

Administrators Guide

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Chapter 1. Data Choices

The **Data Choices** module collects and publishes anonymous usage statistics to <https://stats.opennms.org>.

When a user with the **Admin** role logs into the system for the first time, they will be prompted as to whether or not they want to opt-in to publish these statistics. Statistics will only be published once an **Administrator** has opted-in.

Usage statistics can later be disabled by accessing the 'Data Choices' link in the 'Admin' menu.

When enabled, the following anonymous statistics will be collected and publish on system startup and every 24 hours after:

- System ID (a randomly generated UUID)
 - OpenNMS Meridian Release
 - OpenNMS Meridian Version
 - OS Architecture
 - OS Name
 - OS Version
1. Number of Alarms in the **alarms** table
 2. Number of Events in the **events** table
 3. Number of IP Interfaces in the **ipinterface** table
 4. Number of Nodes in the **node** table
 5. Number of Nodes, grouped by System OID

Chapter 2. User Management

Users are entities with login accounts in the *OpenNMS Meridian* system. Ideally each user corresponds to a person. An *OpenNMS Meridian User* represents an actor which may be granted permissions in the system by associating *Security Roles*. *OpenNMS Meridian* stores by default *User* information and credentials in a local embedded file based storage. Credentials and user details, e.g. contact information, descriptions or *Security Roles* can be managed through the *Admin Section* in the Web User Interface.

Beside local *Users*, external authentication services including [LDAP / LDAPS](#), [RADIUS](#), and [SSO](#) can be configured. Configuration specifics for these services are outside the scope of this section.

The following paragraphs describe how to manage the embedded *User* and *Security Roles* in *OpenNMS Meridian*.

2.1. Users

Managing *Users* is done through the *Web User Interface* and requires to login as a *User* with administrative permissions. By default the *admin* user is used to initially create and modify *Users*. The *User*, *Password* and other detail descriptions are persisted in `users.xml` file. It is not required to restart *OpenNMS Meridian* when *User* attributes are changed.

In case administrative tasks should be delegated to an *User* the *Security Role* named `ROLE_ADMIN` can be assigned.



Don't delete the *admin* and *rtc* user. The *RTC* user is used for the communication of the Real-Time Console on the start page to calculate the node and service availability.



Change the default *admin* password to a secure password.

How to set a new password for any user

1. Login as a **User** with administrative permissions
2. Choose **Configure OpenNMS** from the user specific main navigation which is named as your login user name
3. Choose **Configure Users, Groups and On-Call roles** and select **Configure Users**
4. Click the **Modify** icon next to an existing *User* and select **Reset Password**
5. Set a new **Password, Confirm Password** and click **OK**
6. Click **Finish** to persist and apply the changes

How users can change their own password

1. Login with user name and old password
2. Choose **Change Password** from the user specific main navigation which is named as your login user name

3. Select **Change Password**
4. Identify yourself with the old password and set the new password and confirm
5. Click **Submit**
6. Logout and login with your new password

How to create or modify user

1. Login as a **User** with administrative permissions
2. Choose **Configure OpenNMS** from the user specific main navigation which is named as your login user name
3. Choose **Configure Users, Groups and On-Call roles** and select **Configure Users**
4. Use **Add new user** and type in a **login name** as *User ID* and a **Password** with confirmation or click **Modify** next to an existing *User*
5. *Optional:* Fill in detailed *User Information* to provide more context information around the new user in the system
6. *Optional:* Assign *Security Roles* to give or remove permissions in the system
7. *Optional:* Provide *Notification Information* which are used in *Notification* targets to send messages to the *User*
8. *Optional:* Set a schedule when a *User* should receive *Notifications*
9. Click **Finish** to persist and apply the changes



By default a new *User* has the *Security Role* similar to *ROLE_USER* assigned. Acknowledgment and working with *Alarms* and *Notifications* is possible. The *Configure OpenNMS* administration menu is not available.

How to delete existing user

1. Login as a **User** with administrative permissions
2. Choose **Configure OpenNMS** from the user specific main navigation which is named as your login user name
3. Choose **Configure Users, Groups and On-Call roles** and select **Configure Users**
4. Use the trash bin icon next to the *User* to delete
5. Confirm delete request with **OK**

2.2. Security Roles

A *Security Roles* is a set of permissions and can be assigned to an *User*. They regulate access to the Web User Interface and the *ReST API* to exchange monitoring and inventory information. In case of a distributed installation, the *Remote Poller* instances interact with *OpenNMS Meridian* and require specific permissions which are defined in the *Security Role ROLE_REMOTING*. The following *Security Roles* are available:

Table 1. Functions and existing system roles in OpenNMS Meridian

Security Role Name	Description
<i>anyone</i>	In case the <code>opennms-webapp-remoting</code> package is installed, any user can download the <i>Java Webstart</i> installation package for the remote poller from http://opennms.server:8980/opennms-remoting/webstart/app.jnlp .
<i>ROLE_ANONYMOUS</i>	Allows <i>HTTP OPTIONS</i> request to show allowed HTTP methods on a ReST resources and the login and logout page of the Web User Interface.
<i>ROLE_ADMIN</i>	Permissions to create, read, update and delete in the Web User Interface and the <i>ReST API</i> .
<i>ROLE_ASSET_EDITOR</i>	Permissions to just update the asset records from nodes.
<i>ROLE_DASHBOARD</i>	Allow users to just have access to the <i>Dashboard</i> .
<i>ROLE_DELEGATE</i>	Allows actions (such as acknowledging an alarm) to be performed on behalf of another user.
<i>ROLE_JMX</i>	Allows retrieving JMX metrics but does not allow executing MBeans of the <i>OpenNMS Meridian JVM</i> , even if they just return simple values.
<i>ROLE_MOBILE</i>	Allow user to use <i>OpenNMS COMPASS</i> mobile application to acknowledge <i>Alarms</i> and <i>Notifications</i> via the ReST API.
<i>ROLE_PROVISION</i>	Allow user to use the <i>Provisioning System</i> and configure <i>SNMP</i> in <i>OpenNMS Meridian</i> to access management information from devices.
<i>ROLE_READONLY</i>	Limited to just read information in the Web User Interface and are no possibility to change <i>Alarm</i> states or <i>Notifications</i> .
<i>ROLE_REMOTING</i>	Permissions to allow access from a <i>Remote Poller</i> instance to exchange monitoring information.
<i>ROLE_REST</i>	Allow users interact with the whole <i>ReST API</i> of <i>OpenNMS Meridian</i>
<i>ROLE_RTC</i>	Exchange information with the <i>OpenNMS Meridian Real-Time Console</i> for availability calculations.
<i>ROLE_USER</i>	Default permissions of a new created user to interact with the Web User Interface which allow to escalate and acknowledge <i>Alarms</i> and <i>Notifications</i> .

How to manage Security Roles for Users:

1. Login as a **User** with administrative permissions
2. Choose **Configure OpenNMS** from the user specific main navigation which is named as your login user name
3. Choose **Configure Users, Groups and On-Call roles** and select **Configure Users**
4. Modify an existing **User** by clicking the modify icon next to the **User**
5. Select the **Role** from **Available Roles** in the **Security Roles** section
6. Use **Add** and **Remove** to assign or remove the **Security Role** from the **User**
7. Click **Finish** to persist and apply the Changes

8. **Logout** and **Login** to apply the new *Security Role* settings

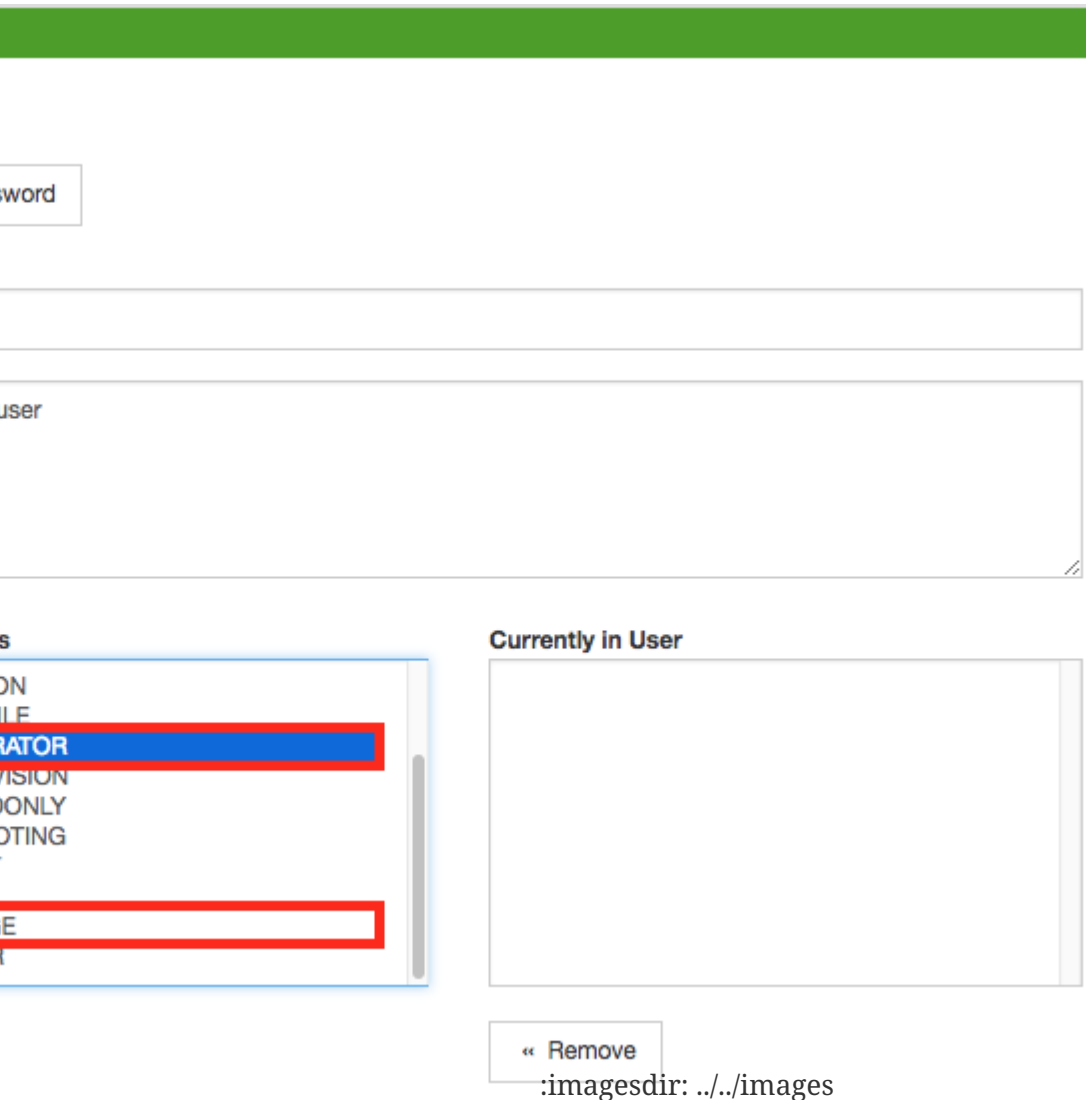
How to add custom roles

- Create a file called `$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/security-roles.properties`.
- Add a property called `roles`, and for its value, a comma separated list of the custom roles, for example:

```
roles=operator,stage
```

- After following the procedure to associate the security roles with users, the new custom roles will be available as shown on the following image:

The screenshot shows the 'Modify User: operator' interface. At the top, there is a green header with the text 'Modify User: operator'. Below this, the 'User Password' section contains a 'Reset Password' button. The 'User Information' section includes a 'Full Name' field with the value 'operator' and a 'Comments' field with the text 'An operator user'. The 'Security Roles' section is divided into two columns: 'Available Roles' and 'Currently in User'. The 'Available Roles' list includes ROLE_MINION, ROLE_MOBILE, ROLE_OPERATOR (highlighted in blue), ROLE_PROVISION, ROLE_READONLY, ROLE_REMOTING, ROLE_REST, ROLE_RTC, ROLE_STAGE (highlighted in red), and ROLE_USER. Below the 'Available Roles' list is an '» Add' button, and below the 'Currently in User' list is a « Remove' button.



2.3. Web UI Pre-Authentication

It is possible to configure *OpenNMS Meridian* to run behind a proxy that provides authentication, and then pass the pre-authenticated user to the *OpenNMS Meridian* webapp using a header.

The pre-authentication configuration is defined in `$OPENNMS_HOME/jetty-webapps/opennms/WEB-INF/spring-security.d/header-preauth.xml`. This file is automatically included in the Spring Security context, but is not enabled by default.



DO NOT configure *OpenNMS Meridian* in this manner unless you are certain the web UI is only accessible to the proxy and not to end-users. Otherwise, malicious attackers can craft queries that include the pre-authentication header and get full control of the web UI and ReST APIs.

2.3.1. Enabling Pre-Authentication

Edit the `header-preauth.xml` file, and set the `enabled` property:

```
<beans:property name="enabled" value="true" />
```

2.3.2. Configuring Pre-Authentication

There are a number of other properties that can be set to change the behavior of the pre-authentication plugin.

Property	Description	Default
<code>enabled</code>	Whether the pre-authentication plugin is active.	<code>false</code>
<code>failOnError</code>	If true, disallow login if the header is not set or the user does not exist. If false, fall through to other mechanisms (basic auth, form login, etc.)	<code>false</code>
<code>userHeader</code>	The HTTP header that will specify the user to authenticate as.	<code>X-Remote-User</code>
<code>credentialsHeader</code>	A comma-separated list of additional credentials (roles) the user should have.	

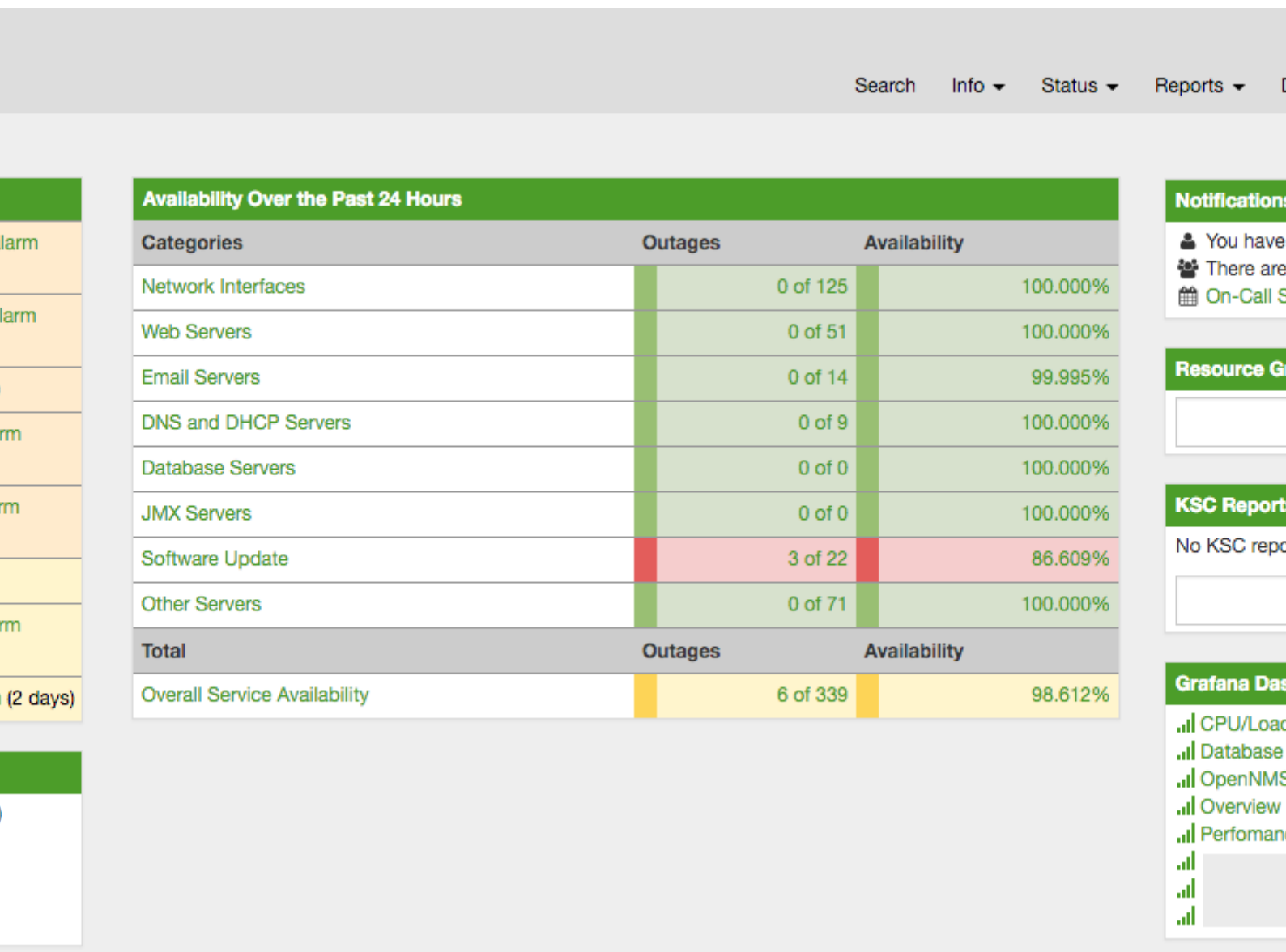
Chapter 3. Administrative Webinterface

3.1. Grafana Dashboard Box

[Grafana](#) provides an API key which gives access for 3rd party application like *OpenNMS Meridian*. The *Grafana Dashboard Box* on the start page shows dashboards related to *OpenNMS Meridian*. To filter relevant dashboards, you can use a *tag* for dashboards and make them accessible. If no *tag* is provided all dashboards from *Grafana* will be shown.

The feature is by default deactivated and is configured through `opennms.properties`. Please note that this feature works with the *Grafana API v2.5.0*.

Quick access to Grafana dashboards from the OpenNMS Meridian start page



Availability Over the Past 24 Hours		
Categories	Outages	Availability
Network Interfaces	0 of 125	100.000%
Web Servers	0 of 51	100.000%
Email Servers	0 of 14	99.995%
DNS and DHCP Servers	0 of 9	100.000%
Database Servers	0 of 0	100.000%
JMX Servers	0 of 0	100.000%
Software Update	3 of 22	86.609%
Other Servers	0 of 71	100.000%
Total	Outages	Availability
Overall Service Availability	6 of 339	98.612%

Notifications

- You have
- There are
- On-Call S

Resource G

KSC Report

No KSC repo

Grafana Das

- CPU/Load
- Database
- OpenNMS
- Overview
- Performan

Table 2. Grafana Dashboard configuration properties

Name	Type	Description	Default
org.opennms.grafanaBox.show	Boolean	This setting controls whether a grafana box showing the available dashboards is placed on the landing page. The two valid options for this are true or false.	false
org.opennms.grafanaBox.hostname	String	If the box is enabled you also need to specify hostname of the Grafana server	localhost
org.opennms.grafanaBox.port	Integer	The port of the Grafana server ReST API	3000
org.opennms.grafanaBox.apikey	String	The API key is needed for the ReST calls to work	

Name	Type	Description	Default
<code>org.opennms.grafanaBox.tag</code>	String	When a <i>tag</i> is specified only dashboards with this given <i>tag</i> will be displayed. When no <i>tag</i> is given all dashboards will be displayed	
<code>org.opennms.grafanaBox.protocol</code>	String	The protocol for the ReST call can also be specified	http
<code>org.opennms.grafanaBox.connectionTimeout</code>	Integer	Timeout in milliseconds for getting information from the <i>Grafana</i> server	500
<code>org.opennms.grafanaBox.socketTimeout</code>	Integer		500



If you have *Grafana* behind a proxy it is important the `org.opennms.grafanaBox.hostname` is reachable. This host name is used to generate links to the *Grafana* dashboards.

The process to generate an *Grafana API Key* can be found in the [HTTP API documentation](#). Copy the API Key to `opennms.properties` as `org.opennms.grafanaBox.apiKey`.

3.2. Operator Board

In a network operation center (*NOC*) the *Ops Board* can be used to visualize monitoring information. The monitoring information for various use-cases are arranged in configurable *Dashlets*. To address different user groups it is possible to create multiple *Ops Boards*.

There are two visualisation components to display *Dashlets*:

- *Ops Panel*: Shows multiple *Dashlets* on one screen, e.g. on a *NOC* operators workstation
- *Ops Board*: Shows one *Dashlet* at a time in rotation, e.g. for a screen wall in a *NOC*

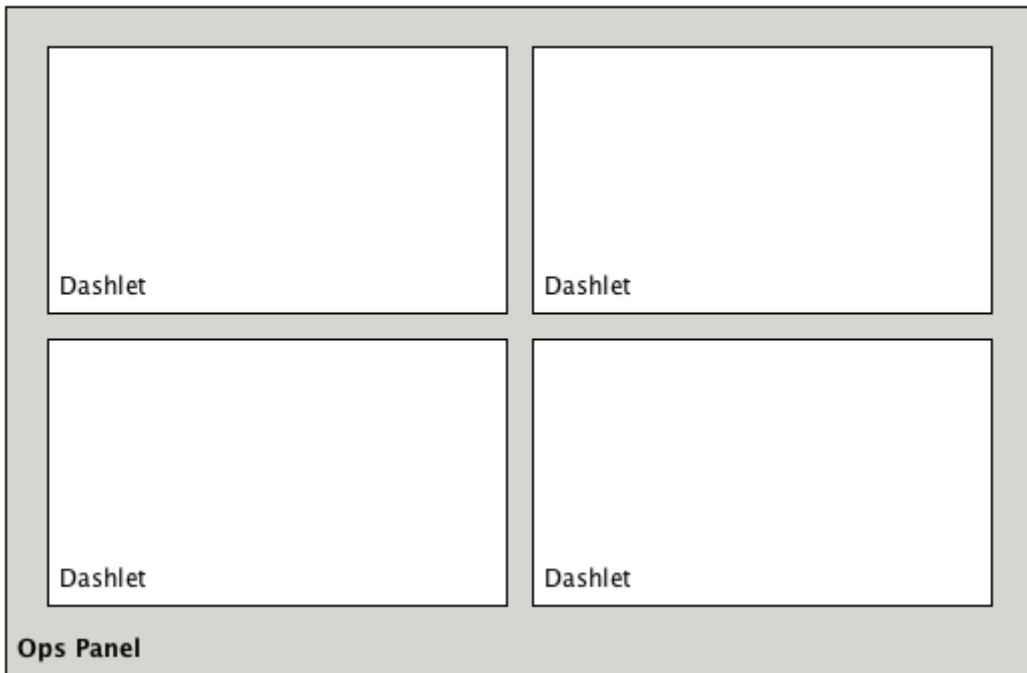


Figure 1. Concept of Dashlets displayed in Ops Panel

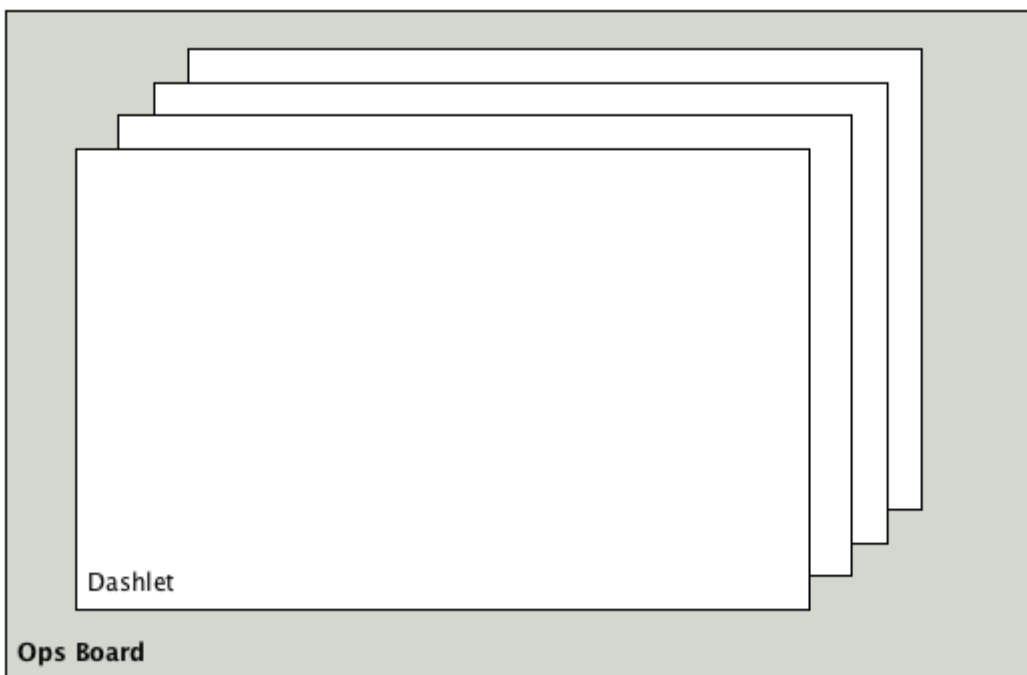


Figure 2. Concept to show Dashlets in rotation on the Ops Board

3.2.1. Configuration

To create and configure *Ops Boards* administration permissions are required. The configuration section is in admin area of OpenNMS Meridian and named *Ops Board Config Web Ui*.

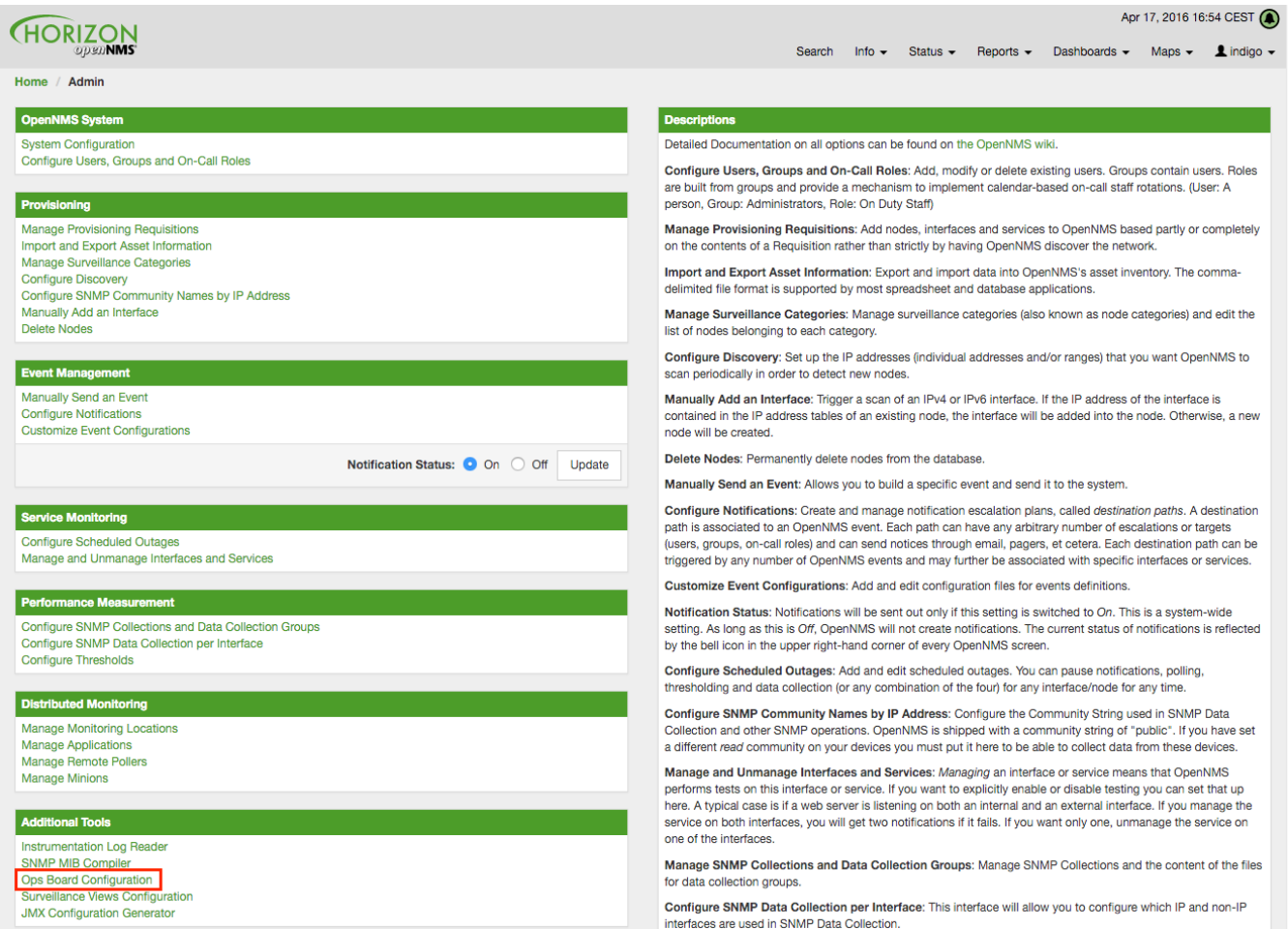


Figure 3. Navigation to the Ops Board configuration

Create or modify Ops Boards is described in the following screenshot.

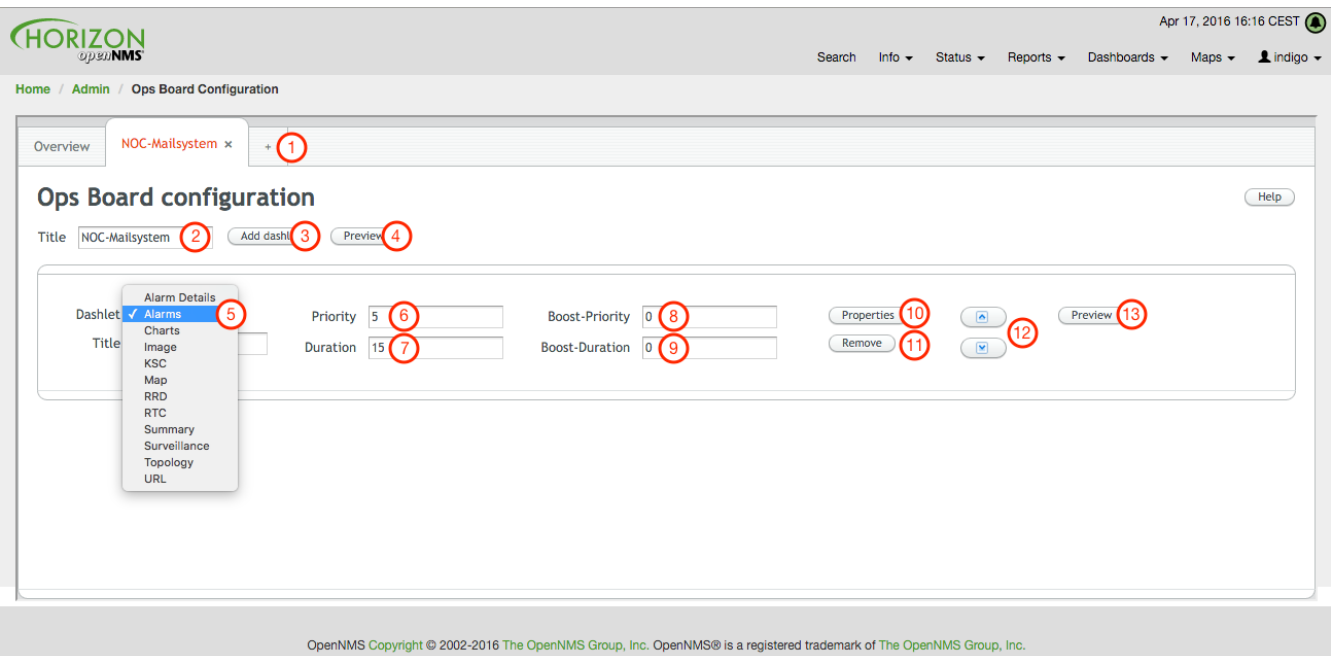


Figure 4. Adding a Dashlet to an existing Ops Board

1. Create a new Ops Board to organize and arrange different Dashlets
2. The name to identify the Ops Board
3. Add a Dashlet to show OpenNMS Meridian monitoring information

4. Show a preview of the whole *Ops Board*
5. List of available *Dashlets*
6. *Priority* for this *Dashlet* in *Ops Board* rotation, lower priority means it will be displayed more often
7. *Duration* in seconds for this *Dashlet* in the *Ops Board* rotation
8. Change *Priority* if the *Dashlet* is in alert state, this is optional and maybe not available in all *Dashlets*
9. Change *Duration* if the *Dashlet* is in alert state, it is optional and maybe not available in all *Dashlets*
10. Configuration properties for this *Dashlet*
11. Remove this *Dashlet* from the *Ops Board*
12. Order *Dashlets* for the rotation on the *Ops Board* and the tile view in the *Ops Panel*
13. Show a preview for the whole *Ops Board*

The configured *Ops Board* can be used by navigating in the main menu to *Dashboard* → *Ops Board*.

The screenshot shows the Horizon OpenNMS dashboard interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Horizon logo, a search bar, and several menu items: Info, Status, Reports, Dashboards, Maps, and a user profile icon labeled 'demo'. A dropdown menu is open over the 'Dashboards' menu, showing 'Dashboard' and 'Ops Board' options. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Nodes with Pending Problems:** A list of nodes with their respective alarm counts and durations. For example, 'modaniels.internal.opennms.com has 1 alarm (15 hours)'. Other nodes include 'mephesto.internal.opennms.com', 'twc-rr-nc-2-la-ca', 'stanford.internal.opennms.com', 'uglybob.internal.opennms.com', 'atigate', 'cartman.internal.opennms.com', and 'timmy.internal.opennms.com'.
- Nodes with Outages:** A list of nodes with their outage durations. For example, 'mephesto.internal.opennms.com (18 hours)'. Other nodes include 'twc-rr-nc-2-la-ca', 'stanford.internal.opennms.com', 'uglybob.internal.opennms.com', and 'mcdaniels.internal.opennms.com'.
- Availability Over the Past 24 Hours:** A table showing availability statistics for various categories.

Categories	Outages	Availability
Network Interfaces	0 of 125	100.000%
Web Servers	0 of 51	100.000%
Email Servers	0 of 14	99.995%
DNS and DHCP Servers	0 of 9	100.000%
Database Servers	0 of 0	100.000%
JMX Servers	0 of 0	100.000%
Software Update	3 of 22	86.710%
Other Servers	0 of 71	100.000%
Total	Outages	Availability
Overall Service Availability	6 of 339	98.626%
- Notifications:** A section indicating that there are no outstanding notices and an 'On-Call Schedule' link.
- Resource Graphs:** A section with a search bar.
- KSC Reports:** A section with a search bar.
- Quick Search:** A section with search filters for Node ID, Node label like, TCP/IP Address like, and Providing service.

Figure 5. Navigation to use the Ops Board

3.2.2. Dashlets

Visualization of information is implemented in *Dashlets*. The different *Dashlets* are described in this section with all available configuration parameter.

To allow filter information the *Dashlet* can be configured with a generic [Criteria Builder](#).

Alarm Details

This *Alarm-Details Dashlet* shows a table with alarms and some detailed information.

Table 3. Information of the alarms

Field	Description
<i>Alarm ID</i>	OpenNMS Meridian ID for the alarm
<i>Severity</i>	Alarm severity (Cleared, Indeterminate, Normal, Warning, Minor, Major, Critical)
<i>Node label</i>	Node label of the node where the alarm occurred
<i>Alarm count</i>	Alarm count based on reduction key for deduplication
<i>Last Event Time</i>	Last time the alarm occurred
<i>Log Message</i>	Reason and detailed log message of the alarm

The *Alarm Details Dashlet* can be configured with the following parameters.

Boost support	Boosted Severity
Configuration	Criteria Builder

Alarms

This *Alarms Dashlet* shows a table with a short alarm description.

Table 4. Information of the alarm

Field	Description
<i>Time</i>	Absolute time since the alarm appeared
<i>Node label</i>	Node label of the node where the alarm occurred
<i>UEI</i>	OpenNMS Meridian <i>Unique Event Identifier</i> for this alarm

The *Alarms Dashlet* can be configured with the following parameters.

Boost support	Boosted Severity
Configuration	Criteria Builder

Charts

This *Dashlet* displays an existing [Chart](#).

Boost support	false
Chart	Name of the existing chart to display
Maximize Width	Rescale the image to fill display width
Maximize Height	Rescale the image to fill display height

Grafana

This *Dashlet* shows a *Grafana Dashboard* for a given time range. The [Grafana Dashboard Box](#) configuration defined in the `opennms.properties` file is used to access the *Grafana* instance.

Boost support	false
<code>title</code>	Title of the Grafana dashboard to be displayed
<code>uri</code>	URI to the Grafana Dashboard to be displayed
<code>from</code>	Start of time range
<code>to</code>	End of time range

Image

This *Dashlet* displays an image by a given URL.

Boost support	false
<code>imageUrl</code>	URL with the location of the image to show in this <i>Dashlet</i>
<code>maximizeHeight</code>	Rescale the image to fill display width
<code>maximizeWidth</code>	Rescale the image to fill display height

KSC

This *Dashlet* shows an existing [KSC report](#). The view is exact the same as the *KSC report* is build regarding order, columns and time spans.

Boost support	false
<code>KSC-Report</code>	Name of the KSC report to show in this <i>Dashlet</i>

Map

This *Dashlet* displays the [geographical map](#).

Boost support	false
<code>search</code>	Predefined search for a subset of nodes shown in the geographical map in this <i>Dashlet</i>

RRD

This *Dashlet* shows one or multiple RRD graphs. It is possible to arrange and order the RRD graphs in multiple columns and rows. All RRD graphs are normalized with a given width and height.

Boost support	false
<code>Columns</code>	Number of columns within the <i>Dashlet</i>

Rows	Number of rows with the <i>Dashlet</i>
KSC Report	Import RRD graphs from an existing KSC report and re-arrange them.
Graph Width	Generic width for all RRD graphs in this <i>Dashlet</i>
Graph Height	Generic height for all RRD graphs in this <i>Dashlet</i>
Timeframe value	Number of the given <i>Timeframe type</i>
Timeframe type	Minute, Hour, Day, Week, Month and Year for all RRD graphs

RTC

This *Dashlet* shows the configured SLA categories from the OpenNMS Meridian start page.

Boost support	false
-	-

Summary

This *Dashlet* shows a trend of incoming alarms in given time frame.

Boost support	Boosted Severity
timeslot	Time slot in seconds to evaluate the trend for alarms by severity and <i>UEI</i> .

Surveillance

This *Dashlet* shows a given [Surveillance View](#).

Boost support	false
viewName	Name of the configured <i>Surveillance View</i>

Topology

This *Dashlet* shows a [Topology Map](#). The *Topology Map* can be configured with the following parameter.

Boost support	false
focusNodes	Which node(s) is in focus for the topology
provider	Which topology should be displayed, e.g. Linkd, VMware
szl	Set the zoom level for the topology

URL

This *Dashlet* shows the content of a web page or other web application, e.g. other monitoring systems by a given URL.

Boost support	false
password	Optional password if a basic authentication is required
url	URL to the web application or web page
username	Optional username if a basic authentication is required

3.2.3. Boosting *Dashlet*

The behavior to boost a *Dashlet* describes the behavior of a *Dashlet* showing critical monitoring information. It can raise the priority in the *Ops Board* rotation to indicate a problem. This behavior can be configured with the configuration parameter *Boost Priority* and *Boost Duration*. These to configuration parameter effect the behavior on the *Ops Board* in rotation.

- *Boost Priority*: Absolute priority of the *Dashlet* with critical monitoring information.
- *Boost Duration*: Absolute duration in seconds of the *Dashlet* with critical monitoring information.

3.2.4. Criteria Builder

The *Criteria Builder* is a generic component to filter information of a *Dashlet*. Some *Dashlets* use this component to filter the shown information on a *Dashlet* for certain use case. It is possible to combine multiple *Criteria* to display just a subset of information in a given *Dashlet*.

Table 5. Generic *Criteria Builder* configuration possibilities

Restriction	Property	Value 1	Value 2	Description
Asc	-	-	-	ascending order
Desc	-	-	-	descending order
Between	database attribute	String	String	Subset of data between value 1 and value 2
Contains	database attribute	String	-	Select all data which contains a given text string in a given database attribute
Distinct	database attribute	-	-	Select a single instance
Eq	database attribute	String	-	Select data where attribute equals (==) a given text string
Ge	database attribute	String	-	Select data where attribute is greater equals than (>=) a given text value
Gt	database attribute	String	-	Select data where attribute is greater than (>) a given text value
Ilike	database attribute	String	-	unknown

Restriction	Property	Value 1	Value 2	Description
In	database attribute	String	-	unknown
Iplike	database attribute	String	-	Select data where attribute matches an given IPLIKE expression
IsNull	database attribute	-	-	Select data where attribute is null
IsNotNull	database attribute	-	-	Select data where attribute is not null
IsNotNull	database attribute	-	-	Select data where attribute is not null
Le	database attribute	String	-	Select data where attribute is less equals than (\leq) a given text value
Lt	database attribute	String	-	Select data where attribute is less than ($<$) a given text value
Le	database attribute	String	-	Select data where attribute is less equals than (\leq) a given text value
Like	database attribute	String	-	Select data where attribute is like a given text value similar to SQL Like
Limit	-	Integer	-	Limit the result set by a given number
Ne	database attribute	String	-	Select data where attribute is not equals (\neq) a given text value
Not	database attribute	String	-	unknown difference between Ne
OrderBy	database attribute	-	-	Order the result set by a given attribute

3.3. JMX Configuration Generator

OpenNMS Meridian implements the *JMX* protocol to collect long term performance data for *Java* applications. There are a huge variety of metrics available and administrators have to select which information should be collected. The *JMX Configuration Generator Tools* is build to help generating valid complex *JMX* data collection configuration and *RRD graph* definitions for *OpenNMS Meridian*.

This tool is available as CLI and a web based version.

3.3.1. Web based utility

Complex *JMX* data collection configurations can be generated from a web based tool. It collects all available *MBean Attributes* or *Composite Data Attributes* from a *JMX* enabled *Java* application.

The workflow of the tool is:

1. Connect with *JMX* or *JMXMP* against a *MBean Server* provided of a *Java* application
2. Retrieve all *MBean* and *Composite Data* from the application
3. Select specific *MBeans* and *Composite Data* objects which should be collected by *OpenNMS Meridian*
4. Generate *JMX Collectd* configuration file and *RRD graph* definitions for *OpenNMS Meridian* as downloadable archive

The following connection settings are supported:

- Ability to connect to *MBean Server* with *RMI* based *JMX*
- Authentication credentials for *JMX* connection
- Optional: *JMXMP* connection

The web based configuration tool can be used in the *OpenNMS Meridian Web Application* in administration section *Admin* → *JMX Configuration Generator*.

Configure JMX Connection

At the beginning the connection to an *MBean Server* of a *Java* application has to be configured.

? 1. Service Configuration / 2. MBeans Configuration / 3. OpenNMS Configuration

Service name *

Host *

Port *

Authentication

Skip JVM MBeans

Skip non-number values

JMXMP

>

Figure 6. JMX connection configuration window

- *Service name*: The name of the service to bind the *JMX* data collection for *Collectd*
- *Host*: IP address or *FQDN* connecting to the *MBean Server* to load *MBeans* and *Composite Data* into the generation tool
- *Port*: Port to connect to the *MBean Server*
- *Authentication*: Enable / Disable authentication for *JMX* connection with username and

password

- *Skip non-number values*: Skip attributes with non-number values
- *JMXMP*: Enable / Disable *JMX Messaging Protocol* instead of using *JMX* over *RMI*

By clicking the arrow (>) the *MBeans* and *Composite Data* will be retrieved with the given connection settings. The data is loaded into the *MBeans Configuration* screen which allows to select metrics for the data collection configuration.

Select MBeans and Composite

The *MBeans Configuration* section is used to assign the *MBean* and *Composite Data attributes* to *RRD domain* specific data types and data source names.

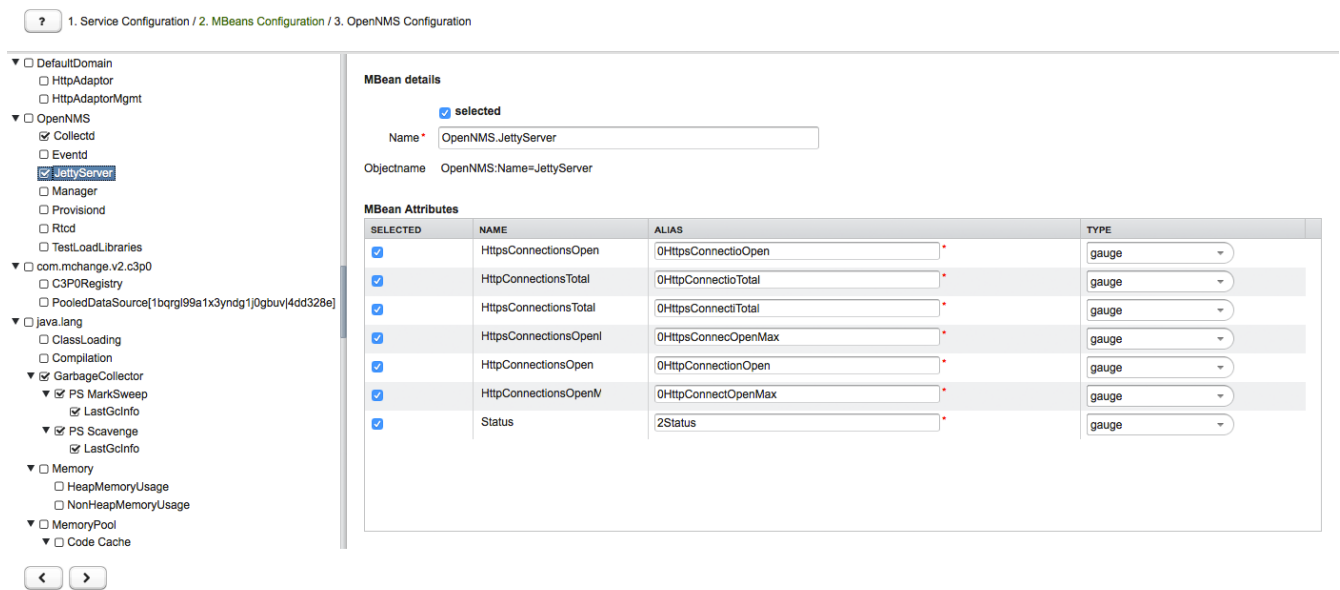


Figure 7. Select MBeans or Composite Data for OpenNMS Meridian data collection

The left sidebar shows the tree with the *JMX Domain*, *MBeans* and *Composite Data* hierarchy retrieved from the *MBean Server*. To select or deselect all attributes use *Mouse right click* → *select/deselect*.

The right panel shows the *MBean Attributes* with the *RRD* specific mapping and allows to select or deselect specific *MBean Attributes* or *Composite Data Attributes* for the data collection configuration.

MBean details

selected

Name *

ObjectName java.lang:type=MemoryPool,name=Code Cache

MBean Attributes

SELECTED	NAME	ALIAS	TYPE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UsageThresholdCount	<input type="text" value="3UsageThresholdCnt"/>	gauge
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CollectionUsageThresh	<input type="text" value="3ColleUsageThresCnt"/>	gauge

Figure 8. Configure MBean attributes for data collection configuration

Composite details

selected

Alias *

Name PeakUsage

Composite Members

SELECTED	NAME	ALIAS	TYPE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	committed	<input type="text" value="3PeakUsageCommit"/>	gauge
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	init	<input type="text" value="3PeakUsageInit"/>	gauge
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	max	<input type="text" value="3PeakUsageMax"/>	gauge
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	used	<input type="text" value="3PeakUsageUsed"/>	gauge

Figure 9. Configure Composite attributes for data collection configuration

- *MBean Name* or *Composite Alias*: Identifies the *MBean* or the *Composite Data* object
- *Selected*: Enable/Disable the *MBean attribute* or *Composite Member* to be included in the data collection configuration
- *Name*: Name of the *MBean attribute* or *Composite Member*
- *Alias*: the *data source name* for persisting measurements in *RRD* or *JRobin* file
- *Type*: *Gauge* or *Counter* data type for persisting measurements in *RRD* or *JRobin* file

The *MBean Name*, *Composite Alias* and *Name* are validated against special characters. For the *Alias* inputs are validated to be not longer then 19 characters and have to be unique in the data collection configuration.

Download and include configuration

The last step is generating the following configuration files for *OpenNMS Meridian*:

- *collectd-configuration.xml*: Generated sample configuration assigned to a service with a matching data collection group
- *jmx-datacollection-config.xml*: Generated *JMX* data collection configuration with the selected *MBeans* and *Composite Data*
- *snmp-graph.properties*: Generated default *RRD* graph definition files for all selected metrics

The content of the configuration files can be copy & pasted or can be downloaded as *ZIP archive*.



If the content of the configuration file exceeds 2,500 lines, the files can only be downloaded as *ZIP archive*.

3.3.2. CLI based utility

The command line (*CLI*) based tool is not installed by default. It is available as *Debian* and *RPM* package in the official repositories.

Installation

RHEL based installation with Yum

```
yum install opennms-jmx-config-generator
```

Debian based installation with apt

```
apt-get install opennms-jmx-config-generator
```

Installation from source

It is required to have the *Java 8 Development Kit* with *Apache Maven* installed. The `mvn` binary has to be in the path environment. After cloning the repository you have to enter the source folder and compile an executable *JAR*.

```
cd opennms/features/jmx-config-generator
mvn package
```

Inside the newly created `target` folder a file named `jmxconfiggenerator-<VERSION>-onejar.jar` is present. This file can be invoked by:

```
java -jar target/jmxconfiggenerator-2017.1.23-onejar.jar
```

Usage

After installing the the *JMX Config Generator* the tool's wrapper script is located in the `${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin` directory.

```
$ cd /path/to/opennms/bin
$ ./jmx-config-generator
```



When invoked without parameters the usage and help information is printed.

The *JMX Config Generator* uses sub-commands for the different configuration generation tasks. Each of these sub-commands provide different options and parameters. The command line tool accepts the following sub-commands.

Sub-command	Description
<code>query</code>	Queries a <i>MBean Server</i> for certain <i>MBeans</i> and <i>attributes</i> .
<code>generate-conf</code>	Generates a valid <code>jmx-datacollection-config.xml</code> file.
<code>generate-graph</code>	Generates a <i>RRD</i> graph definition file with matching graph definitions for a given <code>jmx-datacollection-config.xml</code> .

The following global options are available in each of the sub-commands of the tool:

Option/Argument	Description	Default
<code>-h (--help)</code>	Show help and usage information.	false
<code>-v (--verbose)</code>	Enables verbose mode for debugging purposes.	false

Sub-command: query

This sub-command is used to query a *MBean Server* for its available *MBean* objects. The following example queries the server `myserver` with the credentials `myusername/mypassword` on port `7199` for *MBean objects* in the `java.lang` domain.

```
./jmx-config-generator query --host myserver --username myusername --password
mypassword --port 7199 "java.lang:*"
java.lang:type=ClassLoading
  description: Information on the management interface of the MBean
  class name: sun.management.ClassLoadingImpl
  attributes: (5/5)
    TotalLoadedClassCount
      id: java.lang:type=ClassLoading:TotalLoadedClassCount
      description: TotalLoadedClassCount
      type: long
      isReadable: true
      isWritable: false
      isIs: false
    LoadedClassCount
      id: java.lang:type=ClassLoading:LoadedClassCount
      description: LoadedClassCount
      type: int
      isReadable: true
      isWritable: false
      isIs: false
```

<output omitted>

The following command line options are available for the *query* sub-command.

Option/Argument	Description	Default
<code><filter criteria></code>	A filter criteria to query the <i>MBean Server</i> for. The format is <code><objectname>[:attribute name]</code> . The <code><objectname></code> accepts the default <i>JMX</i> object name pattern to identify the <i>MBeans</i> to be retrieved. If <code>null</code> all domains are shown. If no key properties are specified, the domain's <i>MBeans</i> are retrieved. To execute for certain attributes, you have to add <code>:<attribute name></code> . The <code><attribute name></code> accepts regular expressions. When multiple <code><filter criteria></code> are provided they are OR concatenated.	-
<code>--host <host></code>	Hostname or IP address of the remote <i>JMX</i> host.	-
<code>--ids-only</code>	Only show the ids of the attributes.	false
<code>--ignore <filter criteria></code>	Set <code><filter criteria></code> to ignore while running.	-
<code>--include-values</code>	Include attribute values.	false
<code>--jmxmp</code>	Use <i>JMXMP</i> and not <i>JMX over RMI</i> .	false
<code>--password <password></code>	Password for <i>JMX</i> authentication.	-
<code>--port <port></code>	Port of <i>JMX</i> service.	-
<code>--show-domains</code>	Only lists the available domains.	true
<code>--show-empty</code>	Includes <i>MBeans</i> , even if they do not have attributes. Either due to the <code><filter criteria></code> or while there are none.	false
<code>--url <url></code>	Custom connection <i>URL</i> <code><hostname>:<port></code> <code>service:jmx:<protocol>:<sap></code> <code>service:jmx:remoting-jmx://<hostname>:<port></code>	-
<code>--username <username></code>	Username for <i>JMX</i> authentication.	-
<code>-h (--help)</code>	Show help and usage information.	false
<code>-v (--verbose)</code>	Enables verbose mode for debugging purposes.	false

Sub-command: generate-conf

This sub-command can be used to generate a valid `jmx-datacollection-config.xml` for a given set of *MBean objects* queried from a *MBean Server*.

The following example generate a configuration file `myconfig.xml` for *MBean* objects in the `java.lang` domain of the server `myserver` on port `7199` with the credentials `myusername/mypassword`. You have to define either an *URL* or a hostname and port to connect to a *JMX* server.


```
jmx-config-generator generate-conf --host myserver --username myusername --password
mypassword --port 7199 "java.lang:*" --output myconfig.xml
Dictionary entries loaded: '18'
```

The following options are available for the *generate-conf* sub-command.

Option/Argument	Description	Default
<attribute id>	A list of attribute Ids to be included for the generation of the configuration file.	-
--dictionary <file>	Path to a dictionary file for replacing attribute names and part of <i>MBean</i> attributes. The file should have for each line a replacement, e.g. Auxillary:Auxil.	-
--host <host>	Hostname or IP address of <i>JMX</i> host.	-
--jmxmp	Use <i>JMXMP</i> and not <i>JMX over RMI</i> .	false
--output <file>	Output filename to write generated <i>jmx-datacollection-config.xml</i> .	-
--password <password>	Password for <i>JMX</i> authentication.	-
--port <port>	Port of <i>JMX</i> service	-
--print-dictionary	Prints the used dictionary to <i>STDOUT</i> . May be used with <i>--dictionary</i>	false
--service <value>	The <i>Service Name</i> used as <i>JMX</i> data collection name.	any service
--skipDefaultVM	Skip default JavaVM Beans.	false
--skipNonNumber	Skip attributes with non-number values	false
--url <url>	Custom connection <i>URL</i> <hostname>:<port> service:jmx:<protocol>:<sap> service:jmx:remoting-jmx://<hostname>:<port>	-
--username <username>	Username for <i>JMX</i> authentication	-
-h (--help)	Show help and usage information.	false
-v (--verbose)	Enables verbose mode for debugging purposes.	false



The option *--skipDefaultVM* offers the ability to ignore the *MBeans* provided as standard by the *JVM* and just create configurations for the *MBeans* provided by the *Java Application* itself. This is particularly useful if an optimized configuration for the *JVM* already exists. If the *--skipDefaultVM* option is not set the generated configuration will include the *MBeans* of the *JVM* and the *MBeans* of the *Java Application*.



Check the file and see if there are `alias` names with more than 19 characters. This errors are marked with `NAME_CRASH_AS_19_CHAR_VALUE`

Sub-command: generate-graph

This sub-command generates a *RRD* graph definition file for a given configuration file. The following example generates a graph definition file `mygraph.properties` using the configuration in file `myconfig.xml`.

```
./jmx-config-generator generate-graph --input myconfig.xml --output mygraph.properties
reports=java.lang.ClassLoading.MBeanReport, \
java.lang.ClassLoading.0TotalLoadeClassCnt.AttributeReport, \
java.lang.ClassLoading.0LoadedClassCnt.AttributeReport, \
java.lang.ClassLoading.0UnloadedClassCnt.AttributeReport, \
java.lang.Compilation.MBeanReport, \
<output omitted>
```

The following options are available for this sub-command.

Option/Argument	Description	Default
<code>--input <jmx-datascollection.xml></code>	Configuration file to use as input to generate the graph properties file	-
<code>--output <file></code>	Output filename for the generated graph properties file.	-
<code>--print-template</code>	Prints the default template.	false
<code>--template <file></code>	Template file using <i>Apache Velocity</i> template engine to be used to generate the graph properties.	-
<code>-h (--help)</code>	Show help and usage information.	false
<code>-v (--verbose)</code>	Enables verbose mode for debugging purposes.	false

Graph Templates

The *JMX Config Generator* uses a template file to generate the graphs. It is possible to use a user-defined template. The option `--template` followed by a file lets the *JMX Config Generator* use the external template file as base for the graph generation. The following example illustrates how a custom template `mytemplate.vm` is used to generate the graph definition file `mygraph.properties` using the configuration in file `myconfig.xml`.

```
./jmx-config-generator generate-graph --input myconfig.xml --output mygraph.properties
--template mytemplate.vm
```

The template file has to be an *Apache Velocity* template. The following sample represents the template that is used by default:

```

reports=#foreach( $report in $reportsList )
${report.id}#if( $foreach.hasNext ), \
#end
#end

#foreach( $report in $reportsBody )

#[#####]#
#[##]# $report.id
#[#####]#
report.${report.id}.name=${report.name}
report.${report.id}.columns=${report.graphResources}
report.${report.id}.type=interfaceSnmp
report.${report.id}.command="--title=\"${report.title}\" \
--vertical-label=\"${report.verticalLabel}\" \
#foreach($graph in $report.graphs )
DEF:${graph.id}={rrd${foreach.count}}:${graph.resourceName}:AVERAGE \
AREA:${graph.id}#${graph.coloreB} \
LINE2:${graph.id}#${graph.coloreA}:\"${graph.description}\" \
GPRINT:${graph.id}:AVERAGE:" Avg \\: %8.2lf %s" \
GPRINT:${graph.id}:MIN:" Min \\: %8.2lf %s" \
GPRINT:${graph.id}:MAX:" Max \\: %8.2lf %s\\n" \
#end

#end

```

The *JMX Config Generator* generates different types of graphs from the `jmx-datacollection-config.xml`. The different types are listed below:

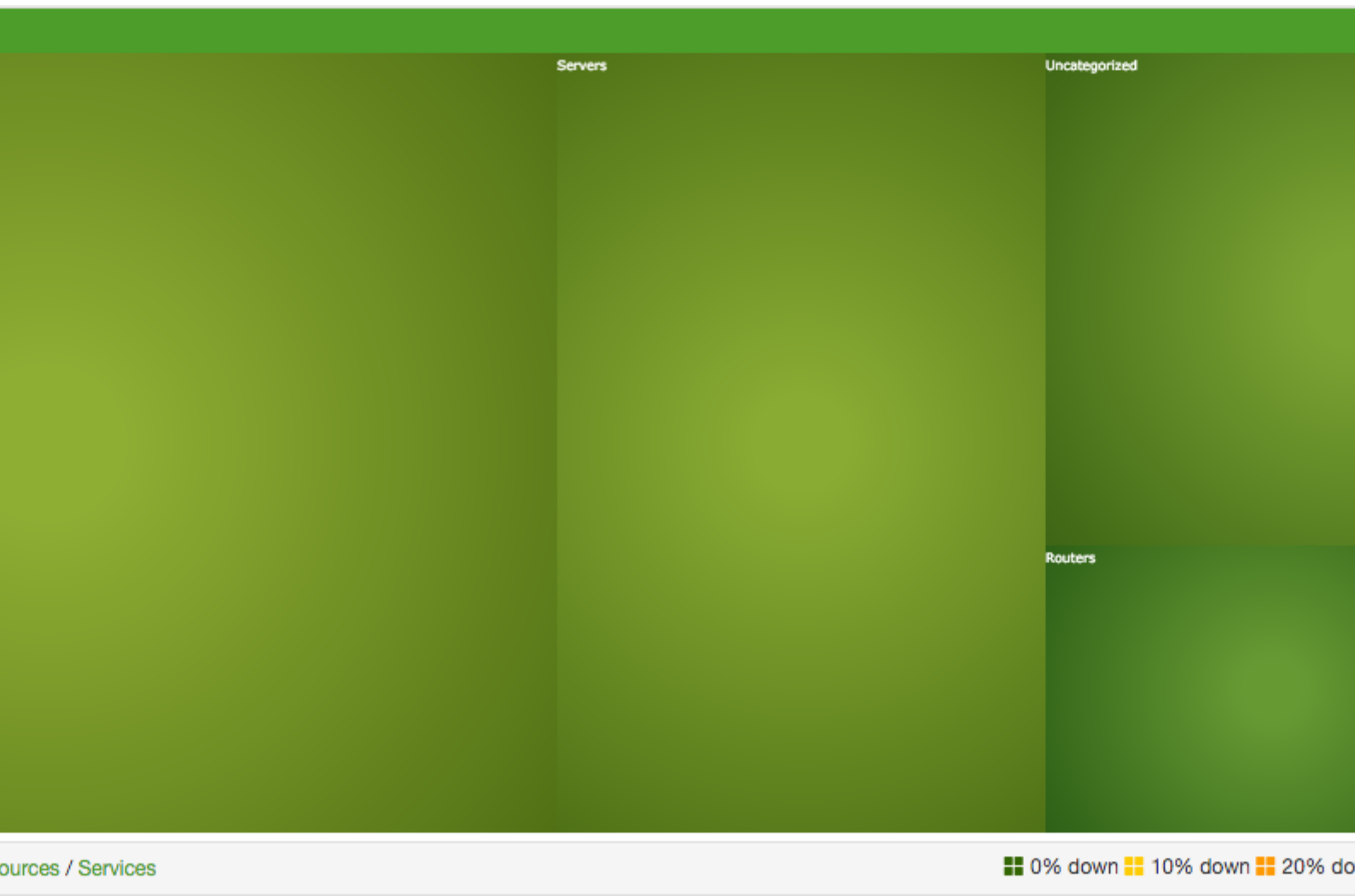
Type	Description
AttributeReport	For each attribute of any <i>MBean</i> a graph will be generated. Composite attributes will be ignored.
MbeanReport	For each <i>MBean</i> a combined graph with all attributes of the <i>MBeans</i> is generated. Composite attributes will be ignored.
CompositeReport	For each composite attribute of every <i>MBean</i> a graph is generated.
CompositeAttribute Report	For each composite member of every <i>MBean</i> a combined graph with all composite attributes is generated.

3.4. Heatmap

The *Heatmap* can be either be used to display unacknowledged alarms or to display ongoing outages of nodes. Each of this visualizations can be applied on categories, foreign sources or services of nodes. The sizing of an entity is calculated by counting the services inside the entity. Thus, a node with fewer services will appear in a smaller box than a node with more services.

The feature is by default deactivated and is configured through `opennms.properties`.

Heatmap visualizations of alarms



Servers

Uncategorized

Routers

Sources / Services

0% down 10% down 20% do

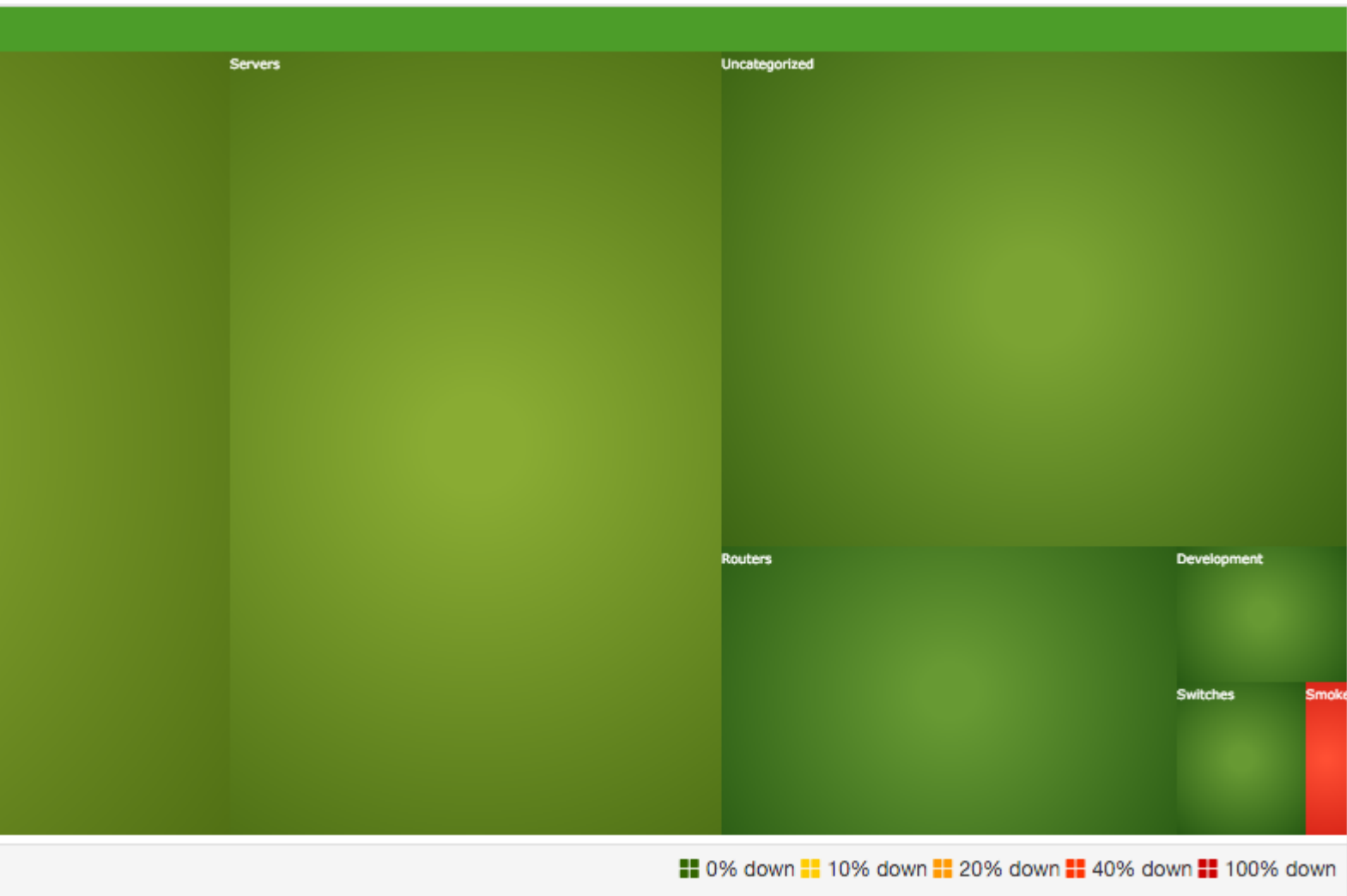


Table 6. Grafana Dashboard configuration properties

Name	Type	Description	Default
<code>org.opennms.heatmap.defaultMode</code>	String	There exist two options for using the heatmap: <code>alarms</code> and <code>outages</code> . This option configures which are displayed per default.	<code>alarms</code>
<code>org.opennms.heatmap.defaultHeatmap</code>	String	This option defines which <i>Heatmap</i> is displayed by default. Valid options are <code>categories</code> , <code>foreignSources</code> and <code>monitoredServices</code> .	<code>categories</code>
<code>org.opennms.heatmap.categoryFilter</code>	String	The following option is used to filter for categories to be displayed in the <i>Heatmap</i> . This option uses the Java regular expression syntax. The default is <code>.*</code> so all categories will be displayed.	<code>.*</code>

Name	Type	Description	Default
<code>org.opennms.heatmap.foreignSourceFilter</code>	<i>String</i>	The following option is used to filter for foreign sources to be displayed in the <i>Heatmap</i> . This option uses the Java regular expression syntax. The default is <code>.*</code> so all foreign sources will be displayed.	<code>.*</code>
<code>org.opennms.heatmap.serviceFilter</code>	<i>String</i>	The following option is used to filter for services to be displayed in the <i>Heatmap</i> . This option uses the Java regular expression syntax. The default is <code>.*</code> so all services will be displayed.	<code>.*</code>
<code>org.opennms.heatmap.onlyUnacknowledged</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	This option configures whether only unacknowledged alarms will be taken into account when generating the alarm-based version of the <i>Heatmap</i> .	<code>false</code>
<code>org.opennms.web.console.centerUrl</code>	<i>String</i>	You can also place the <i>Heatmap</i> on the landing page by setting this option to <code>/heatmap/heatmap-box.jsp</code> .	<code>/surveillance-box.jsp</code>



You can use negative lookahead expressions for excluding categories you wish not to be displayed in the heatmap, e.g. by using an expression like `^(?!XY).*` you can filter out entities with names starting with `XY`.

3.5. Trend

The *Trend* feature allows to display small inline charts of database-based statistics. These chart are accessible in the *Status* menu of the *OpenNMS*' web application. Furthermore it is also possible to configure these charts to be displayed on the *OpenNMS*' landing page. To achieve this alter the `org.opennms.web.console.centerUrl` property to also include the entry `/trend/trend-box.htm`.

Trend chart structure



Title
Subtitle



Description



These charts can be configured and defined in the `trend-configuration.xml` file in your *OpenNMS*' `etc` directory. The following sample defines a *Trend* chart for displaying nodes with ongoing outages.

Sample Trend chart XML definition for displaying nodes with outages

```
<trend-definition name="nodes">
  <title>Nodes</title> ①
  <subtitle>w/ Outages</subtitle> ②
  <visible>true</visible> ③
  <icon>glyphicon-fire</icon> ④
  <trend-attributes> ⑤
    <trend-attribute key="sparkWidth" value="100%"/>
    <trend-attribute key="sparkHeight" value="35"/>
    <trend-attribute key="sparkChartRangeMin" value="0"/>
    <trend-attribute key="sparkLineColor" value="white"/>
    <trend-attribute key="sparkLineWidth" value="1.5"/>
    <trend-attribute key="sparkFillColor" value="#88BB55"/>
    <trend-attribute key="sparkSpotColor" value="white"/>
    <trend-attribute key="sparkMinSpotColor" value="white"/>
    <trend-attribute key="sparkMaxSpotColor" value="white"/>
    <trend-attribute key="sparkSpotRadius" value="3"/>
    <trend-attribute key="sparkHighlightSpotColor" value="white"/>
    <trend-attribute key="sparkHighlightLineColor" value="white"/>
  </trend-attributes>
  <descriptionLink>outage/list.htm?outtype=current</descriptionLink> ⑥
  <description>${intValue[23]} NODES WITH OUTAGE(S)</description> ⑦
  <query> ⑧
    <![CDATA[
      select (
        select
          count(distinct nodeid)
        from
          outages o, events e
        where
          e.eventid = o.svclosteventid
          and iflostservice < E
          and (ifregainedservice is null
              or ifregainedservice > E)
      ) from (
        select
          now() - interval '1 hour' * (0 + 1) AS S,
          now() - interval '1 hour' * 0 as E
        from
          generate_series(0, 23) as 0
      ) I order by S;
    ]]>
  </query>
</trend-definition>
```

- ① title of the *Trend* chart, see below for supported variable substitutions
- ② subtitle of the *Trend* chart, see below for supported variable substitutions
- ③ defines whether the chart is visible by default

- ④ icon for the chart, see [Glyphicons](#) for viable options
- ⑤ options for inline chart, see [jQuery Sparklines](#) for viable options
- ⑥ the description link
- ⑦ the description text, see below for supported variable substitutions
- ⑧ the SQL statement for querying the chart's values



Don't forget to limit the SQL query's return values!

It is possible to use values or aggregated values in the title, subtitle and description fields. The following table describes the available variable substitutions.

Table 7. Variables usable in definition's title, subtitle and description fields

Name	Type	Description
<code>\${intMax}</code>	<i>Integer</i>	integer maximum value
<code>\${doubleMax}</code>	<i>Double</i>	maximum value
<code>\${intMin}</code>	<i>Integer</i>	integer minimum value
<code>\${doubleMin}</code>	<i>Double</i>	minimum value
<code>\${intAvg}</code>	<i>Integer</i>	integer average value
<code>\${doubleAvg}</code>	<i>Double</i>	average value
<code>\${intSum}</code>	<i>Integer</i>	integer sum of values
<code>\${doubleSum}</code>	<i>Double</i>	sum of value
<code>\${intValue[]}</code>	<i>Integer</i>	array of integer result values for the given SQL query
<code>\${doubleValue[]}</code>	<i>Double</i>	array of result values for the given SQL query
<code>\${intValueChange[]}</code>	<i>Integer</i>	array of integer value changes for the given SQL query
<code>\${doubleValueChange[]}</code>	<i>Double</i>	array of value changes for the given SQL query
<code>\${intLastValue}</code>	<i>Integer</i>	last integer value
<code>\${doubleLastValue}</code>	<i>Double</i>	last value
<code>\${intLastValueChange}</code>	<i>Integer</i>	last integer value change
<code>\${doubleLastValueChange}</code>	<i>Double</i>	last value change

You can also display a single graph in your JSP files by including the file `/trend/single-trend-box.jsp` and specifying the `name` parameter.

Sample JSP snippet to include a single Trend chart with name 'example'

```
<jsp:include page="/trend/single-trend-box.jsp" flush="false">
  <jsp:param name="name" value="example"/>
</jsp:include>
```

Chapter 4. Service Assurance

In *OpenNMS* the daemon to measures service availability and latency is done by *Pollerd*. To run these tests *Service Monitors* are scheduled and run in parallel in a *Thread Pool*. The behavior of *Pollerd* uses the following files for configuration and logging. Functionalities and general concepts are described in the *User Documentation* of *OpenNMS*. This section describes how to configure *Pollerd* for service assurance with all available *Service Monitors* coming with *OpenNMS*.

4.1. Pollerd Configuration

Table 8. Configuration and log files related to *Pollerd*.

File	Description
<code>\$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/poller-configuration.xml</code>	Configuration file for monitors and global daemon configuration
<code>\$OPENNMS_HOME/logs/poller.log</code>	Log file for all monitors and the global <i>Pollerd</i>
<code>\$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/response-graph.properties</code>	RRD graph definitions for service response time measurements
<code>\$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/events/openms.events.xml</code>	Event definitions for <i>Pollerd</i> , i.e. <i>nodeLostService</i> , <i>interfaceDown</i> or <i>nodeDown</i>

To change the behavior for service monitoring, the `poller-configuration.xml` can be modified. The configuration file is structured in the following parts:

- *Global daemon config*: Define the size of the used *Thread Pool* to run *Service Monitors* in parallel. Define and configure the *Critical Service* for *Node Event Correlation*.
- *Polling packages*: Package to allow grouping of configuration parameters for *Service Monitors*.
- *Downtime Model*: Configure the behavior of *Pollerd* to run tests in case of an *Outage* is detected.
- *Monitor service association*: Based on the name of the service, the implementation for application or network management protocols are assigned.

Global configuration parameters for *Pollerd*

```
<poller-configuration threads="30" ①  
    pathOutageEnabled="false" ②  
    serviceUnresponsiveEnabled="false"> ③
```

- ① Size of the *Thread Pool* to run *Service Monitors* in parallel
- ② Enable or Disable *Path Outage* functionality based on a *Critical Node* in a network path
- ③ In case of unresponsive service services a *serviceUnresponsive* event is generated and not an outage. It prevents to apply the *Downtime Model* to retest the service after 30 seconds and prevents false alarms.

