alert: (name)

This table lists and describes alerts that have override settings for the selected alert. Select a row to edit alert thresholds. The selected item appears in the **Index** field. Edit settings in the **Alert Settings** fields, then click **Save** Settings.

Index Type

Select the type of alert index to show in the **Values** table. Options in this drop-down menu are populated by the type of alert selected, which are determined by the CI Type. For example, the EMS Monitor has the following Index Types:

- · PerServer: Alert settings are applied to a specific server.
- PerQueue: Alert settings are applied to the queue on each server that has the queue defined.
- PerServerQueue: Alert settings are applied to a single queue on a specific server.
- PerTopic: Alert settings are applied to the topic on each server that has the topic defined.
- PerServerTopic: Alert settings are applied to a single topic on a specific server.

Index

The value of the index column.

Override **Settinas**

When checked, the override settings are applied.

Alert Enabled When checked, the alert is enabled.

Index Type

Select the index type. The index type specifies how to apply alert settings. For example, to a queue (topic or JVM, and so forth) across all servers, or to a queue on a single server. **NOTE:** Options in this drop-down menu are populated by the type of alert selected from the Alert Administration display. Index Types available depend on the Package installed.

Index

The selected index column to be edited. This field is populated by the selection made in the Unassigned Indexes table.

Unassigned Indexes

This table lists all possible indexes corresponding to the Index Type chosen in the drop-down list. Select a row to apply individual alert thresholds. The selected item appears in the Index field. Edit settings in the Alert Settings fields, then click Add.

Add

Click to add changes made in **Alert Settings**, then click **OK** to confirm.

Remove

Click to remove an alert selected in the Index Alert Settings table, then click OK to confirm.

Save **Settings** Click to save changes made to alert settings.

Alert Settings

Select a topic, server or queue from the **Unassigned Indexes** table and edit the following settings.

Warning Level

Set the warning threshold for the selected alert. When the specified value is exceeded a warning is executed. To set the warning to occur sooner, reduce the Warning Level value. To set the warning to occur later, increase the Warning Level value.

NOTE: For low value-based alerts (such as

EmsQueuesConsumerCountLow), to set the warning to occur sooner, increase the Warning Level value. To set the warning to occur later, reduce the Warning Level value.

Click Save Settings to save settings.

Alarm Level

Set the alarm threshold for the selected alert. When the specified value is exceeded an alarm is executed. To set the alarm to occur sooner, reduce the Alarm Level value. To set the warning to occur later, increase the Alarm Level value.

NOTE: For low value-based alerts (such as

EmsQueuesConsumerCountLow), to set the alarm to occur sooner, increase the Alarm Level value. To set the alarm to occur later, reduce the Alarm Level value. Click **Save Settings** to save settings.

Alert Enabled Check to enable the alert, then click Save Settings.

Override

Check to enable override global setting, then click Save Settings.

Settings

Back to **Alerts**

Returns to the **Administration** - **Alert Administration** display.

Setting Override Alerts

Perform the following steps to set an override alert. Index Types available depend on the CI Type. In this example, we use the EMS Monitor Package to illustrate.

NOTE: To turn on an alert, both Alert Enabled and Levels Enabled must be selected.

To turn on/off, change threshold settings, enable/disable or remove an alert on a single resource:

- 1. In the Alert Administration display, select an alert in the Active Alert Table and click Edit Index Levels. The Tabular Alert Administration display opens.
- 2. In the **Tabular Alert Administration** display, from the **Index Type** drop-down menu, select the Index type (options are populated by the type of alert you previously selected). For example, with the EMS Monitor, select PerServerQueue, PerServerTopic or PerServer. **NOTE:** If you select PerServerQueue or PerServerTopic, the alert settings are applied to the queue or topic on a single server.
- **3.** In the **Values** table, select the server to apply alert settings and click **Add**. In a few moments the server appears in the **Index Alert Settings** table.
- 4. In the Index Alert Settings table select the server.
- 5. In the Alert Settings panel (lower right), if needed, modify the Warning Level and Alarm Level settings.
- **6.** In the **Alert Settings** panel, set the following as appropriate.

To turn on the alert for this index with the given thresholds:

Alert Enabled Select this option.

Levels Enabled Select this option.

To turn off the alert for only this index (global alert thresholds will no longer apply to this index):

Alert Enabled Deselect this option.

Levels Enabled Select this option.

To no longer evaluate this indexed alert and revert to global settings (or, optionally, Remove it if it is never to be used again):

Alert Enabled Not used.

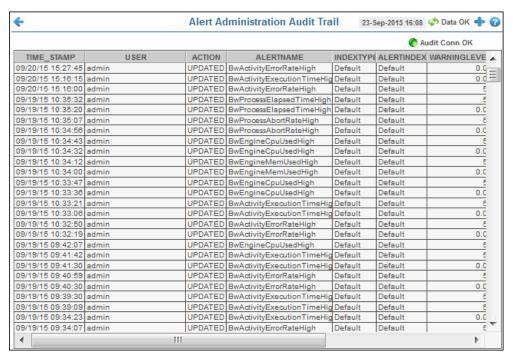
Levels Enabled Deselect this option.

7. Click Save Settings. In a few moments the modifications are updated in the Index Alert Settings table.

Alert Administration Audit

View alert management details such as alert threshold modifications.

Each table row is a single modification made to an alert. To view modifications for a single alert in a group, click Sort to order the **ALERTNAME** column.





Fields and Data

This display includes:

Audit Conn OK	The Alert Server connection state. Disconnected. Connected.
TIME_STAMP	The date and time of the modification.
USER	The user name of the administrator who made the modification.
ACTION	The type of modification made to the alert, such as UPDATED .
ALERTNAME	The name of the alert modified.

