HP Universal CMDB

for the Windows and Solaris operating systems

Software Version: 7.0

Glossary

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Glossary

This document lists terminology that is used throughout the documentation.

adapter

> The component responsible for the retrieval and update of data in a data store. The adapter is aware of how specific data in the data store is modelled and knows the vendor specific protocol for communication with the data store.

CI

> See configuration item.

CIT

> See configuration item type.

CMDB

> Configuration Management Database. A central repository for configuration information that is gathered from the various HP Universal CMDB and third-party applications and tools. This information is used when building HP Universal CMDB views. The CMDB also contains the object repositories used to define CIs.

configuration item

> A component of the CMDB that represents a physical or logical entity in the system. For example, configuration items (CIs) can represent hardware, software, services, business processes, and so on. The CIs are organized into a hierarchical format based on the dependencies in your organization's IT environment.

configuration item type

The category for each configuration item (CI). Each configuration item type (CIT) provides a template for creating the CI and its associated properties.

configuration item type manager

The definitions of all the configuration items types (CITs) defined in the system and the relationships that define the connections between them.

configuration management database (CMDB)

The core information repository of HP Universal CMDB. The CMDB stores and handles the infrastructure data collected and updated by Discovery. The information concerning discovered CIs and relationships is deposited, grouped, and updated in the form of CIT definitions according to ITIL methodology.

configuration management history database

For storage of changes, over time, of the CMDB configuration items (CIs). Users can view CI changes as well as snapshots.

custom data (UDX)

HP Business Availability Center uses a Universal Data Exchange (UDX) framework to integrate data samples from various data sources (including HP data collectors, SiteScope Integration monitors, and third-party data sources) into HP Business Availability Center reports. HP Business Availability Center uses the term "custom data" to categorize the data brought in using the UDX framework.

data store

Any data store system, such as CMDB, DB, and so on.

Discovery job

> Jobs include pattern parameters, scheduling information, and TQL assignments. This separation between Discovery jobs and Discovery patterns enables the reuse and upgrade of patterns. All customization resides in the job which means that one pattern can be used for different schedules and with different parameters. (In versions earlier than 7.0, a job included both the Discovery pattern and the Discovery pattern configuration.)

Discovery module

> One or more Discovery jobs that together enable the discovery of a specific technology or application. See Job Configuration (Discovery).

Discovery pattern

> An XML file that executes a Discovery task. A Discovery pattern contains a definition of the CIs and the relationships that are created with each specific pattern. The definitions are taken from the CIT model (see configuration item type manager).

Discovery Probe

> The main discovery component responsible for requesting Discovery tasks from the HP Universal CMDB server, dispatching them to the IT components, and sending the results back to the HP Universal CMDB through the server. The Discovery Probe gateway (GW) is the module which acts as a channel between the Discovery Probe Manager and the HP Universal CMDB server. One Discovery Probe GW can connect to several Discovery Probe Managers. The Discovery Probe Manager is the module which runs the Discovery jobs. Usually, the Discovery Probe Manager and the Discovery Probe GW run as one process.

domain (Discovery)

> A logical term for a customer site where each IP address is individual, that is, each domain must contain unique IP addresses. There are two types of domains: customer, for a specific customer site that contains private IP addresses; external, for the Internet (public) domain that contains all the IP addresses that are not included in the customer site.

Domain Configuration (Discovery)

The Discovery application that enables you to set up Discovery probes and edit existing probes and protocols.

federated CMDB

CMDB implementations often involve federation, the inclusion of data into the CMDB from other sources, in such a way that the source of the data retains control of the data.

federated TQL (FTQL)

A TQL which contains external CITs in its definition.

folding rule

Folding rules are added to relationships to define the organizational structure of CIs in the topology map, by displaying selected CIs at different levels (layers). There are four folding rules: parent, child, right sibling and left sibling. When no folding rules are defined, the topology map displays all CIs included in a query result on one level. For example, if a query result includes a CI and its child, both CIs are displayed on the same layer in the topology map.

inheritance relationship

CITs that inherit the attributes and behavior (such as the label function) of the CIT above it. For example, the IPserver and IPclient CITs inherit attributes from the IPport CIT.

instance view

A type of view that is built using the IT Universe editor, by adding and defining CI instances and relationships directly within the view. All new CIs and relationships are created in the view and in the CMDB, and may impact other views.

IT universe model

Part of the CMDB, responsible for holding the CIs and the relationships between the CIs. The IT universe model is organized into a hierarchical format that represents your organization's IT environment.

Job Configuration (Discovery)

Enables the discovery of a specific technology or application. For example, Job Configuration can discover network components such as IPs, servers, switches, and routers. Job Configuration manages the Discovery process by defining the Discovery scope, defining the protocols, defining the connection data for the protocols, and activating the Discovery jobs.

job execution policy (Discovery)

A blackout period when jobs in a Discovery should not run.

modeling

The process of mapping the complex relationships between servers, network, storage, and software, and logical elements such as business services, VPNs, and end users.

OID (Discovery)

A vendor's authoritative identification number assigned to devices in a network for SNMP identification purposes.

An identifier, usually a string of integers, that uniquely identifies a particular object in a system.

package

A package contain definitions, resources, and tools that enable you to discover IT infrastructure resources such as network extensions, applications, and databases.

Package Manager

Package Manager enables you to create a package out of existing resources or edit an existing one. You can deploy a package to make its resources available for use in the system or undeploy a package in which case a package's resources are not in the system.

pattern view

The pattern view enables the query to the CMDB by defining topology query language (TQL) queries (see topology query language).

Resource Configuration (Discovery)

The Discovery application that enables you to configure the resources needed to run a discovery.

resources

Applications, databases, network devices (hardware and software), and servers that are discovered and managed by HP Universal CMDB.

Status Snapshot (Discovery)

Enables you to view current information on all active jobs running on the Discovery probes.

system report

A report that is based on a specific Report TQL query. The report display statistics about a query results and can be defined to display very detailed and focused information.

Topology Query Language (TQL)

A language and tool for discovering, organizing, and managing IT infrastructure data. It is used to create queries that retrieve specific data from the configuration management database (CMDB) and display that data. It is a language that enables you to draw conceptual relationships between CIs and create visual images of IT infrastructure resources.

Trigger CIs

Following installation, the network on which the Discovery Probe is located, the host on which the Discovery Probe resides, and the host's IP address are automatically discovered and a CI is created for each of these objects. These discovered CIs are placed in the CMDB. They act as triggers that activate a Discovery job. Every time a Discovery job is activated, the job discovers more CIs, which in turn are used as triggers for other Discovery jobs. This process continues until the entire IT infrastructure is discovered and mapped.

Trigger nodes

A node can be defined as a trigger node in Correlation Manager. Correlation Manager enables you to simulate how infrastructure changes you want to make impact your system. A node defined as a trigger node is the root cause node, or the node that represents the changes you want to make to the system.

Trigger TQLs

Define which specific CIs should be the trigger CIs for a job.

view

Facilitates the management of the CIs in the IT Universe model of the CMDB. The CIs in a view are a subset of the overall CMDB. There are two types of views: pattern or instance views. In IT Universe Manager, views are selected and displayed using the View Explorer.

View Explorer

A tool used in various applications for displaying, managing, and searching within the CI views.

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