Configuration changes are applied by restarting *OpenNMS* and *Pollerd*. It is also possible to send an *Event* to *Pollerd* reloading the configuration. An *Event* can be sent on the *CLI* or the *Web User*

Interface.

Send configuration reload event on CLI

```
cd $OPENNMS_HOME/bin  
./send-event.pl uei.opennms.org/internal/reloadDaemonConfig --parm 'daemonName  
Pollerd'
```

Home / Admin / Send Event

Send Event to OpenNMS

Event	OpenNMS-defined internal event: reload specified daemon configuration				
UUID	<input type="text"/>				
Node ID:	<input type="text"/>				
Source Hostname:	vagrant-ubuntu-trusty-64				
Interface:	<input type="text"/>				
Service:	<input type="text"/>				
Parameters:	<table><tr><td>✖ Name:</td><td><input type="text" value="daemonName"/></td><td>Value:</td><td><input type="text" value="Pollerd"/></td></tr></table>	✖ Name:	<input type="text" value="daemonName"/>	Value:	<input type="text" value="Pollerd"/>
✖ Name:	<input type="text" value="daemonName"/>	Value:	<input type="text" value="Pollerd"/>		
	Add additional parameter				
Description:	<input type="text"/>				
Description:	--Select One--				
Operator Instructions:	<input type="text"/>				

[Send Event »»](#)

Figure 10. Send configuration reload event with the Web User Interface



If you define **new** services in `poller-configuration.xml` a service restart of *OpenNMS* is necessary.

4.2. Critical Service

The *Critical Service* is used to correlate outages from *Services* to a *nodeDown* or *interfaceDown* event. It is a global configuration of *Pollerd* defined in `poller-configuration.xml`. The *OpenNMS* default configuration enables this behavior.

Critical Service Configuration in Pollerd

```
<poller-configuration threads="30"
    pathOutageEnabled="false"
    serviceUnresponsiveEnabled="false">

  <node-outage status="on" ①
    pollAllIfNoCriticalServiceDefined="true"> ②
    <critical-service name="ICMP" /> ③
  </node-outage>
```

- ① Enable *Node Outage* correlation based on a *Critical Service*
- ② Optional: In case of nodes without a *Critical Service* this option controls the behavior. If set to `true` then all services will be polled. If set to `false` then the first service in the package that exists on the node will be polled until service is restored, and then polling will resume for all services.
- ③ Define *Critical Service* for *Node Outage* correlation

4.3. Downtime Model

By default the monitoring interval for a service is 5 minutes. To detect also short services outages, caused for example by automatic network rerouting, the downtime model can be used. On a detected service outage, the interval is reduced to 30 seconds for 5 minutes. If the service comes back within 5 minutes, a shorter outage is documented and the impact on service availability can be less than 5 minutes. This behavior is called *Downtime Model* and is configurable.

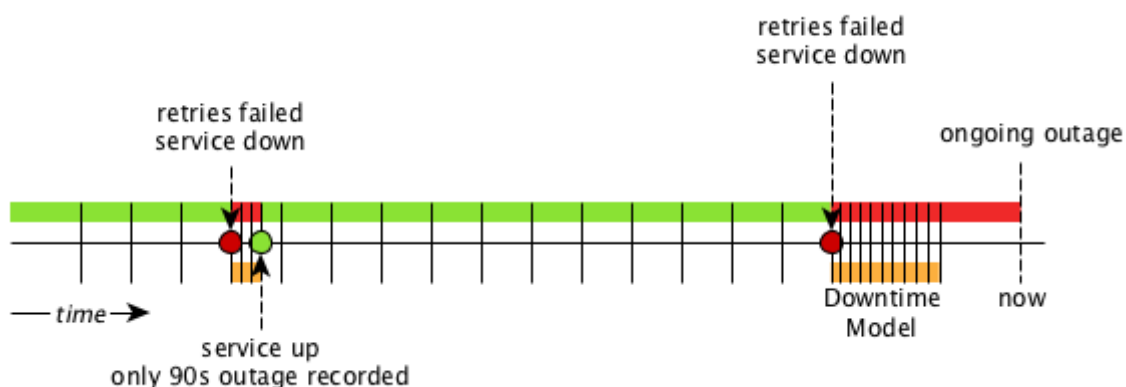


Figure 11. Downtime model with resolved and ongoing outage

In figure [Outages and Downtime Model](#) there are two outages. The first outage shows a short outage which was detected as *up* after 90 seconds. The second outage is not resolved now and the monitor has not detected an available service and was not available in the first 5 minutes (10 times 30 second polling). The scheduler changed the polling interval back to 5 minutes.

Example default configuration of the Downtime Model

```
<downtime interval="30000" begin="0" end="300000" /> ①  
<downtime interval="300000" begin="300000" end="43200000" /> ②  
<downtime interval="600000" begin="43200000" end="432000000" /> ③  
<downtime begin="43200000" delete="true" /> ④
```

- ① from 0 seconds after an outage is detected until 5 minutes the polling interval will be set to 30 seconds
- ② after 5 minutes of an ongoing outage until 12 hours the polling interval will be set to 5 minutes
- ③ after 12 hours of an ongoing outage until 5 days the polling interval will be set to 10 minutes
- ④ after 5 days of an ongoing outage the service will be deleted from the monitoring system

4.4. Path Outages

To reduce the amount of alarms and notifications a *Path Outage* can be configured. This functionality is used to suppress *Notifications* based on the node depending on each other in the network path. The dependency is modeled in the *Node Provisioning in Path Outage*.



By default the *Path Outage* feature is disabled and has to be enabled in the `pollerd-configuration.xml`.

It requires the following information:

- *Parent Foreign Source*: The *Foreign Source* where the parent node is defined.
- *Parent Foreign ID*: The *Foreign ID* of the parent *Node* where this node depends on.
- The *IP Interface* selected as *Primary* is used as *Critical IP*

Additionally it is possible to define generic rules for *Path Outages*. For example there is a whole *IP Subnet* behind a *Router* and this *Router* is the *Critical Path* to this *IP Subnet*.

The configuration can be made in *Admin* → *Configure Notifications* → *Configure Path Outages*. It requires to specify a *Critical IP* of the *Router* and allows to specify the *IP Subnet* by defining a *Rule/Filter*. They are specified in [Rules/Filters](#) in the *OpenNMS Wiki*. In this case, the *Router* with all *Nodes* on the *IP Subnet* are down, but only one *Notification* is sent. All other *Node Down* notifications are suppressed matching the *Rule/Filter* defined in the *Path Outage*.

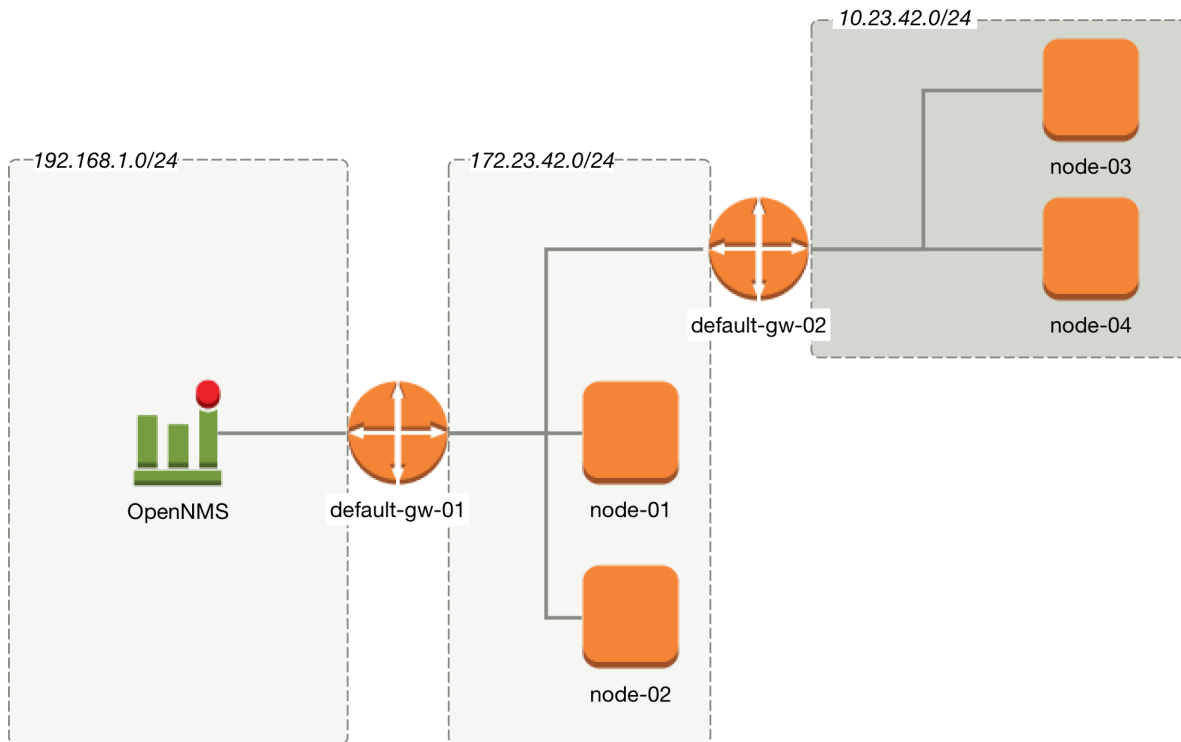


Figure 12. Topology for Path Outage

To configure a *Path Outage* based on the example in figure [Topology for Path Outage](#), the configuration has to be defined as the following.



This example expects all *Nodes* are defined in the same *Foreign Source* named **Network-ACME** and the *Foreign ID* is the same as the *Node Label*.

Table 9. Provisioning for Topology Example

Parent Foreign Source	Parent Foreign ID	Provisioned Node
not defined	not defined	default-gw-01
Network-ACME	default-gw-01	node-01
Network-ACME	default-gw-01	node-02
Network-ACME	default-gw-01	default-gw02
Network-ACME	default-gw-02	node-03
Network-ACME	default-gw-02	node-04



The *IP Interface* which is set to *Primary* is selected as the *Critical IP*. In this example it is important the *IP interface* on *default-gw-01* in the network *192.168.1.0/24* is set as *Primary* interface. The *IP interface* in the network *172.23.42.0/24* on *default-gw-02* is set as *Primary* interface.

4.5. Poller Packages

To define more complex monitoring configuration it is possible to group *Service* configurations into

Polling Packages. They allow to define assign to *Nodes* different *Service Configurations*. To assign a *Polling Package* to nodes the [Rules/Filters](#) syntax can be used. Each *Polling Package* can have its own [Downtime Model](#) configuration.

Multiple packages can be configured, and an interface can exist in more than one package. This gives great flexibility to how the service levels will be determined for a given device.

Polling package assigned to Nodes with Rules and Filters

```
<package name="example1"> ①  
  <filter>IPADDR != '0.0.0.0'</filter> ②  
  <include-range begin="1.1.1.1" end="254.254.254.254" /> ③  
  <include-range begin="::1" end="ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff" /> ③
```

- ① Unique name of the polling package.
- ② Filter can be based on IP address, categories or asset attributes of *Nodes* based on [Rules/Filters](#). The filter is evaluated first and is **required**. This package is used for all *IP Interfaces* which don't have 0.0.0.0 as an assigned *IP address* and is **required**.
- ③ Allow to specify if the configuration of *Services* is applied on a range of *IP Interfaces* (IPv4 or IPv6).

Instead of the `include-range` it is possible to add one or more specific *IP-Interfaces* with:

Defining a specific IP Interfaces

```
<specific>192.168.1.59</specific>
```

It is also possible to exclude *IP Interfaces* with:

Exclude IP Interfaces

```
<exclude-range begin="192.168.0.100" end="192.168.0.104"/>
```

4.5.1. Response Time Configuration

The definition of *Polling Packages* allows to configure similar services with different polling intervals. All the response time measurements are persisted in *RRD Files* and require a definition. Each *Polling Package* contains a *RRD* definition


```
<package name="example1">
  <filter>IPADDR != '0.0.0.0'</filter>
  <include-range begin="1.1.1.1" end="254.254.254.254" />
  <include-range begin="::1" end="ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff" />
  <rrd step="300"> ①
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:1:2016</rra> ②
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:12:1488</rra> ③
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:288:366</rra> ④
    <rra>RRA:MAX:0.5:288:366</rra> ⑤
    <rra>RRA:MIN:0.5:288:366</rra> ⑥
  </rrd>
```

- ① Polling interval for all services in this *Polling Package* is reflected in the step of size 300 seconds. All services in this package have to be polled in 5 min interval, otherwise response time measurements are not correctly persisted.
- ② 1 step size is persisted 2016 times: $1 * 5 \text{ min} * 2016 = 7 \text{ d}$, 5 min accuracy for 7 d.
- ③ 12 steps average persisted 1488 times: $12 * 5 \text{ min} * 1488 = 62 \text{ d}$, aggregated to 60 min for 62 d.
- ④ 288 steps average persisted 366 times: $288 * 5 \text{ min} * 366 = 366 \text{ d}$, aggregated to 24 h for 366 d.
- ⑤ 288 steps maximum from 24 h persisted for 366 d.
- ⑥ 288 steps minimum from 24 h persisted for 366 d.



The *RRD* configuration and the service polling interval has to be aligned. In other cases the persisted response time data is not correctly displayed in the response time graph.



If the polling interval is changed afterwards, existing *RRD* files need to be recreated with the new definitions.

4.5.2. Overlapping Services

With the possibility of specifying multiple *Polling Packages* it is possible to use the same *Service* like *ICMP* multiple times. The order how *Polling Packages* in the `poller-configuration.xml` are defined is important when *IP Interfaces* match multiple *Polling Packages* with the same *Service* configuration.

The following example shows which configuration is applied for a specific service:

```

<package name="less-specific">
  <filter>IPADDR != '0.0.0.0'</filter>
  <include-range begin="1.1.1.1" end="254.254.254.254" />
  <include-range begin="::1" end="ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff" />
  <rrd step="300"> ①
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:1:2016</rra>
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:12:1488</rra>
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:288:366</rra>
    <rra>RRA:MAX:0.5:288:366</rra>
    <rra>RRA:MIN:0.5:288:366</rra>
  </rrd>
  <service name="ICMP" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on"> ②
    <parameter key="retry" value="5" /> ③
    <parameter key="timeout" value="10000" /> ④
    <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/var/lib/opennms/rrd/response" />
    <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="icmp" />
    <parameter key="ds-name" value="icmp" />
  </service>
  <downtime interval="30000" begin="0" end="300000" />
  <downtime interval="300000" begin="300000" end="43200000" />
  <downtime interval="600000" begin="43200000" end="432000000" />
</package>

<package name="more-specific">
  <filter>IPADDR != '0.0.0.0'</filter>
  <include-range begin="192.168.1.1" end="192.168.1.254" />
  <include-range begin="2600::1" end="2600::ffff" />
  <rrd step="30"> ①
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:1:20160</rra>
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:12:14880</rra>
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:288:3660</rra>
    <rra>RRA:MAX:0.5:288:3660</rra>
    <rra>RRA:MIN:0.5:288:3660</rra>
  </rrd>
  <service name="ICMP" interval="30000" user-defined="false" status="on"> ②
    <parameter key="retry" value="2" /> ③
    <parameter key="timeout" value="3000" /> ④
    <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/var/lib/opennms/rrd/response" />
    <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="icmp" />
    <parameter key="ds-name" value="icmp" />
  </service>
  <downtime interval="10000" begin="0" end="300000" />
  <downtime interval="300000" begin="300000" end="43200000" />
  <downtime interval="600000" begin="43200000" end="432000000" />
</package>

```

① Polling interval in the packages are 300 seconds and 30 seconds

② Different polling interval for the service *ICMP*

- ③ Different retry settings for the service *ICMP*
- ④ Different timeout settings for the service *ICMP*

The last *Polling Package* on the service will be applied. This can be used to define a less specific catch all filter for a default configuration. A more specific *Polling Package* can be used to overwrite the default setting. In the example above all *IP Interfaces* in *192.168.1/24* or *2600:/64* will be monitored with ICMP with different polling, retry and timeout settings.

Which *Polling Packages* are applied to the *IP Interface* and *Service* can be found in the *Web User Interface*. The *IP Interface* and *Service* page show which *Polling Package* and *Service* configuration is applied for this specific service.

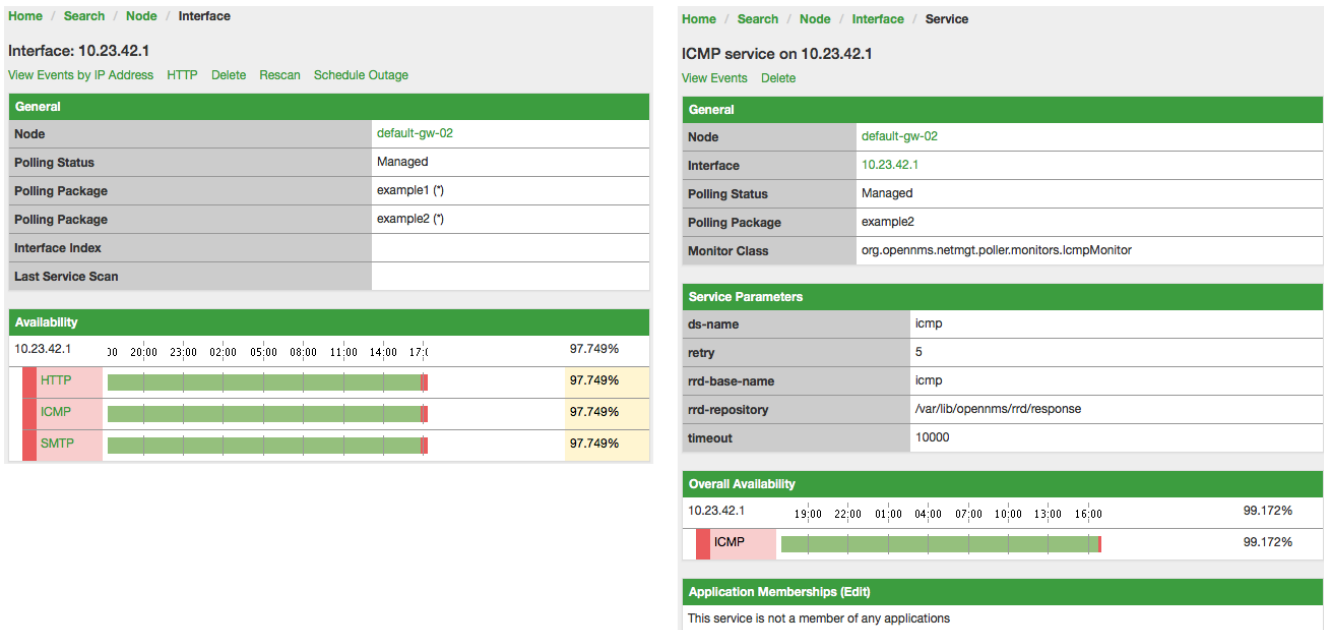


Figure 13. Polling Package applied to IP interface and Service

4.5.3. Test Services on manually

For troubleshooting it is possible to run a test via the *Karaf Shell*:

```
ssh -p 8101 admin@localhost
```

Once in the shell, you can print show the commands help as follows:

```

opennms> poller:test --help
DESCRIPTION
    poller:test

    Execute a poller test from the command line using current settings from
    poller-configuration.xml

SYNTAX
    poller:test [options]

OPTIONS
    -s, --service
        Service name
    -p, --param
        Service parameter ~ key=value
    -i, --ipaddress
        IP Address to test
    -P, --package
        Poller Package
    -c, --class
        Monitor Class
    --help
        Display this help message

```

The following example runs the *ICMP* monitor on a specific *IP Interface*.

Run ICMP monitor configuration defined in specific Polling Package

```

opennms> poller:test -i 10.23.42.1 -s ICMP -P example1

```

The output is verbose which allows debugging of *Monitor* configurations. Important output lines are shown as the following:

Important output testing a service on the CLI

```

Checking service ICMP on IP 10.23.42.1 ①
Package: example1 ②
Monitor: org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.IcmpMonitor ③
Parameter ds-name : icmp ④
Parameter rrd-base-name : icmp ④
Parameter rrd-repository : /var/lib/opennms/rrd/response ④
Parameter retry : 2 ⑤
Parameter timeout : 3000 ⑤

Available ? true (status Up[1])

```

① *Service* and *IP Interface* to run the test

② *Applied Service* configuration from *Polling Package* for this test

- ③ *Service Monitor* used for this test
- ④ RRD configuration for response time measurement
- ⑤ Retry and timeout settings for this test

4.6. Service monitors

To support several specific applications and management agents, *Pollerd* executes *Service Monitors*. This section describes all available built-in *Service Monitors* which are available and can be configured to allow complex monitoring. For information how these can be extended, see *Development Guide* of the *OpenNMS* documentation.

4.6.1. AvailabilityMonitor

This monitor tests reachability of a node by using the *isReachable* method of the *InetAddress* java class. The service is considered available if *isReachable* returns true. See [Oracle's documentation](#) for more details.



This monitor is deprecated in favour of the [IcmpMonitor](#) monitor. You should only use this monitor on remote pollers running on unusual configurations (See [below](#) for more details).

Monitor facts

Class Name	org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.AvailabilityMonitor
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

Table 10. Monitor specific parameters for the AvailabilityMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
retry	Number of attempts to have the <i>isReachable</i> method return true.	optional	3
timeout	Timeout for the <i>isReachable</i> method, in milliseconds.	optional	3000

Examples

```
<service name="AVAIL" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="5000"/>
</service>

<monitor service="AVAIL" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.AvailabilityMonitor"/>
```

IcmpMonitor vs AvailabilityMonitor

This monitor has been developed in a time when the [IcmpMonitor](#) monitor wasn't remote enabled, to circumvent this limitation. Now, with the JNA ICMP implementation, the IcmpMonitor monitor is remote enabled under most configurations and this monitor shouldn't be needed -unless you're running your remote poller on such an unusual configuration (See also [issue NMS-6735](#) for more information)-.

4.6.2. BgpSessionMonitor

This monitor checks if a BGP-Session to a peering partner (peer-ip) is functional. To monitor the BGP-Session the RFC1269 SNMP MIB is used and test the status of the session using the following OIDs is used:

```
BGP_PEER_STATE_OID = .1.3.6.1.2.1.15.3.1.2.<peer-ip>
BGP_PEER_ADMIN_STATE_OID = .1.3.6.1.2.1.15.3.1.3.<peer-ip>
BGP_PEER_REMOTEAS_OID = .1.3.6.1.2.1.15.3.1.9.<peer-ip>
BGP_PEER_LAST_ERROR_OID = .1.3.6.1.2.1.15.3.1.14.<peer-ip>
BGP_PEER_FSM_EST_TIME_OID = .1.3.6.1.2.1.15.3.1.16.<peer-ip>
```

The `<peer-ip>` is the far end IP address of the BGP session end point.

A SNMP get request for `BGP_PEER_STATE_OID` returns a result between 1 to 6. The servicestates for OpenNMS Meridian are mapped as follows:

Result	State description	Monitor state in OpenNMS Meridian
1	<i>Idle</i>	DOWN
2	<i>Connect</i>	DOWN
3	<i>Active</i>	DOWN
4	<i>OpenSent</i>	DOWN
5	<i>OpenConfirm</i>	DOWN
6	<i>Established</i>	UP

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.BgpSessionMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false

To define the mapping I used the description from [RFC1771 BGP Finite State Machine](#).

Configuration and Usage

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
bgpPeerIp	IP address of the far end BGP peer session	required	-
retry	Amount of attempts to get the BGP peer state with SNMP	required	-
timeout	Time to wait for the SNMP agents response before trying a next attempt.	required	-

Examples

To monitor the session state *Established* it is necessary to add a service to your poller configuration in '\$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/poller-configuration.xml', for example:

```
<!-- Example configuration poller-configuration.xml -->
<service name="BGP-Peer-99.99.99.99-AS65423" interval="300000"
  user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2" />
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000" />
  <parameter key="port" value="161" />
  <parameter key="bgpPeerIp" value="99.99.99.99" />
</service>

<monitor service="BGP-Peer-99.99.99.99-AS65423" class-name=
  "org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.BgpSessionMonitor" />
```

Error code mapping

The *BGP_PEER_LAST_ERROR_OID* gives an error in HEX-code. To make it human readable a codemapping table is implemented:

Error code	Error Message
0100	Message Header Error
0101	Message Header Error - Connection Not Synchronized
0102	Message Header Error - Bad Message Length
0103	Message Header Error - Bad Message Type
0200	OPEN Message Error
0201	OPEN Message Error - Unsupported Version Number
0202	OPEN Message Error - Bad Peer AS
0203	OPEN Message Error - Bad BGP Identifier
0204	OPEN Message Error - Unsupported Optional Parameter

Error code	Error Message
0205	OPEN Message Error (deprecated)
0206	OPEN Message Error - Unacceptable Hold Time
0300	UPDATE Message Error
0301	UPDATE Message Error - Malformed Attribute List
0302	UPDATE Message Error - Unrecognized Well-known Attribute
0303	UPDATE Message Error - Missing Well-known Attribute
0304	UPDATE Message Error - Attribute Flags Error
0305	UPDATE Message Error - Attribute Length Error
0306	UPDATE Message Error - Invalid ORIGIN Attribute
0307	UPDATE Message Error (deprecated)
0308	UPDATE Message Error - Invalid NEXT_HOP Attribute
0309	UPDATE Message Error - Optional Attribute Error
030A	UPDATE Message Error - Invalid Network Field
030B	UPDATE Message Error - Malformed AS_PATH
0400	Hold Timer Expired
0500	Finite State Machine Error
0600	Cease
0601	Cease - Maximum Number of Prefixes Reached
0602	Cease - Administrative Shutdown
0603	Cease - Peer De-configured
0604	Cease - Administrative Reset
0605	Cease - Connection Rejected
0606	Cease - Other Configuration Change
0607	Cease - Connection Collision Resolution
0608	Cease - Out of Resources

Instead of HEX-Code the error message will be displayed in the service down logmessage. To give some additional informations the logmessage contains also

```
BGP-Peer Adminstate
BGP-Peer Remote AS
BGP-Peer established time in seconds
```


Debugging

If you have problems to detect or monitor the BGP Session you can use the following command to figure out where the problem come from.

```
snmpwalk -v 2c -c <myCommunity> <myRouter2Monitor> .1.3.6.1.2.1.15.3.1.2.99.99.99.99
```

Replace `99.99.99.99` with your BGP-Peer IP. The result should be an Integer between `1` and `6`.

4.6.3. BSFMonitor

This monitor runs a *Bean Scripting Framework* **BSF** compatible script to determine the status of a service. Users can write scripts to perform highly custom service checks. This monitor is not optimised for scale. It's intended for a small number of custom checks or prototyping of monitors.

BSFMonitor vs SystemExecuteMonitor

The *BSFMonitor* avoids the overhead of *fork(2)* that is used by the *SystemExecuteMonitor*. *BSFMonitor* also grants access to a selection of *OpenNMS Meridian* internal methods and classes that can be used in the script.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.BSFMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Table 11. Monitor specific parameters for the *BSFMonitor*

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>file-name</code>	Path to the script file.	required	-
<code>bsf-engine</code>	The BSF Engine to run the script in different languages like <i>Bean Shell</i> : <code>bsh.util.BeanShellBSFEngine</code> <i>Groovy</i> : <code>org.codehaus.groovy.bsf.GroovyEngine</code> <i>Jython</i> : <code>org.apache.bsf.engines.jython.JythonEngine</code>	required	-
<code>run-type</code>	one of <code>eval</code> or <code>exec</code>	optional	<code>eval</code>
<code>lang-class</code>	The BSF language class, like <code>groovy</code> or <code>beanshell</code> .	optional	file-name extension is interpreted by default
<code>file-extensions</code>	comma-separated list	optional	-

Table 12. Beans which can be used in the script

Variable	Type	Description
<code>map</code>	<code>Map<String, Object></code>	The <code>map</code> contains all various parameters passed to the monitor from the service definition in the <code>poller-configuration.xml</code> file.
<code>ip_addr</code>	<code>String</code>	The IP address that is currently being polled.
<code>node_id</code>	<code>int</code>	The Node ID of the node the <code>ip_addr</code> belongs to.
<code>node_label</code>	<code>String</code>	The Node Label of the node the <code>ip_addr</code> and service belongs to.
<code>svc_name</code>	<code>String</code>	The name of the service that is being polled.
<code>bsf_monitor</code>	<code>BSFMonitor</code>	The instance of the <code>BSFMonitor</code> object calling the script. Useful for logging via its <code>log(String sev, String fmt, Object... args)</code> method.
<code>results</code>	<code>HashMap<String, String></code>	The script is expected to put its results into this object. The status indication should be set into the entry with key <code>status</code> . If the status is not <code>OK</code> , a key <code>reason</code> should contain a description of the problem.
<code>times</code>	<code>LinkedHashMap<String, Number></code>	The script is expected to put one or more response times into this object.

Additionally every parameter added to the service definition in `poller-configuration.xml` is available as a `String` object in the script. The key attribute of the parameter represents the name of the `String` object and the value attribute represents the value of the `String` object.



Please keep in mind, that these parameters are also accessible via the `map` bean.



Avoid non-character names for parameters to avoid problems in the script languages.

Response Codes

The script has to provide a status code that represents the status of the associated service. The following status codes are defined:

Table 13. Status codes

Code	Description
<code>OK</code>	Service is available
<code>UNK</code>	Service status unknown
<code>UNR</code>	Service is unresponsive
<code>NOK</code>	Service is unavailable

Response time tracking

By default the *BSFMonitor* tracks the whole time the script file consumes as the response time. If the response time should be persisted the response time add the following parameters:

RRD response time tracking for this service in poller-configuration.xml

```
<!-- where in the filesystem response times are stored -->
<parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response" />

<!-- name of the rrd file -->
<parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="minimalbshbase" />

<!-- name of the data source in the rrd file -->
<!-- by default "response-time" is used as ds-name -->
<parameter key="ds-name" value="myResponseTime" />
```

It is also possible to return one or many response times directly from the script. To add custom response times or override the default one, add entries to the *times* object. The entries are keyed with a *String* that names the datasource and have as values a number that represents the response time. To override the default response time datasource add an entry into *times* named *response-time*.

Timeout and Retry

The *BSFMonitor* does not perform any timeout or retry processing on its own. If retry and or timeout behaviour is required, it has to be implemented in the script itself.

Requirements for the script (run-types)

Depending on the *run-type* the script has to provide its results in different ways. For minimal scripts with very simple logic *run-type eval* is the simple option. Scripts running in *eval* mode have to return a *String* matching one of the *status codes*.

If your script is more than a one-liner, *run-type exec* is essentially required. Scripts running in *exec* mode need not return anything, but they have to add a *status* entry with a *status code* to the *results* object. Additionally, the *results* object can also carry a "reason":"message" entry that is used in non *OK* states.

Commonly used language settings

The *BSF* supports many languages, the following table provides the required setup for commonly used languages.

Table 14. *BSF* language setups

Language	lang-class	bsf-engine	required library
BeanShell	beanshell	bsh.util.BeanShellBSFEngine	supported by default

Language	lang-class	bsf-engine	required library
Groovy	groovy	org.codehaus.groovy.bsf.GroovyEngine	groovy-all-[version].jar
Jython	jython	org.apache.bsf.engines.jython.JythonEngine	jython-[version].jar

Example Bean Shell

BeanShell example `poller-configuration.xml`

```
<service name="MinimalBeanShell" interval="300000" user-defined="true" status="on">
  <parameter key="file-name" value="/tmp/MinimalBeanShell.bsh"/>
  <parameter key="bsf-engine" value="bsh.util.BeanShellBSFEngine"/>
</service>

<monitor service="MinimalBeanShell" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.BSFMonitor" />
```

BeanShell example `MinimalBeanShell.bsh` script file

```
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "Starting MinimalBeanShell.bsh", null);
File testFile = new File("/tmp/TestFile");
if (testFile.exists()) {
  return "OK";
} else {
  results.put("reason", "file does not exist");
  return "NOK";
}
```

Example Groovy

To use the Groovy language an additional library is required. Copy a compatible `groovy-all.jar` into to `opennms/lib` folder and restart *OpenNMS Meridian*. That makes *Groovy* available for the *BSFMonitor*.

Groovy example `poller-configuration.xml` with default `run-type` set to `eval`

```
<service name="MinimalGroovy" interval="300000" user-defined="true" status="on">
  <parameter key="file-name" value="/tmp/MinimalGroovy.groovy"/>
  <parameter key="bsf-engine" value="org.codehaus.groovy.bsf.GroovyEngine"/>
</service>

<monitor service="MinimalGroovy" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.BSFMonitor" />
```

Groovy example `MinimalGroovy.groovy` script file for run-type eval

```
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "Starting MinimalGroovy.groovy", null);
File testFile = new File("/tmp/TestFile");
if (testFile.exists()) {
    return "OK";
} else {
    results.put("reason", "file does not exist");
    return "NOK";
}
```

Groovy example `poller-configuration.xml` with run-type set to exec

```
<service name="MinimalGroovy" interval="300000" user-defined="true" status="on">
  <parameter key="file-name" value="/tmp/MinimalGroovy.groovy"/>
  <parameter key="bsf-engine" value="org.codehaus.groovy.bsf.GroovyEngine"/>
  <parameter key="run-type" value="exec"/>
</service>

<monitor service="MinimalGroovy" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.BSFMonitor" />
```

Groovy example `MinimalGroovy.groovy` script file for run-type set to exec

```
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "Starting MinimalGroovy", null);
def testFile = new File("/tmp/TestFile");
if (testFile.exists()) {
    results.put("status", "OK")
} else {
    results.put("reason", "file does not exist");
    results.put("status", "NOK");
}
```

Example Jython

To use the *Jython* (Java implementation of *Python*) language an additional library is required. Copy a compatible `jython-x.y.z.jar` into the `opennms/lib` folder and restart *OpenNMS Meridian*. That makes *Jython* available for the *BSFMonitor*.

Jython example poller-configuration.xml with run-type exec

```
<service name="MinimalJython" interval="300000" user-defined="true" status="on">
  <parameter key="file-name" value="/tmp/MinimalJython.py"/>
  <parameter key="bsf-engine" value="org.apache.bsf.engines.jython.JythonEngine"/>
  <parameter key="run-type" value="exec"/>
</service>

<monitor service="MinimalJython" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.BSFMonitor" />
```

Jython example MinimalJython.py script file for run-type set to exec

```
from java.io import File

bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "Starting MinimalJython.py", None);
if (File("/tmp/TestFile").exists()):
    results.put("status", "OK")
else:
    results.put("reason", "file does not exist")
    results.put("status", "NOK")
```



We have to use `run-type exec` here because *Jython* chokes on the `import` keyword in `eval` mode.



As proof that this is really *Python*, notice the substitution of *Python*'s `None` value for Java's `null` in the log call.

Advanced examples

The following example references all beans that are exposed to the script, including a custom parameter.

Groovy example poller-configuration.xml

```
<service name="MinimalGroovy" interval="30000" user-defined="true" status="on">
  <parameter key="file-name" value="/tmp/MinimalGroovy.groovy"/>
  <parameter key="bsf-engine" value="org.codehaus.groovy.bsf.GroovyEngine"/>

  <!-- custom parameters (passed to the script) -->
  <parameter key="myParameter" value="Hello Groovy" />

  <!-- optional for response time tracking -->
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response" />
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="minimalgroovybase" />
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="minimalgroovyds" />
</service>

<monitor service="MinimalGroovy" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.BSFMonitor" />
```

Groovy example Bean referencing script file

```
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "Starting MinimalGroovy", null);

//list of all available objects from the BSFMonitor
Map<String, Object> map = map;
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "---- map ----", null);
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", map.toString(), null);

String ip_addr = ip_addr;
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "---- ip_addr ----", null);
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", ip_addr, null);

int node_id = node_id;
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "---- node_id ----", null);
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", node_id.toString(), null);

String node_label = node_label;
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "---- node_label ----", null);
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", node_label, null);

String svc_name = svc_name;
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "---- svc_name ----", null);
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", svc_name, null);

org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.BSFMonitor bsf_monitor = bsf_monitor;
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "---- bsf_monitor ----", null);
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", bsf_monitor.toString(), null);

HashMap<String, String> results = results;
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "---- results ----", null);
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", results.toString(), null);
```

```

LinkedHashMap<String, Number> times = times;
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "---- times ----", null);
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", times.toString(), null);

// reading a parameter from the service definition
String myParameter = myParameter;
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "---- myParameter ----", null);
bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", myParameter, null);

// minimal example
def testFile = new File("/tmp/TestFile");
if (testFile.exists()) {
    bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "Done MinimalGroovy ---- OK ----", null);
    return "OK";
} else {

    results.put("reason", "file does not exist");
    bsf_monitor.log("ERROR", "Done MinimalGroovy ---- NOK ----", null);
    return "NOK";
}

```

4.6.4. CiscoIpSlaMonitor

This monitor can be used to monitor IP SLA configurations on your Cisco devices. This monitor supports the following SNMP OIDS from [CISCO-RTT-MON-MIB](#):

```

RTT_ADMIN_TAG_OID = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.42.1.2.1.1.3
RTT_OPER_STATE_OID = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.42.1.2.9.1.10
RTT_LATEST_OPERSENSE_OID = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.42.1.2.10.1.2
RTT_ADMIN_THRESH_OID = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.42.1.2.1.1.5
RTT_ADMIN_TYPE_OID = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.42.1.2.1.1.4
RTT_LATEST_OID = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.42.1.2.10.1.1

```

The monitor can be run in two scenarios. The first one tests the *RTT_LATEST_OPERSENSE* which is a sense code for the completion status of the latest RTT operation. If the *RTT_LATEST_OPERSENSE* returns *ok(1)* the service is marked as *up*.

The second scenario is to monitor the configured threshold in the *IP SLA* config. If the *RTT_LATEST_OPERSENSE* returns with *overThreshold(3)* the service is marked *down*.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.CiscoIpSlaMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Table 15. Monitor-specific parameters for the CiscoIpSlaMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>retry</code>	Number of retries to get the information from the SNMP agent before the service is marked as <i>down</i> .	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>timeout</code>	Time in milliseconds to wait for the result from the SNMP agent before making the next attempt.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>admin-tag</code>	The <code>tag</code> attribute from your <i>IP SLA</i> configuration you want to monitor.	required	-
<code>ignore-thresh</code>	Boolean indicates if just the status or configured threshold should be monitored.	required	``

Example for HTTP and ICMP echo reply

In this example we configure an IP SLA entry to monitor Google's website with *HTTP GET* from the Cisco device. We use 8.8.8.8 as our DNS resolver. In our example our SLA says we should reach Google's website within 200ms. To advise co-workers that this monitor entry is used for monitoring, I set the owner to *OpenNMS*. The `tag` is used to identify the entry later in the SNMP table for monitoring.

Cisco device configuration for IP SLA instance for HTTP GET

```
ip sla monitor 1
  type http operation get url http://www.google.de name-server 8.8.8.8
  timeout 3000
  threshold 200
  owner OpenNMS
  tag Google Website
ip sla monitor schedule 3 life forever start-time now
```

In the second example we configure a IP SLA to test if the IP address from `www.opennms.org` is reachable with ICMP from the perspective of the Cisco device. Like the example above we have a threshold and a timeout.

Cisco device configuration for IP SLA instance for ICMP monitoring.

```
ip sla 1
  icmp-echo 64.146.64.212
  timeout 3000
  threshold 150
  owner OpenNMS
  tag OpenNMS Host
ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now
```



It's not possible to reconfigure an IP SLA entry. If you want to change parameters, you have to delete the whole configuration and reconfigure it with your new parameters. Backup your Cisco configuration manually or take a look at [RANCID](#).

To monitor both of the entries the configuration in `poller-configuration.xml` requires two service definition entries:

```
<service name="IP-SLA-WEB-Google" interval="300000"
  user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2" />
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000" />
  <parameter key="admin-tag" value="Google Website" />
  <parameter key="ignore-thresh" value="false" /> ①
</service>
<service name="IP-SLA-PING-OpenNMS" interval="300000"
  user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2" />
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000" />
  <parameter key="admin-tag" value="OpenNMS Host" />
  <parameter key="ignore-thresh" value="true" /> ②
</service>

<monitor service="IP-SLA-WEB-Google" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.CiscoIpSlaMonitor" />
<monitor service="IP-SLA-PING-OpenNMS" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.CiscoIpSlaMonitor" />
```

① Service is *up* if the IP SLA state is *ok(1)*

② Service is *down* if the IP SLA state is *overThreshold(3)*

4.6.5. CiscoPingMibMonitor

This poller monitor's purpose is to create conceptual rows (entries) in the `ciscoPingTable` on *Cisco IOS* devices that support the [CISCO-PING-MIB](#). These entries direct the remote *IOS* device to ping an IPv4 or IPv6 address with a configurable set of parameters. After the *IOS* device has completed the requested ping operations, the poller monitor queries the *IOS* device to determine the results. If the results indicate success according to the configured parameters in the service configuration, then the monitored service is reported as available and the results are available for optional time-series (RRD) storage. If the results indicate failure, the monitored service is reported unavailable with a descriptive reason code. If something goes wrong during the setup of the entry or the subsequent querying of its status, the monitored service is reported to be in an *unknown* state.



Unlike most poller monitors, the *CiscoPingMibMonitor* does not interpret the `timeout` and `retries` parameters to determine when a poll attempt has timed out or whether it should be attempted again. The `packet-count` and `packet-timeout` parameters instead service this purpose from the perspective of the remote *IOS* device.

Supported MIB OIDs from CISCO_PING_MIB

<code>ciscoPingEntry</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1
<code>ciscoPingSerialNumber</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.1
<code>ciscoPingProtocol</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.2
<code>ciscoPingAddress</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.3
<code>ciscoPingPacketCount</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.4
<code>ciscoPingPacketSize</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.5
<code>ciscoPingPacketTimeout</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.6
<code>ciscoPingDelay</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.7
<code>ciscoPingTrapOnCompletion</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.8
<code>ciscoPingSentPackets</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.9
<code>ciscoPingReceivedPackets</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.10
<code>ciscoPingMinRtt</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.11
<code>ciscoPingAvgRtt</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.12
<code>ciscoPingMaxRtt</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.13
<code>ciscoPingCompleted</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.14
<code>ciscoPingEntryOwner</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.15
<code>ciscoPingEntryStatus</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.16
<code>ciscoPingVrfName</code>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.17

Prerequisites

- One or more *Cisco* devices running an *IOS* image of recent vintage; any 12.2 or later image is probably fine. Even very low-end devices appear to support the CISCO-PING-MIB.
- The *IOS* devices that will perform the remote pings must be configured with an *SNMP write community* string whose source address access-list includes the address of the OpenNMS Meridian server and whose MIB view (if any) includes the OID of the *ciscoPingTable*.
- The corresponding *SNMP write community* string must be specified in the `write-community` attribute of either the top-level `<snmp-config>` element of `snmp-config.xml` or a `<definition>` child element that applies to the *SNMP-primary* interface of the *IOS* device(s) that will perform the remote pings.

Scalability concerns

This monitor spends a fair amount of time sleeping while it waits for the remote *IOS* device to complete the requested ping operations. The monitor is pessimistic in calculating the delay between creation of the *ciscoPingTable* entry and its first attempt to retrieve the results of that entry's ping operations—it will always wait at least (`packet-count * (packet-timeout + packet-delay)`) milliseconds before even checking whether the remote pings have completed. It's therefore prone to hogging poller threads if used with large values for the `packet-count`, `packet-timeout`, and/or `packet-delay` parameters. Keep these values as small as practical to avoid tying up poller threads

unnecessarily.

This monitor always uses the current time in whole seconds since the UNIX epoch as the instance identifier of the *ciscoPingTable* entries that it creates. The object that holds this identifier is a signed 32-bit integer type, precluding a finer resolution. It's probably a good idea to mix in the least-significant byte of the millisecond-accurate time as a substitute for that of the whole-second-accurate value to avoid collisions. *IOS* seems to clean up entries in this table within a manner of minutes after their ping operations have completed.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.CiscoPingMibMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Table 16. Monitor specific parameters for the *CiscoPingMibMonitor*

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>timeout</code>	A timeout, in milliseconds, that should override the SNMP timeout specified in <code>snmp-config.xml</code> . Do not use without a very good reason to do so.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>retry</code>	Number of retries to attempt if the initial attempt times out. Overrides the equivalent value from <code>snmp-config.xml</code> . Do not use unless really needed.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>version</code>	SNMP protocol version (1, 2c, or 3) to use for operations performed by this service monitor. Do not use with out a very good reason to do so.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>packet-count</code>	Number of ping packets that the remote <i>IOS</i> device should send.	optional	5
<code>packet-size</code>	Size, in bytes, of each ping packet that the remote <i>IOS</i> device should send.	optional	100
<code>packet-timeout</code>	Timeout, in milliseconds, of each ping packet sent by the remote <i>IOS</i> device.	optional	2000
<code>packet-delay</code>	Delay, in milliseconds, between ping packets sent by the remote <i>IOS</i> device.	optional	0
<code>entry-owner</code>	String value to set as the value of <code>ciscoPingEntryOwner</code> of entries created for this service.	optional	OpenNMS CiscoPingMibMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>vrf-name</code>	String value to set as the VRF (VLAN) name in whose context the remote <i>IOS</i> device should perform the pings for this service.	optional	<i>empty String</i>
<code>proxy-node-id</code>	Numeric database identifier of the node whose primary SNMP interface should be used as the <i>proxy</i> for this service. If specified along with the related <code>proxy-node-foreign-source</code> , <code>proxy-node-foreign-id</code> , and/or <code>proxy-ip-addr</code> , this parameter will be the effective one.	optional	-
<code>proxy-node-foreign-source</code> <code>proxy-node-foreign-id</code>	<code>foreign-source</code> name and <code>foreign-ID</code> of the node whose primary SNMP interface should be used as the "proxy" for this service. These two parameters are corequisites. If they appear along with the related <code>proxy-ip-addr</code> , these parameters will be the effective ones.	optional	-
<code>proxy-ip-addr</code>	IP address of the interface that should be used as the <i>proxy</i> for this service. Effective only if none of <code>proxy-node-id</code> , <code>proxy-node-foreign-source</code> , nor <code>proxy-node-foreign-id</code> appears alongside this parameter. A value of <code>\${ipaddr}</code> will be substituted with the IP address of the interface on which the monitored service appears.	optional	-
<code>target-ip-addr</code>	IP address that the remote <i>IOS</i> device should ping. A value of <code>\${ipaddr}</code> will be substituted with the IP address of the interface on which the monitored service appears.	optional	-
<code>success-percent</code>	A whole-number percentage of pings that must succeed (from the perspective of the remote <i>IOS</i> device) in order for this service to be considered available. As an example, if <code>packet-count</code> is left at its default value of 5 but you wish the service to be considered available even if only one of those five pings is successful, then set this parameter's value to 20.	optional	100
<code>rrd-repository</code>	Base directory of an RRD repository in which to store this service monitor's response-time samples	optional	-

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>ds-name</code>	Name of the RRD datasource (DS) name in which to store this service monitor's response-time samples; <code>rrd-base-name</code> Base name of the RRD file (minus the <code>.rrd</code> or <code>.jrb</code> file extension) within the specified <code>rrd-repository</code> path in which this service monitor's response-time samples will be persisted	optional	-

This is optional just if you can use variables in the configuration

Table 17. Variables which can be used in the configuration

Variable	Description
<code>\${ipaddr}</code>	This value will be substituted with the IP address of the interface on which the monitored service appears.

Example: Ping the same non-routable address from all routers of customer Foo

A service provider's client, Foo Corporation, has network service at multiple locations. At each Foo location, a point-of-sale system is statically configured at IPv4 address 192.168.255.1. Foo wants to be notified any time a point-of-sale system becomes unreachable. Using an OpenNMS Meridian remote location monitor is not feasible. All of Foo Corporation's CPE routers must be *Cisco IOS* devices in order to achieve full coverage in this scenario.

One approach to this requirement is to configure all of Foo Corporation's premise routers to be in the surveillance categories `Customer_Foo`, `CPE`, and `Routers`, and to use a filter to create a poller package that applies only to those routers. We will use the special value `${ipaddr}` for the `proxy-ip-addr` parameter so that the remote pings will be provisioned on each Foo CPE router. Since we want each Foo CPE router to ping the same IP address 192.168.255.1, we statically list that value for the `target-ip-addr` address.

```

<package name="ciscoping-foo-pos">
  <filter>catincCustomer_Foo & catincCPE & catincRouters & nodeSysOID LIKE
'.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.%'</filter>
  <include-range begin="0.0.0.0" end="254.254.254.254" />
  <rrd step="300">
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:1:2016</rra>
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:12:1488</rra>
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:288:366</rra>
    <rra>RRA:MAX:0.5:288:366</rra>
    <rra>RRA:MIN:0.5:288:366</rra>
  </rrd>
  <service name="FooPOS" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
    <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response" />
    <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="ciscoping" />
    <parameter key="ds-name" value="ciscoping" />
    <parameter key="proxy-ip-addr" value="{ipaddr}" />
    <parameter key="target-ip-addr" value="192.168.255.1" />
  </service>
  <downtime interval="30000" begin="0" end="300000" /><!-- 30s, 0, 5m -->
  <downtime interval="300000" begin="300000" end="43200000" /><!-- 5m, 5m, 12h -->
  <downtime interval="600000" begin="43200000" end="432000000" /><!-- 10m, 12h, 5d -->
  <downtime begin="43200000" delete="true" /><!-- anything after 5 days delete -->
</package>

<monitor service="FooPOS" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.CiscoPingMibMonitor" />

```

Example: Ping from a single IOS device routable address of each router of customer Bar

A service provider's client, Bar Limited, has network service at multiple locations. While OpenNMS Meridian' world-class service assurance is generally sufficient, Bar also wants to be notified any time a premise router at one of their locations unreachable from the perspective of an *IOS* device in Bar's main data center. Some or all of the Bar Limited CPE routers may be non-Cisco devices in this scenario.

To meet this requirement, our approach is to configure Bar Limited's premise routers to be in the surveillance categories Customer_Bar, CPE, and Routers, and to use a filter to create a poller package that applies only to those routers. This time, though, we will use the special value `{ipaddr}` not in the `proxy-ip-addr` parameter but in the `target-ip-addr` parameter so that the remote pings will be performed for each Bar CPE router. Since we want the same *IOS* device 20.11.5.11 to ping the CPE routers, we statically list that value for the `proxy-ip-addr` address. Example `poller-configuration.xml` additions

```

<package name="ciscoping-bar-cpe">
  <filter>catincCustomer_Bar & catincCPE & catincRouters</filter>
  <include-range begin="0.0.0.0" end="254.254.254.254" />
  <rrd step="300">
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:1:2016</rra>
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:12:1488</rra>
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:288:366</rra>
    <rra>RRA:MAX:0.5:288:366</rra>
    <rra>RRA:MIN:0.5:288:366</rra>
  </rrd>
  <service name="BarCentral" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
    <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response" />
    <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="ciscoping" />
    <parameter key="ds-name" value="ciscoping" />
    <parameter key="proxy-ip-addr" value="20.11.5.11" />
    <parameter key="target-ip-addr" value="{ipaddr}" />
  </service>
  <downtime interval="30000" begin="0" end="300000" /><!-- 30s, 0, 5m -->
  <downtime interval="300000" begin="300000" end="43200000" /><!-- 5m, 5m, 12h -->
  <downtime interval="600000" begin="43200000" end="432000000" /><!-- 10m, 12h, 5d -->
  <downtime begin="432000000" delete="true" /><!-- anything after 5 days delete -->
</package>

<monitor service="BarCentral" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.CiscoPingMibMonitor" />

```

4.6.6. CitrixMonitor

This monitor is used to test if a Citrix® Server or XenApp Server® is providing the *Independent Computing Architecture (ICA)* protocol on TCP 1494. The monitor opens a TCP socket and tests the greeting banner returns with *ICA*, otherwise the service is unavailable.

Monitor facts

Class Name	org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.CitrixMonitor
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

Table 18. Monitor specific parameters for the CitrixMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
retry	Amount of attempts opening a connection and try to get the greeting banner before the service goes down	optional	0
timeout	Time to wait retrieving the greeting banner ICA from TCP connection before trying a next attempt.	optional	3000 ms

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
port	TCP port where the ICA protocol is listening.	optional	1494



If you have configured the *Metaframe Presentation Server Client* using *Session Reliability*, the TCP port is 2598 instead of 1494. You can find additional information on [CTX104147](#). It is not verified if the monitor works in this case.

Examples

The following example configures OpenNMS Meridian to monitor the ICA protocol on TCP 1494 with 2 retries and waiting 5 seconds for each retry.

```
<service name="Citrix-TCP-ICA" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2" />
  <parameter key="timeout" value="5000" />
</service>

<monitor service="Citrix-TCP-ICA" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.CitrixMonitor" />
```

4.6.7. DhcpMonitor

This monitor is used to monitor the availability and functionality of [DHCP servers](#). This monitor has two parts, the first one is the monitor class *DhcpMonitor* executed by *Pollerd* and the second part is a background daemon *Dhcpd* running inside the OpenNMS Meridian JVM and listening for DHCP responses. A DHCP server is tested by sending a *DISCOVER* message. If the DHCP server responds with an *OFFER* the service is marked as up. The *Dhcpd* background daemon is disabled by default and has to be activated in `service-configuration.xml` in OpenNMS Meridian by setting `service enabled="true"`. The behavior for testing the DHCP server can be modified in the `dhcp-configuration.xml` configuration file.



It is required to install the `opennms-plugin-protocol-dhcp` before you can use this feature.

Installing the opennms-plugin-protocol-dhcp package

```
{apt-get,yum} install {opennms-package-base-name}-plugin-protocol-dhcp
```

If you try to start OpenNMS Meridian without the `opennms-plugin-protocol-dhcp` you will see the following error message in `output.log`:

An error occurred while attempting to start the "OpenNMS:Name=Dhcpd" service (class org.opennms.netmgt.dhcpd.jmx.Dhcpd). Shutting down and exiting.
 java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: org.opennms.netmgt.dhcpd.jmx.Dhcpd



Make sure no DHCP client is running on the OpenNMS Meridian server and using port UDP/68. If UDP/68 is already in use, you will find an error message in the manager.log. You can test if a process is listening on udp/68 with `sudo ss -ltnp sport = :68`.

Monitor facts

Class Name	org.opennms.protocols.dhcp.monitor.DhcpMonitor
Remote Enabled	false

Table 19. Service monitor parameters configured in poller-configuration.xml

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
retry	Number of retries before the service is marked as down	optional	0
timeout	Time in milliseconds to wait for the DHCP response from the server	optional	3000
rrd-repository	The location to write RRD data. Generally, you will not want to change this from default	optional	\$OPENNMS_HOME/share/rrd/response
rrd-base-name	The name of the RRD file to write (minus the extension, .rrd or .jrb)	optional	dhcp
ds-name	This is the name as reference for this particular data source in the RRD file	optional	dhcp

Dhcpd configuration

Table 20. Dhcpd parameters in dhcp-configuration.xml.

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
port	Defines the port your dhcp server is using	required	5818
macAddress	The MAC address which OpenNMS Meridian uses for a dhcp request	required	00:06:0D:BE:9C:B2

<code>myIpAddress</code>	<p>This parameter will usually be set to the IP address of the OpenNMS Meridian server, which puts the DHCP poller in <code>relay</code> mode as opposed to <code>broadcast</code> mode. In <code>relay</code> mode, the DHCP server being polled will unicast its responses directly back to the IP address specified by <code>myIpAddress</code> rather than broadcasting its responses. This allows DHCP servers to be polled even though they are not on the same subnet as the OpenNMS Meridian server, and without the aid of an external relay.</p> <p><i>Usage: <code>myIpAddress="10.11.12.13"</code> or <code>myIpAddress="broadcast"</code></i></p>	required	<code>broadcast</code>
<code>extendedMode</code>	<p>When <code>extendedMode</code> is false, the DHCP poller will send a DISCOVER and expect an OFFER in return. When <code>extendedMode</code> is true, the DHCP poller will first send a DISCOVER. If no valid response is received it will send an INFORM. If no valid response is received it will then send a REQUEST. OFFER, ACK, and NAK are all considered valid responses in <code>extendedMode</code>.</p> <p><i>Usage: <code>extendedMode="true"</code> or <code>extendedMode="false"</code></i></p>	required	<code>false</code>
<code>requestIpAddress</code>	<p>This parameter only applies to REQUEST queries sent to the DHCP server when <code>extendedMode</code> is true. If an IP address is specified, that IP address will be requested in the query. If <code>targetHost</code> is specified, the DHCP server's own IP address will be requested. Since a well-managed server will probably not respond to a request for its own IP, this parameter can also be set to <code>targetSubnet</code>. This is similar to <code>targetHost</code> except the DHCP server's IP address is incremented or decremented by 1 to obtain an ip address that is on the same subnet. (The resulting address will not be on the same subnet if the DHCP server's subnet is a /32 or /31. Otherwise, the algorithm used should be reliable.)</p> <p><i>Usage: <code>requestIpAddress="10.77.88.99"</code> or <code>requestIpAddress="targetHost"</code> or <code>requestIpAddress="targetSubnet"</code></i></p>	required	<code>false</code>

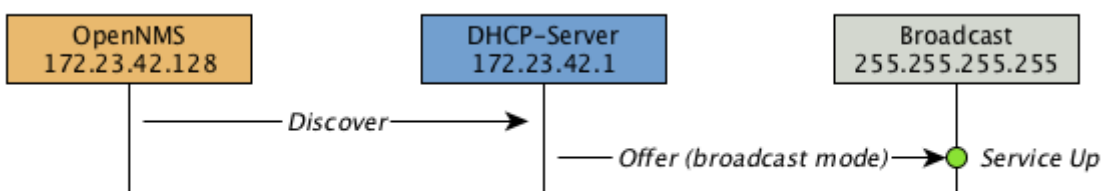


Figure 14. Visualization of DHCP message flow in broadcast mode

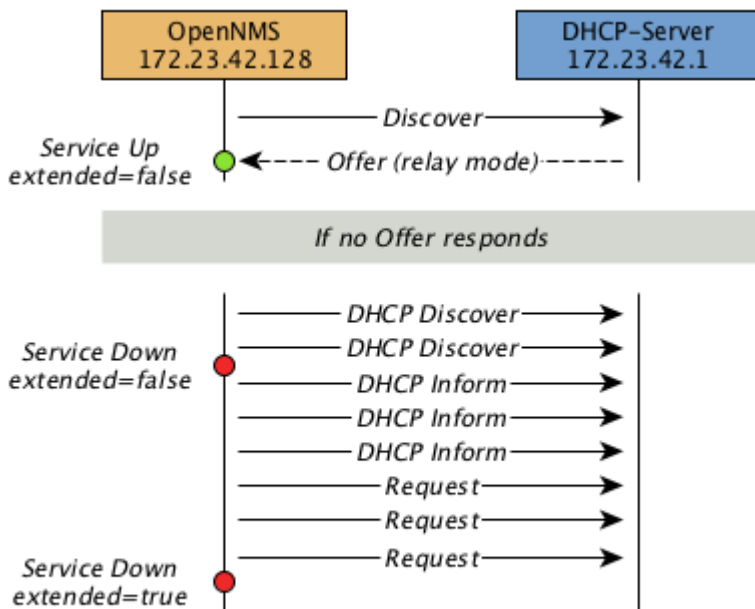


Figure 15. Visualization of DHCP message flow in relay mode

Example testing DHCP server in the same subnet

Example configuration how to configure the monitor in the `poller-configuration.xml`. The monitor will try to send in maximum 3 `DISCOVER` messages and waits 3 seconds for the DHCP server `OFFER` message.

Step 1: Configure a DHCP service in `poller-configuration.xml`

```
<service name="DHCP" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2" />
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000" />
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response" />
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="dhcp" />
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="dhcp" />
</service>

<monitor service="DHCP" class-name="org.opennms.protocols.dhcp.monitor.DhcpMonitor"/>
```

Step 2: Enable the OpenNMS Meridian Dhcpd daemon in `service-configuration.xml`

```
<service enabled="true">
  <name>OpenNMS:Name=Dhcpd</name>
  <class-name>org.opennms.netmgt.dhcpd.jmx.Dhcpd</class-name>
  <invoke method="start" pass="1" at="start"/>
  <invoke method="status" pass="0" at="status"/>
  <invoke method="stop" pass="0" at="stop"/>
</service>
```

Step 3: Configure *Dhcpd* to test a DHCP server in the same subnet as the OpenNMS Meridian server.

```
<DhcpdConfiguration
  port="5818"
  macAddress="00:06:0D:BE:9C:B2"
  myIpAddress="broadcast"
  extendedMode="false"
  requestIpAddress="127.0.0.1">
</DhcpdConfiguration>
```

Example testing DHCP server in a different subnet in extended mode

You can use the same monitor in `poller-configuration.xml` as in the example above.

Configure *Dhcpd* to test DHCP server in a different subnet. The OFFER from the DHCP server is sent to `myIpAddress`.

```
<DhcpdConfiguration
  port="5818"
  macAddress="00:06:0D:BE:9C:B2"
  myIpAddress="10.4.1.234"
  extendedMode="true"
  requestIpAddress="targetSubnet">
</DhcpdConfiguration>
```



If in `extendedMode`, the time required to complete the poll for an unresponsive node is increased by a factor of 3. Thus it is a good idea to limit the number of retries to a small number.

4.6.8. DiskUsageMonitor

The `DiskUsageMonitor` monitor can be used to test the amount of free space available on certain storages of a node.

The monitor gets information about the available free storage spaces available by inspecting the `hrStorageTable` of the `HOST-RESOURCES-MIB`.

A storage's description (as found in the corresponding `hrStorageDescr` object) must match the criteria specified by the `disk` and `match-type` parameters to be monitored.

A storage's available free space is calculated using the corresponding `hrStorageSize` and `hrStorageUsed` objects.



The `hrStorageUsed` doesn't account for filesystem reserved blocks (i.e. for the super-user), so `DiskUsageMonitor` will report the service as unavailable only when the amount of free disk space is actually lower than `free` minus the percentage of reserved filesystem blocks.

This monitor uses *SNMP* to accomplish its work. Therefore systems against which it is to be used must have an *SNMP* agent supporting the *HOST-RESOURCES-MIB* installed and configured. Most modern *SNMP* agents, including most distributions of the *Net-SNMP* agent and the *SNMP* service that ships with *Microsoft Windows*, support this *MIB*. Out-of-box support for *HOST-RESOURCES-MIB* among commercial *Unix* operating systems may be somewhat spotty.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.DiskUsageMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false, relies on <i>SNMP</i> configuration.

Configuration and Usage

Table 21. Monitor specific parameters for the *DiskUsageMonitor*

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>disk</code>	A pattern that a storage's description (<i>hrStorageDescr</i>) must match to be taken into account.	required	-
<code>free</code>	The minimum amount of free space that storages matching the criteria must have available. This parameter is evaluated as a percent of the storage's reported maximum capacity.	optional	15
<code>match-type</code>	The way how the pattern specified by the <code>disk</code> parameter must be compared to storages description. Must be one of the following symbolic operators: <code>endswith</code> : The <code>disk</code> parameter's value is evaluated as a string that storages' description must end with; <code>exact</code> : The <code>disk</code> parameter's value is evaluated as a string that storages' description must exactly match; <code>regex</code> : The <code>disk</code> parameter's value is evaluated as a regular expression that storages' description must match; <code>startswith</code> : The <code>disk</code> parameter's value is evaluated as a string that storages' description must start with. Note: Comparisons are case-sensitive	optional	<code>exact</code>
<code>port</code>	Destination port where the <i>SNMP</i> requests shall be sent.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>retries</code>	Deprecated. Same as <code>retry</code> . Parameter <code>retry</code> takes precedence when both are set.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>retry</code>	Number of polls to attempt.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>timeout</code>	Timeout in milliseconds for retrieving the values.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>

Examples

```
<!-- Make sure there's at least 5% of free space available on storages ending with
"/home" -->
<service name="DiskUsage-home" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000" />
  <parameter key="retry" value="2" />
  <parameter key="disk" value="/home" />
  <parameter key="match-type" value="endsWith" />
  <parameter key="free" value="5" />
</service>
<monitor service="DiskUsage-home" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.DiskUsageMonitor" />
```

DiskUsageMonitor vs thresholds

Storages' available free space can also be monitored using thresholds if you are already collecting these data.

4.6.9. DnsMonitor

This monitor is build to test the availability of the *DNS service* on remote IP interfaces. The monitor tests the service availability by sending a DNS query for A resource record types against the DNS server to test.

The monitor is marked as *up* if the *DNS Server* is able to send a valid response to the monitor. For multiple records it is possible to test if the number of responses are within a given boundary.

The monitor can be simulated with the command line tool `host`:

```

~ % host -v -t a www.google.com 8.8.8.8
Trying "www.google.com"
Using domain server:
Name: 8.8.8.8
Address: 8.8.8.8#53
Aliases:

;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 9324
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 5, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 0

;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.google.com.          IN A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.google.com.    283 IN A  74.125.232.17
www.google.com.    283 IN A  74.125.232.20
www.google.com.    283 IN A  74.125.232.19
www.google.com.    283 IN A  74.125.232.16
www.google.com.    283 IN A  74.125.232.18

Received 112 bytes from 8.8.8.8#53 in 41 ms

```

TIP: This monitor is intended for testing the availability of a DNS service. If you want to monitor the DNS resolution of some of your nodes from a client's perspective, please use the [DNSResolutionMonitor](#).

Monitor facts

Class Name	org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.DnsMonitor
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

Table 22. Monitor specific parameters for the DnsMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
retry	Number of retries before the service is marked as <i>down</i>	optional	0
timeout	Time in milliseconds to wait for the <i>A Record</i> response from the server	optional	5000
port	UDP Port for the DNS server	optional	53
lookup	DNS <i>A Record</i> for lookup test	optional	localhost

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>fatal-response-codes</code>	A comma-separated list of numeric DNS response codes that will be considered fatal if present in the server's response. Default value is <code>2</code> corresponds to <i>Server Failed</i> . A list of codes and their meanings is found in RFC 2929	optional	<code>2</code>
<code>min-answers</code>	Minimal number of records in the DNS server response for the given lookup	optional	-
<code>max-answers</code>	Maximal number of records in the DNS server response for the given lookup	optional	-

Examples

The given examples shows how to monitor if the IP interface from a given DNS server resolves a DNS request. This service should be bound to a DNS server which should be able to give a valid DNS response for DNS request `www.google.com`. The service is *up* if the DNS server gives between `1` and `10` A record responses.

Example configuration monitoring DNS request for a given server for `www.google.com`

```
<service name="DNS-www.google.com" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="lookup" value="www.google.com" />
  <parameter key="fatal-response-code" value="2" />
  <parameter key="min-answers" value="1" />
  <parameter key="max-answers" value="10" />
</service>

<monitor service="DNS-www.google.com" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.DnsMonitor" />
```

4.6.10. DNSResolutionMonitor

The DNS resolution monitor, tests if the node label of an OpenNMS Meridian node can be resolved. This monitor uses the name resolver configuration from the poller configuration or from the operating system where OpenNMS Meridian is running on. It can be used to test a client behavior for a given host name. For example: Create a node with the node label `www.google.com` and an IP interface. Assigning the DNS resolution monitor on the IP interface will test if `www.google.com` can be resolved using the DNS configuration defined by the poller. The response from the A record lookup can be any address, it is not verified with the IP address on the OpenNMS Meridian IP interface where the monitor is assigned to.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.DNSResolutionMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	<code>true</code>

Configuration and Usage

Table 23. Monitor specific parameters for the `DNSResolutionMonitor`

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>resolution-type</code>	Type of record for the node label test. Allowed values <code>v4</code> for <i>A records</i> , <code>v6</code> for <i>AAAA record</i> , both <i>A</i> and <i>AAAA record</i> must be available, either <i>A</i> or <i>AAAA record</i> must be available.	optional	<code>either</code>
<code>nameserver</code>	The DNS server to query for the records.	optional	Use the servers defined by the system running OpenNMS Meridian
<code>retry</code>	Amount of attempts to resolve the node label before the service goes down	required	-
<code>timeout</code>	Time to wait for a <i>A</i> and/or <i>AAAA record</i> from the system configured <i>DNS server</i> before trying a next attempt.	required	-

Examples

The following example shows the possibilities monitoring IPv4 and/or IPv6 for the service configuration:

```
<!-- Assigned service test if the node label is resolved for an A record -->
<service name="DNS-Resolution-v4" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="2000"/>
  <parameter key="resolution-type" value="v4"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="dns-res-v4"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="dns-res-v4"/>
</service>

<!-- Assigned service test if the node label is resolved for an AAAA record using a
specific DNS server -->
<service name="DNS-Resolution-v6" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="2000"/>
  <parameter key="resolution-type" value="v6"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="dns-res-v6"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="dns-res-v6"/>
  <parameter key="nameserver" value="8.8.8.8"/>
</service>

<!-- Assigned service test if the node label is resolved for an AAAA record AND A
```

```

record -->
<service name="DNS-Resolution-v4-and-v6" interval="300000" user-defined="false"
status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="2000"/>
  <parameter key="resolution-type" value="both"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="dns-res-both"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="dns-res-both"/>
</service>

<!-- Assigned service test if the node label is resolved for an AAAA record OR A
record -->
<service name="DNS-Resolution-v4-or-v6" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status
="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="2000"/>
  <parameter key="resolution-type" value="either"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="dns-res-either"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="dns-res-either"/>
</service>

<monitor service="DNS-Resolution-v4" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.DNSResolutionMonitor" />
<monitor service="DNS-Resolution-v6" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.DNSResolutionMonitor" />
<monitor service="DNS-Resolution-v4-and-v6" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.DNSResolutionMonitor" />
<monitor service="DNS-Resolution-v4-or-v6" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.DNSResolutionMonitor" />

```

To have response time graphs for the name resolution you have to configure RRD graphs for the given ds-names (dns-res-v4, dns-res-v6, dns-res-both, dns-res-either) in '\$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/response-graph.properties'.

DNSResolutionMonitor vs DnsMonitor

The DNSResolutionMonitor is used to measure the availability and record outages of a name resolution from client perspective. The service is mainly used for websites or similar public available resources. It can be used in combination with the Page Sequence Monitor to give a hint if a website isn't available for DNS reasons.

The DnsMonitor on the other hand is a test against a specific DNS server. In OpenNMS Meridian the DNS server is the node and the DnsMonitor will send a lookup request for a given A record to the DNS server IP address. The service goes down if the DNS server doesn't have a valid A record in his zone database or as some other issues resolving A records.

4.6.11. FtpMonitor

The FtpMonitor is able to validate ftp connection dial-up processes. The monitor can test ftp server on multiple ports and specific login data.

The service using the FtpMonitor is *up* if the FTP server responds with return codes between 200 and 299. For special cases the service is also marked as *up* for 425 and 530.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.FtpMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	<code>true</code>

Configuration and Usage

Table 24. Monitor specific parameters for the FtpMonitor.

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>retry</code>	Number of attempts to get a valid FTP response/response-text	optional	<code>0</code>
<code>timeout</code>	Timeout in milliseconds for TCP connection establishment.	optional	<code>3000</code>
<code>port</code>	A list of TCP ports to which connection shall be tried.	optional	<code>20,21</code>
<code>password</code>	This parameter is meant to be used together with the <code>user</code> parameter to perform basic authentication. This parameter specify to password to be used. The <code>user</code> and <code>password</code> parameters are ignored when the <code>basic-authentication</code> parameter is defined.	optional	<code>empty string</code>
<code>userid</code>	This parameter is meant to be used together with the <code>password</code> parameter to perform basic authentication. This parameter specify to user ID to be used. The <code>userid</code> and <code>password</code> parameters are ignored when the <code>basic-authentication</code> parameter is defined.	optional	<code>-</code>

Examples

Some example configuration how to configure the monitor in the 'poller-configuration.xml'

```

<service name="FTP" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="1"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="port" value="21"/>
  <parameter key="userid" value=""/>
  <parameter key="password" value=""/>
</service>

<service name="FTP-Customer" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="1"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="port" value="21"/>
  <parameter key="userid" value="Customer"/>
  <parameter key="password" value="MySecretPassword"/>
</service>

<monitor service="FTP" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.FtpMonitor"/>
<monitor service="FTP-Customer" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.FtpMonitor"/>

```

Hint

Comment from FtpMonitor source

Also want to accept the following ERROR message generated by some FTP servers following a QUIT command without a previous successful login: "530 QUIT : User not logged in. Please login with USER and PASS first."

Also want to accept the following ERROR message generated by some FTP servers following a QUIT command without a previously successful login: "425 Session is disconnected."

See also: <http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc959>

4.6.12. HostResourceSwRunMonitor

This monitor test the running state of one or more processes. It does this via SNMP by inspecting the *hrSwRunTable* of the *HOST-RESOURCES-MIB*. The test is done by matching a given process as *hrSwRunName* against the numeric value of the *hrSwRunState*.

This monitor uses *SNMP* to accomplish its work. Therefore systems against which it is to be used must have an *SNMP* agent installed and configured. Furthermore, the *SNMP agent* on the system must support the *HOST-RESOURCES-MIB*. Most modern *SNMP agents*, including most distributions of the *Net-SNMP agent* and the *SNMP service* that ships with *Microsoft Windows*, support this *MIB*. Out-of-box support for *HOST-RESOURCES-MIB* among commercial *Unix* operating systems may be somewhat spotty.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.HostResourceSwRunMonitor</code>
------------	--

Remote Enabled	false
----------------	-------

Configuration and Usage

Table 25. Monitor specific parameters for the *HostResourceSwRunMonitor*

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>port</code>	The port of the <i>SNMP agent</i> of the server to test.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>retry</code>	Number of attempts to get a valid response before marking the service as <i>down</i> .	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>timeout</code>	Timeout in milliseconds waiting for the <i>SNMP response</i> for the process run state from the agent.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>service-name</code>	The name of the process to be monitored. This parameter's value is case-sensitive and is evaluated as an exact match.	required	-
<code>match-all</code>	If the process name appears multiple times in the <i>hrSwRunTable</i> , and this parameter is set to <code>true</code> , then all instances of the named process must match the value specified for <code>run-level</code> .	optional	<code>false</code>
<code>run-level</code>	The maximum allowable value of <i>hrSWRunStatus</i> among <i>running(1)</i> , <i>runnable(2)</i> = waiting for resource, <i>notRunnable(3)</i> = loaded but waiting for event, <i>invalid(4)</i> = not loaded	optional	2
<code>service-name-oid</code>	The numeric object identifier (OID) from which process names are queried. Defaults to <i>hrSwRunName</i> and should never be changed under normal circumstances. That said, changing it to <i>hrSwRunParameters</i> (.1.3.6.1.2.1.25.4.2.1.5) is often helpful when dealing with processes running under <i>Java Virtual Machines</i> which all have the same process name <i>java</i> .	optional	.1.3.6.1.2.1.2 5.4.2.1.2
<code>service-status-oid</code>	The numeric object identifier (OID) from which run status is queried. Defaults to <i>hrSwRunStatus</i> and should never be changed under normal circumstances.	optional	.1.3.6.1.2.1.2 5.4.2.1.7

Examples

The following example shows how to monitor the process called *httpd* running on a server using this monitor. The configuration in `poller-configuration.xml` has to be defined as the following:

```

<service name="Process-httpd" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="3"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="service-name" value="httpd"/> ①
  <parameter key="run-level" value="3"/> ②
  <parameter key="match-all" value="true"/> ③
</service>

<monitor service="Process-httpd" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.HostResourceSwRunMonitor"/>

```

- ① Name of the process on the system
- ② Test the state if the process is in a valid state, i.e. have a `run-level` no higher than `notRunnable(3)`
- ③ If the `httpd` process runs multiple times the test is done for each instance of the process.