The type of alert Index. **INDEXTYPE**

Index Type refers to the manner in which alert settings are applied and vary among CI Types. For example, the JVM CI Type has a PerJvm Index Type, the EMS CI Type has PerServer, PerTopic and PerQueue Index Types which apply alerts to servers, topics and queues, respectively.

The index of the alert which identifies its source. **ALERTINDEX**

The warning threshold value for the alert at the time this modification was made, as indicated in the ${\bf TIME_STAMP}$ column. WARNINGLEVE

The warning level is a threshold that, when exceeded, a warning is executed.

The alarm threshold value for the alert at the time this modification was made, **ALARMLEVEL**

as indicated in the TIME_STAMP column.

The alarm level is a threshold that, when exceeded, an alarm is executed.

The duration value for the alert at the time this modification was made, as indicated in the ${\bf TIME_STAMP}$ column. **DURATION**

The alert duration is the amount of time (in seconds) that a value must be above the specified Warning Level or Alarm Level threshold before an alert is

executed. **0** is for immediate execution.

When checked, indicates the alert was enabled at the time this modification was made, as indicated in the ${\bf TIME_STAMP}$ column. **ENABLED**

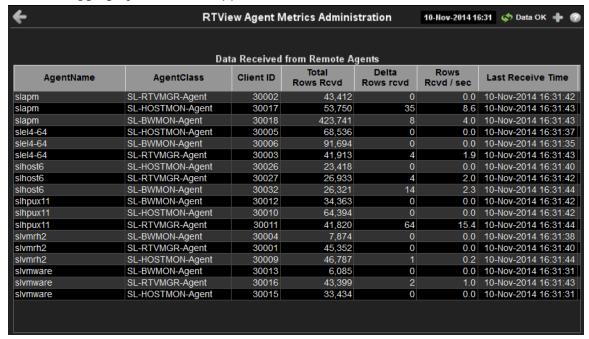
When checked, indicates the alert override was enabled at the time this **USEINDEX**

modification was made, as indicated in the TIME_STAMP column. For details

about alert overrides, see Alert Administration.

Metrics Administration

Verify when agent metrics were last queried by the Monitor. The data in this display is predominantly used for debugging by Technical Support.





Data Received from Remote Agents Table

AgentName

AgentClass

Client ID

Name of the agent.

Class of the agent.

Unique client identifier.

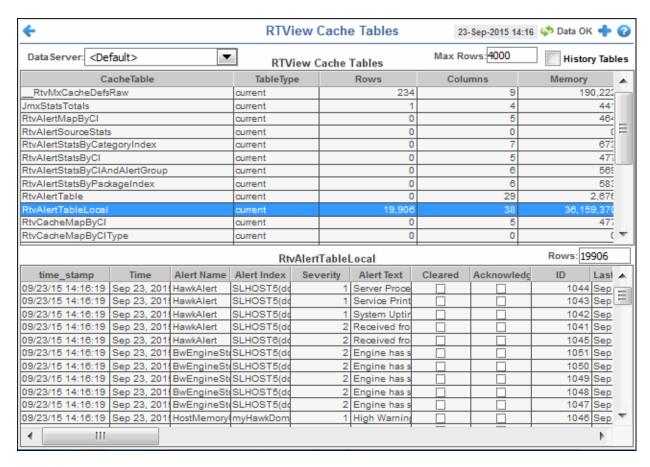
Total Rows Rcvd Total number of rows of data received.

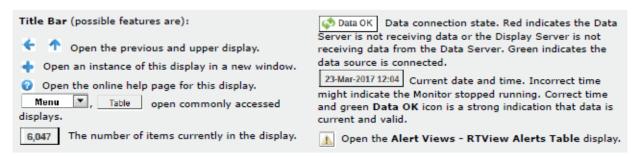
Rows Rcvd/sec Number of rows of data received per second.

Last Receive Time Last time data was received from the agent.

RTView Cache Tables

View Data Server Cache table sizes and contents. Select a cache table in the upper table and view its contents in the lower table. Use the available drop-down menus or right-click to filter data shown in the display.





Fields and Data

This display includes:

Data Select a Data Server from the drop-down menu to view details for in the display. **Server**

Max Enter the maximum number of rows to include in the lower table, then click Enter. Rows

Histor

Select to include all defined history tables in the RTView Cache Tables list.

y Tables

RTView Cache Tables

This table lists cache tables for the selected Data Server. Select a cache table to view details in the lower table.

CacheTabl The name of the cache table.

The type of cache table. **TableType**

> This table is a current table which shows the current current

values for each index.

This table is a current table with primary compaction current_condense

configured.

This table is a history table. history

This table is a history table with primary compaction history_condense

configured.

This table is a history table with primary compaction configured, and which is also configured to store history_combo

rows of recent raw data followed by rows of older

condensed data.

The number of rows currently in the table. Rows

The number of columns currently in the table. Columns

Memory The amount of space, in bytes, used by the table.

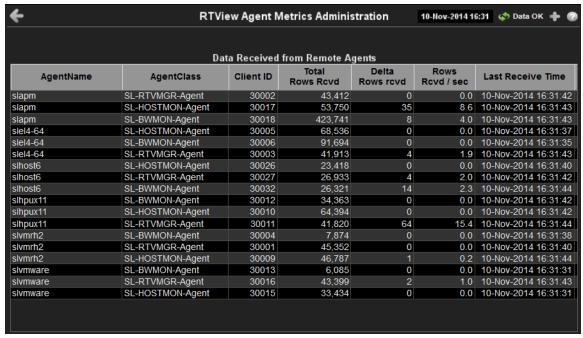
(Lower Table)

This table shows the contents of the selected cache table. Available columns vary by cache. For example, a JVM cache table might provide BootClassPath and InputArgument columns, and a Tomcat cache might provide **RateAccess** and **cacheMaxSize** columns.