4.6.13. HttpMonitor

The HTTP monitor tests the response of an HTTP server on a specific HTTP 'GET' command. During the poll, an attempt is made to connect on the specified port(s). The monitor can test web server on multiple ports. By default the a test is made against port 80, 8080 and 8888. If the connection request is successful, an HTTP 'GET' command is sent to the interface. The response is parsed and a return code extracted and verified.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.HttpMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

Table 26. Monitor specific parameters for the `HttpMonitor`

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>basic-authentication</code>	<p>Authentication credentials to perform basic authentication. Credentials should comply to RFC1945 section 11.1, without the Base64 encoding part. That's: be a string made of the concatenation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- the user ID; 2- a colon; 3- the password. <p><code>basic-authentication</code> takes precedence over the <code>user</code> and <code>password</code> parameters.</p>	optional	-

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>header[0-9]+</code>	Additional headers to be sent along with the request. Example of valid parameter's names are <code>header0</code> , <code>header1</code> and <code>header180</code> . <code>header</code> is not a valid parameter name.	optional	-
<code>host-name</code>	Specify the <i>Host</i> header's value.	optional	-
<code>nodelabel-host-name</code>	If the <code>host-name</code> parameter isn't set and the <code>resolve-ip</code> parameter is set to <code>false</code> , then OpenNMS Meridian will use the node's label to set the <i>Host</i> header's value if this parameter is set to <code>true</code> . Otherwise, OpenNMS Meridian will fall back using the node interface's IP address as <i>Host</i> header value.	optional	<code>false</code>
<code>password</code>	This parameter is meant to be used together with the <code>user</code> parameter to perform basic authentication. This parameter specifies the password to be used. The <code>user</code> and <code>password</code> parameters are ignored when the <code>basic-authentication</code> parameter is defined.	optional	empty string
<code>port</code>	A list of TCP ports to which connection shall be tried.	optional	<code>80,8080,8888</code>
<code>retry</code>	Number of attempts to get a valid HTTP response/response-text	optional	<code>0</code>
<code>resolve-ip</code>	If the <code>host-name</code> parameter isn't set and this parameter is set to <code>true</code> , OpenNMS Meridian will use DNS to resolve the node interface's IP address, and use the result to set the <i>Host</i> header's value. When set to <code>false</code> and the <code>host-name</code> parameter isn't set, OpenNMS Meridian will try to use the <code>nodelabel-host-name</code> parameter to set the <i>Host</i> header's value.	optional	<code>false</code>
<code>response</code>	A comma-separated list of acceptable HTTP response code ranges. Example: <code>200-202,299</code>	optional	If the <code>url</code> parameter is set to <code>/</code> , the default value for this parameter is <code>100-499</code> , otherwise it's <code>100-399</code> .

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
response-text	Text to look for in the response body. This will be matched against every line, and it will be considered a success at the first match. If there is a <code>~</code> at the beginning of the parameter, the rest of the string will be used as a regular expression pattern match, otherwise the match will be a substring match. The regular expression match is anchored at the beginning and end of the line, so you will likely need to put a <code>.*</code> on both sides of your pattern unless you are going to be matching on the entire line.	optional	-
timeout	Timeout in milliseconds for TCP connection establishment.	optional	3000
url	URL to be retrieved via the HTTP 'GET' command	optional	/
user	This parameter is meant to be used together with the <code>password</code> parameter to perform basic authentication. This parameter specify to user ID to be used. The <code>user</code> and <code>password</code> parameters are ignored when the <code>basic-authentication</code> parameter is defined.	optional	-
user-agent	Allows you to set the <i>User-Agent</i> HTTP header (see also RFC2616 section 14.43).	optional	OpenNMS HttpMonitor
verbose	When set to <i>true</i> , full communication between client and the webserver will be logged (with a log level of <code>DEBUG</code>).	optional	-

Examples

```

<!-- Test HTTP service on port 80 only -->
<service name="HTTP" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="port" value="80"/>
  <parameter key="url" value="/"/>
</service>

<!-- Test for virtual host opennms.com running -->
<service name="OpenNMSdotCom" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="1"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="port" value="80"/>
  <parameter key="host-name" value="opennms.com"/>
  <parameter key="url" value="/solutions"/>
  <parameter key="response" value="200-202,299"/>
  <parameter key="response-text" value="~.*[Cc]onsulting.*"/>
</service>

<!-- Test for instance of OpenNMS 1.2.9 running -->
<service name="OpenNMS-129" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="1"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="port" value="8080"/>
  <parameter key="url" value="/opennms/event/list"/>
  <parameter key="basic-authentication" value="admin:admin"/>
  <parameter key="response" value="200"/>
</service>

<monitor service="HTTP" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.HttpMonitor" />
<monitor service="OpenNMSdotCom" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.HttpMonitor" />
<monitor service="OpenNMS-129" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.HttpMonitor" />

```

Testing filtering proxies with HttpMonitor

If you have a filtering proxy server that is supposed to allow retrieval of some URLs but deny others, you can use the HttpMonitor to verify this behavior.

Let's say that our proxy server is running on TCP port 3128, and that we should always be able to retrieve <http://www.opennms.org/> but never <http://www.myspace.com/> (hey, this is a workplace after all!). To test this behaviour, one could create the following service monitors:

```

<service name="HTTP-Allow-opennms.org" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status=
"on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="1"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="port" value="3128"/>
  <parameter key="url" value="http://www.opennms.org/" />
  <parameter key="response" value="200-399"/>
</service>

<service name="HTTP-Block-myspace.com" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status=
"on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="1"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="port" value="3128"/>
  <parameter key="url" value="http://www.myspace.com/" />
  <parameter key="response" value="400-599"/>
</service>

<monitor service="HTTP-Allow-opennms.org" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.HttpMonitor"/>
<monitor service="HTTP-Block-myspace.com" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.HttpMonitor"/>

```

4.6.14. HttpPostMonitor

If it is required to *HTTP POST* any arbitrary content to a remote *URI*, the `HttpPostMonitor` can be used. A use case is to *HTTP POST* to a SOAP endpoint.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.HttpPostMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	<code>false</code>

Configuration and Usage

Table 27. Monitor specific parameters for the `HttpPostMonitor`

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>payload</code>	The body of the POST, for example properly escaped XML.	required	-
<code>auth-password</code>	The password to use for HTTP BASIC auth.	optional	-
<code>auth-username</code>	The username to use for HTTP BASIC auth.	optional	-

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
banner	A string that is matched against the response of the HTTP POST. If the output contains the banner, the service is determined as up. Specify a regex by starting with <code>~</code> .	optional	-
charset	Set the character set for the POST.	optional	UTF-8
mimetype	Set the mimetype for the POST.	optional	text/xml
port	The port for the web server where the POST is send to.	optional	80
scheme	The connection scheme to use.	optional	http
usesslfilter	Enables or disables the SSL certificate validation. <code>true</code> - <code>false</code>	optional	false
uri	The uri to use during the POST.	optional	/

Examples

The following example would create a POST that contains the payload *Word*.

```
<service name="MyServlet" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="banner" value="Hello"/>
  <parameter key="port" value="8080"/>
  <parameter key="uri" value="/MyServlet">
  <parameter key="payload" value="World"/>
  <parameter key="retry" value="1"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="30000"/>
</service>
<monitor service="MyServlet" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.HttpPostMonitor"/>
```

The resulting POST looks like this:

```
POST /MyServlet HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: text/xml; charset=utf-8
Host: <ip_addr_of_interface>:8080
Connection: Keep-Alive

World
```

4.6.15. HttpsMonitor

The HTTPS monitor tests the response of an SSL-enabled HTTP server. The HTTPS monitor is an SSL-enabled extension of the HTTP monitor with a default TCP port value of 443. All HttpMonitor parameters apply, so please refer to [HttpMonitor's documentation](#) for more information.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.HttpsMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

Table 28. Monitor specific parameters for the HttpsMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>port</code>	A list of TCP ports to which connection shall be tried.	optional	443

Examples

```
<!-- Test HTTPS service on port 8443 -->
<service name="HTTPS" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="port" value="8443"/>
  <parameter key="url" value="/" />
</service>

<monitor service="HTTPS" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.HttpsMonitor"
/>
```

4.6.16. IcmpMonitor

The ICMP monitor tests for ICMP service availability by sending *echo request* ICMP messages. The service is considered available when the node sends back an *echo reply* ICMP message within the specified amount of time.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.IcmpMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	true with some restrictions (see below)

Configuration and Usage

Table 29. Monitor specific parameters for the IcmpMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>retry</code>	Number of attempts to get a response.	optional	2
<code>timeout</code>	Time in milliseconds to wait for a response.	optional	800
<code>allow-fragmentation</code>	Whether to set the "Don't Fragment" bit on outgoing packets	optional	true
<code>dscp</code>	DSCP traffic-control value.	optional	0
<code>packet-size</code>	Number of bytes of the ICMP packet to send.	optional	64
<code>thresholding-enabled</code>	Enables ICMP thresholding.	optional	true

Examples

```
<service name="ICMP" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/var/lib/opennms/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="icmp"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="icmp"/>
</service>
<monitor service="ICMP" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.IcmpMonitor"/>
```

```
<!-- Advanced example: set DSCP bits and send a large packet with allow-
fragmentation=false -->
<service name="ICMP" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="dscp" value="0x1C"/> <!-- AF32: Class 3, Medium drop probability -->
  <parameter key="allow-fragmentation" value="false"/>
  <parameter key="packet-size" value="2048"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/var/lib/opennms/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="icmp"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="icmp"/>
</service>
<monitor service="ICMP" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.IcmpMonitor"/>
```

Note on Remote Poller

The `IcmpMonitor` needs the JNA ICMP implementation to function on remote poller. Though, corner cases exist where the `IcmpMonitor` monitor won't work on remote poller. Examples of such corner cases are: Windows when the remote poller isn't running has administrator, and Linux on ARM / Raspberry Pi. JNA is the default ICMP implementation used in the remote poller.

4.6.17. ImapMonitor

This monitor checks if an IMAP server is functional. The test is done by initializing a very simple IMAP conversation. The ImapMonitor establishes a TCP connection, sends a logout command and test the IMAP server responses.

The behavior can be simulated with `telnet`:

```
telnet mail.myserver.de 143
Trying 62.108.41.197...
Connected to mail.myserver.de.
Escape character is '^'.
* OK [CAPABILITY IMAP4rev1 LITERAL+ SASL-IR LOGIN-REFERRALS ID ENABLE IDLE STARTTLS
LOGINDISABLED] Dovecot ready. ①
ONMSPOLLER LOGOUT ②
* BYE Logging out ③
ONMSPOLLER OK Logout completed.
Connection closed by foreign host.
```

① Test IMAP server banner, it has to start `* OK` to be *up*

② Sending a `ONMSPOLLER LOGOUT`

③ Test server responds with, it has to start with `* BYE` to be *up*

If one of the tests in the sample above fails the service is marked *down*.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.ImapMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Table 30. Monitor specific parameters for the ImapMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>retry</code>	Number of attempts to get a valid IMAP response	optional	0
<code>timeout</code>	Time in milliseconds to wait retrieving the banner from TCP connection before trying a next attempt.	optional	3000
<code>port</code>	The port of the IMAP server.	optional	143

Examples

Some example configuration how to configure the monitor in the `poller-configuration.xml`

```

<!-- Test IMAP service on port 143 only -->
<service name="IMAP" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="1"/>
  <parameter key="port" value="143"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
</service>

<monitor service="IMAP" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.ImapMonitor" />

```

4.6.18. ImapsMonitor

The IMAPS monitor tests the response of an SSL-enabled IMAP server. The IMAPS monitor is an SSL-enabled extension of the IMAP monitor with a default TCP port value of 993. All ImapMonitor parameters apply, so please refer to [ImapMonitor's documentation](#) for more information.

Monitor facts

Class Name	org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.ImapsMonitor
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

Table 31. Monitor specific parameters for the ImapsMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
port	The destination port where connections shall be attempted.	optional	993

Examples

```

<!-- IMAPS service at OpenNMS.org is on port 9993 -->
<service name="IMAPS" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="port" value="9993"/>
  <parameter key="version" value="3"/>
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/var/lib/opennms/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="imaps"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="imaps"/>
</service>

<monitor service="IMAPS" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.ImapsMonitor" />

```


4.6.19. JCifsMonitor

This monitor allows to test a file sharing service based on the CIFS/SMB protocol.



This monitor is not installed by default. You have to install `opennms-plugin-protocol-cifs` from your OpenNMS Meridian installation repository.

With the *JCIFS* monitor you have different possibilities to test the availability of the *JCIFS* service:

With the *JCifsMonitor* it is possible to run tests for the following use cases:

- share is available in the network
- a given file exists in the share
- a given folder exists in the share
- a given folder should contain at least one (1) file
- a given folder folder should contain no (0) files
- by testing on files and folders, you can use a regular expression to ignore specific file and folder names from the test

A network resource in SMB like a file or folder is addressed as a [UNC Path](#).

```
\\server\share\folder\file.txt
```

The Java implementation *jCIFS*, which implements the *CIFS/SMB* network protocol, uses *SMB* URLs to access the network resource. The same resource as in our example would look like this as an [SMB URL](#):

```
smb://workgroup;user:password@server/share/folder/file.txt
```

The *JCifsMonitor* can **not** test:

- file contains specific content
- a specific number of files in a folder, for example folder should contain exactly / more or less than x files
- Age or modification time stamps of files or folders
- Permissions or other attributes of files or folders

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.JCifsMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Table 32. Monitor specific parameters for the *JCifsMonitor*

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>retry</code>	Number of retries before the service is marked as <i>down</i> .	optional	<code>0</code>
<code>timeout</code>	Time in milliseconds to wait for the SMB service.	optional	<code>3000</code>
<code>domain</code>	Windows domain where the user is located. You don't have to use the domain parameter if you use local user accounts.	optional	empty String
<code>username</code>	Username to access the resource over a network	optional	empty String
<code>password</code>	Password for the user	optional	empty String
<code>path</code>	Path to the resource you want to test	required	empty String
<code>mode</code>	The test mode which has the following options <code>path_exist</code> : Service is <i>up</i> if the resource is accessible <code>path_not_exist</code> : Service is <i>up</i> if the resource is not accessible <code>folder_empty</code> : Service is <i>up</i> if the folder is empty (0 files) <code>folder_not_empty</code> : Service is <i>up</i> if the folder has at least one file	optional	<code>path_exist</code>
<code>smbHost</code>	Override the IP address of the SMB url to check shares on different file servers.	optional	empty String
<code>folderIgnoreFiles</code>	Ignore specific files in folder with regular expression. This parameter will just be applied on <code>folder_empty</code> and <code>folder_not_empty</code> , otherwise it will be ignored.	optional	-



It makes little sense to have retries higher than `1`. It is a waste of resources during the monitoring.



Please consider, if you are accessing shares with Mac OSX you have some side effects with the hidden file `'.DS_Store.'` It could give you false positives in monitoring, you can use then the `folderIgnoreFiles` parameter.

Example test existence of a file

This example shows how to configure the *JCifsMonitor* to test if a file share is available over a network. For this example we have access to a share for error logs and we want to get an outage if we have any error log files in our folder. The share is named `log`. The service should go back to normal if the error log file is deleted and the folder is empty.

JCifsMonitor configuration to test that a shared folder is empty

```
<service name="CIFS-ErrorLog" interval="30000" user-defined="true" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="1" />
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000" />
  <parameter key="domain" value="contoso" /> ①
  <parameter key="username" value="MonitoringUser" /> ②
  <parameter key="password" value="MonitoringPassword" /> ③
  <parameter key="path" value="/fileshare/log/" /> ④
  <parameter key="mode" value="folder_empty" /> ⑤
</service>

<monitor service="CIFS-ErrorLog" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.JCifsMonitor" />
```

- ① Name of the SMB or Microsoft Windows Domain
- ② User for accessing the share
- ③ Password for accessing the share
- ④ Path to the folder inside of the share as part of the SMB URL
- ⑤ Mode is set to `folder_empty`

4.6.20. JDBCMonitor

The *JDBCMonitor* checks that it is able to connect to a database and checks if it is able to get the database catalog from that database management system (DBMS). It is based on the *JDBC* technology to connect and communicate with the database.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.JDBCMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

Table 33. Monitor specific parameters for the *JDBCMonitor*

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>driver</code>	JDBC driver class to use	required	<code>com.sybase.jdbc2.jdbc.SybDriver</code>
<code>url</code>	JDBC Url to connect to.	required	<code>jdbc:sybase:Tds:OPENNMS_JDBC_HOSTNAME/tempdb</code>
<code>user</code>	Database user	required	<code>sa</code>

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
password	Database password	required	empty string
timeout	Timeout in ms for the database connection	optional	3000
retries	How many retries should be performed before failing the test	optional	0



The `OPENNMS_JDBC_HOSTNAME` is replaced in the `url` parameter with the IP or resolved hostname of the interface the monitored service is assigned to.

Provide the database driver

The `JDBCMonitor` is based on `JDBC` and requires a JDBC driver to communicate with any database. Due to the fact that OpenNMS Meridian itself uses a PostgreSQL database, the PostgreSQL JDBC driver is available out of the box. For all other database systems a compatible JDBC driver has to be provided to OpenNMS Meridian as a *jar-file*. To provide a JDBC driver place the *driver-jar* in the `opennms/lib` folder of your OpenNMS Meridian. To use the `JDBCMonitor` from a remote poller, the *driver-jar* has to be provided to the *Remote Poller* too. This may be tricky or impossible when using the *Java Webstart Remote Poller*, because of code signing requirements.

Examples

The following example checks if the PostgreSQL database used by OpenNMS Meridian is available.

```
<service name="OpenNMS-DBMS" interval="30000" user-defined="true" status="on">
  <parameter key="driver" value="org.postgresql.Driver"/>
  <parameter key="url" value="jdbc:postgresql://OPENNMS_JDBC_HOSTNAME:5432/opennms"/>
  <parameter key="user" value="opennms"/>
  <parameter key="password" value="opennms"/>
</service>

<monitor service="OpenNMS-DBMS" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.JDBCMonitor" />
```

4.6.21. JDBCStoredProcedureMonitor

The `JDBCStoredProcedureMonitor` checks the result of a stored procedure in a remote database. The result of the stored procedure has to be a boolean value (representing true or false). The service associated with this monitor is marked as up if the stored procedure returns true and it is marked as down in all other cases. It is based on the `JDBC` technology to connect and communicate with the database.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.JDBCStoredProcedureMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Table 34. Monitor specific parameters for the `JDBCStoredProcedureMonitor`

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>driver</code>	JDBC driver class to use	required	<code>com.sybase.jdbc2.jdbc.SybDriver</code>
<code>url</code>	JDBC Url to connect to.	required	<code>jdbc:sybase:Tds:OPENNMS_JDBC_HOSTNAME/tempdb</code>
<code>user</code>	Database user	required	<code>sa</code>
<code>password</code>	Database password	required	empty string
<code>timeout</code>	Timeout in ms for the database connection	optional	<code>3000</code>
<code>retries</code>	How many retries should be performed before failing the test	optional	<code>0</code>
<code>stored-procedure</code>	Name of the database stored procedure to call	required	-
<code>schema</code>	Name of the database schema in which the stored procedure is	optional	<code>test</code>



The `OPENNMS_JDBC_HOSTNAME` is replaced in the `url` parameter with the IP or resolved hostname of the interface the monitored service is assigned to.

Provide the database driver

The `JDBCStoredProcedureMonitor` is based on `JDBC` and requires a `JDBC driver` to communicate with any database. Due to the fact that OpenNMS Meridian itself uses a `PostgreSQL` database, the `PostgreSQL JDBC driver` is available out of the box. For all other database systems a compatible `JDBC driver` has to be provided to OpenNMS Meridian as a `jar-file`. To provide a `JDBC driver` place the `driver-jar` in the `opennms/lib` folder of your OpenNMS Meridian. To use the `JDBCStoredProcedureMonitor` from a remote poller, the `driver-jar` has to be provided to the `Remote Poller` too. This may be tricky or impossible when using the `Java Webstart Remote Poller`, because of code signing requirements.

Examples

The following example checks a stored procedure added to the `PostgreSQL` database used by

OpenNMS Meridian. The stored procedure returns true as long as less than 250000 events are in the events table of OpenNMS Meridian.

Stored procedure which is used in the monitor

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION eventlimit_sp() RETURNS boolean AS
$BODY$DECLARE
num_events integer;
BEGIN
    SELECT COUNT(*) into num_events from events;
    RETURN num_events > 250000;
END;$BODY$
LANGUAGE plpgsql VOLATILE NOT LEAKPROOF
COST 100;
```

```
<service name="OpenNMS-DB-SP-Event-Limit" interval="300000" user-defined="true"
status="on">
  <parameter key="driver" value="org.postgresql.Driver"/>
  <parameter key="url" value="jdbc:postgresql://OPENNMS_JDBC_HOSTNAME:5432/opennms"/>
  <parameter key="user" value="opennms"/>
  <parameter key="password" value="opennms"/>
  <parameter key="stored-procedure" value="eventlimit_sp"/>
  <parameter key="schema" value="public"/>
</service>

<monitor service="OpenNMS-DB-SP-Event-Limit" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.JDBCStoredProcedureMonitor"/>
```

4.6.22. JDBCQueryMonitor

The *JDBCQueryMonitor* runs an SQL query against a database and is able to verify the result of the query. A read-only connection is used to run the SQL query, so the data in the database is not altered. It is based on the [JDBC](#) technology to connect and communicate with the database.

Monitor facts

Class Name	org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.JDBCQueryMonitor
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Table 35. Monitor specific parameters for the JDBCQueryMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
driver	JDBC driver class to use	required	com.sybase.jdbc2.jdbc.SybDriver

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
url	JDBC URL to connect to.	required	jdbc:sybase:Tds:OPENNMS_JDBC_HOSTNAME/tempdb
user	Database user	required	sa
password	Database password	required	empty string
query	The SQL query to run	required	-
action	What evaluation action to perform	required	row_count
column	The result column to evaluate against	required	-
operator	Operator to use for the evaluation	required	>=
operand	The operand to compare against the SQL query result	required	depends on the action
message	The message to use if the service is down. Both operands and the operator are added to the message too.	optional	generic message depending on the action
timeout	Timeout in ms for the database connection	optional	3000
retries	How many retries should be performed before failing the test	optional	0



The OPENNMS_JDBC_HOSTNAME is replaced in the url parameter with the IP or resolved hostname of the interface the monitored service is assigned to.

Table 36. Available action parameters and their default operand

Parameter	Description	Default operand
row_count	The number of returned rows is compared, not a value of the resulting rows	1
compare_string	Strings are always checked for equality with the operand	-
compare_int	An integer from a column of the first result row is compared	1

Table 37. Available operand parameters

Parameter	XML entity to use in XML configs
=	=
<	<
>	>
!=	!=
←	<=
>=	>=

Evaluating the action - operator - operand

Only the first result row returned by the SQL query is evaluated. The evaluation can be against the value of one column or the number of rows returned by the SQL query.

Provide the database driver

The *JDBCQueryMonitor* is based on *JDBC* and requires a *JDBC* driver to communicate with any database. Due to the fact that OpenNMS Meridian itself uses a PostgreSQL database, the PostgreSQL *JDBC* driver is available out of the box. For all other database systems a compatible *JDBC* driver has to be provided to OpenNMS Meridian as a *jar-file*. To provide a *JDBC* driver place the *driver-jar* in the `opennms/lib` folder of your OpenNMS Meridian. To use the *JDBCQueryMonitor* from a remote poller, the *driver-jar* has to be provided to the *Remote Poller* too. This may be tricky or impossible when using the *Java Webstart Remote Poller*, because of code signing requirements.

Examples

The following example checks if the number of events in the OpenNMS Meridian database is fewer than 250000.

```
<service name="OpenNMS-DB-Event-Limit" interval="30000" user-defined="true" status="
on">
  <parameter key="driver" value="org.postgresql.Driver"/>
  <parameter key="url" value="jdbc:postgresql://OPENNMS_JDBC_HOSTNAME:5432/opennms"/>
  <parameter key="user" value="opennms"/>
  <parameter key="password" value="opennms"/>
  <parameter key="query" value="select eventid from events" />
  <parameter key="action" value="row_count" />
  <parameter key="operand" value="250000" />
  <parameter key="operator" value="&lt;" />
  <parameter key="message" value="too many events in OpenNMS database" />
</service>

<monitor service="OpenNMS-DB-Event-Limit" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.JDBCQueryMonitor" />
```


4.6.23. JmxMonitor

The *JMX* monitor allows to test service availability of Java applications. The monitor offers the following functionalities:

- test the application's connectivity via *JMX*
- existence of management beans
- test the status of a single or multiple management beans and evaluate their value

Monitor facts

Class Name	org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.Jsr160Monitor
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

Table 38. Monitor specific parameters for the JmxMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
retry	Number of attempts to get a response	optional	3
timeout	Time in milliseconds to wait for a response	optional	?
port	Destination port where the <i>JMX</i> requests shall be sent	optional	from jmx-config.xml
factory	Set this to PASSWORD-CLEAR if credentials are required	optional	STANDARD
protocol	Protocol used in the <i>JMX</i> connection string	optional	rmi
urlPath	Path used in <i>JMX</i> connection string	optional	/jmxrmi
rmiServerPort	<i>RMI</i> port	optional	45444
remoteJMX	Use an alternative <i>JMX</i> URL scheme	optional	false
beans.<variable>	Defines a <i>mbeans</i> objectname to access. ' <variable>' name is arbitrary.	The	-
tests.<variable>	Tests a <i>mbeans</i> attribute value. ' <variable>' name is arbitrary.	The	-

Examples

Test if a JMX connection can be established

```
<service name="JMX-Connection-Test" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="3"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="port" value="18980"/>
</service>
<monitor service="JMX-Connection-Test" class-name="
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.JmxMonitor"/>
```

Test a specific management bean for a value

```
<service name="JMX-BeanValue-Test" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="3"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="port" value="18980"/>
  <parameter key="beans.connected" value="
"org.opennms.workflow:name=client.onms.connected"/>
  <parameter key="tests.isConnected" value="connected.get(&quot;Value&quot;) ==
true"/>
</service>
<monitor service="JMX-BeanValue-Test" class-name="
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.Jsr160Monitor"/>
```



Reserved *XML* characters like >, <, " need to be escaped.

4.6.24. JolokiaBeanMonitor

The `JolokiaBeanMonitor` is a JMX monitor specialized for the use with the [Jolokia framework](#). If it is required to execute a method via *JMX* or poll an attribute via *JMX*, the `JolokiaBeanMonitor` can be used. It requires a fully installed and configured `Jolokia agent` to be deployed in the JVM container. If required it allows attribute names, paths, and method parameters to be provided additional arguments to the call. To determine the status of the service the `JolokiaBeanMonitor` relies on the output to be matched against a banner. If the banner is part of the output the status is interpreted as `up`. If the banner is not available in the output the status is determined as `down`. Banner matching supports regular expression and substring match.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.JolokiaBeanMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Table 39. Monitor specific parameters for the `JolokiaBeanMonitor`

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
beanname	The bean name to query against.	required	-
attrname	The name of the JMX attribute to scrape.	optional (attrname or methodname must be set)	-
attrpath	The attribute path.	optional	-
auth-username	The username to use for HTTP BASIC auth.	optional	-
auth-password	The password to use for HTTP BASIC auth.	optional	-
banner	A string that is match against the output of the system-call. If the output contains the banner, the service is determined as <i>up</i> . Specify a regex by starting with <i>~</i> .	optional	-
input1	Method input	optional	-
input2	Method input	optional	-
methodname	The name of the bean method to execute, output will be compared to banner.	optional (attrname or methodname must be set)	-
port	The port of the jolokia agent.	optional	8080
url	The jolokia agent url. Defaults to "http://<ipaddr>:<port>/jolokia"	optional	-

Table 40. Variables which can be used in the configuration

Variable	Description
<code>\${ipaddr}</code>	IP-address of the interface the service is bound to.
<code>\${port}</code>	Port the service it bound to.

Examples

Some example configuration how to configure the monitor in the `poller-configuration.xml`

```
<parameter key="url" value="http://${ipaddr}:${port}/jolokia"/>
<parameter key="url" value="https://${ipaddr}:${port}/jolokia"/>
```

AttrName vs MethodName

The JolokiaBeanMonitor has two modes of operation. It can either scrape an attribute from a bean, or execute a method and compare output to a banner. The method execute is useful when your application has its own test methods that you would like to trigger via OpenNMS Meridian.

The args to execute a test method called "superTest" that take in a string as input would look like this:

```
<parameter key="beanname" value="MyBean" />
<parameter key="methodname" value="superTest" />
<parameter key="input1" value="someString"/>
```

The args to scrape an attribute from the same bean would look like this:

```
<parameter key="beanname" value="MyBean" />
<parameter key="attrname" value="upTime" />
```

4.6.25. LdapMonitor

The LDAP monitor tests for LDAP service availability. The LDAP monitor first tries to establish a TCP connection on the specified port. Then, if it succeeds, it will attempt to establish an LDAP connection and do a simple search. If the search returns a result within the specified timeout and attempts, the service will be considered available. The scope of the LDAP search is limited to the immediate subordinates of the base object. The LDAP search is anonymous by default. The LDAP monitor makes use of the *com.novell.ldap.LDAPConnection* class.

Monitor facts

Class Name	org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.LdapMonitor
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

Table 41. Monitor specific parameters for the LdapMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
dn	The distinguished name to use if authenticated search is needed.	optional	-
password	The password to use if authenticated search is needed.	optional	-
port	The destination port where connection shall be attempted.	optional	389
retry	Number of attempts to get a search result.	optional	1
searchbase	The base distinguished name to search from.	optional	base
searchfilter	The LDAP search's filter.	optional	(objectclass=*)

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>timeout</code>	Time in milliseconds to wait for a result from the search.	optional	<code>3000</code>
<code>version</code>	The version of the LDAP protocol to use, specified as an integer. Note: Only LDAPv3 is supported at the moment.	optional	<code>3</code>

Examples

```

<!--! OpenNMS.org -->
<service name="LDAP" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="port" value="389"/>
  <parameter key="version" value="3"/>
  <parameter key="searchbase" value="dc=opennms,dc=org"/>
  <parameter key="searchfilter" value="uid=ulf"/>
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/var/lib/opennms/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="ldap"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="ldap"/>
</service>
<monitor service="LDAP" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.LdapMonitor"/>

```

4.6.26. LdapsMonitor

The LDAPS monitor tests the response of an SSL-enabled LDAP server. The LDAPS monitor is an SSL-enabled extension of the LDAP monitor with a default TCP port value of 636. All LdapMonitor parameters apply, so please refer to [LdapMonitor's documentation](#) for more information.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.LdapsMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	<code>true</code>

Configuration and Usage

Table 42. Monitor specific parameters for the LdapsMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>port</code>	The destination port where connections shall be attempted.	optional	<code>636</code>

Examples

```

<!-- LDAPS service at OpenNMS.org is on port 6636 -->
<service name="LDAPS" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="port" value="6636"/>
  <parameter key="version" value="3"/>
  <parameter key="searchbase" value="dc=opennms,dc=org"/>
  <parameter key="searchfilter" value="uid=ulf"/>
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/var/lib/opennms/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="ldaps"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="ldaps"/>
</service>

<monitor service="LDAPS" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.LdapsMonitor"
/>

```

4.6.27. MemcachedMonitor

This monitor allows to monitor [Memcached](#), a distributed memory object caching system. To monitor the service availability the monitor tests if the *Memcached* statistics can be requested. The statistics are processed and stored in RRD files. The following metrics are collected:

Table 43. Collected metrics using the MemcachedMonitor

Metric	Description
<i>uptime</i>	Seconds the <i>Memcached</i> server has been running since last restart.
<i>rusageuser</i>	User time seconds for the server process.
<i>rusagesystem</i>	System time seconds for the server process.
<i>curritems</i>	Number of items in this servers cache.
<i>totalitems</i>	Number of items stored on this server.
<i>bytes</i>	Number of bytes currently used for caching items.
<i>limitmaxbytes</i>	Maximum configured cache size.
<i>currconnections</i>	Number of open connections to this <i>Memcached</i> .
<i>totalconnections</i>	Number of successful connect attempts to this server since start.
<i>connectionstructure</i>	Number of internal connection handles currently held by the server.
<i>cmdget</i>	Number of <i>GET</i> commands received since server startup.
<i>cmdset</i>	Number of <i>SET</i> commands received since server startup.
<i>gethits</i>	Number of successful <i>GET</i> commands (cache hits) since startup.
<i>getmisses</i>	Number of failed <i>GET</i> requests, because nothing was cached.
<i>evictions</i>	Number of objects removed from the cache to free up memory.

Metric	Description
<i>bytesread</i>	Number of bytes received from the network.
<i>byteswritten</i>	Number of bytes send to the network.
<i>threads</i>	Number of threads used by this server.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.MemcachedMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

Table 44. Monitor specific parameters for the MemcachedMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>timeout</code>	Timeout in milliseconds for Memcached connection establishment.	optional	3000
<code>retry</code>	Number of attempts to establish the Memcached connection.	optional	0
<code>port</code>	TCP port connecting to Memcached.	optional	11211

Examples

The following example shows a configuration in the `poller-configuration.xml`.

```
<service name="Memcached" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="port" value="11211" />
  <parameter key="retry" value="2" />
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000" />
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response" />
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="memcached" />
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="memcached" />
</service>

<monitor service="Memcached" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.MemcachedMonitor" />
```

4.6.28. NetScalerGroupHealthMonitor

This monitor is designed for Citrix® NetScaler® loadbalancing checks. It checks if more than x percent of the servers assigned to a specific group on a loadbalanced service are active. The required data is gathered via SNMP from the NetScaler®. The status of the servers is determined by the NetScaler®. The provided service it self is not part of the check. The basis of this monitor is the *SnmppMonitorStrategy*. A valid SNMP configuration in OpenNMS Meridian for the NetScaler® is

required.



A *NetScaler*® can manage several groups of servers per application. This monitor just covers one group at a time. If there are multiple groups to check, define one monitor per group.



This monitor is not checking the loadbalanced service it self.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.NetScalerGroupHealthMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Table 45. Monitor specific parameters for the `NetScalerGroupHealthMonitor`

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>group-name</code>	The name of the server group to check	required	-
<code>group-health</code>	The percentage of active servers vs total server of the group as an integer	optional	60

Examples

The following example checks a server group called `central_webfront_http`. If at least 70% of the servers are active, the service is up. If less then 70% of the servers are active the service is down. A configuration like the following can be used for the example in the `poller-configuration.xml`.

```
<service name="NetScaler_Health" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="group-name" value="central_webfront_http" />
  <parameter key="group-health" value="70" />
</service>

<monitor service="NetScaler_Health" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.NetScalerGroupHealthMonitor" />
```

Details about the used SNMP checks

The monitor checks the status of the server group based on the *NS-ROOT-MIB* using the `svcGrpMemberState`. `svcGrpMemberState` is part of the `serviceGroupMemberTable`. The `serviceGroupMemberTable` is indexed by `svcGrpMemberGroupName` and `svcGrpMemberName`. A initial lookup for the `group-name` is performed. Based on the lookup the `serviceGroupMemberTable` is walked with the numeric representation of the server group. The monitor interprets just the server status code `7-up` as active server. Other status codes like `2-unknown` or `3-busy` are counted for total

amount of servers.

4.6.29. NrpeMonitor

This monitor allows to test plugins and checks running on the [Nagios Remote Plugin Executor \(NRPE\)](#) framework. The monitor allows to test the status output of any available check command executed by *NRPE*. Between OpenNMS Meridian and *Nagios* are some conceptual differences. In OpenNMS Meridian a service can only be available or not available and the response time for the service is measured. *Nagios* on the other hand combines service availability, performance data collection and thresholding in one check command. For this reason a *Nagios* check command can have more states than *OK* and *CRITICAL*. Using the *NrpeMonitor* marks all check command results other than *OK* as *down*. The full output of the check command output message is passed into the service down event in OpenNMS Meridian.



NRPE configuration on the server is required and the check command has to be configured, e.g. `command[check_apt]=/usr/lib/nagios/plugins/check_apt`



OpenNMS Meridian executes every *NRPE* check in a Java thread without *fork()* a process and it is more resource friendly. Nevertheless it is possible to run *NRPE* plugins which combine a lot of external programs like `sed`, `awk` or `cut`. Be aware, each command end up in forking additional processes.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.NrpeMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Table 46. Monitor specific parameters for the *NrpeMonitor*

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>retry</code>	Number of retries before the service is marked as <i>down</i> .	optional	0
<code>timeout</code>	Time in milliseconds to wait for the <i>NRPE</i> executing a check command.	optional	3000
<code>command</code>	The {check_name} of the command configured as <code>`command[{check_name}]="/path/to/plugin/check-script"</code>	required	empty
<code>port</code>	Port to access <i>NRPE</i> on the remote server.	optional	5666
<code>padding</code>	Padding for sending the command to the <i>NRPE</i> agent.	optional	2

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>usesssl</code>	Enable encryption of network communication. <i>NRPE</i> uses SSL with anonymous DH and the following cipher suite <i>TLS_DH_anon_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA</i>	optional	<code>true</code>

Example: Using `check_apr` with *NRPE*

This examples shows how to configure the *NrpeMonitor* running the `check_apr` command on a configured *NRPE*.

Configuration of the *NRPE* check command on the agent in '`nrpe.cfg`'

```
command[check_apr]=/usr/lib/nagios/plugins/check_apr
```

Configuration to test the *NRPE* plugin with the *NrpeMonitor*

```
<service name="NRPE-Check-APT" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="3" />
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000" />
  <parameter key="port" value="5666" />
  <parameter key="command" value="check_apr" />
  <parameter key="padding" value="2" />
</service>

<monitor service="NRPE-Check-APT" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.NrpeMonitor" />
```

4.6.30. NtpMonitor

The NTP monitor tests for NTP service availability. During the poll an NTP request query packet is generated. If a response is received, it is parsed and validated. If the response is a valid NTP response, the service is considered available.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.NtpMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	<code>true</code>

Configuration and Usage

Table 47. Monitor specific parameters for the *NtpMonitor*

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>port</code>	The destination port where the NTP request shall be sent.	optional	<code>123</code>

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>retry</code>	Number of attempts to get a response.	optional	0
<code>timeout</code>	Time in milliseconds to wait for a response.	optional	5000

Examples

```

<!--! Fast NTP server -->
<service name="NTP" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="1000"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/var/lib/opennms/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="ntp"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="ntp"/>
</service>
<monitor service="NTP" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.NtpMonitor"/>

```

4.6.31. OmsaStorageMonitor

With `OmsaStorageMonitor` you are able to monitor your [Dell OpenManaged](#) servers RAID array status. The following OIDs from the [STORAGEMANAGEMENT-MIB](#) are supported by this monitor:

```

virtualDiskRollUpStatus .1.3.6.1.4.1.674.10893.1.20.140.1.1.19
arrayDiskLogicalConnectionVirtualDiskNumber .1.3.6.1.4.1.674.10893.1.20.140.3.1.5
arrayDiskNexusID .1.3.6.1.4.1.674.10893.1.20.130.4.1.26
arrayDiskLogicalConnectionArrayDiskNumber .1.3.6.1.4.1.674.10893.1.20.140.3.1.3
arrayDiskState .1.3.6.1.4.1.674.10893.1.20.130.4.1.4

```

To test the status of the disk array the `virtualDiskRollUpStatus` is used. If the result of the `virtualDiskRollUpStatus` is not 3 the monitor is marked as *down*.

Table 48. Possible result of virtual disk rollup status

Result	State description	Monitor state in OpenNMS Meridian
1	<i>other</i>	DOWN
2	<i>unknown</i>	DOWN
3	<i>ok</i>	UP
4	<i>non-critical</i>	DOWN
5	<i>critical</i>	DOWN
6	<i>non-recoverable</i>	DOWN



You'll need to know the maximum number of possible logical disks you have in your environment. For example: If you have 3 RAID arrays, you need for each logical disk array a service poller.

To give more detailed information in case of an disk array error, the monitor tries to identify the problem using the other OIDs. This values are used to enrich the error reason in the service down event. The disk array state is resolved to a human readable value by the following status table.

Table 49. Possible array disk state errors

Value	Status
1	Ready
2	Failed
3	Online
4	Offline
6	Degraded
7	Recovering
11	Removed
15	Resynching
24	Rebuilding
25	noMedia
26	Formating
28	Running Diagnostics
35	Initializing

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.OmsaStorageMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	<code>false</code>

Configuration and Usage

Monitor specific parameters for the OmsaStorageMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>virtualDiskNumber</code>	The disk index of your RAID array	optional	1
<code>retry</code>	Amount of attempts opening a connection and try to get the greeting banner before the service goes down.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
timeout	Time in milliseconds to wait before receiving the SNMP response.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
port	The TCP port OpenManage is listening	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>

Examples

Some example configuration how to configure the monitor in the `poller-configuration.xml`.

The RAID array monitor for your first array is configured with `virtualDiskNumber = 1` and can look like this:

```
<service name="OMSA-Disk-Array-1" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="3"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="6000"/>
  <parameter key="virtualDiskNumber" value="1"/>
</service>

<monitor service="OMSA-Disk-Array-1" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.OmsaStorageMonitor"/>
```

If there is more than one RAID array to monitor you need an additional configuration. In this case `virtualDiskNumber = 2`. And so on...

```
<service name="OMSA-Disk-Array-2" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="3"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="6000"/>
  <parameter key="virtualDiskNumber" value="2"/>
</service>

<monitor service="OMSA-Disk-Array-2" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.OmsaStorageMonitor"/>
```

4.6.32. OpenManageChassisMonitor

The OpenManageChassis monitor tests the status of a Dell chassis by querying its SNMP agent. The monitor polls the value of the node's SNMP OID `.1.3.6.1.4.1.674.10892.1.300.10.1.4.1` (MIB-Dell-10892::chassisStatus). If the value is *OK* (3), the service is considered available.

As this monitor uses SNMP, the queried nodes must have proper SNMP configuration in `snmp-config.xml`.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.OpenManageChassisMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Table 50. Monitor specific parameters for the *OpenManageChassisMonitor*

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>port</code>	The port to which connection shall be tried.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>retry</code>	Number of polls to attempt.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>timeout</code>	Time (in milliseconds) to wait before receiving the SNMP response.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>

Examples

```

<!-- Overriding default SNMP config -->
<service name="OMA-Chassis" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="3"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="5000"/>
</service>

<monitor service="OMA-Chassis" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.OpenManageChassisMonitor" />

```

Dell MIBs

Dell MIBs can be found [here](#). Download the DCMIB<version>.zip or DCMIB<version>.exe file corresponding to the version of your OpenManage agents. The latest one should be good enough for all previous version though.

4.6.33. PageSequenceMonitor

The *PageSequenceMonitor* (PSM) allows OpenNMS to monitor web applications. This monitor has several configuration options regarding *IPv4*, *IPv6* and how to deal with name resolution. To add flexibility, the node label and IP address can be passed as variable into the monitor. This allows running the monitor with node dependent configuration. Beyond testing a web application with a single *URL* it can also test a path through a web application. A test path through an web application can look like this:

1. login to a certain web application
2. Execute an action while being logged in
3. Log off

The service is considered as *up* if all this is working ok. If there's an error somewhere, your application will need attention and the service changes the state to *down*.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.PageSequenceMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

The configuration for this monitor consists of several parts. First is the overall configuration for *retries* and *timeouts*. These parameters are global for the whole path through the web application.

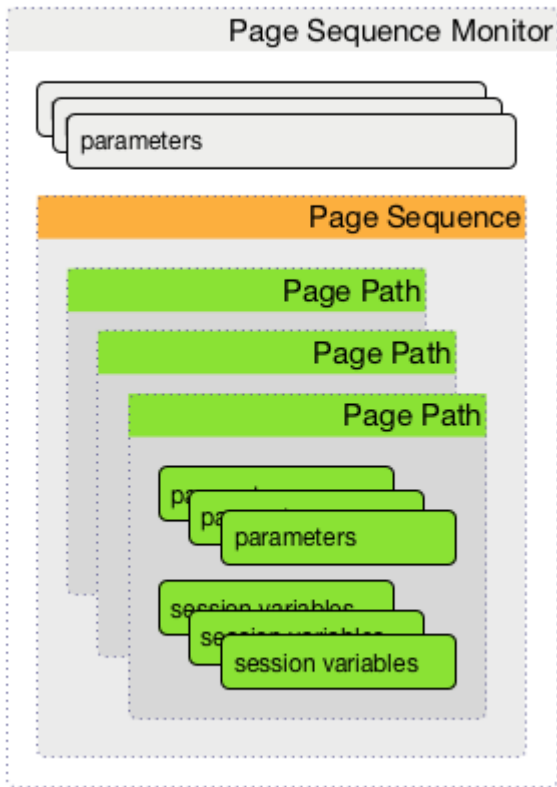


Figure 16. Configuration overview of the PSM

The overall layout of the monitor configuration is more complex. Additionally, it is possible to configure a page sequence containing a path through a web application.

Table 51. Monitor parameters for the PageSequenceMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>timeout</code>	Time in milliseconds to wait before assuming that a packet has not responded.	optional	<code>3000</code>
<code>retry</code>	The number of retries per page.	optional	<code>0</code>

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>strict-timeout</code>	Defines a timer to wait before a retry attempt is made. It is only used if at least one (1) retry is configured. If <code>retry >= 1</code> and <code>strict-timeout</code> is <code>true</code> the next attempt is delayed and the <i>Poller Daemon</i> waits <code>NOW - InitialAttempt ms + Timeout ms</code> . With <code>strict-timeout = false</code> the next attempt is started right after a failure.	optional	<code>false</code>
<code>page-sequence</code>	Definition of the page-sequence to execute, see table with <i>Page Sequence Parameter</i>	required	-
<code>sequence-retry</code>	The retry parameter for the entire page sequence.	optional	<code>0</code>

Table 52. Page Sequence Parameter

Parameter	Description	Required	Default
<code>name</code>	The name of the page-sequence. (Is this relevant/used?)	optional	-
<code>method</code>	<i>HTTP</i> method for example <i>GET</i> or <i>POST</i>	-	-
<code>http-version</code>	<i>HTTP</i> protocol version number, 0.9, 1.0 or 1.1	optional	<code>HTTP/1.1</code>
<code>user-agent</code>	Set the <i>user agent</i> field in <i>HTTP</i> header to identify the OpenNMS monitor	optional	OpenNMS PageSequenceMonitor (Service name: "\${SERVICE NAME}")
<code>virtual-host</code>	Set the <i>virtual host</i> field in <i>HTTP</i> header. In case of an <i>HTTPS</i> request, this is also the virtual domain to send as part of the <i>TLS</i> negotiation, known as server name indication (<i>SNI</i>) (See: RFC3546 section 3.1)	-	-
<code>path</code>	The relative URL to call in the request.	required	-
<code>scheme</code>	Define the <i>URL</i> scheme as <code>http</code> or <code>https</code>	optional	<code>http</code>
<code>user-info</code>	Set <i>user info</i> field in the <i>HTTP</i> header	-	-
<code>host</code>	Set <i>host</i> field in <i>HTTP</i> header	optional	IP interface address of the service
<code>requireIPv6</code>	Communication requires a connection to an <i>IPv6</i> address. (<code>true</code> or <code>false</code>)	-	-
<code>requireIPv4</code>	Communication requires a connection to an <i>IPv4</i> address. (<code>true</code> or <code>false</code>)	-	-

Parameter	Description	Required	Default
<code>disable-ssl-verification</code>	Enable or disable SSL certificate verification for <i>HTTPS</i> tests. Please use this option carefully, for self-signed certificates import the CA certificate in the JVM and don't just disable it.	optional	<code>false</code>
<code>port</code>	Port of the web server connecting to	optional	<code>80</code>
<code>query</code>	??	-	-
<code>failureMatch</code>	Text to look for in the response body. This is a <i>Regular Expression</i> matched against every line, and it will be considered a failure at the first match and sets the service with this monitor <i>Down</i> .	-	-
<code>failureMessage</code>	The failure message is used to construct the reason code. <code>{n}</code> values may be used to pull information from matching groups in the <code>failureMatch</code> regular expression.	-	-
<code>successMatch</code>	Text to look for in the response body. This is a <i>Regular Expression</i> matched against every line, and it will be considered a success at the first match and sets the service with this monitor <i>Up</i> .	optional	-
<code>locationMatch</code>	The relative URL which must be loaded for the request to be considered successful.	optional	-
<code>response-range</code>	Range for allowed HTTP error codes from the response.	-	-
<code>session-variable</code>	Assign the value of a regex match group to a session variable with a user-defined name. The match group is identified by number and must be zero or greater.	-	-
<code>response-range</code>	A comma-separated list of acceptable <i>HTTP</i> response code ranges (<code>200-202,299</code>).	optional	<code>100-399</code>



If you set `requireIPv4` and `requireIPv6` false, the host IP for connection will be resolved from system name resolver and the associated IP address from the IP interface is ignored.

Table 53. Variables which can be passed in the configuration

Variable	Description
<code>nodeLabel</code>	Nodelabel of the node the monitor is associated to.

Session variables

It is possible to assign strings from a retrieved page to variables that can be used in page parameters later in the same sequence. First, specify one or more capturing groups in the `successMatch` expression (see [Java Class Pattern](#) for more information on regular expressions in Java). The captured values can then be assigned to variable names by using the session-variable parameter, and used in a later page load.

Per-page response times

It is possible to collect response times for individual pages in a sequence. To use this functionality, a `ds-name` attribute must be added to each page whose load time should be tracked. The response time for each page will be stored in the same *RRD* file specified for the service via the `rrd-base-name` parameter under the specified datasource name.



You will need to delete existing *RRD* files and let them be recreated with the new list of datasources when you add a `ds-name` attribute to a page in a sequence that is already storing response time data.

Examples

The following example shows how to monitor the *OpenNMS* web application using several mechanisms. It first does an *HTTP GET* of `${ipaddr}/opennms` (following redirects as a browser would) and then checks to ensure that the resulting page has the phrase `Password` on it. Next, a login is attempted using *HTTP POST* to the relative *URL* for submitting form data (usually, the *URL* which the form action points to). The parameters (`j_username` and `j_password`) indicate the form's data and values to be submitted. After getting the resulting page, first the expression specified in the page's `failureMatch` attribute is verified, which when found anywhere on the page indicates that the page has failed. If the `failureMatch` expression is not found in the resulting page, then the expression specified in the page's `successMatch` attribute is checked to ensure it matches the resulting page. If the `successMatch` expression is not found on the page, then the page fails. If the monitor was able to successfully login, then the next page is processed. In the example, the monitor navigates to the Event page, to ensure that the text *Event Queries* is found on the page. Finally, the monitor calls the *URL* of the logout page to close the session. By using the `locationMatch` parameter, it is verified that the logout was successful and a redirect was triggered.



Each page is checked to ensure its *HTTP* response code fits into the `response-range`, before the `failureMatch`, `successMatch`, and `locationMatch` expressions are evaluated.

Configuration to test the login to the OpenNMS Web application

```
<service name="OpenNMS-Web-Login" interval="30000" user-defined="true" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="1"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="5000"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="opennmslogin"/>
  <parameter key="page-sequence">
    <page-sequence>
      <page path="/opennms/login.jsp"
        port="8980"
        successMatch="Password" />
      <page path="/opennms/j_spring_security_check"
        port="8980"
        method="POST">
        <parameter key="j_username" value="admin"/>
        <parameter key="j_password" value="admin"/>
      </page>
      <page path="/opennms/index.jsp"
        port="8980"
        successMatch="Log Out" />
      <page path="/opennms/event/index"
        port="8980" successMatch="Event Queries" />
      <page path="/opennms/j_spring_security_logout"
        port="8980"
        method="POST"
        response-range="300-399"
        locationMatch="/opennms" />
    </page-sequence>
  </parameter>
</service>

<monitor service="OpenNMS-Web-Login" class-name=
  "org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.PageSequenceMonitor"/>
```

Test with mixing HTTP and HTTPS in a page sequence

```
<service name="OpenNMS-Web-Login" interval="30000" user-defined="true" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="1"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="5000"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="opennmslogin"/>
  <parameter key="page-sequence">
    <page-sequence>
      <page scheme="http"
        host="ecomm.example.com"
        port="80"
        path="/ecomm/jsp/Login.jsp"
        virtual-host="ecomm.example.com"
        successMatch="eComm Login"
        timeout="10000"
        http-version="1.1"/>
      <page scheme="https"
        method="POST"
        host="ecomm.example.com" port="443"
        path="/ecomm/controller"
        virtual-host="ecomm.example.com"
        successMatch="requesttab_select.gif"
        failureMessage="Login failed: ${1}"
        timeout="10000"
        http-version="1.1">
        <parameter key="action_name" value="XbtnLogin"/>
        <parameter key="session_timeout" value=""/>
        <parameter key="userid" value="EXAMPLE"/>
        <parameter key="password" value="econ"/>
      </page>
      <page scheme="http"
        host="ecomm.example.com" port="80"
        path="/econsult/controller"
        virtual-host="ecomm.example.com"
        successMatch="You have successfully logged out of eComm"
        timeout="10000" http-version="1.1">
        <parameter key="action_name" value="XbtnLogout"/>
      </page>
    </page-sequence>
  </parameter>
</service>

<monitor service="OpenNMS-Web-Login" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.PageSequenceMonitor"/>
```

Test login with dynamic credentials using session variables

```
<service name="OpenNMS-Web-Login" interval="30000" user-defined="true" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="1"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="5000"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="opennmslogin"/>
  <parameter key="page-sequence">
    <page-sequence name="opennms-login-seq-dynamic-credentials">
      <page path="/opennms"
        port="80"
        virtual-host="demo.opennms.org"
        successMatch="(.*?)User:.*<strong>(.*?)</strong>.*?Password:.*?
<strong>(.*?)</strong>">
        <session-variable name="username" match-group="1" />
        <session-variable name="password" match-group="2" />
      </page>
      <page path="/opennms/j_acegi_security_check"
        port="80"
        virtual-host="demo.opennms.org"
        method="POST"
        failureMatch="(.*?)Your log-in attempt failed.*Reason: ([^<]*)"
        failureMessage="Login Failed: ${1}"
        successMatch="Log out">
        <parameter key="j_username" value="${username}" />
        <parameter key="j_password" value="${password}" />
      </page>
      <page path="/opennms/event/index.jsp"
        port="80"
        virtual-host="demo.opennms.org"
        successMatch="Event Queries" />
      <page path="/opennms/j_acegi_logout"
        port="80"
        virtual-host="demo.opennms.org"
        successMatch="logged off" />
    </page-sequence>
  </parameter>
</service>

<monitor service="OpenNMS-Web-Login" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.PageSequenceMonitor"/>
```

Log in to *demo.opennms.org* without knowing username and password

```
<service name="OpenNMS-Demo-Login" interval="300000" user-defined="true" status="on">
  <parameter key="page-sequence">
    <page-sequence>
      <page path="/opennms"
        port="80"
        virtual-host="demo.opennms.org"
        successMatch="(.*?)User:.*<strong>(.*?)</strong>.*?Password:.*?
<strong>(.*?)</strong>">
        <session-variable name="username" match-group="1" />
        <session-variable name="password" match-group="2" />
      </page>
      <page path="/opennms/j_acegi_security_check"
        port="80"
        virtual-host="demo.opennms.org"
        method="POST"
        successMatch="Log out">
        <parameter key="j_username" value="${username}" />
        <parameter key="j_password" value="${password}" />
      </page>
      <page path="/opennms/j_acegi_logout"
        port="80"
        virtual-host="demo.opennms.org"
        successMatch="logged off" />
    </page-sequence>
  </parameter>
</service>

<monitor service="OpenNMS-Demo-Login" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.PageSequenceMonitor"/>
```

Example with per-page response times

```
<service name="OpenNMS-Login" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="opennmslogin"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="overall"/>
  <parameter key="page-sequence">
    <page-sequence>
      <page path="/opennms/acegilogin.jsp"
        port="8980"
        ds-name="login-page"/>
      <page path="/opennms/event/index.jsp"
        port="8980"
        ds-name="event-page"/>
    </page-sequence>
  </parameter>
</service>

<monitor service="OpenNMS-Login" class-name=
  "org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.PageSequenceMonitor"/>
```

4.6.34. PercMonitor

This monitor tests the status of a PERC RAID array.

The monitor first polls the RAID-Adapter-MIB::logicaldriveTable (1.3.6.1.4.1.3582.1.1.2) to retrieve the status of the RAID array you want to monitor. If the value of the status object of the corresponding logicaldriveEntry is not 2, the array is degraded and the monitor further polls the RAID-Adapter-MIB::physicaldriveTable (1.3.6.1.4.1.3582.1.1.3) to detect the failed drive(s).



This monitor requires the outdated persnmpd software to be installed on the polled nodes. Please prefer using [OmsaStorageMonitor](#) monitor where possible.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.PercMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false (relies on SNMP configuration)

Configuration and Usage

Table 54. Monitor specific parameters for the PercMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>array</code>	The RAID array you want to monitor.	optional	<code>0.0</code>

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
port	The UDP port to connect to	optional	from snmp-config.xml
retry	The number of attempts the monitor shall try getting a response.	optional	from snmp-config.xml
timeout	The amount of time in milliseconds the monitor shall wait for a response during each polling attempt.	optional	from snmp-config.xml

Examples

```
<!-- Monitor 1st RAID arrays using configuration from snmp-config.xml -->
<service name="PERC" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on" />

<monitor service="PERC" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.PercMonitor" />
```

4.6.35. Pop3Monitor

The POP3 monitor tests for POP3 service availability on a node. The monitor first tries to establish a TCP connection on the specified port. If a connection is established, a service banner should have been received. The monitor makes sure the service banner is a valid POP3 banner (ie: starts with "+OK"). If the banner is valid, the monitor sends a *QUIT* POP3 command and makes sure the service answers with a valid response (ie: a response that starts with "+OK"). The service is considered available if the service's answer to the *QUIT* command is valid.

The behaviour can be simulated with `telnet`:

```
$ telnet mail.opennms.org 110
Trying 192.168.0.100
Connected to mail.opennms.org.
Escape character is '^]'.
+OK <21860.1076718099@mail.opennms.org>
quit
+OK
Connection closed by foreign host.
```

Monitor facts

Class Name	org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.Pop3Monitor
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

Table 55. Monitor specific parameters for the Pop3Monitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
port	TCP port to connect to.	optional	110
retry	Number of attempts to find the service available.	optional	0
strict-timeout	Boolean If set to <code>true</code> , makes sure that at least <code>timeout</code> milliseconds are elapsed between attempts.	optional	false
timeout	Timeout in milliseconds for the underlying socket's <code>connect</code> and <code>read</code> operations.	optional	3000

Examples

```
<service name="POP3" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/var/lib/opennms/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="pop3"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="pop3"/>
</service>
<monitor service="POP3" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.Pop3Monitor"/>
```

4.6.36. PrTableMonitor

The PrTableMonitor monitor tests the `prTable` of a net-snmp SNMP agent.

A table containing information on running programs/daemons configured for monitoring in the `snmpd.conf` file of the agent. Processes violating the number of running processes required by the agent's configuration file are flagged with numerical and textual errors.

— UCD-SNMP-MIB

The monitor looks up the `prErrorFlag` entries of this table. If the value of a `prErrorFlag` entry in this table is set to "1" the service is considered unavailable.

A Error flag to indicate trouble with a process. It goes to 1 if there is an error, 0 if no error.

— UCD-SNMP-MIB

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.PrTableMonitor</code>
------------	--

Remote Enabled	false
----------------	-------

Configuration and Usage

Table 56. Monitor specific parameters for the PrTableMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
port	The port to which connection shall be tried.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
retry	Number of polls to attempt.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
retries	Deprecated. Same as <code>retry</code> . Parameter <code>retry</code> takes precedence if both are set.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
timeout	Time in milliseconds to wait before receiving the SNMP response.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>

Examples

```
<!-- Overriding default SNMP config -->
<service name="Process-Table" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="3"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="5000"/>
</service>

<monitor service="Process-Table" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.PrTableMonitor" />
```

UCD-SNMP-MIB

The UCD-SNMP-MIB may be found [here](#).

4.6.37. RadiusAuthMonitor

This monitor allows to test the functionality of the [RADIUS](#) authentication system. The availability is tested by sending an *AUTH* packet to the *RADIUS* server. If a valid *ACCEPT* response is received, the *RADIUS* service is *up* and considered as available.



To use this monitor it is required to install the *RADIUS* protocol for OpenNMS Meridian.

```
{apt-get,yum} install {opennms-package-base-name}-plugin-protocol-radius
```

The test is similar to test the behavior of a *RADIUS* server by evaluating the result with the command line tool `radtest`.

```

root@vagrant:~# radtest "John Doe" hello 127.0.0.1 1812 radiuspassword
Sending Access-Request of id 49 to 127.0.0.1 port 1812
  User-Name = "John Doe"
  User-Password = "hello"
  NAS-IP-Address = 127.0.0.1
  NAS-Port = 1812
  Message-Authenticator = 0x00000000000000000000000000000000
rad_recv: Access-Accept packet from host 127.0.0.1 port 1812, id=49, length=37 ①
  Reply-Message = "Hello, John Doe"

```

① The **Access-Accept** message which is evaluated by the monitor.

Monitor facts

Class Name	org.opennms.protocols.radius.monitor.RadiusAuthMonitor
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Table 57. Monitor specific parameters for the RadiusAuthMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
timeout	Time in milliseconds to wait for the <i>RADIUS</i> service.	optional	5000
retry	This is a placeholder for the second optional monitor parameter description.	optional	0
authport	<i>RADIUS</i> authentication port.	optional	1812
acctport	<i>RADIUS</i> accounting port.	optional	1813
user	Username to test the authentication	optional	OpenNMS
password	Password to test the authentication	optional	OpenNMS
secret	The <i>RADIUS</i> shared secret used for communication between the <i>client/NAS</i> and the <i>RADIUS</i> server.	optional	secret
authtype	<i>RADIUS</i> authentication type. The following authentication types are supported: chap, pap, mschapv1, mschapv2, eapmd5, eapmschapv2	optional	pap
nasid	The Network Access Server identifier originating the <i>Access-Request</i> .	optional	opennms

Examples

Example configuration how to configure the monitor in the `poller-configuration.xml`.

```
<service name="Radius-Authentication" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="3" />
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000" />
  <parameter key="user" value="John Doe" />
  <parameter key="password" value="hello" />
  <parameter key="secret" value="radiuspassword" />
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/var/lib/opennms/rrd/response" />
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="radiusauth" />
</service>

<monitor service="Radius-Authentication" class-name="org.opennms.protocols.radius.monitor.RadiusAuthMonitor" />
```

4.6.38. SmbMonitor

This monitor is used to test the *NetBIOS over TCP/IP* name resolution in Microsoft Windows environments. The monitor tries to retrieve a *NetBIOS name* for the IP address of the interface. Name services for *NetBIOS* in Microsoft Windows are provided on port 137/UDP or 137/TCP.

The service uses the IP address of the interface, where the monitor is assigned to. The service is *up* if for the given IP address a *NetBIOS name* is registered and can be resolved.

For troubleshooting see the usage of the Microsoft Windows command line tool `nbtstat` or on Linux `nmblookup`.



Microsoft deprecated the usage of *NetBIOS*. Since Windows Server 2000 *DNS* is used as the default name resolution.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.SmbMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Table 58. Monitor specific parameters for the *SmbMonitor*

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>retry</code>	Number of attempts to get a valid response	required	-
<code>timeout</code>	Timeout in milliseconds for TCP connection establishment	required	-

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>do-node-status</code>	Try to get the NetBIOS node status type for the given address	optional	<code>true</code>

Examples

Some example configuration how to configure the monitor in the `poller-configuration.xml`.

```
<service name="SMB" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="1"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
</service>

<monitor service="SMB" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.SmbMonitor"/>
```

4.6.39. SmtplibMonitor

The SMTP monitor tests for SMTP service availability on a node. The monitor first tries to establish a TCP connection on the specified port. If a connection is established, a service banner should have been received. The monitor makes sure the service banner is a valid SMTP banner (starts with "220"). If the banner is valid, the monitor sends a *HELO* SMTP command, identifying itself with the hostname of the OpenNMS server, and makes sure the service answers with a valid response (starts with "250"). If the response to the *HELO* is valid, the monitor issues a *QUIT* SMTP command. The service is considered available if the service's answer to the *HELO* command is valid (starts with "221").

The behaviour can be simulated with `telnet` or `netcat`:

```
$ nc -v gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com 25
Ncat: Version 7.60 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Connected to 2607:f8b0:4002:c06::1a:25.
220 mx.google.com ESMTP j17-v6si13545102ywb.87 - gsmtplib
HELO opennms.com
250 mx.google.com at your service
QUIT
221 2.0.0 closing connection j17-v6si13545102ywb.87 - gsmtplib
```

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.SmtplibMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	<code>true</code>

Configuration and Usage

Table 59. Monitor specific parameters for the SmtplibMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
port	TCP port to connect to.	optional	25
retry	Number of attempts to find the service available.	optional	0
timeout	Timeout in milliseconds for the underlying socket's <i>connect</i> and <i>read</i> operations.	optional	3000

Examples

```
<service name="SMTP" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="1" />
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000" />
  <parameter key="port" value="25" />
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="{install.share.dir}/rrd/response" />
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="smtp" />
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="smtp" />
</service>
<monitor service="SMTP" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.SmtpMonitor" />
```

4.6.40. SnmpMonitor

The SNMP monitor gives a generic possibility to monitor states and results from SNMP agents. This monitor has two basic operation modes:

- Test the response value of one specific *OID* (scalar object identifier);
- Test multiple values in a whole *table*.

To decide which mode should be used, the `walk` and `match-all` parameters are used.

See the `Operating mode selection'` and `Monitor specific parameters for the SnmpMonitor'` tables below for more information about these operation modes.

Table 60. Operating mode selection

walk	match-all	Operating mode
true	true	tabular, all values must match
	false	tabular, any value must match
	count	specifies that the value of at least minimum and at most maximum objects encountered in

walk	match-all	Operating mode
false	true	scalar
	false	scalar
	count	tabular, between <code>minimum</code> and <code>maximum</code> values must match



This monitor can't be used on the OpenNMS Meridian Remote Poller. It is currently not possible for the Remote Poller to have access to the SNMP configuration of a central OpenNMS Meridian.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.SnmpMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false

When the monitor is configured to persist the response time, it will count the total amount of time spent until a successful response is obtained, including the retries. It won't store the time spent during the last successful attempt.

Configuration and Usage

Table 61. Monitor specific parameters for the `SnmpMonitor`

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>hex</code>	Specifies that the value monitored should be compared against its hexadecimal representation. Useful when the monitored value is a string containing non-printable characters.	optional	false
<code>match-all</code>	Can be set to: <code>count</code> : specifies that the value of at least <code>minimum</code> and at most <code>maximum</code> objects encountered in the walk must match the criteria specified by <code>operand</code> and <code>operator</code> . <code>true</code> and <code>walk</code> is set to <code>true</code> : specifies that the value of every object encountered in the walk must match the criteria specified by the <code>operand</code> and <code>operator</code> parameters. <code>false</code> and <code>walk</code> is set to <code>true</code> : specifies that the value of any object encountered in the walk must match the criteria specified by the <code>operand</code> and <code>operator</code> parameters.	optional	true

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>maximum</code>	Valid only when <code>match-all</code> is set to <code>count</code> , otherwise ignored. Should be used in conjunction with the <code>minimum</code> parameter. Specifies that the value of <i>at most</i> <code>maximum</code> objects encountered in the walk must meet the criteria specified by the <code>operand</code> and <code>operator</code> parameters.	optional	0
<code>minimum</code>	Valid only when <code>match-all</code> is set to <code>count</code> , otherwise ignored. Should be used in conjunction with the <code>maximum</code> parameter. Specifies that the value of <i>at least</i> <code>minimum</code> objects encountered in the walk must meet the criteria specified by the <code>operand</code> and <code>operator</code> parameters.	optional	0
<code>oid</code>	The object identifier of the <i>MIB</i> object to monitor. If no other parameters are present, the monitor asserts that the agent's response for this object must include a valid value (as opposed to an error, no-such-name, or end-of-view condition) that is non-null.	optional	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.2.0 (SNMPv2-MIB::SysObjectID)
<code>operand</code>	The value to be compared against the observed value of the monitored object. Note: Comparison will always succeed if either the <code>operand</code> or <code>operator</code> parameter isn't set and the monitored value is non-null.	optional	-

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>operator</code>	<p>The operator to be used for comparing the monitored object against the <code>operand</code> parameter. Must be one of the following symbolic operators:</p> <p><code>&lt;</code> (<): Less than. Both operand and observed object value must be numeric.</p> <p><code>&gt;</code> (>): Greater than. Both operand and observed object value must be numeric.</p> <p><code>&lt;=</code> (<=): Less than or equal to. Both operand and observed object value must be numeric.</p> <p><code>&gt;=</code> (>=): Greater than or equal to. Both operand and observed object value must be numeric.</p> <p><code>=</code>: Equal to. Applied in numeric context if both operand and observed object value are numeric, otherwise in string context as a case-sensitive exact match.</p> <p><code>!=</code>: Not equal to. Applied in numeric context if both operand and observed object value are numeric, otherwise in string context as a case-sensitive exact match.</p> <p><code>~</code>: Regular expression match. Always applied in string context.</p> <p>Note: Comparison will always succeed if either the <code>operand</code> or <code>operator</code> parameter isn't set and the monitored value is non-null. Keep in mind that you need to escape all < and > characters as XML entities (<code>&lt;</code> and <code>&gt;</code> respectively)</p>	optional	-
<code>port</code>	Destination port where the SNMP requests shall be sent.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>reason-template</code>	<p>A user-provided template used for the monitor's reason code if the service is unavailable. Defaults to a reasonable value if unset. See below for an explanation of the possible template parameters.</p>	optional	depends on operation mode
<code>retry</code>	Number of polls to attempt.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>retries</code>	Deprecated Same as <code>retry</code> . Parameter <code>retry</code> takes precedence if both are set.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>timeout</code>	Timeout in milliseconds for retrieving the object's value.	optional	from <code>snmp-config.xml</code>

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
walk	<p>false: Sets the monitor to poll for a scalar object unless if the match-all parameter is set to count, in which case the match-all parameter takes precedence.</p> <p>true: Sets the monitor to poll for a tabular object where the match-all parameter defines how the tabular object's values must match the criteria defined by the operator and operand parameters. See also the match-all, minimum, and maximum parameters.</p>	optional	false

Table 62. Variables which can be used in the reason-template parameter

Variable	Description
<code>\${hex}</code>	Value of the hex parameter.
<code>\${ipaddr}</code>	IP address polled.
<code>\${matchAll}</code>	Value of the match-all parameter.
<code>\${matchCount}</code>	When match-all is set to count , contains the number of matching instances encountered.
<code>\${maximum}</code>	Value of the maximum parameter.
<code>\${minimum}</code>	Value of the minimum parameter.
<code>\${observedValue}</code>	Polled value that made the monitor succeed or fail.
<code>\${oid}</code>	Value of the oid parameter.
<code>\${operand}</code>	Value of the operand parameter.
<code>\${operator}</code>	Value of the operator parameter.
<code>\${port}</code>	Value of the port parameter.
<code>\${retry}</code>	Value of the retry parameter.
<code>\${timeout}</code>	Value of the timeout parameter.
<code>\${walk}</code>	Value of the walk parameter.

Example for monitoring scalar object

As a working example we want to monitor the thermal system fan status which is provided as a scalar object ID.

```
cpqHeThermalSystemFanStatus .1.3.6.1.4.1.232.6.2.6.4.0
```

The manufacturer *MIB* gives the following information:

```
SYNTAX INTEGER {
    other      (1),
    ok         (2),
    degraded   (3),
    failed     (4)
}
ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
"The status of the fan(s) in the system.

This value will be one of the following:
other(1)
Fan status detection is not supported by this system or driver.

ok(2)
All fans are operating properly.

degraded(3)
A non-required fan is not operating properly.

failed(4)
A required fan is not operating properly.

If the cpqHeThermalDegradedAction is set to shutdown(3) the
system will be shutdown if the failed(4) condition occurs."
```

The `SnmpMonitor` is configured to test if the fan status returns `ok(2)`. If so, the service is marked as `up`. Any other value indicates a problem with the thermal fan status and marks the service `down`.

Example `SnmpMonitor` as `HP InsightManager fan monitor` in `poller-configuration.xml`

```
<service name="HP-Insight-Fan-System" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="oid" value=".1.3.6.1.4.1.232.6.2.6.4.0"/> ①
  <parameter key="operator" value="="/> ②
  <parameter key="operand" value="2"/> ③
  <parameter key="reason-template" value="System fan status is not ok. The state should be ok(${operand}) the observed value is ${observedValue}. Please check your HP Insight Manager. Syntax: other(1), ok(2), degraded(3), failed(4)"/> ④
</service>

<monitor service="HP-Insight-Fan-System" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.SnmpMonitor" />
```

- ① Scalar object ID to test
- ② Operator for testing the response value
- ③ Integer 2 as operand for the test

- ④ Encode *MIB* status in the reason code to give more detailed information if the service goes down

Example test SNMP table with all matching values

The second mode shows how to monitor values of a whole SNMP table. As a practical use case the status of a set of physical drives is monitored. This example configuration shows the status monitoring from the [CPQIDA-MIB](#).

We use as a scalar object id the physical drive status given by the following tabular OID:

```
cpqDaPhyDrvStatus .1.3.6.1.4.1.232.3.2.5.1.1.6
```

Description of the cpqDaPhyDrvStatus object id from CPQIDA-MIB

```
SYNTAX INTEGER {
    other          (1),
    ok             (2),
    failed        (3),
    predictiveFailure (4)
}
ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
Physical Drive Status.
This shows the status of the physical drive.
The following values are valid for the physical drive status:
```

other (1)
Indicates that the instrument agent does not recognize the drive. You may need to upgrade your instrument agent and/or driver software.

ok (2)
Indicates the drive is functioning properly.

failed (3)
Indicates that the drive is no longer operating and should be replaced.

predictiveFailure(4)
Indicates that the drive has a predictive failure error and should be replaced.

The configuration in our monitor will test all physical drives for status *ok(2)*.

```
<service name="HP-Insight-Drive-Physical" interval="300000" user-defined="false"
status="on">
  <parameter key="oid" value=".1.3.6.1.4.1.232.3.2.5.1.1.6"/> ①
  <parameter key="walk" value="true"/> ②
  <parameter key="operator" value="="/> ③
  <parameter key="operand" value="2"/> ④
  <parameter key="match-all" value="true"/> ⑤
  <parameter key="reason-template" value="One or more physical drives are not ok.
The state should be ok(${operand}) the observed value is ${observedValue}. Please
check your HP Insight Manager. Syntax: other(1), ok(2), failed(3),
predictiveFailure(4), erasing(5), eraseDone(6), eraseQueued(7)"/> ⑥
</service>

<monitor service="HP-Insight-Drive-Physical" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.SnmpMonitor" />
```

- ① OID for SNMP table with all physical drive states
- ② Enable *walk mode* to test every entry in the table against the test criteria
- ③ Test operator for integer
- ④ Integer 2 as operand for the test
- ⑤ Test in *walk mode* has to be passed for every entry in the table
- ⑥ Encode *MIB* status in the reason code to give more detailed information if the service goes down

Example test SNMP table with all matching values

This example shows how to use the SnmpMonitor to test if the number of static routes are within a given boundary. The service is marked as *up* if at least 3 and at maximum 10 static routes are set on a network device. This status can be monitored by polling the table *ipRouteProto* from the [RFC1213-MIB2](#).

```
ipRouteProto 1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21.1.9
```

The *MIB* description gives us the following information:

```

SYNTAX INTEGER {
    other(1),
    local(2),
    netmgmt(3),
    icmp(4),
    egp(5),
    ggp(6),
    hello(7),
    rip(8),
    is-is(9),
    es-is(10),
    ciscoIgrp(11),
    bbnSpfIgp(12),
    ospf(13),
    bgp(14)}
}
ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
"The routing mechanism via which this route was learned.
Inclusion of values for gateway routing protocols is not
intended to imply that hosts should support those protocols."

```

To monitor only local routes, the test should be applied only on entries in the *ipRouteProto* table with value **2**. The number of entries in the whole *ipRouteProto* table has to be counted and the boundaries on the number has to be applied.

Example SnmpMonitor used to test if the number of local static route entries are between 3 or 10.

```

<service name="All-Static-Routes" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="oid" value=".1.3.6.1.2.1.4.21.1.9" /> ①
  <parameter key="walk" value="true" /> ②
  <parameter key="operator" value="=" /> ③
  <parameter key="operand" value="2" /> ④
  <parameter key="match-all" value="count" /> ⑤
  <parameter key="minimum" value="3" /> ⑥
  <parameter key="maximum" value="10" /> ⑦
</service>

<monitor service="All-Static-Routes" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.SnmpMonitor" />

```

- ① OID for SNMP table *ipRouteProto*
- ② Enable *walk mode* to test every entry in the table against the test criteria
- ③ Test operator for integer
- ④ Integer **2** as operand for testing local route entries
- ⑤ Test in *walk mode* has is set to **count** to get the number of entries in the table regarding **operator** and **operand**

- ⑥ Lower count boundary set to 3
- ⑦ High count boundary is set to 10

4.6.41. SshMonitor

The SSH monitor tests the availability of a SSH service. During the poll an attempt is made to connect on the specified port. If the connection request is successful, then the service is considered up. Optionally, the banner line generated by the service may be parsed and compared against a pattern before the service is considered up.

Monitor facts

Class Name	org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.SshMonitor
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

Table 63. Monitor specific parameters for the SshMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
banner	Regular expression to be matched against the service's banner.	optional	-
client-banner	The client banner that OpenNMS Meridian will use to identify itself on the service.	optional	SSH-1.99-OpenNMS_1.5
match	Regular expression to be matched against the service's banner. Deprecated, please use the banner parameter instead. Note that this parameter takes precedence over the banner parameter, though.	optional	-
port	TCP port to which SSH connection shall be tried.	optional	22
retry	Number of attempts to establish the SSH connection.	optional	0
timeout	Timeout in milliseconds for SSH connection establishment.	optional	3000

Examples

```
<service name="SSH" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="1"/>
  <parameter key="banner" value="SSH"/>
  <parameter key="client-banner" value="OpenNMS poller"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="5000"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/var/lib/opennms/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="ssh"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="ssh"/>
</service>
<monitor service="SSH" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.SshMonitor"/>
```

4.6.42. SSLCertMonitor

This monitor is used to test if a SSL certificate presented by a remote network server are valid. A certificate is invalid if its initial time is prior to the current time, or if the current time is prior to 7 days (configurable) before the expiration time. The monitor only supports SSL on the socket and does not support a higher level protocol above it.

You can simulate the behavior by running a command like this:

```
echo | openssl s_client -connect <site>:<port> 2>/dev/null | openssl x509 -noout -dates
```

The output shows you the time range a certificate is valid:

```
notBefore=Dec 24 14:11:34 2013 GMT
notAfter=Dec 25 10:37:40 2014 GMT
```

You can configure a threshold in days applied on the `notAfter` date.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.SSLCertMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

Table 64. Monitor specific parameters for the SSLCertMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>port</code>	TCP port for the service with SSL certificate.	required	-1
<code>retry</code>	Number of attempts to get the certificate state	optional	0

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
timeout	Time in milliseconds to wait before next attempt.	optional	3000
days	Number of days before the certificate expires that we mark the service as failed.	optional	7
server-name	This is the DNS hostname to send as part of the <i>TLS</i> negotiation, known as <code>server name indication (SNI)</code> (See: RFC3546 section 3.1)	optional	` `

Table 65. Variables which can be passed in the configuration for `server-name`

Variable	Description
<code>\${ipaddr}</code>	The node's IP-Address
<code>\${nodeid}</code>	The node ID
<code>\${nodelabel}</code>	Label of the node the monitor is associated to.
<code>\${svcname}</code>	The service name



The monitor has no support for communicating on other protocol layers above the SSL session layer. It is not able to send a Host header for HTTPS, or issue a STARTTLS command for IMAP, POP3, SMTP, FTP, XMPP, LDAP, or NNTP.

Examples

The following example shows how to monitor SSL certificates on services like IMAPS, SMTPS and HTTPS. If the certificates expire within 30 days the service goes down and indicates this issue in the reason of the monitor. In this example the monitoring interval is reduced to test the certificate every 2 hours (7,200,000 ms). Configuration in `poller-configuration.xml` is as the following:

```

<service name="SSL-Cert-IMAPS-993" interval="7200000" user-defined="false" status="on
">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="2000"/>
  <parameter key="port" value="993"/>
  <parameter key="days" value="30"/>
</service>
<service name="SSL-Cert-SMTPS-465" interval="7200000" user-defined="false" status="on
">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="2000"/>
  <parameter key="port" value="465"/>
  <parameter key="days" value="30"/>
</service>
<service name="SSL-Cert-HTTPS-443" interval="7200000" user-defined="false" status="on
">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="port" value="443"/>
  <parameter key="days" value="30"/>
  <parameter key="server-name" value="{nodeLabel}.example.com"/>
</service>

<monitor service="SSL-Cert-IMAPS-993" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.SSLCertMonitor" />
<monitor service="SSL-Cert-SMTPS-465" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.SSLCertMonitor" />
<monitor service="SSL-Cert-HTTPS-443" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.SSLCertMonitor" />

```

4.6.43. StrafePingMonitor

This monitor is used to monitor [packet delay variation](#) to a specific endpoint using *ICMP*. The main use case is to monitor a *WAN* end point and visualize packet loss and *ICMP* packet round trip time deviation. The *StrafePingMonitor* performs multiple *ICMP echo requests* (ping) and stores the response-time of each as well as the packet loss, in a *RRD* file. Credit is due to Tobias Oetiker, as this graphing feature is an adaptation of the [SmokePing](#) tool that he developed.

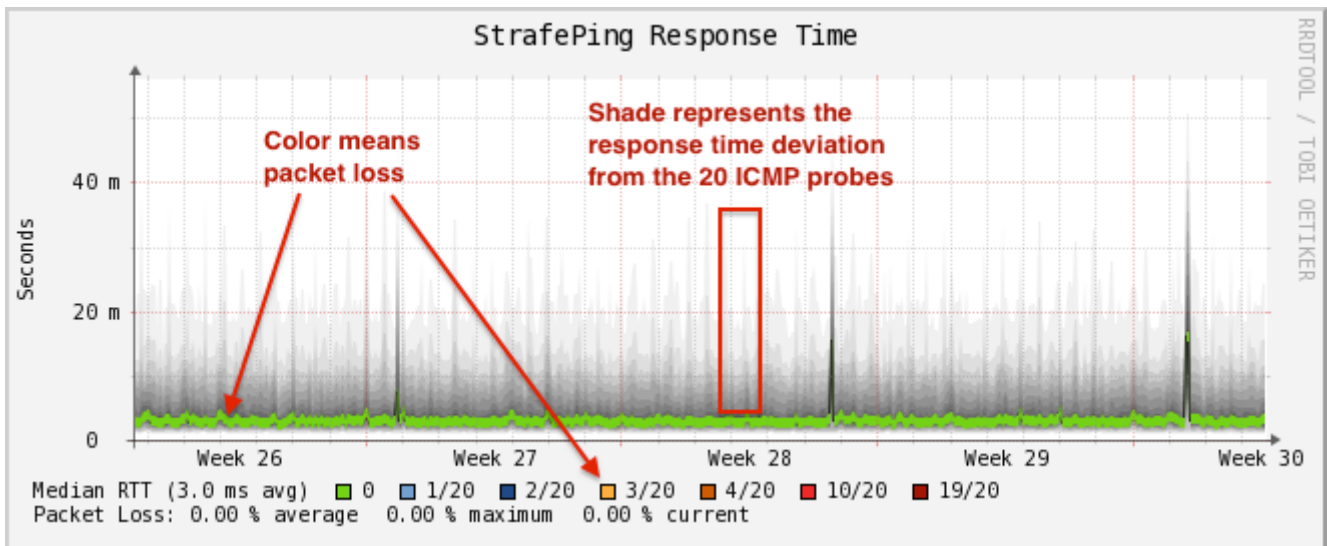


Figure 17. Visualization of a graph from the StrafePingMonitor

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.StrafePingMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Monitor specific parameters for the StrafePingMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>timeout</code>	Time in milliseconds to wait before assuming that a packet has not responded	optional	800
<code>retry</code>	The number of retries to attempt when a packet fails to respond in the given timeout	optional	2
<code>ping-count</code>	The number of pings to attempt each interval	required	20
<code>failure-ping-count</code>	The number of pings that need to fail for the service to be considered down	required	20
<code>allow-fragmentation</code>	Whether to set the "Don't Fragment" bit on outgoing packets	optional	true
<code>dscp</code>	DSCP traffic-control value.	optional	0
<code>packet-size</code>	Number of bytes of the ICMP packet to send.	optional	64
<code>wait-interval</code>	Time in milliseconds to wait between each <i>ICMP echo-request</i> packet	required	50

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>rrd-repository</code>	The location to write <i>RRD data</i> . Generally, you will not want to change this from default	required	<code>\$OPENNMS_HOME/share/rrd/response</code>
<code>rrd-base-name</code>	The name of the RRD file to write (minus the extension, <code>.rrd</code> or <code>.jrb</code>)	required	<code>strafeping</code>

Examples

The *StrafePingMonitor* is typically used on WAN connections and not activated for every ICMP enabled device in your network. Further this monitor is much I/O heavier than just a simple RRD graph with a single ICMP response time measurement. By default you can find a separate *poller package* in the 'poller-configuration.xml' called *strafeping*. Configure the `include-range` or a `filter` to enable monitoring for devices with the service *StrafePing*.



Don't forget to assign the service *StrafePing* on the IP interface to be activated.

The following example enables the monitoring for the service *StrafePing* on IP interfaces in the range 10.0.0.1 until 10.0.0.20. Additionally the Nodes have to be in a *surveillance category* named `Latency`.

```
<package name="strafeping" >
  <filter>categoryName == 'Latency'</filter>
  <include-range begin="10.0.0.1" end="10.0.0.20"/>
  <rrd step="300">
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:1:2016</rra>
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:12:1488</rra>
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:288:366</rra>
    <rra>RRA:MAX:0.5:288:366</rra>
    <rra>RRA:MIN:0.5:288:366</rra>
  </rrd>
  <service name="StrafePing" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
    <parameter key="retry" value="0"/>
    <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
    <parameter key="ping-count" value="20"/>
    <parameter key="failure-ping-count" value="20"/>
    <parameter key="wait-interval" value="50"/>
    <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response"/>
    <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="strafeping"/>
  </service>
  <downtime interval="30000" begin="0" end="300000"/>
  <downtime interval="300000" begin="300000" end="43200000"/>
  <downtime interval="600000" begin="43200000" end="432000000"/>
  <downtime begin="43200000" delete="true"/>
</package>
<monitor service="StrafePing" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.StrafePingMonitor"/>
```

4.6.44. TcpMonitor

This monitor is used to test IP Layer 4 connectivity using TCP. The monitor establishes an TCP connection to a specific port. To test the availability of the service, the greetings banner of the application is evaluated. The behavior is similar to a simple test using the `telnet` command as shown in the example.

Simulating behavior of the monitor with `telnet`

```
root@vagrant:~# telnet 127.0.0.1 22
Trying 127.0.0.1...
Connected to 127.0.0.1.
Escape character is '^]'.
SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_6.6.1p1 Ubuntu-2ubuntu2 ①
```

① Service greeting banner

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.TcpMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

Table 66. Monitor specific parameters for the `TcpMonitor`

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>port</code>	TCP port of the application.	required	-1
<code>retry</code>	Number of retries before the service is marked as <i>down</i> .	optional	0
<code>timeout</code>	Time in milliseconds to wait for the TCP service.	optional	3000
<code>banner</code>	Evaluation of the service connection banner with regular expression. By default any banner result is valid.	optional	*

Examples

This example shows to test if the `ICA` service is available on TCP port 1494. The test evaluates the connection banner starting with `ICA`.

```

<service name="TCP-Citrix-ICA" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="0" />
  <parameter key="banner" value="ICA" />
  <parameter key="port" value="1494" />
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000" />
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/var/lib/opennms/rrd/response" />
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="tcpCitrixIca" />
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="tcpCitrixIca" />
</service>

<monitor service="TCP-Citrix-ICA" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.TcpMonitor" />

```

4.6.45. SystemExecuteMonitor

If it is required to execute a system call or run a script to determine a service status, the SystemExecuteMonitor can be used. It is calling a script or system command, if required it provides additional arguments to the call. To determine the status of the service the SystemExecuteMonitor can rely on 0 or a non-0 exit code of system call. As an alternative, the output of the system call can be matched against a banner. If the banner is part of the output the status is interpreted as up. If the banner is not available in the output the status is determined as down.

Monitor facts

Class Name	org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.SystemExecuteMonitor
Remote Enabled	true

Configuration and Usage

Table 67. Monitor specific parameters for the SystemExecuteMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
script	The system-call to execute.	required	-
args	The arguments to hand over to the system-call. It supports variable replacement, see below.	optional	-
banner	A string that is match against the output of the system-call. If the output contains the banner, the service is determined as <i>UP</i> .	optional	-

The parameter `args` supports variable replacement for the following set of variables.

Table 68. Variables which can be used in the configuration

Variable	Description
<code>\${timeout}</code>	Timeout in milliseconds, based on config of the service.

Variable	Description
<code>\${timeoutsec}</code>	Timeout in seconds, based on config of the service.
<code>\${retry}</code>	Amount of retries based on config of the service.
<code>\${svcname}</code>	Service name based on the config of the service.
<code>\${ipaddr}</code>	IP-address of the interface the service is bound to.
<code>\${nodeid}</code>	Nodeid of the node the monitor is associated to.
<code>\${nodelabel}</code>	Nodelabel of the node the monitor is associated to.

Examples

```
<parameter key="args" value="-i ${ipaddr} -t ${timeout}"/>
<parameter key="args" value="http://${nodelabel}/${svcname}/static"/>
```

SystemExecuteMonitor vs GpMonitor

The `SystemExecuteMonitor` is the successor of the `GpMonitor`. The main differences are:

- Variable replacement for the parameter `args`
- There are no fixed arguments handed to the system-call
- The `SystemExecuteMonitor` supports `RemotePoller` deployment

To migrate services from the `GpMonitor` to the `SystemExecuteMonitor` it is required to alter the parameter `args`. To match the arguments called `hoption` for the `hostAddress` and `toption` for the `timeoutInSeconds`. The `args` string that matches the `GpMonitor` call looks like this:

```
<parameter key="args" value="--hostname ${ipaddr} --timeout ${timeoutsec}" />
```

To migrate the `GpMonitor` parameters `hoption` and `toption` just replace the `--hostname` and `--timeout` directly in the `args` key.

4.6.46. VmwareCimMonitor

This monitor is part of the VMware integration provided in `Provisiond`. The monitor is specialized to test the health status provided from all `Host System` (host) sensor data.



This monitor is only executed if the host is in power state *on*.



This monitor requires to import hosts with *Provisiond* and the *VMware* import. OpenNMS Meridian requires network access to *VMware vCenter* and the hosts. To get the sensor data the credentials from *vmware-config.xml* for the responsible *vCenter* is used. The following asset fields are filled from *Provisiond* and is provided by *VMware* import feature: *VMware Management Server*, *VMware Managed Entity Type* and the *foreignId* which contains an internal *VMware vCenter Identifier*.

The global health status is evaluated by testing all available host sensors and evaluating the state of each sensor. A sensor state could be represented as the following:

- *Unknown(0)*
- *OK(5)*
- *Degraded/Warning(10)*
- *Minor failure(15)*
- *Major failure(20)*
- *Critical failure(25)*
- *Non-recoverable error(30)*

The service is *up* if **all** sensors have the status *OK(5)*. If any sensor gives another status then *OK(5)* the service is marked as *down*. The monitor error reason contains a list of all sensors which not returned status *OK(5)*.



In case of using [Distributed Power Management](#) the *standBy* state forces a service *down*. The health status is gathered with a direct connection to the host and in stand by this connection is unavailable and the service is *down*. To deal with stand by states, the configuration *ignoreStandBy* can be used. In case of a stand by state, the service is considered as *up*.

state can be changed see the *ignoreStandBy* configuration parameter.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.VmwareCimMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Table 69. Monitor specific parameters for the *VmwareCimMonitor*

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>retry</code>	Number of retries before the service is marked as down.	optional	0
<code>timeout</code>	Time in milliseconds to wait collecting the <i>CIM</i> sensor data.	optional	3000

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>ignoreStandBy</code>	Treat power state <i>standBy</i> as <i>up</i> .	optional	<code>false</code>

Examples

Some example configuration how to configure the monitor in the `poller-configuration.xml`.

```
<service name="VMwareCim-HostSystem" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
</service>

<monitor service="VMwareCim-HostSystem" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.VmwareCimMonitor"/>
```

4.6.47. VmwareMonitor

This monitor is part of the VMware integration provided in *Provisiond* and test the power state of a virtual machine (VM) or a host system (host). If the power state of a VM or host is *poweredOn* the service is *up*. The state *off* the service on the VM or Host is marked as *down*. By default *standBy* is also considered as *down*. In case of using [Distributed Power Management](#) the *standBy* state can be changed see the `ignoreStandBy` configuration parameter.



The information for the status of a virtual machine is collected from the responsible *VMware vCenter* using the credentials from the `vmware-config.xml`. It is also required to get specific asset fields assigned to an imported virtual machine and host system. The following asset fields are required, which are populated by the *VMware* integration in *Provisiond*: *VMware Management Server*, *VMware Managed Entity Type* and the *foreignId* which contains an internal *VMware vCenter Identifier*.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.VmwareMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	<code>false</code>

Configuration and Usage

Table 70. Monitor specific parameters for the *VmwareMonitor*

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>retry</code>	Number of retries before the service is marked as <i>down</i> .	optional	<code>0</code>

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>timeout</code>	Time in milliseconds to wait for the <i>vCenter</i> to get the power state information.	optional	<code>3000</code>
<code>ignoreStandBy</code>	Treat power state <i>standBy</i> as <i>up</i> .	optional	<code>false</code>

Examples

Some example configuration how to configure the monitor in the `poller-configuration.xml`.

```
<service name="VMware-ManagedEntity" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
</service>

<monitor service="VMware-ManagedEntity" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.VmwareMonitor"/>
```

4.6.48. Win32ServiceMonitor

The Win32ServiceMonitor enables OpenNMS Meridian to monitor the running state of any Windows service. The service status is monitored using the Microsoft Windows® provided SNMP agent providing the [LAN Manager MIB-II](#). For this reason it is required the SNMP agent and OpenNMS Meridian is correctly configured to allow queries against part of the *MIB* tree. The status of the service is monitored by polling the

```
svSvcOperatingState = 1.3.6.1.4.1.77.1.2.3.1.3
```

of a given service by the display name.

Monitor facts

Class Name	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.Win32ServiceMonitor</code>
Remote Enabled	<code>false</code>

Configuration and Usage

Table 71. Monitor specific parameters for the Win32ServiceMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>retry</code>	Number of attempts to get the service state from SNMP agent	required	From <code>snmp-config.xml</code>

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>timeout</code>	Time in milliseconds to wait for the SNMP result before next attempt.	required	From <code>snmp-config.xml</code>
<code>service-name</code>	The name of the service, this should be the exact name of the Windows service to monitor as it appears in the Services <i>MSC snap-in</i> . Short names such as you might use with <code>net start</code> will not work here.	required	<code>Server</code>



Non-English Windows The `service-name` is sometime encoded in languages other than English. Like in French, the *Task Scheduler* service is *Planificateur de tâche*. Because of the "â" (non-English character), the OID value is encoded in hexa (0x50 6C 61 6E 69 66 69 63 61 74 65 75 72 20 64 65 20 74 C3 A2 63 68 65 73).

Troubleshooting

If you've created a `Win32ServiceMonitor` poller and are having difficulties with it not being monitored properly on your hosts, chances are there is a difference in the name of the service you've created, and the actual name in the registry.

For example, I need to monitor a process called *Example Service* on one of our production servers. I retrieve the *Display name* from looking at the service in service manager, and create an entry in the `poller-configuration.xml` files using the exact name in the *Display name* field.

However, what I don't see is the errant space at the end of the service display name that is revealed when doing the following:

```
snmpwalk -v 2c -c <communitystring> <hostname> .1.3.6.1.4.1.77.1.2.3.1.1
```

This provides the critical piece of information I am missing:

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.77.1.2.3.1.1.31.83.116.97.102.102.119.97.114.101.32.83.84.65.70.70.86.73
.69.87.32.66.97.99.107.103.114.111.117.110.100.32 = STRING: "Example Service "
```



Note the extra space before the close quote.

The extra space at the end of the name was difficult to notice in the service manager GUI, but is easily visible in the `snmpwalk` output. The right way to fix this would be to correct the service *Display name* field on the server, however, the intent of this procedure is to recommend verifying the true name using `snmpwalk` as opposed to relying on the service manager GUI.

Examples

Monitoring the service running state of the *Task Scheduler* on an English local Microsoft Windows® Server requires at minimum the following entry in the `poller-configuration.xml`.

```

<service name="Windows-Task-Scheduler" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status=
"on">
  <parameter key="service-name" value="Task Scheduler"/>
</service>

<monitor service="Windows-Task-Scheduler" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.Win32ServiceMonitor"/>

```

4.6.49. WsManMonitor

This monitor can be used to issue a WS-Man *Get* command and validate the results using a [SPEL](#) expression.

Monitor facts

Class Name	org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.WsManMonitor
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

Table 72. Monitor specific parameters for the WsManMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
resource-uri	Resource URI	required	-
rule	SPEL expression applied against the result of the <i>Get</i>	required	-
selector.	Used to filter the result set. All selectors must prefixed with <i>selector.</i>	optional	(None)

Examples

The following monitor will issue a *Get* against the configured resource and verify that the correct service tag is returned:

```

<service name="WsMan-ServiceTag-Check" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="resource-uri" value="http://schemas.dell.com/wbem/wscim/1/cim-schema/2/root/dcim/DCIM_ComputerSystem"/>
  <parameter key="selector.CreationClassName" value="DCIM_ComputerSystem"/>
  <parameter key="selector.Name" value="srv:system"/>
  <parameter key="rule" value="#IdentifyingDescriptions matches '.*ServiceTag' and #OtherIdentifyingInfo matches 'C7BBBP1'"/>
</service>

<monitor service="WsMan-ServiceTag-Check" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.WsManMonitor"/>

```

4.6.50. XmpMonitor

The **XMP** monitor tests for *XMP service/agent* availability by establishing an *XMP* session and querying the target agent's *sysObjectID* variable contained in the *Core MIB*. The service is considered available when the session attempt succeeds and the agent returns its *sysObjectID* without error.

Monitor facts

Class Name	org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.XmpMonitor
Remote Enabled	false

Configuration and Usage

These parameters can be set in the *XMP* service entry in *collectd-configuration.xml* and will override settings from *xmp-config.xml*. Also, don't forget to add an entry in *response-graph.properties* so that response values will be graphed.

Table 73. Monitor specific parameters for the XmpMonitor

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
timeout	Time in milliseconds to wait for a successful session.	optional	5000
authenUser	The authenUser parameter for use with the XMP session.	optional	xmpUser
port	TCP port to connect to for XMP session establishment	optional	5270
mib	Name of MIB to query	optional	core
object	Name of MIB object to query	optional	sysObjectID

Examples

Adding entry in collectd-configuration.xml

```
<service name="XMP" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="xmp"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="xmp"/>
</service>
<monitor service="XMP" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.poller.monitors.XmpMonitor"/>
```

Add entry in response-graph.properties

```
reports=icmp, \
xmp, \ . . . .

report.xmp.name=XMP
report.xmp.columns=xmp
report.xmp.type=responseTime
report.xmp.command=--title="XMP Response Time" \
--vertical-label="Seconds" \
DEF:rtMills={rrd1}:xmp:AVERAGE \
DEF:minRtMills={rrd1}:xmp:MIN \
DEF:maxRtMills={rrd1}:xmp:MAX \
CDEF:rt=rtMills,1000,/ \
CDEF:minRt=minRtMills,1000,/ \
CDEF:maxRt=maxRtMills,1000,/ \
LINE1:rt#0000ff:"Response Time" \
GPRINT:rt:AVERAGE:" Avg  \\\: %8.2lf %s" \
GPRINT:rt:MIN:"Min  \\\: %8.2lf %s" \
GPRINT:rt:MAX:"Max  \\\: %8.2lf %s\\n"
```

Chapter 5. Performance Management

In *OpenNMS* collection of performance data is done by the *Collectd* daemon. *Management Agents* and protocols to access performance data is implemented in *Collectors*. These *Collectors* are scheduled and run in parallel in a global defined *Thread Pool* in *Collectd*.

This section describes how to configure *Collectd* for performance data collection with all available *Collectors* coming with *OpenNMS Meridian*.

5.1. Collectd Configuration

Table 74. Configuration and log files related to *Collectd*

File	Description
<code>\$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/collectd-configuration.xml</code>	Configuration file for global <i>Collectd</i> daemon and <i>Collectors</i> configuration
<code>\$OPENNMS_HOME/logs/collectd.log</code>	Log file for all <i>Collectors</i> and the global <i>Collectd</i> daemon
<code>\$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/snmp-graph.properties</code>	<i>RRD</i> graph definitions to render performance data measurements in the <i>Web UI</i>
<code>\$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/snmp-graph.properties.d</code>	Directory with <i>RRD</i> graph definitions for devices and applications to render performance data measurements in the <i>Web UI</i>
<code>\$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/events/opennms.events.xml</code>	Event definitions for <i>Collectd</i> , i.e. <i>dataCollectionSucceeded</i> , and <i>dataCollectionFailed</i>

To change the behavior for performance data collection, the `collectd-configuration.xml` file can be modified. The configuration file is structured in the following parts:

- *Global daemon config*: Define the size of the used *Thread Pool* to run *Collectors* in parallel.
- *Collection packages*: Packages to allow the grouping of configuration parameters for *Collectors*.
- *Collection service association*: Based on the name of the collection service, the implementation for application or network management protocols are assigned.

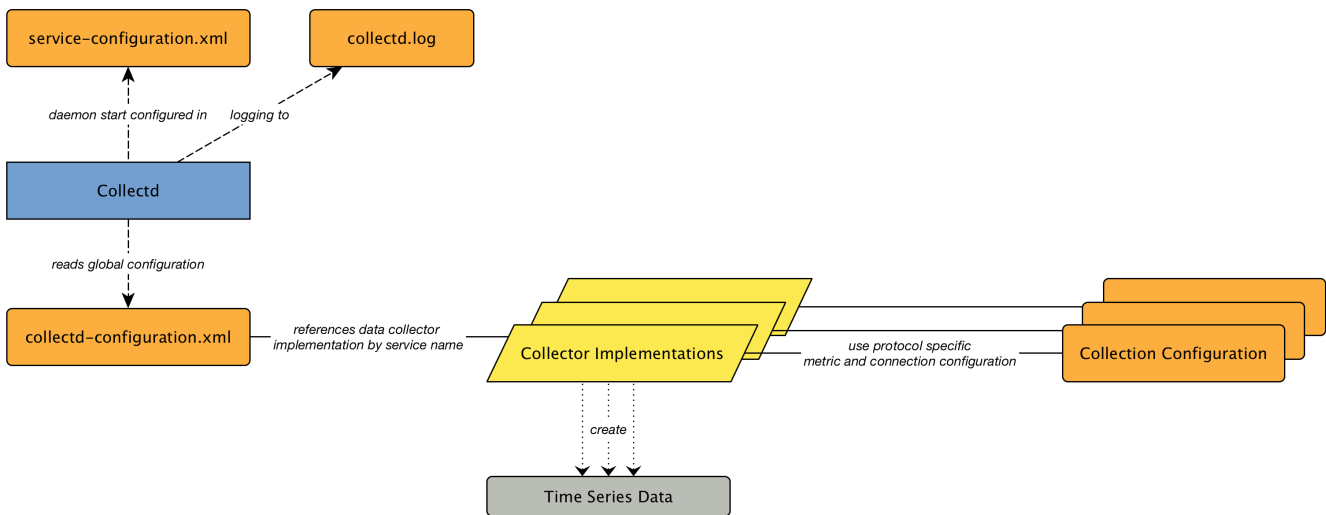


Figure 18. Collectd overview for associated files and configuration

The global behavior, especially the size of the *Thread Pool* for *Collectd*, is configured in the `collectd-configuration.xml`.

Global configuration parameters for Collectd

```
<collectd-configuration
  threads="50"> ①
```

① Size of the *Thread Pool* to run *Collectors* in parallel

5.2. Collection Packages

To define more complex collection configuration it is possible to group *Service* configurations which provide performance metrics into *Collection Packages*. They allow to assign to *Nodes* different *Service Configurations* to differentiate collection of performance metrics and connection settings. To assign a *Collection Package* to nodes the *Rules/Filters* syntax can be used.

Multiple packages can be configured, and an interface can exist in more than one package. This gives great flexibility how the service levels will be determined for a given device. The order how *Collection Packages* are defined is important when *IP Interfaces* match multiple *Collection Packages* with the same *Service* configuration. The last *Collection Package* on the service will be applied. This can be used to define a less specific catch all filter for a default configuration. A more specific *Collection Package* can be used to overwrite the default setting.

Collection Package Attributes

```
<package name="package1" ①
  <filter>IPADDR != '0.0.0.0'</filter> ②
  <include-range begin="1.1.1.1" end="254.254.254.254"/> ③
  <include-range begin="::1" end="ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff"/> ④
```

① Unique name of the collection package.

② Apply this package to all *IP interfaces* with a configured *IPv4* address (not equal `0.0.0.0`)

- ③ Evaluate *IPv4 rule* to collect for all *IPv4 interfaces* in the given range
- ④ Evaluate *IPv6 rule* to collect for all *IPv6 interfaces* in the given range

5.2.1. Service Configurations

Service Configurations define what *Collector* to use and which performance metrics needs to be collected. *Service Configurations* contains common *Service Attributes* as well as *Collector* specific parameters.

Service Configuration Attributes

```
<service name="SNMP" ①
  interval="300000" ②
  user-defined="false" ③
  status="on" ④
  <parameter key="collection" value="default"/> ⑤
  <parameter key="thresholding-enabled" value="true"/> ⑥
</service>

<collector service="SNMP" class-name="org.opennms.netmgt.collectd.SnmpCollector"/> ⑦
```

- ① Service Configuration name which is mapped to a specific *Collector* implementation.
- ② The interval at which the service is to be collected. (in milliseconds).
- ③ Marker to say if service is user defined, used specifically for UI purposes.
- ④ Service is collected only if on.
- ⑤ Assign performance data collection metric groups named **default**.
- ⑥ Enable threshold evaluation for metrics provided by this service.
- ⑦ Run the *SnmpCollector* implementation for the service named **SNMP**

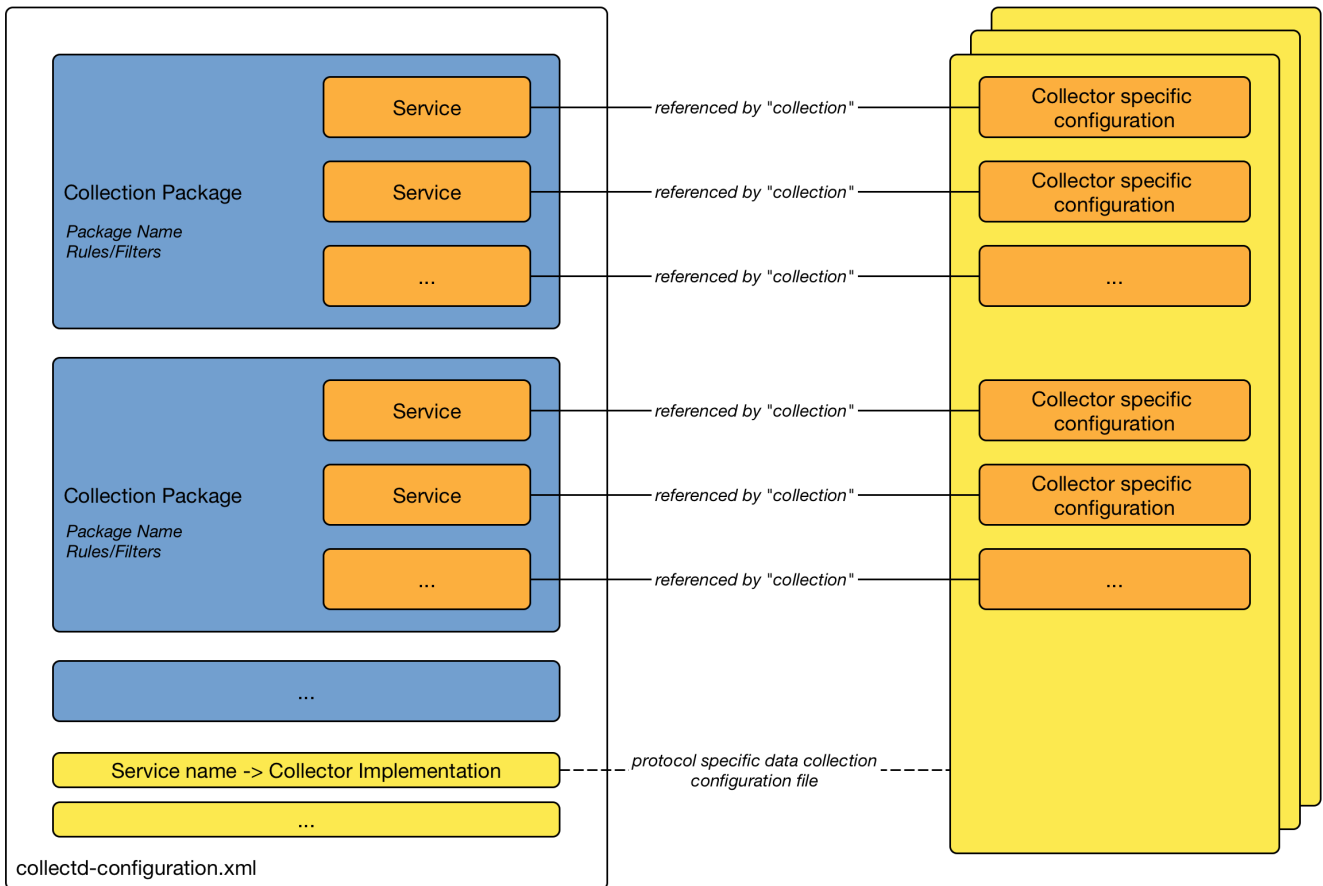


Figure 19. Configuration overview for data collection with Collectd

5.3. Collectors

5.3.1. JmxCollector

The *JmxCollector* is used to collect performance data via *JMX*. Attributes are extracted from the available *MBeans*.

Collector Facts

Class Name	org.opennms.netmgt.collectd.Jsr160Collector
Package	core

Collector Parameters

Table 75. Collector specific parameters for the Jsr160Collector

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
collection	The name of the <i>JMX Collection</i> to use	required	(none)
thresholding-enabled	Whether collected performance data shall be tested against thresholds	optional	true

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
<code>retry</code>	Number of retries	optional	3
<code>friendlyName</code>	Name of the path in which the metrics should be stored	optional	Value of the port, or 'jsr160' if no port is set.
<code>factory</code>	The password strategy to use. Supported values are: <code>STANDARD</code> (for authentication), <code>PASSWORD_CLEAR</code> (same as <code>STANDARD</code>) and <code>SASL</code> (if secure connection is required)	optional	<code>STANDARD</code>
<code>url</code>	The connection url, e.g. <code>service:jmx:rmi:localhost:18980</code> . The ip address can be substituted. Use <code>\${ipaddr}</code> in that case, e.g.: <code>service:jmx:rmi:\${ipaddr}:18980</code>	optional	(none)
<code>username</code>	The username if authentication is required.	optional	(none)
<code>password</code>	The password if authentication is required.	optional	(none)
<code>port</code>	Deprecated. JMX port.	optional	1099
<code>protocol</code>	Deprecated. Protocol used in the JMX connection string.	optional	rmi
<code>urlPath</code>	Deprecated. Path used in JMX connection string.	optional	/jmxrmi
<code>rmiServerPort</code>	Deprecated. RMI port.	optional	45444
<code>remoteJMX</code>	Deprecated. Use an alternative JMX URL scheme.	optional	false



The parameters `port`, `protocol`, `urlPath`, `rmiServerPort` and `remoteJMX` are deprecated and should be replaced with the `url` parameter. If `url` is not defined the collector falls back to *Legacy Mode* and the deprecated parameters are used instead to build the connection url.



If a service requires different configuration it can be overwritten with an entry in `$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/jmx-config.xml`.

JMX Collection Configuration

JMX Collections are defined in the `etc/jmx-datacollection-config.xml` and `etc/jmx-datacollection-config.d/`.

Here is a snippet providing a collection definition named `opennms-poller`:

```

<jmx-collection name="opennms-poller">
  <rrd step="300">
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:1:2016</rra>
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:12:1488</rra>
    <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:288:366</rra>
    <rra>RRA:MAX:0.5:288:366</rra>
    <rra>RRA:MIN:0.5:288:366</rra>
  </rrd>
  <mbeans>
    <mbean name="OpenNMS Pollerd" objectname="OpenNMS:Name=Pollerd">
      <attrib name="NumPolls" alias="ONMSPollCount" type="counter"/>
    </mbean>
  </mbeans>
</jmx-collection>

```

3rd Party JMX Services

Some java applications provide their own JMX implementation and require certain libraries to be present on the classpath, e.g. the java application server Wildfly. In order to successfully collect data the following steps may be required:

- Place the jmx client lib to the \$OPENNMS_HOME/lib folder (e.g. jboss-cli-client.jar)
- Configure the JMX-Collector accordingly (see below)
- Configure the collection accordingly (see above)

Example

```

<service name="JMX-WILDFLY" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="url" value="service:jmx:http-remoting-jmx://${ipaddr}:9990"/>
  <parameter key="retry" value="2"/>
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000"/>
  <parameter key="factory" value="PASSWORD-CLEAR"/>
  <parameter key="username" value="admin"/>
  <parameter key="password" value="admin"/>
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="java"/>
  <parameter key="collection" value="jsr160"/>
  <parameter key="thresholding-enabled" value="true"/>
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="jmx-wildfly"/>
  <parameter key="friendly-name" value="jmx-wildfly"/>
</service>
<collector service="JMX-WILDFLY" class-name=
"org.opennms.netmgt.collectd.Jsr160Collector"/>

```

5.3.2. SnmpCollector

The *SnmpCollector* is used to collect performance data through the *SNMP protocol*. Access to the *SNMP Agent* is configured through the *SNMP configuration* in the *Web User Interface*.

Collector Facts

Class Name	org.opennms.netmgt.collectd.SnmpCollector
------------	---

Collector Parameters

Table 76. Collector specific parameters for the SnmpCollector

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
collection	The name of the <i>SNMP Collection</i> to use.	required	default
thresholding-enabled	Whether collected performance data shall be tested against thresholds.	optional	true
timeout	Timeout in milliseconds to wait for SNMP responses.	optional	SNMP configuration

SNMP Collection Configuration

SNMP Collection are defined in the `etc/datacollection-config.xml` and `etc/datacollection.d/*.xml` files.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<datacollection-config rrd-repository="/var/lib/opennms/rrd/snmp/"> ①
  <snmp-collection name="default" ②
    snmpStorageFlag="select"> ③
    <rrd step="300"> ④
      <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:1:2016</rra>
      <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:12:1488</rra>
      <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:288:366</rra>
      <rra>RRA:MAX:0.5:288:366</rra>
      <rra>RRA:MIN:0.5:288:366</rra>
    </rrd>

    <include-collection dataCollectionGroup="MIB2"/> ⑤
    <include-collection dataCollectionGroup="3Com"/>
    ...
    <include-collection dataCollectionGroup="VMware-Cim"/>
  </snmp-collection>
</datacollection-config>
```

- ① Directory where to persist *RRD* files on the file system, ignored if *NewTS* is used as time series storage.
- ② Name of the *SNMP* data collection referenced in the *Collection Package* in `collectd-configuration.xml`.
- ③ Configure *SNMP* MIB-II interface metric collection behavior: *all* means collect metrics from all interfaces, *primary* only from interface provisioned as *primary* interface, *select* only from

manually selected interfaces from the *Web UI*.

- ④ *RRD* archive configuration for this set of performance metrics, ignored when *NewTS* is used as time series storage.
- ⑤ Include device or application specific performance metric *OIDS* to collect.

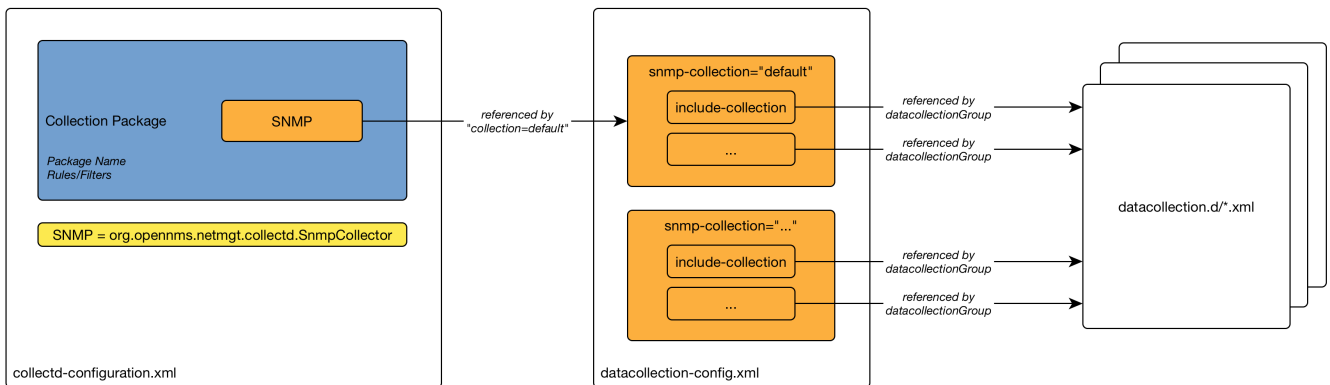


Figure 20. Configuration overview for SNMP data collection

5.3.3. WS-Management

Web Services-Management (WS-Management) is a DMTF open standard defining a SOAP-based protocol for the management of servers, devices, applications and various Web services. Windows Remote Management (WinRM) is the Microsoft implementation of WS-Management Protocol. OpenNMS Meridian currently provides support for detecting, polling and collecting metrics from WS-Man endpoints.

Setup

Before setting up OpenNMS Meridian to communicate with a WS-Management agent, you should confirm that it is properly configured and reachable from the OpenNMS Meridian system. If you need help enabling the WS-Management agent, consult the documentation from the manufacturer. Here are some link resources that could help:

- [Installation and Configuration for Windows Remote Management](#)
- [Troubleshooting WinRM connection and authentication](#)

We suggest using the [Openwsman command line client](#) for validating authentication and connectivity. Packages are available for most distributions under `wsmancli`.

For example:

```
wsmancli identify -h localhost -P 5985 -u wsman -p secret
```

Once validated, add the agent specific details to the OpenNMS Meridian configuration, defined in the next section.

Troubleshooting and Commands

For troubleshooting there is a set of commands you can use in *Powershell* verified on *Microsoft*

Windows Server 2012.

Enable WinRM in PowerShell

```
Enable-PSRemoting
```

Setup Firewall for WinRM over HTTP

```
netsh advfirewall firewall add rule name="WinRM-HTTP" dir=in localport=5985  
protocol=TCP action=allow
```

Setup Firewall for WinRM over HTTPS

```
netsh advfirewall firewall add rule name="WinRM-HTTPS" dir=in localport=5986  
protocol=TCP action=allow
```

Test WinRM on local Windows Server

```
winrm id
```

Show WinRM configuration on Windows Server

```
winrm get winrm/config
```

Show listener for configuration on Windows Server

```
winrm e winrm/config/listener
```

Test connectivity from a Linux system

```
nc -z -w1 <windows-server-ip-or-host> 5985;echo $?
```



Use BasicAuthentication just with *WinRM* over *HTTPS* with verifiable certificates in production environment.

Enable BasicAuthentication

```
winrm set winrm/config/client/auth '{@Basic="true"}'  
winrm set winrm/config/service/auth '{@Basic="true"}'  
winrm set winrm/config/service '{@AllowUnencrypted="true"}'
```

Agent Configuration

The agent specific configuration details are maintained in `etc/wsman-config.xml`. This file has a similar structure as `etc/snmp-config.xml`, which the reader may already be familiar with.

This file is consulted when a connection to a WS-Man Agent is made. If the IP address of the agent is matched by the `range`, `specific` or `ip-match` elements of a definition, then the attributes on that definition are used to connect to the agent. Otherwise, the attributes on the outer `wsman-config` definition are used.

This `etc/wsman-config.xml` files is automatically reloaded when modified.

Here is an example with several definitions:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<wsman-config retry="3" timeout="1500" ssl="true" strict-ssl="false" path="/wsman">
  <definition ssl="true" strict-ssl="false" path="/wsman" username="root" password=
"calvin" product-vendor="Dell" product-version="iDRAC 6">
    <range begin="192.168.1.1" end="192.168.1.10"/>
  </definition>
  <definition ssl="false" port="5985" path="/wsman" username="Administrator"
password="P@ssword">
    <ip-match>172.23.1-4.1-255</ip-match>
    <specific>172.23.1.105</specific>
  </definition>
</wsman-config>
```

Table 77. Collector configuration attributes

Attribute	Description	Default
<code>timeout</code>	HTTP Connection and response timeout in milliseconds.	HTTP client default
<code>retry</code>	Number of retries on connection failure.	0
<code>username</code>	Username for basic authentication.	none
<code>password</code>	Password used for basic authentication.	none
<code>port</code>	HTTP/S port	Default for protocol
<code>max-elements</code>	Maximum number of elements to retrieve in a single request.	no limit
<code>ssl</code>	Enable SSL	False
<code>strict-ssl</code>	Enforce SSL certificate verification.	True
<code>path</code>	Path in the URL to the WS-Management service.	/
<code>product-vendor</code>	Used to overwrite the detected product vendor.	none
<code>product-version</code>	Used to overwrite the detected product version.	none
<code>gss-auth</code>	Enables GSS authentication. When enabled a reverse lookup is performed on the target IP address in order to determine the canonical host name.	False



If you try to connect against *Microsoft Windows Server* make sure to set specific ports for *WinRM* connections. By default *Microsoft Windows Server* uses port **TCP/5985** for plain text and port **TCP/5986** for SSL connections.

Collector

Configuration for the WS-Management collector is stored in `etc/wsman-datacollection-config.xml` and `etc/wsman-datacollection.d/*.xml`.



The contents of these files are automatically merged and reloaded when changed. The **default** WS-Management collection looks as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<wsman-datacollection-config rrd-repository="${install.share.dir}/rrd/snmp/">
  <collection name="default">
    <rrd step="300">
      <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:1:2016</rra>
      <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:12:1488</rra>
      <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:288:366</rra>
      <rra>RRA:MAX:0.5:288:366</rra>
      <rra>RRA:MIN:0.5:288:366</rra>
    </rrd>

    <!--
      Include all of the available system definitions
    -->
    <include-all-system-definitions/>
  </collection>
</wsman-datacollection-config>
```

The magic happens with the `<include-all-system-definitions/>` element which automatically includes all of the system definitions into the collection group.



If required, you can include a specific system-definition with `<include-system-definition>sys-def-name</include-system-definition>`.

System definitions and related groups can be defined in the root `etc/wsman-datacollection-config.xml` file, but it is preferred that be added to a device specific configuration files in `etc/wsman-datacollection-config.d/*.xml`.



Avoid modifying any of the distribution configuration files and create new ones to store you specific details instead.

Here is an example configuration file for a *Dell iDRAC*:

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<wsman-datacollection-config>
  <group name="drac-system"
    resource-uri="http://schemas.dell.com/wbem/wscim/1/cim-
schema/2/root/dcim/DCIM_ComputerSystem"
    resource-type="node">
    <attrib name="OtherIdentifyingInfo" index-of="#IdentifyingDescriptions matches
'.*ServiceTag'" alias="serviceTag" type="String"/>
  </group>

  <group name="drac-power-supply"
    resource-uri="http://schemas.dmtf.org/wbem/wscim/1/*"
    dialect="http://schemas.microsoft.com/wbem/wsman/1/WQL"
    filter="select
InputVoltage,InstanceID,PrimaryStatus,SerialNumber,TotalOutputPower from
DCIM_PowerSupplyView where DetailedState != 'Absent'"
    resource-type="dracPowerSupplyIndex">
    <attrib name="InputVoltage" alias="inputVoltage" type="Gauge"/>
    <attrib name="InstanceID" alias="instanceId" type="String"/>
    <attrib name="PrimaryStatus" alias="primaryStatus" type="Gauge"/>
    <attrib name="SerialNumber" alias="serialNumber" type="String"/>
    <attrib name="TotalOutputPower" alias="totalOutputPower" type="Gauge"/>
  </group>

  <system-definition name="Dell iDRAC (All Version)">
    <rule>#productVendor matches '^Dell.*' and #productVersion matches
'.*iDRAC.*'</rule>
    <include-group>drac-system</include-group>
    <include-group>drac-power-supply</include-group>
  </system-definition>
</wsman-datacollection-config>

```

System Definitions

Rules in the system definition are written using [SpEL](#) expressions.

The expression has access to the following variables in it`s evaluation context:

Name	Type
(root)	<i>org.opennms.netmgt.model.OnmsNode</i>
agent	<i>org.opennms.netmgt.collection.api.CollectionAgent</i>
productVendor	<i>java.lang.String</i>
productVersion	<i>java.lang.String</i>

If a particular agent is matched by any of the rules, then the collector will attempt to collect the referenced groups from the agent.

Group Definitions

Groups are retrieved by issuing an Enumerate command against a particular **Resource URI** and parsing the results. The Enumerate commands can include an optional **filter** in order to filter the records and attributes that are returned.



When configuring a filter, you must also specify the dialect.

The resource type used by the group must be of type **node** or a generic resource type. Interface level resources are not supported.

When using a generic resource type, the **IndexStorageStrategy** cannot be used since records have no implicit index. Instead, you must use an alternative such as the **SiblingColumnStorageStrategy**.

If a record includes a multi-valued key, you can collect the value at a specific index with an **index-of** expression. This is best demonstrated with an example. Let`s assume we wanted to collect the **ServiceTag** from the following record:

```
<IdentifyingDescriptions>CIM:GUID</IdentifyingDescriptions>
<IdentifyingDescriptions>CIM:Tag</IdentifyingDescriptions>
<IdentifyingDescriptions>DCIM:ServiceTag</IdentifyingDescriptions>
<OtherIdentifyingInfo>45454C4C-3700-104A-8052-C3C01BB25031</OtherIdentifyingInfo>
<OtherIdentifyingInfo>mainsystemchassis</OtherIdentifyingInfo>
<OtherIdentifyingInfo>C8BBBP1</OtherIdentifyingInfo>
```

Specifying, the attribute name **OtherIdentifyingInfo** would not be sufficient, since there are multiple values for that key. Instead, we want to retrieve the value for the **OtherIdentifyingInfo** key at the same index where **IdentifyingDescriptions** is set to **DCIM:ServiceTag**.

This can be achieved using the following attribute definition:

```
<attrib name="OtherIdentifyingInfo" index-of="#IdentifyingDescriptions matches
'.*ServiceTag'" alias="serviceTag" type="String"/>
```

Detector

The WS-Management detector attempts to connect to the agent defined in **wsman-config.xml** and issues an Identify command. If a valid response is received, the product vendor and product version are stored in the **vendor** and **modelName** fields of the associated node`s assets table.

For example, a Windows Server 2008 machine returns:

Product Vendor	Microsoft Corporation
Product Version	OS: 6.1.7601 SP: 1.0 Stack: 2.0

If these assets field are being used for another purpose, this behavior can be disabled by settings the **updateAssets** parameters to **false** in the detector configuration of the appropriate foreign

source.



Some agents may respond to the Identify command with generic identities such as `Openwsman 2.0.0`. These values can be overridden by specifying the `product-vendor` and `product-version` attributes in `wsman-config.xml`.

Example detector configuration:

```
<detector name="WS-Man" class=
"org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.wsman.WsManDetector">
  <parameter key="updateAssets" value="true"/>
</detector>
```

The response is logged as `DEBUG` information in `provisiond.log` and looks like the following:

```
ID: 3
Response-Code: 200
309Encoding: UTF-8
Content-Type: application/soap+xml;charset=UTF-8
Headers: {Content-Length=[787], content-type=[application/soap+xml;charset=UTF-8],
Date=[Mon, 08 Feb 2016 14:21:20 GMT], Server=[Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0]}
Payload:
<s:Envelope xmlns:s="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope" xml:lang="en-US">
  <s:Header/>
  <s:Body>
    <wsmid:IdentifyResponse xmlns:wsmid=
"http://schemas.dmtf.org/wbem/wsman/identity/1/wsmanidentity.xsd">
      <wsmid:ProtocolVersion>
http://schemas.dmtf.org/wbem/wsman/1/wsman.xsd</wsmid:ProtocolVersion>
      <wsmid:ProductVendor>Microsoft Corporation</wsmid:ProductVendor> ①
      <wsmid:ProductVersion>OS: 6.2.9200 SP: 0.0 Stack: 3.0</wsmid:ProductVersion> ②
      <wsmid:SecurityProfiles>

<wsmid:SecurityProfileName>http://schemas.dmtf.org/wbem/wsman/1/wsman/secprofile/http/
basic</wsmid:SecurityProfileName>

<wsmid:SecurityProfileName>http://schemas.dmtf.org/wbem/wsman/1/wsman/secprofile/http/
spnego-kerberos</wsmid:SecurityProfileName>
    </wsmid:SecurityProfiles>
  </wsmid:IdentifyResponse>
</s:Body>
</s:Envelope>
```

① `ProductVendor`: Stored to the asset field `vendor`

② `ProductVersion`: Stored in the asset field `modelNumber`



The information of the asset fields are used in the *System Definition Rule* to decide which performance metrics will be gathered from *Collectd*.

5.4. Stress Testing

5.5. Stress Testing

The `metrics:stress` *Karaf Shell* command can be used to simulate load on the active persistence strategy, whether it be `RRDtool`, `JRobin`, or `Newts`.

The tool works by generating collection sets, similar to those built when performing data collection, and sending these to the active persistence layer. By using the active persistence layer, we ensure that we use the same write path which is used by the actual data collection services.

To get started, log into the *Karaf Shell* on your system:

```
ssh -p 8101 admin@localhost
```

Generate samples for **10 nodes** every **15 seconds** and printing the statistic report every **30 seconds**:

```
metrics:stress -n 10 -i 15 -r 30
```

While active, the command will continue to generate and persist collection sets. During this time you can monitor the system I/O and other relevant statistics.

When your done, use **CTRL+C** to stop the stress tool.

A complete list of options is available using:

```
metrics:stress --help
```

5.5.1. Interpreting the output

The statistics output by the tool can be be interpreted as follows:

numeric-attributes-generated

The number of numeric attributes that were sent to the persistence layer. We have no guarantee as to whether or not these were actually persisted.

string-attributes-generated

The number of string attributes that were sent to the persistence layer. We have no guarantee as to whether or not these were actually persisted.

batches

The count is used to indicate how many batches of collection sets (one at every interval) were

sent to the persistence layer. The timers show how much time was spent generating the batch, and sending the batch to the persistence layer.

Chapter 6. Events

Events are central to the operation of the OpenNMS Meridian platform, so it's critical to have a firm grasp of this topic.



Whenever something in OpenNMS Meridian appears to work by magic, it's probably events working behind the curtain.

6.1. Anatomy of an Event

Events are structured historical records of things that happen in OpenNMS Meridian and the nodes, interfaces, and services it manages. Every event has a number of fixed **fields** and zero or more **parameters**.

Mandatory Fields

UEI (Universal Event Identifier)

A string uniquely identifying the event's type. UEIs are typically formatted in the style of a URI, but the only requirement is that they start with the string `uei..`

Event Label

A short, static label summarizing the gist of all instances of this event.

Description

A long-form description describing all instances of this event.

Log Message

A long-form log message describing this event, optionally including expansions of fields and parameters so that the value is tailored to the event at hand.

Severity

A severity for this event type. Possible values range from `Cleared` to `Critical`.

Event ID

A numeric identifier used to look up a specific event in the OpenNMS Meridian system.

Notable Optional Fields

Operator Instruction

A set of instructions for an operator to respond appropriately to an event of this type.

Alarm Data

If this field is provided for an event, OpenNMS Meridian will create, update, or clear **alarms** for events of that type according to the alarm-data specifics.

6.2. Sources of Events

Events may originate within OpenNMS Meridian itself or from outside.

Internally-generated events can be the result of the platform's monitoring and management functions (e.g. a monitored node becoming totally unavailable results in an event with the UEI uei.opennms.org/nodes/nodeDown) or they may act as inputs or outputs of housekeeping processes.

The following subsections summarize the mechanisms by which externally-created events can arrive.

6.2.1. SNMP Traps

If SNMP-capable devices in the network are configured to send **traps** to OpenNMS Meridian, these traps are transformed into events according to pre-configured rules. The **Trapd** service daemon, which enables OpenNMS Meridian to receive SNMP traps, is enabled by default.



Disabling the **Trapd** service daemon will render OpenNMS Meridian **incapable** of receiving SNMP traps.

Event definitions are included with OpenNMS Meridian for traps from many vendors' equipment.

6.2.2. Syslog Messages

Syslog messages sent over the network to OpenNMS Meridian can be transformed into events according to pre-configured rules.



The **Syslogd** service daemon, which enables OpenNMS Meridian to receive syslog messages over the network, must be enabled for this functionality to work. This service daemon is **disabled** by default.

Parsers

Different parsers can be used to convert the syslog message fields into OpenNMS Meridian event fields.

Parser	Description
org.opennms.netmgt.syslogd.CustomSyslogParser	Default parser that uses a regex statement to parse the syslog header.
org.opennms.netmgt.syslogd.RadixTreeSyslogParser	Parser that uses an internal list of <i>grok</i> -style statements to parse the syslog header.
org.opennms.netmgt.syslogd.SyslogNGParser	Parser that strictly parses messages in the default pattern of syslog-ng.
org.opennms.netmgt.syslogd.Rfc5424SyslogParser	Parser that strictly parses the RFC 5424 format for syslog messages.

RadixTreeSyslogParser

The **RadixTreeSyslogParser** normally uses a set of internally-defined patterns to parse multiple syslog message formats. If you wish to customize the set of patterns, you can put a new set of patterns into a **syslog-grok-patterns.txt** in the **etc** directory for OpenNMS Meridian.

The patterns are defined in *grok*-style statements where each token is defined by a `%{PATTERN:semantic}` clause. Whitespace in the pattern will match 0...n whitespace characters and character literals in the pattern will match the corresponding characters. The '%' character literal must be escaped by using a backslash, ie. '\%'.



The RadixTreeSyslogParser's *grok* implementation only supports a limited number of pattern types. However, these patterns should be sufficient to parse any syslog message format.

The patterns should be arranged in the file from most specific to least specific since the first pattern to successfully match the syslog message will be used to construct the OpenNMS Meridian event.

Pattern	Description
INT	Positive integer.
MONTH	3-character English month abbreviation.
NOSPAC E	String that contains no whitespace.
STRING	String. Because this matches any character, it must be followed by a delimiter in the pattern string.

Semantic Token	Description
day	2-digit day of month (1-31).
facilityPriority	Facility-priority integer.
hostname	String hostname (unqualified or FQDN), IPv4 address, or IPv6 address.
hour	2-digit hour of day (0-23).
message	Remaining string message.
messageId	String message ID.
minute	2-digit minute (0-59).
month	2-digit month (1-12).
processId	String process ID.
processName	String process name.
second	2-digit second (0-59).
secondFraction	1- to 6-digit fractional second value as a string.
timezone	String timezone value.
version	Version.
year	4-digit year.

6.2.3. TL1 Autonomous Messages

Autonomous messages can be retrieved from certain TL1-enabled equipment and transformed into events.



The `Tl1d` service daemon, which enables OpenNMS Meridian to receive TL1 autonomous messages, must be enabled for this functionality to work. This service daemon is **disabled** by default.

6.2.4. XML-TCP

Any application or script can create custom events in OpenNMS Meridian by sending properly-formatted XML data over a TCP socket.

6.2.5. ReST

Posting an event in XML format to the appropriate endpoint in the OpenNMS Meridian ReST API will cause the creation of a corresponding event, just as with the XML-TCP interface.

6.3. The Event Bus

At the heart of OpenNMS Meridian lies an **event bus**. Any OpenNMS Meridian component can *publish* events to the bus, and any component can *subscribe* to receive events of interest that have been published on the bus. This publish-subscribe model enables components to use events as a mechanism to send messages to each other. For example, the provisioning subsystem of OpenNMS Meridian publishes a *node-added* event whenever a new node is added to the system. Other subsystems with an interest in new nodes subscribe to the *node-added* event and automatically receive these events, so they know to start monitoring and managing the new node if their configuration dictates. The publisher and subscriber components do not need to have any knowledge of each other, allowing for a clean division of labor and lessening the programming burden to add entirely new OpenNMS Meridian subsystems or modify the behavior of existing ones.

6.3.1. Associate an Event to a given node

There are 2 ways to associate an existing node to a given event prior sending it to the Event Bus:

- Set the **nodeId** of the node in question to the event.
- For requisitioned nodes, set the **_foreignSource** and **_foreignId** as parameters to the event. Then, any incoming event without a **nodeId** and these 2 parameters will trigger a lookup on the DB; if a node is found, the **nodeId** attribute will be dynamically set into the event, regardless which method has been used to send it to the **Event Bus**. :imagesdir: ../../images

6.4. Event Configuration

The back-end configuration surrounding events is broken into two areas: the configuration of `Eventd` itself, and the configuration of all types of events known to OpenNMS Meridian.

6.4.1. The eventd-configuration.xml file

The overall behavior of `Eventd` is configured in the file `OPENNMS_HOME/etc/eventd-configuration.xml`. This file does not need to be changed in most installations. The configurable items include:

TCPAddress

The IP address to which the `Eventd` XML/TCP listener will bind. Defaults to `127.0.0.1`.

TCPPort

The TCP port number on `TCPAddress` to which the `Eventd` XML/TCP listener will bind. Defaults to `5817`.

UDPAddress

The IP address to which the `Eventd` XML/UDP listener will bind. Defaults to `127.0.0.1`.

UDPPort

The UDP port number on `TCPAddress` to which the `Eventd` XML/UDP listener will bind. Defaults to `5817`.

receivers

The number of threads allocated to service the event intake work done by `Eventd`.

queueLength

The maximum number of events that may be queued for processing. Additional events will be dropped. Defaults to unlimited.

getNextEventID

An SQL query statement used to retrieve the ID of the next new event. Changing this setting is not recommended.

socketSoTimeoutRequired

Whether to set a timeout value on the `Eventd` receiver socket.

socketSoTimeoutPeriod

The socket timeout, in milliseconds, to set if `socketSoTimeoutRequired` is set to `yes`.

logEventSummaries

Whether to log a simple (terse) summary of every event at level `INFO`. Useful when troubleshooting event processing on busy systems where `DEBUG` logging is not practical.

6.4.2. The eventconf.xml file and its tributaries

The set of known events is configured in `OPENNMS_HOME/etc/eventconf.xml`. This file opens with a `<global>` element, whose `<security>` child element defines which event fields may not be overridden in the body of an event submitted via any `Eventd` listener. This mechanism stops a malicious actor from, for instance, sending an event whose `operator-action` field amounts to a phishing attack.

After the `<global>` element, this file consists of a series of `<event-file>` elements. The content of

each `<event-file>` element specifies the path of a **tributary file** whose contents will be read and incorporated into the event configuration. These paths are resolved relative to the `OPENNMS_HOME/etc` directory; absolute paths are not allowed.

Each **tributary file** contains a top-level `<events>` element with one or more `<event>` child elements. Consider the following event definition:

```
<event>
  <uei>uei.opennms.org/nodes/nodeLostService</uei>
  <event-label>OpenNMS-defined node event: nodeLostService</event-label>
  <descr>&lt;p>A %service% outage was identified on interface
    %interface% because of the following condition: %parm[eventReason]%.&lt;
/p> &lt;p>
  A new Outage record has been created and service level
  availability calculations will be impacted until this outage is
  resolved.&lt;/p></descr>
  <logmsg dest="logndisplay">
    %service% outage identified on interface %interface%.
  </logmsg>
  <severity>Minor</severity>
  <alarm-data reduction-key="%uei%:%dpname%:%nodeid%:%interface%:%service%" alarm-
type="1" auto-clean="false"/>
</event>
```

Every event definition has this same basic structure. See [Anatomy of an Event](#) for a discussion of the structural elements.

A word about severities

When setting severities of events, it's important to consider each event in the context of your infrastructure as a whole. Events whose severity is critical at the zoomed-in level of a single device may not merit a **Critical** severity in the zoomed-out view of your entire enterprise. Since an event with **Critical** severity can never have its alarms escalated, this severity level should usually be reserved for events that unequivocally indicate a truly critical impact to the business. Rock legend Nigel Tufnel offered [some wisdom](#) on the subject.

Replacement tokens

Various tokens can be included in the description, log message, operator instruction and automatic actions for each event. These tokens will be replaced by values from the current event when the text for the event is constructed. Not all events will have values for all tokens, and some refer specifically to information available only in events derived from SNMP traps.

%eventid%

The event's numeric database ID

%uei%

The Universal Event Identifier for the event.

%source%

The source of the event (which OpenNMS Meridian service daemon created it).

%time%

The time of the event.

%dpname%

The ID of the Minion (formerly distributed poller) that the event was received on.

%nodeid%

The numeric node ID of the device that caused the event, if any.

%nodelabel%

The node label for the node given in **%nodeid%** if available.

%host%

%interface%

The IP interface associated with the event, if any.

%interfaceresolv%

Does a reverse lookup on the **%interface%** and returns its name if available.

%service%

The service associated with the event, if any.

%severity%

The severity of the event.

%snmphost%

The host of the SNMP agent that generated the event.

%id%

The SNMP Enterprise OID for the event.

%idtext%

The decoded (human-readable) SNMP Enterprise OID for the event (?).

%ifalias%

The interface' SNMP ifAlias.

%generic%

The Generic trap-type number for the event.

%specific%

The Specific trap-type number for the event.

%community%

The community string for the trap.

%version%

The SNMP version of the trap.

%snmp%

The SNMP information associated with the event.

`%operinstruct%`

The operator instructions for the event.

`%mouseovertext%`

The mouse over text for the event.

Parameter tokens

Many events carry additional information in **parameters** (see [Anatomy of an Event](#)). These parameters may start life as SNMP trap **variable bindings**, or **varbinds** for short. You can access event parameters using the `parm` replacement token, which takes several forms:

`%parm[all]%`

Space-separated list of all parameter values in the form `parmName1="parmValue1" parmName2="parmValue2"` and so on.

`%parm[values-all]%`

Space-separated list of all parameter values (without their names) associated with the event.

`%parm[names-all]%`

Space-separated list of all parameter names (without their values) associated with the event.

`%parm[<name>]%`

Will return the value of the parameter named `<name>` if it exists.

`%parm[##]%`

Will return the total number of parameters as an integer.

`%parm[#<num>]%`

Will return the value of parameter number `<num>` (one-indexed).

`%parm[name-#<num>]%`

Will return the name of parameter number `<num>` (one-indexed).

The structure of the `eventconf.xml` tributary files

The ordering of event definitions is very important, as an incoming event is matched against them in order. It is possible and often useful to have several event definitions which could match variant forms of a given event, for example based on the values of SNMP trap variable bindings.

The tributary files included via the `<event-file>` tag have been broken up by vendor. When OpenNMS Meridian starts, each tributary file is loaded in order. The ordering of events inside each tributary file is also preserved.

The tributary files listed at the very end of `eventconf.xml` contain catch-all event definitions. When slotting your own event definitions, take care not to place them below these catch-all files; otherwise your definitions will be effectively unreachable.

A few tips

- To save memory and shorten startup times, you may wish to remove event definition files that you know you do not need.
- If you need to customize some events in one of the default tributary files, you may wish to make

a copy of the file containing only the customized events, and slot the copy above the original; this practice will make it easier to maintain your customizations in case the default file changes in a future release of OpenNMS Meridian.

6.4.3. Reloading the event configuration

After making manual changes to `OPENNMS_HOME/etc/eventconf.xml` or any of its tributary files, you can trigger a reload of the event configuration by issuing the following command on the OpenNMS Meridian server:

```
OPENNMS_HOME/bin/send-event.pl uei.opennms.org/internal/reloadDaemonConfig -p  
'daemonName Eventd'
```

6.5. Debugging

When debugging events, it may be helpful to lower the minimum severity at which `Eventd` will log from the default level of `WARN`. To change this setting, edit `OPENNMS_HOME/etc/log4j2.xml` and locate the following line:

```
<KeyValuePair key="eventd" value="WARN" />
```

Changes to `log42.xml` will be take effect within 60 seconds with no extra action needed. At level `DEBUG`, `Eventd` will log a verbose description of every event it handles to `OPENNMS_HOME/logs/eventd.log`. On busy systems, this setting may create so much noise as to be impractical. In these cases, you can get terse event summaries by setting `Eventd` to log at level `INFO` and setting `logEventSummaries="yes"` in `OPENNMS_HOME/etc/eventd-configuration.xml`. Note that changes to `eventd-configuration.xml` require a full restart of OpenNMS Meridian.

Chapter 7. Alarms

7.1. Alarm Sounds

Often users want an audible indication of a change in alarm state. The *OpenNMS Meridian* alarm list page has the optional ability to generate a sound either on each new alarm or (more annoyingly) on each change to an alarm event count on the page.

The figure [Alarm Sounds View](#) shows the alarm list page when alarms sounds are enabled.

Alarm Sounds View

The screenshot shows the 'Alarms / List' page in OpenNMS Meridian. At the top, there are navigation buttons: 'Alarms', 'Advanced Search', 'Long Listing', and 'Severity Legend'. On the right, there is a dropdown menu for 'Sound on new alarm' set to '50'. Below this is a search filter box labeled 'unsaved filter'. The main content is a table with 3 of 3 items. The table has columns for 'Severity', 'Node', 'Count', 'Last', and 'Log Msg'. The first row is 'Minor' with a count of 5, last updated on 29-May-2017 22:43:50, with log message 'Generic AlarmChangeNotifier Alarm Raise 1'. The second row is 'Warning' with a count of 1, last updated on 29-May-2017 22:39:46, with log message 'A10 trap received Description='. The third row is 'Major' with a count of 1, last updated on 28-May-2017 08:02:28, with log message 'A10 trap received Description='. Below the table are buttons for 'Reset', 'Select All', 'Acknowledge Alarms', and 'Go'. At the bottom, there is a copyright notice: 'OpenNMS Copyright © 2002-2017 The OpenNMS Group, Inc. OpenNMS® is a registered trademark of The OpenNMS Group, Inc.' A smaller version of the same interface is shown in a faded inset on the right side of the page.

Severity	Node	Count	Last	Log Msg
Minor		5	29-May-2017 22:43:50	Generic AlarmChangeNotifier Alarm Raise 1
Warning	2101-0601	1	29-May-2017 22:39:46	A10 trap received Description=
Major	2101-0601	1	28-May-2017 08:02:28	A10 trap received Description=

By default the alarm sound feature is disabled. System Administrators must activate the sound feature and also set the default sound setting for all users. However users can modify the default sound setting for the duration of their logged-in session using a drop down menu with the following options:

- Sound off: no sounds generated by the page.
- Sound on new alarm: sounds generated for every new alarm on the page.
- Sound on new alarm count: sounds generated for every increase in alarm event count for alarms on the page.

7.2. Flashing Unacknowledged Alarms

By default *OpenNMS Meridian* displays the alarm list page with acknowledged and unacknowledged alarms listed in separate search tabs. In a number of operational environments it is useful to see all of the alarms on the same page with unacknowledged alarms flashing to indicate that they haven't yet been noticed by one of the team. This allows everyone to see at a glance the real time status of all alarms and which alarms still need attention.

The figure [Alarm Sounds View](#) also shows the alarm list page when flashing unacknowledged alarms are enabled. Alarms which are unacknowledged flash steadily. Alarms which have been acknowledged do not flash and also have a small tick beside the selection check box. All alarms can be selected to be escalated, cleared, acknowledged and unacknowledged.

7.3. Configuring Alarm Sounds and Flashing

By default *OpenNMS Meridian* does not enable alarm sounds or flashing alarms. The default settings are included in `opennms.properties`. However rather than editing the default `opennms.properties` file, the system administrator should enable these features by creating a new file in `opennms.properties.d` and applying the following settings;

```
${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/opennms.properties.d/alarm.listpage.properties
```

Configuration properties related to Alarm sound and flashing visualization

```
# ##### Alarm List Page Options #####
# Several options are available to change the default behaviour of the Alarm List
# Page.
# <opennms url>/opennms/alarm/list.htm
#
# The alarm list page has the ability to generate a sound either on each new alarm
# or (more annoyingly) on each change to an alarm event count on the page.
#
# Turn on the sound feature. Set true and Alarm List Pages can generate sounds in the
# web browser.
opennms.alarmlist.sound.enable=true
#
# Set the default setting for how the Alarm List Pages generates sounds. The default
# setting can be
# modified by users for the duration of their logged-in session using a drop down menu
#
#   off = no sounds generated by the page.
#   newalarm = sounds generated for every new alarm in the page
#   newalarmcount = sounds generated for every increase in alarm event count for
# alarms on the page
#
opennms.alarmlist.sound.status=off

# By default the alarm list page displays acknowledged and unacknowledged alarms in
# separate search tabs
# Some users have asked to be able to see both on the same page. This option allows
# the alarm list page
# to display acknowledged and unacknowledged alarms on the same list but
# unacknowledged alarms
# flash until they are acknowledged.
#
opennms.alarmlist.unackflash=true
```

The sound played is determined by the contents of the following file `${OPENNMS_HOME}/jetty-webapps/opennms/sounds/alert.wav`

If you want to change the sound, create a new wav file with your desired sound, name it `alert.wav` and replace the default file in the same directory.