> The number of rows currently in the table. Rows

Agent Administration

Verify when agent metrics were last queried by the Monitor. The data in this display is predominantly used for debugging by Technical Support.





Data Received from Remote Agents Table

AgentName Name of the agent.

AgentClass Class of the agent.

Client ID Unique client identifier.

Total Rows Rcvd Total number of rows of data received.

Rows Rcvd/sec Number of rows of data received per second.

Last Receive Time Last time data was received from the agent.

APPENDIX A Alert Definitions

This section describes alerts for Solace and their default settings.

Alert	Warning Level	Alarm Level	Duration	Enabled
SolBridgeInboundByteRateHigh The number of inbound bytes per second across the bridge has reached its maximum.	8000000	10000000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerBridge				
SolBridgeInboundMsgRateHigh The number of inbound messages per second across the bridge as a whole has reached its maximum.	40000	50000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerBridge				
SolBridgeOutboundByteRateHigh The number of outbound bytes per second across the bridge has reached its maximum.	8000000	10000000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerBridge				
SolBridgeOutboundMsgRateHigh The number of outbound messages per second across the bridge has reached its maximum.	40000	50000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerBridge				
SolClientInboundByteRateHigh The number of outbound bytes per second for the client has reached its maximum.	8000000	10000000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerClient				
SolClientInboundMsgRateHigh The number of outbound messages per second for the client as a whole has reached its maximum.	40000	50000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerClient				
SolClientOutboundByteRateHigh The number of outbound bytes per second for the client has reached its maximum. Index Type: PerClient	8000000	10000000	30	FALSE
SolClientOutboundMsgRateHigh	40000	50000	30	FALSE
The number of outbound messages per second for the client as a whole has reached its maximum. Index Type: PerClient				
SolClientSlowSubscriber One or more clients are consuming messages too slowly; endpoints may drop messages! Index Type: PerClient	1	NaN	30	FALSE

SolCspfNeighberDown State is not "OK" for one or more CSPF neighbors.	1	NaN	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerNeighbor				
SolEndpointPendingMsgsHigh The number of pending messages on a queue has reached its maximum.	8000	10000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerEndpoint				
SolEndpointSpoolUsageHigh The endpoint is consuming too much message router memory for storing spooled messages. (Threshold units are megabytes.) Index Type: PerEndpoint	40	50	30	FALSE
The X Type. Telenapoint				
SolGuaranteedMsgingHbaLinkDown For Guaranteed Messaging only, the Operational State for each HBA Fibre-Channel should be Online (e.g., not Linkdown). Index Type: PerHbaLink	0	NaN	30	FALSE
SolGuaranteedMsgingMatePortDown For Guaranteed Messaging only, the Mate Link Ports for ADB should have status OK.	0	NaN	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerADB				
SolGuaranteedMsgingNoMsgSpoolAdActive For Guaranteed Messaging only with Redundancy, at least one message router in an HA pair should show "AD-Active."	0	NaN	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerPair				
SolMsgRouterActiveDiskUtilHigh The utilization of the active disk partition for the message router is excessive.	70	85	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterByteEgressUtilHigh The egress rate (bytes/sec) utilization (current egress rate divided by max allowed) for the message router is excessive.	70	85	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterByteIngressUtilHigh The ingress rate (bytes/sec) utilization (current ingress rate divided by max allowed) for the message router is excessive.	70	85	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterConnectionUtilHigh The connection utilization for the message router (current number of connections divided by max allowed) is excessive.	70	85	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterCpuTemperatureHigh CPU temperature margin is above threshold. Index Type: PerApplianceSensor	-30	-15	30	FALSE

SolMsgRouterCspfNeighborDown Link-detect = no for CSPF neighbor.	1	NaN	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterDelvrdUnAckMsgUtilHigh The delivered unacked messages as a percentage of all messages delivered for the application is excessive.	70	85	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterFailoverDetected The backup message router in a HA pair has assumed control.	1	NaN	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterFanSensorCheckFailed The speed measured for one or more fans is below threshold.	5000	2657	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerApplianceSensor				
SolMsgRouterInboundByteRateHigh The number of inbound bytes per second for the message router has reached its max threshold.	400000	500000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterInboundMsgRateHigh The number of inbound messages per second for the message router has reached its max threshold.	400000	500000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterIngressFlowUtilHigh The ingress flow utilization (current flows divided by max allowed) for the message router is excessive.	70	85	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterInterfaceDown Link-detect = no for one or more enabled network interfaces. Index Type: PerSolInterface	NaN	NaN	30	FALSE
SolMsgRouterMsgCountUtilHigh The message count utilization for the message router	70	85	30	FALSE
is excessive.				
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterMsgEgressUtilHigh The message egress rate utilization (current message egress rate divided by max allowed) for the message router is excessive.	70	85	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterMsgIngressUtilHigh The message ingress rate utilization (current message ingress rate divided by max allowed) for the message router is excessive.	70	85	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterNABUsageHigh Network Acceleration Blade memory usage is excessive.	60	80	30	FALSE

SolMsgRouterNotConnected The message router is not ready for collecting performance monitoring data. Index Type: PerAppliance	NaN	NaN	30	FALSE
SolMsgRouterOutboundByteRateHigh The number of outbound bytes per second for the message router has reached its max threshold. Index Type: PerAppliance	400000	500000	30	FALSE
	400000	50000		E41.0E
SolMsgRouterOutboundMsgRateHigh The number of outbound messages per second for the message router has reached its max threshold. Index Type: PerAppliance	400000	500000	30	FALSE
	400000	500000		EALCE
SolMsgRouterPendingMsgsHigh The total number of pending messages for this message router has reached its maximum.	400000	500000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterPowerSupplyFailed A power supply has failed.	0	NaN	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsqRouterSpoolUtilization	70	85	30	FALSE
The amount of spool space used for messages is excessive.	70	65	30	TALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterStandbyDiskUtilHigh The utilization of the standby disk partition for the message router is excessive.	70	85	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterSubscriptionUtilHigh The subscription utilization (current number of subscriptions divided by max allowed) for the message router is excessive.	70	85	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
	70	0.5	20	FALCE
SolMsgRouterSwapUsedHigh The amount of swap space used by the message router operating system is excessive.	70	85	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterSyslogAlert This alert executes when a Solace Syslog Warning or Critical message is received. To get Syslog event alerts (in RTView Enterprise Monitor or the standalone Monitor), go to the Alert Administration display and enable the SolMsgRouterSyslog alert.	-	-	-	-
SolMsgRouterTemperatureSensorCheckFailed A chassis temperature measurement is above threshold.	40	45	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
CalManDautanTraceConstant USB 1	70	0.5	20	EAL CE
SolMsgRouterTranSessionCntUtilHigh The transacted session count utilization for the message router is excessive.	70	85	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
·			·	

SolMsgRouterTranSessionResUtilHigh The transacted session resource utilization for the message router is excessive.	70	85	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerAppliance				
SolMsgRouterVoltageSensorCheckFailed A power supply voltage is high or low. Index Type: PerApplianceSesor	NaN	NaN	30	FALSE
SolVpnConnectionCountHigh The number of connections to the server has reached its maximum.	60	80	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerVPN				
SolVpnI nboundByteRateHigh The number of inbound bytes per second for the vpn has reached its maximum.	8000000	10000000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerVPN				
SolVpnI nboundDiscardRateHigh The number of discarded inbound messages per second for the server is excessive.	1	5	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerVPN				
SolVpnInboundMsgRateHigh The number of inbound messages per second for the vpn as a whole has reached its maximum.	40000	50000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerVPN				
SolVpnOutboundByteRateHigh The number of outbound bytes per second for the VPN has reached its maximum.	8000000	10000000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerVPN				
SolVpnOutboundDiscardRateHigh The number of discarded outbound messages per second for the server is excessive.	1	5	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerVPN				
SolVpnOutboundMsgRateHigh The number of outbound messages per second for the server as a whole has reached its maximum.	40000	50000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerVPN				
SolVpnPendingMsgsHigh The total number of pending messages for this destination has reached its maximum.	8000000	10000000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerVPN				
SolVpnSubscriptionCountHigh The number of endpoints in this VPN has reached its maximum.	8000	10000	30	FALSE
Index Type: PerVPN				

Alert Definitions

APPENDIX B Third Party Notice Requirements

- ** Apache Tomcat is delivered for convenience only as a separate application and is licensed under the Apache License Version 2.0
- ** Apache HttpClient is embedded in the RTView Core libraries and is licensed under the Apache License Version 2.0
- ** JEval 0.9.4 is licensed under the Apache License Version 2.0

Apache License

Version 2.0, January 2004

http://www.apache.org/licenses/

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean anyform resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in orattached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below)

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original workof authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shallnot include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bindby name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean anywork of authorship, including the original version of the Work and anymodifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Worksthereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion inthe Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entityauthorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailinglists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that aremanaged by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussingand improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyrightowner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall meanLicensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution hasbeen received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

- 2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor herebygrants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge,royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepareDerivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Sourceor Object form.
- 3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor herebygrants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combinationof their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License forthat Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.
- 4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the Work or Derivative Works thereof in anymedium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Objectform, provided that You meet the following conditions:
 - (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
 - (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and
 - (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and
 - (d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

- 5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions. Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.
- 6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.
- 7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.
- 8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.
- 9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/orrights consistent with this License. However, in accepting suchobligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your soleresponsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributorharmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANYKIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

- ** TreeMap Algorithms v1.0 is used without modifications and licensed by MPL Version 1.1. The source for TreeMap Algorithms can be obtained from http://www.cs.umd.edu/hcil/treemap/
- ** iTextAsian 1.0 is licensed by MPL Version 1.1 and the source can obtained from: http://itextpdf.com/download.php

MOZILLA PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 1.1

- 1. Definitions.
- 1.0.1. "Commercial Use" means distribution or otherwise making the Covered Code available to a third party.
- 1.1. "Contributor" means each entity that creates or contributes to the creation of Modifications.
- 1.2. "Contributor Version" means the combination of the Original Code, prior Modifications used by a Contributor, and the Modifications made by that particular Contributor.
- 1.3. "Covered Code" means the Original Code or Modifications or the combination of the Original Code andModifications, in each case including portions thereof.
- 1.4. "Electronic Distribution Mechanism" means a mechanism generally accepted in the software development community for the electronic transfer of data.
- 1.5. "Executable" means Covered Code in any form other than Source Code.
- 1.6. "Initial Developer" means the individual or entity identified as the Initial Developer in the SourceCode notice required by Exhibit A.
- 1.7. "Larger Work" means a work which combines Covered Code or portions thereof with code not governed by the terms of this License.
- 1.8. "License" means this document.
- 1.8.1. "Licensable" means having the right to grant, to the maximum extent possible, whether at the time of the initial grant or subsequently acquired, any and all of the rights conveyed herein.
- 1.9. "Modifications" means any addition to or deletion from the substance or structure of either the Original Code or any previous Modifications. When Covered Code is released as a series of files, a Modification is:
- A. Any addition to or deletion from the contents of a file containing Original Code or previous Modifications.
- B. Any new file that contains anypart of the Original Code or previous Modifications.
- 1.10. "Original Code" means Source Code of computer software code which is described in the Source Code notice required by Exhibit A as Original Code, and which, at the time of its release under this License is not already Covered Code governed by this License.