Chapter 8. Notifications

8.1. Introduction

OpenNMS Meridian uses notifications to make users aware of an event. Common notification methods are email and paging, but notification mechanisms also exist for:

- Arbitrary HTTP GET and POST operations
- Arbitrary external commands
- Asterisk call origination
- IRCcat Internet Relay Chat bot
- SNMP Traps
- Slack, Mattermost, and other API-compatible team chat platforms
- Twitter, GNU Social, and other API-compatible microblog services
- User-provided scripts in any JSR-223 compatible language
- XMPP

The notification daemon *Notifd* creates and sends notifications according to configured rules when selected events occur in *OpenNMS Meridian*.

8.2. Getting Started

The status of notifications is indicated by an icon at the top right of the web UI's navigation bar. *OpenNMS Meridian* installs with notifications globally disabled by default.

8.2.1. Enabling Notifications

To enable notifications in *OpenNMS Meridian*, log in to the web UI as a user with administrator privileges. Hover over the user icon and click the *Configure OpenNMS* link. The controls for global notification status appear in the top-level configuration menu as *Notification Status*. Click the *On* radio button and then the *Update* button. Notifications are now globally enabled.



The web workflow above is functionally equivalent to editing the `notifd-configuration.xml` file and setting `status="on"` in the top-level `notifd-configuration` element. This configuration file change is picked up on the fly with no need to restart or send an event.

8.2.2. Configuring Destination Paths

To configure notification destination paths in *OpenNMS Meridian*, navigate to *Configure OpenNMS* and, in the *Event Management* section, choose *Configure Notifications*. In the resulting dialog choose *Configure Destination Paths*.



The destination paths configuration is stored in the `destinationPaths.xml` file. Changes to this file are picked up on the fly with no need to restart or send an event.

8.2.3. Configuring Event Notifications

To configure notifications for individual events in *OpenNMS Meridian*, navigate to *Configure OpenNMS* and, in the *Event Management* section, choose *_Configure Notifications*. Then choose *Configure Event Notifications*.



The event notification configuration is stored in the `notifications.xml` file. Changes to this file are picked up on the fly with no need to restart or send an event.



The filter rule configured in `notifications.xml`, for ex: `<rule>IPADDR != '0.0.0.0'</rule>` is not strict by default. That means if there is any event that is not associated with any node/interface, it would not validate rule and by default notification would be saved. The rule can be changed to be strict i.e. `<rule strict="true">IPADDR != '0.0.0.0'</rule>` then the rule will always be evaluated and if there is no node/interface associated with event, notification wouldn't be saved.

8.3. Concepts

Notifications are how *OpenNMS Meridian* informs users about an event that happened in the network, without the users having to log in and look at the UI. The core concepts required to understand notifications are:

- Events and UEIs
- Users, Groups, and On-Call Roles
- Duty Schedules
- Destination Paths
- Notification Commands

These concepts fit together to form an *Event Notification Definition*. Also related, but presently only loosely coupled to notifications, are *Alarms* and *Acknowledgments*.

8.3.1. Events and UEIs

As discussed in the chapter on [Events](#), events are central to the operation of *OpenNMS Meridian*. Almost everything that happens in the system is the result of, or the cause of, one or more events; Every notification is triggered by exactly one event. A good understanding of events is therefore essential to a working knowledge of notifications.

Every event has a *UEI* (Uniform Event Identifier), a string uniquely identifying the event's type. UEIs are typically formatted in the style of a URI, but the only requirement is that they start with

the string `uei..`. Most notifications are triggered by an exact UEI match (though they may also be triggered with partial UEI matches using regular expression syntax).

8.3.2. Users, Groups, and On-Call Roles

Users are entities with login accounts in the *OpenNMS Meridian* system. Ideally each user corresponds to a person. They are used to control access to the web UI, but also carry contact information (e-mail addresses, phone numbers, etc.) for the people they represent. A user may receive a notification either individually or as part of a *Group* or *On-Call Role*. Each user has several technology-specific contact fields, which must be filled if the user is to receive notifications by the associated method.

Groups are lists of users. In large systems with many users it is helpful to organize them into *Groups*. A group may receive a notification, which is often a more convenient way to operate than on individual user. *Groups* allow to assign a set of users to *On Call Roles* to build more complex notification workflows.

How to create or modify membership of Users in a Group

1. Login as a **User** with administrative permissions
2. Choose **Configure OpenNMS** from the user specific main navigation which is named as your login user name
3. Choose **Configure Users, Groups and On-Call roles** and select **Configure Groups**
4. Create a new **Group** with **Add new group** or modify an existing **Group** by clicking the **Modify** icon next to the **Group**
5. Select **User** from **Available Users** and use the >> to add them to the **Currently in Group** or select the users in the **Currently in Group** list and use << to remove them from the list.
6. Click **Finish** to persist and apply the changes



The order of the *Users* in the group is relevant and is used as the order for *Notifications* when this group is used as *Target* in a *Destination Path*.

How to delete a Group

1. Login as a **User** with administrative permissions
2. Choose **Configure OpenNMS** from the user specific main navigation which is named as your login user name
3. Choose **Configure Users, Groups and On-Call roles** and select **Configure Groups**
4. Use the trash bin icon next to the *Group* to delete
5. Confirm delete request with **OK**

On-Call Roles are an overlay on top of groups, designed to enable *OpenNMS Meridian* to target the appropriate user or users according to a calendar configuration. A common use case is to have System Engineers in *On-Call* rotations with a given schedule. The *On-Call Roles* allow to assign a predefined *Duty Schedule* to an existing *Group* with *Users*. For each *On-Call Role* a *User* is assigned as a *Supervisor* to be responsible for the group of people in this *On-Call Role*.

How to assign a Group to an On-Call Role

1. Login as a **User** with administrative permissions
2. Choose **Configure OpenNMS** from the user specific main navigation which is named as your login user name
3. Choose **Configure Users, Groups and On-Call roles** and select **Configure On-Call Roles**
4. Use **Add New On-Call Role** and set a **Name** for this *On-Call Role*, assign an existing **Group** and give a meaningful description
5. Click **Save** to persist
6. Define a *Duty Schedule* in the calendar for the given date by click on the **Plus (+)** icon of the day and provide a notification time for a specific *User* from the associated *Group*
7. Click **Save** to persist the *Schedule*
8. Click **Done** to apply the changes

8.3.3. Duty Schedules

Every *User* and *Group* may have a *Duty Schedule*, which specifies that user's (or group's) weekly schedule for receiving notifications. If a notification should be delivered to an individual user, but that user is not on duty at the time, the notification will never be delivered to that user. In the case of notifications targeting a user via a group, the logic differs slightly. If the group is on duty at the time the notification is created, then all users who are also on duty will be notified. If the group is on duty, but no member user is currently on duty, then the notification will be queued and sent to the next user who comes on duty. If the group is off duty at the time the notification is created, then the notification will never be sent.

8.3.4. Destination Paths

A *Destination Path* is a named, reusable set of rules for sending notifications. Every destination path has an initial step and zero or more escalation steps.

Each step in a destination path has an associated delay which defaults to zero seconds. The initial step's delay is called the *initial delay*, while an escalation step's delay is simply called its *delay*.

Each step has one or more *targets*. A target may be a user, a group, an on-call role, or a one-off e-mail address.



While it may be tempting to use one-off e-mail addresses any time an individual user is to be targeted, it's a good idea to reserve one-off e-mail addresses for special cases. If a user changes her e-mail address, for instance, you'll need to update in every destination path where it appears. The use of one-off e-mail addresses is meant for situations where a vendor or other external entity is assisting with troubleshooting in the short term.

When a step targets one or more groups, a delay may also be specified for each group. The default is zero seconds, in which case all group members are notified simultaneously. If a longer delay is set, the group members will be notified in alphabetical order of their usernames.



Avoid using the same name for a group and a user. The destination path configuration does not distinguish between users and groups at the step level, so the behavior is undefined if you have both a user and a group named `admin`. It is for this reason that the default administrators group is called `Admin` (with a capital `A`) — case matters.

Within a step, each target is associated with one or more notification commands. If multiple commands are selected, they will execute simultaneously.

Each step also has an *auto-notify* switch, which may be set to `off`, `on`, or `auto`. This switch specifies the logic used when deciding whether or not to send a notice for an auto-acknowledged notification to a target that was not on duty at the time the notification was first created. If `off`, notices will never be sent to such a target; if `on`, they will always be sent; if `auto`, the system employs heuristics aimed at "doing the right thing".

8.3.5. Notification Commands

A *Notification Command* is a named, reusable execution profile for a Java class or external program command used to convey notices to targets. The following notification commands are included in the default configuration:

`callHomePhone`, `callMobilePhone`, and `callWorkPhone`

Ring one of the phone numbers configured in the user's contact information. All three are implemented using the in-process Asterisk notification strategy, and differ only in which contact field is used.

`ircCat`

Conveys a notice to an instance of the *IRCCat* Internet Relay Chat bot. Implemented by the in-process IRCCat notification strategy.

`javaEmail` and `javaPagerEmail`

By far the most commonly used commands, these deliver a notice to a user's `email` or `pagerEmail` contact field value. By configuring a user's `pagerEmail` contact field value to target an email-to-SMS gateway, SMS notifications are trivially easy to configure. Both are implemented using the in-process JavaMail notification strategy.

`microblogDM`, `microblogReply`, and `microblogUpdate`

Sends a notice to a user as a direct message, at a user via an at-reply, or to everybody as an update via a microblog service with a Twitter v1-compatible API. Each command is implemented with a separate, in-process notification strategy.

`numericPage` and `textPage`

Sends a notice to a user's numeric or alphanumeric pager. Implemented as an external command using the `qpage` utility.

`xmppGroupMessage` and `xmppMessage`

Sends a message to an XMPP group or user. Implemented with the in-process XMPP notification strategy.

Notification commands are customizable and extensible by editing the `notificationCommands.xml` file.



Use external binary notification commands sparingly to avoid fork-bombing your *OpenNMS Meridian* system. Originally, all notification commands were external. Today only the `numericPage` and `textPage` commands use external programs to do their work.

8.4. Bonus Notification Methods

A handful of newer notification methods are included in *OpenNMS Meridian* but currently require manual steps to activate.

8.4.1. Mattermost

If your organization uses the Mattermost team communications platform, you can configure *OpenNMS Meridian* to send notices to any Mattermost channel via an incoming webhook. You must configure an incoming webhook in your Mattermost team and do a bit of manual configuration to your *OpenNMS Meridian* instance.

First, add the following bit of XML to the `notificationCommands.xml` configuration file (no customization should be needed):

```
<command binary="false">
  <name>mattermost</name>
  <execute>org.opennms.netmgt.notifd.MattermostNotificationStrategy</execute>
  <comment>class for sending messages to a Mattermost team channel for
notifications</comment>
  <argument streamed="false">
    <switch>-subject</switch>
  </argument>
  <argument streamed="false">
    <switch>-tm</switch>
  </argument>
</command>
```

Then create a new file called `mattermost.properties` in the `opennms.properties.d` directory with the following contents (customizing values as appropriate):

```
org.opennms.netmgt.notifd.mattermost.webhookURL=https://mattermost.example.com/hooks/b
f980352b5f7232efe721dbf0626bee1
```

Restart OpenNMS so that the `mattermost.properties` file will be loaded. Your new `mattermost` notification command is now available for use in a destination path.

Additional Options

The following table lists optional properties that you may use in `mattermost.properties` to customize your Mattermost notifications.



To improve the layout, the property names have been shortened to their final component; you must prepend `org.opennms.netmgt.notifd.mattermost.` when using them.

Table 78. Additional available parameters for the Mattermost notification strategy

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value	Example
<code>channel</code>	Specify a channel or private group other than the one targeted by the webhook	optional	Webhook default	<code>NetOps</code>
<code>username</code>	The username to associate with the notification posts	optional	None	<code>OpenNMS_Bot</code>
<code>iconEmoji</code>	An emoji sequence to use as the icon for the notification posts	optional	No icon	<code>:metal:</code>
<code>iconURL</code>	The URL of an image to use as the icon for the notification posts	optional	No icon	https://example.org/assets/icon.png



Some of the optional configuration parameters are incompatible with some versions of Mattermost. For instance, the `channel` option is known not to work with Mattermost 3.7.0.

For more information on incoming webhooks in Mattermost, see [Mattermost Integration Guide](#).

8.4.2. Slack Notifications

If your organization uses the Slack team communications platform, you can configure *OpenNMS Meridian* to send notices to any Slack channel via an incoming webhook. You must configure an incoming webhook in your Slack team and do a bit of manual configuration to your *OpenNMS Meridian* instance.

First, add the following bit of XML to the `notificationCommands.xml` configuration file (no customization should be needed):

```

<command binary="false">
  <name>slack</name>
  <execute>org.opennms.netmgt.notifd.SlackNotificationStrategy</execute>
  <comment>class for sending messages to a Slack team channel for
notifications</comment>
  <argument streamed="false">
    <switch>-subject</switch>
  </argument>
  <argument streamed="false">
    <switch>-tm</switch>
  </argument>
</command>

```

Then create a new file called `slack.properties` in the `opennms.properties.d` directory with the following contents (customizing values as appropriate):

```

org.opennms.netmgt.notifd.slack.webhookURL=
https://hooks.slack.com/services/AEJ7IIYAI/X00TH3EOD/c3fc4a662c8e07fe072aeec

```

Restart OpenNMS so that the `slack.properties` file will be loaded. Your new `slack` notification command is now available for use in a destination path.

Additional Options

The following table lists optional properties that you may use in `slack.properties` to customize your Slack notifications.



To improve the layout, the property names have been shortened to their final component; you must prepend `org.opennms.netmgt.notifd.slack.` when using them.

Table 79. Additional parameters for the Slack notification strategy

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value	Example
<code>channel</code>	Specify a channel or private group other than the one targeted by the webhook	optional	Webhook default	<code>NetOps</code>
<code>username</code>	The username to associate with the notification posts	optional	None	<code>OpenNMS_Bot</code>
<code>emoji</code>	An emoji sequence to use as the icon for the notification posts	optional	No icon	<code>:metal:</code>
<code>iconURL</code>	The URL of an image to use as the icon for the notification posts	optional	No icon	<code>https://example.org/assets/icon.png</code>

For more information on incoming webhooks in Slack, see [Slack API](#).

Chapter 9. Provisioning

9.1. Introduction

The introduction of OpenNMS version 1.8 empowers enterprises and services providers like never before with a new service daemon for maintaining the managed entity inventory in OpenNMS. This new daemon, *Provisiond*, unifies all previous entity control mechanisms available in 1.6 (*Capsd* and the *Importer*), into a new and improved, massively parallel, policy based provisioning system. System integrators should note, *Provisiond* comes complete with a *RESTful Web Service API* for easy integration with external systems such as CRM or external inventory systems as well as an adapter API for interfacing with other management systems such as configuration management.

OpenNMS 1.0, introduced almost a decade ago now, provided a capabilities scanning daemon, *Capsd*, as the mechanism for provisioning managed entities. *Capsd*, deprecated with the release of 1.8.0, provided a rich automatic provisioning mechanism that simply required an IP address to seed its algorithm for creating and maintaining the managed entities (nodes, interfaces, and IP based services). Version 1.2 added and *XML-RPC API* as a more controlled (directed) strategy for provisioning services that was mainly used by non telco based service providers (i.e. managed hosting companies). Version 1.6 followed this up with yet another and more advanced mechanism called the *Importer service daemon*. The *Importer* provided large service providers with the ability to strictly control the OpenNMS entity provisioning with an XML based API for completely defining and controlling the entities where no discovery and service scanning scanning was feasible.

The *Importer service* improved OpenNMS' scalability for maintaining managed entity databases by an order of magnitude. This daemon, while very simple in concept and yet extremely powerful and flexible provisioning improvement, has blazed the trail for *Provisiond*. The *Importer service* has been in production for 3 years in service provider networks maintaining entity counts of more than 50,000 node level entities on a single instances of OpenNMS. It is a rock solid provisioning tool.

Provisiond begins a new era of managed entity provisioning in OpenNMS.

9.2. Concepts

Provisioning is a term that is familiar to service providers (a.k.a. operators, a.k.a. telephone companies) and OSS systems but not so much in the non OSS enterprises.

Provisiond receives "requests" for adding managed entities via 2 basic mechanisms, the OpenNMS Meridian traditional "New Suspect" event, typically via the *Discovery daemon*, and the import requisition (XML definition of node entities) typically via the Provisioning Groups UI. If you are familiar with all previous releases of OpenNMS, you will recognize the *New Suspect Event* based *Discovery* to be what was previously the *Capsd* component of the auto discovery behavior. You will also recognize the import requisition to be of the *Model Importer* component of OpenNMS. *Provisiond* now unifies these two separate components into a massively parallel advanced policy based provisioning service.

9.2.1. Terminology

The following terms are used with respect to the OpenNMS Meridian provisioning system and are essential for understanding the material presented in this guide.

Entity

Entities are managed objects in OpenNMS Meridian such as Nodes, IP interfaces, SNMP Interfaces, and Services.

Foreign Source and Foreign ID

The *Importer* service from 1.6 introduced the idea of foreign sources and foreign IDs. The *Foreign Source* uniquely identifies a provisioning source and is still a basic attribute of importing node entities into OpenNMS Meridian. The concept is to provide an external (foreign) system with a way to uniquely identify itself and any node entities that it is requesting (via a requisition) to be provisioned into OpenNMS Meridian.

The *Foreign ID* is the unique node ID maintained in foreign system and the foreign source uniquely identifies the external system in OpenNMS Meridian.

OpenNMS Meridian uses the combination of the foreign source and foreign ID become the unique foreign key when synchronizing the set of nodes from each source with the nodes in the OpenNMS Meridian DB. This way the foreign system doesn't have to keep track of the OpenNMS Meridian node IDs that are assigned when a node is first created. This is how *Provisiond* can decide if a node entity from an import requisition is new, has been changed, or needs to be deleted.

Foreign Source Definition

Additionally, the foreign source has been extended to also contain specifications for how entities should be discovered and managed on the nodes from each foreign source. The name of the foreign source has become pervasive within the provisioning system and is used to simplify some of the complexities by weaving this name into:

- the name of the provisioning group in the Web-UI
- the name of the file containing the persisted requisition (as well as the pending requisition if it is in this state)
- the foreign-source attribute value inside the requisition (obviously, but, this is pointed out to indicate that the file name doesn't necessarily have to equal the value of this attribute but is highly recommended as an OpenNMS Meridian best practice)
- the building attribute of the node defined in the requisition (this value is called "site" in the Web-UI and is assigned to the building column of the node's asset record by *Provisiond* and is the default value used in the Site Status View feature)

Import Requisition

Import requisition is the terminology OpenNMS Meridian uses to represent the set of nodes, specified in XML, to be provisioned from a foreign source into OpenNMS Meridian. The requisition schema (XSD) can be found at the following location. <http://xmlns.opennms.org/xsd/config/model->

Auto Discovery

Auto discovery is the term used by OpenNMS Meridian to characterize the automatic provisioning of nodes entities. Currently, OpenNMS Meridian uses an ICMP ping sweep to find IP address on the network. For the IPs that respond and that are not currently in the DB, OpenNMS Meridian generates a new suspect event. When this event is received by Provisiond, it creates a node and it begins a node scan based on the default foreign source definition.

Directed Discovery

Provisiond takes over for the Model Importer found in version 1.6 which implemented a unique, first of its kind, controlled mechanism for specifying managed entities directly into OpenNMS Meridian from one or more data sources. These data sources often were in the form of an in-housed developed inventory or stand-alone provisioning system or even a set of element management systems. Using this mechanism, OpenNMS Meridian is directed to add, update, or delete a node entity exactly as defined by the external source. No discovery process is used for finding more interfaces or services.

Enhanced Directed Discovery

Directed discovery is enhanced with the capability to scan nodes that have been directed nodes for entities (interfaces).

Policy Based Discovery

The phrase, Policy based Directed Discovery, is a term that represents the latest step in OpenNMS Meridian provisioning evolution and best describes the new provisioning architecture now in OpenNMS Meridian for maintaining its inventory of managed entities. This term describes the control that is given over the Provisioning system to OpenNMS Meridian users for managing the behavior of the NMS with respect to the new entities that are being discovered. Current behaviors include persistence, data collection, service monitoring, and categorization policies.

9.2.2. Addressing Scalability

The explosive growth and density of the IT systems being deployed today to support not traditional IP services is impacting management systems like never before and is demanding from them tremendous amounts of scalability. The scalability of a management system is defined by its capacity for maintaining large numbers of managing entities coupled with its efficiency of managing the entities.

Today, It is not uncommon for OpenNMS Meridian deployments to find node entities with tens of thousands of physical interfaces being reported by SNMP agents due to virtualization (virtual hosts, interfaces, as well as networks). An NMS must be capable of using the full capacity every resource of its computing platform (hardware and OS) as effectively as possible in order to manage these environments. The days of writing scripts or single threaded applications will just no longer be able to do the work required an NMS when dealing with the scalability challenges facing systems and systems administrators working in this domain.

Parallelization and Non-Blocking I/O

Squeezing out every ounce of power from a management system's platform (hardware and OS) is absolutely required to complete all the work of a fully functional NMS such as OpenNMS Meridian. Fortunately, the hardware and CPU architecture of a modern computing platform provides multiple CPUs with multiple cores having instruction sets that include support for atomic operations. While these very powerful resources are being provided by commodity systems, it makes the complexity of developing applications to use them vs. not using them, orders of magnitude more complex. However, because of scalability demands of our complex IT environments, multi-threaded NMS applications are now essential and this has fully exposed the complex issues of concurrency in software development.

OpenNMS Meridian has stepped up to this challenge with its new concurrency strategy. This strategy is based on a technique that combines the efficiency of parallel (asynchronous) operations (traditionally used by most effectively by single threaded applications) with the power of a fully current, non-blocking, multi-threaded design. The non-blocking component of this new concurrency strategy added greater complexity but OpenNMS Meridian gained orders of magnitude in increased scalability.



Java Runtimes, based on the Sun JVM, have provided implementations for processor based atomic operations and is the basis for OpenNMS Meridian' non-blocking concurrency algorithms.

Provisioning Policies

Just because you can, doesn't mean you should! Because the massively parallel operations being created for *Provisiond* allows tremendous numbers of nodes, interfaces, and services to be very rapidly discovered and persisted, doesn't mean it should. A *policy API* was created for *Provisiond* that allows implementations to be developed that can be applied to control the behavior of *Provisiond*. The 1.8 release includes a set of flexible provisioning policies that control the persistence of entities and their attributes constrain monitoring behavior.

When nodes are imported or re-scanned, there is, potentially, a set of zero or more provisioning policies that are applied. The policies are defined in the foreign source's definition. The policies for an auto-discovered node or nodes from provisioning groups that don't have a foreign source definition, are the policies defined in the default foreign source definition.

The Default Foreign Source Definition

Contained in the libraries of the Provisioning service is the "template" or default foreign source. The template stored in the library is used until the OpenNMS Meridian admin user alters the default from the *Provisioning Groups* WebUI. Upon edit, this template is exported to the OpenNMS Meridian `etc/` directory with the file name: `default-foreign-source.xml`.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<foreign-source date-stamp="2009-10-16T18:04:12.844-05:00"
    name="default"
    xmlns=
"http://xmlns.opennms.org/[http://xmlns.opennms.org/xsd/config/foreign-source">
    <scan-interval>1d</scan-interval>
    <detectors>
        <detector class="org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.datagram.DnsDetector"
name="DNS"/>
        <detector class="org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.FtpDetector" name
="FTP"/>
        <detector class="org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.HttpDetector"
name="HTTP"/>
        <detector class="org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.HttpsDetector"
name="HTTPS"/>
        <detector class="org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.icmp.IcmpDetector" name=
"ICMP"/>
        <detector class="org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.ImapDetector"
name="IMAP"/>
        <detector class="org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.LdapDetector"
name="LDAP"/>
        <detector class="org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.NrpeDetector"
name="NRPE"/>
        <detector class="org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.Pop3Detector"
name="POP3"/>
        <detector class="
org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.radius.RadiusAuthDetector" name="Radius"/>
        <detector class="org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.SmtpDetector"
name="SMTP"/>
        <detector class="org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.snmp.SnmpDetector" name=
"SNMP"/>
        <detector class="org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.ssh.SshDetector" name=
"SSH"/>
    </detectors>
    <policies/>
</foreign-source>

```

Automatic Rescanning

The default foreign source defines a `scan-interval` of `1d`, which will cause all nodes in the requisition to be scanned daily. You may set the scan interval using any combination of the following signifiers:

- w: Weeks
- d: Days
- h: Hours
- m: Minutes
- s: Seconds

- ms: Milliseconds

For example, to rescan every 6 days and 53 minutes, you would set the `scan-interval` to `6d 53m`.

Don't forget, for the new scan interval to take effect, you will need to import the requisition one more time so that the foreign source becomes active.

Disabling Rescan

For a large number of devices, you may want to set the `scan-interval` to `0` to disable automatic rescan altogether. OpenNMS Meridian will not attempt to rescan the nodes in the requisition unless you trigger a manual (forced) rescan through the web UI or Provisioning ReST API.

9.3. Getting Started

An NMS is of no use until it is setup for monitoring and entities are added to the system. OpenNMS Meridian installs with a base configuration with a configuration that is sufficient get service level monitoring and performance management quickly up and running. As soon as managed entities are provisioned, the base configuration will automatically begin monitoring and reporting.

Generally speaking, there are two methods of provisioning in OpenNMS Meridian: *Auto Discovery* and *Directed Discovery*. We'll start with *Auto Discovery*, but first, we should quickly review the configuration of SNMP so that newly discovered devices can be immediately scanned for entities as well as have reporting and thresholding available.

9.3.1. Provisioning the SNMP Configuration

OpenNMS Meridian requires SNMP configuration to be properly setup for your network in order to properly understand Network and Node topology as well as to automatically enable performance data collection. Network topology is updated as nodes (a.k.a. devices or hosts) are provisioned. Navigate to the *Admin/Configure SNMP Community Names by IP address* as shown below.

Configuring SNMP community names

Descriptions

Descriptions

Descriptions

Descriptions

SNMP Config Lookup: You can look up the actual SNMP configuration for a specific interface by entering the IP address in the box and press "Look up". The configuration will then be shown in the "Updating SNMP Configuration" section.

Updating SNMP Configuration: In the boxes on the left, enter in a specific IP address, a community string, and other SNMP parameters.

OpenNMS will optimize this list, so enter the most generic first (i.e. the largest range of IP addresses). The first entry added that includes a specific IP address, the community name for the specific IP address, and other parameters.

For devices that have already been provisioned and that have an event stating that the configuration has changed, it may be necessary to update the SNMP information on the interface for these changes to take effect.

v1/v2c specific parameters

Read Community String:

Default: public

Write Community String:

Default: private

Descriptions

Descriptions

Descriptions

Descriptions

SNMP Config Lookup: You can look up the actual SNMP configuration for a specific interface by entering the IP address in the box and press "Look up". The configuration will then be shown in the "Updating SNMP Configuration" section.

Updating SNMP Configuration: In the boxes on the left, enter in a specific IP address, community string, and other SNMP parameters.

OpenNMS will optimize this list, so enter the most generic first (i.e. the largest range of IP addresses). The first entry added that includes a specific IP address, the community name for the specific IP address, and other parameters.

For devices that have already been provisioned and that have an event stating that the configuration has changed, it may be necessary to update the SNMP information on the interface for these changes to take effect.

v1/v2c specific parameters

Read Community String:

Default: public

Write Community String:

Default: private

Descriptions

Descriptions

Descriptions

Descriptions

SNMP Config Lookup: You can look up the actual SNMP configuration for a specific IP address. Enter the IP address in the box and press "Look up". The configuration will then be shown in the "Updating SNMP Configuration" section.

Updating SNMP Configuration: In the boxes on the left, enter in a specific IP address, a community string, and other SNMP parameters.

OpenNMS will optimize this list, so enter the most generic first (i.e. the largest range of IP addresses). The first entry added that includes a specific IP address, the community name for the specific IP address, and other parameters.

For devices that have already been provisioned and that have an event stating that the configuration has changed, it may be necessary to update the SNMP information on the interface page. After these changes take effect.

v1/v2c specific parameters

Read Community String:

Default: public

Write Community String:

Default: private

Descriptions

SNMP Config Lookup: You can look up the actual SNMP configuration for a specific IP. To do so enter the IP Address in the box and press "Look up". The configuration will then be shown in the "Updating SNMP Community Names" area.

Updating SNMP Configuration: In the boxes on the left, enter in a specific IP address and community string, or a range of IP addresses, a community string, and other SNMP parameters.

OpenNMS will optimize this list, so enter the most generic first (i.e. the largest range) and the specific IP addresses last. If a range is added that includes a specific IP address, the community name for the specific address will be changed to be that of the range.

For devices that have already been provisioned and that have an event stating that data collection has failed because the configuration has changed, it may be necessary to update the SNMP information on the interface page for that device (by selecting the "Update" button) for these changes to take effect.

v1/v2c specific parameters

Read Community String:

Default: public

Write Community String:

Default: private



Provisiond includes an option to add community information in the *Single Node* provisioning interface. This, is equivalent of entering a single IP address in the screen with the convenience of setting the community string at the same time a node is provisioned. See the *Quick Node Add* feature below for more details about this capability.

This screen sets up SNMP within OpenNMS Meridian for agents listening on IP addresses 10.1.1.1 through 10.254.254.254. These settings are optimized into the `snmp-configuration.xml` file. Optimization means that the minimal configuration possible will be written. Any IP addresses already configured that are eclipsed by this range will be removed. Here is the resulting configuration.

Sample snmp-config.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<snmp-config
xmlns="http://xmlns.opennms.org/xsd/config/snmp[http://xmlns.opennms.org/xsd/config/snmp]"
port="161" retry="3" timeout="800" read-community="public"
version="v1" max-vars-per-pdu="10">

<definition retry="1" timeout="2000"
read-community="public" version="v2c">

<specific>10.12.23.32</specific>

</definition>

</snmp-config>
```

However, If an IP address is then configured that is within the range, the range will be split into two separate ranges and a specific entry will be added. For example, if a configuration was added through the same UI for the IP: 10.12.23.32 having the community name **public**, then the resulting configuration will be:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<snmp-config xmlns="http://xmlns.opennms.org/xsd/config/snmp"
  port="161"
  retry="3"
  timeout="800"
  read-community="public"
  version="v1"
  max-vars-per-pdu="10">

  <definition retry="1" timeout="2000" read-community="YrusoNoz" version="v2c">
    <range begin="10.1.1.1" end="10.12.23.31"/>
    <range begin="10.12.23.33" end="10.254.254.254"/>
  </definition>

  <definition retry="1" timeout="2000" read-community="public" version="v2c">
    <specific>10.12.23.32</specific>
  </definition>
</snmp-config>
```



the bold IP addresses show where the range was split and the specific with community name "public" was added.

Now, with SNMP configuration provisioned for our 10 networks, we are ready to begin adding nodes. Our first example will be to automatically discover and add all managed entities (nodes, IP interfaces, SNMP Interfaces, and Monitored IP based Services). We will then give an example of how to be more *directed* and deliberate about your discovery by using *Provisioning Groups*.

Automatically discovered entities are analyzed, persisted to the relational data store, and then managed based on the policies defined in the default foreign source definition. This is very similar to the way that entities were previously handled by the (now obsolete) *Capsd* daemon but with finer grained sense of control.

9.3.2. Automatic Discovery

Currently in OpenNMS Meridian, the ICMP is used to automatically provision node entities into OpenNMS Meridian. This functionality has been in OpenNMS since its 1.0 release, however, in 1.8, a few of the use cases have been updated with *Provisiond*'s replacement of *Capsd*.

Separation of Concerns

Version 1.8 *Provisiond* separates what was called *Capsd* scanning into 3 distinct phases: entity scanning, service detection, and node merging. These phases are now managed separately by *Provisiond*. Immediately following the import of a node entity, tasks are created for scanning a node to discover the node entity's interfaces (SNMP and IP). As interfaces are found, they are persisted and tasks are scheduled for service detection of each IP interface.

For auto discovered nodes, a node merging phase is scheduled; Nodes that have been directly provisioned will not be included in the node merging process. Merging will only occur when 2 automatically discovered nodes appear to be the same node.



the use case and redesign of node merging is still an outstanding issue with the 1.8.0 release

9.3.3. Enhanced Directed Discovery

This new form of provisioning first appears in OpenNMS with version 1.8 and the new *Provisiond* service. It combines the benefits of the Importer's strictly controlled methodology of directed provisioning (from version 1.6) with OpenNMS' robustly flexible auto discovery. *Enhanced Directed discovery* begins with an enhanced version of the same import requisition used in directed provisioning and completes with a policy influenced persistence phase that sorts through the details of all the entities and services found during the entity and service scanning phase.

If you are planning to use this form of provisioning, it is important to understand the conceptual details of how *Provisiond* manages entities it is *directed* to provision. This knowledge will enable administrators and systems integrators to better plan, implement, and resolve any issues involved with this provisioning strategy.

Understanding the Process

There are 3 phases involved with directing entities to be discovered: import, node scan, and service scan. The import phase also has sub phases: marshal, audit, limited SNMP scan, and re-parent.

Marshal and Audit Phases

It is important to understand that the nodes requisitioned from each foreign source are managed as a complete set. Nodes defined in a requisition from the foreign source *CRM* and *CMDB*, for example, will be managed separately from each other even if they should contain exactly the same node definitions. To OpenNMS Meridian, these are individual entities and they are managed as a set.

Requisitions are referenced via a URL. Currently, the URL can be specified as one of the following protocols: FILE, HTTP, HTTPS, and DNS. Each protocol has a protocol handler that is used to stream the XML from a *foreign source*, i.e. <http://inv.corp.org/import.cgi?customer=acme> or <file:/opt/opennms/etc/imports/acme.xml>. The DNS protocol is a special handler developed for Provisioning sets of nodes as a *foreign-source* from a corporate DNS server. See DNS Protocol Handler for details.

Upon the import request (either on schedule or on demand via an Event) the requisition is marshaled into Java objects for processing. The nodes defined in the requisition represent what OpenNMS Meridian should have as the current set of managed entities from that foreign source. The audit phase determines for each node defined (or not defined) in the requisition which are to be processed as an *Add*, *Update*, or *Delete* operation during the *Import Phase*. This determination is made by comparing the set foreign IDs of each node in the requisition set with the set of foreign IDs of currently managed entities in OpenNMS Meridian.

The intersection of the IDs from each set will become the Update operations, the extra set of foreign IDs that are in the requisition become the Add operations, and the extra set of foreign IDs from the managed entities become the Delete operations. This implies that the foreign IDs from each foreign source must be unique.

Naturally, the first time an import request is processed from a foreign source there will be zero (0) node entities from the set of nodes currently being managed and each node defined in the requisition will become an Add Operation. If a requisition is processed with zero (0) node definitions, all the currently managed nodes from that foreign source will become Delete operations (all the nodes, interfaces, outages, alarms, etc. will be removed from OpenNMS Meridian).

When nodes are provisioned using the Provisioning Groups Web-UI, the requisitions are stored on the local file system and the file protocol handler is used to reference the requisition. Each Provisioning Group is a separate foreign source and unique foreign IDs are generated by the Web-UI. An MSP might use Provisioning Groups to define the set of nodes to be managed by customer name where each customer's set of nodes are maintained in a separate Provisioning Group.

Import Phase

The import phase begins when Provisiond receives a request to import a requisition from a URL. The first step in this phase is to load the requisition and marshal all the node entities defined in the requisition into Java objects.

If any syntactical or XML structural problems occur in the requisition, the entire import is abandoned and no import operations are completed.

Once the requisition is marshaled, the requisition nodes are audited against the persisted node

entities. The set of requisitioned nodes are compared with a subset of persisted nodes and this subset is generated from a database query using the foreign source defined in the requisition. The audit generates one of three operations for each requisition node: *insert*, *update*, *delete* based on each requisitioned node's foreign ID. Delete operations are created for any nodes that are not in the requisition but are in the DB subset, update operations are created for requisition nodes that match a persisted node from the subset (the intersection), and insert operations are created from the remaining requisition nodes (nodes in the requisition that are not in the DB subset).

If a requisition node has an interface defined as the Primary SNMP interface, then during the update and insert operations the node will be scanned for minimal SNMP attribute information. This scan find the required node and SNMP interface details required for complete SNMP support of the node and only the IP interfaces defined in the requisition.



this not the same as Provisiond SNMP discovery scan phases: node scan and interface scan.

Node Scan Phase

Where directed discovery leaves off and enhanced directed discovery begins is that after all the operations have completed, directed discovery is finished and enhanced directed discovery takes off. The requisitioned nodes are scheduled for node scans where details about the node are discovered and interfaces that were not directly provisioned are also discovered. All physical (SNMP) and logical (IP) interfaces are discovered and persisted based on any *Provisioning Policies* that may have been defined for the foreign source associated with the import requisition.

Service Scan (detection) Phase

Additionally, the new Provisiond enhanced directed discovery mechanism follows interface discovery with service detection on each IP interface entity. This is very similar to the Capsd plugin scanning found in all former releases of OpenNMS except that the foreign source definition is used to define what services should be detected on these interfaces found for nodes in the import requisition.

9.4. Import Handlers

9.4.1. File Handler

9.4.2. HTTP Handler

9.4.3. DNS Handler

The new Provisioning service in OpenNMS Meridian is continuously improving and adapting to the needs of the community.

One of the most recent enhancements to the system is built upon the very flexible and extensible API of referencing an import requisition's location via a URL. Most commonly, these URLs are files on the file system (i.e. `file:/opt/opennms/etc/imports/<my-provisioning-group.xml>`) as requisitions created by the Provisioning Groups UI. However, these same requisitions for adding, updating, and

deleting nodes (based on the original model importer) can also come from URLs specifying the HTTP protocol: <http://myinventory.server.org/nodes.cgi>

Now, using Java's extensible protocol handling specification, a new protocol handler was created so that a URL can be specified for requesting a *Zone Transfer (AXFR) request* from a DNS server. The A records are recorded and used to build an import requisition. This is handy for organizations that use DNS (possibly coupled with an IP management tool) as the data base of record for nodes in the network. So, rather than ping sweeping the network or entering the nodes manually into OpenNMS Meridian Provisioning UI, nodes can be managed via 1 or more DNS servers.

The format of the URL for this new protocol handler is: `dns://<host>[:port]/<zone>[/<foreign-source>][?expression=<regex>]`

DNS Import Examples:

Simple

```
dns://my-dns-server/myzone.com
```

This URL will import all A records from the host `my-dns-server` on port 53 (default port) from zone "myzone.com" and since the foreign source (a.k.a. the provisioning group) is not specified it will default to the specified zone.

Using a Regular Expression Filter

```
dns://my-dns-server/myzone.com/portland/?expression=^por-.*
```

This URL will import all nodes from the same server and zone but will only manage the nodes in the zone matching the regular expression `^port-.*` and they will be assigned a unique foreign source (provisioning group) for managing these nodes as a subset of nodes from within the specified zone.

If your expression requires URL encoding (for example you need to use a `?` in the expression) it must be properly encoded.

```
dns://my-dns-server/myzone.com/portland/?expression=^por[0-9]%3F
```

DNS Setup

Currently, the DNS server requires to be setup to allow a zone transfer from the OpenNMS Meridian server. It is recommended that a secondary DNS server is running on OpenNMS Meridian and that the OpenNMS Meridian server be allowed to request a zone transfer. A quick way to test if zone transfers are working is:

```
dig -t AXFR @<dnsServer> <zone>
```

Configuration

The configuration of the Provisioning system has moved from a properties file (`model-importer.properties`) to an XML based configuration container. The configuration is now extensible to allow the definition of 0 or more import requisitions each with their own cron based schedule for automatic importing from various sources (intended for integration with external URL such as http and this new dns protocol handler).

A default configuration is provided in the OpenNMS Meridian `etc/` directory and is called: `provisiond-configuration.xml`. This default configuration has an example for scheduling an import from a DNS server running on the localhost requesting nodes from the zone, localhost and will be imported once per day at the stroke of midnight. Not very practical but is a good example.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
  <provisiond-configuration xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://xmlns.opennms.org/xsd/config/provisiond-configuration"
                        foreign-source-dir="/opt/opennms/etc/foreign-sources"
                        requisition-dir="/opt/opennms/etc/imports"
                        importThreads="8"
                        scanThreads="10"
                        rescanThreads="10"
                        writeThreads="8" >

  <!--http://www.quartz-scheduler.org/documentation/quartz-1.x/tutorials/crontrigger
Field Name Allowed Values Allowed Special Characters
Seconds 0-59 , - * / Minutes 0-59 , - * / Hours 0-23 , - * /
Day-of-month 1-31, - * ? / L W C Month 1-12 or JAN-DEC, - * /
Day-of-Week 1-7 or SUN-SAT, - * ? / L C # Year (Opt)empty, 1970-2099, - * /
-->

  <requisition-def import-name="localhost"
                    import-url-resource="dns://localhost/localhost">

    <cron-schedule>0 0 0 * * ? *</cron-schedule> <!-- daily, at midnight -->
  </requisition-def>
</provisiond-configuration>
```

Configuration Reload

Like many of the daemon configuration in the 1.7 branch, the configurations are reloadable without having to restart OpenNMS Meridian, using the `reloadDaemonConfig` uei:

```
/opt/opennms/bin/send-event.pl
uei.opennms.org/internal/reloadDaemonConfig --parm 'daemonName Provisiond'
```

This means that you don't have to restart OpenNMS Meridian every time you update the configuration.

9.5. Provisioning Examples

Here are a few practical examples of enhanced directed discovery to help with your understanding of this feature.

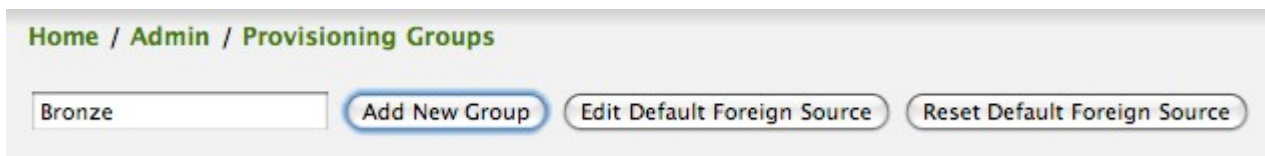
9.5.1. Basic Provisioning

This example adds three nodes and requires no OpenNMS Meridian configuration other than specifying the node entities to be provisioned and managed in OpenNMS Meridian.

Defining the Nodes via the Web-UI

Using the Provisioning Groups Web-UI, three nodes are created given a single IP address. Navigate to the Admin Menu and click Provisioning Groups Menu from the list of Admin options and create the group *Bronze*.

Creating a new Provisioning Group



Clicking the *Add New Group* button will create the group and will redisplay the page including this new group among the list of any group(s) that have already been created.



At this point, the XML structure for holding the new provisioning group (a.k.a. an import requisition) has been persisted to the '\$OPENNMS_ETC/imports/pending' directory.

Clicking the *Edit* link will bring you to the screen where you can begin the process of defining node entities that will be imported into OpenNMS Meridian. Click the Add Node button will begin the node entity creation process fill in the node label and click the *Save* button.

Creating a new Node definition in the Provisioning Group

Manually Provisioned Nodes for Group: Bronze

- Node ForeignId Site

Edit Requisition

Bronze

 Site

At this point, the provisioning group contains the basic structure of a node entity but it is not complete until the interface(s) and interface service(s) have been defined. After having clicked the *Save* button, as we did above presents, in the Web-UI, the options *Add Interface*, *Add Node Category*, and *Add Node Asset*. Click the *Add Interface* link to add an interface entity to the node.

Adding an Interface to the node definition

Manually Provisioned Nodes for Group: Bronze

- Node ForeignId Site [\[Add Interface\]](#) [\[Add Node Category\]](#) [\[Add Node Asset\]](#)

- Description Snmp Primary

Edit Requisition

Bronze

 Site [\[Add Interface\]](#) [\[Add Node Category\]](#) [\[Add Node Asset\]](#)
 Snmp Primary

Enter the IP address for this interface entity, a description, and specify the Primary attribute as **P** (Primary), **S** (Secondary), **N** (Not collected), or **C** (Collected) and click the save button. Now the node entity has an interface for which services can be defined for which the Web-UI now presents the *Add Service* link. Add two services (ICMP, SNMP) via this link.

A complete node definition with all required elements defined.

Provisioned Nodes for Group: Bronze

Node ForeignId Site [Add Interface] [Add Node Category] [Add Node Asset]

IP Interface Description Snmp Primary Add Service

- Service
- Service

Edit Requisition

Provisioned Nodes for Group: Bronze

ForeignId Site [Add Interface] [Add Node Category] [Add Node Asset]

Description Snmp Primary Add Service

Now the node entity definition contains all the *required* elements necessary for importing this requisition into OpenNMS Meridian. At this point, all the interfaces that are required for the node should be added. For example, NAT interfaces should be specified there are services that they provide because they will not be discovered during the Scan Phase.

Two more node definitions will be added for the benefit of this example.

The completed requisition for the example Bronze Provisioning Group

Provisioned Nodes for Group: Bronze

Node ForeignId Site [Add Interface] [Add Node Category] [Add Node Asset]

IP Interface Description Snmp Primary Add Service

- Service

Node ForeignId Site [Add Interface] [Add Node Category] [Add Node Asset]

IP Interface Description Snmp Primary Add Service

- Service
- Service

Node ForeignId Site [Add Interface] [Add Node Category] [Add Node Asset]

IP Interface Description Snmp Primary Add Service

- Service
- Service

Import Requisition

ForeignId 1255831743007 Site Bronze [Add Interface] [Add Node Category] [Add Node Asset]
 Description timmy-if-1 Snmp Primary P Add Service

ForeignId 1255831696516 Site Bronze [Add Interface] [Add Node Category] [Add Node Asset]
 Description barbrady-if-1 Snmp Primary P Add Service

ForeignId 1255830454086 Site Bronze [Add Interface] [Add Node Category] [Add Node Asset]
 Description cartman-if-1 Snmp Primary P Add Service

This set of nodes represents an import requisition for the *Bronze* provisioning group. As this requisition is being edited via the WebUI, changes are being persisted into the OpenNMS Meridian configuration directory '\$OPENNMS_etc/imports/' pending as an XML file having the name *bronze.xml*.



The name of the XML file containing the import requisition is the same as the provisioning group name. Therefore naming your provisioning group without the use of spaces makes them easier to manage on the file system.

Click the *Done* button to return to the *Provisioning Groups* list screen. The details of the “Bronze” group now indicates that there are 3 nodes in the requisition and that there are no nodes in the DB from this group (a.k.a. foreign source). Additionally, you can see that time the requisition was last modified and the time it last imported are given (the time stamps are stored as attributes inside the requisition and are not the file system time stamps). These details are indicative of how well the DB represents what is in the requisition.

Home / Admin / Provisioning Groups

[Add New Group] [Edit Default Foreign Source] [Reset Default Foreign Source]

Bronze

[Delete Group] [Import]

Requisition (Provisioning Group): Define node and interface data for import.	EDIT 3 nodes defined, 0 nodes in database last modified: 2009-10-17T22:10:29.654-04:00 last import requested: never
Foreign Source: Define scanning behavior for import.	EDIT CLONE

ps

Group Edit Default Foreign Source Reset Default Foreign Source

EDIT
3 nodes defined, 0 nodes in database last modified: 2009-10-17T22:10:29.654-04:00 last import requested: never
EDIT CLONE



You can tell that this is a pending requisition for 2 reasons: 1) there are 3 nodes defined and 0 nodes in the DB, 2) the requisition has been modified since the last import (in this case *never*).

Import the Nodes

In this example, you see that there are 3 nodes in the pending requisition and 0 in the DB. Click the *Import* button to submit the requisition to the provisioning system (what actually happens is that the Web-UI sends an event to the Provisioner telling it to begin the Import Phase for this group).



Do not refresh this page to check the values of these details. To refresh the details to verify the import, click the *Provisioning Groups* bread crumb item.

You should be able to immediately verify the importation of this provisioning group because the import happens very quickly. Provisiond has several threads ready for processing the import operations of the nodes defined in this requisition.

A few SNMP packets are sent and received to get the SNMP details of the node and the interfaces defined in the requisition. Upon receipt of these packets (or not) each node is inserted as a DB transaction.

The nodes are now added to OpenNMS Meridian and are under management.

Home / Search / Node List

Nodes and their interfaces	
barbrady.opennms.org	timmy.opennms.org
◦ 10.1.1.2	◦ 10.1.1.3
cartman.opennms.org	
◦ 10.1.1.1	

3 Nodes, 3 Interfaces [Hide interfaces](#)

Following the import of a node with thousands of interfaces, you will be able to refresh the Interface table browser on the Node page and see that interfaces and services are being discovered and added in the background. This is the discovery component of directed discovery.

Adding a Node

To direct that another node be added from a foreign source (in this example the Bronze Provisioning Group) simply add a new node definition and re-import. It is important to remember that all the node definitions will be re-imported and the existing managed nodes will be updated, if necessary.

Changing a Node

To direct changes to an existing node, simply add, change, or delete elements or attributes of the node definition and re-import. This is a great feature of having directed specific elements of a node in the requisition because that attributes will simply be changed. For example, to change the IP address of the Primary SNMP interface for the node, *barbrady.opennms.org*, just change the requisition and re-import.

Each element in the Web-UI has an associated Edit icon Click this icon to change the IP address for *barbrady.opennms.org*, click save, and then Click the Done button.

Changing the IP address of barbrady.opennms.org from 10.1.1.2 to 192.168.1.1

barbrady.opennms.org ForeignId 1255831696516 Site Bronze [Add Interface] [Add Node Category]

192.168.1.1 Description barbrady-if-1 Snmp Primary P [Save] [Cancel]

Service ICMP

Service SNMP

ForeignId 1255831696516 Site Bronze [Add Interface] [Add Node Category] [Add Node Ass]

Description barbrady-if-1 Snmp Primary P [Save] [Cancel]

The Web-UI will return you to the *Provisioning Groups* screen where you will see that there are the time stamp showing that the requisition's last modification is more recent that the last import time.

The Provisioning Group must be re-imported

Bronze

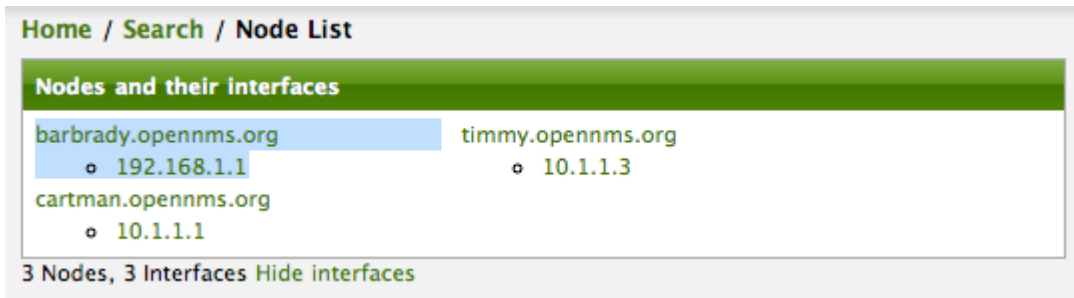
Delete Nodes Import

Requisition (Provisioning Group): EDIT
Define node and interface data for import. 3 nodes defined, 3 nodes in database
last modified: 2009-10-20T17:16:33.616+01:00
last import requested: 2009-10-17T23:19:09.977-04:00

Foreign Source: EDIT | CLONE
Define scanning behavior for import.

This provides an indication that the group must be re-imported for the changes made to the requisition to take effect. The IP Interface will be simply updated and all the required events (messages) will be sent to communicate this change within OpenNMS Meridian.

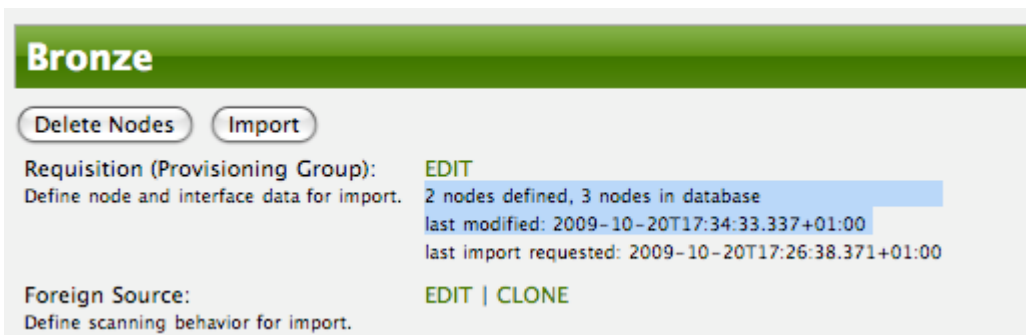
The IP interface for barbrady.opennms.org is immediately updated



Deleting a Node

Barbrady has not been behaving, as one might expect, so it is time to remove him from the system. Edit the provisioning group, click the delete button next to the node *barbrady.opennms.org*, click the *Done* button.

Bronze Provisioning Group definition indicates a node has been removed and requires an import to delete the node entity from the OpenNMS Meridian system



Click the Import button for the Bronze group and the Barbrady node and its interfaces, services, and any other related data will be immediately deleted from the OpenNMS Meridian system. All the required Events (messages) will be sent by Provisiond to provide indication to the OpenNMS Meridian system that the node Barbrady has been deleted.

Barbrady has been deleted

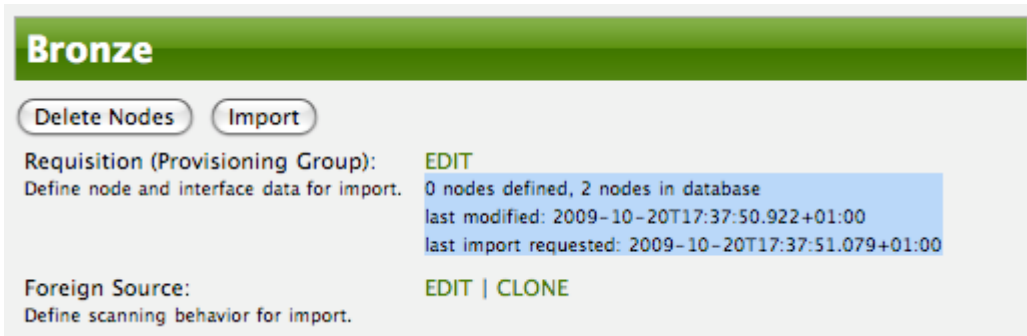


Deleting all the Nodes

There is a convenient way to delete all the nodes that have been provided from a specific foreign source. From the main *Admin/Provisioning Groups* screen in the Web-UI, click the *Delete Nodes* button. This button deletes all the nodes defined in the Bronze requisition. It is very important to note that once this is done, it cannot be undone! Well it can't be undone from the Web-UI and can only be undone if you've been good about keeping a backup copy of your '\$OPENMS_ETC/' directory tree. If you've made a mistake, before you re-import the requisition, restore the *Bronze.xml* requisition from your backup copy to the '\$OPENNMS_ETC/imports' directory.

All node definitions have been removed from the Bronze requisition. The Web-UI indicates an import is

now required to remove them from OpenNMS Meridian.



Clicking the *Import* button will cause the *Audit Phase* of *Provisiond* to determine that all the nodes from the *Bronze* group (foreign source) should be deleted from the DB and will create *Delete* operations. At this point, if you are satisfied that the nodes have been deleted and that you will no longer require nodes to be defined in this Group, you will see that the *Delete Nodes* button has now changed to the *Delete Group* button. The *Delete Group* button is displayed when there are no nodes entities from that group (foreign source) in OpenNMS Meridian.

When no node entities from the group exist in OpenNMS Meridian, then the *Delete Group* button is displayed.

9.5.2. Advanced Provisioning Example

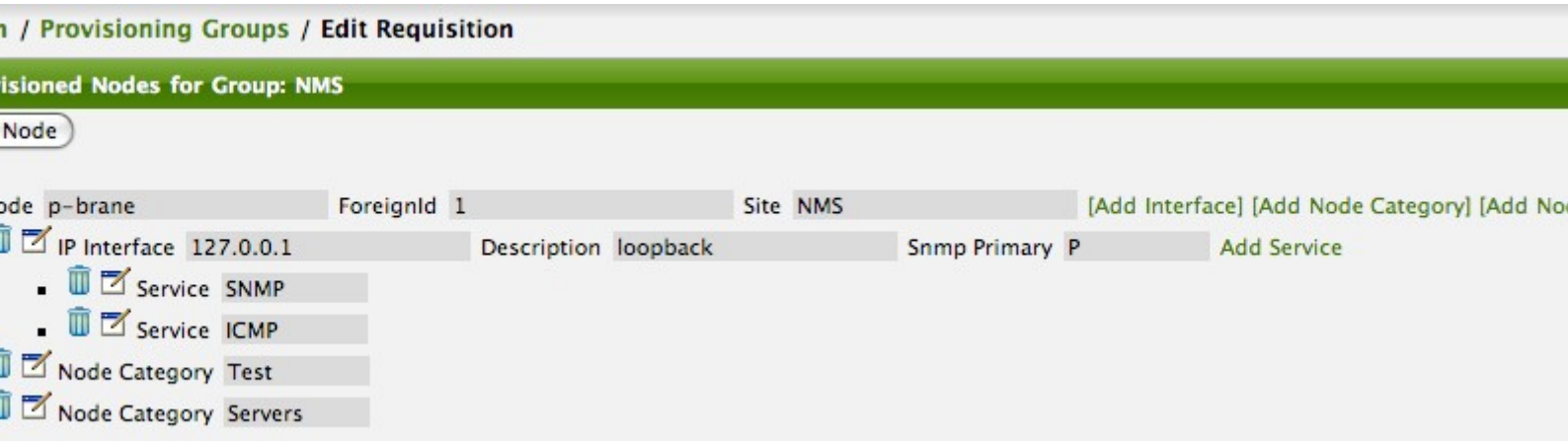
In the previous example, we provisioned 3 nodes and let *Provisiond* complete all of its import phases using a default foreign source definition. Each Provisioning Group can have a separate foreign source definition that controls:

- The rescan interval
- The services to be detected
- The policies to be applied

This example will demonstrate how to create a foreign source definition and how it is used to control the behavior of *Provisiond* when importing a *Provisioning Group/foreign source requisition*.

First let's simply provision the node and let the default foreign source definition apply.

The node definition used for the Advanced Provisioning Example



ForeignId 1 Site NMS [Add Interface] [Add Node Category] [Add Node Asset]
 Description loopback Snmp Primary P Add Service

Following the import, All the IP and SNMP interfaces, in addition to the interface specified in the requisition, have been discovered and added to the node entity. The default foreign source definition has no policies for controlling which interfaces that are discovered either get persisted or managed by OpenNMS Meridian.

IP Interfaces		Physical Interfaces
IP Address	IP Host Name	Managed
127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	M
192.168.199.1		M
192.168.93.1		M
192.168.1.1		M
172.16.1.1		M
10.1.1.1		M

Page 1 of 1 | Search | 1 - 6 of 6

Surveillance Category Memberships (Edit)

Servers
Test

Logical and Physical interface and Service entities directed and discovered by Provisiond.

IP Interfaces

Physical Interfaces

Index	SNMP IfDescr	SNMP IfN...	SNMP IfA...	SNMP If...	IP Address
8	vmnet8	vmnet8		0	192.168.9...
9	vmnet1	vmnet1		0	192.168.1...
1	lo0	lo0		0	192.168.1.1
7	en2	en2		100000000	0.0.0.0
6	en1	en1		100000000	0.0.0.0
5	fw0	fw0		100000000	0.0.0.0
4	en0	en0		100000000...	0.0.0.0
3	stf0	stf0		0	0.0.0.0
2	gif0	gif0		0	0.0.0.0

Page 1 of 1 | Search | 1 - 9 of 9

Surveillance Category Memberships (Edit)

Servers

Test

General	
Node	p-brane
Polling Status	Managed
Polling Package	example1
Polling Package	strafer
Interface Index	1
Last Service Scan	10/22/09 11:42:24 AM
Physical Address	
Link Node/Interface	
No link information has been collected for this interface.	
Services	
SNMP	
SSH	
ICMP	
DNS	
Availability	
Overall Availability	100.000%
DNS	100.000%
ICMP	100.000%
SNMP	100.000%
SSH	100.000%
Percentage over last 24 hours	

Service Detection

As IP interfaces are found during the node scan process, service detection tasks are scheduled for each IP interface. The service detections defined in the foreign source determines which services are to be detected and how (i.e. the values of the parameters that parameters control how the service is detected, port, timeout, etc.).

Applying a New Foreign Source Definition

This example node has been provisioned using the Default foreign source definition. By navigating to the Provisioning Groups screen in the OpenNMS Meridian Web-UI and clicking the Edit Foreign Source link of a group, you can create a new foreign source definition that defines service detection and policies. The policies determine entity persistence and/or set attributes on the discovered entities that control OpenNMS Meridian management behaviors.

When creating a new foreign source definition, the default definition is used as a template.

Interval 1d

Add Detector

me	DNS	class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.datagram.DnsDetector	[Add Parameter]
me	FTP	class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.FtpDetector	[Add Parameter]
me	HTTP	class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.HttpDetector	[Add Parameter]
me	HTTPS	class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.HttpsDetector	[Add Parameter]
me	ICMP	class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.icmp.IcmpDetector	[Add Parameter]
me	IMAP	class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.ImapDetector	[Add Parameter]
me	LDAP	class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.LdapDetector	[Add Parameter]
me	NRPE	class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.NrpeDetector	[Add Parameter]
me	POP3	class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.Pop3Detector	[Add Parameter]
me	Radius	class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.radius.RadiusAuthDetector	[Add Parameter]
me	SMTP	class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.SmtpDetector	[Add Parameter]
me	SNMP	class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.snmp.SnmpDetector	[Add Parameter]
me	SSH	class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.ssh.SshDetector	[Add Parameter]

Add Policy

class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.datagram.DnsDetector	[Add Parameter]
class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.FtpDetector	[Add Parameter]
class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.HttpDetector	[Add Parameter]
class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.HttpsDetector	[Add Parameter]
class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.icmp.IcmpDetector	[Add Parameter]
class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.ImapDetector	[Add Parameter]
class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.LdapDetector	[Add Parameter]
class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.NrpeDetector	[Add Parameter]
class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.Pop3Detector	[Add Parameter]
class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.radius.RadiusAuthDetector	[Add Parameter]
class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.SmtpDetector	[Add Parameter]
class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.snmp.SnmpDetector	[Add Parameter]
class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.ssh.SshDetector	[Add Parameter]

In this UI, new Detectors can be added, changed, and removed. For this example, we will remove detection of all services except ICMP and DNS, change the timeout of ICMP detection, and a new

Service detection for OpenNMS Meridian Web-UI.

Custom foreign source definition created for NMS Provisioning Group (foreign source).

Source: NMS

Interval 1d

Add Detector

Name	DNS	Class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.datagram.DnsDetector	[Add Parameter]
Name	ICMP	Class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.icmp.IcmpDetector	[Add Parameter]
Key	timeout	Value	1000	
Name	OpenNMS	Class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.HttpDetector	[Add Parameter]
Key	port	Value	8980	

Add Policy

Class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.datagram.DnsDetector	[Add Parameter]
Class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.icmp.IcmpDetector	[Add Parameter]
Value	1000	
Class	org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.simple.HttpDetector	[Add Parameter]
Value	8980	

Click the Done button and re-import the NMS Provisioning Group. During this and any subsequent re-imports or re-scans, the OpenNMS Meridian detector will be active, and the detectors that have been removed will no longer test for the related services for the interfaces on nodes managed in the provisioning group (requisition), however, the currently detected services will not be removed. There are 2 ways to delete the previously detected services:

1. Delete the node in the provisioning group, re-import, define it again, and finally re-import again
2. Use the ReST API to delete unwanted services. Use this command to remove each unwanted service from each interface, iteratively:

```
curl -X DELETE -H "Content-Type: application/xml" -u admin:admin
http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/nodes/6/ipinterfaces/172.16.1.1/services/DNS
```



There is a sneaky way to do #1. Edit the provisioning group and just change the foreign ID. That will make Provisiond think that a node was deleted and a new node was added in the same requisition! Use this hint with caution and an full understanding of the impact of deleting an existing node.

Provisioning with Policies

The Policy API in Provisiond allow you to control the persistence of discovered IP and SNMP Interface entities and Node Categories during the Scan phase.

Matching IP Interface Policy

The Matching IP Interface policy controls whether discovered interfaces are to be persisted and if they are to be persisted, whether or not they will be forced to be Managed or Unmanaged.

Continuing with this example Provisioning Group, we are going to define a few policies that:

- a. Prevent discovered 10 network addresses from being persisted
- b. Force 192.168 network addresses to be unmanaged

From the foreign source definition screen, click the Add Policy button and the definition of a new policy will begin with a field for naming the policy and a drop down list of the currently installed policies. Name the policy *no10s*, make sure that the *Match IP Interface policy* is specified in the class list and click the Save button. This action will automatically add all the parameters required for the policy.

The two required parameters for this policy are action and matchBehavior.

The action parameter can be set to DO_NOT_PERSIST, Manage, or UnManage.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Policy' button at the top left. Below it, the configuration for a new policy named 'no10s' is displayed. The class is set to 'org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingIpInterfacePolicy'. Two parameters are defined: 'action' with the value 'DO_NOT_PERSIST' and 'matchBehavior' with the value 'ALL_PARAMETERS'. The interface also shows a list of existing policies and a button to add a new parameter.

Creating a policy to prevent persistence of 10 network IP interfaces.

The *DO_NOT_PERSIST* action does just what it indicates, it prevents discovered IP interface entities from being added to OpenNMS Meridian when the *matchBehavior* is satisfied. The Manage and UnManage values for this action allow the IP interface entity to be persisted by control whether or not that interface should be managed by OpenNMS Meridian.

The matchBehavior action is a boolean control that determines how the optional parameters will

be evaluated. Setting this parameter's value to *ALL_PARAMETERS* causes *Provisiond* to evaluate each optional parameter with boolean *AND* logic and the value *ANY_PARAMETERS* will cause *OR* logic to be applied.

Now we will add one of the optional parameters to filter the 10 network addresses. The Matching IP Interface policy supports two additional parameters, *hostName* and *ipAddress*. Click the *Add Parameter* link and choose *ipAddress* as the *key*. The *value* for either of the optional parameters can be an exact or regular expression match. As in most configurations in OpenNMS Meridian where regular expression matching can be optionally applied, prefix the value with the *~* character.

Example Matching IP Interface Policy to not Persist 10 Network addresses

5 Add Policy

name no10s class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingIpInterfacePolicy [Add Pa

- key action value DO_NOT_PERSIST [Save] [Cancel]
- key matchBehavior value ALL_PARAMETERS
- key ipAddress value ~10\..*

class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingIpInterfacePolicy [Add Parameter]

value DO_NOT_PERSIST [Save] [Cancel]

value ALL_PARAMETERS

~10\..*

Any subsequent scan of the node or re-imports of NMS provisioning group will force this policy to be applied. IP Interface entities that already exist that match this policy will not be deleted. Existing interfaces can be deleted by recreating the node in the *Provisioning Groups* screen (simply change the foreign ID and re-import the group) or by using the ReST API:

```
curl -X DELETE -H "Content-Type: application/xml" -u admin:admin
http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/nodes/6/ipinterfaces/10.1.1.1
```

The next step in this example is to define a policy that sets discovered 192.168 network addresses to be unmanaged (not managed) in OpenNMS Meridian. Again, click the Add Policy button and let's call this policy *noMgt192168s*. Again, choose the Mach IP Interface policy and this time set the action to *UNMANAGE*.

Policy to not manage IP interfaces from 192.168 networks

```

name no10s class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingIpInterfacePolicy [Add Para
key action value DO_NOT_PERSIST
key matchBehavior value ALL_PARAMETERS
key ipAddress value ~10\..*
name noMgt192168s class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingIpInterfacePolicy [Add Para
key action value UNMANAGE
key matchBehavior value ALL_PARAMETERS
key ipAddress value ~192\.168\.*

class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingIpInterfacePolicy [Add Parameter]
value DO_NOT_PERSIST
value ALL_PARAMETERS
~10\..*

class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingIpInterfacePolicy [Add Parameter]
value UNMANAGE
value ALL_PARAMETERS
~192\.168\.*

```



The *UNMANAGE* behavior will be applied to existing interfaces.

Matching SNMP Interface Policy

Like the Matching IP Interface Policy, this policy controls the whether discovered SNMP interface entities are to be persisted and whether or not OpenNMS Meridian should collect performance metrics from the SNMP agent for Interface's index (MIB2 IfIndex).

In this example, we are going to create a policy that doesn't persist interfaces that are *AAL5* over *ATM* or type *49* (*ifType*). Following the same steps as when creating an IP Management Policy, edit the foreign source definition and create a new policy. Let's call it: *noAAL5s*. We'll use Match SNMP Interface class for each policy and add a parameter with *ifType* as the key and *49* as the value.

Matching SNMP Interface Policy example for Persistence and Data Collection

Add Policy

```

name no10s class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingIpInterfacePolicy [Add Para
key action value UNMANAGE
key matchBehavior value ALL_PARAMETERS
key ipAddress value ~10\..*
name noAAL5s class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingSnmpInterfacePolicy [Add Para
key action value DO_NOT_PERSIST
key matchBehavior value ALL_PARAMETERS
key ifType value 49

```

```

class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingIpInterfacePolicy [Add Parameter]
  value UNMANAGE
  value ALL_PARAMETERS
  ~10\..*
class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingSnmpInterfacePolicy [Add Parameter]
  value DO_NOT_PERSIST
  value ALL_PARAMETERS
  49

```



At the appropriate time during the scanning phase, Provisiond will evaluate the policies in the foreign source definition and take appropriate action. If during the policy evaluation process any policy matches for a “DO_NOT_PERSIST” action, no further policy evaluations will happen for that particular entity (IP Interface, SNMP Interface).

Node Categorization Policy

With this policy, nodes entities will automatically be assigned categories. The policy is defined in the same manner as the IP and SNMP interface polices. Click the Add Policy button and give the policy name, `cisco` and choose the *Set Node Category* class. Edit the required *category* key and set the value to `Cisco`. Add a policy parameter and choose the *sysObjectId* key with a value `~^\.1\.3\.6\.1\.4\.1\.9\..*`.

Example: Node Category setting policy

```

Add Policy
name no10s class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingIpInterfacePolicy [Add P
  key action value UNMANAGE
  key matchBehavior value ALL_PARAMETERS
  key ipAddress value ~10\..*
name noAAL5s class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingSnmpInterfacePolicy [Add P
  key action value DO_NOT_PERSIST
  key matchBehavior value ALL_PARAMETERS
  key ifType value 49
name cisco class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.NodeCategorySettingPolicy [Add P
  key category value Cisco
  key matchBehavior value ALL_PARAMETERS
  key sysObjectId value ~^\.1\.3\.6\.1\.4\.1\.9\..*

```

```

class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingIplInterfacePolicy [Add Parameter]
  value UNMANAGE
  value ALL_PARAMETERS
~10\..*
class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingSnmplInterfacePolicy [Add Parameter]
  value DO_NOT_PERSIST
  value ALL_PARAMETERS
49
class org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.NodeCategorySettingPolicy [Add Parameter]
  value Cisco
  value ALL_PARAMETERS
~^\.1\3\6\1\4\1\9\..

```

New Import Capabilities

Several new XML entities have been added to the import requisition since the introduction of the OpenNMS Importer service in version 1.6. So, in addition to provisioning the basic node, interface, service, and node categories, you can now also provision asset data.

Provisiond Configuration

The configuration of the Provisioning system has moved from a properties file (`model-importer.properties`) to an XML based configuration container. The configuration is now extensible to allow the definition of 0 or more import requisitions each with their own *Cron* based schedule for automatic importing from various sources (intended for integration with external URL such as HTTP and this new DNS protocol handler).

A default configuration is provided in the OpenNMS Meridian `etc/` directory and is called: `provisiond-configuration.xml`. This default configuration has an example for scheduling an import from a DNS server running on the localhost requesting nodes from the zone, localhost and will be imported once per day at the stroke of midnight. Not very practical but is a good example.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
  <provisiond-configuration xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://xmlns.opennms.org/xsd/config/provisiond-configuration"
    foreign-source-dir="/opt/opennms/etc/foreign-sources"
    requisition-dir="/opt/opennms/etc/imports"
    importThreads="8"
    scanThreads="10"
    rescanThreads="10"
    writeThreads="8" >
  <!--
    http://www.quartz-scheduler.org/documentation/quartz-
1.x/tutorials/crontrigger[http://www.quartz-scheduler.org/documentation/quartz-
1.x/tutorials/crontrigger]
    Field Name Allowed Values Allowed Special Characters
    Seconds 0-59 , - * / Minutes 0-59 , - * / Hours 0-23 , - * /
    Day-of-month 1-31, - * ? / L W C Month 1-12 or JAN-DEC, - * /
    Day-of-Week 1-7 or SUN-SAT, - * ? / L C # Year (Opt)empty, 1970-2099, - * /
  -->

  <requisition-def import-name="NMS"
    import-url-resource="file://opt/opennms/etc/imports/NMS.xml">
    <cron-schedule>0 0 0 * * ? *</cron-schedule> <!-- daily, at midnight -->
  </requisition-def>
</provisiond-configuration>

```

Configuration Reload

Like many of the daemon configurations in the 1.7 branch, *Provisiond*'s configuration is re-loadable without having to restart OpenNMS. Use the reloadDaemonConfig uei:

```

/opt/opennms/bin/send-event.pl uei.opennms.org/internal/reloadDaemonConfig --parm
'daemonName Provisiond'

```

This means that you don't have to restart OpenNMS Meridian every time you update the configuration!

Provisioning Asset Data

The Provisioning Groups Web-UI had been updated to expose the ability to add Node Asset data in an import requisition. Click the *Add Node Asset* link and you can select from a drop down list all the possible node asset attributes that can be defined.

Node

ForeignId Site
[\[Add Interface\]](#) [\[Add Node Category\]](#) [\[Add Node Asset\]](#)

IP Interface Description Snmp Primary [Add Service](#)

- Service
- Service
- Node Category
- Node Category
- asset rack
- asset room
- asset floor
- asset address1
- asset city
- asset state
- asset zip

ForeignId Site
[\[Add Interface\]](#) [\[Add Node Category\]](#) [\[Add Node Asset\]](#)

IP Interface Description Snmp Primary [Add Service](#)

- Service
- Service
- Node Category
- Node Category
- asset
- asset
- asset
- asset
- asset
- asset
- asset

After an import, you can navigate to the *Node Page* and click the *Asset Info* link and see the asset data that was just provided in the requisition.

<input type="text"/>	Division	<input type="text"/>	Department	<input type="text"/>
220 Chatham Business Drive, Suite 100				
<input type="text"/>				
Raleigh	State	NC	ZIP	27312
NMS	Floor	G	Room	equipment
12	Slot	<input type="text"/>	Port	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>				

Division				
Department				
e, Suite 100				
<input type="text"/>				
State	NC	ZIP	27312	
Floor	G	Room	equipment	
Slot	<input type="text"/>	Port	<input type="text"/>	

External Requisition Sources

Because Provisiond takes a *URL* as the location service for import requisitions, OpenNMS Meridian can be easily extended to support sources in addition to the native URL handling provided by Java: *file://*, *http://*, and *https://*. When you configure *Provisiond* to import requisitions on a schedule you specify using a *URL Resource*. For requisitions created by the *Provisioning Groups WebUI*, you can specify a file based URL.



<need further documentation>

Provisioning Nodes from DNS

The new Provisioning service in OpenNMS Meridian is continuously improving and adapting to the needs of the community. One of the most recent enhancements to the system is built upon the very flexible and extensible API of referencing an import requisition's location via a URL. Most commonly, these URLs are files on the file system (i.e. *file:/opt/opennms/etc/imports/<my-provisioning-group.xml>*) as requisitions created by the Provisioning Groups UI. However, these same requisitions for adding, updating, and deleting nodes (based on the original model importer) can also come from URLs specifying the HTTP protocol: <http://myinventory.server.org/nodes.cgi>

Now, using Java's extensible protocol handling specification, a new protocol handler was created so

that a URL can be specified for requesting a Zone Transfer (AXFR) request from a DNS server. The *A records* are recorded and used to build an import requisition. This is handy for organizations that use DNS (possibly coupled with an IP management tool) as the data base of record for nodes in the network. So, rather than ping sweeping the network or entering the nodes manually into OpenNMS Meridian Provisioning UI, nodes can be managed via 1 or more DNS servers. The format of the URL for this new protocol handler is:

```
dns://<host>[:port]/<zone>[/<foreign-source>/?expression=<regex>]
```

Simple Example

```
dns://my-dns-server/myzone.com
```

This will import all *A records* from the host *my-dns-server* on port 53 (default port) from zone *myzone.com* and since the foreign source (a.k.a. the provisioning group) is not specified it will default to the specified zone.

Using a Regular Expression Filter

You can also specify a subset of the *A records* from the zone transfer using a regular expression:

```
dns://my-dns-server/myzone.com/portland/?expression=^por-.*
```

This will import all nodes from the same server and zone but will only manage the nodes in the zone matching the regular expression *^port-.** and they will be assigned a unique foreign source (provisioning group) for managing these nodes as a subset of nodes from within the specified zone.

URL Encoding

If your expression requires URL encoding (for example you need to use a *?* in the expression) it must be properly encoded.