- 1.10.1. "Patent Claims" means any patent claim(s), now owned or hereafter acquired, including without limitation, method, process, and apparatus claims, in any patent Licensable by grantor.
- 1.11. "Source Code" means the preferred form of the Covered Code for making modifications to it, including all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, scripts used to control compilation and installation of an Executable, or source code differential comparisons against eitherthe Original Code or another well known, available Covered Code of the Contributor's choice. The Source Code can be in a compressed orarchival form, provided the appropriate decompression or de-archiving software is widely available for no charge.
- 1.12. "You" (or "Your") means an individual or a legal entity exercising rights under, and complyingwith all of the terms of, this License or a future version of this License issued under Section 6.1. For legal entities, "You"includes any entity which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with You. For purposes of this definition, "control"means (a) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (b) ownership of more than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding shares orbeneficial ownership of such entity.
- 2. Source Code License.
- 2.1. The Initial Developer Grant.

The Initial Developer hereby grants You a world-wide, royalty-free, non-exclusive license, subject to third party intellectual property claims:

- (a) under intellectual property rights (other than patent or trademark) Licensable by Initial Developer to use, reproduce, modify, display, perform, sublicense and distribute the Original Code (or portions thereof) with or without Modifications, and/or as part of a Larger Work; and
- (b) under Patents Claims infringed by the making, using or selling of Original Code, to make, have made, use, practice, sell, and offer for sale, and/or otherwise dispose of the Original Code (or portions thereof).
- (c) the licenses granted in this Section 2.1(a) and (b) are effective on the date Initial Developer first distributes Original Code under the terms of this License.
- (d) Notwithstanding Section 2.1(b) above, no patent license is granted: 1) for code that You delete from the Original Code; 2) separate from the Original Code; or 3) for infringements caused by: i) the modification of the Original Code or ii) the combination of the Original Code with other software or devices.

2.2. Contributor Grant.

Subject to third party intellectual property claims, each Contributor hereby grants You a world-wide, royalty-free, non-exclusive license

- (a) under intellectual property rights (other than patent or trademark) Licensable by Contributor, to use, reproduce, modify, display, perform, sublicense and distribute the Modifications created by such Contributor (or portions thereof) either on an unmodified basis, with other Modifications, as Covered Code and/or as part of a Larger Work; and
- (b) under Patent Claims infringed by the making, using, or selling of Modifications made by that Contributor either alone and/or in combination with its Contributor Version (or portions of such combination), to make, use, sell, offer for sale, have made, and/or otherwise dispose of: 1) Modifications made by that Contributor (or portions thereof); and 2) the combination of Modifications made by that Contributor with its Contributor Version (or portions of such combination).
- (c) the licenses granted in Sections2.2(a) and 2.2(b) are effective on the date Contributor first makes Commercial Use of the Covered Code.

(d) Notwithstanding Section 2.2(b) above, no patent license is granted: 1) for any code that Contributor has deleted from the Contributor Version; 2) separate from the Contributor Version; 3) for infringements caused by: i) third party modifications of Contributor Version or ii) the combination of Modifications made by that Contributor with other software (except as part of the Contributor Version) or otherdevices; or 4) under Patent Claims infringed by Covered Code in theabsence of Modifications made by that Contributor.

3. Distribution Obligations.

3.1. Application of License.

The Modifications which You create or to which You contribute are governed by the terms of this License, including without limitation Section 2.2. The Source Code version of Covered Code may be distributed only under the terms of this License or a future version of this License released under Section6.1, and You must include a copy of this License with every copy of the Source Code You distribute. You may not offer or imposeany terms on any Source Code version that alters or restricts the applicable version of this License or the recipients' rightshereunder. However, You may include an additional document offering the additional rights described in Section 3.5.

3.2. Availability of Source Code.

Any Modification which You create or to which You contribute must be made available in Source Code form under the terms of this License either on the same media as an Executable version or via an accepted Electronic Distribution Mechanism to anyone to whom you made an Executable version available; and if made available via Electronic Distribution Mechanism, must remain available for at least twelve (12) months after the date it initially became available, or at least six (6) months after a subsequent version of that particular Modification has been made available to such recipients. You are responsible for ensuring that the Source Code version remains available even if the Electronic Distribution Mechanism is maintained by a third party.

3.3. Description of Modifications.

You must cause all Covered Code to which You contribute to contain a file documenting the changes You made tocreate that Covered Code and the date of any change. You must include a prominent statement that the Modification is derived, directly orindirectly, from Original Code provided by the Initial Developer and including the name of the Initial Developer in (a) the Source Code, and (b) in any notice in an Executable version or related documentation in which You describe the origin or ownership of the Covered Code.

3.4. Intellectual Property Matters

(a) Third Party Claims.

If Contributor has knowledge that a license under a third party's intellectual property rights is required to exercise the rights granted by such Contributor under Sections 2.1 or 2.2, Contributor must include a text file with the Source Code distribution titled "LEGAL" which describes the claim and the party making the claim in sufficient detail that a recipient will know whom to contact. If Contributor obtains such knowledge after the Modification is made available as described in Section 3.2, Contributor shall promptly modify the LEGAL file in all copies Contributor makes available thereafter and shall take other steps (such as notifying appropriate mailing lists or newsgroups) reasonably calculated to inform those who received the Covered Code that new knowledge has been obtained.

(b) Contributor APIs.

If Contributor's Modifications include an application programming interface and Contributor has knowledge of patent licenses which are reasonably necessary to implement that API, Contributor must also include this information in the LEGAL file.

(c) Representations.

Contributor represents that, exceptas disclosed pursuant to Section 3.4(a) above, Contributorbelieves that Contributor's Modifications are Contributor'soriginal creation(s) and/or Contributor has sufficient rights togrant the rights conveyed by this License.

3.5. Required Notices.

You must duplicate the notice in Exhibit A in each file of the Source Code. If it is not possible to put such notice in a particular Source Code file due to its structure, then You must include such notice in a location (such as a relevant directory) where a user would be likely to look for such a notice. If You created one or more Modification(s) You may add your name as a Contributor to the notice described in Exhibit A. You must also duplicate this License in any documentation for the Source Code where You describe recipients' rights or ownership rights relating to Covered Code. You may choose to offer, and to charge a fee for, warranty, support, indemnity or liability obligations to one or more recipients of Covered Code. However, You may do so only on Your own behalf, and not on behalf of the Initial Developer or any Contributor. You must make it absolutely clear than any such warranty, support, indemnity or liability obligation is offered by You alone, and You hereby agree to indemnify the Initial Developer and every Contributor for any liability incurred by the Initial Developer or such Contributor as a result of warranty, support, indemnity or liability terms You offer.

3.6. Distribution of Executable Versions.

You may distribute Covered Code in Executable form only if the requirements of Section 3.1-3.5 have been met for that Covered Code, and if You include a notice stating that the Source Code version of the Covered Code is available under theterms of this License, including a description of how and whereYou have fulfilled the obligations of Section 3.2. The noticemust be conspicuously included in any notice in an Executable version, related documentation or collateral in which You describerecipients' rights relating to the Covered Code. You may distribute theExecutable version of Covered Code or ownership rights under a licenseof Your choice, which may contain terms different from this License, provided that You are in compliance with the terms of this Licenseand that the license for the Executable version does not attempt tolimit or alter the recipient's rights in the Source Code version from the rights set forth in this License. If You distribute the Executable version under a different license You must make it absolutely clear that any terms which differ from this License are offered by You alone, not by the Initial Developer or any Contributor. You herebyagree to indemnify the Initial Developer and every Contributorfor any liability incurred by the Initial Developer or such Contributoras a result of any such terms You offer.

3.7. Larger Works.

You may create a Larger Work by combining Covered Code with other code not governed by the terms of this License and distribute the Larger Work as a single product. In such a case, You must make sure the requirements of this License are fulfilled for the Covered Code.

4. Inability to Comply Due to Statute or Regulation.

If it is impossible for You to comply with any of the terms of this License with respect to some or all ofthe Covered Code due to statute, judicial order, or regulationthen You must: (a) comply with the terms of this License to the maximumextent possible; and (b) describe the limitations and the codethey affect. Such description must be included in the LEGAL filedescribed in Section 3.4 and must be included with all distributions of the Source Code. Except to the extent prohibited by statute orregulation, such description must be sufficiently detailed for a recipient ofordinary skill to be able to understand it.

5. Application of this License.

This License applies to code to which the Initial Developer has attached the notice in Exhibit A and to related Covered Code.

6. Versions of the License.

6.1. New Versions.

Netscape Communications Corporation ("Netscape") may publish revised and/or new versions of the License from time to time. Each version will be given a distinguishing version number.

6.2. Effect of New Versions.

Once Covered Code has been published under a particular version of the License, You may always continue to use it under the terms ofthat version. You may also choose to use suchCovered Code under the terms of any subsequent version of the Licensepublished by Netscape. No one other than Netscape has the right tomodify the terms applicable to Covered Code created under this License.

6.3. Derivative Works.

If You create or use a modified version of this License (which you may only do in order to apply it to code which is not already Covered Code governed by this License), You must (a)rename Your license so that the phrases "Mozilla", "MOZILLAPL", "MOZPL", "Netscape", "MPL", "NPL" or anyconfusingly similar phrase do not appear in your license (except to note that your licensediffers from this License) and (b) otherwise make it clear that Yourversion of the license contains terms which differ from theMozilla Public License and Netscape Public License. (Filling in thename of the Initial Developer, Original Code or Contributorin the notice described in Exhibit A shall not of themselves bedeemed to be modifications of this License.)

7. DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTY.

COVERED CODE IS PROVIDED UNDER THIS LICENSE ON AN "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, WARRANTIES THAT THE COVERED CODE IS FREE OF DEFECTS, MERCHANTABLE, FIT FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR NON-INFRINGING. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE COVERED CODE IS WITH YOU. SHOULD ANY COVERED CODE PROVE DEFECTIVE IN ANY RESPECT, YOU (NOT THE INITIAL DEVELOPER OR ANY OTHER CONTRIBUTOR) ASSUME THE COST OF ANY NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION. THIS DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTY CONSTITUTES AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THIS LICENSE. NO USE OF ANY COVERED CODE IS AUTHORIZED HEREUNDER EXCEPT UNDER THIS DISCLAIMER.

8. TERMINATION.

- 8.1. This License and the rights granted hereunder will terminate automatically if You fail to comply withterms herein and fail to cure such breach within 30 days of becomingaware of the breach. All sublicenses to the Covered Code which are properly granted shall survive any termination of this License. Provisions which, by their nature, must remain in effect beyond the termination of this License shall survive.
- 8.2. If You initiate litigation by asserting a patent infringement claim (excluding declatory judgment actions) against Initial Developer or a Contributor (the Initial Developeror Contributor against whom You file such action is referred to as "Participant") alleging that:

(a) such Participant's Contributor Version directly or indirectly infringes any patent, then any and allrights granted by such Participant to You under Sections 2.1and/or 2.2 of this License shall, upon 60 days notice fromParticipant terminate prospectively, unless if within 60 days after receipt ofnotice You either: (I) agree in writing to pay Participant amutually agreeable reasonable royalty for Your past and future use ofModifications made by such Participant, or (ii) withdraw Yourlitigation claim with respect to the Contributor Version against suchParticipant. If within 60 days of notice, a reasonable royalty andpayment arrangement are not mutually agreed upon in writing by theparties or the litigation claim is not withdrawn, the rights granted byParticipant to You under Sections 2.1 and/or 2.2 automaticallyterminate at the expiration of the 60 day notice period specified above.