```
dns://my-dns-server/myzone.com/portland/?expression=^por[0-9]%3F
```

DNS Setup

Currently, the DNS server requires to be setup to allow a zone transfer from the OpenNMS Meridian server. It is recommended that a secondary DNS server is running on OpenNMS Meridian and that the OpenNMS Meridian server be allowed to request a zone transfer. A quick way to test if zone transfers are working is:

```
dig -t AXFR @<dn5Server> <zone>
```


9.6. Adapters

The OpenNMS Meridian *Provisiond API* also supports *Provisioning Adapters* (plugins) for integration with external systems during the provisioning Import phase. When node entities are added, updated, deleted, or receive a configuration management change event, OpenNMS Meridian will call the adapter for the provisioning activities with integrated systems.

Currently, OpenNMS Meridian supports the following adapters:

9.6.1. DDNS Adapter

The Opposite end of *Provisiond* integration from the DNS Requisition Import, is the *DDNS adapter*. This adapter uses the *dynamic DNS protocol* to update a DNS system as nodes are provisioned into OpenNMS Meridian. To configure this adapter, edit the `opennms.properties` file and set the `importer.adapter.dns.server` property:

```
importer.adapter.dns.server=192.168.1.1
```

9.6.2. RANCID Adapter

Integration has been integrated with RANCID though this new API.



<More documentation needed>



Maps (soon to be moved to Mapd) <documentation required>



WiMax-Link (soon to be moved to Linkd) <documentation required>

9.7. Integrating with Provisiond

The ReST API should be used for integration from other provisioning systems with OpenNMS Meridian. The ReST API provides an interface for defining foreign sources and requisitions.

9.7.1. Provisioning Groups of Nodes

Just as with the WebUI, groups of nodes can be managed via the ReST API from an external system. The steps are:

1. Create a Foreign Source (if not using the default) for the group
2. Update the SNMP configuration for each node in the group
3. Create/Update the group of nodes

9.7.2. Example

Step 1 - Create a Foreign Source

If policies for this group of nodes are going to be specified differently than the default policy, then a foreign source should be created for the group. Using the ReST API, a foreign source can be provided. Here is an example:



The XML can be imbedded in the `curl` command option `-d` or be referenced from a file if the `@` prefix is used with the file name as in this case.

The XML file: `customer-a.foreign-source.xml`:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<foreign-source date-stamp="2009-10-12T17:26:11.616-04:00" name="customer-a" xmlns=
"http://xmlns.opennms.org/xsd/config/foreign-source">
  <scan-interval>1d</scan-interval>
  <detectors>
    <detector class="org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.icmp.IcmpDetector"
name="ICMP"/>
    <detector class="org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.snmp.SnmpDetector"
name="SNMP"/>
  </detectors>
  <policies>
    <policy class=
"org.opennms.netmgt.provision.persist.policies.MatchingIpInterfacePolicy" name="no-
192-168">
      <parameter value="UNMANAGE" key="action"/>
      <parameter value="ALL_PARAMETERS" key="matchBehavior"/>
      <parameter value="~^192\.168\..*" key="ipAddress"/>
    </policy>
  </policies>
</foreign-source>
```

Here is an example `curl` command used to create the foreign source with the above foreign source specification above:

```
curl -v -u admin:admin -X POST -H 'Content-type: application/xml' -d '@customer-
a.foreign-source.xml' http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/foreignSources
```

Now that you've created the foreign source, it needs to be deployed by Provisiond. Here an the example using the `curl` command to deploy the foreign source:

```
curl -v -u admin:admin
http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/foreignSources/pending/customer-a/deploy -X PUT
```



The current API doesn't strictly follow the ReST design guidelines and will be updated in a later release.

Step 2 - Update the SNMP configuration

The implementation only supports a *PUT* request because it is an implied "Update" of the configuration since it requires an IP address and all IPs have a default configuration. This request is passed to the SNMP configuration factory in OpenNMS Meridian for optimization of the configuration store `snmp-config.xml`. This example changes the community string for the IP address 10.1.1.1 to `yRuSonoZ`.



Community string is the only required element

```
curl -v -X PUT -H "Content-Type: application/xml" -H "Accept: application/xml" -d
<snmp-
info><community>yRuSonoZ</community><port>161</port><retries>1</retries><timeout>2000<
/timeout><version>v2c</version></snmp-info>" -u admin:admin
http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/snmpConfig/10.1.1.1
```

Step 3 - Create/Update the Requisition

This example adds 2 nodes to the Provisioning Group, *customer-a*. Note that the foreign-source attribute typically has a 1 to 1 relationship to the name of the Provisioning Group requisition. There is a direct relationship between the foreign- source attribute in the requisition and the foreign source policy specification. Also, typically, the name of the provisioning group will also be the same. In the following example, the ReST API will automatically create a provisioning group based on the value foreign-source attribute specified in the XML requisition.

```
curl -X POST -H "Content-Type: application/xml" -d "<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-
8'><model-import xmlns='http://xmlns.opennms.org/xsd/config/model-import' date-
stamp='2009-03-07T17:56:53.123-05:00' last-import='2009-03-07T17:56:53.117-05:00'
foreign-source='customer-a'><node node-label='p-brane' foreign-id='1' ><interface ip-
addr='10.0.1.3' descr='en1' status='1' snmp-primary='P'><monitored-service service-
name='ICMP'></monitored-service service-name='SNMP'></interface><category
name='Production'></category name='Routers'></node><node node-label='m-brane'
foreign-id='1' ><interface ip-addr='10.0.1.4' descr='en1' status='1' snmp-
primary='P'><monitored-service service-name='ICMP'></monitored-service service-
name='SNMP'></interface><category name='Production'></category
name='Routers'></node></model-import>" -u admin:admin
http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/requisitions
```

A provisioning group file called `etc/imports/customer-a.xml` will be found on the OpenNMS Meridian system following the successful completion of this `curl` command and will also be visible via the WebUI.



Add, Update, Delete operations are handled via the ReST API in the same manner as described in detailed specification.

9.8. Provisioning Single Nodes (Quick Add Node)

Adding a Node to a Current Requisition

Often, it is requested that a single node add/update be completed for an already defined provisioning group. There is a ReST API for the *Add Node* implementation found in the OpenNMS Meridian Web-UI. For this to work, the provisioning group must already exist in the system even if there are no nodes defined in the group.

1. Create a foreign source (if required)
2. Specify SNMP configuration
3. Provide a single node with the following specification

9.9. Fine Grained Provisioning Using *provision.pl*

provision.pl provides an example command-line interface to the provisioning-related OpenNMS Meridian REST API endpoints.

The script has many options but the first 3 optional parameters are described here:



You can use `--help` to the script to see all the available options.

```
--username (default: admin)
--password (default: admin)
--url (default: http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest)
```

9.9.1. Create a new requisition

provision.pl provides easy access to the requisition REST service using the *requisition* option:

```
${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/provision.pl requisition customer1
```

This command will create a new, empty (containing no nodes) requisition in OpenNMS Meridian.

The new requisition starts life in the **pending** state. This allows you to iteratively build the requisition and then later actually import the nodes in the requisition into OpenNMS Meridian. This handles all adds/changes/deletes at once. So, you could be making changes all day and then at night either have a schedule in OpenNMS Meridian that imports the group automatically or you can send a command through the REST service from an outside system to have the pending requisition imported/reimported.

You can get a list of all existing requisitions with the **list** option of the *provision.pl* script:

```
${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/provision.pl list
```

Create a new Node

```
`${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/provision.pl node add customer1 1 node-a
```

This command creates a node element in the requisition *customer1* called *node-a* using the script's *node* option. The node's foreign-ID is *1* but it can be any alphanumeric value as long as it is unique within the requisition. Note the node has no interfaces or services yet.

Add an Interface Element to that Node

```
`${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/provision.pl interface add customer1 1 127.0.0.1
```

This command adds an interface element to the node element using the *interface* option to the *provision.pl* command and it can now be seen in the pending requisition by running *provision.pl requisition list customer1*.

Add a Couple of Services to that Interface

```
`${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/provision.pl service add customer1 1 127.0.0.1 ICMP  
`${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/provision.pl service add customer1 1 127.0.0.1 SNMP
```

This adds the 2 services to the specified 127.0.0.1 interface and is now in the pending requisition.

Set the Primary SNMP Interface

```
`${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/provision.pl interface set customer1 1 127.0.0.1 snmp-primary P
```

This sets the 127.0.0.1 interface to be the node's Primary SNMP interface.

Add a couple of Node Categories

```
`${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/provision.pl category add customer1 1 Routers  
`${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/provision.pl category add customer1 1 Production
```

This adds the two categories to the node and is now in the pending requisition.

These categories are case-sensitive but do not have to be already defined in OpenNMS Meridian. They will be created on the fly during the import if they do not already exist.

Setting Asset Fields on a Node

```
`${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/provision.pl asset add customer1 1 serialnumber 9999
```

This will add value of *9999* to the asset field: *serialnumber*.

Deploy the Import Requisition (Creating the Group)

```
${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/provision.pl requisition import customer1
```

This will cause OpenNMS Meridian Provisiond to import the pending `customer1` requisition. The formerly pending requisition will move into the `deployed` state inside OpenNMS Meridian.

Deleting a Node from a Requisition

Very much the same as the add, except that a single delete command and a re-import is required. What happens is that the audit phase is run by Provisiond and it will be determined that a node has been removed from the requisition and the node will be deleted from the DB and all services will stop activities related to it.

```
${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/provision.pl node delete customer1 1 node-a  
${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/provision.pl requisition import customer1
```

This completes the life cycle of managing a node element, iteratively, in a import requisition.

9.10. Yet Other API Examples

List the Nodes in a Provisioning Group

The `provision.pl` script doesn't supply this feature but you can get it via the REST API. Here is an example using `curl`:

```
#!/bin/bash  
REQ=$1  
curl -X GET -H "Content-Type: application/xml" -u admin:admin  
http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/requisitions/$REQ 2>/dev/null | xmllint --format -
```

9.11. Service Detectors

9.11.1. SNMP Detector

This detector is used to find and assigns services based on *SNMP*. The detector binds a service with a given *Service Name* when a particular *SNMP OID* as scalar or table matches a given criteria.

Detector facts

Implementation	<code>org.opennms.netmgt.provision.detector.snmp.SnmpDetector</code>
----------------	--

Configuration and Usage

Table 80. Parameters for the SNMP detector

Parameter	Description	Required	Default value
oid	SNMP OID for scalar or table to detect the service.	required	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.2.0
retry	Number of retries to detect the service.	optional	agent config
timeout	Timeout in milliseconds to wait for a response from the SNMP agent.	optional	agent config
vbvalue	expected return value to detect the service; if not specified the service is detected if the SNMP OID returned any kind of valid value. The vbvalue is evaluated as Java Regular Expression.	optional	-
hex	Set true if the data is from type HEX-String.	optional	false
isTable	Set true if detector should evaluate SNMP tables.	optional	false
matchType	Set match type to evaluate the expected value in the SNMP table. EXIST: the expected vbvalue is ignored, service detected if the given table under OID exist ALL: all values in the table must match against expected vbvalue to detect service ANY: at least one value in the table must match against expected vbvalue to detect service NONE: None of the values should match against expected value to detect service	optional	EXIST

Example for SNMP scalar value

We have Dell server farm and want to monitor the global server status provided by the OpenManage Server Administrator. Global status is provided by a scalar OID .1.3.6.1.4.1.674.10892.1.200.10.1.2.1. The service should be automatically detected if the server supports this OID.

For provisioning we have a requisition named Server which contains all server of our data center. A Detector with the name Dell-OMSA-Global-State for this requisition is created with the following parameter:

Table 81. Parameters for the SNMP detector

Parameter	Value
Name	Dell-OMSA-Global-State
oid	.1.3.6.1.4.1.674.10892.1.200.10.1.2.1

When the requisition Server is synchronized the service Dell-OMSA-Global-State will be detected in case they support the given SNMP OID.

Example using SNMP tables

We have a *HP* server farm and want to monitor the status of logical drives over *SNMP* provided from *HP Insight Manager*. The status for logical drives is provided in a *SNMP Table* under *.1.3.6.1.4.1.232.3.2.3.1.1.4*. The service should be automatically assigned to all servers exposing the given *SNMP OID*.

For provisioning we have a requisition named *Server* which contains all server of our data center. A *Detector* with the name *HP-Insight-Drive-Logical* for this requisition is created with the following parameter:

Table 82. Parameters for the *SNMP* detector

Parameter	Value
Name	HP-Insight-Drive-Logical
oid	.1.3.6.1.4.1.232.3.2.3.1.1.4
isTable	true

When the requisition *Server* is synchronized the service *HP-Insight-Drive-Logical* will be detected in case they support the given *SNMP OID* table.

Chapter 10. Business Service Monitoring

This section describes how to model and configure *Business Services (BS)* and orchestrate them in a hierarchy. The concepts and usage of the section *Business Service Monitoring* from the *User Guide* is presumed.

Business Service Monitoring (BSM) includes the following components:

- *Business Service Monitoring Daemon (BSMD)*: Maintains and drives the state of all *BS*
- *Business Service Editor*: Web application which allows you to create, update or delete *BS*
- *Topology View for Business Services*: Visual representation of the *Business Service Hierarchy* as a component of the *Topology User Interface*.
- *BSM ReST API*: ReST based API to create, read, update or delete *BS*

10.1. Business Service Definition

The status of *Service Monitors* and any kind of *Alarm* can be used to drive the *Operational Status* of a *BS*. A *BS* is defined with the following components:

- *Business Service Name*: A unique name used to identify the *BS*
- *Edges*: A set of elements on which this *BS* relies which can include other *BS*, or *Reduction Keys*.
- *Reduce Function*: Function used to aggregate the *Operational Status* from all the *Edges*. Specific functions may take additional parameters.
- *Attributes*: Optional key/value pairs that can be used to tag or enrich the *Business Service* with additional information.

Each *Business Service* can contain a list of optional key/value attributes. These can be used to identify or tag the *BS*, and may be reference in other workflows. These attributes do not affect the dependencies or the status calculation of the *BS*.



Attributes can be used to filter *BS* in *Ops Board* dashlets.

The *Business Service Editor* is used to manage and model the *Business Services* and their hierarchy. It is required to have administrative permissions and is available in "*Login Name* → *Configure OpenNMS* → *Manage Business Services*" in the *Service Monitoring* section.

Managing Business Services with the Business Service Editor

- ① Create a new *Business Service* definition
- ② Collapse tree view for all *Business Services* in the view
- ③ Expand tree view for all *Business Services* in the view
- ④ Reload all *Business Services* in the view with current *Business Services* from the system
- ⑤ Reload the *Business Service Monitoring Daemon* to use the *Business Service* definition as configured
- ⑥ *Business Service* dependency hierarchy as tree view
- ⑦ Show the current *Business Service* with dependencies in the *Topology UI*
- ⑧ Edit and delete existing *Business Service* definitions

As shown in figure [Managing Business Services with the Business Service Editor](#) the *Business Services* can be created or changed. The hierarchy is created by assigning an existing *Business Service* as *Child Service*.

10.2. Edges

Edges map the *Alarm* status monitoring with *OpenNMS*

The following types can be used:

- *Child Service*: A reference to an existing *Business Service* on which to depend
- *IP Service*: A convenient way to refer to the alarms that can be generated by a monitored *IP Service*. This will automatically provide edges for the *nodeLostService*, *interfaceDown* and *nodeDown* reduction keys of the specified service.
- *Reduction Key*: A resolved *Reduction Key* used to refer to a specific *Alarm*, e.g. generated by a *SNMP Trap* or *Threshold* violation



If you need help determining the reduction key used by alarm, trigger the alarm in question and pull the reduction key from the *Alarm* details page.

All edge types have the following parameters:

- *Map Function*: The associated *Map Function* for this *Edge*
- *Weight*: The relative *Weight* of this edge. Used by certain *Reduce Functions*.

Both *IP Service* and *Reduction Key* type edges also support a *Friendly Name* parameter which gives the user control on how the edge is labeled in the *Topology User Interface*. The editor changing the *Edge* attributes is shown in figure [Editor to add Business Service Edges](#).

Editor to add Business Service Edges

Business Service Edge Edit

Type* Child Service

Child Service* IP Service
Reduction Key

Map Function* Identity

Severity Indeterminate

Weight* 1

Add Edge Cancel

10.2.1. Child Services

To create a hierarchy of *Business Services* they need to be created first. The hierarchy is build by selecting the *Business Service* as *_Child Service_* as dependency.

10.2.2. IP Services

The *IP Service* is a predefined set of *Reduction Keys* which allows easily to assign a specific *Monitored Service* to the given *BS*. As an example you have multiple Servers with a *Monitored Service SMTP* and you want to model a *BS* named *Mail Communication*. If just the *Reduction Key* for a *nodeLostService* is assigned, the *BS* would not be affected in case the *IP Interface* or the whole *Node* goes down. *OpenNMS* generates *Alarms* with different *UEI* which needs to be assigned to the *BS* as well. To make it easier to model this use case the *IP Service* generates the following *Reduction Keys* automatically:

- `uei.opennms.org/nodes/nodeLostService:%nodeId%:%ipAddress%:%serviceName%`: Matches *Alarms* when the given *Monitored Service* goes down
- `uei.opennms.org/nodes/interfaceDown:%nodeId%:%ipAddress%`: Matches *Alarms* when the given *IP Interface* of the *Monitored Service* goes down
- `uei.opennms.org/nodes/nodeDown:%nodeId%`: Matches *Alarms* when the given *Node* of the *Monitored Service* goes down

10.2.3. Custom Reduction Key

The *Reduction Key* edge is used to refer to specific instance of alarms. When an alarm with the given *Reduction Key* is present, the alarms' severity will be used to calculate the *Operational Status* of the *BS*. To give a better explanation a *Friendly Name* can be set and is used in the *Business Service View*. The format of the *Reduction Key* is build by a set of attributes as a key separated by `:` and enclosed in `%`, i.e (`%attribute%:%attribute%`).

Example of a Reduction Key for a specific nodeLostService

```
%uei.opennms.org/nodes/nodeLostService%:%nodeId%:%ipAddress%:%serviceName%
```

10.3. Map Functions

The *Map Functions* define how the *Severity* of the edge will be used in the *Reduce Function* of the parent when calculating the *Operational Status*.

The available *Map Functions* are:

Table 83. Calculation of the Operational Status with Map Functions

Name	Description
Identity	Use the same <i>Severity</i> as <i>Operational Status</i> of the <i>BS</i>
Increase	Increase the <i>Severity</i> by one level and use it as <i>Operational Status</i> of the <i>BS</i>
Decrease	Decrease the <i>Severity</i> by one level and use it as <i>Operational Status</i> of the <i>BS</i>
SetTo	Set the <i>Operational Status</i> to a constant <i>Severity</i> value
Ignore	The input of the <i>Edge</i> is ignored for <i>Operational Status</i> calculation

10.4. Reduce Functions

A *Reduce Function* is used to aggregate the *Operational Status* for the *BS*. The *Alarm Severity* from the *Edges* are used as input for the *Reduce Function*. For this operation the following *Reduce Functions* are available:

Table 84. Status calculation Reduce Functions

Name	Description
Highest Severity	Uses the value of the highest severity, <i>Weight</i> is ignored.
Threshold	Uses the highest severity found more often than the given threshold, e.g. 0.26 can also be seen as 26%, which means at least 2 of 4 <i>Alarms</i> need to be raised to change the <i>BS</i> .
Highest Severity Above	Uses the highest severity greater than the given threshold severity.

Name	Description
Exponential Propagation	<p>This reduce function computes the sum of the given child severities based on a base number. For this computation the severities are mapped to numbers: WARNING=0, MINOR=1, MAJOR=2, CRITICAL=3 All other severities are ignored. For the aggregation the following formula will be used to compute the resulting Business Service severity from its n child entities based on the base number b:</p> $\text{severity} = \lfloor \log_b(\sum_{i=1}^n b^{\text{childSeverity}_i}) \rfloor$ <p>In summary the base value defines how many items of a severity x will result in a severity $x+1$. Results lower as 0 are treated as <i>NORMAL</i> and results higher than 3 are treated as <i>CRITICAL</i>. If all input values are of severity <i>INDETERMINATE</i>, the result is <i>INDETERMINATE</i>. For example if the Business Service depends on four child entities with the severities <i>WARNING</i>, <i>WARNING</i>, <i>NORMAL</i> and <i>NORMAL</i> and the base defined by the number 2 the following computation will be made:</p> $\text{severity} = \lfloor \log_2(2^0 + 2^0 + 0 + 0) \rfloor = \lfloor \log_2(1 + 1 + 0 + 0) \rfloor = \lfloor \log_2(2) \rfloor = \lfloor 1 \rfloor = 1$ <p>which corresponds to the severity <i>MINOR</i>. The same computation with the base value of 3 results in:</p> $\text{severity} = \lfloor \log_3(3^0 + 3^0 + 0 + 0) \rfloor = \lfloor \log_3(1 + 1 + 0 + 0) \rfloor = \lfloor \log_3(2) \rfloor = \lfloor 0.63 \rfloor = 0$ <p>which means <i>WARNING</i>.</p>

The following table shows the status calculation with *Edges* assigned to an *IP Service*. The *IP-Service* is driven by the monitoring of the *ICMP* service for three Web Server. In the table below you find a configuration where *Web Server 3* is weighted 3 times higher than the other and a threshold of 0.33 (33%) is configured.

Table 85. Example for status calculation using the Threshold function

Name	Weight	Weight Factor	Input Severity	Operational Status	Critical	Major	Minor	Warning	Normal
Web-ICMP-1	1	0.2	Critical	Critical	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Web-ICMP-2	1	0.2	Normal	Normal	0	0	0	0	0.2
Web-ICMP-3	3	0.6	Warning	Warning	0	0	0	0.6	0.6
Total		1.0			0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	1
Percentage		100%			20%	20%	20%	80%	100%

The *Operational Status Severity* is evaluated from left to right, the first value higher than the configured *Threshold* is used. In this case the *Operational Status* is set to *Warning* because the first threshold which exceeds 33% is *Warning* with 80%.

10.5. Business Service Daemon

The calculation of the *Operational Status* of the *BS* is driven by the *Business Service Monitoring*

Daemon (bsmd). The daemon is responsible for tracking the operational status of all *BS* and for sending events in case of operational status changes.

In order to calculate the *Operational Status* the *reduction key* associated with a *Business Service* is used. The *reduction key* is obtained from an alarm generated by *OpenNMS Meridian*. This means that the alarm's *reduction key* of a defined *Business Service* must not change afterwards. Otherwise *bsmd* is not able to calculate the *Operational Status* correctly. This also applies for removing the *alarm data* from events associated to *Business Services* In addition the child type "IP Service" from the *Business Service Configuration Page* requires the following events with the default reduction keys being defined:

- * uei.opennms.org/nodes/nodeLostService *
- uei.opennms.org/nodes/nodeDown * uei.opennms.org/nodes/interfaceDown

Every time the configuration of a *Business Service* is changed a reload of the daemon's configuration is required. This includes changes like the name of the *Business Service* or its attributes as well as changes regarding the *Reduction Keys*, contained *Business Services* or *IP Services*. The *bsmd* configuration can be reloaded with the following mechanisms:

- Click the *Reload Daemon* button in the *Business Service Editor*
- Send the *reloadDaemonConfig* event using [send-event.pl](#) or use the WebUI in *Manually Send an Event* with parameter *daemonName bsmd*
- Use the ReST API to perform a **POST** request to [/opennms/api/v2/business-services/daemon/reload](#)

If the reload of the configuration is done an event of type [uei.opennms.org/internal/reloadDaemonConfigSuccessful](#) is fired.

Example reloading bsmd configuration from CLI

```
$OPENNMS_HOME/bin/send-event.pl -p 'daemonName bsmd'  
uei.opennms.org/internal/reloadDaemonConfig
```

Example reloading bsmd configuration through ReST POST

```
curl -X POST -u admin:admin -v http://localhost:8980/opennms/api/v2/business-  
services/daemon/reload
```

Chapter 11. Topology Map

This section describes how to configure the *Topology Map*.

11.1. Properties

The *Topology Map* supports the following properties, which can be influenced by changing the file `etc/org.opennms.features.topology.app.cfg`:

Property	Type	Default	Description
<code>showHeader</code>	Boolean	<code>true</code>	Defines if the <i>OpenNMS Meridian</i> header is shown.
<code>autoRefresh.enabled</code>	Boolean	<code>false</code>	If enabled, auto refresh is enabled by default.
<code>autoRefresh.interval</code>	Integer	<code>60</code>	Defines the auto refresh interval in seconds.
<code>hiddenCategoryPrefix</code>	String	<code>empty String</code>	A String which allows hiding categories. For example a value of <code>server</code> will hide all categories starting with <code>server</code> . Be aware, that this setting is case-sensitive, so <code>Servers</code> will be shown. The resolution is only enabled if no longitude/latitude information is available.

11.2. Icons

Each Vertex on the *Topology Map* is represented by an icon. The default icon is configured in the icon mapping file: `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/org.opennms.features.topology.app.icons.<topology-namespace>.cfg`. If an icon mapping file does not exist for a *Topology Provider*, the provider does not support customization.

List of available icon mapping files (may not be complete)

```
org.opennms.features.topology.app.icons.default.cfg ①
org.opennms.features.topology.app.icons.application.cfg ②
org.opennms.features.topology.app.icons.bsm.cfg ③
org.opennms.features.topology.app.icons.linkd.cfg ④
org.opennms.features.topology.app.icons.vmware.cfg ⑤
```

- ① Default icon mapping
- ② Icon mapping for the Application Topology Provider
- ③ Icon mapping for the Business Services Topology Provider
- ④ Icon mapping for the Linkd Topology Provider
- ⑤ Icon mapping for the Vmware Topology Provider

Each File contains a mapping in form of `<icon key> = <icon id>`.

Icon key

A *Topology Provider* dependent string which maps to an **icon id**. An **icon key** consists of one to multiple **segments**. Each segment must contain only numbers or characters. If multiple **segments** exist they must be separated by `.`, e.g. `my.custom.key`. Any existing default **icon keys** are not configurable and should not be changed.

Icon id

The **icon id** is a unique icon identifier to reference an icon within one of the available SVG icons located in `${OPENNMS_HOME}/jetty-webapps/opennms/svg`. For more details see [Add new icons](#).

Icon key and icon id specification using BNF

```
icon key ::= segment["."segment]*
segment ::= text+ [( "-" | "_" | ":" ) text]*
text ::= (char | number)+
char ::= A | B | ... | Z | a | b | ... | z
number ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
icon id ::= segment
```

Example icon mapping file

```
# Business Service Topology
bsm.business-service = business_service ①
bsm.ip-service = IP_service ②
bsm.reduction-key = reduction_key ③
```

- ① Icon definition for Business Services
- ② Icon definition for IP Services
- ③ Icon definition for Reduction Keys

11.2.1. Icon resolution

The icon of a vertex is resolved as follows:

- If a **vertex id** to **icon id** mapping is defined, the icon referenced by the **icon id** is used
- If a mapping for the **icon key** determined by the *Topology Provider* for the vertex is defined, the icon referenced by the **icon id** is used
 - If no mapping exists and the **icon key** has more than one **segments**, reduce the **icon key** by the last **segment** and try resolving that **icon key**
- If no mapping is defined, the fallback **icon key default** is used.

The following example icon mapping is defined for the *Linkd Topology Provider* to illustrate this behaviour.


```
linkd.system.snmp.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.1.485 = server1
linkd.system.snmp.1.3.6 = server2
```

If the Enterprise OID of a node is `1.3.6.1.4.1.9.1.485` the icon with id `server1` is used. If the Enterprise OID of a node is `1.3.6` the icon with id `server2` is used. However, if the Enterprise OID of a node is `1.3.6.1.4.1.9.1.13` the icon with id `server2` is used.

Linkd Topology Provider

The *Linkd Topology Provider* uses the **Enterprise OID** from each node to determine the icon of a vertex.

11.2.2. Change existing icon mappings

The easiest way to change an icon representation of an existing Vertex is to use the *Icon Selection Dialog* from the Vertex' context menu in the *Topology Map*. This will create a custom **icon key** to **icon id** mapping in the *Topology Provider* specific icon mapping file. As **icon key** the Vertex id is used. This allows each Vertex to have it's own icon.

If a more generic approach is preferred the icon mapping file can be modified manually.



Do NOT remove the default mappings and do NOT change the icon keys in the default mappings.

11.2.3. Add new icons

All available icons are stored in SVG files located in `${OPENNMS_HOME}/jetty-webapps/opennms/svg`. To add new icons, either add definitions to an existing SVG file or create a new SVG file in that directory.

Whatever way new icons are added to *OpenNMS* it is important that each new **icon id** describes a set of icons, rather than a single icon. The following example illustrates this.

Example SVG file with a custom icon with id `my-custom`

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE svg PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD SVG 1.1//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd">
<svg id="icons" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">
  <g id="my-custom_icon"> ①
    <g id="my-custom_active"> ②
      <!-- rect, path, circle, etc elements, supported by SVG -->
    </g>
    <g id="my-custom_rollover"> ③
      <!-- rect, path, circle, etc elements, supported by SVG -->
    </g>
    <g id="my-custom"> ④
      <!-- rect, path, circle, etc elements, supported by SVG -->
    </g>
  </g>
  <!-- Additional groups ... -->
</svg>
```

- ① Each icon must be in a SVG group with the id `<icon id>_icon`. Each SVG `<icon id>_icon` group must contain three sub groups with the ids: `<icon id>_active`, `<icon id>_rollover` and `<icon id>`.
- ② The icon to use when the Vertex is selected.
- ③ The icon to use when the Vertex is moused over.
- ④ The icon to use when the Vertex is not selected or not moused over (just visible).



It is important that each `icon id` is unique overall SVG files. This means there cannot be another `my-custom` icon id in any other SVG file.

If the new icons should be selectable from the *Topology Map's Icon Selection Dialog* an entry with the new `icon id` must be added to the file `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/org.opennms.features.topology.app.icons.properties`.

Snippet of `org.opennms.features.topology.app.icons.list`

```
access_gateway ①
accesspoint
cloud
fileserver
linux_file_server
opennms_server
printer
router
workgroup_switch
my-custom ②
```

- ① Already existing icon ids
- ② New icon id



The order of the entries in `org.opennms.features.topology.app.icons.list` determine the order in the *Icon Selection Dialog* in the *Topology Map*.

Chapter 12. Asset Topology Provider

12.1. Overview

OpenNMS Meridian has introduced the ability for users to define arbitrarily complex layered topologies using GraphML (see <http://graphml.graphdrawing.org/>). The details of how *OpenNMS Meridian* interprets GraphML are given in the GraphML section of the *OpenNMS Meridian* developers guide. The ability to display complex layered topologies is a great feature but creating a usable GraphML topology for a large network can be a complex task for a user.

The *Asset Topology Provider* avoids the need for users to work directly with GraphML by directly generating a layered GraphML topology based upon node parameters and the contents of the Node Asset table. The *Asset Topology Provider* greatly simplifies the task for many use cases by allowing users to define fields in the Node Asset table which will enable nodes to be positioned correctly in a complex topology. This allows a physical and logical ordering of nodes which makes it easier for users to represent and navigate their infrastructure.

The structure of the generated topology is determined by the `assetLayers` configuration constant which can be set by a user. To illustrate how this works, we will consider the following configuration:

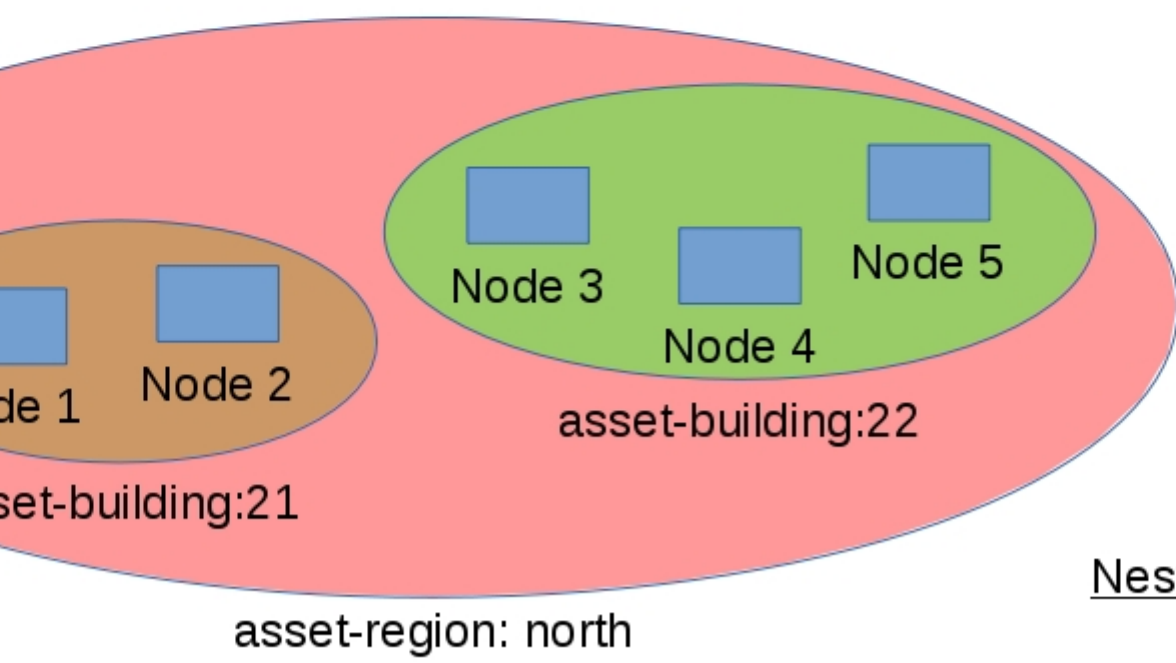
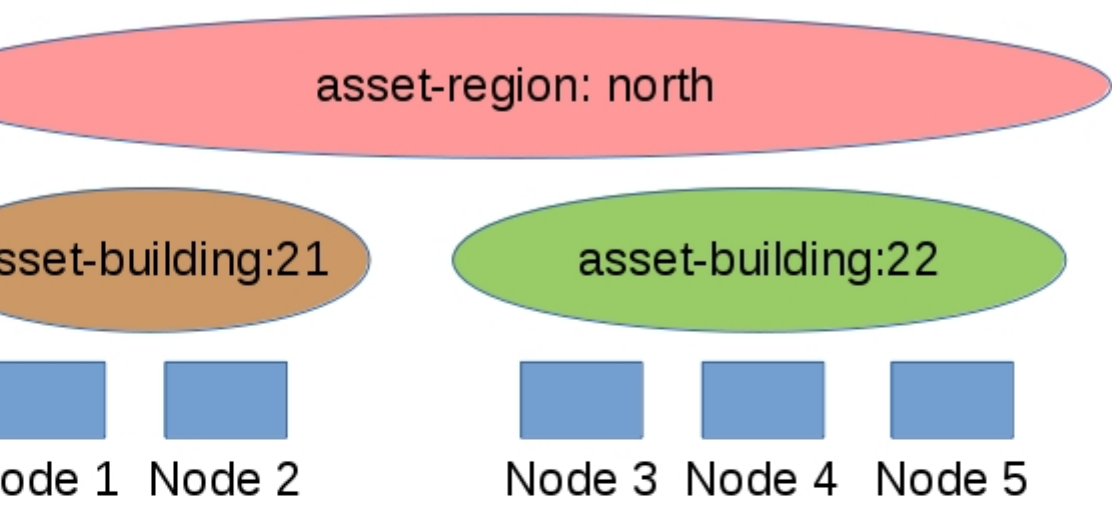
```
assetLayers=asset-region,asset-building
```

The *OpenNMS Meridian* Asset table is parsed to generate nested layers in the order of the comma separated keys in the `assetLayers` property. Each layer is a graph which is named after the key. Graph nodes in each layer reference related Graph nodes in the underlying layer. The lowest layer contains Graph nodes which are directly linked to monitored *OpenNMS Meridian* nodes which have entries in the Asset table.

The following diagram shows the structure of a topology generated by the above `assetLayers` property

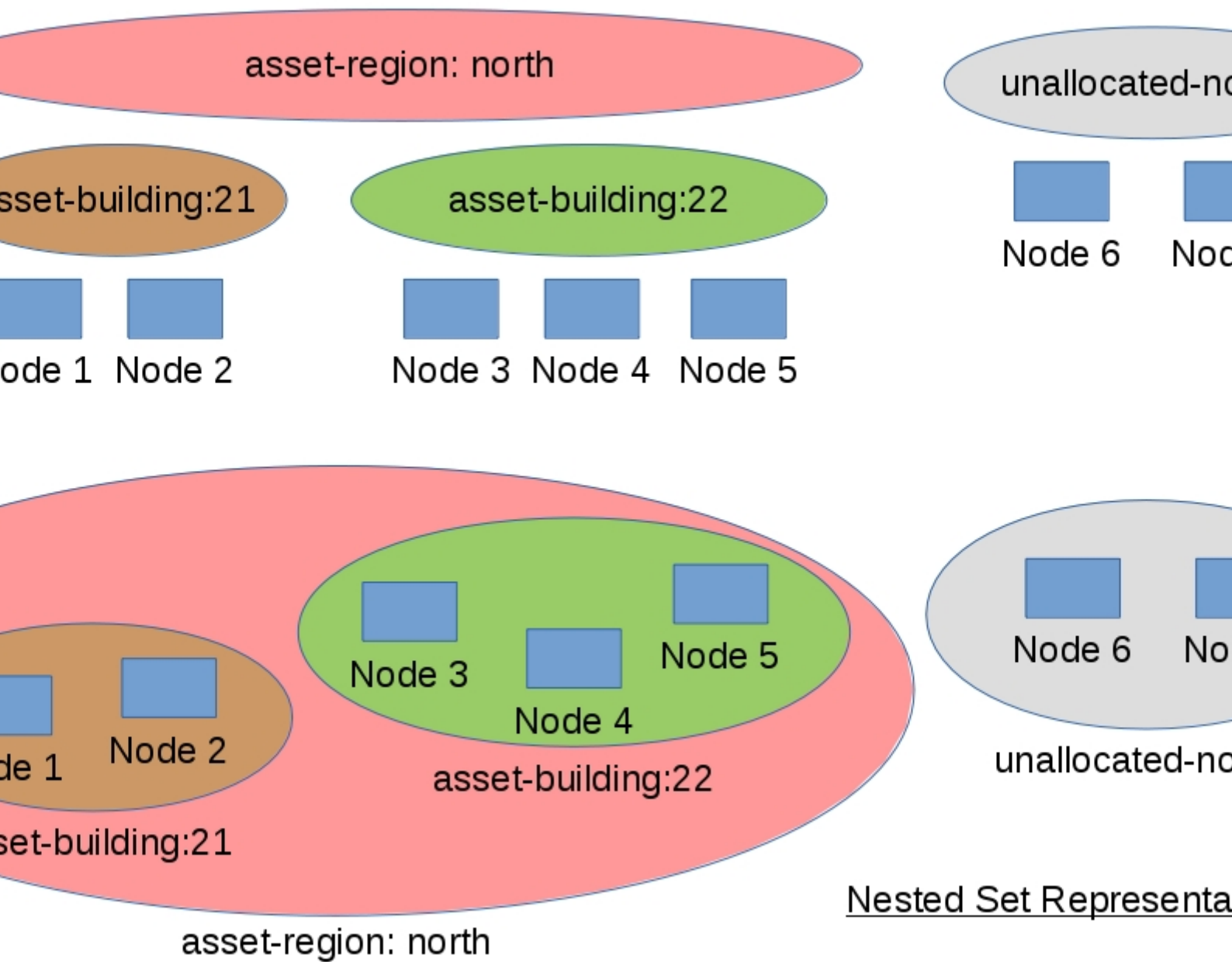
ntation

topology-layers=asset-region,asset-building



Nested Set Representa

ntation topology-layers=asset-region,asset-building



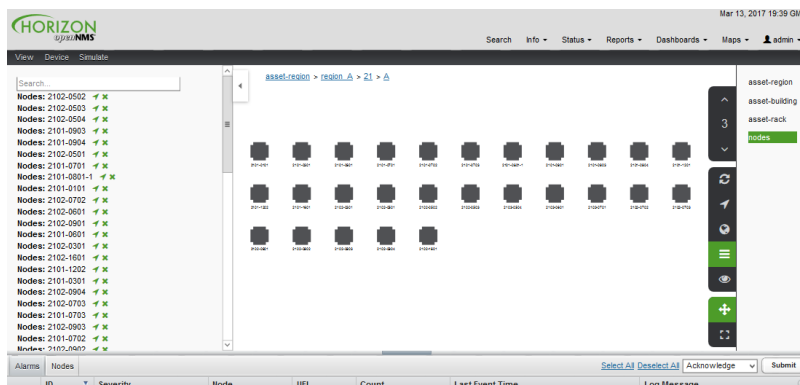
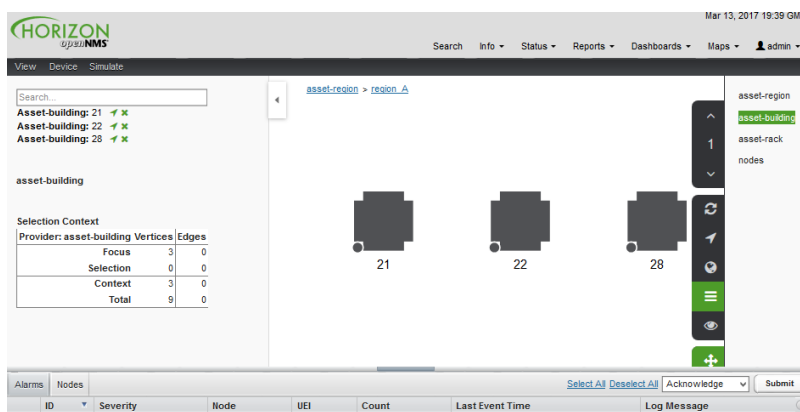
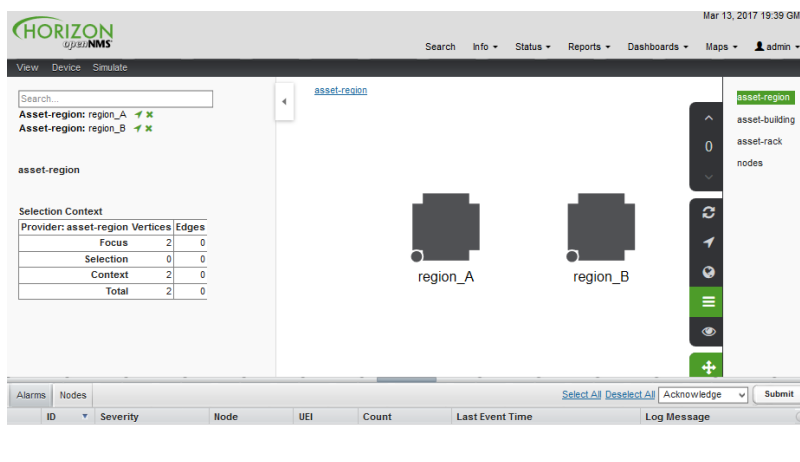
In this example the **region** asset fields for node 1,2,3,4 are set to north. All of these nodes are in the same north region. The **building** asset fields for Node 1 and Node 2 are set to 21 (both nodes are in building 21) while the **building** asset fields for Node 3 and Node 4 are set to 22 (both nodes are in building 22).

The *Asset Topology Provider* generates four linked graphs for this configuration. The layer 0 graph is called **asset-region**, the layer 1 graph is called **asset-building** and the layer 2 graph is called **nodes**.

Conceptually we can see that the topology is rendered as concentric sets. The *Asset Topology Provider* first searches all of the nodes with regions defined and creates a new level 0 graph node representing each region found. The *Asset Topology Provider* then searches within each region to find the building entries and creates a corresponding level 1 graph node for each building name found. Finally the *Asset Topology Provider* creates layer 2 nodes corresponding to each *OpenNMS Meridian* monitored node and places each in the correct building.

If however *OpenNMS Meridian* monitored nodes are found which have either the region or building asset fields empty they cannot be placed correctly in this topology. These nodes as shown in the diagram as **unallocated nodes**. Finally, only building and region nodes are generated which can be linked to *OpenNMS Meridian* nodes in the topology. The *Asset Topology Provider* does not generate spurious graph nodes in upper layers which are not directly and completely referenced by *OpenNMS Meridian* nodes in the lowest layer.

Example screenshots of a topology containing regions, buildings, racks and nodes are shown below



12.2. Asset layers

The entries for `assetLayers` can be any node or asset entry from the following list (defined in class `NodeParamLabels`). Keys beginning with `node-` come from the node table. Keys beginning with `parent-` come from the node table entry of the designated parent node (If defined). Keys beginning with `asset-` come from the corresponding asset table entry for the given node (If defined).

node-nodelabel	node-nodeid	node-foreignsource	node-foreignid	node-nodesysname
node-nodesyslocation	node-operatingsystem	node-categories		
parent-nodelabel	parent-nodeid	parent-foreignsource	parent-foreignid	
asset-address1	asset-address2	asset-city	asset-zip	asset-state
asset-latitude	asset-longitude	asset-region	asset-division	asset-department
asset-building	asset-floor	asset-room	asset-rack	asset-slot
asset-port	asset-circuitid	asset-category	asset-displaycategory	asset-notifycategory
asset-pollercategory	asset-thresholdcategory	asset-managedobjecttype	asset-managedobjectinstance	asset-manufacturer
asset-vendor	asset-modelnumber	asset-description	asset-operatingsystem	asset-country

This allows arbitrary topologies to be generated including physical fields (room, rack etc.) and logical fields such as asset node categories. Please note you should not put any spaces in the comma separated `assetLayers` list. If the `assetLayers` property is defined as empty then a single graph layer will be generated containing all opennms nodes.

12.3. Node filtering

In many cases it is desirable to control which nodes are included or excluded from a topology. For instance it is useful to be able to generate customised topologies for specific customers which include only regions/buildings etc relevant to their filtered node set. To this end it is possible to define a node filter which chooses which nodes are included in a generated topology.

Filters are defined using the same asset table keys which are available for the `assetLayers` field.

Operation	Definition	Example
OR	key1=value1,value2 alternatively key1=value1;key1=value2	asset-region=north,south

Operation	Definition	Example
AND	key1=val1;key2=val2	asset-region=north;asset-building=23
NOT	key1!=val1	asset-building!=23

Thus the following configuration means include only nodes with region **north** or **south** but exclude all nodes with building **23**.

```
filter=asset-region=north,south;asset-building!=23
```

The filters are designed to treat all selected text key entries as comma separated values (csv). This allows OpenNMS node-categories which are many to many entries to be dealt with as a comma separated list of values; routers,servers,web etc. Thus we can select based on multiple separate node categories. The following configuration means show routers and servers on all buildings except building 23.

```
filter=node-categories=routers,servers;asset-building!=23
```

The filters treat all asset table entries as comma separated variables (csv). This also means that, for instance asset-displaycategory could also contain several values separated by commas. e.g. customer1,customer2,customer3 etc.



You should make sure asset addresses and other free format asset text fields do not contain commas if you want an exact match on the whole field

Regular expressions are also allowed. Regular expressions start with the `~` character. You can also negate a regular expression by preceding it with `!~`.

The following example will match against regions 'Stuttgart' and 'Isengard' and any building name which ends in 4

```
filter=asset-region=~.*gar(t|d);asset-building=~.*4
```

12.4. Configuration

The *Asset Topology Provider* persists both the asset topology graph definitions and the generated GraphML graphs. The persisted definitions mean that it is possible to regenerate graphs if the asset table is changed without reentering the configuration.

The *Asset Topology Provider* persists GraphML graphs along side any other GraphML graphs in the directory;

```
<opennms home>/etc/graphml
```

Please note that if you are using ReST or any other means to generate other GraphML graphs, you should ensure that the providerIds and labels are distinct from those used by the *Asset Topology Provider*

The asset graph definitions for the Asset Topology Provider are persisted to the following xml configuration file:

```
<opennms home>/etc/org.opennms.features.topology.plugins.topo.asset.xml
```

Normally you should not edit this file directly but use the karaf consol or events to define new graphs.

The config file will contain each of the graph definitions as properties in the form

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<configs>
  <config>
    <label>Asset Topology Provider</label>
    <breadcrumb-strategy>SHORTEST_PATH_TO_ROOT</breadcrumb-strategy>
    <provider-id>asset</provider-id>
    <preferred-layout>Grid Layout</preferred-layout>
    <filters>
      <filter>asset-region=South</filter>
    </filters>
    <layers>
      <layer>asset-region</layer>
      <layer>asset-building</layer>
      <layer>asset-rack</layer>
    </layers>
  </config>
</configs>
```

The individual definition parameters are described in the following table

Parameter	Description
<code>providerId</code>	The unique name of the provider - used as handle to install and remove the topology
<code>label</code>	The name which shows up on the topology menu (must be unique)
<code>assetLayers</code>	List of asset layers (in order). See separate description.
<code>filters</code>	List of filters to be applied. Filters determine which nodes are included in graph. See separate description.
<code>preferredLayout</code>	Preferred layout of the nodes in generated graphs.

Parameter	Description
<code>breadcrumbStrategy</code>	Breadcrumb strategy used to display breadcrumbs above each graph

12.5. Creating Asset Based Topologies From Karaf Consol

The *OpenNMS Meridian* Karaf Consol can be used to control topology generation. To login use admin password.

```
ssh admin@localhost -p 8101
```

The following commands are available

Command	Description	Options
<code>asset-topology:create</code>	Creates Asset Topology.	(The default settings are used if a particular setting is not included in the command) <code>-l, --label</code> : Asset Topology label (shows in topology menu) (Default: asset) <code>-i, --providerId</code> : Unique providerId of asset topology (Default: 'Asset Topology Provider') <code>-f, --filter</code> : Optional node filter (Default: empty filter i.e. allow all nodes) <code>-a, --assetLayers</code> : Comma separated list of asset layers (Default: asset-region,asset-building,asset-rack) <code>-p, --preferredLayout</code> : Preferred Layout (Default: 'Grid Layout') <code>-b, --breadcrumbStrategy</code> : Bread Crumb Strategy (Default: SHORTEST_PATH_TO_ROOT) If you simply type <code>asset-topology:create</code> a default topology with providerId asset will be created.
<code>asset-topology:remove</code>	Removes Asset Topology.	<code>-i, --providerId</code> : Unique providerId of asset topology (Default: asset)
<code>asset-topology:list</code>	Lists all Asset Topologies installed.	<code>all</code> : display detailed view including <code>--uriParams</code> string
<code>asset-topology:regenerate</code>	Regenerates the graphs for the given Asset Topology definition.	<code>-i, --providerId</code> : Unique providerId of asset topology to regenerate (Default: asset)
<code>asset-topology:regenerateall</code>	Best Effort regeneration of all asset topologies. (If one graph fails, the command will try to complete the rest of the definitions definition)	

12.6. Creating Asset Based Topologies Using *OpenNMS Meridian* events

The *Asset Topology Provider* listens for events which trigger the generation and installation or removal of topologies. The *Asset Topology Provider* events are defined in the file

```
<opennms home>/etc/events/GraphMLAssetPluginEvents.xml
```

These events will use the default parameters if parameters are not supplied

To create a new topology from the current OpenNMS inventory use

```
(for default topology)
sudo ./send-event.pl uei.opennms.plugins/assettopology/create localhost

(or with parameters)
sudo ./send-event.pl uei.opennms.plugins/assettopology/create localhost -p
'providerId test' -p 'label test' -p 'assetLayers asset-country,asset-city,asset-
building'-->

other example possible parameters are
-p 'filters asset-displaycategory=!testDisplayCategory'
-p 'preferredLayout Grid Layout'
-p 'breadcrumbStrategy SHORTEST_PATH_TO_ROOT'
```

To uninstall an asset topology use

```
(for default topology providerId)
sudo ./send-event.pl uei.opennms.plugins/assettopology/remove localhost

(or with specific providerId)
sudo ./send-event.pl uei.opennms.plugins/assettopology/remove localhost -p
'providerId test'
```

To regenerate an existing asset topology use

```
(for default topology providerId)
sudo ./send-event.pl uei.opennms.plugins/assettopology/regenerate localhost

(or with specific providerId)
sudo ./send-event.pl uei.opennms.plugins/assettopology/regenerate localhost-p
'providerId test'
```

To regenerate all existing asset topologies use

```
sudo ./send-event.pl uei.opennms.plugins/assettopology/regenerateall localhost
```

12.7. Viewing the topology

If all goes well, having installed the topology, upon refreshing your screen, you should see a new topology display option in the *OpenNMS Meridian* topology page. The displayed name of this topology is given by the label field

The label field need not be the same as the providerId which is used by the ReST api for the installation or removal of a topology. However the label field must be unique across all installed topologies.

It is possible to have several topologies installed which have been generated using different configurations. You simply need to ensure that the providerId and label field used for each installation command is different.

12.8. additional notes

Please note you MUST first uninstall an *OpenNMS Meridian* graphml topology before installing a new one. You will also have to log out and log back into the UI in order to see the new topology file. If you uninstall a topology while viewing it, the UI will throw an error and you will also have to log out and back in to see the remaining topologies.

Chapter 13. Database Reports

Reporting on information from the *OpenNMS Meridian* monitoring system is important for strategical or operational decisions. *Database Reports* give access to the embedded *JasperReports* engine and allows to create and customize report templates. These reports can be executed on demand or on a pre-defined schedule within *OpenNMS Meridian*.



Originally *Database Reports* were introduced to create reports working on data stored in the *OpenNMS Meridian* database only. This is no longer mandatory, also performance data can be used. Theoretically the reports do not necessarily need to be *OpenNMS Meridian* related.



The *OpenNMS Meridian Report Engine* allows the creation of various kinds of reports and also supports distributed report repositories. At the moment these features are not covered by this documentation. Only reports using *JasperReports* are described here.

13.1. Overview

The *OpenNMS Meridian Report Engine* uses the *JasperReport* library to create reports in various output formats. Each report template must be a `*.jrxml` file. The *OpenNMS Meridian Report Engine* passes a *JDBC* Connection to the *OpenNMS Meridian Database* to each report on execution.

Table 86. feature overview

Supported Output Formats	PDF, CSV
JasperReport Version	6.3.0

For more details on how *JasperReports* works, please have a look at the [official documentation](#) of *Jaspersoft Studio*.

13.2. Modify existing reports

All default reports of *OpenNMS Meridian* are located in `$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/report-templates`. Each `.jrxml` file located there can be modified and the changes are applied the next time a report is created by *OpenNMS Meridian*.

When a subreport has been modified *OpenNMS Meridian* will detect a change based on the report's `lastModified` time and will recompile the report. A compiled version of the report is represented by a `.jasper` file with the same name as the `.jrxml` file. Subreports are located in `$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/report-templates/subreports`.



If unsure, simply delete all `.jasper` files and *OpenNMS Meridian* will automatically compile the subreports if needed.

13.3. Add a custom report

To add a new *JasperReport* report to the *Local OpenNMS Meridian Report Repository*, the following steps are required.

At first a new entry in the file `$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/database-reports.xml` must be created.

```
<report
  id="MyReport" ①
  display-name="My Report" ②
  online="true" ③
  report-service="jasperReportService" ④
  description="This is an example description. It shows up in the web ui when creating
an online report" ⑤
/>
```

- ① A unique identifier.
- ② The name of the report. Is shown when using the web ui.
- ③ Defines if this report can be executed on demand, otherwise only scheduling is possible.
- ④ The report service implementation to use. In most cases this is `jasperReportService`.
- ⑤ A description of the report. Is shown when using the web ui.

In addition a new entry in the file `$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/jasper-reports.xml` must be created.

```
<report
  id="MyReport" ①
  template="My-Report.jrxml" ②
  engine="jdbc" ③
/>
```

- ① The identifier defined in the previous step. This identifier must exist in `$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/database-reports.xml`.
- ② The name of the template. The template must be located in `$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/report-templates`.
- ③ The engine to use. It is either `jdbc` or `null`.

13.4. Usage of Jaspersoft Studio

When developing new reports it is recommended to use the *Jaspersoft Studio* application. It can be downloaded [here](#).



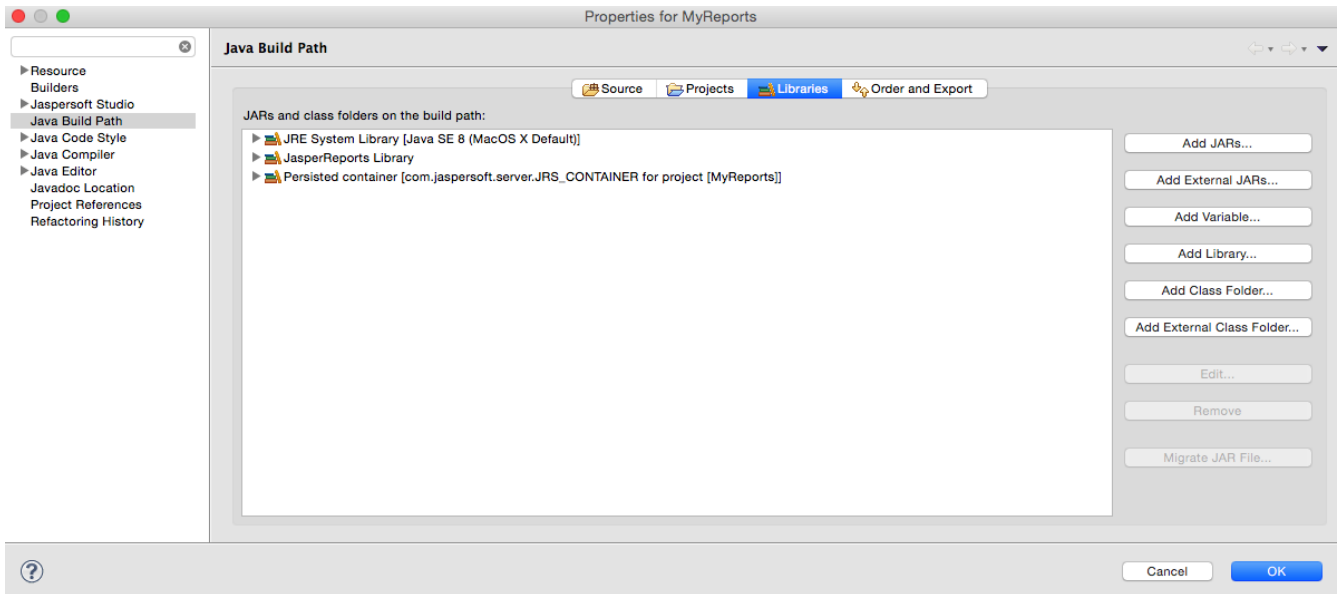
We recommend always to use the same *Jaspersoft Studio* version as the *JasperReport* library OpenNMS Meridian uses. Currently OpenNMS Meridian uses version 6.3.0.

13.4.1. Connect to the OpenNMS Meridian Database

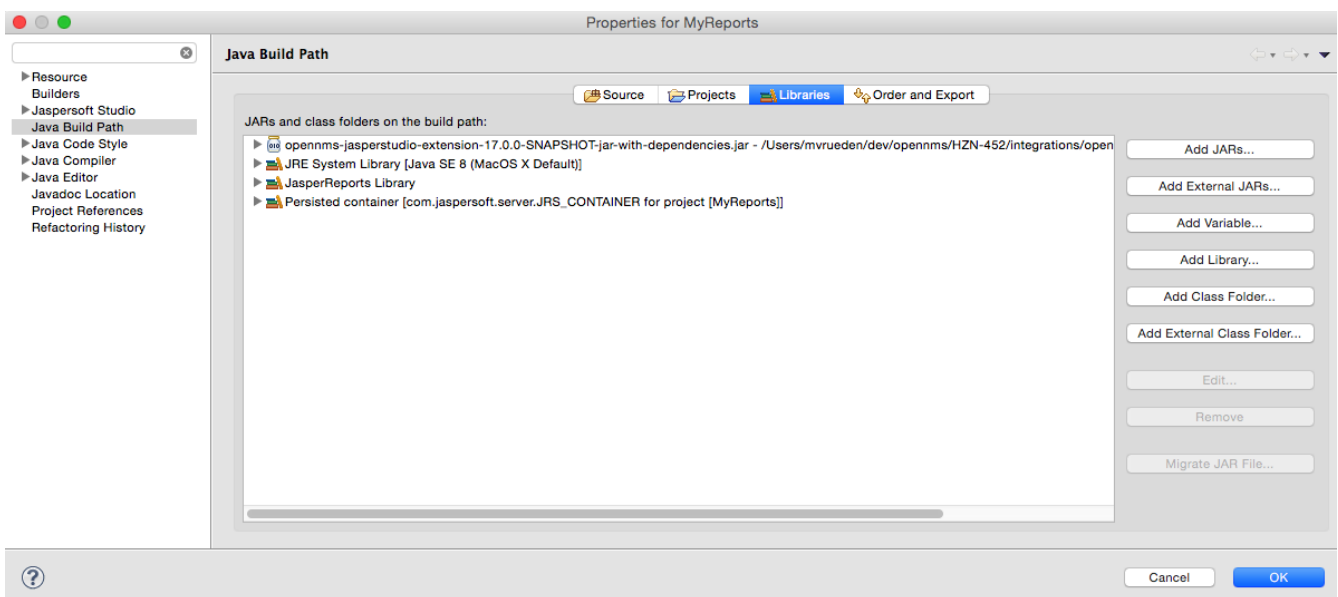
In order to actually create SQL statements against the *OpenNMS Meridian database* a **database Data Adapter** must be created. The official *Jaspersoft Studio* documentation and wiki covers this aspect.

13.4.2. Use Measurements Datasource and Helpers

To use the *Measurements API* it is required to add the *Measurements Datasource* library to the build path of *JasperStudio*. This is achieved with right click in the **Project Explorer** and select **Configure Buildpath**.



1. Switch to the **Libraries** tab.
2. Click **Add External JARs** and select the `opennms-jasperstudio-extension-2017.1.23-jar-with-dependencies.jar` file located in `$OPENNMS_HOME/contrib/jasperstudio-extension`.
3. Close the file selection dialog.



1. Close the dialog.
2. The *Measurements Datasource and Helpers* should now be available.

3. Go to the **Dataset and Query Dialog** in *Jaspersoft Studio* and select a language called **measurement**.

Field Name	Class Type	Description
ifOutOctets	java.lang.Double	
ifInOctets	java.lang.Double	
timestamp	java.util.Date	
step	java.lang.Long	



Even if there is no **Read Fields** functionality available, the **Data preview** can be used. It is required the the access to the *Measurements API* is possible using the connection parameters **MEASUREMENT_URL**, **MEASUREMENT_USERNAME** and **MEASUREMENT_PASSWORD**. The **Supported Fields** section gives more details. In addition you have

13.5. Accessing Performance Data



Before *OpenNMS Horizon 17* and *OpenNMS Meridian 2016* it was possible to access the performance data stored in **.rrd** or **.jrobin** files directly by using the **jrobin** language extension provided by the **RrdDataSource**. This is no longer possible and the *Measurements Datasource* has to be used.

To access performance data within reports we created a custom *Measurement Datasource* which allows to query the *Measurements API* and process the returned data in your reports. Please refer to the [official Measurements API documentation](#) on how to use the `_Measurements API_`.



When using the *Measurements Datasource* within a report a **HTTP** connection to the *Measurements API* is only established if the report is NOT running within *OpenNMS Meridian*, e.g. when used with *Jaspersoft Studio*.

To receive data from the *Measurements API* simply create a query as follows:

Sample `queryString` to receive data from the `Measurements API`

```
<query-request step="300000" start="{startDateTime}" end="{endDateTime}" maxrows="2000"> ①
  <source aggregation="AVERAGE" label="IfInOctets" attribute="ifHCInOctets" transient="false" resourceId="node[{nodeId}].interfaceSnmplib[{interface}]" />
  <source aggregation="AVERAGE" label="IfOutOctets" attribute="ifHCOutOctets" transient="false" resourceId="node[{nodeid}].interfaceSnmplib[{interface}]" />
</query-request>
```

① The query language. In our case `measurement`, but `JasperReports` supports a lot out of the box, such as `sql`, `xpath`, etc.

13.5.1. Fields

Each `datasource` should return a number of fields, which then can be used in the report. The `Measurement Datasource` supports the following fields:

Field name	Field type	Field description
<code><label></code>	<code>java.lang.Double</code>	Each <code>Source</code> defined as <code>transient=false</code> can be used as a field. The name of the field is the <code>label</code> , e.g. <code>IfInOctets</code>
<code>timestamp</code>	<code>java.util.Date</code>	The timestamp of the sample.
<code>step</code>	<code>java.lang.Long</code>	The <code>Step</code> size of the <code>Response</code> . Returns the same value for all rows.
<code>start</code>	<code>java.lang.Long</code>	The <code>Start</code> timestamp in milliseconds of the <code>Response</code> . Returns the same value for all rows.
<code>end</code>	<code>java.lang.Long</code>	The <code>End</code> timestamp in milliseconds of the <code>Response</code> . Returns the same value for all rows.

For more details about the `Response`, please refer to the [official Measurement API documentation](#).

13.5.2. Parameters

In addition to the `queryString` the following `JasperReports` parameters are supported.

Parameter name	Required	Description
MEASUREMENT_URL	yes	The URL of the <i>Measurements API</i> , e.g. http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/measurements
MEASUREMENT_USERNAME	no	If authentication is required, specify the username, e.g. <code>admin</code>
MEASUREMENT_PASSWORD	no	If authentication is required, specify the password, e.g. <code>admin</code>

13.6. Helper methods

There are a couple of helper methods to help creating reports in *OpenNMS Meridian*.

These helpers come along with the *Measurement Datasource*.

Table 87. supported helper methods

Helper class	Helper Method	Description
<code>org.opennms.netmgt.jasper.helper.MeasurementsHelper</code>	<code>getNodeOrNodeSourceDescriptor(nodeId, foreignSource, foreignId)</code>	<p>Generates a <code>node source descriptor</code> according to the input parameters. Either <code>node[nodeId]</code> or <code>nodeSource[foreignSource:foreignId]</code> is returned. <code>nodeSource[foreignSource:foreignId]</code> is only returned if <code>foreignSource</code> and <code>foreignId</code> is not empty and not null. Otherwise always <code>node[nodeId]</code> is returned.</p> <p><code>nodeId</code>: String, the id of the node <code>foreignSource</code>: String, the foreign source of the node, may be null <code>foreignId</code>: String, the foreign id of the node, may be null.</p> <p>For more details checkout Usage of the node source descriptor.</p>

Helper class	Helper Method	Description
org.opennms.netmgt.jasper.helper.MeasurementsHelper	getInterfaceDescriptor(snmiface, snmpifdescr, snmpifaddr)	<p>Returns the interface descriptor of a given interface, e.g. <code>en0-005e607e9e00</code>. The input parameters are prioritized. If a snmpifdescr is specified, it is used instead of the snmpifname. If a snmpifdescr is defined, it will be appended to snmpifname/snmpifdescr.</p> <p>snmpifname: String, the interface name of the interface, e.g. <code>en0</code>. May be null. snmpifdescr: String, the description of the interface, e.g. <code>en0</code>. May be null. snmpifaddr: String, the mac address of the interface, e.g. <code>005e607e9e00</code>. May be null.</p> <p>As each input parameter may be null, not all of them can be null at the same time. At least one input parameter has to be defined.</p> <p>For more details checkout Usage of the interface descriptor.</p>

13.6.1. Usage of the interface descriptor

An **interfaceSmp** is addressed with the exact **interface descriptor**. To allow easy access to the **interface descriptor** a helper tool is provided. The following example shows the usage of that helper.

jrxml report snippet to visualize the use of the `interface` descriptor

```
<parameter name="interface" class="java.lang.String" isForPrompting="false">
  <parameterDescription><![CDATA[]]></parameterDescription>
  <defaultValueExpression>
    <![CDATA[org.opennms.netmgt.jasper.helper.MeasurementsHelper.getInterfaceDescriptor($P
    {snmpifname}, $P{snmpifdescr}, $P{snmpphysaddr})]]></defaultValueExpression>
  </parameter>
  <queryString language="Measurement">
    <![CDATA[<query-request step="300000" start="$P{startDateTime}"
    end="$P{endDateTime}" maxrows="2000">
    <source aggregation="AVERAGE" label="IfInOctets" attribute="ifHCInOctets"
    transient="false" resourceId="node[$P{nodeId}].interfaceSnm[$P{interface}]]"/>
    <source aggregation="AVERAGE" label="IfOutOctets" attribute="ifHCOutOctets"
    transient="false" resourceId="node[$P{nodeId}].interfaceSnm[$P{interface}]]"/>
    </query-request>]]>
  </queryString>
</parameter>
```

13.6.2. Usage of the node source descriptor

A node is addressed by a `node source descriptor`. The `node source descriptor` references the node either via the `foreign source` and `foreign id` or by the `node id`.

If `store by foreign source` is enabled only addressing the node via `foreign source` and `foreign id` is possible.

In order to make report creation easier, there is a helper method to create the `node source descriptor`.



For more information about `store by foreign source`, please have a look at [our Wiki](#).

The following example shows the usage of that helper.

jrxml report snippet to visualize the use of the node source descriptor.

```
<parameter name="nodeResourceDescriptor" class="java.lang.String" isForPrompting="false">
  <defaultValueExpression>
    <![CDATA[org.opennms.netmgt.jasper.helper.MeasurementsHelper.getNodeOrNodeSourceDescriptor(String.valueOf(${nodeid}), ${foreignsource}, ${foreignid})]]></defaultValueExpression>
  </parameter>
<queryString language="Measurement">
  <![CDATA[<query-request step="300000" start="${startDateTime}" end="${endDateTime}" maxrows="2000">
    <source aggregation="AVERAGE" label="IfInOctets" attribute="ifHCInOctets" transient="false" resourceId="${nodeResourceDescriptor}.interfaceSnmplib[en0-005e607e9e00]"/>
    <source aggregation="AVERAGE" label="IfOutOctets" attribute="ifHCOutOctets" transient="false" resourceId="${nodeResourceDescriptor}.interfaceSnmplib[en0-005e607e9e00]"/>
  </query-request>]]>
</queryString>
```

Depending on the input parameters you either get a **node resource descriptor** or a **foreign source/foreign id resource descriptor**.

13.6.3. Usage of the interface descriptor

An **interfaceSnmplib** is addressed with the exact **interface descriptor**. To allow easy access to the **interface descriptor** a helper tool is provided. The following example shows the usage of that helper.

jrxml report snippet to visualize the use of the interface descriptor

```
<parameter name="interface" class="java.lang.String" isForPrompting="false">
  <parameterDescription><![CDATA[]]></parameterDescription>
  <defaultValueExpression>
    <![CDATA[org.opennms.netmgt.jasper.helper.MeasurementsHelper.getInterfaceDescriptor(${snmpifname}, ${snmpifdescr}, ${snmpphysaddr})]]></defaultValueExpression>
  </parameter>
<queryString language="Measurement">
  <![CDATA[<query-request step="300000" start="${startDateTime}" end="${endDateTime}" maxrows="2000">
    <source aggregation="AVERAGE" label="IfInOctets" attribute="ifHCInOctets" transient="false" resourceId="node[${nodeId}].interfaceSnmplib[${interface}]/>
    <source aggregation="AVERAGE" label="IfOutOctets" attribute="ifHCOutOctets" transient="false" resourceId="node[${nodeId}].interfaceSnmplib[${interface}]/>
  </query-request>]]>
</queryString>
```

To get the appropriate **interface descriptor** depends on the input parameter.

13.6.4. Use HTTPS

To establish a secure connection to the *Measurements API* the public certificate of the running *OpenNMS Meridian* must be imported to the *Java Trust Store*. In Addition *OpenNMS Meridian* must be configured to use that *Java Trust Store*. Please follow the instructions in this [chapter](#) to setup the *Java Trust Store* correctly.

In addition please also set the property `org.opennms.netmgt.jasper.measurement.ssl.enable` in `$OPENNMS_HOME\etc\opennms.properties` to `true` to ensure that only secure connections are established.



If `org.opennms.netmgt.jasper.measurement.ssl.enable` is set to `false` an accidentally insecure connection can be established to the *Measurements API* location. A SSL secured connection can be established even if `org.opennms.netmgt.jasper.measurement.ssl.enable` is set to `false`.

13.7. Limitations

- Only a *JDBC Datasource* to the *OpenNMS Meridian Database connection* can be passed to a report, or no datasource at all. One does not have to use the datasource, though.

Chapter 14. Enhanced Linkd

Enhanced Linkd (Enlinkd) has been designed to discover connections between nodes using data generated by various link discovery protocols and accessible via SNMP. *Enlinkd* gathers this data on a regular interval and creates a snapshot of a device's neighbors from its perspective. The connections discovered by *Enlinkd* are called *Links*. The term *Link*, within the context of *Enlinkd*, is not synonymous with the term "link" when used with respect to the network OSI *Layer 2* domain, whereby a link only indicates a *Layer 2* connection. A *Link* in context of *Enlinkd* is a more abstract concept and is used to describe any connection between two *OpenNMS Meridian Nodes*. These *Links* are discovered based on information provided by an agent's understanding of connections at the OSI *Layer 2*, *Layer 3*, or other OSI layers.