(b) any software, hardware, or device, other than such Participant's Contributor Version, directly orindirectly infringes any patent, then any rights granted to You by suchParticipant under Sections 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) are revoked effective as of the date You first made, used, sold, distributed, or had made, Modifications made by that Participant.

- 8.3. If You assert a patent infringement claim against Participant alleging that such Participant's Contributor Version directly or indirectly infringes any patent wheresuch claim is resolved (such as by license or settlement) prior to theinitiation of patent infringement litigation, then thereasonable value of the licenses granted by such Participant underSections 2.1 or 2.2 shall be taken into account in determining the amount orvalue of any payment or license.
- 8.4. In the event of termination under Sections 8.1 or 8.2 above, all end user license agreements (excluding distributors and resellers) which have been validly granted by You or any distributor hereunder prior to termination shall survive termination.

9. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES AND UNDER NO LEGAL THEORY, WHETHER TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE), CONTRACT, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL YOU, THE INITIAL DEVELOPER, ANY OTHER CONTRIBUTOR, OR ANY DISTRIBUTOR OF COVERED CODE, OR ANY SUPPLIER OF ANY OF SUCH PARTIES, BE LIABLE TO ANY PERSON FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OF ANY CHARACTER INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF GOODWILL, WORK STOPPAGE, COMPUTER FAILURE OR MALFUNCTION, OR ANY AND ALL OTHER COMMERCIAL DAMAGES OR LOSSES, EVEN IF SUCH PARTY SHALL HAVE BEEN INFORMED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES. THIS LIMITATION OF LIABILITY SHALL NOT APPLY TO LIABILITY FOR DEATH OR PERSONAL INJURY RESULTING FROM SUCH PARTY'S NEGLIGENCE TO THE EXTENT APPLICABLE LAW PROHIBITS SUCH LIMITATION. SOME JURISDICTIONS DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, SO THIS EXCLUSION AND LIMITATION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

10. U.S. GOVERNMENT END USERS.

The Covered Code is a "commercial item," as that term is defined in 48 C.F.R. 2.101 (Oct. 1995), consistingof "commercial computer software" and "commercialcomputer software documentation," as such terms are used in 48 C.F.R. 12.212 (Sept.1995). Consistent with 48 C.F.R. 12.212 and 48 C.F.R. 227.7202-1through 227.7202-4 (June 1995), all U.S. Government End Users acquireCovered Code with only those rights set forth herein.

11. MISCELLANEOUS.

This License represents the complete agreement concerning subject matter hereof. If any provision of thisLicense is held to be unenforceable, such provision shall bereformed only to the extent necessary to make it enforceable. This License shall be governed by California law provisions (except to the extent applicable law, if any, provides otherwise), excluding itsconflict-of-law provisions. With respect to disputes in which atleast one party is a citizen of, or an entity chartered or registered todo business in the United States of America, any litigation relating to this License shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts of the Northern District of California, with venue lyingin Santa Clara County, California, with the losing partyresponsible for costs, including without limitation, court costs andreasonable attorneys' fees and expenses. The application of the UnitedNations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods is expressly excluded. Any law or regulation which provides that the language of a contract shall be construed against the draftershall not apply to this License.

12. RESPONSIBILITY FOR CLAIMS.

As between Initial Developer and the Contributors, each party is responsible for claims and damages arising, directly or indirectly, out of its utilization of rights under this License and You agree to work with Initial Developer and Contributors to distribute such responsibility on an equitable basis. Nothing herein is intended or shall be deemed to constitute any admission of liability.

13. MULTIPLE-LICENSED CODE.

Initial Developer may designate portions of the Covered Code as "Multiple-Licensed". "Multiple-Licensed" means that the Initial Developer permits you to utilize portions of the Covered Code under Your choice of the NPL or the alternative licenses, if any, specified by the Initial Developer in the file described in Exhibit A.

EXHIBIT A -Mozilla Public License.

``The contents of this file are subject to the Mozilla Public License Version 1.1 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at http://www.mozilla.org/MPL/

Software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" basis, WITHOUT

WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governingrights and limitations under the License.
The Original Code is
The Initial Developer of the Original Code is
Portions created by are Copyright (C) All Rights Reserved.
Contributor(s):
Alternatively, the contents of this file may be used under the terms of the license (the "[] License"), in which case the provisions of [] License are applicable instead of those above. If you wish to allow use of your version of this file only under the terms of the [] License and not to allow others to use your version of this file under the MPL, indicate your decision by deleting the provisions above and replace them with the notice and other provisions required by the [] License. If you do not delete the provisions above, a recipient may use your version of this file under either the MPL or the [] License."
[NOTE: The text of this Exhibit A may differ slightly from the text of the notices in the Source Code files of the Original Code. You should use the text of this Exhibit A rather than the text found in the Original Code Source Code for Your Modifications.]

**MD Datejs

Copyright © 2006-2010 Coolite Inc.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to dealin the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ANDNONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THESOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

**JQuery

Copyright © 2009 John Resig

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ANDNONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLEFOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OFCONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THESOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

** JCalendar 1.3.2

This product uses JCalendar 1.3.2. JCalendar is distributed pursuant to the terms of the Lesser General Public License. The source code for the JCalendar may be obtained from http://www.toedter.com/en/jcalendar/index.html

** BrowserLauncher2 1.3

This product uses BrowserLauncher 1.3 and is distributed pursuant to the terms of the Lesser General Public License. The source code for BrowserLauncher2 1.3 can be obtained from: http://browserlaunch2.sourceforge.net/

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

- 2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:
 - a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
 - b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
 - c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
 - d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

- b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

- 7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:
 - a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
 - b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.
- 8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.
- 9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.
- 10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

- 12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.
- 13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

one line to give the library's name and an idea of what it does.

Copyright (C) year name of author

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public

License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

signature of Ty Coon, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

APPENDIX C Limitations

This chapter defines the limitations experienced when using iPad Safari.

iPad Safari Limitations

- In the iPad settings for Safari, **JavaScript** must be **ON** and **Block Pop-ups** must be **OFF**. As of this writing, the Thin Client has been tested only on iOS 4.3.5 in Safari.
- The iPad does not support Adobe Flash, so the Fx graph objects (obj_fxtrend, obj_fxpie, obj_fxbar) are unavailable. The Thin Client automatically replaces the Fx graph objects with the equivalent non-Fx object (obj_trendgraph02, obj_pie, obj_bargraph). Note that the replacement objects behave the same as the Fx objects in most cases but not in all. In particular, obj_trendgraph02 does not support the sliding cursor object nor the legendPosition property. Custom Fx objects are not supported on the iPad.
- The Thin Client implements scrollbars for table objects and graph objects. However, unlike the scrollbars used on desktop browsers, the scrollbars used on the iPad do not have arrow buttons at each end. This can make it difficult to scroll precisely (for example, row by row) on objects with a large scrolling range.
- At full size, users may find it difficult to touch the intended display object without accidentally touching nearby objects and performing an unwanted drill-down, sort, scroll, and so forth. This is particularly true of table objects that support drill-down and also scrolling, and also in panel layouts that contain the tree navigation control. In those cases, the user may want to zoom the iPad screen before interacting with the Thin Client.
- If the iPad sleeps or auto-locks while a Thin Client display is open in Safari, or if the Safari application is minimized by clicking on the iPad's home button, the display is not updated until the iPad is awakened and Safari is reopened. In some cases it may be necessary to refresh the page from Safari's navigation bar.

Because the iPad uses a touch interface there are differences in the Thin Client appearance and behavior in iOS Safari as compared to the conventional desktop browsers that use a cursor (mouse) interface, such as Firefox and Internet Explorer. These are described below.

- Popup browser windows: An RTView object's drill-down target can be configured to open a display in a new window. In a desktop browser, when the RTView object is clicked the drill-down display is opened in a popup browser window. But in iOS Safari 4.3.5, only one page is visible at a time, so when the RTView object is touched a new page containing the drill-down display opens and fills the screen. The Safari navigation bar can be used to toggle between the currently open pages or close them.
- Mouseover text: When mouseover text and drill-down are both enabled on an RTView object (for example, a bar graph), in iOS Safari the first touch on an element in the object (for example, a bar) displays the mouseover text for that element and the second touch on the same element performs the drill-down.

Resize Mode and Layout: By default, the Display Server runs with **resizeMode** set to **crop**. In **crop** mode, if a display is larger than the panel that contains it only a portion of the display is visible. In a desktop browser, scrollbars become available to allow the user to scroll to view the entire display. In iOS Safari, scrollbars do not appear but the display can be scrolled by dragging two fingers inside the display. (Dragging one finger scrolls the entire page, not the display).

If the Display Server is run with **resizeMode** set to **scale** or **layout**, the display is resized to fit into the panel that contains it. If a desktop browser is resized after a display is opened, the display is resized accordingly. On the iPad, the Safari browser can only be resized by reorienting the iPad itself, between portrait mode and landscape mode.

The panel layout feature is supported in the Thin Client. However, unlike a desktop browser which resizes to match the layout size, the size of Safari is fixed. So if the Display Server is run with **resizeMode** set to **crop** or **scale** mode, there may be unused space at the edges of the display(s) or, in **crop** mode, the panels and displays may be cropped.

This means that **layout** mode should be used for best results on the iPad. For layout mode to be most effective, displays should use the **anchor** and **dock** object properties. Please see RTView documentation for more information.

- Scrolling: The Thin Client implements scrollbars for table objects and graph objects. The scrollbars are activated by dragging with one finger.
 - If an RTView display is viewed in **crop** mode and is too large to be displayed entirely in Safari, scrollbars do not appear (as they would in a desktop browser) but the display can be scrolled by dragging with two fingers inside the display.
 - Scrollbars do not ever appear in a text area control. If the text area contains more text than is visible, use the two finger drag in the text area to scroll the text.
 - Regardless of the size of a listbox control, it can only display a single item (typically, the selected item). When the listbox is touched, the list of items appear in a popup list. In other words, on iOS Safari the listbox control and the combobox control behave identically.
- Context menu: The Thin Client context menu is opened by a right mouse button click in a desktop browser. It is opened in iOS Safari by touching any location on a display and holding that touch for 2 seconds. The menu appears in the top left corner of the display, regardless of where the display is touched. The items Export Table to Excel, Drill Down, and Execute Command are not included on the context menu in Safari. All other items are available. The Export Table to HTML item is enabled if a table object is touched (unless the table object's drillDownTarget is configured to open another display). After an Export to PDF/HTML is performed, the exported content opens on another page in Safari. From there, the content can either be opened by another application (for example, the iBooks application opens PDF) and emailed, or it can be copied ands pasted into an email.