The following sections describe the *Enlinkd* daemon and its configuration. Additionally, the supported *Link discovery* implementations will be described as well as a list of the SNMP MIBs that the SNMP agents must expose in order for *EnLinkd* to gather *Links* between *Nodes*. FYI: Detailed information about a node's connections (discovered *Links*) and supporting link data can be seen on the *Node detail page* within the *OpenNMS Meridian* Web-UI.

14.1. Enlinkd Daemon

Essentially *Enlinkd* asks each device the following question: "What is the network topology from your point of view". From this point of view this will only provide local topology discovery features. It does not attempt to discover global topology or to do any correlation with the data coming from other nodes.

For large environments the behavior of *Enlinkd* can be configured. During the *Link* discovery process informational and error output is logged to a global log file.

Table 88. Global log and configuration files for *Enlinkd*

File	Location	Description
<code>enlinkd-configuration.xml</code>	<code>\$OPENNMS_HOME/etc</code>	Global configuration for the daemon process
<code>enlinkd.log</code>	<code>\$OPENNMS_HOME/logs</code>	Global <i>Enlinkd</i> log file
<code>log4j2.xml</code>	<code>\$OPENNMS_HOME/etc</code>	Configuration file to set the log level for <i>Enlinkd</i>

Configuration file for Enlinkd

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<enlinkd-configuration threads="5"
    initial_sleep_time="60000"
    rescan_interval="86400000"
    use-cdp-discovery="true"
    use-bridge-discovery="true"
    use-lldp-discovery="true"
    use-ospf-discovery="true"
    use-isis-discovery="true"
/>
```

Table 89. Description for global configuration parameter

Attribute	Type	Default	Description
threads	Integer	5	Number of parallel threads used to discover the topology.
initial_sleep_time	Integer	60000	Time in milliseconds to wait for discovering the topology after OpenNMS Meridian is started.
rescan_interval	Integer	86400000	Interval to rediscover and update the topology in milliseconds.
use-cdp-discovery	Boolean	true	Enable or disable topology discovery based on <i>CDP</i> information.
use-bridge-discovery	Boolean	true	Enable or disable algorithm to discover the topology based on the <i>Bridge MIB</i> information.
use-lldp-discovery	Boolean	true	Enable or disable topology discovery based on <i>LLDP</i> information.
use-ospf-discovery	Boolean	true	Enable or disable topology discovery based on <i>OSPF</i> information.
use-isis-discovery	Boolean	true	Enable or disable topology discovery based on <i>IS-IS</i> information.



If multiple protocols are enabled, the links will be discovered for each enabled discovery protocol. The topology WebUI will visualize *Links* for each discovery protocol. For example if you start *CDP* and *LLDP* discovery, the WebUI will visualize a *CDP Link* and an *LLDP Link*.

14.2. Layer 2 Link Discovery

Enlinkd is able to discover *Layer 2* network links based on the following protocols:

- [Link Layer Discovery Protocol \(LLDP\)](#)

- [Cisco Discovery Protocol \(CDP\)](#)
- Transparent Bridge Discovery

This information are provided by *SNMP Agents* with appropriate *MIB support*. For this reason it is required to have a working *SNMP* configuration running. The following section describes the required *SNMP MIB* provided by the *SNMP agent* to allow the *Link Discovery*.

14.2.1. LLDP Discovery

The *Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)* is a vendor-neutral link layer protocol. It is used by network devices for advertising their identity, capabilities, and neighbors. *LLDP* performs functions similar to several proprietary protocols, such as the *Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP)*, *Extreme Discovery Protocol*, *Foundry Discovery Protocol (FDP)*, *Nortel Discovery Protocol (also known as SONMP)*, and *Microsoft's Link Layer Topology Discovery (LLTD)* [1: *Wikipedia LLDP: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Link_Layer_Discovery_Protocol*].



Only nodes with a running *LLDP* process can be part of the link discovery. The data is similar to running a `show lldp neighbor` command on the device. Linux and Windows servers don't have an *LLDP* process running by default and will not be part of the link discovery.

The following OIDs are supported to discover and build the *LLDP* network topology.

Table 90. Supported OIDs from LLDP-MIB

Name	OID	Description
<i>lldpLocChassisIdSubtype</i>	.1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.3.1.0	The type of encoding used to identify the chassis associated with the local system. Possible values can be: <i>chassisComponent(1)</i> <i>interfaceAlias(2)</i> <i>portComponent(3)</i> <i>macAddress(4)</i> <i>networkAddress(5)</i> <i>interfaceName(6)</i> <i>local(7)</i>
<i>lldpLocChassisId</i>	.1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.3.2.0	The string value used to identify the chassis component associated with the local system.
<i>lldpLocSysName</i>	.1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.3.3.0	The string value used to identify the system name of the local system. If the local agent supports IETF RFC 3418 , <i>lldpLocSysName</i> object should have the same value of <i>sysName</i> object.
<i>lldpLocPortIdSubtype</i>	.1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.3.7.1.2	The type of port identifier encoding used in the associated <i>lldpLocPortId</i> object.
<i>lldpLocPortId</i>	.1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.3.7.1.3	The string value used to identify the port component associated with a given port in the local system.

Name	OID	Description
<i>lldpLocPortDesc</i>	<i>.1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.3.7.1.4</i>	The string value used to identify the 802 LAN station's port description associated with the local system. If the local agent supports <i>IETF RFC 2863</i> , <i>lldpLocPortDesc</i> object should have the same value of <i>ifDescr</i> object.
<i>lldpRemChassisIdSubtype</i>	<i>.1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.4</i>	The type of encoding used to identify the chassis associated with the local system. Possible values can be: <i>chassisComponent(1)</i> <i>interfaceAlias(2)</i> <i>portComponent(3)</i> <i>macAddress(4)</i> <i>networkAddress(5)</i> <i>interfaceName(6)</i> <i>local(7)</i>
<i>lldpRemChassisId</i>	<i>.1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.5</i>	The string value used to identify the chassis component associated with the remote system.

Name	OID	Description
<i>lldpRemPortIdSubtype</i>	.1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.6	<p>The type of port identifier encoding used in the associated <i>lldpRemPortId</i> object.</p> <p><i>interfaceAlias(1)</i> the octet string identifies a particular instance of the <i>ifAlias</i> object (defined in IETF RFC 2863). If the particular <i>ifAlias</i> object does not contain any values, another port identifier type should be used.</p> <p><i>portComponent(2)</i> the octet string identifies a particular instance of the <i>entPhysicalAlias</i> object (defined in IETF RFC 2737) for a port or backplane component.</p> <p><i>macAddress(3)</i> this string identifies a particular unicast source address (encoded in network byte order and IEEE 802.3 canonical bit order) associated with the port (IEEE Std 802-2001).</p> <p><i>networkAddress(4)</i> this string identifies a network address associated with the port. The first octet contains the <i>IANA AddressFamilyNumbers</i> enumeration value for the specific address type, and octets 2 through N contain the <i>networkAddress</i> address value in network byte order.</p> <p><i>interfaceName(5)</i> the octet string identifies a particular instance of the <i>ifName</i> object (defined in IETF RFC 2863). If the particular <i>ifName</i> object does not contain any values, another port identifier type should be used.</p> <p><i>agentCircuitId(6)</i> this string identifies a agent-local identifier of the circuit (defined in RFC 3046)</p> <p><i>local(7)</i> this string identifies a locally assigned port ID.</p>
<i>lldpRemPortId</i>	.1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.7	The string value used to identify the port component associated with the remote system.
<i>lldpRemPortDescription</i>	.1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.8	The string value used to identify the description of the given port associated with the remote system.
<i>lldpRemSystemName</i>	.1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.9	The string value used to identify the system name of the remote system.

Generic information about the *LLDP* process can be found in the *LLDP Information* box on the *Node Detail Page* of the device. Information gathered from these OIDs will be stored in the following database table:

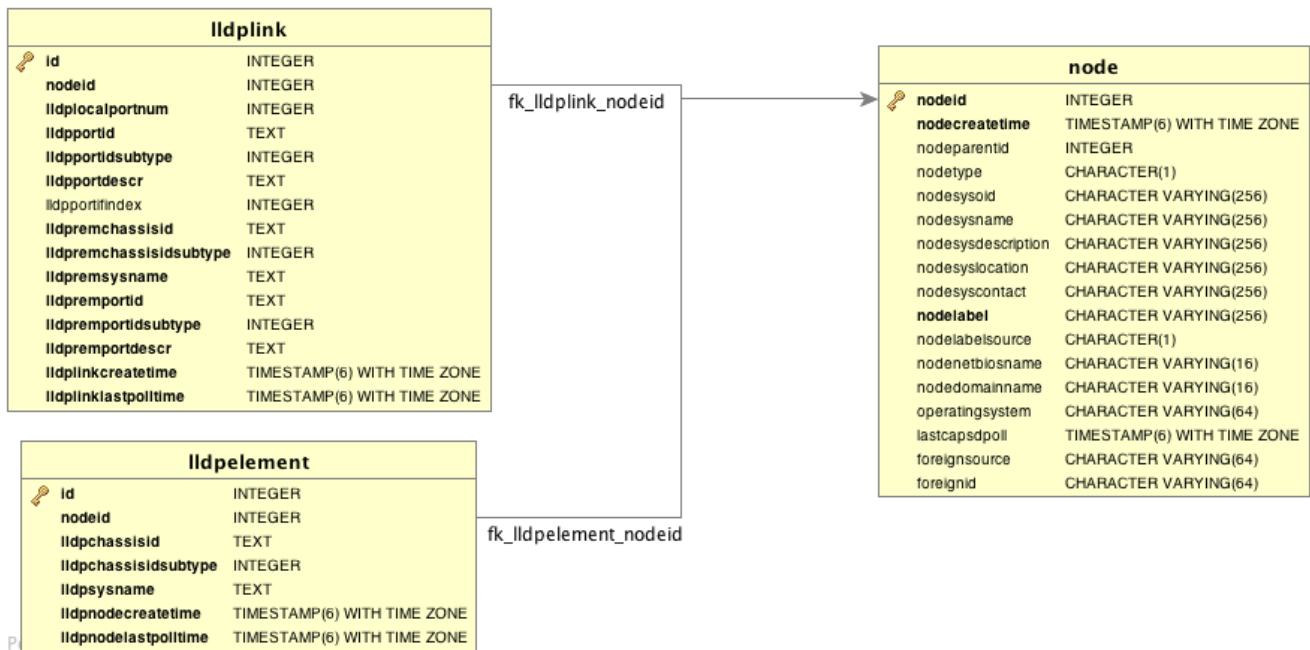


Figure 21. Database tables related to LLDP discovery

14.2.2. CDP Discovery

The *Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP)* is a proprietary link layer protocol from Cisco. It is used by network devices to advertise identity, capabilities and neighbors. CDP performs functions similar to several proprietary protocols, such as the *Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)*, *Extreme Discovery Protocol*, *Foundry Discovery Protocol (FDP)*, *Nortel Discovery Protocol (also known as SONMP)*, and *Microsoft's Link Layer Topology Discovery (LLTD)*. The CDP discovery uses information provided by the [CISCO-CDP-MIB](#) and [CISCO-VTP-MIB](#).



Only nodes with a running CDP process can be part of the link discovery. The data is similar to running a `show cdp neighbor` command on the IOS CLI of the device. Linux and Windows servers don't have a CDP process running by default and will not be part of the link discovery.

The following OIDs are supported to discover and build the CDP network topology.

Table 91. Supported OIDS from the IF-MIB

Name	OID	Description
<i>ifDescr</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.2	A textual string containing information about the interface. This string should include the name of the manufacturer, the product name and the version of the interface hardware/software.

Table 92. Supported OIDS from the CISCO-CDP-MIB to discover links

Name	OID	Description
<i>cdpInterfaceName</i>	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.2.3.1.1.1.1.6	The name of the local interface as advertised by CDP in the <i>Port-ID TLV</i> .

Name	OID	Description
<i>cdpCacheEntry</i>	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.2 3.1.2.1.1	An entry (conceptual row) in the <i>cdpCacheTable</i> , containing the information received via <i>CDP</i> on one interface from one device. Entries appear when a <i>CDP</i> advertisement is received from a neighbor device. Entries disappear when <i>CDP</i> is disabled on the interface, or globally.
<i>cdpCacheAddressType</i>	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.2 3.1.2.1.1.3	An indication of the type of address contained in the corresponding instance of <i>cdpCacheAddress</i> .
<i>cdpCacheAddresses</i>	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.2 3.1.2.1.1.4	The (first) network-layer address of the device's SNMP-agent as reported in the Address <i>TLV</i> of the most recently received <i>CDP</i> message. For example, if the corresponding instance of <i>cacheAddressType</i> had the value <i>ip(1)</i> , then this object would be an IP-address.
<i>cdpCacheVersion</i>	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.2 3.1.2.1.1.5	The Version string as reported in the most recent <i>CDP</i> message. The zero-length string indicates no Version field (<i>TLV</i>) was reported in the most recent <i>CDP</i> message.
<i>cdpCacheDeviceId</i>	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.2 3.1.2.1.1.6	The <i>Device-ID</i> string as reported in the most recent <i>CDP</i> message. The zero-length string indicates no <i>Device-ID</i> field (<i>TLV</i>) was reported in the most recent <i>CDP</i> message.
<i>cdpCacheDevicePort</i>	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.2 3.1.2.1.1.7	The <i>Port-ID</i> string as reported in the most recent <i>CDP</i> message. This will typically be the value of the <i>ifName</i> object (e.g., <i>Ethernet0</i>). The zero-length string indicates no <i>Port-ID</i> field (<i>TLV</i>) was reported in the most recent <i>CDP</i> message.
<i>cdpCachePlatform</i>	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.2 3.1.2.1.1.8	The Device's Hardware Platform as reported in the most recent <i>CDP</i> message. The zero-length string indicates that no Platform field (<i>TLV</i>) was reported in the most recent <i>CDP</i> message.
<i>cdpGlobalRun</i>	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.2 3.1.3.1.0	An indication of whether the Cisco Discovery Protocol is currently running. Entries in <i>cdpCacheTable</i> are deleted when <i>CDP</i> is disabled.
<i>cdpGlobalDeviceId</i>	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.2 3.1.3.4.0	The device ID advertised by this device. The format of this device id is characterized by the value of <i>cdpGlobalDeviceIdFormat</i> object.

Name	OID	Description
<i>cdpGlobalDeviceIdFormat</i>	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.2 .3.1.3.7.0	An indication of the format of Device-Id contained in the corresponding instance of <i>cdpGlobalDeviceId</i> . User can only specify the formats that the device is capable of as denoted in <i>cdpGlobalDeviceIdFormatCpb</i> object. serialNumber(1): indicates that the value of <i>cdpGlobalDeviceId</i> object is in the form of an ASCII string contain the device serial number. macAddress(2): indicates that the value of <i>cdpGlobalDeviceId</i> object is in the form of Layer 2 MAC address. other(3): indicates that the value of <i>cdpGlobalDeviceId</i> object is in the form of a platform specific ASCII string contain info that identifies the device. For example: ASCII string contains <i>serialNumber</i> appended/prepened with system name.

Table 93. Supported OIDS from the CISCO-VTP-MIB.

<i>vtpVersion</i>	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.46 .1.1.1.0	The version of VTP in use on the local system. A device will report its version capability and not any particular version in use on the device. If the device does not support VTP, the version is none(3).
<i>ciscoVtpVlanState</i>	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.46 .1.3.1.1.2	The state of this VLAN. The state <i>mtuTooBigForDevice</i> indicates that this device cannot participate in this VLAN because the VLAN's MTU is larger than the device can support. The state <i>mtuTooBigForTrunk</i> indicates that while this VLAN's MTU is supported by this device, it is too large for one or more of the device's trunk ports. <i>operational(1), suspended(2), mtuTooBigForDevice(3), mtuTooBigForTrunk(4)</i>
<i>ciscoVtpVlanType</i>	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.46 .1.3.1.1.3	The type of this VLAN. <i>ethernet(1), fddi(2), tokenRing(3), fddiNet(4), trNet(5), deprecated(6)</i>
<i>ciscoVtpVlanName</i>	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.46 .1.3.1.1.4	The name of this VLAN. This name is used as the ELAN-name for an ATM LAN-Emulation segment of this VLAN.

Generic information about the CDP process can be found in the *CDP Information* box on the *Node Detail Page* of the device. Information gathered from these OIDs will be stored in the following database table:

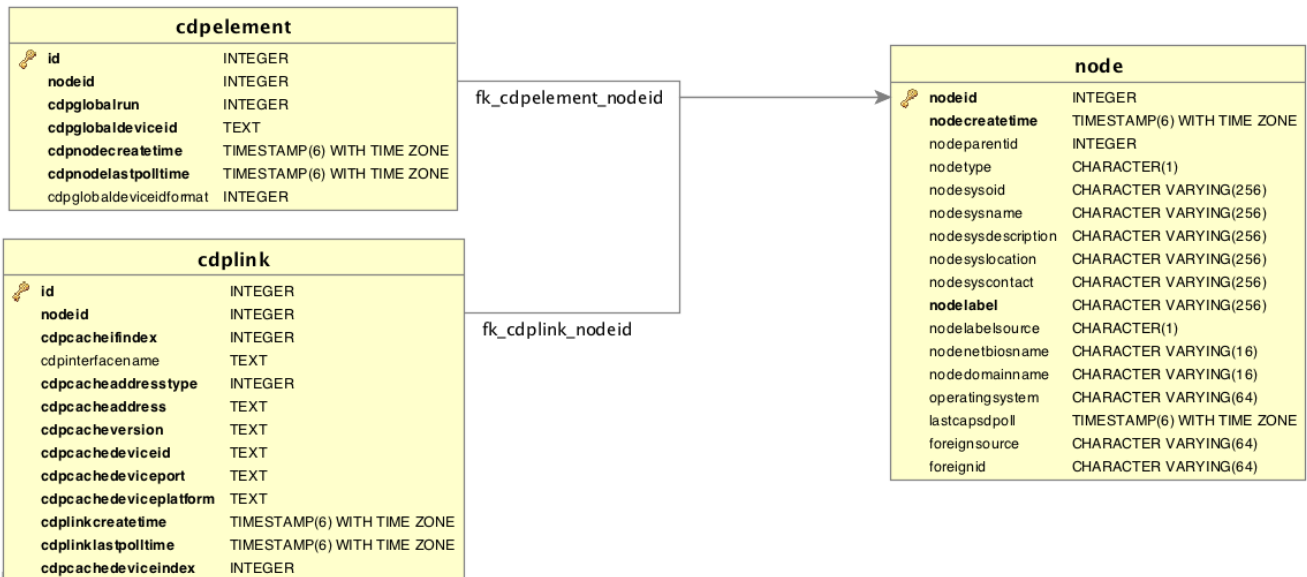


Figure 22. Database tables related to CDP discovery

14.2.3. Transparent Bridge Discovery

Discovering *Layer 2* network links using the *Bridge Forwarding* table requires a special algorithm. To discover *Links* an algorithm based on a scientific paper with the title [Topology Discovery for Large Ethernet Networks](#) is implemented. The gathered information is used to classify *Links* in *macLink* and *bridgeLink*. A *macLink* represents a *Link* between a workstation or server identified by a mac address. A *bridgeLink* is a *connection* between backbone ports.

Transparent bridging is not loop free so if you have loops you have to enable the spanning tree protocol that will detect loops and again will put some ports in a *blocking* state to avoid loops. To get links it is necessary to perform some calculations that let us define the *Links*. The following *MIBS* must be supported by the *SNMP agent* to allow *Transparent Bridge Discovery*.

Table 94. Supported MIBS from the Cisco-VTP MIB

Name	OID	Description
vtpVersion	.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.46 .1.1.1.0	The version of VTP in use on the local system. A device will report its version capability and not any particular version in use on the device. If the device does not support VTP, the version is <i>none(3)</i> .

Table 95. Supported OIDs from the IP-MIB

Name	OID	Description
ipNetToMediaIfIndex	.1.3.6.1.2.1.4 .22.1.1	The interface on which this entry's equivalence is effective. The layer-2 interface identified by a particular value of this index is the same interface as identified by the same value of <i>ifIndex</i> .
ipNetToMediaPhysicalAddress	.1.3.6.1.2.1.4 .22.1.2	The media-dependent <i>physical</i> address.

<i>ipNetToMediaNetAddress</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.4 .22.1.3	The <i>IpAddress</i> corresponding to the media-dependent <i>physical</i> address.
<i>ipNetToMediaType</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.4 .22.1.4	The type of mapping. Setting this object to the value <i>invalid(2)</i> has the effect of invalidating the corresponding entry in the <i>ipNetToMediaTable</i> . That is, it effectively disassociates the interface identified with said entry from the mapping identified with said entry. It is an implementation-specific matter as to whether the agent removes an invalidated entry from the table. Accordingly, management stations must be prepared to receive tabular information from agents that corresponds to entries not currently in use. Proper interpretation of such entries requires examination of the relevant <i>ipNetToMediaType</i> object.

Table 96. Supported OIDS from the BRIDGE-MIB

Name	OID	Description
<i>dot1dBaseBridgeAddress</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .1.1.0	The MAC address used by this bridge when it must be referred to in a unique fashion. It is recommended that this be the numerically smallest MAC address of all ports that belong to this bridge. However it is only required to be unique. When concatenated with <i>dot1dStpPriority</i> a unique <i>BridgeIdentifier</i> is formed which is used in the <i>Spanning Tree Protocol</i> .
<i>dot1dBaseNumPorts</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .1.2.0	The number of ports controlled by this bridging entity.
<i>dot1dBaseType</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .1.3.0	Indicates what type of bridging this bridge can perform. If a bridge is actually performing a certain type of bridging this will be indicated by entries in the port table for the given type.
<i>dot1dBasePort</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .1.4.1.1	The port number of the port for which this entry contains bridge management information.
<i>dot1dPortIfIndex</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .1.4.1.2	The value of the instance of the <i>ifIndex</i> object, defined in <i>MIB-II</i> , for the interface corresponding to this port.
<i>dot1dStpProtocolSpecification</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .2.1.0	An indication of what version of the Spanning Tree Protocol is being run. The value <i>decLb100(2)</i> indicates the <i>DEC LANbridge 100 Spanning Tree protocol</i> . <i>IEEE 802.1d</i> implementations will return <i>ieee8021d(3)</i> . If future versions of the <i>IEEE Spanning Tree Protocol</i> are released that are incompatible with the current version a new value will be defined.

<i>dot1dStpPriority</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .2.2	The value of the writeable portion of the <i>Bridge ID</i> , i.e., the first two octets of the (8 octet long) <i>Bridge ID</i> . The other (last) 6 octets of the <i>Bridge ID</i> are given by the value of <i>dot1dBaseBridgeAddress</i> .
<i>dot1dStpDesignateRoot</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .2.5	The bridge identifier of the root of the spanning tree as determined by the <i>Spanning Tree Protocol</i> as executed by this node. This value is used as the <i>Root Identifier</i> parameter in all configuration <i>Bridge PDUs</i> originated by this node.
<i>dot1dStpRootCost</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .2.6	The cost of the path to the root as seen from this bridge.
<i>dot1dStpRootPort</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .2.7	The port number of the port which offers the lowest cost path from this bridge to the root bridge.
<i>dot1dStpPort</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .2.15.1.1	The port number of the port for which this entry contains Spanning Tree Protocol management information.
<i>dot1dStpPortPriority</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .2.15.1.2	The value of the priority field which is contained in the first (in network byte order) octet of the (2 octet long) Port ID. The other octet of the Port ID is given by the value of <i>dot1dStpPort</i> .
<i>dot1dStpPortState</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .2.15.1.3	The port's current state as defined by application of the <i>Spanning Tree Protocol</i> . This state controls what action a port takes on reception of a frame. If the bridge has detected a port that is malfunctioning it will place that port into the <i>broken(6)</i> state. For ports which are disabled (see <i>dot1dStpPortEnable</i>), this object will have a value of <i>disabled(1)</i> .
<i>dot1dStpPortEnable</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .2.15.1.4	The enabled/disabled status of the port.
<i>dot1dStpPortPathCost</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .2.15.1.5	The contribution of this port to the path cost of paths towards the spanning tree root which include this port. 802.1D-1990 recommends that the default value of this parameter be in inverse proportion to the speed of the attached LAN.
<i>dot1dStpPortDesignatedRoot</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .2.15.1.6	The unique <i>Bridge Identifier</i> of the <i>Bridge</i> recorded as the <i>Root</i> in the <i>Configuration BPDUs</i> transmitted by the <i>Designated Bridge</i> for the segment to which the port is attached.
<i>dot1dStpPortDesignatedCost</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .2.15.1.7	The path cost of the <i>Designated Port</i> of the segment connected to this port. This value is compared to the <i>Root Path Cost</i> field in received bridge <i>PDUs</i> .
<i>dot1dStpPortDesignatedBridge</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .2.15.1.8	The <i>Bridge Identifier</i> of the bridge which this port considers to be the <i>Designated Bridge</i> for this port's segment.

<i>dot1dStpPortDesignatedPort</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .2.15.1.9	The <i>Port Identifier</i> of the port on the <i>Designated Bridge</i> for this port's segment.
<i>dot1dTpFdbAddresses</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .4.3.1.1	A unicast <i>MAC address</i> for which the bridge has forwarding and/or filtering information.
<i>dot1dTpFdbPort</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .4.3.1.2	Either the value '0', or the port number of the port on which a frame having a source address equal to the value of the corresponding instance of <i>dot1dTpFdbAddress</i> has been seen. A value of '0' indicates that the port number has not been learned but that the bridge does have some forwarding/filtering information about this address (e.g. in the <i>dot1dStaticTable</i>). Implementors are encouraged to assign the port value to this object whenever it is learned even for addresses for which the corresponding value of <i>dot1dTpFdbStatus</i> is not <i>learned(3)</i> .
<i>dot1dTpFdbStatus</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17 .4.3.1.3	The status of this entry. The meanings of the values are: other(1) : none of the following. This would include the case where some other <i>MIB</i> object (not the corresponding instance of <i>dot1dTpFdbPort</i> , nor an entry in the <i>dot1dStaticTable</i>) is being used to determine if and how frames addressed to the value of the corresponding instance of <i>dot1dTpFdbAddress</i> are being forwarded. invalid(2) : this entry is not longer valid (e.g., it was learned but has since aged-out), but has not yet been flushed from the table. learned(3) : the value of the corresponding instance of <i>dot1dTpFdbPort</i> was learned, and is being used. self(4) : the value of the corresponding instance of <i>dot1dTpFdbAddress</i> represents one of the bridge's addresses. The corresponding instance of <i>dot1dTpFdbPort</i> indicates which of the bridge's ports has this address. mgmt(5) : the value of the corresponding instance of <i>dot1dTpFdbAddress</i> is also the value of an existing instance of <i>dot1dStaticAddress</i> .

Table 97. Supported OIDS from the Q-BRIDGE-MIB

Name	OID	Description
<i>dot1qTpFdbPort</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.17.7. 1.2.2.1.2	Either the value 0, or the port number of the port on which a frame having a source address equal to the value of the corresponding instance of <i>dot1qTpFdbAddress</i> has been seen. A value of 0 indicates that the port number has not been learned but that the device does have some forwarding/filtering information about this address (e.g., in the <i>dot1qStaticUnicastTable</i>). Implementors are encouraged to assign the port value to this object whenever it is learned, even for addresses for which the corresponding value of <i>dot1qTpFdbStatus</i> is not <i>learned(3)</i> .

<p><i>dot1qTpFdb Status</i></p>	<p>.1.3.6.1.2.1.17.7.1.2.2.1.3</p>	<p>The status of this entry. The meanings of the values are:</p> <p>other(1): none of the following. This may include the case where some other MIB object (not the corresponding instance of <i>dot1qTpFdbPort</i>, nor an entry in the <i>dot1qStaticUnicastTable</i>) is being used to determine if and how frames addressed to the value of the corresponding instance of <i>dot1qTpFdbAddress</i> are being forwarded.</p> <p>invalid(2): this entry is no longer valid (e.g., it was learned but has since aged out), but has not yet been flushed from the table.</p> <p>learned(3): the value of the corresponding instance of <i>dot1qTpFdbPort</i> was learned and is being used.</p> <p>self(4): the value of the corresponding instance of <i>dot1qTpFdbAddress</i> represents one of the device's addresses. The corresponding instance of <i>dot1qTpFdbPort</i> indicates which of the device's ports has this address.</p> <p>mgmt(5): the value of the corresponding instance of <i>dot1qTpFdbAddress</i> is also the value of an existing instance of <i>dot1qStaticAddress</i>.</p>
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Generic information about the *bridge* link discovery process can be found in the *Bridge Information* box on the *Node Detail Page* of the device. Information gathered from this *OID* will be stored in the following database table:

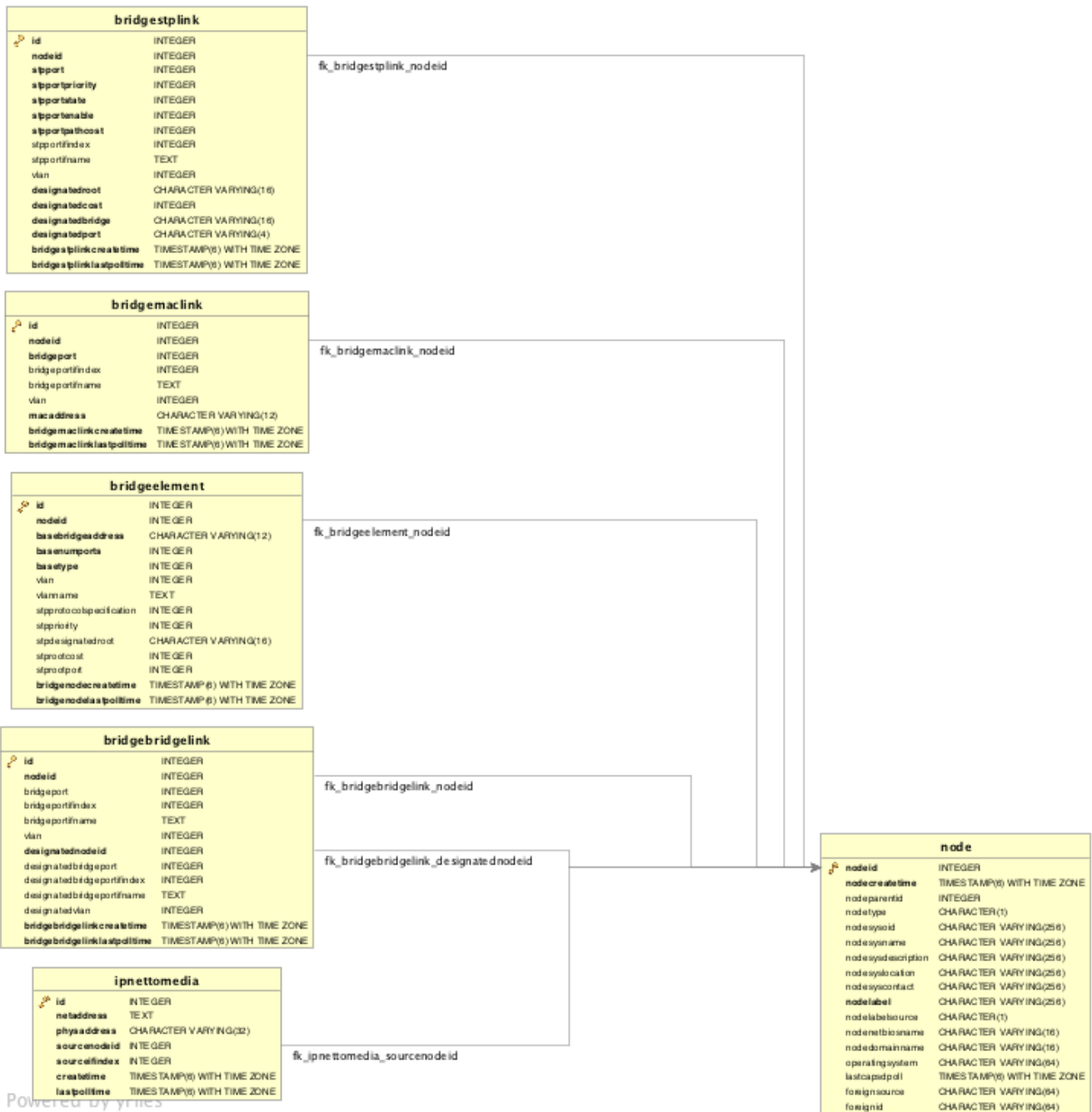


Figure 23. Database tables related to transparent bridge discovery

14.3. Layer 3 Link Discovery

With *Enlinkd* it is possible to get *Links* based on network routing applications. The following routing daemons can be used to provide a discovery of links based *Layer 3* information:

- [Open Shortest Path First \(OSPF\)](#)
- [Intermediate System to Intermediate System \(IS-IS\)](#)

This information is provided by *SNMP Agents* with appropriate *MIB support*. For this reason it is required to have a working *SNMP* configuration running. The link data discovered from *Enlinkd* is provided in the *Topology User Interface* and on the detail page of a node.

14.3.1. OSPF Discovery

The relevant MIBs for OSPF topology are *OSPF-MIB* and *OSPF-TRAP-MIB*. In these MIBs are defined the relevant objects used to find OSPF links, specifically:

- The *Router ID* which, in OSPF, has the same format as an IP address
- But identifies the router independent of its IP address.

Also all the interfaces are identified by their IP addresses. The OSPF links come from the SNMP *ospfNbrTable* defined in *OSPF-MIB* and this table is in practice persisted in the *ospfLink* table:

Table 98. Supported OIDs from *OSPF-MIB*

Name	OID	Description
<i>ospfRouterId</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1 4.1.1.0	A 32-bit integer uniquely identifying the router in the Autonomous System. By convention, to ensure uniqueness, this should default to the value of one of the router's IP interface addresses. This object is persistent and when written the entity should save the change to non-volatile storage.
<i>ospfAdminStat</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1 4.1.2.0	The administrative status of <i>OSPF</i> in the router. The value <i>enabled</i> denotes that the <i>OSPF Process</i> is active on at least one interface; <i>disabled</i> disables it on all interfaces. This object is persistent and when written the entity should save the change to non-volatile storage.
<i>ospfVersionNumber</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1 4.1.3.0	The current version number of the <i>OSPF protocol</i> is 2.
<i>ospfAreaBdrRtrStatus</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1 4.1.4.0	A flag to note whether this router is an <i>Area Border Router</i> .
<i>ospfAreaASBdrRtrStatus</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1 4.1.5.0	A flag to note whether this router is configured as an <i>Autonomous System Border Router</i> . This object is persistent and when written the entity should save the change to non-volatile storage.
<i>ospfIfIpAddress</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1 4.7.1.1	The IP address of this <i>OSPF</i> interface.
<i>ospfAddressLessIf</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1 4.7.1.2	For the purpose of easing the instancing of addressed and addressless interfaces; this variable takes the value 0 on interfaces with IP addresses and the corresponding value of <i>ifIndex</i> for interfaces having no <i>IP address</i> .
<i>ospfNbrIpAddr</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1 4.10.1.1	The IP address this neighbor is using in its IP source address. Note that, on addressless links, this will not be 0.0.0.0 but the address of another of the neighbor's interfaces.
<i>ospfNbrAddressLessIndex</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1 4.10.1.2	On an interface having an <i>IP address</i> , zero. On addressless interfaces, the corresponding value of <i>ifIndex</i> in the <i>Internet Standard MIB</i> . On row creation, this can be derived from the instance.

Name	OID	Description
<i>ospfNbrRtrId</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.1 4.10.1.3	A 32-bit integer (represented as a type <i>IpAddress</i>) uniquely identifying the neighboring router in the <i>Autonomous System</i> .

Table 99. Supported OIDs from IP-MIB

Name	OID	Description
<i>ipAdEntIfIndex</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.4. 20.1.2	The index value which uniquely identifies the interface to which this entry is applicable. The interface identified by a particular value of this index is the same interface as identified by the same value of the <i>IF-MIB's ifIndex</i> .
<i>ipAdEntNetMask</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.4. 20.1.3	The subnet mask associated with the <i>IPv4</i> address of this entry. The value of the mask is an <i>IPv4</i> address with all the network bits set to 1 and all the hosts bits set to 0.

Generic information about the *OSPF* link discovery process can be found in the *OSPF Information* box on the *Node Detail Page* of the device. Information gathered from these OIDs will be stored in the following database table:

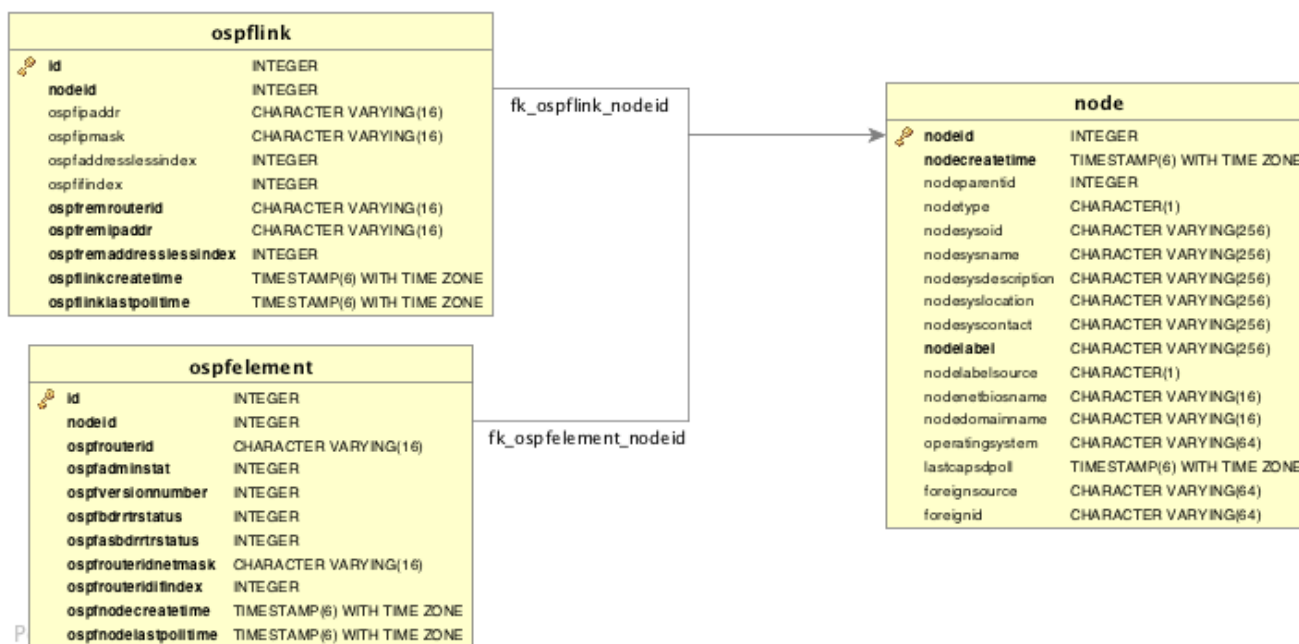


Figure 24. Database tables related to OSPF discovery

14.3.2. IS-IS Discovery

IS-IS Links are found in the *isisISAdjTable* that is defined in *ISIS-MIB* (mib-rfc4444.txt). In this table is found the information needed to find the Adjacency Intermediate System. The information about *IS-IS* is stored into two tables: *isisElement* and *isisLink*. *isisElement* contains the *ISISSysID*, a unique identifier of the "Intermediate System" (the name for the Router in ISO protocols). Each entry in this SNMP MIB table represents a unidirectional link from the *Intermediate System* that is queried to the *Adjacent Intermediate Systems* running *IS-IS* and "peering" with the source router. If two routers *IS-A* and *IS-B* support *ISIS-MIB*, then *EnLinkd* will create two link entries in OpenNMS Meridian: one from *IS-A* to *IS-B* (from the *adjtable* of *IS-A*) the complementary link back from *IS-B* to *IS-A* (from the

adjTable of _IS-B). IS-IS links are represented in the *ISIS-MIB* as follows:

Table 100. Supported OIDs from *ISIS-MIB*

Name	OID	Description
<i>isisSysID</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.138 .1.1.1.3.0	The ID for this Intermediate System. This value is appended to each of the area addresses to form the Network Entity Titles. The derivation of a value for this object is implementation specific. Some implementations may automatically assign values and not permit an SNMP write, while others may require the value to be set manually. Configured values must survive an agent reboot.
<i>isisSysAdminState</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.138 .1.1.1.8.0	The administrative state of this Intermediate System. Setting this object to the value on when its current value is off enables the Intermediate System. Configured values must survive an agent reboot.
<i>isisSysObject</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.138 .1.1.1	isisSysObject
<i>isisCircIfIndex</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.138 .1.3.2.1.2	The value of ifIndex for the interface to which this circuit corresponds. This object cannot be modified after creation.
<i>isisCircAdminState</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.138 .1.3.2.1.3	The administrative state of the circuit.
<i>isisISAdjState</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.138 .1.6.1.1.2	The state of the adjacency.
<i>isisISAdjNeighSNPAAddress</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.138 .1.6.1.1.4	The <i>SNPA address</i> of the neighboring system.
<i>isisISAdjNeighSysType</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.138 .1.6.1.1.5	The type of the neighboring system.
<i>isisISAdjNeighSysID</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.138 .1.6.1.1.6	The system ID of the neighboring Intermediate System.
<i>isisISAdjNbrExtendedCircID</i>	.1.3.6.1.2.1.138 .1.6.1.1.7	The 4-byte <i>Extended Circuit ID</i> learned from the Neighbor during 3-way handshake, or 0.

Generic information about the *IS-IS* link discovery process can be found in the *IS-IS Information* box on the *Node Detail Page* of the device. Information gathered from this OIDs will be stored in the following database table:

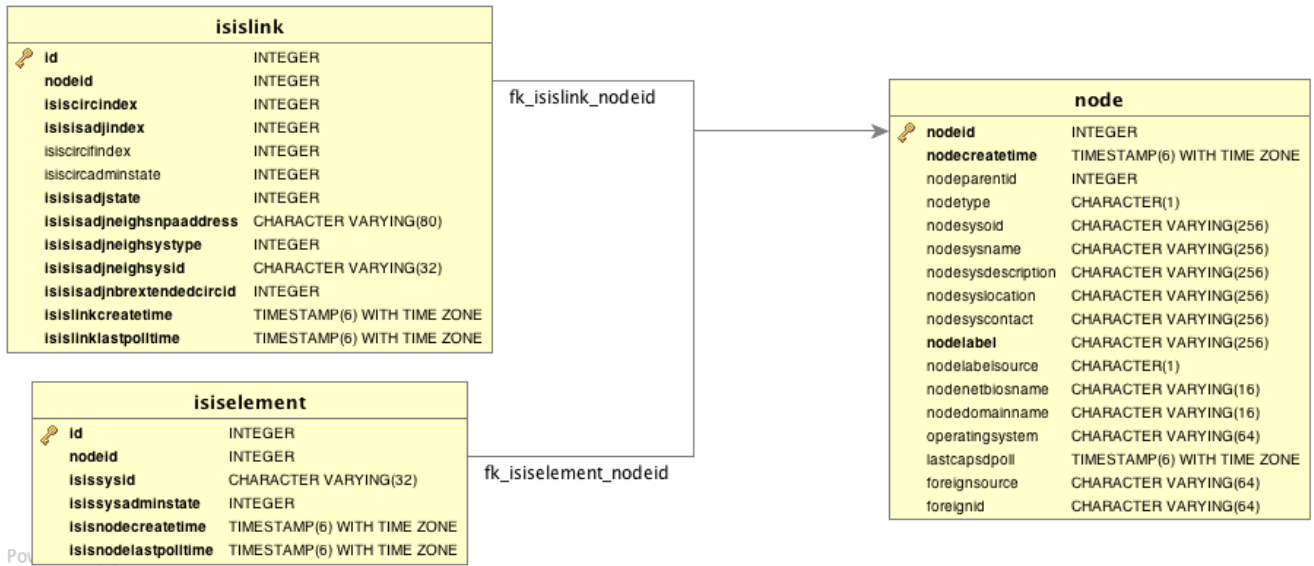


Figure 25. Database tables related to IS-IS discovery

Chapter 15. Operation

15.1. HTTPS / SSL

This chapter covers the possibilities to configure *OpenNMS Meridian* to protect web sessions with HTTPS and also explains how to configure *OpenNMS Meridian* to establish secure connections.



In order to use HTTPS the Java command line tool `keytool` is used. It is automatically shipped with each JRE installation. More details about the `keytool` can be found at the [official documentation](#).

15.1.1. Standalone HTTPS with Jetty

To configure *OpenNMS Meridian* to protect web sessions with HTTPS please refer to the official *OpenNMS Meridian* Wiki article [Standalone HTTPS with Jetty](#).

15.1.2. OpenNMS Meridian as HTTPS client

To establish secure HTTPS connections within Java one has to setup a so called *Java Trust Store*.

The *Java Trust Store* contains all certificates a Java application should trust when making connections as a client to a server.

Setup *Java Trust Store*

To setup the *Java Trust Store* the following command can be issued.



If you do not have a *Java Trust Store* setup yet, it is created automatically.

Import a certificate to the *Java Trust Store*

```
keytool \  
-import \  
-v \  
-trustcacerts \  
-alias localhost \  
-file localhost.cert \  
-keystore /$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/trust-store.jks
```

- ① Define to import a certificate or a certificate chain
- ② Use verbose output
- ③ Define to trust certificates from cacerts
- ④ The alias for the certificate to import, e.g. the common name
- ⑤ The certificate to import
- ⑥ The location of the *Java Trust Store*

If you create a new *Java Trust Store* you are asked for a password to protect the *Java Trust Store*. If you update an already existing *Java Trust Store* please enter the password you chose when creating the *Java Trust Store* initially.

Download existing public certificate

To Download an existing public certificate the following command can be issued.

Download an existing public certificate

```
openssl \  
  s_client \  
  -showcerts \  
  -connect localhost:443 \  
  -servername localhost \  
  < /dev/null \  
  > localhost.cert
```

- ① Use SSL/TLS client functionality of `openssl`.
- ② Show all certificates in the chain
- ③ PORT:HOST to connect to, e.g. localhost:443
- ④ This is optional, but if you are serving multiple certificates under one single ip address you may define a server name, otherwise the `ip of localhost:PORT` certificate is returned which may not match the requested server name (`mail.domain.com`, `opennms.domain.com`, `dns.domain.com`)
- ⑤ No input
- ⑥ Where to store the certificate.

Configure OpenNMS Meridian to use the defined *Java Trust Store*

To setup *OpenNMS Meridian* to use the defined *Java Trust Store* the according `javax.net.ssl.trustStore*` properties have to be set. Open `$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/opennms.properties` and add the properties `javax.net.ssl.trustStore` and `javax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword` as shown below.

\$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/opennms.properties snippet to define a Java Trust Store

```
javax.net.ssl.trustStore=/$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/trust-store.jks ①  
javax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword=change-me ②
```

- ① The location of the *Java Trust Store*
- ② The password of the *Java Trust Store*

For more details on the Java build-in SSL System properties have a look at chapter [Debugging / Properties](#).



Each time you modify the *Java Trust Store* you have to restart *OpenNMS Meridian* to have the changes take effect.

15.1.3. Differences between *Java Trust Store* and *Java Key Store*

The *Java Trust Store* is used to determine whether a remote connection should be trusted or not, e.g. whether a remote party is who it claims to be (client use case).

The *Java Key Store* is used to decide which authentication credentials should be sent to the remote host for authentication during SSL handshake (server use case).

For more details, please check the [JSSE Reference Guide](#).

15.1.4. Debugging / Properties

If you encounter issues while using HTTPS it might be useful to enable debugging or use one of the build-in Java System Properties to configure the proper use of SSL.

Table 101. Java build-in System Properties ([Source](#))

System Property Name	Description
<code>javax.net.ssl.keyStore</code>	Location of the Java keystore file containing an application process's own certificate and private key. On Windows, the specified pathname must use forward slashes, /, in place of backslashes, \.
<code>javax.net.ssl.keyStorePassword</code>	Password to access the private key from the keystore file specified by <code>javax.net.ssl.keyStore</code> . This password is used twice: to unlock the keystore file (store password) and to decrypt the private key stored in the keystore (key password). In other words, the JSSE framework requires these passwords to be identical.
<code>javax.net.ssl.keyStoreType</code>	(Optional) For Java keystore file format, this property has the value <code>jks</code> (or <code>JKS</code>). You do not normally specify this property, because its default value is already <code>jks</code> .
<code>javax.net.ssl.trustStore</code>	Location of the Java keystore file containing the collection of CA certificates trusted by this application process (trust store). On Windows, the specified pathname must use forward slashes, /, in place of backslashes, \. If a trust store location is not specified using this property, the Sun JSSE implementation searches for and uses a keystore file in the following locations (in order): <code>\$JAVA_HOME/lib/security/jssecacerts</code> and <code>\$JAVA_HOME/lib/security/cacerts</code>
<code>javax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword</code>	Password to unlock the keystore file (store password) specified by <code>javax.net.ssl.trustStore</code> .

System Property Name	Description
<code>javax.net.ssl.trustStoreType</code>	(Optional) For Java keystore file format, this property has the value <code>jks</code> (or <code>JKS</code>). You do not normally specify this property, because its default value is already <code>jks</code> .
<code>javax.net.debug</code>	To switch on logging for the SSL/TLS layer, set this property to <code>ssl</code> . More details about possible values can be found here .

15.2. Geocoder Service

The *Geocoder Service* is used to resolve geolocation information within *OpenNMS Meridian*. By default The Google Map API is used to resolve the geolocation information, if available. In order to configure the Google Map API the following properties in `etc/org.opennms.features.geocoder.google.cfg` are supported:

Property	Type	Default	Description
<code>clientId</code>	String	empty string	The Google Map API Client ID. This is required if you exceed the free Google Map API usage. Please refer to the official documentation for more information.
<code>clientKey</code>	String	empty string	The Google Map API API Key. This is required if you exceed the free Google Map API usage. Please refer to the official documentation for more information.
<code>timeout</code>	Integer	500	The connection timeout in milliseconds the Geocoder tries to resolve a single geolocation.

15.3. resourcecli: simple resource management tool

Sometimes a user want to list or manually delete collected data (resources) of an *OpenNMS Meridian* instance. When using *RRDTool*- or *JRobin*-based storage this can easily be achieved by traversing the `share/rrd` directory and its subdirectories. The several `.rrd` or `.jrb` files can be listed or deleted for individual nodes. When *Newts*-based storage is used the data is stored and indexed remotely on a *Cassandra* cluster. In this case the cluster must be queried for available resources. For the deletion of resources the data and all generated indexes must be gathered and removed. The *resourcecli* tool simplifies this process and works with *Newts*-based storage as well as with *RRDTool* and *JRobin* files.

15.3.1. Usage

The utility is installed by default and its wrapper script is located in the `${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin` directory.

```
$ cd /path/to/opennms/bin
$ ./resourcecli
```



When invoked without parameters the usage and help information is printed.

The *resourcecli* tool uses sub-commands for the different tasks. Each of these sub-commands provide different options and parameters. The command line tool accepts the following sub-commands.

Sub-command	Description
<code>list</code>	Queries an <i>OpenNMS Meridian</i> server for available resources.
<code>show</code>	Displays details for a given resource.
<code>delete</code>	Deletes a given resource and all of its child resources.

The following global options are available in each of the sub-commands of the tool:

Option/Argument	Description	Default
<code>--help</code>	Displays help and exit	false
<code>--username VALUE</code>	Username for connecting to <i>OpenNMS Meridian</i>	admin
<code>--password VALUE</code>	Password for connecting to <i>OpenNMS Meridian</i>	admin
<code>--url VALUE</code>	URL of the <i>OpenNMS Meridian</i> instance to connect to	http://localhost:8980/opennms

15.3.2. Sub-command: list

This sub-command is used to query an *OpenNMS Meridian* instance for its available resources. The following example queries the local *OpenNMS Meridian* instance with the credentials `admin/secret`.

```
$ ./resourcecli --username admin --password secret list
node[72]
  node[72].nodeSnmp[]
  node[72].responseTime[192.168.0.2]
node[70]
  node[70].nodeSnmp[]
  node[70].interfaceSnmp[bridge0]
  node[70].interfaceSnmp[bridge1]
  node[70].interfaceSnmp[vlan0-002500fe1bf3]
  node[70].responseTime[50.16.15.18]
  node[70].responseTime[192.168.0.1]

<output omitted>
```

15.3.3. Sub-command: show

This sub-command can be used to show details for a given resource. The following example display details for the resource identified by resourceId `node[70]`.

```
$ ./resourcecli --username admin --password secret show node\[70\  
ID:          node[70]  
Name:        70  
Label:       MyRouter  
Type:        Node  
Link:        element/node.jsp?node=70  
Parent ID:   null  
Children:  
  node[70].nodeSnmplib[]  
  node[70].interfaceSnmplib[bridge0]  
  node[70].interfaceSnmplib[bridge1]  
  node[70].interfaceSnmplib[vlan0-002500fe1bf3]  
  node[70].responseTime[50.16.15.18]  
  node[70].responseTime[192.168.0.1]  
Attributes:  
  External:  
  Graphs:  
  Strings:
```

The following options are available for the *show* sub-command.

Option/Argument	Description	Default
<code><resource></code>	The resourceId of the resource to display.	-

15.3.4. Sub-command: delete

This sub-command can be used to delete a given resource and its child resources. The following example deletes the resource identified by resourceId `node[70]`. When successful, this command does not generate any output.

```
$ ./resourcecli --username admin --password secret delete node\[70\  
$
```

The following options are available for the *delete* sub-command.

Option/Argument	Description	Default
<code><resource></code>	The resourceId of the resource to be deleted.	-

15.4. newts-repository-converter: Rrd/Jrb to Newts migration utility

This utility can be used to migrate existing *RRDTool*- or *JRobin*-based data to a *Newts* cluster. This will be achieved by traversing the `share/rrd` directory and its subdirectories, reading the data and properties files and persisting this data to *Newts*.

15.4.1. Migration

The following suggestions try to minimize the data collection gap that occur when reconfiguring *OpenNMS Meridian* for a different storage strategy. First, we determine the parameters needed for migration of the existing data. After that, we reconfigure *OpenNMS Meridian* to persists all new collected data to *Newts* storage. Finally, the *Rrd*- or *JRobin*-based data will be converted and persisted to *Newts* using the *newts-repository-converter* utility.

Prerequisites

- Working *OpenNMS Meridian* installation with *RRDTool*- or *JRobin*-based storage strategy configured.
- Installed and working *Newts* cluster reachable by the *OpenNMS Meridian* instance.

Migration plan

1. Check and write down the values for the following options in your `opennms.properties` file. You will need these information later to invoke the *newts-repository-converter* utility.
 - a. File `etc/opennms.properties`:
 - Check for the entry `org.opennms.rrd.storeByGroup` whether `storeByGroup` is enabled.
 - Check for the entry `rrd.base.dir` for the location where *Rrd* or *Jrb* files are stored.
 - Check for the entry `rrd.binary` for the location of the *RRDTool* binary.
 - b. File `etc/rrd-configuration.properties`:
 - Check for the entry `org.opennms.rrd.strategyClass` whether `JRobinRrdStrategy` (*JRobin*) or `JniRrdStrategy` / `MultithreadedJniRrdStrategy` (*RRDTool*) is used.
2. Stop your *OpenNMS Meridian* instance.
3. Reconfigure *OpenNMS Meridian* to persist data to *Newts* - so, when correctly configured all new samples will be persisted into *Newts* after *OpenNMS Meridian* is started. Note, that the converter assumes `storeByForeignSource` to be enabled.
4. Start your *OpenNMS Meridian* instance.
5. Use the *newts-repository-converter* utility to convert the existing data to *Newts* by specifying the options that correspond to the information gathered during step #1.

This procedure will minimize the data collection gap to the time needed to reconfigure *OpenNMS Meridian* for *Newts* storage.



The *newts_converter* utility needs the path to the base directory of your *OpenNMS Meridian* instance for reading the configuration files. For instance the utility needs the datasource configuration during the migration process to query the database to lookup node data.

15.4.2. Usage

The utility is installed by default and its wrapper script is located in the `${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin` directory.

```
$ cd /path/to/opennms/bin
$ ./newts-repository-converter
```



When invoked without parameters the usage and help information is printed.

The *newts-repository-converter* tool provide the following options and parameters:

Short-option	Long-option	Description	Default
<code>h</code>	<code>help</code>	Prints help and usage information	false
<code>o</code>	<code>onms-home</code>	<i>OpenNMS Meridian</i> Home Directory	<code>/opt/opennms</code>
<code>r</code>	<code>rrd-dir</code>	The path to the RRD data	<code>ONMS-HOME/share/rrd</code>
<code>t</code>	<code>rrd-tool</code>	Whether to use rrdtool or JRobin	
<code>T</code>	<code>rrd-binary</code>	The binary path to the rrdtool command (only used if rrd-tool is set)	<code>/usr/bin/rrdtool</code>
<code>s</code>	<code>store-by-group</code>	Whether store by group was enabled or not	
<code>n</code>	<code>threads</code>	Number of conversion threads	defaults to number of CPUs

15.4.3. Example 1: convert Rrd-based data with storeByGroup enabled

The following example shows how to convert *RRDTool*-based data that was stored with `storeByGroup` enabled. The *OpenNMS Meridian* home is `/opt/opennms`, the data directory is `/opt/opennms/share/rrd` and the *RRDTool* binary located at `/usr/local/bin/rrdtool`. This program call will use 16 concurrent threads to convert the *Rrd* files.

```
$ ./newts-repository-converter -t true -s true -T /usr/local/bin/rrdtool -n 16
<output omitted>
```

15.4.4. Example 2: convert JRobin-based data with storeByGroup disabled

The following example shows how to convert *JRobin*-based data located in the directory `/mnt/opennms/rrd` that was collected with `storeByGroup` disabled. This program call will use 8 concurrent threads to convert the *Jrb* files.

```
$ ./newts-repository-converter -t false -s false -r /mnt/opennms/rrd -n 8  
<output omitted>
```

15.5. Newts

This section describes how to configure *OpenNMS Meridian* to use *Newts* and how to use *OpenNMS Meridian* to monitor your Cassandra cluster.

15.5.1. Configuration

Enabling Newts

OpenNMS Meridian can be configured to use *Newts* by setting the following property in in `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/opennms.properties`:

```
org.opennms.timeseries.strategy=newts
```

It is also highly recommended that resources stored in *Newts* are referenced by their foreign source and foreign ID, as opposed to their database ID. To this end, the following property should also be set in the same file:

```
org.opennms.rrd.storeByForeignSource=true
```

With these set, *OpenNMS Meridian* will begin persisting metrics using the *Newts* engine when restarted.

Additional configuration options are presented in the next section.

Configuration Reference

The following properties, found in `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/opennms.properties`, can be used to configure and tune *Newts*.

General

Name	Default	Description
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.keyspace</code>	<code>newts</code>	Name of the keyspace to use.

Name	Default	Description
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.hostname</code>	<code>localhost</code>	IP address or hostnames of the Cassandra nodes. Multiple hosts can be separated by a comma.
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.port</code>	<code>9042</code>	CQL port used to connect to the Cassandra nodes.
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.username</code>	<code>cassandra</code>	Username to use when connecting to Cassandra via CQL.
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.password</code>	<code>cassandra</code>	Password to use when connecting to Cassandra via CQL.
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.ssl</code>	<code>false</code>	Enable/disable SSL when connecting to Cassandra.
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.read_consistency</code>	<code>ONE</code>	Consistency level used for <i>read</i> operations. See Configuring data consistency for a list of available options.
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.write_consistency</code>	<code>ANY</code>	Consistency level used for <i>write</i> operations. See Configuring data consistency for a list of available options.
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.max_batch_size</code>	<code>16</code>	Maximum number of records to insert in a single transaction. Limited by the size of the Cassandra cluster's <code>batch_size_fail_threshold_in_kb</code> property.
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.ring_buffer_size</code>	<code>8192</code>	Maximum number of records that can be held in the ring buffer. Must be a power of two.
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.writer_threads</code>	<code>16</code>	Number of threads used to pull samples from the ring buffer and insert them into Newts.
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.ttl</code>	<code>31540000</code>	Number of seconds after which samples will automatically be deleted. Defaults to one year.
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.resource_shard</code>	<code>604800</code>	Duration in seconds for which samples will be stored at the same key. Defaults to 7 days in seconds.
<code>org.opennms.newts.query.minimum_step</code>	<code>300000</code>	Minimum step size in milliseconds. Used to prevent large queries.
<code>org.opennms.newts.query.interval_divider</code>	<code>2</code>	If no interval is specified in the query, the step will be divided into this many intervals when aggregating values.
<code>org.opennms.newts.query.heartbeat</code>	<code>450000</code>	Duration in milliseconds. Used when no heartbeat is specified. Should generally be 1.5x your largest collection interval.
<code>org.opennms.newts.query.parallelism</code>	Number of cores	Maximum number of threads that can be used to compute aggregates. Defaults to the number of available cores.
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.cache.strategy</code>	See bellow	Canonical name of the class used for resource level caching. See the table bellow for all of the available options.

Name	Default	Description
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.cache.max_entries</code>	8192	Maximum number of records to keep in the cache when using an in-memory caching strategy.
<code>org.opennms.newts.nan_on_counter_wrap</code>	false	Disables the processing of counter wraps, replacing these with NaNs instead.
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.cache.priming.enable</code>	false	Enables the cache primer, which pre-emptively loads the cache with indexed resources on start-up.
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.cache.priming.block_ms</code>	120000	Block startup for this many milliseconds while waiting for the cache to be primed. Set this value to <code>-1</code> to disable blocking. Set this value to <code>0</code> to block indefinitely waiting for all of the records to be read.

Available caching strategies include:

Name	Class	Default
In-Memory Cache	<code>org.opennms.netmgmt.newts.support.GuavaSearchableResourceMetadataCache</code>	Y
Redis-based Cache	<code>org.opennms.netmgmt.newts.support.RedisResourceMetadataCache</code>	N

Redis Cache

When enabled, the following options can be used to configure the Redis-based cache.

Name	Default	Description
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.cache.redis_hostname</code>	localhost	IP address of hostname of the <i>Redis</i> server.
<code>org.opennms.newts.config.cache.redis_port</code>	6379	TCP port used to connect to the <i>Redis</i> server.

Recommendations

You will likely want to change the values of `cache.max_entries` and the `ring_buffer_size` to suit your installation.

Meta-data related to resources are cached in order to avoid writing redundant records in *Cassandra*. If you are collecting data from a large number of resources, you should increase the `cache.max_entries` to reflect the number of resources you are collecting from, with a suitable buffer.

The samples gathered by the collectors are temporarily stored in a ring buffer before they are persisted to *Cassandra* using *Newts*. The value of the `ring_buffer_size` should be increased if you expect large peaks of collectors returning at once or latency in persisting these to *Cassandra*. However, note that the memory used by the ring buffer is reserved, and larger values may require an increased heap size.

Cache priming can be used to help reduce the number of records that need to be indexed after restarting *OpenNMS Meridian*. This works by rebuilding the cache using the index data that has already been persisted in Cassandra. Consider enabling this feature if you notice large spikes of index related inserts after rebooting.

15.5.2. Cassandra Monitoring

This section describes some of the metrics *OpenNMS Meridian* collects from a *Cassandra* cluster.



JMX must be enabled on the *Cassandra* nodes and made accessible from *_OpenNMS Meridian* in order to collect these metrics. See [Enabling JMX authentication](#) for details.



The data collection is bound to the agent IP interface with the service name *JMX-Cassandra*. The *JMXCollector* is used to retrieve the *MBean* entities from the *Cassandra* node.

Client Connections

The number of active client connections from `org.apache.cassandra.metrics.Client` are collected:

Name	Description
<code>connectedNativeClients</code>	Metrics for connected native clients
<code>connectedThriftClients</code>	Metrics for connected thrift clients

Compaction Bytes

The following compaction manager metrics from `org.apache.cassandra.metrics.Compaction` are collected:

Name	Description
<code>BytesCompacted</code>	Number of bytes compacted since node started

Compaction Tasks

The following compaction manager metrics from `org.apache.cassandra.metrics.Compaction` are collected:

Name	Description
<code>CompletedTasks</code>	Estimated number of completed compaction tasks
<code>PendingTasks</code>	Estimated number of pending compaction tasks

Storage Load

The following storage load metrics from `org.apache.cassandra.metrics.Storage` are collected:

Name	Description
Load	Total disk space (in bytes) used by this node

Storage Exceptions

The following storage exception metrics from `org.apache.cassandra.metrics.Storage` are collected:

Name	Description
Exceptions	Number of unhandled exceptions since start of this <i>Cassandra</i> instance

Dropped Messages

Measurement of messages that were *DROPPABLE*. These ran after a given timeout set per message type so was thrown away. In *JMX* these are accessible via `org.apache.cassandra.metrics.DroppedMessage`. The number of dropped messages in the different message queues are good indicators whether a cluster can handle its load.

Name	Stage	Description
Mutation	<i>MutationStage</i>	If a write message is processed after its timeout (<code>write_request_timeout_in_ms</code>) it either sent a failure to the client or it met its requested consistency level and will relay on hinted handoff and read repairs to do the mutation if it succeeded.
Counter_Mutation	<i>MutationStage</i>	If a write message is processed after its timeout (<code>write_request_timeout_in_ms</code>) it either sent a failure to the client or it met its requested consistency level and will relay on hinted handoff and read repairs to do the mutation if it succeeded.
Read_Repair	<i>MutationStage</i>	Times out after <code>write_request_timeout_in_ms</code> .
Read	<i>ReadStage</i>	Times out after <code>read_request_timeout_in_ms</code> . No point in servicing reads after that point since it would of returned error to client.
Range_Slice	<i>ReadStage</i>	Times out after <code>range_request_timeout_in_ms</code> .
Request_Response	<i>RequestResponseStage</i>	Times out after <code>request_timeout_in_ms</code> . Response was completed and sent back but not before the timeout

Thread pools

Apache Cassandra is based on a so called *Staged Event Driven Architecture* (SEDA). This separates different operations in stages and these stages are loosely coupled using a messaging service. Each of these components use queues and thread pools to group and execute their tasks. The documentation for *Cassandra* Thread pool monitoring is originated from [Pythian Guide to Cassandra Thread Pools](#).

Table 102. Collected metrics for Thread Pools

Name	Description
ActiveTasks	Tasks that are currently running
CompletedTasks	Tasks that have been completed
CurrentlyBlockedTasks	Tasks that have been blocked due to a full queue
PendingTasks	Tasks queued for execution

Memtable FlushWriter

Sort and write *memtables* to disk from `org.apache.cassandra.metrics.ThreadPools`. A vast majority of time this backing up is from over running disk capability. The sorting can cause issues as well however. In the case of sorting being a problem, it is usually accompanied with high load but a small amount of actual flushes (seen in cfstats). Can be from huge rows with large column names, i.e. something inserting many large values into a *CQL* collection. If overrunning disk capabilities, it is recommended to add nodes or tune the configuration.



Alerts: pending > 15 || blocked > 0

Memtable Post Flusher

Operations after flushing the *memtable*. Discard commit log files that have had all data in them in *sstables*. Flushing non-cf backed secondary indexes.



Alerts: pending > 15 || blocked > 0

Anti Entropy Stage

Repairing consistency. Handle repair messages like merkle tree transfer (from Validation compaction) and streaming.



Alerts: pending > 15 || blocked > 0

Gossip Stage

Post 2.0.3 there should no longer be issue with pending tasks. Instead monitor logs for a message:

```
Gossip stage has {} pending tasks; skipping status check ...
```

Before that change, in particular older versions of 1.2, with a lot of nodes (100+) while using *vnodes* can cause a lot of CPU intensive work that caused the stage to get behind. Been known to of been caused with out of sync schemas. Check *NTP* working correctly and attempt `nodetool resetlocalschema` or the more drastic deleting of system column family folder.



Alerts: pending > 15 || blocked > 0

Migration Stage

Making schema changes



Alerts: pending > 15 || blocked > 0

MiscStage

Snapshotting, replicating data after node remove completed.



Alerts: pending > 15 || blocked > 0

Mutation Stage

Performing a local including:

- insert/updates
- Schema merges
- commit log replays
- hints in progress

Similar to ReadStage, an increase in pending tasks here can be caused by disk issues, over loading a system, or poor tuning. If messages are backed up in this stage, you can add nodes, tune hardware and configuration, or update the data model and use case.



Alerts: pending > 15 || blocked > 0

Read Stage

Performing a local read. Also includes deserializing data from row cache. If there are pending values this can cause increased read latency. This can spike due to disk problems, poor tuning, or over loading your cluster. In many cases (not disk failure) this is resolved by adding nodes or tuning the system.



Alerts: pending > 15 || blocked > 0

Request Response Stage

When a response to a request is received this is the stage used to execute any callbacks that were created with the original request.



Alerts: pending > 15 || blocked > 0

Read Repair Stage

Performing read repairs. Chance of them occurring is configurable per column family with `read_repair_chance`. More likely to back up if using `CL.ONE` (and to lesser possibly other `non-CL.ALL` queries) for reads and using multiple data centers. It will then be kicked off asynchronously outside

of the queries feedback loop. Note that this is not very likely to be a problem since does not happen on all queries and is fast providing good connectivity between replicas. The repair being droppable also means that after `write_request_timeout_in_ms` it will be thrown away which further mitigates this. If pending grows attempt to lower the rate for high read CFs.



Alerts: pending > 15 || blocked > 0

JVM Metrics

Some key metrics from the running Java virtual machine are also collected:

`java.lang:type=Memory`

The memory system of the Java virtual machine. This includes heap and non-heap memory

`java.lang:type=GarbageCollector,name=ConcurrentMarkSweep`

Metrics for the garbage collection process of the Java virtual machine



If you use *Apache Cassandra* for running *Newts* you can also enable additional metrics for the *Newts* keyspace.

15.5.3. Newts Monitoring

This section describes the metrics *OpenNMS Meridian* collects for monitoring the *Newts* keyspace from `org.apache.cassandra.metrics.Keyspace` on an *Cassandra* node.



JMX must be enabled on the *Cassandra* nodes and made accessible from `_OpenNMS Meridian` in order to collect these metrics. See [Enabling JMX authentication](#) for details.

The data collection is bound to the agent IP interface with the service name *JMX-Cassandra-Newts*. The *JMXCollector* is used to retrieve the *MBean* entities from the *Cassandra* node.

All Memory Table Data Size

Name	Description
<code>AllMemtablesLiveDataSize</code>	Total amount of live data stored in the memtables (2i and pending flush memtables included) that resides off-heap, excluding any data structure overhead
<code>AllMemtablesOffHeapDataSize</code>	Total amount of data stored in the memtables (2i and pending flush memtables included) that resides off-heap.
<code>AllMemtablesOnHeapDataSize</code>	Total amount of data stored in the memtables (2i and pending flush memtables included) that resides on-heap.

Memtable Switch Count

Name	Description
MemtableSwitchCount	Number of times flush has resulted in the memtable being switched out.

Memtable Columns Count

Name	Description
MemtableColumnsCount	Total number of columns present in the memtable.

Memory Table Data Size

Name	Description
MemtableLiveDataSize	Total amount of live data stored in the memtable, excluding any data structure overhead
MemtableOffHeapDataSize	Total amount of data stored in the memtable that resides off-heap, including column related overhead and partitions overwritten.
MemtableOnHeapDataSize	Total amount of data stored in the memtable that resides on-heap, including column related overhead and partitions overwritten.

Read and Write Latency

Name	Description
ReadTotalLatency	Local read metrics.
WriteTotalLatency	Local write metrics.

Range Latency

Name	Description
RangeLatency 99th Percentile	Local range slice metrics 99th percentile.

Latency

Name	Description
CasCommitTotalLatency	
CasPrepareTotalLatency	
CasProposeTotalLatency	

Bloom Filter Disk Space

Name	Description
BloomFilterDiskSpaceUsed	Disk space used by bloom filter

Bloom Filter Off Heap Memory

Name	Description
<code>BloomFilterOffHeapMemoryUsed</code>	Off heap memory used by bloom filter

Newts Memory Used

Name	Description
<code>CompressionMetadataOffHeapMemoryUsed</code>	Off heap memory used by compression meta data
<code>IndexSummaryOffHeapMemoryUsed</code>	Off heap memory used by index summary

Pending

Name	Description
<code>PendingCompactions</code>	Estimate of number of pending compactions for this column family
<code>PendingFlushes</code>	Estimated number of tasks pending for this column family

Disk Space

Name	Description
<code>TotalDiskSpaceUsed</code>	Total disk space used by <i>SSTables</i> belonging to this column family including obsolete ones waiting to be garbage collected.
<code>LiveDiskSpaceUsed</code>	Disk space used by <i>SSTables</i> belonging to this column family

15.6. Daemon Configuration Files

Configuration changes require a restart of OpenNMS and some daemons are able to reload configuration changes triggered by a daemon reload event. This section gives an overview about all daemons and the related configuration files and which can be reloaded without restarting OpenNMS.

15.6.1. Eventd

Internal Daemon Name	Reload Event
<code>Eventd</code>	<code>uei.opennms.org/internal/reloadDaemonConfig -p 'daemonName Eventd'</code>

Table 103. Eventd configuration file overview

File	Restart Required	Reload Event	Description
<code>eventd-configuration.xml</code>	yes	no	Configure generic behavior of <i>Eventd</i> , i.e. <i>TCP</i> and <i>UDP</i> port numbers with <i>IP addresses</i> to listen for <i>Events</i> and socket timeouts.
<code>eventconf.xml</code>	no	yes	Main configuration file for <i>Eventd</i> .
<code>events/*</code>	no	yes	Out-of-the-box, all files in this folder are included via <code>include</code> directives in <code>eventconf.xml</code> .

15.6.2. Notifd

Internal Daemon Name	Reload Event
<i>Notifd</i>	<code>uei.opennms.org/internal/reloadDaemonConfig -p 'daemonName Notifd'</code>

Table 104. *Notifd* configuration file overview

File	Restart Required	Reload Event	Description
<code>notifd-configuration.xml</code>	no	yes	Describes auto-acknowledge prefix, e.g. prefix "RESOLVED: " for nodeUp/nodeDown events.
<code>notificationCommands.xml</code>	no	no	Configuration for notification media, e.g. scripts, XMPP or HTTP Post, immediately applied.
<code>notifications.xml</code>	no	no	Event notification definitions and changes are immediately applied.
<code>destinationPaths.xml</code>	no	no	Contains paths for notification targets, e.g. JavaMail, XMPP or external scripts.
<code>users.xml</code>	no	no	Contain pager and address information for notification destination paths.
<code>groups.xml</code>	no	no	Groups can be used as target for notifications.
<code>javamail-configuration.properties</code>	no	no	Configuration to send notification mails via specific mail servers.

15.6.3. Pollerd

Internal Daemon Name	Reload Event
<i>Pollerd</i>	<code>uei.opennms.org/internal/reloadDaemonConfig -p 'daemonName Pollerd'</code>

Table 105. *Pollerd* configuration file overview

File	Restart Required	Reload Event	Description
<code>poller-configuration.xml</code>	yes	yes	Restart is required in case new monitors are created or removed. Reload Event loads changed configuration parameters of existing monitors.
<code>response-graph.properties</code>	no	no	Graph definition for response time graphs from monitors
<code>poll-outages.xml</code>	no	yes	Can be reloaded with uei.opennms.org/internal/schedOutagesChanged

Chapter 16. System Properties

The global behavior of *OpenNMS* is configured with Property files. Configuration can have also effect on the *Java Virtual Machine* underneath *OpenNMS*. Changes in these property files require a restart of *OpenNMS*. The configuration files can be found in `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc`.

The priority for *Java system properties* is as follows:

1. Those set via the *Java* command line i.e. in `opennms.conf` via `ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS`
2. `opennms.properties.d/*.properties`
3. `opennms.properties`
4. `libraries.properties`
5. `rrd-configuration.properties`
6. `bootstrap.properties`

Property files in `opennms.properties.d/` are sorted alphabetically.



To avoid conflicts with customized configurations, all custom properties can be added to one or more files in `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/opennms.properties.d/`. It is recommended to avoid modification of *OpenNMS* properties from the default installation. Create dedicated files with your customized properties in `opennms.properties.d/`.

Chapter 17. Ticketing

The ticketing integration allows *OpenNMS Meridian* to create trouble tickets in external systems. Tickets can be created and updated in response to new and/or resolved alarms.

To activate the ticketing integration, the following properties in `/${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/opennms.properties` must be set accordingly:

Property	Default	Description
<code>opennms.ticketer.plugin</code>	<code>NullTicketerPlugin</code>	The plugin implementation to use. Each ticketer integration should define which value to set. The <code>NullTicketerPlugin</code> does nothing when attempting to create/update/delete tickets.
<code>opennms.alarmTroubleTicketEnabled</code>	<code>false</code>	Defines if the integration is enabled. If enabled various links to control the issue state is shown on the alarm details page.
<code>opennms.alarmTroubleTicketLinkTemplate</code>	<code>\${id}</code>	A template to generate a link to the issue, e.g. <code>\${id}</code>

17.1. JIRA Ticketing Plugin

The *JIRA Ticketing Plugin* is used to create JIRA Issues in response to *OpenNMS Meridian* alarms.

17.1.1. Setup

First, you'll need to install the `opennms-plugin-ticketer-jira` package for your system. The JIRA ticketing plugin and its dependencies are not part of the core packages.

Now, in order to enable the plugin start by setting following property in `/${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/opennms.properties`:

```
opennms.ticketer.plugin=org.opennms.netmgt.ticketd.OSGiBasedTicketerPlugin
```

Configure the plugin options by setting the following properties in `/${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/jira.properties`:

Name	Description
<code>jira.host</code>	JIRA Server Url
<code>jira.username</code>	Username
<code>jira.password</code>	Password
<code>jira.project</code>	The key of the project to use. Use <code>jira:list-projects</code> command to determine the project key.

Name	Description
<code>jira.type</code>	The Issue Type Id to use when opening new issues. Use <code>jira:list-issue-types</code> command to determine the issue type id.
<code>jira.resolve</code>	Name of the transition to use when resolving issues
<code>jira.reopen</code>	Name of the transition to use when re-opening issues
<code>jira.status.open</code>	Comma-separated list of JIRA status names for which the ticket should be considered 'Open'
<code>jira.status.closed</code>	Comma-separated list of JIRA status names for which the ticket should be considered 'Closed'
<code>jira.status.cancelled</code>	Comma-separated list of JIRA status names for which the ticket should be considered 'Cancelled'
<code>jira.cache.reloadTime</code>	The time in milliseconds it takes to reload the <i>fields cache</i> . This is required to prevent the plugin to read the issue type's meta data every time an issue is created. A value of 0 disables the cache. Default value is <code>300000</code> (5 minutes).



The transition names for `resolve` and `reopen` are typically found on buttons when looking at the ticket in JIRA



Either use `jira:list-issue-types` OSGI Command or <https://confluence.atlassian.com/display/JIRA050/Finding+the+Id+for+Issue+Types> for determining the appropriate issue type id.

Next, add `jira-troubleticketer` to the `featuresBoot` property in the `/${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/org.apache.karaf.features.cfg`

Restart *OpenNMS Meridian*.

When *OpenNMS Meridian* has started again, login to the *Karaf Shell* and install the feature:

```
features:install jira-troubleticketer
```

The plugin should be ready to use.

17.1.2. Jira Commands

The *JIRA Ticketing Plugin* provides various *OSGI Commands* which can be used on the *Karaf Shell* to help set up the plugin.

There are OSGI Commands to list all available projects, versions, components, groups, issue types and even more.

To list all available commands simply type `help | grep jira` in the *Karaf Shell*.

Afterwards you can type for example `jira:list-projects --help` to determine the usage of a

command.

17.1.3. Custom fields

The *OpenNMS Meridian* Ticketer model is limited to the most common fields provided by all ticketing systems.

Besides the common fields creator, create date, description or subject, ticket system proprietary fields usually need to be set.

In some cases, even additional - so called - custom fields are defined.

In order to set these fields, the *JIRA Ticketing Plugin* provides the possibility to define those in the OpenNMS Ticket attributes which can be overwritten with the Usage of Drools.

To enable the Drools Ticketing integration, the following property in `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/opennms.properties` must be set:

```
opennms.ticketer.servicelayer=org.opennms.netmgt.ticketd.DroolsTicketerServiceLayer
```

In addition the property in `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/drools-ticketer.properties` must point to a `drools-ticketer-rules.drl` file:

```
drools-ticketer.rules-file=${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/drools-ticketer-rules.drl
```

Finally a Drools Rule file named `drools-ticketer-rules.drl` must be placed in `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc`.

The following drools example snippet defines attributes to set custom fields:

```
// Set ticket defaults
rule "TicketDefaults"
salience 100
when
  $alarm : OnmsAlarm()
then
  ticket.setSummary($alarm.logMsg);
  ticket.setDetails($alarm.description);
  ticket.addAttribute("customfield_10111", "custom-value");
  ticket.addAttribute("customfield_10112", "my-location");
  ticket.addAttribute("customfield_10113", "some classification");
end
```

Fields must be referenced by their `id`. To identify the `id` of a field, the `jira:list-fields` command can be used. By default only custom fields are shown. The `-s` options allows to show all fields. This may be necessary if JIRA default values need to be set as well, e.g. the Component, the Reporter, the Assignee, etc. Even the project key or issue type can be defined differently than originally in the `jira.properties`.

The *OpenNMS Ticketer Attribute* model only allows to set a String value. However the JIRA model is slightly different. Therefore each String value must be converted to a JIRA field type. The following table describes valid values for an OpenNMS attribute.

Type	Description
any	Any string.
date	Any date in the format of <code>YYYY-MM-DD</code> .
datetime	Any datetime in ISO 8601 format: <code>YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss.sTZD</code> .
group	The name of the group.
user	The name of the user.
project	The key of the project (e.g. <code>NMS</code>)
version	The name of the version. To list all available versions, use <code>jira:list-versions</code> .
string	Any string.
option	The name of the option.
issuetype	The name of the issuetype, e.g. <code>Bug</code> . To list all issue types, use <code>jira:list-issue-types</code> .
priority	The name of the priority, e.g. <code>Major</code> . To list all priorities, use <code>jira:list-priorities</code> .
option-with-child	Either the name of the option, or a comma separated list (e.g. <code>parent,child</code>).
number	Any valid number (e.g. <code>1000</code>)
array	If the type is <code>array</code> the value must be of the containing type. E.g. to set a custom field which defines multiple groups, the value <code>jira-users,jira-administrators</code> is mapped properly. The same is valid for versions: <code>18.0.3,19.0.0</code> .

As described above the values are usually identified by their name instead of their id (projects are identified by their key). This is easier to read, but may break the mapping code, if for example the name of a component changes in the future. To change the mapping from `name` (or `key`) to `id` an entry in `jira.properties` must be made:

```
jira.attributes.customfield_10113.resolution=id
```

To learn more about the Jira REST API please consult the following pages:

- <https://developer.atlassian.com/jiradev/jira-apis/jira-rest-apis/jira-rest-api-tutorials/jira-rest-api-example-create-issue#JIRARESTAPIExample-CreateIssue-MultiSelect>
- <https://docs.atlassian.com/jira/REST/cloud/>

The following jira (custom) fields have been tested with jira version `6.3.15`:

- Checkboxes

- Date Picker
- Date Time Picker
- Group Picker (multiple groups)
- Group Picker (single group)
- Labels
- Number Field
- Project Picker (single project)
- Radio Buttons
- Select List (cascading)
- Select List (multiple choices)
- Select List (single choice)
- Text Field (multi-line)
- Text Field (read only)
- Text Field (single line)
- URL Field
- User Picker (multiple user)
- User Picker (single user)
- Version Picker (multiple versions)
- Version Picker (single version)



All other field types are mapped as is and therefore may not work.

Examples

The following output is the result of the command `jira:list-fields -h http://localhost:8080 -u admin -p testtest -k DUM -i Bug -s` and lists all available fields for project with key `DUM` and issue type `Bug`:

Name	Id	Custom	Type
Affects Version/s	versions	false	array
Assignee	assignee	false	user
Attachment	attachment	false	array
Component/s	components	false	array ①
Description	description	false	string
Environment	environment	false	string
Epic Link	customfield_10002	true	any
Fix Version/s	fixVersions	false	array ②
Issue Type	issuetype	false	issuetype ③
Labels	labels	false	array
Linked Issues	issuelinks	false	array
Priority	priority	false	priority ④
Project	project	false	project ⑤
Reporter	reporter	false	user
Sprint	customfield_10001	true	array
Summary	summary	false	string
custom checkbox	customfield_10100	true	array ⑥
custom datepicker	customfield_10101	true	date

① Defined Components are **core**, **service**, **web**

② Defined versions are **1.0.0** and **1.0.1**

③ Defined issue types are **Bug** and **Task**

④ Defined priorities are **Major** and **Minor**

⑤ Defined projects are **NMS** and **HZN**

⑥ Defined options are **yes**, **no** and **sometimes**

The following snippet shows how to set the various custom fields:

```
ticket.addAttribute("components", "core,web"); ①
ticket.addAttribute("assignee", "ulf"); ②
ticket.addAttribute("fixVersions", "1.0.1"); ③
ticket.addAttribute("issueType", "Task"); ④
ticket.addAttribute("priority", "Minor"); ⑤
ticket.addAttribute("project", "HZN"); ⑥
ticket.addAttribute("summary", "Custom Summary"); ⑦
ticket.addAttribute("customfield_10100", "yes,no"); ⑧
ticket.addAttribute("customfield_10101", "2016-12-06"); ⑨
```

① Sets the components of the created issue to **core** and **web**.

② Sets the Assignee of the issue to the user with login **ulf**.

③ Sets the fix version of the issue to **1.0.1**

④ Sets the issue type to **Task**, overwriting the value of **jira.type**.

⑤ Sets the priority of the created issue to **Minor**.

⑥ Sets the project to **HZN**, overwriting the value of **jira.project**.

- ⑦ Sets the summary to **Custom Summary**, overwriting any previous summary.
- ⑧ Checks the checkboxes **yes** and **no**.
- ⑨ Sets the value to **2016-12-06**.

17.1.4. Troubleshooting

When troubleshooting, consult the following log files:

- `${OPENNMS_HOME}/data/log/karaf.log`
- `${OPENNMS_HOME}/logs/trouble-ticketer.log`

You can also try the `jira:verify OSGI Command` to help identifying problems in your configuration.

17.2. Remedy Ticketing Plugin

The *Remedy Ticketing Plugin* is used to create requests in the BMC Remedy ARS Help Desk Module in response to *OpenNMS Meridian* alarms.

17.2.1. Remedy Product Overview

It's important to be specific when discussing Remedy, because BMC Remedy is a suite of products. The *OpenNMS Meridian* Remedy Ticketing Plugin requires the core Remedy ARS and the Help Desk Module. The Help Desk Module contains a Help Desk Interface Web Service, which serves as the endpoint for creating, updating, and fetching tickets.

The Help Desk Interface (HDI) Web Service requires extensive configuration for its basic operation, and may need additional customization to interoperate with the *OpenNMS Meridian* Remedy Ticketing Plugin. Contact your Remedy administrator for help with required configuration tasks.

17.2.2. Supported Remedy Product Versions

Currently supported Remedy product versions are listed below:

Product	Version
Remedy ARS	7.6.04 Service Pack 2
Help Desk Module	7.6.04 Service Pack 1
HDI Web Service	Same as Help Desk Module

17.2.3. Setup

The Remedy Ticketing Plugin and its dependencies are part of the *OpenNMS Meridian* core packages.

Start by enabling the plugin and the ticket controls in the *OpenNMS Meridian* web interface, by setting the following properties in `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/opennms.properties`:

```
opennms.ticketer.plugin=org.opennms.netmgmt.ticketer.remedy.RemedyTicketerPlugin
opennms.alarmTroubleTicketEnabled = true
```

In the same file, set the property `opennms.alarmTroubleTicketLinkTemplate` to a value appropriate for constructing a link to tickets in the Remedy web interface. A sample value is provided but must be customized for your site; the token `${id}` will be replaced with the Remedy ticket ID when the link is rendered.

Now configure the plugin itself by setting the following properties in `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/remedy.properties`:

Name	Required	Description
<code>remedy.username</code>	required	Username for authenticating to Remedy
<code>remedy.password</code>	required	Password for authenticating to Remedy
<code>remedy.authentication</code>	optional	Authentication style to use
<code>remedy.locale</code>	optional	Locale for text when creating and updating tickets
<code>remedy.timezone</code>	optional	Timezone for interaction with Remedy
<code>remedy.endpoint</code>	required	The endpoint URL of the HPD web service
<code>remedy.portname</code>	required	The Port name of the HPD web service
<code>remedy.createendpoint</code>	required	The endpoint location of the Create-HPD web service
<code>remedy.createportname</code>	required	The Port name of the Create-HPD web service
<code>remedy.targetgroups</code>	optional	Colon-separated list of Remedy groups to which created tickets may be assigned (<code>{group}</code> below refers to values from this list)
<code>remedy.assignedgroup.{group}</code>	optional	Assigned group for the target group <code>{group}</code>
<code>remedy.assignedsupportcompany.{group}</code>	optional	Assigned support company for the target group <code>{group}</code>
<code>remedy.assignedsupportorganization.{group}</code>	optional	Assigned support organization for the target group <code>{group}</code>

Name	Required	Description
<code>remedy.assignedgroup</code>	required	Default group to assign the ticket in case the ticket itself lacks information about a target assigned group
<code>remedy.firstname</code>	required	First name for ticket creation and updating. Must exist in Remedy.
<code>remedy.lastname</code>	required	Last name for ticket creation and updating. Must exist in Remedy.
<code>remedy.serviceCI</code>	required	A valid Remedy Service CI for ticket creation
<code>remedy.serviceCIReconID</code>	required	A valid Remedy Service CI Reconciliation ID for ticket creation
<code>remedy.assignedsupportcompany</code>	required	A valid default assigned support company for ticket creation
<code>remedy.assignedsupportorganization</code>	required	A valid default assigned support organization for ticket creation
<code>remedy.categorizationtier1</code>	required	A valid categorization tier (primary) for ticket creation
<code>remedy.categorizationtier2</code>	required	A valid categorization tier (secondary) for ticket creation
<code>remedy.categorizationtier3</code>	required	A valid categorization tier (tertiary) for ticket creation
<code>remedy.serviceType</code>	required	A valid service type for ticket creation
<code>remedy.reportedSource</code>	required	A valid Reported Source for ticket creation
<code>remedy.impact</code>	required	A valid value for Impact, used in ticket creation
<code>remedy.urgency</code>	required	A valid value for Urgency, used in ticket creation
<code>remedy.reason.reopen</code>	required	The reason code set in Remedy when the ticket is reopened in <i>OpenNMS Meridian</i>
<code>remedy.resolution</code>	required	The reason code set in Remedy when the ticket is closed in <i>OpenNMS Meridian</i>
<code>remedy.reason.cancelled</code>	required	The reason code set in Remedy when the ticket is cancelled in <i>OpenNMS Meridian</i>



The values for many of the required properties are site-specific; contact your Remedy administrator for assistance.

Restart *OpenNMS Meridian*.

The plugin should be ready to use. When troubleshooting, consult the following log files:

- `${OPENNMS_HOME}/logs/trouble-ticketer.log`

17.3. TSRM Ticketing Plugin

The *TSRM Ticketing Plugin* is used to create TSRM incidents in response to *OpenNMS Meridian* alarms.

17.3.1. Setup

In order to enable the plugin start by setting following property in `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/opennms.properties`:

```
opennms.ticketer.plugin=org.opennms.netmgt.ticketd.OSGiBasedTicketerPlugin
```

Configure the plugin options by setting the following properties in `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/tsrm.properties`:

Name	Description
<code>tsrm.url</code>	TSRM Endpoint URL
<code>tsrm.ssl.strict</code>	Strict SSL Check (true/false)
<code>tsrm.status.open</code>	TSRM status for open ticket
<code>tsrm.status.close</code>	TSRM status for close ticket

Next, add `tsrm-troubleticketer` to the `featuresBoot` property in the `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/org.apache.karaf.features.cfg`

Restart *OpenNMS*.

When *OpenNMS* has started again, login to the *Karaf Shell* and install the feature:

```
features:install tsrm-troubleticketer
```

The plugin should be ready to use. When troubleshooting, consult the following log files:

- `${OPENNMS_HOME}/data/log/karaf.log`
- `${OPENNMS_HOME}/logs/trouble-ticketer.log`

17.3.2. Mapping OpenNMS Ticket with TSRM Incident

Following tables shows mapping between OpenNMS ticket and TSRM Incident

Ticket Field	TSRM Incident Field
id	TICKETID
state	STATUS
summary	DESCRIPTION
details	DESCRIPTIONLONGDESCRIPTION
user	REPORTEDBY

Below fields are not part of Ticket, they have to be added as attributes.

Ticket Field	TSRM Incident Field
affectedPerson	AFFECTEDPERSON
assetNum	ASSETNUM
classId	CLASS
classStructureId	CLASSTRUCTUREID
commodity	COMMODITY
location	LOCATION
ownerGroup	OWNERGROUP
shsCallerType	SHSCALLERTYPE
shsReasonForOutage	SHSREASONFOROUTAGE
shsResolution	SHSRESOLUTION
shsRoomNumber	SHSROOMNUMBER
siteId	SITEID
source	source
statusIface	STATUSIFACE

Chapter 18. Enabling RMI

By default, the RMI port in the OpenNMS Meridian server is disabled, for security reasons. If you wish to enable it so you can access OpenNMS Meridian through jconsole, remote-manage OpenNMS Meridian, or use the remote poller over RMI, you will have to add some settings to the default OpenNMS Meridian install.

18.1. Enabling RMI

To enable the RMI port in OpenNMS Meridian, you will have to add the following to the `/${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/opennms.conf` file. If you do not have an `opennms.conf` file, you can create it.

```
# Configure remote JMX
ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS="$ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.port=18980"
ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS="$ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.local.only=false"
ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS="$ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.authenticate=true"
ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS="$ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.ssl=false"

# Listen on all interfaces
ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS="$ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS
-Dopennms.poller.server.serverHost=0.0.0.0"
# Accept remote RMI connections on this interface
ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS="$ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS
-Djava.rmi.server.hostname=<your-server-ip-address>"
```

This tells OpenNMS Meridian to listen for RMI on port **18980**, and to listen on all interfaces. (Originally, RMI was only used for the Remote Poller, so despite the property name mentioning the "opennms poller server" it applies to RMI as a whole.) Note that you *must* include the `-Djava.rmi.server.hostname=` option or OpenNMS Meridian will accept connections on the RMI port, but not be able to complete a valid connection.

Authentication will only be allowed for users that are in the `admin` role (i.e. `ROLE_ADMIN`), or the `jmx` role (i.e. `ROLE_JMX`). To make a user an admin, be sure to add only the `ROLE_ADMIN` role to the user in `users.xml`. To add the `jmx` role to the user, add the `ROLE_JMX` role to the user in `users.xml`, and also the `ROLE_USER` role if it is required to provide access to the WebUI.

Make sure `/${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/jmxremote.access` has the appropriate settings:

```
admin  readwrite
jmx    readonly
```

The possible types of access are:

readwrite

Allows retrieving JMX metrics as well as executing MBeans.

readonly

Allows retrieving JMX metrics but does **not** allow executing MBeans, even if they just return simple values.

18.2. Enabling SSL

To enable SSL on the RMI port, you will need to have an existing keystore for the OpenNMS Meridian server. For information on configuring a keystore, please refer to the official *OpenNMS Meridian* Wiki article [Standalone HTTPS with Jetty](#).

You will need to change the `com.sun.management.jmxremote.ssl` option to `true`, and tell OpenNMS Meridian where your keystore is.

```
# Configure remote JMX
ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS="$ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.port=18980"
ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS="$ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.local.only=false"
ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS="$ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.authenticate=true"
ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS="$ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.ssl=true"

# Configure SSL Keystore
ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS="$ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS
-Djavax.net.ssl.keyStore=/opt/opennms/etc/opennms.keystore"
ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS="$ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS
-Djavax.net.ssl.keyStorePassword=changeit"

# Listen on all interfaces
ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS="$ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS
-Dopennms.poller.server.serverHost=0.0.0.0"
# Accept remote RMI connections on this interface
ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS="$ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS
-Djava.rmi.server.hostname=<your-server-ip-address>"
```

18.3. Connecting to RMI over SSL

Note that if you are using a self-signed or otherwise untrusted certificate, you will need to configure a *truststore* on the client side when you attempt to connect over SSL-enabled RMI. To create a truststore, follow the example in [the HTTPS client instructions](#) in the operator section of the manual. You may then use the truststore to connect to your OpenNMS Meridian RMI server.

For example, when using `jconsole` to connect to the OpenNMS Meridian RMI interface to get JVM statistics, you would run:

```
jconsole -J-Djavax.net.ssl.trustStore=/path/to/opennms.truststore -J  
-Djavax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword=changeit
```

Chapter 19. Plugin Manager

With the introduction of *Karaf* as an *OSGi* application container, *OpenNMS Meridian* now has the ability to install or upgrade features on top of a running instance of *OpenNMS Meridian*. In addition, the new distributed *OSGi* architecture allows an *OpenNMS Meridian* system to be deployed as multiple software modules each running in their own *Karaf* instance.

The *OpenNMS Meridian* Plugin Manager_ provides a unified interface for managing the lifecycle of optional *OSGi* plugins installed in *OpenNMS Meridian* or in any *Karaf* instances which it manages. This need not be limited to *Karaf* instances running *OpenNMS Meridian* but can also be used to deploy modules to *Karaf* instances running user applications.

In addition to managing the installation of *OSGi* features, the *Plugin Manager* also allows the installation of licence keys which can be used to enable features for a particular instance of *OpenNMS Meridian*. Although the *OpenNMS Meridian* platform remains open source, this provides a mechanism for third parties developing features on top of the *OpenNMS Meridian* platform to manage access to their software.

The *Plugin Manager* also provides a mechanism for a separate 'app-store' or Available Plugins Server to be used to deliver these new features and / or licences into a particular *OpenNMS Meridian* instance. It is also possible to deliver software without access to the internet using the traditional *Karaf* Kar/RPM deployment model. (Kar files are a form of zip file containing bundles and features definitions which can be deployed in the *Karaf* /deploy directory). These can be placed in the /deploy directory directly or installed there using an RPM). In this case a number of features can be delivered together in a single software package but each only enabled at run time using the Plugin Manager.

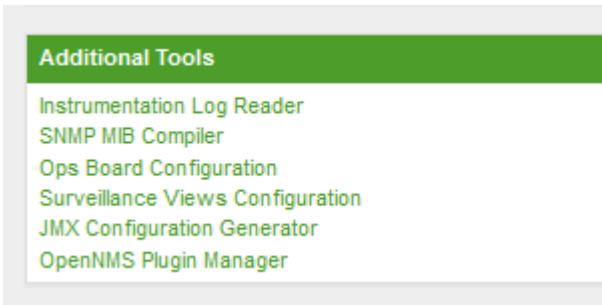
OpenNMS Meridian plugins are standard *Karaf* features with additional metadata which describes the feature and the licence (if any) required. A plugin requiring a licence will not start if a valid licence string is not also installed.

Note that *Karaf*'s features mechanism has not been modified in any way. The Plugin Manager simply provides a user front end and additional metadata for features. Plugin features can be installed from the internal features repository, remote maven repositories or *Kar* files placed in the deploy directory depending on how the *Karaf* configuration is set up. The standard *OpenNMS Meridian* configuration has no remote maven access enabled for *Karaf* and external features must be locally provisioned as a *Kar* or an *RPM* before being enabled with the *Plugin Manager*.

This guide describes how to deploy and manage plugins using the *Plugin Manager*. A separate plugin developer's guide is provided for those wishing to write their own plugins.

19.1. Plugin Manager UI panel

The *Plugin Manager* is accessed as an entry in the *Additional Tools* panel of the *OpenNMS Meridian Admin Gui*.



The *Plugin Manager* administration page is split into six main areas as illustrated below.

1. Top Left is the *Karaf* Instance data panel which lists the *Karaf* instances known to the *Plugin Manager*. When a *Karaf* instance is selected, the data on the rest of the page refers to the selected instance.
2. Bottom Left is the *Available Plugins Server Panel* which is used to set the address and passwords to access the *Available Plugins Server* and / or the list of locally available plugins provided by a *Kar* or *RPM*.
3. Top Right, just below the main *OpenNMS Meridian* menu bar are links to three diagnostic pages which can help test the *ReST* interface to remote *Karaf* Instances.
4. Middle Right is a messages panel which reports the status of any operations. If an operation fails, the full error message can be viewed by pressing the error message button.
5. Bottom Right is a tabbed panel which reflects the status of the plugins and licences installed in the *Karaf* instance selected by the *Karaf* Instance data panel.

19.2. Setting Karaf Instance Data

The *Karaf* instances known to the *Plugin Manager* are listed in the *Karaf* Instance data panel. **Localhost** refers to the local *OpenNMS Meridian* server and is always an option in the panel. The *Karaf* instance data is persisted locally and should be refreshed from remote sources using the reload *Karaf* instance data button before changes are made.



Please note that the **Localhost** configuration in the *Plugin Manager* by default uses **admin** for both the username and the password. This will not work in a production *OpenNMS* where you have changed the admin user password. You should edit the **Localhost** configuration using the **edit instance list** button to match your local configuration)

Each *Karaf* instance must have a unique system id which is used to update its configuration and also to validate its licences. The system id it must be unique and included a checksum. A new random system id can be generated for a *Karaf* instance using a button on the panel.

In most situations the remote *Karaf* instance can be accessed from the *OpenNMS Meridian Plugin*

Manager. However in many cases, the remote *Karaf* will be behind a firewall in which case it must initiate the communications to request its configuration and supply an update on its status.

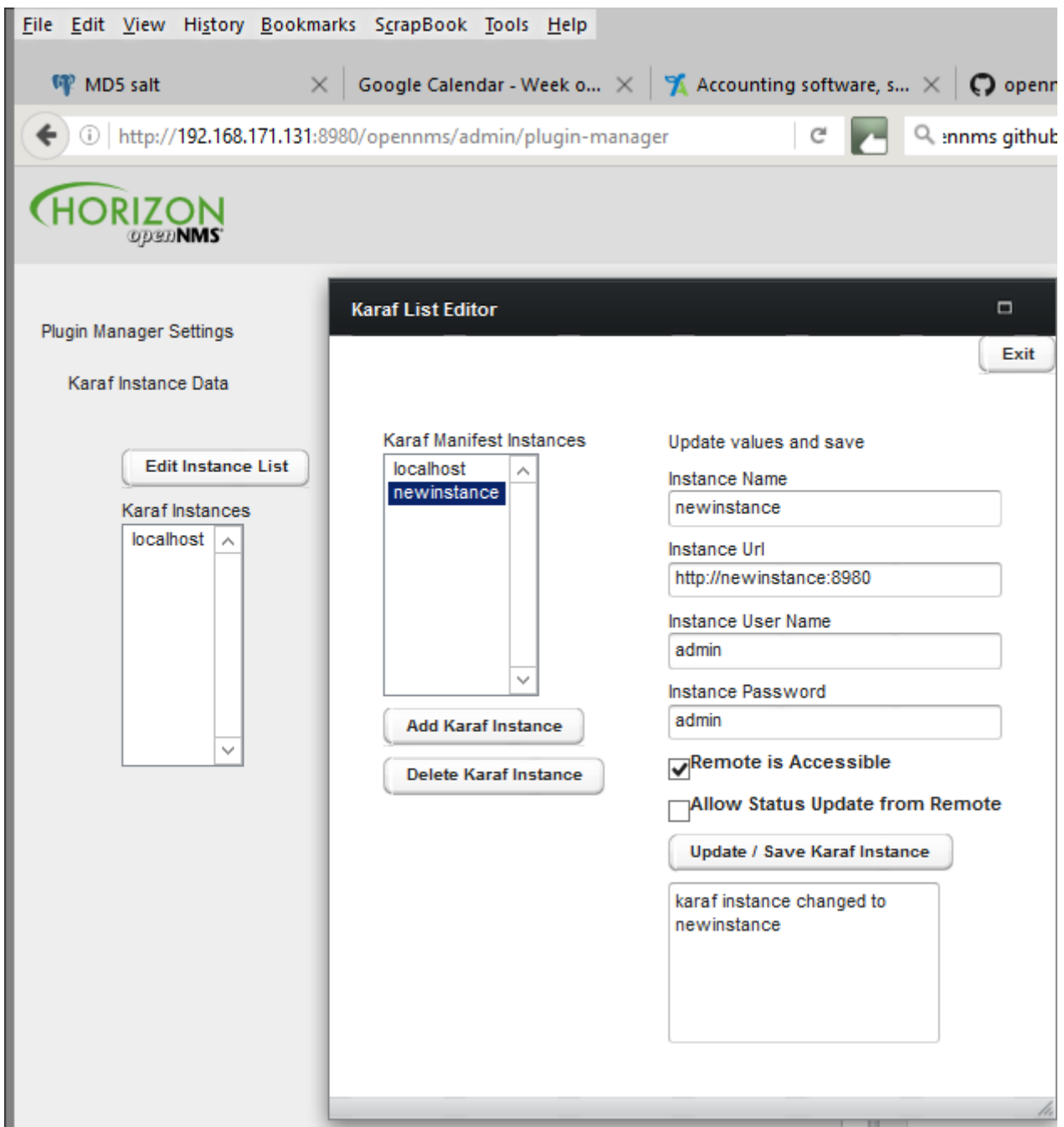
The **Remote is Accessible** field tells the *Plugin Manager* which mode of operation is in use.



Remote request of configuration is not yet fully implemented and will be completed in a future release.

Table 106. *Karaf Instance Fields*

Field Name	Description
Instance Name	host Name of the <i>Karaf</i> instance
Karaf URL	URL used to access the <i>Karaf Plugin Manager</i> ReST API
Current Instance System ID	The system ID currently installed in the <i>Karaf</i> system
Manifest System ID	The system ID to be provisioned in the <i>Karaf</i> system
Remote is Accessible	If ticked 'true', the <i>Plugin Manager</i> will try and contact the remote <i>Karaf</i> instance using the URL. If not ticked (i.e. false), the remote <i>Karaf</i> instance must request its configuration.
Allow Status Update from Remote	Allow the remote <i>Karaf</i> instance to request an update to its remote configuration from the locally held manifest and at the same time to update its status.



19.4. Installed Plugins

Under plugin settings, the Installed Plugins tab lists which plugins are currently installed in the *Karaf* instance selected in the *Karaf* instance data panel. System Plugins cannot be uninstalled through the UI. (The *Plugin Manager* is itself a system plugin). Non-system plugins can be reinstalled or removed from the system. Each plugin has metadata associated with it which is used to identify and describe the plugin.

Table 107. Plugin Metadata Fields

Plugin Metadata	Description
Product ID	The unique key used to identify the name and version of the feature. (Same as <i>Karaf</i> Feature Name/Version)

Plugin Metadata	Description
Licence Key Required	If true (ticked), this plugin needs a licence key to start
Licence Validated	If a licence key is required, a green text label will indicate if the licence has been installed and validated. Otherwise a red text label will indicate an invalid licence
System Plugin	If true (ticked) this is a system plugin and cannot be removed.
Packaging Descriptor	This describes the packaging mechanism by which the feature was delivered. This will refer to a Kar if the feature was manually installed as a Kar/RPM on the host server.
Feature Repository URL	The URL identifying the feature repository (Same as <i>Karaf</i> Feature Repository URL)
Product Description	A textual description of the functionality provided by the plugin.
Product URL	A URL to point to the plugin's documentation / web site
licence Type	A description of the licence applied to the plugin (May be GPL if the plugin is not subject to an ELUA)
Organisation	The organisation issuing the plugin and/or licence.

Plugin Settings

Installed Plugins | Plugins Manifest | Available Plugins | Installed Licences | Add Licence

Plugins Installed in Karaf

Product Id

myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT
vaadin-opennms-pluginmanager/17.0.1-SNAPSHOT

Reinstall / Restart Selected Plugin

Uninstall Selected Plugin

Licence Key Required

System Plugin

Product Name

myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT

Product Id

myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT

Feature Repository URL

mvn:org.opennms.plugins/myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT/xml/features

Packaging Descriptor

myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT

Product Description

This module is installed from a kar deploy of myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT.kar
It describes a list of features available in the kar for the plugin manager

Product URL

http://opennms.co.uk

Licence Type

See Plugin Documentation for ELUA

Organization

OpenNMS Project



The installed plugins tab shows the data retrieved the last time the **Reload Karaf Instance** data button was pressed. (This allow us to maintain a record of offline *Karaf* instances). However it also means that the localhost data may not be up to date with the local *Karaf* instance. You should always reload to get the accurate picture of what is currently installed.

19.5. Available Plugins Server

The *Plugin Manager* obtains a list of available plugins from the *Available Plugin's server*.

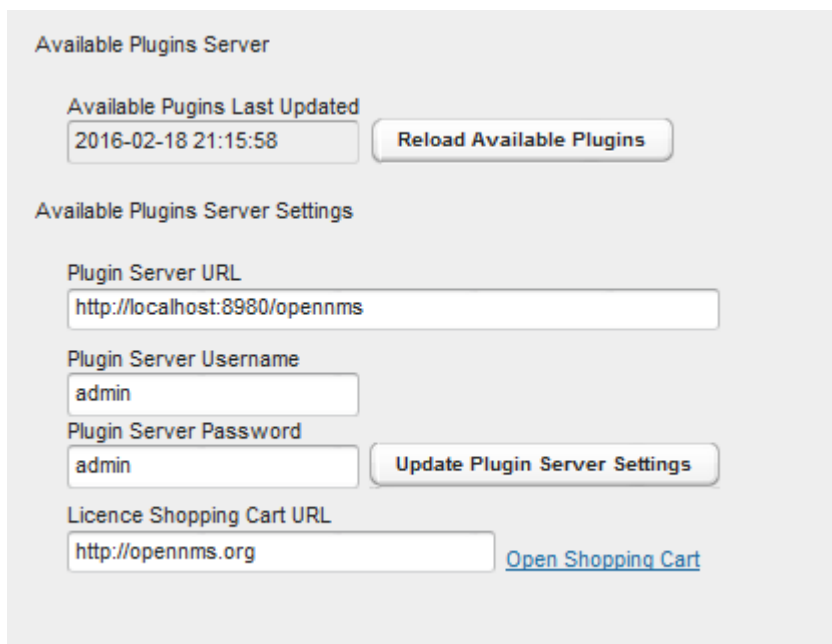
Available Plugin's server can be part of an externally hosted plugin shopping cart or it can simply be

a url serving the internal list of available plugins as described in the section on Internal Plugins.

In order for externally downloaded plugins to be installed, the *Available Plugin's server* must have a related maven repository from which *Karaf* can download the feature. By default feature download is not enabled in *OpenNMS Meridian*. To enable *Karaf* external feature download, the address of the maven repository should be entered in the `org.ops4j.pax.url.mvn.cfg` file in the *OpenNMS Meridian* /etc directory.

Alternatively the *Plugin Manager* can list the available plugins which have been installed on the local machine as bundled Plugin Kar's (using the *Karaf* Kar deploy mechanism) along with any internal plugins bundled with *OpenNMS Meridian*. In this case, the *Plugin Server URL* should be pointed at `http://localhost:8980/opennms`.

The admin username and passwords are used to access the *Available Plugins Server*. If a shopping cart is provided for obtaining licences, the URL of the shopping cart should be filled in.



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Available Plugins Server". It contains several sections:

- Available Pugins Last Updated:** A text box showing "2016-02-18 21:15:58" and a button labeled "Reload Available Plugins".
- Available Plugins Server Settings:**
 - Plugin Server URL:** A text box containing "http://localhost:8980/opennms".
 - Plugin Server Username:** A text box containing "admin".
 - Plugin Server Password:** A text box containing "admin".
 - A button labeled "Update Plugin Server Settings".
- Licence Shopping Cart URL:** A text box containing "http://opennms.org" and a blue link labeled "Open Shopping Cart".

19.6. Installing Available Plugins

The Available Plugins panel list the plugins which are available and listed by the Available Plugins server. These can be directly installed into the selected *Karaf* instance or can be posted to a manifest for later installation. If a plugin is installed, the system will try and start it. However if a corresponding licence is required and not installed, the features will be loaded but not started. You must restart the feature if you later install a licence key.

Plugin Settings

Installed Plugins | Plugins Manifest | Available Plugins | Installed Licences | Add Licence

Plugins available from Plugin Server

Product Id

myproject7/1.0-SNAPSHOT

Install Selected Plugin

Add Selected Plugin to Manifest

Licence Key Required

System Plugin

Product Name

myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT

Product Id

myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT

Feature Repository URL

mvn:org.opennms.plugins/myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT/xml/features

Packaging Descriptor

myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT

Product Description

This module is installed from a kar deploy of myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT.kar
It describes a list of features available in the kar for the plugin manager

Product URL

http://opennms.co.uk

Licence Type

See Plugin Documentation for ELUA

Organization

OpenNMS Project

19.7. Plugins Manifest

The Plugins Manifest for a given *Karaf* instance lists the target plugins which the *Karaf* instance should install when it next contacts the licence manager. If the *Plugin Manager* can communicate with the remote server, then a manifest can be selected for installation. A manual manifest entry can also be created for a feature. This can be used to install features which are not listed in the Available Features list.

Plugin Settings

Installed Plugins | **Plugins Manifest** | Available Plugins | Installed Licences | Add Licence

Manifest of plugins to be installed in Karaf

Product Id

myproject7/1.0-SNAPSHOT ^

Remove Selected Plugin From Manifest

Install Plugin Selected From Manifest

Add Manual Manifest Entry

Licence Key Required

System Plugin

Product Name

myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT

Product Id

myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT

Feature Repository URL

mvn:org.opennms.plugins/myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT/xml/features

Packaging Descriptor

myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT

Product Description

This module is installed from a kar deploy of myproject7-kar-package/1.0-SNAPSHOT.kar
It describes a list of features available in the kar for the plugin manager

Product URL

http://opennms.co.uk

Licence Type

See Plugin Documentation for ELUA

Organization

OpenNMS Project

19.8. Installed Licences Panel

Each licence has a licence ID which is the *Karaf* feature ID of the feature to which the licence refers. Many licences can be installed on a system but only one licence string is allowed per feature ID.

Licence Strings are used to validate that a particular feature can be run on a given *Karaf* instance. The *Plugin Manager* will not allow a feature to run if its licence cannot be validated using a private key encoded in the feature bundle.

Licences are associated with specific Product ID's and specific *Karaf* instances. Several *Karaf* instances can be listed in a licence allowing a feature to run on more than one system using the

same licence. When a licence is installed, the licence metadata is decoded and displayed.



A licence may be installed before or after its associated feature is installed. If a licence is installed after the feature the feature must be restarted before the licence will be read.

Plugin Settings

Installed Plugins | Plugins Manifest | Available Plugins | **Installed Licences** | Add Licence

Licence Id
myproject/1.0-SNAPSHOT

Uninstall Selected Licence

Licence String
3C3F786D6C2076657273696F6E3D22312E302220656E636F64696E
673D225554462D3822207374616E64616C6F6E653D22796573223F
3E3C6C6963656E63654D657461646174613E3C70726F6475637449
643E6D7970726F6A6563742F312E302D534E415053484F543C2F70
726F6475637449643E3C6C6963656E7365653E4D722043726169672
047616C6C656E3C2F6C6963656E7365653E3C6C6963656E736F723
E4F70656E4E4D5320554B3C2F6C6963656E736F723E3C737461727
4446174653E323031352D30312D30375431353A31303A34352E313
3385A3C2F7374617274446174653E3C657870697279446174653E3
23031352D30312D30375431353A31303A34352E3133385A3C2F657
870697279446174653E3C6D617853697A6553797374656D4964733
E333C2F6D617853697A6553797374656D4964733E3C73797374656

Licence Metadata

Product Id
myproject/1.0-SNAPSHOT

Feature Repository

Licensee
Mr Craig Gallen

Licensor
OpenNMS UK

Duration

Expiry Date
2015-01-07

Start Date
2015-01-07

Maximum number of systemId's in licence
3

Licensed System Id's
32e396e36b28ef5d-a48ef1cb
4ad72a34e3635c1b-99da3323

Licence Options
option1
newvalue

19.9. Adding a New Licence

New licences are added using the add licence panel. Licences are obtained from the *App Store* where they can be generated by a user for a given set of system id's.

A licence must be copied (cut and paste) from the app store into the add licence panel. The **Validate Licence** button should be used to check the licence has been installed correctly. Please note that this just checks the integrity of the licence string. A licence is only authenticated once it is installed and the corresponding feature bundle checks it on start-up.

Plugin Settings

Installed Plugins

Plugins Manifest

Available Plugins

Installed Licences

Add Licence

Licence String

```
3C3F786D6C2076657273696F6E3D22312E302220656E636F64696E
673D225554462D3822207374616E64616C6F6E653D22796573223F
3E3C6C6963656E63654D657461646174613E3C70726F6475637449
643E6D7970726F6A6563742F312E302D534E415053484F543C2F70
726F6475637449643E3C6C6963656E7365653E4D722043726169672
047616C6C656E3C2F6C6963656E7365653E3C6C6963656E736F723
E4F70656E4E4D5320554B3C2F6C6963656E736F723E3C737461727
4446174653E323031352D30312D30375431353A31303A34352E313
3385A3C2F7374617274446174653E3C657870697279446174653E3
23031352D30312D30375431353A31303A34352E3133385A3C2F657
870697279446174653E3C6D617853697A6553797374656D4964733
E333C2F6D617853697A6553797374656D4964733E3C73797374656
```

Licence Metadata

Product Id

Feature Repository

Licensee

Licensor

Duration

Expiry Date

Start Date

Maximum number of systemId's in licence

Licensed System Id's
32e396e36b28ef5d-a48ef1cb
4ad72a34e3635c1b-99da3323

Licence Options
option1

19.10. Installing Internal Plugins

OpenNMS Meridian is packaged with an internal repository of plugins which are shipped with the *OpenNMS Meridian* distribution. These plugins can be installed in the local *OpenNMS Meridian Karaf* instance and activated by a user using the *Plugin Manager* in the same way it could be used to download and install external plugins.

The *internal-plugin-descriptor* feature maintains a list of internal plugins which are packaged with *OpenNMS Meridian*. This list of internal plugins can be accessed by the *Plugin Manager* by setting the **Available Plugins Server** to point to the local *OpenNMS Meridian* instance. To do this set **Plugin Server URL** to the address of the local *OpenNMS Meridian* (i.e. `http://localhost:8980/opennms`) and set the **Plugin Server Username** and **Plugin Server Password** to match the *OpenNMS Meridian* ReST or admin username and password.

Clicking **Reload available plugins** will then add the list of available internal plugins to the Available Plugins Tab where they can be installed and started by the user as described previously.

The internal plugins included with this *OpenNMS Meridian* release are documented in the next section.

Chapter 20. Internal Plugins

20.1. Internal Plugins supplied with *OpenNMS Meridian*

OpenNMS Meridian includes a number of plugins which can be installed by the Plugin Manager UI or directly from the *Karaf* consol. Plugins are simply *Karaf* features which have additional metadata describing the Plugin and possibly defining that the Plugin also needs a licence installed to run.

Once installed, the plugins will always start when OpenNMS is restarted. If the plugins appear not to be working properly, you should check the `/data/log/karaf.log` file for problems.

Each internal plugin supplied with *OpenNMS Meridian* is described in its own section below.

20.2. Installing Plugins with the Karaf Consol

The easiest way to install a plugin is to use the Plugin Manager UI described in the Plugin Manager section. However plugins can also be installed using the *Karaf* consol. To use the *Karaf* consol, you need to open the karaf command prompt using

```
ssh -p 8101 admin@localhost
(or ssh -o UserKnownHostsFile=/dev/null -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no if no host
checking is wanted)
```

To install or remove a feature in *Karaf* use

```
karaf@root> features:install <feature name>
karaf@root> features:uninstall <feature name>
```

You can see which plugins are installed using

```
karaf@root> product-reg:list
```

20.3. Alarm Change Notifier Plugin

The *Alarm Change Notifier Plugin* generates new OpenNMS events corresponding to changes in alarms. The new events are defined in the `<opennms home>/etc/events/AlarmChangeNotifierEvents.xml` file

These events contain a json copy of the database table before changes in `%parm[oldalarmvalues]%` and after changes in `%parm[newalarmvalues]%`. (New Alarm events do not contain `%parm[oldalarmvalues]` and Alarm Deleted events do not contain `%parm[newalarmvalues]%`)

`%parm[alarmid]%` contains the alarmid of the alarm which has changed

The generated event itself references copies of the nodeid, interface and service contained in the original alarm. This way the alarm change events are associated with the original source of the alarm.

Alarm change events have a severity of normal since they only reflect changes to the alarm.

Events from the alarm-change-notifier are also used by the opennms-es-rest plugin to send alarm history to Elasticsearch

The table below lists the parameters included with each type of Alarm Change Event. Parameters are listed in the %parm[xxx]% format which is used to reference them in AlarmChangeNotifierEvents.xml

To simplify searching and visualisation, specific parameter values are also added for each alarm change event type. These additional values are described in the table below.

Alarm Change Event Type	UEI	Additional Parameters
New Alarm Created	uei.opennms.org/plugin/AlarmChangeEvent/NewAlarmCreated	%parm[alarmid]% %parm[newalarmvalues]%
Alarm Severity Changed	uei.opennms.org/plugin/AlarmChangeEvent/AlarmSeverityChanged	%parm[alarmid]% %parm[oldalarmvalues]% %parm[newalarmvalues]% %parm[severity]% %parm[oldseverity]%
Alarm Cleared	uei.opennms.org/plugin/AlarmChangeEvent/AlarmCleared	%parm[alarmid]% %parm[oldalarmvalues]% %parm[newalarmvalues]%
Alarm Deleted	uei.opennms.org/plugin/AlarmChangeEvent/AlarmDeleted	%parm[alarmid]% %parm[oldalarmvalues]%
Alarm Changed	uei.opennms.org/plugin/AlarmChangeEvent/AlarmChanged	%parm[alarmid]% %parm[oldalarmvalues]% %parm[newalarmvalues]%
Alarm Acknowledged	uei.opennms.org/plugin/AlarmChangeEvent/AlarmAcknowledged	%parm[alarmid]% %parm[oldalarmvalues]% %parm[newalarmvalues]% %parm[alarmid]% %parm[alarmacktime]% %parm[alarmackuser]%
Alarm UnAcknowledged	uei.opennms.org/plugin/AlarmChangeEvent/AlarmUnAcknowledged	%parm[alarmid]% %parm[oldalarmvalues]% %parm[newalarmvalues]%
Alarm Suppressed	uei.opennms.org/plugin/AlarmChangeEvent/AlarmSuppressed	%parm[alarmid]% %parm[oldalarmvalues]% %parm[newalarmvalues]% %parm[suppressedtime]% %parm[suppresseduntil]% %parm[suppresseduser]%
Alarm UnSuppressed	uei.opennms.org/plugin/AlarmChangeEvent/AlarmUnSuppressed	%parm[alarmid]% %parm[oldalarmvalues]% %parm[newalarmvalues]%

Alarm Change Event Type	UEI	Additional Parameters
TroubleTicketStateChange	uei.opennms.org/plugin/AlarmChangeEvent/TroubleTicketStateChange	%parm[alarmid]% %parm[oldalarmvalues]% %parm[newalarmvalues]% %parm[tticketid]% %parm[tticketstate]%
Sticky Memo Added	uei.opennms.org/plugin/AlarmChangeEvent/StickyMemoAdded	%parm[alarmid]% %parm[oldalarmvalues]% %parm[newalarmvalues]% %parm[stickymemo]%
Sticky Memo Update	uei.opennms.org/plugin/AlarmChangeEvent/StickyMemoUpdate	%parm[alarmid]% %parm[oldalarmvalues]% %parm[newalarmvalues]% %parm[oldalarmvalues]% %parm[stickymemo]% %parm[author]% %parm[body]% %parm[memovalues]%
Journal Memo Update	uei.opennms.org/plugin/AlarmChangeEvent/JournalMemoUpdate	%parm[alarmid]% %parm[newalarmvalues]% %parm[oldalarmvalues]% %parm[author]% %parm[body]% %parm[reductionkey]% %parm[memovalues]%

20.4. Elasticsearch ReST plugin

The *Elasticsearch ReST plugin* provides an interface to forward events, alarms and alarm change events generated by the *Alarm Change Notifier Plugin* to *Elasticsearch* (<https://github.com/elastic/elasticsearch>). The events and alarms in *Elasticsearch* can be used for indexing, long time archival, plotting with *Grafana* and browsing with *Kibana*.

This plugin uses the *Elasticsearch* ReST interface and can interact with cloud-hosted *Elasticsearch* instances. The interface has been tested with *Elasticsearch* 2.4, 5.0, and 5.1.



If you use *Kibana*, make sure you are using the version that is compatible with your version of *Elasticsearch*.

The *Elasticsearch ReST plugin* uses the *Jest* library (<https://github.com/searchbox-io/Jest>) to access the *Elasticsearch* ReST interface.

20.4.1. Configuration

Configuration is held in:

```
/etc/org.opennms.plugin.elasticsearch.rest.forwarder.cfg
```

With the following properties (defaults shown will be used if file is not present)

Parameter	Default Value	Required	Description
<code>elasticsearchUrl</code>	http://localhost:9200	optional	URL of <i>Elasticsearch</i> ReST interface. This value can also contain a comma-separated list of URLs that will be used in round-robin fashion for increased scalability.
<code>esusername</code>		optional	Username to access <i>Elasticsearch</i> .
<code>espassword</code>		optional	Password to access <i>Elasticsearch</i> .
<code>logEventDescription</code>	true	optional	Whether to forward the event description field to <i>Elasticsearch</i> . It can be disabled because it contains a long text field that can be redundant with the rest of the metadata included in the event.
<code>archiveRawEvents</code>	true	optional	Archive events.
<code>archiveAlarms</code>	true	optional	Archive alarms.
<code>archiveAlarmChangeEvent</code>	true	optional	Archive alarm change events.
<code>archiveOldAlarmValues</code>	true	optional	For alarm change events, we can choose to archive the detailed alarm values but this is expensive. Set false in production.
<code>archiveNewAlarmValues</code>	true	optional	
<code>archiveAssetData</code>	true	optional	If true The following attributes representing useful node asset fields from the node asset table are included in archived events and alarms. These are included only where the values are not null or empty strings in the table. (asset-latitude,asset-longitude,asset-region,asset-building,asset-floor,asset-room,asset-rack,asset-slot,asset-port,asset-category,asset-displaycategory,asset-notifycategory,asset-pollercategory,asset-thresholdcategory,asset-managedobjecttype,asset-managedobjectinstance,asset-manufacturer,asset-vendor,asset-modelnumber,parent-nodelabel,parent-nodeid,parent-foreignsource,parent-foreignid)
<code>logAllEvents</code>	false	optional	If changed to true, then archive all events even if they have not been persisted in the <i>OpenNMS Meridian</i> database.
<code>retries</code>	0	optional	The number of times to retry an <i>Elasticsearch</i> operation that fails completely. You can increase <code>retries</code> to avoid losing forwarded events and alarms when <i>Elasticsearch</i> is down or unreachable.
<code>timeout</code>	5000	optional	The interval between subsequent retries when a <code>retries</code> value greater than 1 is being used.

Parameter	Default Value	Required	Description
<code>batchSize</code>	1	optional	Increase this value to enable batch inserts into <i>Elasticsearch</i> . This is the maximum size of a batch of events that is sent to <i>Elasticsearch</i> in a single connection.
<code>batchInterval</code>	0	optional	The maximum time interval in milliseconds between batch events (recommended: 500ms) when a <code>batchSize</code> value greater than 1 is being used.

Once you are sure everything is correctly configured, you can activate the *Elasticsearch* forwarder by logging into the *OSGi* console and installing the feature.

OSGi login and installation of the *Elasticsearch* forwarder

```
ssh admin@localhost -p 8101
features:install opennms-es-rest
```

20.4.2. Loading Historical Events

It is possible to load historical *OpenNMS Meridian* events into *Elasticsearch* from the *OpenNMS Meridian* database using a *karaf* console command. The command uses the *OpenNMS Meridian* Events ReST interface to retrieve a set number of historical events and forward them to *Elasticsearch*. Because we are using the ReST interface it is also possible to contact a remote *OpenNMS Meridian* and download its events into *Elasticsearch* by using the correct remote URL and credentials.

```
open karaf command prompt using
ssh -p 8101 admin@localhost
```

To send historic events to *Elasticsearch* use a command of the form:

```
karaf> elastic-search:send-historic-events limit offset [ onms-username onms-password
onms-url use-node-label ]
```

The *mandatory* parameters are

- `limit` - Limit of number of events to send
- `offset` - Offset for starting list of events

(note that the `limit` parameter works in multiples of 10 and may send more than the limit to round to 10 events)

The following parameters are *optional* and will use defaults if not set

- `onms-username` - ReST password for opennms (default: admin)

- onms-password - ReST username for opennms (default: admin)
- onms-url - URL of *OpenNMS Meridian* ReST interface to retrieve events to send (default: <http://localhost:8980>)
- use-node-label - If false local node cache will get nodelabel for nodeid. If true will use remote nodelabel (default: false)

If you are uploading events from the local machine on which you are running this command, you should use the local node cache as this supplies a number of node values including the nodelabel. If you are uploading from a remote machine you should use the remote node label and not the local node cache. Only the remote nodelabel is provided in this case.

Command examples:

```
# This retrieves 110 alarms from the local machine using the
# local node cache for node label
elastic-search:send-historic-events 100 0 admin admin http://localhost:8980 false

# This retrieves 110 alarms from the remote machine using the remote node labels
elastic-search:send-historic-events 100 0 demo demo http://demo.opennms.org true
```

20.4.3. Index Definitions

Three indices are created; one for alarms, one for alarm change events and one for raw events. Alarms and alarm change events are only saved if the alarm-change-notifier plugin is also installed to generate alarm change events from the *OpenNMS Meridian* alarms table. The index names are of the form:

```
<name>-<date>/type/id
```

For example

a) Alarms

```
opennms-alarms-2017.01/alarmdata/1823
```

b) Alarm Change Events

```
opennms-events-alarmchange-2017.01/eventdata/11549
```

c) Raw *OpenNMS Meridian* events (not including alarm change events)

```
opennms-events-raw-2017.01/eventdata/11549
```


20.4.4. Viewing events using Kibana Sense

Kibana Sense is a *Kibana* app which allows you to run queries directly against *Elasticsearch*. (<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/sense/current/installing.html>)

If you install *Kibana Sense* you can use the following commands to view the alarms and events sent to *Elasticsearch*. You should review the *Elasticsearch* ReST API documentation to understand how searches are specified. (See <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/current/search.html>)

Example searches to use in *Kibana Sense* (you can copy the whole contents of this panel into *Kibana Sense* as a set of examples)

```
# Search all the alarms indexes
GET /opennms-alarms-*/_search

# Get all of the alarms indexes
GET /opennms-alarms-*/

# Get a specific alarm id from the 2017.01 index
GET opennms-alarms-2017.01/alarmdata/1823

# Delete all alarm indexes
DELETE /opennms-alarms-*/

# Search all the events indexes
GET /opennms-events-*/_search

# Search all the raw events indexes
GET /opennms-events-raw*/_search

# Delete all the events indexes
DELETE /opennms-events-*/

# Get all the raw events indexes
GET /opennms-events-raw*/

# Get all the alarmchange event indexes
GET /opennms-events-alarmchange-*/

# Search all the alarm change event indexes
GET opennms-events-alarmchange-*/_search

# Get a specific alarm change event
GET opennms-events-alarmchange-2016.08/eventdata/11549
```

20.4.5. Mapping of Alarms and Events to Elasticsearch

Overview of index mapping

In *OpenNMS Meridian*, Alarm and Event table entries contain references to associated node, asset,

service and journal message tables. In *Elasticsearch*, we must flatten these entries into a single index entry for each insertion. Thus each index entry contains more context information than would be found in the actual *OpenNMS Meridian* event or alarm. This context information includes the associated node and asset table information which was current when (but may have changed since) the event was archived.

In the *Table of Index Mappings* below we have example alarm and event JSON entries retrieved using a sense command. The table helps illustrate how *OpenNMS Meridian* saves data in *Elasticsearch*.

Internal *Elasticsearch* fields always begin with an underscore character. The internal fields `id`, `_index` and `_type` are combined to give the unique identifier for an entry as described above under *Index Definitions*. All of the fields under `_source` represent the stored alarm or event (*Elasticsearch* documentation refers to source entries as indexed documents). The ID of each event is included in the `_source id` field and also duplicated in the internal `_id`.

Events in the *OpenNMS Meridian* events table (i.e. those corresponding to logs or traps) are copied directly to the `opennms-events-raw-` indexes. In *OpenNMS Meridian* alarms and events can contain `parameters` which are key-value pairs referencing additional data stored when the event or alarm is created. In *Elasticsearch* these parameters are always stored in separate fields in the index with names beginning with `p_`

Alarm change events created by the *Alarm Change Notifier Plugin* have an identical format to raw events but are only copied to the `opennms-events-alarmchange-` indexes. These alarm change events are also used to change the state of alarms in the `opennms-alarms-` indexes. Thus alarm entries in the `opennms-alarms-` indexes reflect the current state of alarms as notified by *OpenNMS Meridian* through alarm change events.

The parameters included with each type of Alarm Change Event are listed in the *Alarm Change Notifier Plugin* section. Each parameter in the index will have a `p_` prefix (ie. `%parm[newalarmvalues]` becomes `p_newalarmvalues`).

Alarms and Events have `severity` fields defined as integers (long) and also corresponding `severity_text` fields which give the text equivalent (`Critical`, `Major`, `Minor`, `Normal`, `Cleared`).

Additional Alarm Fields

The id of each alarm is included in the `_source alarmid` field and also duplicated in the internal `_id` reference for the alarms index. Alarm Change Events reference their associated alarm using the `p_alarmid` parameter. To make it easier to search for alarm change events associated with the same alarm, alarms also have a `_source p_alarmid` parameter which matches `alarmid`. Thus we should be able to search for an alarm in the `opennms-alarms` index and find its complete lifecycle from alarm raise to deletion in the `opennms-events-alarmchange` index.

The alarms index is enriched with additional data to allow the alarm entries to be used in SLA calculations.

Additional Alarm Fields	description
alarmackduration	Calculated time in milliseconds from first event which created the alarm to the latest alarm acknowledgement.
alarmclearduration	Calculated time in milliseconds from first event which created the alarm to the latest alarm clear.
initialseverity	The final state of any given alarm in an alarm index should be cleared and deleted. Therefore we also include an initial severity.
initialseverity_text	The initial severity as a text field.

Table of Index Mapping

The following table describes the mapping of simple *OpenNMS Meridian* events to the Raw Events Index and the mapping of Alarm Change Events to the Alarm Change Events index and to the Alarms index. Note that fields that begin with an underscore () are internal to Elasticsearch.

Alarm Index Fields		Event Index Fields (Alarm change and raw events)		Description	
Example Alarm JSON	Alarm Field	Event Field	Example Event JSON	Type	Description
{	{	{	{		
"_index": "opennms-alarms-2017.03",	"_index":	"_index":	"_index": "opennms-events-alarmchange-2017.03",	string	_index is the index in which this alarm or event is stored.
"_type": "alarmdata",	"_type":	"_type":	"_type": "eventdata",	string	_type either alarmdata or eventdata
"_id": "31",	"_id":	"_id":	"_id": "1110",	string	_id field matches the event or alarm ID, if present.
"_score": 1,	"_score":	"_score":	"_score": 1,	long	Internal Elasticsearch ranking of the search result.
"_source": {	"_source":	"_source":	"_source": {	string	_source contains the data of the index entry.
"@timestamp": "2017-03-03T12:44:21.210Z",	"@timestamp":	"@timestamp":	"@timestamp": "2017-03-02T15:20:56.861Z",	date	For Alarms, @timestamp is alarm creation time based on the first event time. For Events, @timestamp is event time from event.getTime() .

Alarm Index Fields		Event Index Fields (Alarm change and raw events)		Description	
"dom": "3",	"dom":	"dom":	"dom": "2",	long	Day of month from @timestamp .
"dow": "6",	"dow":	"dow":	"dow": "5",	long	Day of week from @timestamp .
"hour": "12",	"hour":	"hour":	"hour": "15",	long	Hour of day from @timestamp .
		"event descr":	"eventdescr": "<p>Alarm 30 Cleared<p>...",	string	Event description.
		"event severity":	"eventseverity": "3",	long	Event severity. <i>Alarm Change Events</i> : All events have severity normal.
		"event severity_text":	"eventseverity_text": "Normal",	string	Text representation of severity value.
		"event source":	"eventsources": "AlarmChangeNotifier",	string	OpenNMS event source. <i>Alarm Change Events</i> : All events have the event source AlarmChangeNotifier .
		"event uei":	"eventuei": "uei.opennms.org/plugin/AlarmChangeNotificationEvent/AlarmCleared",	string	OpenNMS universal event identifier (UEI) of the event.
		"id":	"id": "1110",	string	Event ID.
		"interface":	"interface": "127.0.0.1",	string	IP address of the event.
		"ipaddr":	"ipaddr": "/127.0.0.1",	string	IP address of the event.
		"logmsg":	"logmsg": "<p>Alarm 30 Cleared<p>",	string	Log message of the event. <i>Alarm Change Events</i> : Log messages contain a link to the alarm.

Alarm Index Fields		Event Index Fields (Alarm change and raw events)		Description	
		"logmsgdest":	"logmsgdest":	string	Log Destination of the Event.

Alarm Index Fields		Event Index Fields (Alarm change and raw events)		Description	
		<p>"p_newalarmvalues": "{ suppressedtime": "2017-03-02T14:24:59.282Z", + "systemid": "00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000", + "suppresseduntil": "2017-03-02T14:24:59.282Z", + "description": "<p>SNMP data collection on interface 127.0.0.1\\n failed.</p>", "mouseovertext": null, "x733probablecause": 0, "lasteventid": 1072, "lasteventtime": "2017-03-02T14:24:59.282Z", "managedobjectinstance": null, "alarmacktime": null, "qosalarmstate": null, "ipaddr": "127.0.0.1", "alarmackuser": null, "nodeid": 88, "firsteventtime": "2017-03-02T14:24:59.282Z", "severity": 2, "ifindex": null, "alarmtype": 1, "x733alarmtype": null, "logmsg": "SNMP data collection on interface 127.0.0.1 failed with Unexpected exception when collecting SNMP data for interface 127.0.0.1 at location Default.',", "ticketid": null, "firstautomationtime": null, "clearkey": null, "managedobjecttype": null, "eventuei": "uei.opennms.org\\nodes\\dataCollectionFailed", "counter": 1, "applicationdn": null, "operinstruct": null, "ossprimarykey": null, "stickymemo": null, "ticketstate": null,</p>	<p>str in g</p>	<p>Alarm and event parameters are key-value pairs which can be associated with alarms or events. All parameters in Alarms or Events are stored in Elasticsearch in separate index fields with names beginning with p_. <i>Alarm Change Events</i>: Parameters p_oldalarmvalues and p_newalarmvalue contain a JSON string representing the alarm fields before and after the Alarm change respectively. The p_newalarmvalue values are copied into the alarm index of the corresponding alarm (given by alarmid in p_newalarmvalue and by p_alarmid).</p>	
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Alarm Index Fields		Event Index Fields (Alarm change and raw events)		Description	
		"p_oldalarmvalues":	"p_oldalarmvalues": "{ ... }",	string	See p_newalarmvalues .
		"p_oldseverity":	"p_oldseverity": "5",	long	<i>Alarm Change Events:</i> Contains the old severity of the alarm before this alarm change event.
"alarmackduration": "2132249",	"alarmackduration":			long	Time in milliseconds from first event which created the alarm to the latest alarm acknowledgement.
"alarmacktime": "2017-03-03T13:19:53.351Z",	"alarmacktime":	"p_alarmacktime":	"p_alarmacktime": "2017-03-03T13:19:53.351Z",	date	<i>AlarmChangeNotificationEvent/AlarmAcknowledged Events:</i> Time that the alarm was acknowledged.
"alarmackuser": "admin",	"alarmackuser":	"p_alarmackuser":	"p_alarmackuser": "admin",		<i>AlarmChangeNotificationEvent/AlarmAcknowledged Events:</i> Name of the user who acknowledged the alarm.
"alarmclearduration": "2175014"	"alarmclearduration":			long	Time in milliseconds from first event which created the alarm to the latest alarm clear.
"alarmcleartime": "2017-03-03T13:20:36.224Z",	"alarmcleartime":	"p_alarmcleartime":	"p_alarmcleartime": "2017-03-03T13:20:36.224Z",	date	<i>AlarmChangeNotificationEvent/AlarmClear Events:</i> Time that the alarm was cleared.
"alarmid": "31",	"alarmid":	"p_alarmid":	"p_alarmid": "30",	string	<i>Alarm Change Events:</i> The alarm ID of the alarm that has changed.
"alarmtype": "1",	"alarmtype":	"p_alarmtype":	"p_alarmtype": "1",	string	<i>Alarm Change Events:</i> Corresponds to the alarm's type.
"applicationdn": null,	"applicationdn":			string	

Alarm Index Fields		Event Index Fields (Alarm change and raw events)		Description	
"asset-category": "Power",	"asset-category":	"asset-category":	"asset-category": "Power",	string	All asset_ entries correspond to fields in the Asset Table of the node referenced in the event. These fields are only present if populated in the asset table.
"asset-building": "55",	"asset-building":	"asset-building":	"asset-building": "55",	string	
"asset-room": "F201",	"asset-room":	"asset-room":	"asset-room": "F201",	string	
"asset-floor": "Gnd",	"asset-floor":	"asset-floor":	"asset-floor": "Gnd",	string	
"asset-rack": "2101",	"asset-rack":	"asset-rack":	"asset-rack": "2101",	string	
"categories": "",	"categories":	"categories":	"categories": "",	string	categories corresponds to node categories table. This is a comma-separated list of categories associated with this node ID. This field is indexed so separate values can be searched.
"clearkey": null,	"clearkey":			string	
"counter": "1",	"counter":			string	
"description": "<p>SNMP data collection on interface 127.0.0.1\n failed.</p>",	"description":			string	
"eventuei": "uei.opennms.org/nodes/dataCollectionFailed",	"eventuei":	"p_eventuei":	"p_eventuei": "uei.opennms.org/nodes/dataCollectionFailed",	string	<i>Alarm Change Events:</i> Corresponds to the alarm's event UEI.

Alarm Index Fields		Event Index Fields (Alarm change and raw events)		Description	
"firstautomationtime": null,	"firstautomationtime":			date	
"firsteventtime": "2017-03-03T12:44:21.210Z",	"firsteventtime":			date	
"foreignid": "1488375237814",	"foreignid":	"foreignid":	"foreignid": "1488375237814",	string	Foreign ID of the node associated with the alarm or event.
"foreignsource": "LocalTest",	"foreignsource":	"foreignsource":	"foreignsource": "LocalTest",	string	Foreign source of the node associated with alarm or event.
"ifindex": null,	"ifindex":			string	
"ipaddr": "127.0.0.1",	"ipaddr":			string	
"lastautomationtime": null,	"lastautomationtime":				
"lasteventid": "1112",	"lasteventid":			string	
"lasteventtime": "2017-03-03T12:44:21.210Z",	"lasteventtime":				
"logmsg": "SNMP data collection on interface 127.0.0.1 failed with 'Unexpected exception when collecting SNMP data for interface 127.0.0.1 at location Default.'",	"logmsg":	"p_logmsg":	"p_logmsg": "SNMP data collection on interface 127.0.0.1 failed with 'Unexpected exception when collecting SNMP data for interface 127.0.0.1 at location Default.'",	string	
"managedobjectinstance": null,	"managedobjectinstance":			string	
"managedobjecttype": null,	"managedobjecttype":			string	

Alarm Index Fields		Event Index Fields (Alarm change and raw events)		Description	
"mouseover": null,	"mouseover":			string	
"nodeid": "88",	"nodeid":	"nodeid":	"nodeid": "88",	string	Node ID of the node associated with the alarm or event.
"nodelabel": "localhost",	"nodelabel":	"nodelabel":	"nodelabel": "localhost",	string	Node label of the node associated with the alarm or event.
"nodesyslocation": "Unknown (edit /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf)",	"nodesyslocation":	"nodesyslocation":	"nodesyslocation": "Unknown (edit /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf)",	string	SNMP syslocation of the node associated with the alarm or event.
"nodesysname": "localhost.localdomain",	"nodesysname":	"nodesysname":	"nodesysname": "localhost.localdomain",	string	SNMP sysname of the node associated with the alarm or event.
"operatingsystem": null,	"operatingsystem":			string	
"operinstruct": null,	"operinstruct":			string	
"ossprimarykey": null,	"ossprimarykey":			string	
"p_alarmid": "31",	"p_alarmid":			string	The Elasticsearch alarms index has a field p_alarmid which corresponds to the alarmid of the alarm and also the p_alarmid field in Alarm Change Events. This allows Alarm and Alarm Change Event indexes to be easily searched together for all Alarm Change Events corresponding to an alarm.

Alarm Index Fields		Event Index Fields (Alarm change and raw events)		Description	
"p_reason": "Unexpected exception when collecting SNMP data for interface 127.0.0.1 at location Default.",	"p_reason":			string	All parameters in Alarms or Events are stored in Elasticsearch in separate index fields with names beginning with p_. p_reason is an example parameter injected by the uei.opennms.org/nodes/dataCollectionFailed event in OpenNMS.
"qosalarmstate": null,	"qosalarmstate":			string	
"reductionkey": "uei.opennms.org/nodes/dataCollectionFailed::88",	"reductionkey":	"p_reductionkey":	"p_reductionkey": "uei.opennms.org/nodes/dataCollectionFailed::88",	string	<i>Alarm Change Events:</i> Corresponds to alarm reductionkey.
"serviceid": "5",	"serviceid":	"p_serviceid":	"p_serviceid": "5"	string	<i>Alarm Change Events:</i> Corresponds to the alarm's service ID.
"severity": "2",	"severity":	"p_alarmseverity":	"p_alarmseverity": "2",	string	<i>Alarm Change Events:</i> Corresponds to the alarm's severity.
"severity_text": "Cleared",	"severity_text":			string	

Alarm Index Fields		Event Index Fields (Alarm change and raw events)		Description	
"stickymemo": null,	"sticky memo":	"p_stic kyme mo"	"p_stickymemo": null,	str in g	<p><i>AlarmChangeNotification Event/StickyMemoAdded Events:</i> Content of current sticky memo for the alarm.</p> <p><i>AlarmChangeNotification Event/StickyMemoUpdate Events:</i> These events have parameters: *</p> <p>p_author: author of stickymemo * p_body: content of sticky memo</p> <p><i>AlarmChangeNotification Event/JournalMemoUpdate Events:</i> These events have parameters: *</p> <p>p_author: user who authored the memo * p_body: content of the memo * p_reductionkey: reduction key associated with memo (corresponds to alarm reduction key)</p> <p>Note that journal memos do not have an entry in the alarm index but are only referenced by reduction key.</p>
"suppressedtime": "2017-03-03T12:44:21.210Z",	"suppre sse dtim e":	"p_sup presse dtime":	"p_suppressedtime": "2017-03-02T14:24:59.282Z",	da te	<p><i>AlarmChangeNotification Event/AlarmSuppressed Events:</i> Corresponds to the alarm's suppressed time.</p>
"suppresseduntil": "2017-03-03T12:44:21.210Z",	"suppre sse dunt il":	"p_sup presse dunt il":	"p_suppresseduntil": "2017-03-02T14:24:59.282Z",	da te	<p><i>AlarmChangeNotification Event/AlarmSuppressed Events:</i> Corresponds to the alarm's suppressed until time.</p>
"suppresseduser": null,	"suppre sse duse r":	"p_sup presse duser":	"p_suppresseduser": null,	str in g	<p><i>AlarmChangeNotification Event/AlarmSuppressed Events:</i> Corresponds to the alarm's suppressed user.</p>
"systemid": "00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000",	"system id":	"p_sys temid":	"p_systemid": "00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000",	str in g	<p><i>Alarm Change Events:</i> Corresponds to the alarm's system ID.</p>

Alarm Index Fields		Event Index Fields (Alarm change and raw events)		Description	
"ticketid": null,	"p_ticketid":	"p_ticketid":	"p_ticketid": null,	string	<i>AlarmChangeNotificationEvent/TroubleTicketState Change Events:</i> Corresponds to the alarm's trouble ticket ID.
"ticketstate": null,	"p_ticketstate":	"p_ticketstate":	"p_ticketstate": null,	string	<i>AlarmChangeNotificationEvent/TroubleTicketState Change Events:</i> Corresponds to the alarm's trouble ticket state.
"x733alarmtype": null,	"x733alarmtype":			string	
"x733probablecause": "0",	"x733probablecause":			string	
}	}	}	}		

Chapter 21. Special Cases and Workarounds

21.1. Overriding SNMP Client Behavior

By default, the SNMP subsystem in OpenNMS Meridian does not treat *any* RFC 3416 `error-status` as fatal. Instead, it will attempt to continue the request, if possible. However, only a subset of errors will cause OpenNMS Meridian's SNMP client to attempt retries. The default SNMP `error-status` handling behavior is as follows:

Table 108. Default SNMP Error Status Behavior

<code>error-status</code>	Fatal ?	Retry ?
<code>noError(0)</code>	false	false
<code>tooBig(1)</code>	false	true
<code>noSuchName(2)</code>	false	true
<code>badValue(3)</code>	false	false
<code>readOnly(4)</code>	false	false
<code>genErr(5)</code>	false	true
<code>noAccess(6)</code>	false	true
<code>wrongType(7)</code>	false	false
<code>wrongLength(8)</code>	false	false
<code>wrongEncoding(9)</code>	false	false
<code>wrongValue(10)</code>	false	false
<code>noCreation(11)</code>	false	false
<code>inconsistentValue(12)</code>	false	false
<code>resourceUnavailable(13)</code>	false	false
<code>commitFailed(14)</code>	false	false
<code>undoFailed(15)</code>	false	false
<code>authorizationError(16)</code>	false	true
<code>notWritable(17)</code>	false	false
<code>inconsistentName(18)</code>	false	false

You can override this behavior by setting a property inside `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/opennms.properties` in the form:

```
org.opennms.netmgt.snmp.errorStatus.[statusCode].[type]
```

For example, to make `authorizationError(16)` abort and not retry, you would set:

```
org.opennms.netmgt.snmp.errorStatus.16.fatal=true  
org.opennms.netmgt.snmp.errorStatus.16.retry=false
```